

National Agreement  
Performance Information  
2009-10

National Affordable  
Housing Agreement

*Steering Committee  
for the Review of  
Government  
Service Provision*

December 2010

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Secretariat

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision

Productivity Commission

LB 2 Collins Street East Post Office

Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 28

35 Collins Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

Tel: (03) 9653 2100 or Freecall: 1800 020 083

Fax: (03) 9653 2359

Email: [gsp@pc.gov.au](mailto:gsp@pc.gov.au)

[www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)

**Publications Inquiries:**

Media and Publications

Productivity Commission

Locked Bag 2 Collins Street East

Melbourne VIC 8003

Tel: (03) 9653 2244

Fax: (03) 9653 2303

Email: [maps@pc.gov.au](mailto:maps@pc.gov.au)

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**Steering Committee for the  
Review of Government  
Service Provision**

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Mr Paul McClintock AO  
Chairman  
COAG Reform Council  
Level 24, 6 O'Connell Street  
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Mr McClintock

In accordance with Schedule C of the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations* I am pleased to submit to you the Steering Committee's report on the performance data for the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*.

This report is one of four Steering Committee reports that provide performance data on the National Agreements related to healthcare, affordable housing, disability and Indigenous reform. A separate appendix provides additional contextual information to assist in interpreting the information in this report.

This report was produced with the assistance of Australian, State and Territory Government departments and agencies, and a number of statistical bodies. The Steering Committee would like to record its appreciation for the efforts of all those involved in the development of this report.

Yours sincerely



Gary Banks AO  
Chairman

23 December 2010

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**Secretariat c/- Productivity Commission**

Locked Bag 2, Collins Street East Post Office, Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 28, 35 Collins Street Melbourne

Ph: 03 9653 2100 Fax: 03 9653 2359

[www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)



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# This Report

The Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision was requested by COAG to collate information relevant to the performance indicators in the National Agreements, and to provide it to the COAG Reform Council. The COAG Reform Council subsequently requested the Steering Committee to include information on all categories of performance information set out in each National Agreement, including those variously referred to as performance indicators, progress measures, outputs, benchmarks and targets.

The information in this report is intended as an input to the COAG Reform Council's analysis. To facilitate the COAG Reform Council's work, this report contains the following information:

- background and roles and responsibilities of various parties in National Agreement performance reporting
- contextual information relevant to the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*
- overview of the outputs, performance indicators and key issues in performance reporting for the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*
- individual indicator specifications and summaries of data issues
- attachment tables containing the performance data. The electronic version of this report contains electronic links between indicator specifications and attachment tables, to assist navigation through the report. Attachment tables are also available in excel format.

The original data quality statements provided by data collection agencies are also provided as an attachment to this report.



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# Steering Committee

This Report was produced under the direction of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP). The Steering Committee comprises the following current members:

Mr Gary Banks	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Mr Ron Perry	Aust. Govt.	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Ms Sue Vroombout	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Mr David de Carvalho	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Ms Liz Develin	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Kevin Cosgriff	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Katy Haire	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Tony Bates	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Amanda Scanlon	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr John O’Connell	Qld	Queensland Treasury
Mr Warren Hill	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Christmas	WA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Chris McGowan	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Reynolds	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Pam Davoren	ACT	Chief Minister’s Department
Ms Jenny Coccetti	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Mr Tony Stubbin	NT	NT Treasury
Mr Trevor Sutton		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Dr Penny Allbon		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this Report include:

Mr John Ignatius	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Ms Nazli Munir	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Mark Ronsisvalle	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Sharon Bailey	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Lyn Genoni	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Ben Wilson	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Chris Christensen	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Anne Coleman	NT	Department of the Chief Minister

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# National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting

## Attachment tables

Data for the performance indicators in this report are presented in a separate set of attachment tables. Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this report by an 'NAHA' suffix (for example, table NAHA.3.1).

## About this report

### Background to National Agreement reporting

In November 2008, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) endorsed a new Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (IGA) (COAG 2009a). The Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations (MCFFR) has general oversight of the operations of the IGA [para. A4(a)].

The IGA included six new National Agreements (NAs):

- *National Healthcare Agreement*
- *National Education Agreement*
- *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development*
- *National Affordable Housing Agreement*
- *National Disability Agreement*
- *National Indigenous Reform Agreement.*

COAG has also agreed to a new form of payment — National Partnership (NP) payments — to fund specific projects and to facilitate and/or reward states and territories that deliver on nationally significant reforms.

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Five of the NAs are associated with a national Specific Purpose Payment (SPP) that can provide funding to the states and territories for the sector covered by the NA. These five SPPs cover schools, vocational education and training (VET), disability services, healthcare and affordable housing. The *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA) is not associated with a specific SPP, but draws together Indigenous elements from the other NAs and is associated with several NP agreements.

Under the reforms, each NA contains the objectives, outcomes, outputs and performance indicators for each sector, and clarifies the respective roles and responsibilities of the Commonwealth and the states and territories in the delivery of services. The performance of all governments in achieving mutually agreed outcomes and benchmarks specified in each NA will be monitored and assessed by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

At its 7 December 2009 meeting, COAG determined that the Heads of Treasuries, in consultation with Senior Officials, would undertake a review of the NAs, NPs and Implementation Plans, and report their findings through the MCFFR to COAG by 31 December 2010. The review will consider:

- how consistent agreements are with the design principles of the IGA
- the clarity and transparency of objectives, outcomes, outputs and roles and responsibilities
- the quantity and quality of performance indicators and benchmarks (COAG 2009b).

## **National Agreement reporting roles and responsibilities**

The IGA states that:

Para. C5 — The performance reporting framework for the National Agreements is based on:

- (a) high-level performance indicators for each National Agreement;
- (b) the *Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision* (the Steering Committee) having overall responsibility for collating the necessary performance data; and
- (c) the [CRC] publishing performance data relating to National Agreements, and National Partnerships to the extent that they support the objectives in National Agreements, within three months of receipt from the Steering Committee, along with a comparative analysis of this performance information that:
  - i. focuses on the high-level National Agreement performance indicators;

- 
- ii. highlights examples of good practice;
  - iii. highlights contextual differences between jurisdictions which are relevant to interpreting the data; and
  - iv. reflects COAG's intention to outline transparently the contribution of both levels of government to achieving performance benchmarks and to achieving continuous improvement against the outcomes, outputs and performance indicators. [para. C5]

The CRC are considering the impact of NPs on the achievement of the objectives of the NAs [para C5 (c)]. The CRC has not requested the Steering Committee to include any performance data related to NPs in this report.

The IGA further specifies that:

The *Steering Committee* will provide the agreed performance information to the COAG Reform Council, desirably within three months and no later than six months after the reporting period to which the data relates. [para. C10]

Performance information in respect of the education and training sectors will be on a calendar year basis, commencing with performance information for 2008, and for all other sectors will be on a financial year basis, commencing with performance information for 2008-09. [para. C11]

... the *Steering Committee* will comment on the quality of the performance indicator data using quality statements prepared by the collection agencies which set out the quality attributes of the data using the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Quality Framework. [para. C12]

### *Role of the CRC*

The IGA states that:

- ... the [CRC] will report to the Prime Minister ... on:
  - a) the publication of performance information for all jurisdictions against National Agreement outcomes and performance benchmarks;
  - b) production of an analytical overview of performance information for each National Agreement, and National Partnership to the extent it supports the objectives in a National Agreement, noting that the [CRC] would draw on a range of sources, including existing subject experts;
  - c) independent assessment of whether predetermined performance benchmarks have been achieved before an incentive payment to reward nationally significant reforms under National Partnerships is made;
  - d) monitoring the aggregate pace of activity in progressing COAG's agreed reform agenda; and
  - e) other matters referred by COAG. [para. A11]

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The IGA further specifies that:

The [CRC] will provide annual reports to COAG containing the performance data. It will also report its own comparative analysis of the performance of governments in meeting the objectives of the National Agreements. The reports will also highlight examples of good practice and performance so that, over time, innovative reforms or methods of service delivery may be adopted by other jurisdictions. The parties [to the IGA] will provide the [CRC] the information necessary for it to fulfil its role, as directed by COAG. [para. C14]

The [CRCs] reports should be provided to COAG no later than three months after receiving the performance information from the *Steering Committee*. [para. C15]

In preparing its performance information reports, the [CRC] may draw upon other data collection agencies and subject experts it considers relevant to its work. [para. C16]

### *Role of the Steering Committee*

The Steering Committee is required to report twice yearly to the CRC on performance under the NAs. Reports from the Steering Committee to the CRC are required:

- by end-June on the education and training sector (*National Education Agreement* and the *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development*), commencing with performance information for 2008
- by end-December on the other sectors (*National Healthcare Agreement*, the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*, the *National Disability Agreement* and the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*), commencing with performance information for 2008-09
- including the provision of quality statements prepared by the collection agencies (based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' [ABS] data quality framework).

The CRC has also requested the Steering Committee to collate performance data on the performance benchmarks for the reward components of the following three NP agreements:

- *National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment and Transitions*
- *National Partnership Agreement on Essential Vaccines*
- *National Partnership Agreement on the Elective Surgery Waiting List Reduction Plan* (from the second assessment report onwards for this NP).

The Steering Committee will report separately to the CRC on these three NP agreements.

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*Steering Committee report to Heads of Treasuries on data gaps in the National Performance Reporting Framework*

The Steering Committee was asked by the Chair of the Heads of Treasuries Committee on Federal Financial Relations to draw together information on data gaps in the National Performance Reporting Framework. The first report addressed data gaps in the performance indicators in the National Agreements on education and training. The second report addressed data gaps in the indicators for the performance reporting categories covered in this report, and was submitted to the Heads of Treasuries Committee on 23 April 2010.

*Role of Ministerial Councils and COAG Working Groups*

The IGA states that:

The role of relevant Ministerial Councils, other than the Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations, and relevant COAG Working Groups with respect to [the IGA] includes recommending to COAG on:

- a) development of objectives, outcomes, outputs and performance indicators for National Agreements; and
- b) proposing new specific projects and reforms which could be supported by National Partnerships. [para. A9]

Ministerial Councils may also be consulted by the MCFFR, in relation to its roles in:

- maintaining a register of the national minimum data sets [para. C28]
- overseeing progress in improving the quality and timeliness of indicator data and the coordination of improvements in data collection processes, data quality and the timeliness of performance reporting for the National Performance Reporting System [para. C29].

*Role of data collection agencies*

Data collection agencies are responsible for providing the required data to the Steering Committee and preparing data quality statements ‘... which set out the quality attributes of the data using the ABS’ Quality Framework’ [para. C12].

As noted above, data collection agencies may also be called upon by the CRC, as the CRC prepares its performance information reports [para. C16].

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Data collection agencies may also be consulted by the MCFFR, in relation its roles in:

- maintaining a register of the national minimum data sets [para. C28]
- overseeing progress in improving the quality and timeliness of indicator data and the coordination of improvements in data collection processes, data quality and the timeliness of performance reporting for the National Performance Reporting System [para. C29].

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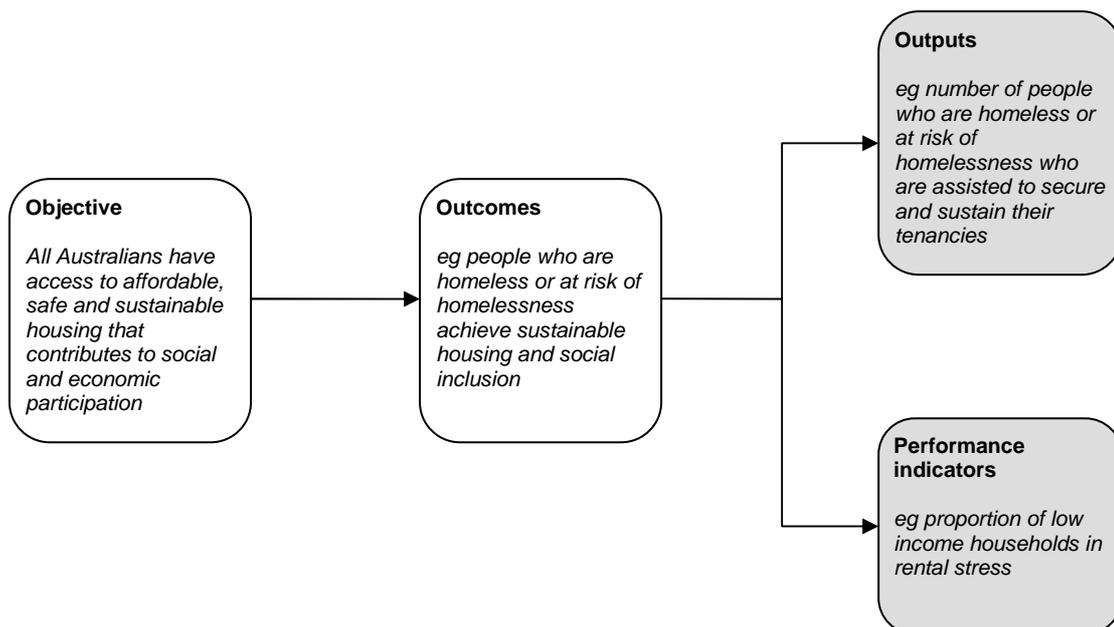
## Performance reporting

The Steering Committee is required to collate performance information for the *National Affordable Housing Agreement* (NAHA) (COAG 2009c) and provide it to the CRC no later than 31 December 2010. The CRC has requested the Steering Committee to provide information on all performance categories in the National Agreements (variously referred to as ‘outputs’, ‘progress measures’, ‘performance indicators’, ‘performance benchmarks’ and ‘targets’).

The NAHA includes the performance categories of ‘outputs’ and ‘performance indicators’. The links between the objective, outcomes and associated performance categories in the NAHA are illustrated in figure 1.

Figure 1 NAHA performance reporting<sup>a, b</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> Shaded boxes indicate reportable categories of performance information included in this report. <sup>b</sup> Although the NAHA has multiple outcomes, outputs and performance indicators, only one example of each is included in this figure for illustrative purposes.

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This report includes available data for the following:

- NAHA outputs
- NAHA performance indicators.

This is the second NAHA performance report prepared by the Steering Committee, following the baseline report provided to the CRC in December 2009. The CRC has requested that data included in the baseline report not be reproduced in subsequent reports. Therefore, this report contains only data that relate to more recent reporting periods or which have been revised since the baseline report.

This report contains the original data quality statements completed by relevant data collection agencies. In addition, this report includes comments by the Steering Committee on the quality of reported data based on the data quality statements, and identifies areas for development of NAHA ‘outputs’ and ‘performance indicators’. Box 1 identifies the key issues in reporting on the performance categories in the NAHA.

A separate appendix (*National Agreement Performance Information 2009-10: Appendix — Health, Affordable Housing, Disability and Indigenous Reform*) provides general contextual information about each jurisdiction, to assist interpretation of the performance data. Contextual information is provided on population size and trends, family and household characteristics, socioeconomic status and general economic indicators.

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## Box 1 Key issues in reporting against the NAHA

### General comments

- The achievement of the NAHA outcomes in their entirety cannot be fully measured. Stronger linking of the high level housing and homelessness outcomes with the housing and homelessness services sector performance indicators and outputs would assist in determining whether the NAHA has achieved the objective set by COAG. Not all of the concepts contained in the NAHA outcomes have been fully defined, and data are not available to report against all concepts.
- While data development for the homelessness outcomes is underway, it is likely to be some years before data can be reported. There is very limited information on the nature and extent of homelessness and risk of homelessness, including the housing and social inclusion outcomes for people who have experienced homelessness.
- A performance indicator for housing market efficiency has yet to be developed.

### Outputs

- Specifications have not been developed for two of the seven outputs. The Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG) has advised the Steering Committee of their concerns regarding these two outputs.
  - *Number of zoned lots available for residential construction* — this output requires data which are not currently available through a national data collection. Establishing a data collection would be resource intensive, and would be unlikely to yield comprehensive or meaningful results.
  - *Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing* — there is inconsistency between the terms used for this output and the related outcome. Further, the HHIMG advises that this output may be redundant as two existing NAHA performance indicators capture elements of the relevant outcome.
- Specifications have been developed for five of the seven outputs, and data for the current and baseline year have been provided.
- Of the five reported outputs, one is reported using three proxy measures, as no single data source provides data on the housing outcomes for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.
  - *Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies*
- Of the five reported outputs, two did not have current year data available.
  - *Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies*
  - *Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation*

(Continued next page)

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**Box 1** (continued)

**Performance Indicators**

- Of the 10 performance indicators, one could not be reported against, as a measure has yet to be developed:
  - *Housing market efficiency*
- Of the nine reported performance indicators, four do not have new data available since the baseline report:
  - *Proportion of Australians who are homeless*
  - *Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home*
  - *Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home*
  - *Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of acceptable standard*
- One of the five indicators for which new data were available does not have new data for the main measure. Supplementary administrative data have been provided:
  - *Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions*
- Two of the five indicators for which new data were available report only interim measures:
  - *Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homeless*
  - *Supply meeting underlying demand for housing*
- A Relative Standard Error (RSE) of less than 25 per cent is generally regarded as an acceptable standard for estimates at a particular point in time. However this might not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates. For the two reported indicators that utilise sample survey data, a number of the disaggregations have RSEs that are greater than 25 per cent:
  - *The proportion of low income households in rental stress*
  - *The proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households*
- Multiple data sources have been used to construct measures for some indicators. Comments on the comparability of different data sources within a measure have been provided where applicable.

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## **Changes from the previous National Affordable Housing Agreement performance report**

### **CRC advice to the Steering Committee on data requirements**

The CRC recommended changes to outputs and indicators in their NAHA report to COAG (CRC 2010). This is consistent with the CRC's role under the IGA that 'the [CRC] may advise on where changes might be made to the performance reporting framework' [IGA para C30]. The CRC report, including these recommendations, was submitted to COAG on 30 April 2010. COAG has yet to endorse the report.

In anticipation of COAG's endorsement of the CRC recommendations, the Steering Committee has made a number of changes for the second cycle of NAHA reporting (table 1). More detailed information on these changes is provided in the discussion of each indicator in the sections on 'Outputs' and 'Performance indicators'.

In general, this report only includes new data that were not included in the baseline report. However, where there has been a change in indicator, measure or data collection, data for previous years have been reported where possible, to provide a consistent time series.

**Table 1 Changes from the previous NAHA performance report**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Change</i>
NAHA Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specifications have been provided for five of the seven NAHA output measures</li> </ul>
NAHA Indicator 1 — Proportion of low income households in rental stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measure has been refined to exclude non-renter households from the denominator, to improve alignment of the measure with the outcome</li> <li>• An additional measure has been included to report the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, to enable assessment of affordability for home purchasers</li> <li>• Supplementary social housing data have been provided for all jurisdictions</li> </ul>
NAHA Indicator 2 — Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A definition of 'low income households' has been agreed (those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised disposable housing income). The baseline report did not define low income</li> </ul>
NAHA Indicator 4 — Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small changes have been made to the method of computing this indicator, to ensure consistency with the data provided for associated outputs.</li> </ul>
NAHA Indicator 7 — Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplementary administrative data have been provided for all applicable jurisdictions</li> </ul>
NAHA Indicator 9 — Supply meeting underlying demand for housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A measure developed by the National Housing Supply Council — 'estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand' — has been included. This indicator was not reported in the baseline report to the CRC</li> </ul>

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## Context for National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting

The objective of the NAHA is ‘ ... that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation’ [para. 6]. The NAHA aims to contribute to the following outcomes:

- (a) people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
- (b) people are able to rent housing that meets their needs
- (c) people can purchase affordable housing
- (d) people have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market
- (e) Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities (in relation to homelessness services, housing rental, housing purchase and access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market) as other Australians
- (f) Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities [para 7].

Several NP agreements have been established that may be relevant to analysing performance under the NAHA.

The following NPs are directly related to the NAHA:

- *National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness*
- *National Partnership Agreement on Social Housing.*

Although directly linked to the NIRA, the following NP is also relevant to the NAHA:

- *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing.*

The social housing component of the National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building and Jobs Plan: Building Prosperity for the Future and Supporting Jobs Now (COAG 2009d) may also be relevant to the NAHA.

This report does not include information on performance against NP indicators.

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Contextual information in this Report is predominately for the reference period 2008-09, to align with the most recent data available for the performance indicators. For a number of the items in the contextual section, more recent 2009-10 data will be reported in the *Report on Government Services 2011* (SCRGSP 2011) (due for release 28 January 2011).

## **Roles and responsibilities**

The NAHA outlines the roles of the Commonwealth [para. 11], the states and territories [para. 12] and local government [para. 13]. Shared roles and responsibilities are also clarified [para. 14].

### *Role of the National Housing Supply Council*

The National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) was established in May 2008 to monitor Australian housing demand, supply and affordability, and to highlight current and potential future gaps between housing supply and demand. The NHSC will produce an annual State of Supply Report examining housing supply needs up to 20 years into the future.

The inaugural report, *State of Supply 2008* (NHSC 2009), focused on identifying the national 'state of play' of housing supply and demand. The NHSC estimated a minimum gap of around 85 000 dwellings between the supply and demand of housing in 2008, based on the incidence of homelessness and the low level of vacancy rates in the private rental market.

The latest report *State of Supply 2009* (NHSC 2010) reviewed the gap measure used in the 2008 report. The approach used in the 2009 report found that underlying demand grew by an estimated 205 900 households in 2008-09, driven primarily by higher than expected new migration. This growth in underlying demand was considerably higher than the NHSC projected in its first report. Net additional housing supply grew by an estimated 127 100 occupied dwellings over the same period. The gap between demand and supply for 2008 was revised from 85 000 to 99 500 dwellings, and the gap as at June 2009 was estimated at 178 400 dwellings. Under medium demand and supply trend scenarios, the NHSC estimates that the gap will increase to 228 300 dwellings in 2011; 308 000 dwellings in 2014; 436 300 dwellings in 2019 and 640 600 dwellings in 2029.

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## Profile of housing

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 Census of Population and Housing (the Census) reported 8.4 million private dwellings (occupied and unoccupied) and 19 800 non-private dwellings in Australia (ABS 2006a). Non-private dwellings include accommodation such as hotels, motels, nursing homes, hospitals and staff quarters. At the time of the 2006 Census, most people in Australia were counted in private dwellings (19.2 million people or 96 per cent), which included 23 600 people in improvised dwellings (for example tents, humpies and sleeping out). The remaining 600 000 people were counted in non-private dwellings.

The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) reported that overall investment in housing over the past decade has been relatively high, but that a high proportion of that investment is on improving the quality of existing dwellings and building accommodation additional to primary residences (second homes, such as holiday houses) (Battellino 2009).

Data from the Census show that the ratio of dwellings to households has been increasing. In 2006 there were 8 per cent more dwellings in Australia than there were households (Battellino 2009). On Census night in 2006 the majority of dwellings were occupied (90 per cent). The remaining 0.8 million dwellings were unoccupied (ABS 2006a). The NHSC *State of Supply 2009* report (NHSC 2010) provided further detail regarding private dwellings that were identified in the Census as unoccupied on census night, and found that most of the vacant dwellings were not located in areas with demand-supply gaps. The proportion of unoccupied dwellings is lower in capital cities and higher in the coastal areas surrounding capital cities, and the areas with a high proportion of unoccupied dwellings are also those that are popular areas for holiday homes.

According to the ABS Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) (ABS 2009a), in 2007-08 there were approximately 8.1 million households living in private dwellings in Australia, (where 'household' is classified as 'a person living alone' or as 'a group of related or unrelated people who usually live in the same private dwelling').

The largest proportions of households were owners with a mortgage (35.1 per cent) owners without a mortgage (33.2 per cent), and renters (29.7 per cent) (table 2).

**Table 2 Proportion of households by tenure and landlord type, 2000-01 to 2007-08 (per cent)**

<i>Tenure and landlord type</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Owner without a mortgage	38.2	36.4	34.9	34.3	33.2
Owner with a mortgage	32.1	33.1	35.1	35.0	35.1
Renter					
State/Territory housing authority	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5
Private landlord	21.0	22.0	21.2	22.0	23.9
Total renters <sup>a</sup>	27.4	28.2	27.6	28.5	29.7
<b>All households<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes other landlord type, which accounts for about 4 per cent of all renters in 2007-08. <sup>b</sup> Includes other tenure type, which accounts for about 2 per cent of all households in 2007-08.

Source: ABS (2009) *Housing Occupancy and Costs*, Cat. no. 4130.0.

While there is a variety of tenure types in Australia, home ownership is at a consistently high rate compared to other countries (Lawson and Milligan 2007; Ellis 2006). Over the past 40 years, home ownership rates calculated from Census data have fluctuated around the 70 per cent level (ABS 2006a; ABS 2008).

Numerous social surveys have documented that, when asked, generally all Australians say they aspire to own their own home (Baum and Wulff 2003). Home ownership is recognised as providing a range of financial and non-financial benefits to households, local communities and the broader economy and society.

Households who own their own homes may enjoy lower real housing costs over their life course, which is particularly important in older age when income is reduced (Hulse and Burke 2009). Research by Yates and Bradbury (2009) found that those who do not achieve home ownership are multiply disadvantaged after retirement.

According to the SIH, over the period 2000-01 to 2007-08, there was a decrease in the home ownership rate from 70.3 per cent in 2000-01 to 68.3 per cent in 2007-08. From 2000-01 to 2007-08 the proportion of households that owned their dwelling outright decreased from 38.2 per cent to 33.2 per cent, while there were increases in the proportions of households that owned their dwelling with a mortgage (from 32.1 per cent to 35.1 per cent) and who were renting (from 27.4 per cent to 29.7 per cent) (table 2). Data from the 2009-10 SIH are anticipated to be available from mid-2011.

Home ownership rates increase with age. In 2007-08, the home ownership rate (with and without a mortgage) for 25 to 34 year olds was 43.4 per cent compared to 82.4 per cent for 55 to 64 year olds (ABS 2009a). The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) (Battellino 2009) found that the typical first home owner cohort (those under

35 years of age) have experienced a notable decline in home ownership over the past 10 to 15 years. This could be driven by demographic factors, such as staying in education longer and delaying the formation of new households, but may also be financially driven.

Home ownership rates also vary according to household composition. In 2007-08, home ownership rates (with and without a mortgage) were 80.1 per cent for couples, 77.2 per cent for couples with dependent children, 57.0 per cent for lone persons and 38.0 per cent for one parent families with dependent children (ABS 2009a).

Nationally, 78.1 per cent of households live in separate (stand-alone) houses, ranging from 71.4 per cent in NSW to 89.9 per cent in Tasmania. Almost 13 per cent of households lived in flats, units or apartments, ranging from 7.0 per cent in Tasmania to 20.5 per cent in NSW (table 3).

**Table 3 Proportion of all households by dwelling structure, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (per cent)**

<i>Dwelling structure</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
Separate house	71.4	82.2	80.4	80.9	80.9	89.9	78.6	73.2	78.1
Semi detached/row or terrace house/townhouse <sup>b</sup>	7.8	8.3	7.2	13.4	11.4	2.5	11.9	10.1	8.6
Flat/unit/apartment	20.5	9.2	11.6	5.6	7.7	7.0	9.5	16.3	12.9
<b>All households<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>							

<sup>a</sup> Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. <sup>b</sup> Estimate for Tasmania has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution. <sup>c</sup> Includes other dwelling types, which account for about 0.4 per cent of all private dwellings.

Source: ABS (2009) *Housing Occupancy and Costs*, Cat. no. 4130.0.

A person's housing requirements are influenced by a range of factors including lifestyle preferences, income, life-cycle stage and family composition. Tenure type is often associated with major life events and is strongly associated with stages in the life cycle such as partnering and the addition or loss of children to the family, or household dissolution (Beer and Faulkner 2009; Flatau et al 2004). Tenure type has also been associated with socioeconomic status (see appendix for more information).

The 2006 Census data illustrate the traditional tenure cycle, with most *young lone persons* or *young group households* renting (61 per cent and 83 per cent respectively). People in these households are generally more mobile, with many studying or starting their careers. They are more likely to be on lower incomes and have lower levels of wealth than later on in their lives. *Couple families with young*

*children* are the life cycle group most likely to own their home with a mortgage (62 per cent). A large proportion (41 per cent) of *couple families with young adult children* own their home outright, while 85 per cent of *older couple families without children* owned their home outright (ABS 2006a).<sup>1</sup>

## Indigenous housing

The average Indigenous household is larger than the average non-Indigenous household. In 2007-08, the average non-Indigenous Australian household was 2.6 people, while in 2008, the average household with at least one Indigenous person was 3.4 people (table 4).

Table 4 **Average number of usual residents in household, by Indigenous status of household, by State and Territory, 2008 (number)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.2	3.4
Non-Indigenous <sup>b</sup>	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6

<sup>a</sup> Indigenous data are sourced from the NATSISS and relate to 2008. Non-Indigenous data are sourced from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) and relate to 2007-08. <sup>b</sup> SIH data exclude households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing; ABS (unpublished) 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

In the 2006 Census, Indigenous households were much more likely to be renting their home (63 per cent) than owning their home with a mortgage (24 per cent) or owning their home outright (12 per cent), whilst non-Indigenous households were more likely to own their home outright (36 per cent), or own their home with a mortgage (35 per cent) than rent their home (28 per cent) (ABS 2006b).

Among renters, fewer Indigenous households were renting privately (45 per cent) compared to non-Indigenous households (76 per cent). State or Territory housing authorities (33 per cent) and housing co-operative/community/church groups (15 per cent) provided significant shares of the rental accommodation for Indigenous households. In very remote areas, 69 per cent of rented Indigenous households were renting from housing co-operative/community/church groups, 18 per cent were renting from a State or Territory housing authority and 4 per cent were renting privately (ABS 2006b).

<sup>1</sup> See glossary for more information on life cycle groups.

## Home environment

The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009* report (SCRGSP 2009a) provides data on:

- overcrowding in housing
- access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services.

Indigenous people were 4.8 times more likely than non-Indigenous people to live in overcrowded households in 2006 (table 5). This ratio varied across jurisdictions.

**Table 5 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Number of people in overcrowded households ('000)<sup>a</sup></b>									
Indigenous	19.3	3.6	29.2	14.4	5.0	1.7	0.3	28.8	102.4
Non-Indigenous	387.9	246.8	155.0	48.5	54.8	17.7	9.2	7.8	928.0
Not stated	9.3	6.1	3.4	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	22.3
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>416.6</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>1 052.7</b>
<b>Proportion of people in overcrowded households (per cent)<sup>c</sup></b>									
Indigenous	16.6	14.2	27.5	31.5	24.0	11.5	8.7	65.9	27.2
Non-Indigenous	7.2	5.9	4.9	3.1	4.3	4.6	3.4	7.5	5.7
Not stated	11.2	9.2	8.0	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	20.6	9.1
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> The number of people in overcrowded households ('000) where one or more extra bedrooms are needed. Housing overcrowding is based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

<sup>b</sup> Due to rounding, total may not equal the sum. <sup>c</sup> The proportion of people in overcrowded households (per cent) where one or more extra bedrooms are needed. Housing overcrowding is based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: SCRGSP (2009a) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage 2009* — table 9A.1.3; ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Many rural and remote Indigenous communities rely on local water, sewerage and electricity systems that have not achieved the basic level of service that has been achieved for the rest of the population. In 2006, 25 discrete Indigenous communities did not have an organised sewerage system, and 32 discrete Indigenous communities did not have an organised electricity supply (SCRGSP 2009a).

The AIHW (2009) report, *Indigenous housing needs 2009: a multi-measure needs model*, presents recent data on the level of Indigenous housing need across five dimensions: homelessness; overcrowding; affordability; dwelling condition; and connection to essential services. The report found that the level of Indigenous housing need was highest in the homelessness, overcrowding and affordability dimensions. There were 20 739 Indigenous households that were overcrowded (based on 2006 Census data); 9248 Indigenous people experiencing homelessness

(an estimate by Chamberlain and McKenzie based on 2006 Census data); and 8331 Indigenous income units in financial housing stress (as at June 2008 using data on Indigenous income units in receipt of Commonwealth Rent Assistance [CRA]). Further, the report estimated an ‘extreme need’ gap of 11 358 dwellings and an ‘all need’ gap of 19 429 dwellings in 2006, with the majority of dwellings required to reduce overcrowding (AIHW 2009).

## Private rental markets

Capital city vacancy rates for the private rental market were below 3.0 per cent across capital cities in all states and territories in June 2008 and June 2009 (table 6). The largest change in vacancy rates was in Perth, which increased 0.8 percentage points from 2.1 per cent at June 2008 to 2.9 per cent at June 2009.

**Table 6 Moving annual trend vacancy rates, private housing market, by capital city, June 2008 and June 2009 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
June 2008	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.2	0.9
June 2009	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.2

<sup>a</sup> The moving annual or trend median is the average of monthly medians over the past year. It is a more reliable indicator because it smooths out monthly and seasonal fluctuations.

Source: SCRGSP (2010 and 2009b) *Report on Government Services 2010, 2009* — table 16A.76, 16A.73; Real Estate Institute of Australia (2009 and 2008) *Market Facts, June, Canberra*.

Capital city median rents varied across jurisdictions. The median rents for three bedroom houses and two bedroom flats or units are reported in table 7.

**Table 7 Median market rents, private housing market, by capital city, June quarter 2009 (dollars/week)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
3 bedroom houses	350	300	340	360	290	318	400	555
2 bedroom flats/units	400	320	330	350	245	270	395	390

Source: SCRGSP (2010) *Report on Government Services 2010* — table 16A.77; Real Estate Institute of Australia (2009) *Market Facts, June, Canberra*.

Nationally, the median housing cost for renters is around \$236 per week in capital cities, compared to \$180 per week in the rest of the State or Territory (table 8).

Median housing cost for renters varied across states and territories, and between capital cities and the balance of states and territories.

**Table 8 Median housing costs for renters, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (dollars/week)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
State/Territory housing authority									
Capital cities <sup>c</sup>	91	104	77	86	85	77	100	104	90
Balance of state	75	96	80	76	115	96	np	..	89
Private landlord									
Capital cities	300	240	280	219	242	192	288	320	260
Balance of state	188	176	250	158	184	170	np	..	205
<b>Total renters<sup>d</sup></b>									
<b>Capital cities</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>Balance of state</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>180</b>

<sup>a</sup> Housing costs are the recurrent outlays by household members in providing for their shelter. The costs in this table exclude CRA payments. <sup>b</sup> Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to total ACT. <sup>c</sup> The estimate for the NT has a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. <sup>d</sup> Includes other landlord type, which accounts for about 4 per cent of all renters. .. Not applicable. np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing, 2007-08.

## Location

Most of Australia's population live in urban areas. As at June 2009, 68.6 per cent of the population lived in Australia's major cities, 29.1 per cent lived in inner or outer regional Australia, and 2.3 per cent lived in remote or very remote Australia (ABS 2009b). In comparison, as at June 2009, a projected 32.6 per cent of the Indigenous population resided in major cities, 43.7 per cent in inner or outer regional Australia and 23.7 per cent in remote or very remote Australia (ABS 2009b).

The Census is used here to provide data on the location of dwellings, as it allows comprehensive reporting by all geographical areas. The SIH contains more recent data, but excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote.

Nationally in 2006, approximately two thirds of private dwellings were located in major cities (table 9).

**Table 9 Count of private dwellings, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2006 ('000)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>NT</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust</i> <sup>c</sup>
Major cities	1 910.9	1 510.0	986.9	477.6	591.3	..	..	131.2	5 607.9
Inner regional areas	595.3	450.4	354.2	84.8	108.7	132.3	..	0.2	1 726.1
Outer regional areas	203.5	121.9	258.9	86.4	85.1	77.2	43.9	..	876.7
Remote areas	16.4	2.9	39.3	23.3	43.0	5.8	17.5	..	148.2
Very remote areas	2.6	..	21.4	7.6	20.9	1.5	12.8	..	67.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 728.7</b>	<b>2 085.1</b>	<b>1 660.7</b>	<b>679.7</b>	<b>849.0</b>	<b>216.7</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>8 426.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Hobart is classified as Inner Regional. <sup>b</sup> Darwin is classified as Outer Regional. <sup>c</sup> 'Australia' includes Other Territories. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

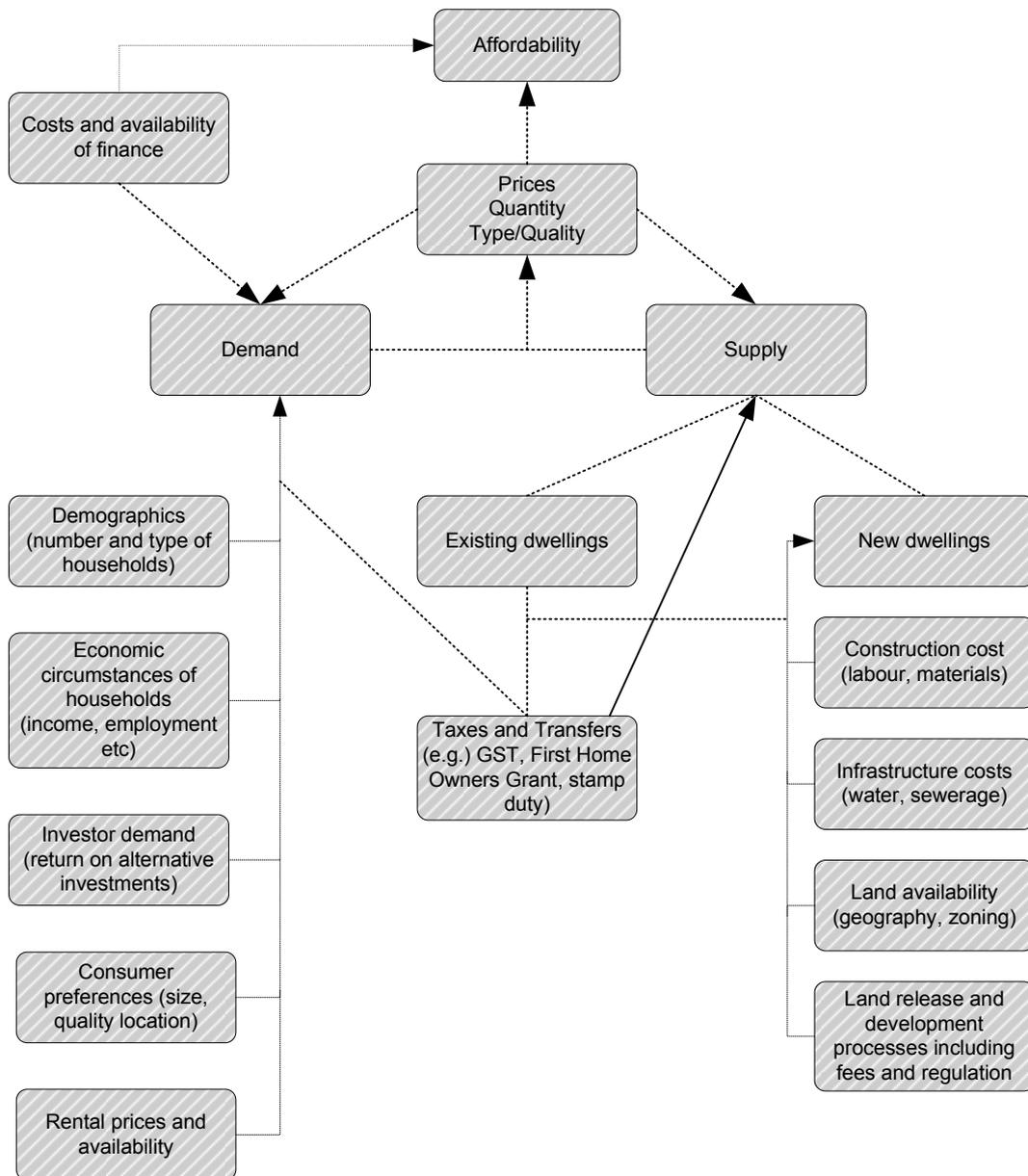
In 2006, separate (stand alone) houses were the most common dwelling structure in Australia, comprising 74.4 per cent of all private dwellings, a decrease from 77.3 per cent in 1991 (ABS 2006a). This declining proportion is a result of increased construction of higher density housing. Flats (flats, units and apartments) as a proportion of all dwelling structures increased from 12.3 per cent in 1991 to 14.7 per cent in 2006, with an increase in the proportion of high rise units from 2.3 per cent to 3.8 per cent of all dwellings (ABS 2006a).

Since 1991, the proportion of higher density housing has generally shown the greatest increase in metropolitan urban areas. The proportion of high-rise units in major urban areas increased from 3.6 per cent in 1991 to 5.6 per cent in 2006. According to the Census, higher density housing was especially prominent in inner city areas (ABS 2006a). The next set of detailed data on housing density will be available from the 2011 Census.

## Housing affordability

Factors affecting the demand, supply and affordability of housing are outlined in figure 2. Housing affordability is the result of the price, quantity, quality and type of housing available, and the cost and availability of housing finance.

**Figure 2 Factors influencing housing supply, demand and affordability**



Source: National Housing Supply Council (2010) *State of Supply 2009*, Figure 1.1, page 5, [http://www.nhsc.org.au/state\\_of\\_supply/2009\\_ssr\\_rpt/StateofSupplyReport\\_2010.pdf](http://www.nhsc.org.au/state_of_supply/2009_ssr_rpt/StateofSupplyReport_2010.pdf) (viewed 13 September 2010).

While many households choose, and can afford to spend more than 30 per cent of their income to meet their housing costs, lower income households are likely to have insufficient resources to meet their non-housing needs if they spend more than 30 per cent of their income on housing. Therefore, a common indicator of ‘housing

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stress' is the proportion of households in the bottom 40 per cent of the income distribution who are paying more than 30 per cent of their income on housing.

This fixed ratio approach is simple to use, as it depends on few variables and requires limited subjective assumptions about an individual's consumption. However, it does not consider the capacity of particular households to meet both their housing and non-housing costs, and thereby maintain adequate housing and an adequate standard of living. The approach also applies one single measure across all tenures, locations and household types, without accounting for differences, and does not consider issues of housing quality and overcrowding (Gabriel et al 2005).

The NAHA provides the framework for all levels of government to work together to improve housing affordability for low and moderate income households. Data on housing affordability are detailed in NAHA performance indicator 1 'proportion of low income households in rental stress' and NAHA performance indicator 2 'proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low to moderate income households'. The CRC has requested an additional measure 'proportion of low income households in mortgage stress', and data for this measure have been included in this report under performance indicator 1.

The NAHA indicators provide information about affordability at a point in time. Wood and Ong (2009) used data HILDA data over a six year time period (2001 to 2006) to track the housing affordability trajectories of a nationally representative sample of Australians. They found that most Australians in housing affordability stress are not likely to be in housing stress the following year, although a number experience repeat periods of unaffordable housing. There are a minority who experience housing affordability stress on what seems to be a long term basis. The findings showed that employment, the presence of children, mortgage equity withdrawal and residential moves are particularly important factors shaping the dynamics of affordable housing.

Fluctuations in housing prices and 'affordability' are inherent features of housing markets. Housing prices fluctuate over time, partly as a result of slow supply responses to periodic surges in demand (Productivity Commission 2004). Housing affordability is also influenced by the responsiveness of the housing market. Changes in housing supply occur in the long run rather than the short run, since it takes time to adjust to changes in demand and build new housing. The NHSC has developed a measure of the average time taken to complete a dwelling as a measure of the responsiveness of the housing market (table 10).

**Table 10 Average time from commencement to completion for newly completed dwellings (new houses only), by jurisdiction, by quarter completed, 2008-09 (months to complete)**

<i>Completion quarter ending</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>
Sept 2008	7.1	7.8	6.3	9.2	6.8	7.1	5.8	6.9	7.3
Dec 2008	7.8	7.4	6.0	9.4	6.6	7.4	6.3	5.3	7.3
Mar 2009	7.8	7.6	5.8	8.6	7.6	7.1	5.7	5.4	7.3
June 2009	7.9	7.7	6.6	8.8	7.5	9.2	6.5	5.8	7.7

*Source:* National Housing Supply Council (2010) *State of Supply 2009*, table 7.4.

During the recent house price boom (between 1995 and the third quarter of 2006 or the first quarter of 2008, depending on the country), real house prices rose by 120 per cent on average across a sample of 18 OECD countries, including Australia. Over this time period, the price-to-income ratio, a widely used indicator of housing market conditions, reached historical highs in most countries in the sample (Andre 2010).

The RBA notes that, since 1972, house prices across Australia have increased faster than average household incomes, with most increases occurring in two episodes — a late 1980s boom, and a subsequent boom in the late 1990s and into this decade (Richards 2008). The RBA also notes that the ratio of Australian housing prices to income is high relative to earlier decades, and compared to other countries (Richards 2009).

Data from the SIH show that housing cost varies across different types of housing tenure. The mean weekly housing costs for all households in 2007-08 was \$214. For owners without a mortgage, the average weekly housing cost was \$33, which represented 2 per cent of average gross weekly income for those households. Owners with a mortgage paid an average of \$384 per week on housing costs, which represented 18 per cent of their average gross weekly income. Households renting from private landlords paid an average of \$259 per week, representing 18 per cent of their average gross weekly income. Households renting from State and Territory housing authorities paid an average of \$105 per week, representing 19 per cent of their average gross weekly income (ABS 2009a).

Data from the SIH also confirm that housing cost varies according to location. The mean housing costs in 2007-08 were higher in the capital cities of Australian than in the rest of the states and territories. The differences between regions often reflect differences in property values, rental prices, urban settlement and tenure patterns (ABS 2009a).

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## Standard variable interest rate

The RBA provides data on the standard variable interest rate charged on loans to owner-occupiers (reported as the average rate of large bank lenders). Since June 2006, the standard variable interest rate has varied from 9.6 per cent in July and August 2008, to 5.75 per cent in April and May 2009 (table 11).

Table 11 **Standard variable interest rate, June 2006 to September 2010 (per cent)**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Standard variable rate</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Standard variable rate</i>
Jun-2006	7.55	Jul-2008	9.60
Jul-2006	7.55	Aug-2008	9.60
Aug-2006	7.80	Sep-2008	9.35
Sep-2006	7.80	Oct-2008	8.35
Oct-2006	7.80	Nov-2008	7.75
Nov-2006	8.05	Dec-2008	6.85
Dec-2006	8.05	Jan-2009	6.85
Jan-2007	8.05	Feb-2009	5.85
Feb-2007	8.05	Mar-2009	5.85
Mar-2007	8.05	Apr-2009	5.75
Apr-2007	8.05	May-2009	5.75
May-2007	8.05	Jun-2009	5.80
Jun-2007	8.05	Jul-2009	5.80
Jul-2007	8.05	Aug-2009	5.80
Aug-2007	8.30	Sep-2009	5.80
Sep-2007	8.30	Oct-2009	6.05
Oct-2007	8.30	Nov-2009	6.30
Nov-2007	8.55	Dec-2009	6.65
Dec-2007	8.55	Jan-2010	6.65
Jan-2008	8.70	Feb-2010	6.65
Feb-2008	9.00	Mar-2010	6.90
Mar-2008	9.35	Apr-2010	7.15
Apr-2008	9.45	May-2010	7.40
May-2008	9.45	Jun-2010	7.40
Jun-2008	9.45	Sept-2010	7.40

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2010) *F5 Indicator Lending Rates* (Housing Loans, Banks, Variable, Standard) <http://www.rba.gov.au/statistics/tables/xls/f05hist.xls?accessed=1410-14:32:44> (accessed 14 October 2010).

## Housing assistance

Housing assistance is provided in various forms across jurisdictions. Data on the number of households provided with housing assistance are detailed in NAHA output number 3 'number of households assisted in social housing', NAHA output

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number 4 ‘number of households in private rental receiving subsidies’ and NAHA output number 5 ‘number of households receiving home purchase assistance’.

The main forms of assistance are:

- *Public housing*: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation
- *Community housing (CH)*: rental housing provided for low to moderate income or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that have received capital or recurrent subsidy from government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups including government
- *State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)*: dwellings owned and managed by State housing authorities that are allocated only to Indigenous households
- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas
- *Home purchase assistance*: government financial assistance to people purchasing homes, particularly first home buyers and low income home owners. State and Territory governments provide grants to first home buyers and assistance to low income households to help with home purchases or mortgage repayments
- *State and Territory government private rental assistance*: assistance funded by State and Territory governments to low income households experiencing difficulty in securing or maintaining private rental accommodation. This assistance may include ongoing or one-off payments to help households meet rent payments, one-off payments for relocation costs, guarantees or loans to cover the cost of bonds, and housing assistance, advice and information services. Assistance may be provided by community-based organisations funded by government
- *Commonwealth Rent Assistance*: a non-taxable income support supplement paid by the Australian Government to eligible individuals and families who rent in the private rental market and also receive an income support payment, more than the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A, certain Abstudy payments or a service pension (SCRGSP 2011).

‘Social housing’, mentioned throughout this report, is a broad term used to describe combined public housing, SOMIH, mainstream community housing and ICH.

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## Financial assistance for first home buyers

### *First Home Owner Scheme*

The First Home Owner Scheme (FHOS) grant was introduced on 1 July 2000, and provides a \$7000 grant to first home buyers to purchase their first home. Data on the number of FHOS grants are detailed in NAHA output 5 'number of people receiving home purchase assistance'.

According to the SIH, in 2007-08, over three-quarters (76 per cent) of first home buyers with a mortgage reported receiving the FHOS (table 12).

**Table 12 First home buyers with a mortgage, sources of monetary assistance to purchase home, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
First Home Owners Grant	71.7	80.4	71.2	88.8	72.5	86.3	83.3	85.7	76.0
<b>All households that received monetary assistance<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes the first home owners grant, gift from family or friends, State or Territory government concessions or exemptions, and other monetary assistance including State and Territory government grant. These categories are not mutually exclusive, and a first home buyer may receive more than one source of monetary assistance.

Source: ABS (2009) *Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4130.0.

### *First Home Saver Accounts*

First Home Saver Accounts are special purpose accounts for individuals to save for a first home. The accounts offer a combination of Government contributions and reduced taxes on earning. Individuals can withdraw the funds to buy or build a home in which they will live.

### *Home purchase assistance to Indigenous Australians*

The Home Ownership Program (HOP) and Home Ownership on Indigenous Land (HOIL) program provide home purchase assistance through concessional loans to Indigenous Australians.

The HOP provides concessional home loans that feature low deposit requirements; interest rates lower than the market variable interest rate for owner occupied homes;

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and longer standard loan terms to assist with loan affordability. The HOIL program aims to make home ownership a realistic choice for Indigenous Australians living on community titled land, and provides a package of concessional loans to low income earners who have the capacity to repay a long term loan.

### *Other housing assistance*

The National Rental Affordability Scheme offers financial incentives to the business sector and community organisations to build and rent dwellings to low and moderate income households at 20 per cent below-market rates for 10 years.

The Housing Affordability Fund aims to lower the cost of building new homes, by supporting the reform of State, Territory and local government planning and development assessment processes to reduce developers' holding costs, and by investing in infrastructure to speed up the release of land for residential development. New home buyers are expected to benefit from cost savings that result from reduced infrastructure costs and faster approval processes.

## **Location of public housing, SOMIH and community housing**

The proportion of public housing, SOMIH and community housing located by remoteness areas for 2008 were included in the 2008-09 baseline NAHA report. While there are minor changes from year to year, the changes are not extensive. Data for 2009 are available in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (SCRGSP 2010).

## **Homelessness**

Under the NAHA, governments have committed to undertake reforms in the housing sector to improve integration between homelessness services and mainstream services, and reduce the rate of homelessness.

This report distinguishes between primary, secondary and tertiary categories of homelessness.

- Primary homelessness includes all people without conventional accommodation, such as people living on the streets, sleeping in parks, squatting in derelict buildings, or using cars or railway carriages for temporary shelter.
- Secondary homelessness includes people who move frequently from one form of temporary shelter to another. It includes people staying in emergency or

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transitional accommodation, people residing temporarily with other households because they have no accommodation of their own, and people staying in boarding houses on a short-term basis (operationally defined as 12 weeks or less).

- Tertiary homelessness refers to people who live in boarding houses on a medium to long term basis (operationally defined as 13 weeks or longer). They are regarded as homeless because their accommodation situation is below the generally accepted minimum community standard of a small self-contained flat.

Currently, the only available national data to support the definitions of homelessness used in this report are from Chamberlain and McKenzie (2006). A review of their Counting the Homeless methodology is currently being undertaken by the ABS, and the outcomes of the review are expected to be released during February 2011. The ABS review has already provided advice to improve field collection procedures for the 2011 Census, and made recommendations on how to improve the methodology used to derive estimates of the homeless population. The review intends to produce revised homelessness estimates for the 2001 and 2006 censuses using the recommended improved methodology.

Chamberlain and McKenzie identify the homeless population using four operational categories:

- people who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out (equivalent to primary homelessness as defined above)
- individuals using Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) services (a sub-category of secondary homelessness as defined above)
- people staying temporarily with other households (a sub-category of secondary homelessness as defined above)
- people staying in boarding houses (equivalent to tertiary homelessness as defined above).

Table 13 reports information from Chamberlain and McKenzie (2006) on the number of homeless people on Census night in 2001 and 2006.

**Table 13 Persons in different sectors of the homeless population on census night, 2001 and 2006 (number)**

	2001	2006
Improvised dwellings, sleepers out	14 158	16 375
SAAP accommodation	14 251	19 849
Friends and relatives	48 614	46 856
Boarding houses	22 877	21 596
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 900</b>	<b>104 676</b>

Source: Chamberlain and McKenzie (2006) *Counting the Homeless*, ABS Cat. no. 2050.0, Canberra.

### **Services to assist people who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless**

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) was established in 1985 to consolidate a number of Australian Government and State and Territory government programs designed to assist people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless, including women and children escaping domestic violence (AIHW 2010). The SAAP V Multilateral Agreement (2005-2010) ended on 31 December 2008, with the NAHA commencing on 1 January 2009.

At least 1532 specialist homelessness service agencies were funded in 2008-09 (under the SAAP until 31 December 2008, and then under the NAHA from 1 January 2009) (AIHW 2010). Nationally, in 2008-09, these agencies provided support to 204 900 people (125 800 clients and 79 100 accompanying children).

Data for the 2008-09 financial year are sourced from the SAAP National Data Collection. A replacement National Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) Data Collection is under development, and data from the new collection are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 collection year.

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## NAHA outputs

Following the baseline report, the CRC requested that nationally consistent measures be developed and defined for each of the NAHA outputs (CRC 2010). There are seven outputs in the NAHA.

- Output (a): number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies.
- Output (b): number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation.
- Output (c): number of households assisted in social housing.
- Output (d): number of households in private rental receiving subsidies.
- Output (e): number of people receiving home purchase assistance.
- Output (f): number of zoned lots available for residential construction.
- Output (g): number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing.

For this report, specifications have been developed for five of the seven outputs. Specifications have not been developed for output (f) ‘number of zoned lots available for residential construction’ and output (g) ‘number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing’.

The Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG) has advised the Steering Committee of concerns regarding the measurement of these two outputs, including:

- Output (f) — this output requires data which are not currently available through a national data collection. Establishing a data collection would be resource intensive, and would be unlikely to yield comprehensive or meaningful results. There may be other more useful outputs which would capture current issues relating to supply, and the advice of the NHSC may be useful in this area.
- Output (g) — there is inconsistency between the terms used for this output and the related outcome ‘Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities’. This output may be redundant as two of the performance indicators in the NAHA ‘proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of acceptable

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standard’ and ‘proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions’ capture elements of the outcome.

The HHIMG are reviewing these matters as part of their 2010-11 work program.

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## Output (a) (main): Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting: The CRC requested that a nationally consistent measure be developed and defined for each output

Outcome: People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion

Measure: Number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support  
The measure is defined as:

- count of number of SAAP clients who had house/flat accommodation after support, with tenure type; purchasing/purchased own home, private rental, public housing rental, rent-free accommodation, boarding; and
- did not present within 30 days of receiving support for crisis, short or medium term support accommodation

expressed as a *number*

This output measure is a proxy. It only captures those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who access specialist homelessness services and for whom a tenure type following the support period is recorded

Data source: Interim SAAP Data Collection

Data provider: AIHW

Data availability: 2007-08 (baseline year)  
2008-09

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by

- sex
- age
- Indigenous status

### Box 2 Results

For this report, new data for this output are available for 2007-08 and 2008-09.

- Data by age and sex are presented in tables NAHA.a.3 (2007-08) and NAHA.a.1 (2008-09).
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NAHA.a.4 (2007-08) and NAHA.a.2 (2008-09).

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## Output (a) (supplementary): Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	The CRC requested that a nationally consistent measure be developed and defined for each output
Outcome:	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Measure:	<p>Number of households assisted in social housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• count of number of newly assisted households for year ending 30 June in public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing (CH) that were in greatest need at time of allocation</li></ul> <p>and is expressed as a <i>number</i></p> <p>This output measure is a proxy. It only captures the pathways into social housing for those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who apply through the social housing system and does not include people who were assisted to secure and sustain private or other rental tenancies. It is determined by the following assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• allocation reflects demand for social housing, not overall need for social housing</li><li>• it only captures homeless people (or those at risk of homelessness) who have applied for social housing and have been allocated</li><li>• that being allocated to social housing is by definition assistance to secure and sustain tenure with no requirement for length of tenure</li></ul> <p>Greatest need is used as a proxy for homelessness or risk of homelessness. Households in 'greatest need' are those at the time of allocation were subject to one or more of the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• they were homeless</li><li>• their life or safety was at risk in their accommodation</li><li>• their health condition was aggravated by their housing</li><li>• their housing was inappropriate to their needs</li><li>• they had very high rental costs</li></ul>
Data source:	Social housing: PH, SOMIH, CH
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	2007-08 (baseline year) 2008-09 2009-10

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Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Location, program type and household Indigenous status

**Box 3 Results**

For this report, new data for this output are available for 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10.

- Data by location and by program type are presented in tables NAHA.a.9 (2007-08), NAHA.a.7 (2008-09) and NAHA.a.5 (2009-10).
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NAHA.a.10 (2007-08), NAHA.a.8 (2008-09) and NAHA.a.6 (2009-10).

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## Output (a) (supplementary): Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting: The CRC requested that a nationally consistent measure be developed and defined for each output

Outcome: People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion

Measure: Number of households assisted into social housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — number of newly assisted households over the previous financial year in public housing (PH) and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) that were in greatest need at time of allocation with a tenure length of 12 months or more as at 30 June (end of current financial year) regardless of whether they are current tenants
- *Denominator* — number of newly assisted households over the previous financial year in PH and SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation

expressed as a *proportion*

This output measure is a proxy as it only captures homeless (or at risk of homelessness) people who secure a public rental housing or state owned and managed Indigenous housing tenancy but not community housing or Indigenous community housing and it does not include people who were assisted to secure and sustain private rental tenancies. Furthermore households who exited public rental housing or SOMIH into a sustainable private rental tenancy prior to remaining for 12 months will not be included which may result in an undercount

Greatest need is used as a proxy for homelessness or risk of homelessness. Households in 'greatest need' are those at the time of allocation were subject to one or more of the following circumstances:

- they were homeless
- their life or safety was at risk in their accommodation
- their health condition was aggravated by their housing
- their housing was inappropriate to their needs
- they had very high rental costs

Data source: Social housing: PH, SOMIH

Data provider: AIHW

Data availability: 2007-08 (baseline year)  
2008-09

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2009-10

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by Location, social housing sector and household Indigenous status

**Box 4 Results**

For this report, new data for this output are available for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

- Data by location and by program type are presented in tables NAHA.a.15 (2007-08), NAHA.a.13 (2008-09) and NAHA.a.11 (2009-10).
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables, NAHA.a.16 (2007-08), NAHA.a.14 (2008-09) and NAHA.a.12 (2009-10).

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## Output (b): Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting: The CRC requested that a nationally consistent measure be developed and defined for each output

Outcome: People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion

Measure: Number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support

The measure is defined as:

- number of SAAP clients who were in an improvised dwelling or rough sleeping, or in SAAP/Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) crisis/short term accommodation (including Transitional Housing Management [THM] crisis) before obtaining house/flat accommodation with tenure; and
  - had house/flat accommodation immediately after support, with tenure type: purchasing/purchased own home, private rental, public housing rental, rent-free accommodation, boarding; and
  - did not present, within 30 days of receiving support, for crisis, short or medium term support accommodation
- expressed as a *number*

This output measure is a proxy as it only captures homeless people access a SAAP service and it is difficult to measure long term (sustainable) outcomes

Data source: Interim SAAP data collection

Data provider: AIHW

Data availability: 2007-08 (baseline year)  
2008-09

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by

- sex
- age
- Indigenous status

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**Box 5      Results**

For this report, new data are available for 2007-08 and 2008-09.

- Data by age and sex are presented in tables NAHA.b.3 (2007-08) and NAHA.b.1 (2008-09).
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NAHA.b.4 (2007-08) and NAHA.b.2 (2008-09).

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## Output (c): Number of households assisted in social housing

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	The CRC requested that a nationally consistent measure be developed and defined for each output
Outcomes:	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians
Measure:	Number of households assisted in social housing  The measure is defined as the sum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Count of the number of households assisted as at 30 June of the year preceding the reporting year in public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH)</li><li>• Count of the number of households newly assisted during the reporting year by PH, SOMIH and CH</li></ul> expressed as <i>numbers</i>  Number of dwellings is used as a proxy for number of households for ICH
Data source:	Social housing PH, SOMIH, CH and ICH
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 — PH, SOMIH, CH 2007, 2008 and 2009 — ICH
Cross tabulations provided:	(all) State and Territory, by <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• social housing sector (PH, SOMIH, CH) State and Territory, by</li><li>• household Indigenous status (PH, CH)</li><li>• household disability</li><li>• main income source for household (PH, SOMIH)</li><li>• household composition (PH, SOMIH)</li><li>• location (PH, SOMIH)</li></ul>

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## Box 6      **Results**

For this report, new data for this output are available for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 for public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing (CH). For Indigenous community housing (ICH) new data are available for 2007, 2008 and 2009.

- Data for PH and SOMIH by location are presented in table NAHA.c.1.
- Data for CH are presented in table NAHA.c.2.
- Data by Indigenous status for PH and CH are presented in NAHA.c.3.
- Data by disability status for PH, SOMIH and CH are presented in NAHA.c.4.
- Data by main source of income for PH and SOMIH are presented in NAHA.c.5.
- Data by household composition for PH and SOMIH are presented in NAHA.c.6.
- Data for ICH dwellings are presented in NAHA.c.7.

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## Output (d): Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	The CRC requested that a nationally consistent measure be developed and defined for each output
Outcomes:	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians
Measure:	Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies  ( <i>Main</i> ) The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Count of all income units in receipt of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) as at the first Friday in June and is expressed as a <i>number</i></li></ul> For the purposes of this measure, it is assumed that all recipients of state based rent assistance would also be eligible for, and most likely receiving, CRA  ( <i>Supplementary</i> ) The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Count of the number of households assisted through state based private rent assistance and is expressed as a <i>number</i></li></ul>
Data source:	( <i>Main</i> ) Australian Government Housing Dataset (AGHDS)  ( <i>Supplementary</i> ) Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset
Data provider:	Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset — AIHW AGHDS — FaHCSIA
Data availability:	June 2010 — AGHDS 2009-10 — Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset
Cross tabulations provided:	( <i>Main</i> ) State and Territory, by <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indigenous status by location</li><li>• income unit type</li></ul> ( <i>Supplementary</i> ) State and Territory, by program type

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**Box 7      Results**

For this report, new data for this output are available for Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) for 2010. New data are available for state based private rent assistance for 2009-10.

- Data for CRA by income unit type are presented in table NAHA.d.1.
- Data for CRA by Indigenous status by location are presented in table NAHA.d.2.
- Data for state based private rent assistance by program type are presented in table NAHA.d.3.

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## Output (e): Number of people receiving home purchase assistance

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	The CRC requested that a nationally consistent measure be developed and defined for each output
Outcomes:	People can purchase affordable housing  Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians
Measure:	Number of persons receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities, State Revenue Offices and the Commonwealth
Measure (5a):	Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities  The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Count of all households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities</li></ul> and is expressed as a <i>number</i>  Households are used as the counting unit as households, not people, are the measurable unit in receipt of State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance
Measure (5b):	Number of persons receiving home purchase assistance (the First Home Owner Scheme [FHOS] grant and the First Home Owner Boost [FHOB]) from State Revenue Offices  The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Count of number of FHOS and FHOB grants paid</li></ul> and is expressed as a <i>number</i>
Measure (5c):	Number of persons receiving Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance (Home Ownership Program [HOP] and Home Ownership on Indigenous Land [HOIL] program)  The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Count of all households receiving home purchase assistance (HOP and HOIL) from the Commonwealth</li></ul> and is expressed as a <i>number</i>
Data sources:	Home Purchase Assistance National Minimum Dataset (State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance)  State Revenue Offices (FHOG and FHOB) is not yet available. Data is required from this source in order to report this output measure in full and avoid double-counting. In the interim, aggregate data will be sourced by Treasuries for the FHOG and FHOB provided to households in 2009-10.

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Aggregate figures for HPA provided by the Commonwealth (HOP and HOIL)

Data provider: State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance — AIHW  
FHOG and FHOB — Treasury  
Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance (HOP and HOIL)  
— FAHCSIA

Data availability: 2009-10 (All)

Cross tabulations provided: State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance  
State and Territory, by  
• program type

FHOG and FHOB  
State and Territory

Commonwealth HPA (HOP and HOIL)  
State and Territory

## Box 8 **Results**

For this report, new data for this output are available for 2009-10.

- Data for State Housing Authority home purchase assistance by program type are presented in table NAHA.e.1.
- Data for First Home Owner Grant and First Home Owner Boost by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.e.2
- Data for Home Ownership Program and Home Ownership on Indigenous Land by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.e.3.

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## **Output (f): Number of zoned lots available for residential construction**

Outcome: People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market

Measure: A measure for this output has yet to be developed.

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## **Output (g): Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing**

Outcome: Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians.

Measure: A measure for this output has yet to be developed.

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## Performance indicators

This report includes information for all ‘performance indicators’ included in the NAHA (table 14).

For performance indicators where data quality and/or completeness is an issue, a number of supplementary measures are provided and are identified in the text.

Data for the performance indicators in this report are presented in attachments identified in references throughout this report by an ‘NAHA’ suffix.

**Table 14 Performance indicators in the National Affordable Housing Agreement<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
1. Proportion of low income households in rental stress	50
1a. Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress	56
2. Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households	61
3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless	66
4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	68
5. Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home	70
6. Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home	71
7. Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions	72
8. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard	75
9. Supply meeting demand for housing	77
10. Housing market efficiency	79

<sup>a</sup> The performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording from para. 16 of the NAHA (COAG 2009c), except performance indicator 1a which is included following a request by the CRC. This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators in this report.

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## Indicator 1: Proportion of low income households in rental stress

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting: The CRC requested that:

- the measure be refined to exclude non-renter households, in order to better measure performance against the outcome
- low-income households be defined as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised disposable household income
- governments develop a consistent measure of affordability among social housing tenants (all types), to supplement the survey data used to report against this outcome

Data will be backcast for the baseline to reflect the changes above

Outcome: People are able to rent housing that meets their needs

Measure: The proportion of rental households in the bottom two income quintiles that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of low income households in rental stress
- *denominator* — total number of low income rental households expressed as a *percentage*

For low income households, computation for numerator:

- (a) Household income is gross household income excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)
- (b) Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent plus any rates required to be paid by the renter less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance
- For all states and territories, the values for capital cities will be calculated separately from the rest of state. These values will be added together to provide the national figure
- Household is included in the numerator if (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a)

Computation for denominator: The bottom two quintiles calculated using equivalised disposable household income excluding CRA or other rent assistance on a state by state basis

Supplementary data: The calculation for the measure of affordability for social housing tenants has been modified for reasons of data availability, refer to the Data Quality Statement for further details

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* —

(main) Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). Data are collected every two years

(Indigenous) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle

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(supplementary) Social housing data – public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing (CH). Data for Indigenous community housing are not provided as the necessary income and rent information are not available

Data provider: SIH, NATSISS, NATSIHS — ABS  
Social housing data — AIHW

Data availability: SIH — 2007-08  
NATSISS — 2008  
Social housing – 2007-08 (baseline data), 2009-10

Cross tabulations provided: (main) SIH, NATSISS and NATSIHS  
State and Territory, by:

- Location, landlord type, number of bedrooms, dwelling structure, household main source of income, number of employed persons, household income level, household disability status (2009 data onwards), household Indigenous status, household type, household size and composition, overcrowding, and reference person's age, sex, country of birth, age and main source of income

State and Territory, by:

- Private landlord as a proportion of total renters (total renters include other landlord types)

(supplementary) Social housing  
State and Territory by:

- Location (remoteness for PH and SOMIH only), household Indigenous status, program type

## Box 9 Results

For this report, data are reported for the first time for the new supplementary measure for this indicator are available for 2009-10 and 2007-08 (baseline year) for public housing (PH) and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH). Data for community housing (CH) by Indigenous status are available for 2009-10.

- Data by program, by remoteness are presented in tables NAHA.1.16 (2009-10) and NAHA.1.17 (2007-08).
- Data by program, by Indigenous status are presented in tables NAHA.1.18 (PH and CH), and NAHA.1.19 (PH).

Data for 2007-08 included in the baseline report have been revised.

- Revised data are included in tables NAHA.1.1.a–NAHA.1.15.

Apparent differences in results between years may not be statistically significant. To assist in interpretation, 95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors are provided in the attachment tables for this indicator.

*Attachment tables*

<b>Table NAHA.1.1a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.1b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.2.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.2.b</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.2.c</b>	95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.3.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.3.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.4.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.4.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.5.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.5.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.6.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.6.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.7.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.7.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.8.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.8.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08

<b>Table NAHA.1.9.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.9.b</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.9.c</b>	95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.10a</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.10.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.11.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.11.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.12.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.12.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.13.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.13.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.14.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.14.b</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.14.c</b>	95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.15</b>	Proportion, relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals of low income rental households renting privately and in rental stress, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.16</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by remoteness, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.1.17</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by remoteness, 2007-08

<b>Table NAHA.1.18</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by Indigenous status, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.1.19</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

### Box 10 **Comment on data quality**

Two DQs for this indicator have been prepared by the ABS and the AIHW respectively, and are included in their original forms in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQs are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of low income households in rental stress, and the proportion of low income households living in social housing in rental stress. Data are available by State and Territory, and for all households and Indigenous households. The Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) does not include people living in very remote areas which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Social housing data are included for the first time in this report. The most recent available data are for 2009-10, and are directly comparable to data also provided for 2007-08.
- No new data are available for the SIH or Indigenous surveys (NATSISS/NATSIHS). However, SIH and NATSISS data provided in the baseline report have been revised to exclude non-renter households from the denominator to improve alignment of the measure with the outcome. The NATSISS does not separately collect data on Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) (which the SIH does) which affects comparability of data for total households and Indigenous households.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. The relative standard errors (RSEs) for ACT data from the NATSISS are greater than 25 per cent and the ACT results should be used with caution. In addition, a number of the RSEs for disaggregations are greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data sources are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- SIH data are only available every two years and NATSISS/NATSIHS data are only available on an alternating three-yearly cycle. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection is necessary.
- The size of the RSEs mean that the data may not be adequate for measuring change over time for some disaggregations. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the RSEs are large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.

(Continued next page)

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**Box 10** (continued)

- The calculation for the measure of affordability for social housing tenants has been modified for reasons of data availability, and supplementary data are not comparable with data for the main measure.
- Low income households in State or Territory housing authority dwellings have access to rebated rents and generally pay no more than 25 per cent of their assessable income in rent.
- While the definition of assessable income varies across jurisdictions, social housing administrative data indicate that the survey estimates of rental stress, as reported by the SIH, are not a reliable indicator of sustained rental stress in this sector because they are a point in time estimate that may not include rent adjustments yet to be made by the State or Territory housing authority.
- Social housing administrative data provide income and rental information at the time of the last rent review. Rent reviews are not always conducted annually as they depend on tenant's circumstances. Therefore calculations of rental stress can be based on income and rental data that is not up to date, and there is the potential to overestimate the proportion of low income households in social housing who are in rental stress. The Housing and Homeless Information Management Group (HHIMG) are considering this issue as part of their 2010-11 work program.

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## Indicator 1(a): Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting: The CRC requested that:

- the proportion of low income households in housing stress be reported as an indicator under the outcome 'people are able to purchase affordable housing'

Outcome: People are able to purchase affordable housing

Measure: The proportion of home owner households with a mortgage for housing purposes and that are in the bottom two income quintiles (excluding households with nil or negative incomes) that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on mortgage payments

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of low income home owner households (excluding households with nil or negative income) with a mortgage for housing purposes experiencing mortgage stress
  - *denominator* — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage for housing purposes
- expressed as a *percentage*

For low income households (excluding households with nil or negative income), computation for numerator:

- (a) Household income is gross household income
- (b) Mortgage payments includes principal and interest payments
- For all states and territories, the values for capital cities will be calculated separately from the rest of state. These values will be added together to provide the national figure
- Household is included in the numerator if (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a)

Computation for denominator: The bottom two quintiles calculated using equivalised disposable household income on a state by state basis (excluding households with nil or negative income)

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* —  
(all) Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). Data are collected every two years  
(Indigenous) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: SIH — 2007-08  
NATSISS — 2008

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Cross tabulations provided:

State and Territory, by:

- Location, dwelling structure, main source of household income, value of dwelling, equity in dwelling, principal and interest payments, number of employed persons, household income level, household Indigenous status, household type, household size and composition, and reference person's age, sex and country of birth, household disability status (2009 data onwards)

## Box 11 Results

For this report, this indicator is included for the first time and data are available for 2007-08 (all households) and 2008 (Indigenous households).

- Data by location are presented in tables NAHA.1.20.a and NAHA.1.20.b.
- Data by dwelling type are presented in tables NAHA.1.21.a and NAHA.1.21.b.
- Data by main source of household income are presented in tables NAHA.1.22.a and NAHA.1.22.b.
- Data by value of dwelling are presented in tables NAHA.1.23.a and NAHA.1.23.b.
- Data by equity in dwelling are presented in tables NAHA.1.24.a and NAHA.1.24.b.
- Data by type of payments (principal and interest) are presented in tables NAHA.1.25.a and NAHA.1.25.b.
- Data by number of employed persons are presented in tables NAHA.1.26.a and NAHA.1.26.b.
- Data by age of reference person are presented in tables NAHA.1.27.a and NAHA.1.27.b.
- Data by sex of reference person are presented in tables NAHA.1.28.a and NAHA.1.28.b.
- Data by country of birth are presented in tables NAHA.1.29.a and NAHA.1.29.b.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NAHA.1.30.a and NAHA.1.30.b.
- Data by household type are presented in tables NAHA.1.31.a, NAHA.1.31.b and NAHA.1.31.c.
- Data by household size are presented in tables NAHA.1.32.a and NAHA.1.32.b.

Apparent differences in results between years may not be statistically significant. To assist in interpretation, 95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors are provided in the attachment tables for this indicator.

*Attachment tables*

<b>Table NAHA.1.20.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.20.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.21.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.21.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.22.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.22.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.23.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by value of dwelling, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.23.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by value of dwelling, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.24.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by equity in dwelling, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.24.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by equity in dwelling, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.25.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by principal and interest payments, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.25.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by principal and interest payments, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.26.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.26.b</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.27.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by age of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.27.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by age of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.28.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by sex of reference person, 2007-08

<b>Table NAHA.1.28.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by sex of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.29.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.29.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of low income rental households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.30.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.30.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.31.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.31.b</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.31.c</b>	95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.32.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.32.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08

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## Box 12 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in the original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress. Data are available by State and Territory, and for all households and Indigenous households. The Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) does not include people living in very remote areas which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Data are available every two years from the SIH for all households. The most recent available data are for 2007-08.
- Data for Indigenous households are available every three years on a rotating basis from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the National Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). The most recent available data (NATSISS) are for 2008.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. The relative standard errors (RSEs) for the NT and the ACT data are greater than 25 per cent and the NT and ACT results should be treated with caution. In addition, a number of the RSEs for disaggregations are greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data sources are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- SIH data are only available every two years and NATSISS/NATSIHS data are only available on an alternating three-yearly cycle. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection is necessary.
- The size of the RSEs for the survey data mean that the data may not be adequate for measuring change over time for some disaggregations. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the RSEs are large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.
- The SIH data for 2007-08 does not capture the effects of interest rate reductions and government stimulus measures associated with the global financial crisis.

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## Indicator 2: Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting: The CRC requested that:

- low-income households be defined as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised disposable housing income (low income was not previously defined)

Outcome: People can purchase affordable housing

Measure: Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households
- *denominator* — total number of homes that are sold or built

Computation for numerator:

- low and moderate income households are those with equivalised disposable incomes in the bottom three income quintiles (moderate), and bottom two income quintiles (low), calculated on a state by state basis
- PI is calculated for those at the top of the 'low' and 'moderate' ranges
- housing costs are affordable when the household spends no more than 30 per cent of their gross income on mortgage payments
- currently only includes 'sold' properties due to unknown data source for contracts completed for 'owner built' properties
- purchase date is the contract exchange date
- for all states and territories, the value of the capital cities is calculated separately from the rest of state. These values are added together to provide the national figure

Assumptions made in calculating mortgage costs are:

- the interest rate is the RBA standard variable rate, averaged out over the year (ref: Table F5, column K in monthly RBA Bulletin, Housing Loan, Banks, Variable, Standard)
- a 10 per cent deposit on the full purchase price is assumed

Data source: *Numerator* — Valuer General data for sales. Data are available monthly Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) to determine the income amount at the top of the low–moderate income bracket, and subsequently, the house price that is affordable for that level. Data are collected every two years with extrapolation of affordability values in the interim year (Indigenous) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle

*Denominator* — Valuer General data. Data are available monthly

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Data provider: ABS

Data availability: 2008-09, 2009-10 (as updated Valuer Generals sales data available)

SIH — 2007-08 [no new data available]

NATSISS — 2008 [no new data available]

Valuer General sales data — 2008-09, 2009-10 [new data]

Cross tabulations provided: Moderate income, State and Territory, by:

- location
- dwelling type
- dwelling type and location
- Indigenous status

Low income, State and Territory, by:

- location
- dwelling type
- dwelling type and location
- Indigenous status

### Box 13 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

- Data by location (low income households) are presented in table NAHA.2.7 (2008-09) and NAHA.2.1 (2009-10).
- Data by dwelling type (low income households) are presented in table NAHA.2.8 (2008-09) and NAHA.2.2 (2009-10).
- Data by location and dwelling type (low income households) are presented in table NAHA.2.9 (2008-09) and NAHA.2.3 (2009-10).
- Data by location (low and moderate income households) are presented in table NAHA.2.10 (2008-09) and NAHA.2.4 (2009-10).
- Data by dwelling type (low and moderate income households) are presented in table NAHA.2.11 (2008-09) and NAHA.2.5 (2009-10).
- Data by location and dwelling type (low and moderate income households) are presented in table NAHA.2.12 (2008-09) and NAHA.2.6 (2009-10).

Data included in the baseline report for 2007-08 report have been revised to account for new sales data, and are presented in tables NAHA.2.13 and NAHA.2.18.

*Attachment tables*

<b>Table NAHA.2.1</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.2.2</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.2.3</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.2.4</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.2.5</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.2.6</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.2.7</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.2.8</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.2.9</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.2.10</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.2.11</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2008-09

<b>Table NAHA.2.12</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.2.13</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.14</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.15</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.16</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.17</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.18</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2007-08

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## Box 14 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in the original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of homes sold that are affordable by low and moderate income households, but exclude owner built properties. Homes are assessed to be affordable when the household spends no more than 30 per cent of their gross income on mortgage payments (including both interest and capital repayments). Data are available by State and Territory, and for all households and Indigenous households. The Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) does not include people living in very remote areas which affects the comparability of the NT results.
- Monthly Valuer General data are available for the price of sold properties.
- Data are available every two years from the SIH for all households. The most recent available data are for 2007-08. In years where survey data are not available, income data has been projected using STINMOD. Income data from the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) cannot be projected using STINMOD because the indigenous population cannot be reliably identified from STINMOD.
- SIH data published in the baseline report for 2007-08 have been revised following receipt of updated sales data.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. However, some relative standard errors (RSEs) may be greater than 25 per cent for disaggregations of the SIH data and should be used with caution.
- Detailed explanatory notes on the SIH are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data sources are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The wording of this indicator in the NAHA is 'proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households'. The Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG) advised that they are exploring options to include owner-built dwellings in this measure.
- In years where survey data are not available, STINMOD is used to update the gross incomes of households. 2009-10 income data included in this report has been projected using STINMOD. Updated income data for the next report will be available from the 2009-10 SIH and as a result the 2009-10 data included in this report may require revision.

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### Indicator 3: Proportion of Australians who are homeless

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	Nil
Outcome:	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Measure:	<p>The proportion of Australians who are homeless (primary homeless + secondary homeless + tertiary homeless, as defined by Chamberlain and MacKenzie)</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of persons who are homeless</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — number of Australians</li></ul> <p>No data are currently available for the numerator for 2009-10. The data currently available to inform the measure for this indicator are sourced from a research report which uses data from the 2006 Census, 2006-07 Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client data and 2006 data from the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Census of Homeless School Students</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — Sourced from the <u>Counting the Homeless 2006 national and State and Territory reports</u>. Census data are collected every five years, SAAP data are collected annually, and the National Census of Homeless School Students data are collected on an ad hoc basis</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — <u>2006 Census data</u> (not adjusted by undercount estimates). Data are collected every five years</p>
Data provider:	ABS — Census data AIHW/ABS — data of <i>Counting the Homeless 2006</i> national and State and Territory reports
Data availability:	No new data available
	Census — 2006 SAAP — 2006 National Census of Homeless School Students — 2006
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

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**Box 15 Comment on data quality**

No new data are available for reporting against this indicator.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- A review of the Counting the Homeless methodology is currently being undertaken by the ABS, and the outcomes of the review are expected to be released during February 2011. The review has provided input to improve field collection procedures for the 2011 Census, and makes recommendations on how to improve the methodology used to derive estimates of the homeless population. The review will also produce reworked estimates using the recommended improved methodology as far as possible for the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.
- The Steering Committee recommends that potential alternative data sources for reporting against this indicator continue to be investigated for years where Census data are not available.
- A new national Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) data collection is currently being developed and data are anticipated to be collected from 1 July 2011. The SHS data collection will expand the scope, type of information collected and provide more timely information of those people who are provided with specialist homelessness services, which may provide a proxy measure for this indicator.
- There are currently no adequate counts of people experiencing homelessness who access mainstream services. However, the inclusion of homelessness flags in mainstream data sets is being explored, and there is a commitment to develop a common definition and standards for adoption in agency specific mainstream services datasets.

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## Indicator 4: Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	Small changes have been made to the method of computing data for this indicator. The changes are mostly due to the improved handling of missing data, so that the method used is consistent with that used for outputs 1(a) and 2. Revised data have been provided for the baseline year.
Outcome:	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
INTERIM Measure:	<p>There is currently no data collection identified that measures the proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness</p> <p>The <u>interim</u> measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</li></ul>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>SAAP client data</u> . Data are collected annually
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	2007-08 [revised] and 2008-09
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• age and sex</li><li>• Indigenous status</li></ul>

### Box 16 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008-09.

- Data by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.4.1.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.4.2.

Revised data have been provided for 2007-08.

- Data by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.4.3.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.4.4.

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*Attachment tables*

<b>Table NAHA.4.1</b>	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.4.2</b>	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.4.3</b>	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.4.4</b>	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

**Box 17 Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of people who are supported at a SAAP agency and are assessed by a SAAP agency worker as having need for housing or accommodation support more than once in a year. It is not a measure of the proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness as it does not capture all people who experience homelessness. Data are available by State and Territory, and by Indigenous status.
- The measure counts people accessing homelessness services within a single year. People who had periods of homelessness in previous years but not in the current year are excluded from the scope of the interim measure.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are 2008-09.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Revised data were provided for 2007-08, which is comparable with data provided for 2008-09.
- This measure for this indicator is an interim measure until the new national Specialist Homeless Services (SHS) data collection is finalised.
- Data for SHS are anticipated to be collected from 1 July 2011. The SHS data collection will expand the scope, type of information collected and provide more timely information of those people who are provided with specialist homelessness services. The SHS data collection will provide more comprehensive information on people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness as it will be able to count people who have had periods of homelessness in previous years. However, it will still only be able to capture those people experiencing homelessness that access SHS.

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## Indicator 5: Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	Nil
Outcome:	People can purchase affordable housing
Measure:	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home  The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of households owning or purchasing a home</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — total number of households</li></ul> and is presented as a <i>percentage</i>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — (total population) <u>Survey of Income and Housing (SIH)</u> . Data are collected every two years  (Indigenous) <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> . Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle
Data provider:	SIH, NATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS
Data availability:	No new data available  SIH — 2007–08 NATSISS — 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

### Box 18 **Comment on data quality**

No new data are available for reporting against this indicator.

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## Indicator 6: Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	Nil
Outcomes:	People can purchase affordable housing Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians
Measure:	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home  The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous households</li></ul>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> —  (Indigenous) <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> . Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle
Data provider:	NATSIHS/NATSISS — ABS
Data availability:	No new data available  NATSISS — 2008 SIH — 2007-08
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

### Box 19 **Comment on data quality**

No new data are available for reporting against this indicator.

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## Indicator 7: Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	Supplementary data now available from administrative data sources. This provides additional information on Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions in social housing, by type of social housing.
Outcome:	Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities
Measure:	The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — total number of all Indigenous households and is presented as a <i>proportion</i></li></ul>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> —</p> <p>(Indigenous) <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u>. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle</p> <p>(supplementary) <u>Social housing</u>: public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH) data (excludes private renters/home owners). Data are collected annually</p> <p>Overcrowding is defined as needing one or more additional bedrooms to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard</p>
Data provider:	NATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS Social housing — AIHW
Data availability:	NATSISS — 2008 [no new data available] Social housing — 2008-09 (ICH) 2009-10 (PH, SOMIH and CH)
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>(supplementary) <u>Social housing: PH and SOMIH</u> State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• location, remoteness number of bedrooms needed, program type</li></ul> <p>(supplementary) <u>Social housing: ICH</u> State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• number of bedrooms needed</li></ul> <p>(supplementary) <u>Social housing: CH</u> • State and Territory</p>

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**Box 20      Results**

For this report, supplementary data from administrative sources are reported for the first time for 2009-10 (PH, SOMIH and CH) and 2008-09 (ICH).

- Data for public housing by remoteness category and number of bedrooms needed are presented in table NAHA.7.1.
- Data for state owned and managed Indigenous housing by remoteness category and number of bedrooms needed are presented in table NAHA.7.2.
- Data for Indigenous community housing by number of bedrooms needed are presented in table NAHA.7.3.
- Data for community housing are presented in table NAHA.7.4.

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### Attachment tables

<b>Table NAHA.7.1</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.7.2</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.7.3</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.7.4</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in community housing living in overcrowded conditions by State and Territory, 2009-10

#### Box 21 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator have been prepared by the AIHW, and is included in the original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- New data are available for the supplementary measure, and provide relevant supplementary information on the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions. Overcrowding is calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) for public rental housing, SOMIH and Indigenous community housing (ICH). Data are available by State and Territory.
- Public rental housing, SOMIH and ICH data are available annually. The most recent available data are for 2009-10.
- Data for 2007-08 were published in the baseline report, however data were only available for a limited number of jurisdictions and mainstream community housing were unable to be reported as not all data items required to calculate overcrowding were collected. The ICH data were not available by remoteness, and the data represented only a small portion of the program in each jurisdiction. Reported data for 2007-08 are comparable with data reported for 2009-10, but refinements have been made to the methodology and care should be taken when making comparisons.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee has no additional comments.

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## Indicator 8: Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	Nil
Outcomes:	Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities
Measure:	<p>Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous households</li></ul> <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i></p> <p>For social housing, acceptable standard is to be defined in a manner consistent with work being done by the Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG) on common tenancy management and maintenance standards</p> <p>For all housing tenures, acceptable standard is to be developed using the housing condition variables from the <a href="#">National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</a> and <a href="#">National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</a></p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> —</p> <p>(Indigenous) <a href="#">National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</a> and <a href="#">National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</a>. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle</p> <p>(supplementary) <a href="#">Social housing</a>: public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH) datasets. Data are collected annually</p>
Data provider:	NATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS Social housing — AIHW
Data availability:	NATSISS — 2008 [no new data available] Social housing — not available
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

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**Box 22      Comment on data quality**

No new data are available for reporting against this indicator.

The Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG) plan to develop a definition of 'acceptable standard' for the social housing data, following the ABS assessment of the appropriateness of the 'acceptable standard' definition currently used for the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

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## Interim Indicator 9: Supply meeting underlying demand for housing

Key amendments from first cycle of reporting:	<p>The CRC requested that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• performance indicators be developed and agreed to measure progress towards the outcome, and this could include endorsing the interim indicator suggested by the National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) for the baseline report on the NAHA</li></ul> <p>The measure provided below is based on that supplied by the NHSC to the CRC</p>
Outcome:	People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market
Measure:	<p>Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — cumulative gaps between supply and demand since 2001</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — cumulative increase in demand since 2001</li></ul> <p>and is reported as a <i>percentage</i></p> <p>The year 2001 is used as a baseline for this indicator because, in the view of the National Housing Supply Council, housing supply and underlying demand were roughly in balance at that time</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Supply projections</i> — <a href="#">ABS Building Activity</a>, Australia, Cat. no. 8752.0 and National Housing Supply Council estimates for completions net of demolitions and vacancies</p> <p><i>Demand</i> — <a href="#">National Housing Supply Council projections</a> based on McDonald-Temple median household growth scenario, 2009–2029</p>
Data provider:	National Housing Supply Council
Data availability:	2009
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory

### Box 23 Results

For this report, data are reported for the first time for this indicator and are available for 2001–2009.

- Data by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.9.1.

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*Attachment table*

<b>Table NAHA.9.1</b>	Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001, by State and Territory
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**Box 24 Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) Secretariat and is included in its original form in the section in this report titled 'Data Quality Statements'. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.

- The data provide relevant information on the estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, and are reported as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001. The year 2001 is used as a baseline for this indicator because, in the view of the NHSC, housing supply and underlying demand were roughly in balance at that time.
- The estimates are available annually from the NHSC State of Supply reports. The most recent available data are for 2009. Estimates are primarily based on Census data, along with other ABS collections and information provided by the states and territories.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Some of the data used in the estimates are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.

- The interim measure for this indicator may be subject to revisions by the NHSC.
- The NHSC will continue to further develop its measures for assessing the efficiency of the housing market during 2010.

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## Indicator 10: Housing market efficiency

Outcome: People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market

Measure: A measure for this indicator has yet to be developed.

### Box 25 **Comment on data quality**

There is currently no agreed measure, nor any available data, to inform this indicator.

The Steering Committee has been advised that the Housing Ministers' Advisory Committee has sought advice from the National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) on the development of this indicator, and understands the NHSC are exploring possible measures for assessing the efficiency of the housing market.



# **National Agreement performance reporting: National Affordable Housing Agreement**

## Attachment contents

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### NAHA Output (a) main

- Table NAHA.a.1** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by age, by sex, 2008-09
- Table NAHA.a.2** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous, 2008-09
- Table NAHA.a.3** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2007-08
- Table NAHA.a.4** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

### NAHA Output (a1) supplementary

- Table NAHA.a.5** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2009-10
- Table NAHA.a.6** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2009-10
- Table NAHA.a.7** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2008-09
- Table NAHA.a.8** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
- Table NAHA.a.9** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2007-08
- Table NAHA.a.10** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

### NAHA Output (a2) supplementary

- Table NAHA.a.11** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2009-10
- Table NAHA.a.12** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2009-10
- Table NAHA.a.13** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2008-09
- Table NAHA.a.14** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
- Table NAHA.a.15** Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2007-08

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<b>Table NAHA.a.16</b>	Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>NAHA Output (b)</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.b.1</b>	Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.b.2</b>	Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table NAHA.b.3</b>	Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.b.4</b>	Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>NAHA Output (c)</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.c.1</b>	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location
<b>Table NAHA.c.2</b>	Number of households assisted in community housing, by State and Territory
<b>Table NAHA.c.3</b>	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status
<b>Table NAHA.c.4</b>	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by disability status
<b>Table NAHA.c.5</b>	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income
<b>Table NAHA.c.6</b>	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition
<b>Table NAHA.c.7</b>	Number of Indigenous Community Housing dwellings, by State and Territory
<b>NAHA Output (d)</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.d.1</b>	Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 4 June 2010, by State and Territory, by income unit type
<b>Table NAHA.d.2</b>	Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 4 June 2010, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status and geographic location
<b>Table NAHA.d.3</b>	Private rent assistance summary totals, by State and Territory, by program type, 2009-10
<b>NAHA Output (e)</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.e.1</b>	Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities, by State and Territory, by program type, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.e.2</b>	Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (First Home Owner Scheme grant and the First Home Owner Boost) from State Revenue Offices, by State and Territory, 2009-10

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<b>Table NAHA.e.3</b>	Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from the Commonwealth, by State and Territory, by program, 2009-10
<b>NAHA Output (f)</b>	
<b>NAHA Output (g)</b>	
<b>NAHA Indicator 1</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.1.1a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.1b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.2.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.2.b</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.2.c</b>	95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.3.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.3.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.4.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.4.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.5.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.5.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.6.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.6.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.7.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.7.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.8.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.8.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08

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<b>Table NAHA.1.9.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.9.b</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.9.c</b>	95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.10.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.10.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.11.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.11.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.12.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.12.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.13.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.13.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.14.a</b>	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.14.b</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.14.c</b>	95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.15</b>	Proportion, relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals of low income rental households renting privately and in rental stress, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.16</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by remoteness, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.1.17</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by remoteness, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.18</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by Indigenous status, 2009-10
<b>Table NAHA.1.19</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by Indigenous status, 2007-08
<b>NAHA Indicator 1 (a)</b>	

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<b>Table NAHA.1.20.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.20.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.21.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.21.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.22.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.22.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.23.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by value of dwelling, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.23.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by value of dwelling, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.24.a</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by equity in dwelling, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.24.b</b>	Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by equity in dwelling, 2007-08
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## **NAHA Output (a) main:**

**Number of people who are  
homeless or at risk of  
homelessness who are assisted  
to secure and sustain their  
tenancies: Homelessness proxy**

**Table NAHA.a.1 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by age, by sex, 2008-09 (number)**

	<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>
Number of <u>male</u> SAAP clients and male accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	4 005	5 517	2 964	2 020	2 025	544	344	659	18 078
12–17	1 668	1 861	900	480	663	181	74	140	5 967
18–24	956	1 265	545	241	285	143	64	38	3 537
25–34	610	1 010	660	340	290	185	55	49	3 199
35–44	728	1 054	647	365	327	170	59	54	3 404
45–54	459	628	402	266	220	88	22	39	2 124
55–64	206	299	183	107	58	30	np	np	912
65 and over	93	191	81	44	29	21	np	np	471
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 725</b>	<b>11 825</b>	<b>6 382</b>	<b>3 863</b>	<b>3 897</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>37 692</b>
Number of <u>female</u> SAAP clients and female accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	3 856	5 301	2 928	1 989	2 198	481	336	671	17 760
12–17	2 254	2 479	1 431	636	851	257	132	241	8 281
18–24	2 437	3 065	1 381	820	850	330	198	359	9 440
25–34	2 460	3 486	1 650	1 208	1 165	301	161	490	10 921
35–44	2 053	3 208	1 295	1 032	1 017	255	112	331	9 303
45–54	1 064	1 452	536	428	452	107	17	127	4 183
55–64	344	506	182	157	158	44	np	np	1 438
65 and over	128	271	83	67	45	20	np	np	625
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 596</b>	<b>19 768</b>	<b>9 486</b>	<b>6 337</b>	<b>6 736</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>2 261</b>	<b>61 951</b>

Table NAHA.a.1 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by age, by sex, 2008-09 (number)**

	<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>
<u>Total</u> number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	7 861	10 818	5 892	4 009	4 223	1 025	680	1 330	35 838
12-17	3 922	4 340	2 331	1 116	1 514	438	206	381	14 248
18-24	3 393	4 330	1 926	1 061	1 135	473	262	397	12 977
25-34	3 070	4 496	2 310	1 548	1 455	486	216	539	14 120
35-44	2 781	4 262	1 942	1 397	1 344	425	171	385	12 707
45-54	1 523	2 080	938	694	672	195	39	166	6 307
55-64	550	805	365	264	216	74	np	np	2 350
65 and over	221	462	164	111	74	41	np	np	1 096
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 321</b>	<b>31 593</b>	<b>15 868</b>	<b>10 200</b>	<b>10 633</b>	<b>3 157</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>3 268</b>	<b>99 643</b>

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2008-09.

Table NAHA.a.2 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous, 2008-09 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	4 981	2 277	3 925	3 435	1 877	341	267	2 556	19 659
	Non-Indigenous								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	17 469	27 738	11 543	6 493	8 360	2 639	1 268	658	76 168
	All (a)								
<b>Total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support</b>	<b>22 450</b>	<b>30 015</b>	<b>15 468</b>	<b>9 928</b>	<b>10 237</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>3 214</b>	<b>95 827</b>

(a) Does not include SAAP clients for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2008-09.

Table NAHA.a.3 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2007-08 (number)**

	<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>
Number of <u>male</u> SAAP clients and male accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	4 023	4 536	2 932	2 000	1 874	500	334	696	16 895
12–17	1 722	1 668	850	418	603	166	99	133	5 659
18–24	1 152	1 130	484	218	262	162	76	44	3 528
25–34	692	1 067	558	300	265	210	84	53	3 229
35–44	740	1 071	561	368	281	154	56	58	3 289
45–54	488	655	341	211	169	79	26	39	2 008
55–64	205	308	199	77	68	35	np	np	908
65 and over	72	225	79	50	26	13	np	np	480
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 094</b>	<b>10 660</b>	<b>6 004</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>3 548</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>35 996</b>
Number of <u>female</u> SAAP clients and female accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	3 956	4 499	2 807	2 033	1 803	470	315	676	16 559
12–17	2 468	2 160	1 315	601	777	300	132	263	8 016
18–24	2 536	2 796	1 294	829	753	303	180	375	9 066
25–34	2 544	3 600	1 643	1 305	1 087	293	147	426	11 045
35–44	2 286	3 122	1 147	1 093	972	239	67	258	9 184
45–54	1 051	1 435	437	443	398	119	np	np	4 005
55–64	357	558	166	166	131	55	np	np	1 460
65 and over	145	271	66	70	50	16	np	np	628
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 343</b>	<b>18 441</b>	<b>8 875</b>	<b>6 540</b>	<b>5 971</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>59 963</b>

Table NAHA.a.3 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2007-08 (number)**

	<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>
<u>Total</u> number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	7 979	9 035	5 739	4 033	3 677	970	649	1 372	33 454
12-17	4 190	3 828	2 165	1 019	1 380	466	231	396	13 675
18-24	3 688	3 926	1 778	1 047	1 015	465	256	419	12 594
25-34	3 236	4 667	2 201	1 605	1 352	503	231	479	14 274
35-44	3 026	4 193	1 708	1 461	1 253	393	123	316	12 473
45-54	1 539	2 090	778	654	567	198	np	np	6 013
55-64	562	866	365	243	199	90	np	np	2 368
65 and over	217	496	145	120	76	29	np	np	1 108
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 437</b>	<b>29 101</b>	<b>14 879</b>	<b>10 182</b>	<b>9 519</b>	<b>3 114</b>	<b>1 555</b>	<b>3 172</b>	<b>95 959</b>

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2008-09.

Table NAHA.a.4 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	5 160	2 201	3 737	4 235	1 595	344	217	2 465	19 954
	Non-Indigenous								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	18 323	25 735	10 733	5 676	7 633	2 656	1 307	669	72 732
	All (a)								
<b>Total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support</b>	<b>23 483</b>	<b>27 936</b>	<b>14 470</b>	<b>9 911</b>	<b>9 228</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>1 524</b>	<b>3 134</b>	<b>92 686</b>

(a) Does not include SAAP clients for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2008-09.

## **NAHA Output (a) supplementary:**

**Number of people who are  
homeless or at risk of  
homelessness who are assisted  
to secure and sustain their  
tenancies: Housing proxy**

**Table NAHA.a.5 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2009-10 (number)**

	<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>
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
Major cities	3 271	np	1 920	985	1 209	..	np	..	9 519
Inner regional	627	907	676	127	np	596	np	..	3 147
Outer regional	159	178	640	179	337	267	..	151	1 911
Remote	np	np	123	118	34	np	..	45	331
Very remote	np	..	39	46	np	np	..	12	105
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>4 063</b>	<b>2 725</b>	<b>3 398</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>1 796</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>15 010</b>
Number of newly assisted households in SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
Major cities	52	–	28	24	75	na	..	..	179
Inner regional	43	–	34	8	7	na	..	..	92
Outer regional	25	–	95	33	10	na	..	..	163
Remote	np	–	37	22	np	na	..	..	72
Very remote	np	..	45	20	np	na	..	..	88
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>593</b>
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
	3 310	2 075	1 092	1 177	166	78	205	na	8 103

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2009-10 unit records.

**Table NAHA.a.6 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2009-10**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	468	111	665	489	290	121	38	113	2 295
	All								
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	4 084	2 737	3 407	1 460	1 805	873	496	208	15 070
	Indigenous								
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	na	318	na	125	np	np	11	na	464
	All								
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	3 310	2 075	1 092	1 177	166	78	205	na	8 103

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2009-10 unit records.

Table NAHA.a.7 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2008-09 (number)**

	<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>
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
Major cities	2 458	1 523	2 222	1 001	725	..	557	..	8 486
Inner regional	np	864	808	120	170	548	np	..	2 904
Outer regional	74	168	688	214	282	262	..	89	1 777
Remote	np	–	132	128	33	5	..	51	353
Very remote	–	..	52	52	7	8	..	8	127
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>2 926</b>	<b>2 555</b>	<b>3 902</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>13 647</b>
Number of newly assisted households in SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
Major cities	22	–	33	42	52	na	..	..	149
Inner regional	14	–	71	5	13	na	..	..	103
Outer regional	np	–	108	29	np	na	..	..	159
Remote	np	–	44	17	np	na	..	..	66
Very remote	–	..	30	18	10	na	..	..	58
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>536</b>
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
	2 268	1 985	1 237	1 048	543	66	281	na	7 428

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2008-09 unit records; AIHW (2010) *Public Rental Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 218; AIHW (2010) *State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 216; AIHW (2010) *Community Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 217.

Table NAHA.a.8 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	402	159	710	518	204	108	52	85	2 238
	All								
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	2 942	2 555	3 914	1 516	1 219	830	561	151	13 688
	Indigenous								
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	All								
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	2 268	1 985	1 237	1 048	543	66	281	na	7 428

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2008-09 unit records.

Table NAHA.a.9 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2007-08 (number)**

	<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>
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
Major cities	2 536	1 774	1 175	887	np	..	np	..	7 693
Inner regional	415	938	262	130	148	np	np	..	2 567
Outer regional	np	np	377	190	277	272	..	150	1 546
Remote	np	np	66	97	31	6	..	np	258
Very remote	–	..	10	39	np	np	..	np	55
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>3 033</b>	<b>2 915</b>	<b>1 890</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>12 118</b>
Number of newly assisted households in SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
Major cities	27	np	np	34	69	na	..	..	138
Inner regional	13	np	np	8	10	na	..	..	45
Outer regional	13	np	np	30	20	na	..	..	123
Remote	–	–	12	21	10	na	..	..	43
Very remote	–	..	6	11	20	na	..	..	37
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>386</b>
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation									
	2 394	1 340	1 033	488	718	29	216	na	6 218

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2008-09 unit records; AIHW (2010) *Public Rental Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 218; AIHW (2010) *State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 216; AIHW (2010) *Community Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 217.

**Table NAHA.a.10 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	413	184	320	401	176	128	41	99	1 762
	All								
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	3 048	2 916	1 893	1 343	1 166	954	624	205	12 149
	Indigenous								
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	All								
Number of newly assisted households in community housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation	2 394	1 340	1 033	488	718	29	216	na	6 218

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2008-09 unit records.

## **NAHA Output (a) supplementary:**

**Number of people who are  
homeless or at risk of  
homelessness who are assisted  
to secure and sustain their  
tenancies: Housing proxy**

**Table NAHA.a.11 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2009-10 (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more									
Major cities	2 153	1 374	1 985	np	562	..	np	..	7 500
Inner regional	np	694	668	108	109	425	np	..	2 292
Outer regional	53	136	567	169	218	197	..	80	1 420
Remote	np	–	97	114	27	np	..	47	292
Very remote	–	..	35	np	7	np	..	8	97
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>2 497</b>	<b>2 204</b>	<b>3 351</b>	<b>1 339</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>11 599</b>
Number of households assisted into SOMIH that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more									
Major cities	20	–	30	36	37	na	..	..	123
Inner regional	np	–	62	np	np	na	..	..	90
Outer regional	8	–	93	19	14	na	..	..	134
Remote	np	–	35	np	np	na	..	..	51
Very remote	–	..	26	13	9	na	..	..	48
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>447</b>

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2009-10 unit records.

**Table NAHA.a.12 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2009-10 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more	306	124	560	450	159	77	51	78	1 805
	All								
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more	2 534	2 206	3 355	1 340	922	638	524	137	11 656

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2009-10 unit records.

**Table NAHA.a.13 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2008-09 (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more									
Major cities	2 237	1 626	np	780	573	..	np	..	6 793
Inner regional	313	780	223	116	np	523	np	..	2 047
Outer regional	np	np	316	144	219	np	..	129	1 220
Remote	np	np	51	82	20	np	..	np	205
Very remote	–	..	np	32	np	–	..	np	42
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>2 607</b>	<b>2 558</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>10 307</b>
Number of households assisted into SOMIH that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more									
Major cities	23	np	np	29	55	na	..	..	114
Inner regional	np	np	11	7	7	na	..	..	37
Outer regional	np	np	48	26	18	na	..	..	105
Remote	np	np	8	17	9	na	..	..	34
Very remote	–	..	np	8	14	na	..	..	25
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>313</b>

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2008-09 unit records.

**Table NAHA.a.14 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more	325	154	257	349	122	92	42	89	1 430
	All								
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more	2 621	2 565	1 623	1 158	905	739	561	174	10 346

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2008-09 unit records.

**Table NAHA.a.15 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2007-08 (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more									
Major cities	1 789	2 018	582	608	767	..	np	..	6 298
Inner regional	np	802	150	59	81	594	np	..	1 991
Outer regional	74	193	203	75	222	215	..	na	982
Remote	np	–	np	89	np	np	..	na	165
Very remote	–	..	np	19	np	np	..	na	30
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>2 166</b>	<b>3 013</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>9 467</b>
Number of households assisted into SOMIH that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more									
Major cities	16	np	np	32	57	na	..	..	114
Inner regional	10	7	6	6	14	na	..	..	43
Outer regional	np	np	18	15	20	na	..	..	72
Remote	np	–	np	13	10	na	..	..	36
Very remote	–	..	12	12	16	na	..	..	40
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>305</b>

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2007-08 unit records.

**Table NAHA.a.16 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more	260	204	187	242	204	99	23	na	1 160
	All								
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more	2 185	3 021	983	850	3 021	816	540	na	9 511

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2007-08 unit records.

## **NAHA Output (b):**

**Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation**

Table NAHA.b.1 **Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2008-09 (number)**

	<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>
Number of <u>male</u> SAAP clients and male accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	1 670	1 345	1 660	1 090	570	286	145	401	7 167
12-17	709	403	490	218	204	105	53	49	2 231
18-24	362	394	312	134	126	68	42	12	1 450
25-34	296	269	349	129	133	94	25	28	1 323
35-44	399	259	369	143	144	80	35	35	1 464
45-54	217	99	229	88	96	41	10	21	801
55-64	116	45	103	29	21	np	np	np	341
65 and over	36	17	42	14	9	np	np	np	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 805</b>	<b>2 831</b>	<b>3 554</b>	<b>1 845</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>14 907</b>
Number of <u>female</u> SAAP clients and female accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	1 664	1 346	1 625	1 115	651	267	161	392	7 221
12-17	967	586	761	348	279	158	82	112	3 293
18-24	933	803	683	490	293	135	85	209	3 631
25-34	927	757	804	623	318	120	77	308	3 934
35-44	747	597	604	451	248	107	59	218	3 031
45-54	323	183	205	159	105	np	np	82	1 101
55-64	79	45	65	49	30	np	np	np	300
65 and over	29	19	22	19	9	np	np	np	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 669</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>3 254</b>	<b>1 933</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>22 617</b>

**Table NAHA.b.1 Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2008-09 (number)**

	<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>
<u>Total</u> number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	3 334	2 691	3 285	2 205	1 221	553	306	793	14 388
12-17	1 676	989	1 251	566	483	263	135	161	5 524
18-24	1 295	1 197	995	624	419	203	127	221	5 081
25-34	1 223	1 026	1 153	752	451	214	102	336	5 257
35-44	1 146	856	973	594	392	187	94	253	4 495
45-54	540	282	434	247	201	np	np	103	1 902
55-64	195	90	168	78	51	np	np	np	641
65 and over	65	36	64	33	18	np	np	np	236
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 474</b>	<b>7 167</b>	<b>8 323</b>	<b>5 099</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>1 523</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>37 524</b>

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2008-09.

**Table NAHA.b.2 Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	2 047	637	2 268	2 445	814	175	130	1 551	10 067
	Non-Indigenous								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	7 112	6 326	5 884	2 550	2 327	1 260	624	332	26 415
	All (a)								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	9 159	6 963	8 152	4 995	3 141	1 435	754	1 883	36 482

(a) Does not include SAAP clients for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2008-09.

Table NAHA.b.3 **Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2007-08 (number)**

	<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>
Number of <u>male</u> SAAP clients and male accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	1 792	1 335	1 793	1 276	598	259	148	387	7 588
12-17	774	468	510	226	176	82	61	46	2 343
18-24	445	389	286	139	130	69	53	15	1 526
25-34	387	309	317	145	126	99	60	33	1 476
35-44	424	282	311	131	135	67	31	36	1 417
45-54	278	131	185	63	89	np	np	29	822
55-64	108	39	109	21	34	np	np	np	336
65 and over	40	18	44	19	11	np	np	np	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 248</b>	<b>2 971</b>	<b>3 555</b>	<b>2 020</b>	<b>1 299</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>15 655</b>
Number of <u>female</u> SAAP clients and female accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	1 803	1 372	1 702	1 356	565	223	132	389	7 542
12-17	1 088	645	684	372	246	147	75	131	3 388
18-24	885	757	686	544	286	125	68	207	3 558
25-34	1 040	895	907	755	344	141	75	247	4 404
35-44	765	569	569	542	255	108	36	155	2 999
45-54	293	239	186	206	105	np	np	64	1 141
55-64	88	62	75	71	35	np	np	np	368
65 and over	27	24	25	24	12	np	np	np	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 989</b>	<b>4 563</b>	<b>4 834</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>1 848</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>23 519</b>

**Table NAHA.b.3 Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2007-08 (number)**

	<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>
<u>Total</u> number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
under 12	3 595	2 707	3 495	2 632	1 163	482	280	776	15 130
12–17	1 862	1 113	1 194	598	422	229	136	177	5 731
18–24	1 330	1 146	972	683	416	194	121	222	5 084
25–34	1 427	1 204	1 224	900	470	240	135	280	5 880
35–44	1 189	851	880	673	390	175	67	191	4 416
45–54	571	370	371	269	194	np	np	93	1 963
55–64	196	101	184	92	69	np	np	np	704
65 and over	67	42	69	43	23	np	np	np	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 237</b>	<b>7 534</b>	<b>8 389</b>	<b>5 890</b>	<b>3 147</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>39 174</b>

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.b.4 Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	2 461	614	2 308	3 303	821	190	101	1 383	11 181
	Non-Indigenous								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	7 452	6 682	5 887	2 430	2 243	1 204	661	359	26 918
	All (a)								
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support	9 913	7 296	8 195	5 733	3 064	1 394	762	1 742	38 099

(a) Does not include SAAP clients for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2007-08.

## **NAHA Output (c):**

### **Number of households assisted in social housing**

Table NAHA.c.1 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted in public housing as at 30 June 2007									
Major cities	97 576	45 619	30 655	21 370	33 018	..	10 587	..	238 825
Inner regional	17 923	14 256	9 717	2 924	2 936	8 413	38	..	56 207
Outer regional	4 304	3 384	8 164	2 779	5 749	3 021	..	3 609	31 010
Remote	321	19	865	2 082	758	65	..	1 342	5 452
Very remote	64	..	277	987	66	27	..	170	1 591
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>120 187</b>	<b>63 278</b>	<b>49 677</b>	<b>30 142</b>	<b>42 527</b>	<b>11 526</b>	<b>10 625</b>	<b>5 121</b>	<b>333 083</b>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2007-08									
Major cities	5 367	2 418	2 275	1 638	1 349	..	np	..	13 761
Inner regional	1 807	np	921	354	221	711	np	..	5 504
Outer regional	521	428	827	454	552	301	..	312	3 395
Remote	47	np	155	287	np	8	..	176	740
Very remote	6	..	76	138	np	np	..	28	257
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>7 747</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>4 254</b>	<b>2 871</b>	<b>2 188</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>23 654</b>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH as at 30 June 2007									
Major cities	1 695	489	409	620	1 100	..	..	..	4 313
Inner regional	1 343	475	453	174	146	283	..	..	2 874
Outer regional	np	np	1 306	452	306	58	..	..	3 264
Remote	np	np	278	444	106	–	..	..	1 034
Very remote	60	..	479	462	132	–	..	..	1 133
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>4 129</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12 616</b>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2007-08									

Table NAHA.c.1 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location (number)**

	<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>
Major cities	np	np	36	49	95	..	..	..	271
Inner regional	150	15	60	19	17	31	..	..	292
Outer regional	133	11	127	60	29	11	..	..	371
Remote	27	np	39	54	13	–	..	..	134
Very remote	np	..	50	120	33	–	..	..	206
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>42</b>	..	..	<b>1 275</b>
Number of households assisted in public housing as at 30 June 2008									
Major cities	97 496	45 583	33 960	21 448	32 350	..	10 607	..	241 444
Inner regional	17 175	14 102	8 148	2 886	2 769	8 422	35	..	53 537
Outer regional	3 830	3 262	7 056	2 902	5 698	2 978	..	3 595	29 321
Remote	304	17	820	2 158	738	65	..	1 253	5 355
Very remote	34	..	259	906	70	27	..	184	1 480
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>118 839</b>	<b>62 964</b>	<b>50 243</b>	<b>30 299</b>	<b>41 625</b>	<b>11 492</b>	<b>10 642</b>	<b>5 032</b>	<b>331 136</b>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2008-09									
Major cities	4 214	np	2 298	1 659	1 286	..	np	..	12 128
Inner regional	1 408	1 342	864	262	np	581	np	..	4 677
Outer regional	444	346	740	390	502	281	..	231	2 933
Remote	39	np	145	246	np	6	..	162	664
Very remote	5	..	63	129	9	11	..	23	240
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>6 109</b>	<b>3 751</b>	<b>4 110</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>2 077</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>20 642</b>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH as at 30 June 2008									
Major cities	1 697	296	450	613	1 096	..	..	..	4 152
Inner regional	1 361	416	579	173	136	282	..	..	2 947

Table NAHA.c.1 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location (number)**

	<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>
Outer regional	822	285	1 197	449	308	57	..	..	3 118
Remote	195	5	282	445	100	–	..	..	1 027
Very remote	29	..	472	492	138	–	..	..	1 131
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>4 104</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>2 172</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>339</b>	..	..	<b>12 375</b>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2008-09									
Major cities	76	–	38	61	76	..	..	..	251
Inner regional	117	–	81	11	19	30	..	..	258
Outer regional	87	–	117	61	24	6	..	..	295
Remote	np	–	48	46	np	–	..	..	120
Very remote	np	..	46	118	np	–	..	..	179
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>302</b>	–	<b>331</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>36</b>	..	..	<b>1 104</b>
Number of households assisted in public housing as at 30 June 2009									
Major cities	96 441	45 321	34 194	21 598	31 693	..	10 584	..	239 831
Inner regional	16 827	14 027	8 269	2 962	2 713	8 326	36	..	53 160
Outer regional	3 645	3 204	7 042	2 975	5 572	2 952	..	3 526	28 916
Remote	281	14	813	2 157	726	60	..	1 264	5 315
Very remote	32	..	262	924	70	25	..	186	1 499
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>117 227</b>	<b>62 565</b>	<b>50 579</b>	<b>30 616</b>	<b>40 774</b>	<b>11 364</b>	<b>10 620</b>	<b>4 976</b>	<b>328 721</b>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2009-10									
Major cities	4 157	2 088	np	1 358	1 432	..	np	..	11 670
Inner regional	1 182	np	838	258	243	621	np	..	4 527
Outer regional	437	315	748	378	515	286	..	281	2 960
Remote	np	np	154	246	45	5	..	153	643

Table NAHA.c.1 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location (number)**

	<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>
Very remote	np	..	np	135	5	6	..	21	225
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>5 817</b>	<b>3 786</b>	<b>3 877</b>	<b>2 375</b>	<b>2 240</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>20 024</b>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH as at 30 June 2009									
Major cities	1 701	68	453	618	1 104	..	..	..	3 944
Inner regional	1 350	59	604	173	134	285	..	..	2 605
Outer regional	822	71	1 224	446	300	58	..	..	2 921
Remote	182	–	288	435	92	–	..	..	997
Very remote	28	..	478	481	128	–	..	..	1 115
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>4 083</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11 582</b>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2009-10									
Major cities	87	–	30	33	79	..	..	..	229
Inner regional	np	–	46	14	11	np	..	..	208
Outer regional	126	–	118	np	13	np	..	..	318
Remote	30	–	46	44	12	–	..	..	132
Very remote	np	..	74	np	24	–	..	..	178
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 064</b>

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 unit records; AIHW (2009) *Public rental housing 2007-08*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 187; AIHW (2010) *Public Rental Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 218, AIHW (2010) *State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 216.

Table NAHA.c.2 **Number of households assisted in community housing, by State and Territory (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2007	14 660	4 436	5 246	3 718	4 232	541	724	na	33 557
Number of households newly assisted in community housing during 2007-08	3 437	1 480	1 822	715	879	49	346	na	8 728
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2008	16 325	5 154	5 284	3 449	4 370	387	698	na	35 667
Number of households newly assisted in community housing during 2008-09	3 339	2 169	2 200	1 231	562	115	294	na	9 910
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2009	16 639	7 556	5 610	2 650	4 329	406	643	na	37 833
Number of households newly assisted in community housing during 2009-10	4 728	3 769	2 162	1 568	276	98	233	na	12 834
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2010	18 233	8 262	6 855	3 561	4 464	589	450	na	42 414

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 unit records; AIHW (2010) *Community Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 217; AIHW (2009) *Community Housing 2007-08*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 188.

Table NAHA.c.3	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status (number)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2007	9 800	1 349	3 421	4 508	1 328	711	204	1 781	23 102
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2007	120 187	63 278	49 677	30 142	42 527	11 526	10 627	5 121	333 085
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2007-08	7 354	1 664	4 390	5 595	1 711	929	261	2 181	24 085
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2007-08	127 988	67 615	53 935	33 013	44 726	12 554	11 345	5 640	356 816
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2007	928	36	582	137	58	8	24	na	1 773
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2007	14 660	4 436	5 246	3 718	4 232	541	724	na	33 557
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2007-08	236	416	237	56	14	3	13	na	975
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2007-08	3 437	1 480	1 822	715	879	49	346	na	8 728
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2008	9 800	1 379	3 742	4 751	1 421	750	260	1 850	23 953
	All								

Table NAHA.c.3	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status (number)								
	<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>
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2008	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2008-09	7 648	1 663	4 821	6 106	1 808	925	363	2 289	25 623
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2008-09	125 024	66 716	54 365	32 986	43 708	12 378	11 256	5 456	351 889
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2008	935	499	615	151	59	10	29	na	2 298
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2008	16 325	5 154	5 284	3 449	4 370	387	698	na	35 667
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2008-09	267	247	284	98	18	np	6	na	920
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2008-09	3 339	2 169	2 200	1 231	562	115	294	na	9 910
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2009	9 800	1 396	4 089	5 254	1 519	762	363	1 932	25 115
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2009	117 242	62 565	50 579	30 616	40 774	11 364	10 620	4 976	328 736
	Indigenous								

Table NAHA.c.3	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status (number)								
	<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>
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2009-10	7 113	1 442	5 348	6 679	1 915	953	485	2 336	26 271
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2009-10	123 103	66 364	54 465	33 016	43 023	12 285	11 177	5 431	348 864
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2010	9 800	1 442	4 590	5 736	1 592	809	432	1 962	26 363
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2010	114 421	62 593	51 041	30 558	40 206	11 266	10 737	4 904	325 726
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2009	1 280	486	640	174	66	6	28	na	2 680
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2009	16 639	7 556	5 610	2 650	4 329	406	643	na	37 833
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2009-10	392	362	214	148	14	np	np	na	1 143
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2009-10	4 728	3 769	2 162	1 568	276	98	233	na	12 834
	Indigenous								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2010	1 394	854	542	238	96	5	24	na	3 153
	All								

Table NAHA.c.3 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2010	18 233	8 262	6 855	3 561	4 464	589	450	na	42 414

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 unit records; AIHW (2010) *Public rental housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 218; AIHW (2008) *Public rental housing 2006-07*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 170.

Table NAHA.c.4 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by disability status (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2007	29 101	20 781	20 057	8 747	12 465	4 734	2 646	na	98 531
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2007	120 187	63 278	49 677	30 142	42 527	11 526	10 627	5 121	333 085
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2007-08	32 273	23 375	23 065	11 308	14 488	5 522	2 782	na	112 813
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2007-08	127 988	67 615	53 935	33 013	44 726	12 554	11 345	5 640	356 816
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2007	581	299	619	496	288	118	..	..	2 401
	All								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2007	4 135	1 280	2 925	2 151	1 790	341	..	..	12 622
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH during 2007-08	641	339	772	632	370	139	..	..	2 893
	All								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH during 2007-08	4 535	1 327	3 239	2 453	1 979	383	..	..	13 916
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2007	3 230	1 375	1 700	1 396	1 544	102	na	na	9 347
	All								

Table NAHA.c.4 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by disability status (number)									
	<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>
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2007	14 660	4 436	5 246	3 718	4 232	541	724	na	33 557
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2007-08	3 437	1 480	1 822	715	879	49	346	na	8 728
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2008	28 530	21 316	21 331	11 177	12 839	4 911	2 773	na	102 877
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2008	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2008-09	52 707	28 770	24 186	6 390	14 811	5 775	3 038	72	135 749
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2008-09	125 024	66 716	54 365	32 986	43 708	12 378	11 256	5 456	351 889
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2008	560	252	700	620	304	118	..	..	2 554
	All								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2008	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 172	1 778	339	..	..	12 375
	With disability								

Table NAHA.c.4	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by disability status (number)								
	<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>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH during 2008-09	1 382	80	852	235	374	143	..	..	3 066
	All								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH during 2008-09	4 407	1 002	3 311	2 470	1 917	375	..	..	13 482
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2008	3 516	1 790	1 831	1 199	1 552	95	114	na	10 097
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2008	16 325	5 154	5 284	3 449	4 370	387	698	na	35 667
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2008-09	3 339	2 169	2 200	1 231	562	115	294	na	9 910
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2009	48 167	27 618	22 370	5 694	13 232	5 117	3 028	61	125 287
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2009	117 242	62 565	50 579	30 616	40 774	11 364	10 620	4 976	328 736
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2009-10	53 766	28 424	24 974	6 800	15 739	6 007	3 211	92	139 013
	All								

Table NAHA.c.4	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by disability status (number)								
	<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>
Number of households assisted in public housing during 2009-10	123 103	66 364	54 465	33 016	43 023	12 285	11 177	5 431	348 864
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2010	49 276	28 415	23 187	6 046	14 093	5 349	3 038	72	129 476
	All								
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2010	114 421	62 593	51 041	30 558	40 206	11 266	10 737	4 904	325 726
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2009	1 229	54	768	187	321	129	..	..	2 688
	All								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2009	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343	..	..	11 582
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH during 2009-10	1 514	–	906	254	420	161	..	..	3 255
	All								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH during 2009-10	4 445	198	3 362	2 378	1 899	369	..	..	12 651
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2010	1 324	–	823	210	357	138	..	..	2 852
	All								
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2010	4 122	–	3 147	2 088	1 753	341	..	..	11 451
	With disability								

Table NAHA.c.4 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by disability status (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2009	4 188	2 467	1 899	1 144	1 739	83	179	na	11 699
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2009	16 639	7 556	5 610	2 650	4 329	406	643	na	37 833
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing during 2009-10	4 728	3 769	2 162	1 568	276	98	233	na	12 834
	With disability								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2010	5 634	2 726	1 626	1 575	1 830	233	202	na	13 826
	All								
Number of households assisted in community housing at 30 June 2010	18 233	8 262	6 855	3 561	4 464	589	450	na	42 414

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 unit records; AIHW (2010) *Public rental housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 218; AIHW (2008) *Public rental housing 2006-07*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 170.

**Table NAHA.c.5 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2007									
employee cash income	14 033	6 066	9 715	4 995	5 545	1 123	1 474	1 026	43 977
unincorporated business income	–	233	201	41	–	–	19	–	494
youth allowance	459	350	49	97	215	142	105	15	1 432
new start allowance	9 952	5 294	2 787	1 759	2 802	900	684	310	24 488
other allowances for students/unemployed	459	264	140	137	200	44	52	26	1 322
age pension	31 057	14 899	11 506	8 250	11 690	2 152	1 974	1 060	82 588
disability support pension	32 270	16 987	12 171	6 932	12 025	2 944	1 785	968	86 082
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
other government cash pensions/allowances	29 262	18 493	12 654	7 572	7 318	3 306	2 519	1 569	82 693
other cash income	1 107	336	421	173	695	38	361	101	3 232
nil income	1 561	144	–	–	–	10	22	–	1 737
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>120 160</b>	<b>63 066</b>	<b>49 644</b>	<b>29 956</b>	<b>40 490</b>	<b>10 659</b>	<b>8 995</b>	<b>5 075</b>	<b>328 045</b>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2007-08									
employee cash income	160	146	352	307	195	42	79	47	1 328
unincorporated business income	–	np	6	np	–	–	np	–	14
youth allowance	151	92	33	45	103	52	46	10	532
new start allowance	1 361	578	344	378	329	127	118	68	3 303
other allowances for students/unemployed	43	np	11	np	np	5	np	–	111
age pension	993	592	490	372	257	49	59	40	2 852

**Table NAHA.c.5 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

	<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>
disability support pension	2 163	1 199	1 166	740	799	227	123	106	6 523
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
other government cash pensions/allowances	2 069	1 664	1 543	1 000	462	397	238	238	7 611
other cash income	46	29	33	14	35	–	11	9	177
nil income	97	11	–	–	np	–	np	–	116
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>7 083</b>	<b>4 335</b>	<b>3 978</b>	<b>2 867</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>22 567</b>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2007									
employee cash income	532	188	810	403	309	30	..	..	2 272
unincorporated business income	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
youth allowance	19	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
new start allowance	377	100	184	121	153	28	..	..	963
other allowances for students/unemployed	np	12	19	15	80	np	..	..	170
age pension	291	77	273	183	144	25	..	..	993
disability support pension	661	235	299	310	332	74	..	..	1 911
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
other government cash pensions/allowances	2 091	654	1 252	1 105	672	130	..	..	5 904
other cash income	25	np	10	np	np	np	..	..	55
nil income	95	5	np	np	np	np	..	..	101
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>4 131</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>2 853</b>	<b>2 143</b>	<b>1 707</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12 407</b>

**Table NAHA.c.5 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

	<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>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2007-08									
employee cash income	12	np	42	37	16	np	..	..	115
unincorporated business income	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
youth allowance	6	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	19
new start allowance	50	11	19	40	40	8	..	..	168
other allowances for students/unemployed	np	np	np	np	7	np	..	..	14
age pension	11	–	11	12	np	np	..	..	40
disability support pension	45	6	32	32	35	8	..	..	158
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
other government cash pensions/allowances	217	22	184	175	83	12	..	..	693
other cash income	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
nil income	7	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 219</b>
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2008									
employee cash income	13 961	6 680	10 556	5 382	5 861	1 095	1 675	1 021	46 231
unincorporated business income	–	248	265	46	–	–	34	–	593
youth allowance	469	301	82	112	191	136	96	15	1 402
new start allowance	10 193	5 107	2 688	1 849	2 632	866	741	350	24 426
other allowances for students/unemployed	408	267	143	88	175	44	38	18	1 181
age pension	31 263	14 632	11 778	8 387	11 500	2 169	1 968	1 063	82 760

**Table NAHA.c.5 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

	<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>
disability support pension	32 913	17 284	12 750	7 092	12 356	2 930	1 846	1 025	88 196
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
other government cash pensions/allowances	26 920	17 761	11 465	7 126	6 505	3 176	2 308	1 394	76 655
other cash income	1 160	375	467	180	724	40	355	107	3 408
nil income	1 538	123	–	–	1 681	11	46	–	3 399
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>118 825</b>	<b>62 778</b>	<b>50 194</b>	<b>30 262</b>	<b>41 625</b>	<b>10 467</b>	<b>9 107</b>	<b>4 993</b>	<b>328 251</b>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2008-09									
employee cash income	120	114	211	255	121	31	67	62	981
unincorporated business income	–	np	np	np	–	–	–	–	7
youth allowance	124	60	46	np	139	28	27	np	465
new start allowance	1 255	436	401	374	310	118	117	43	3 054
other allowances for students/unemployed	36	13	np	19	9	np	np	np	93
age pension	812	513	498	393	240	57	53	37	2 603
disability support pension	2 072	1 086	1 159	628	805	203	100	112	6 165
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
other government cash pensions/allowances	1 600	1 179	1 469	965	439	331	214	156	6 353
other cash income	42	np	21	13	12	np	12	np	119
nil income	111	136	–	–	–	np	np	–	252
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>6 172</b>	<b>3 553</b>	<b>3 813</b>	<b>2 686</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>20 092</b>

**Table NAHA.c.5 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2008									
employee cash income	521	151	891	397	315	31	..	..	2 306
unincorporated business income	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
youth allowance	14	5	np	5	np	7	..	..	36
new start allowance	408	102	203	183	193	29	..	..	1 118
other allowances for students/unemployed	40	8	21	8	np	np	..	..	127
age pension	295	49	339	178	148	27	..	..	1 036
disability support pension	710	190	331	339	353	67	..	..	1 990
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
other government cash pensions/allowances	2 010	488	1 168	1 053	637	129	..	..	5 485
other cash income	31	np	13	np	16	np	..	..	66
nil income	75	np	np	np	65	np	..	..	146
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>4 104</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>2 972</b>	<b>2 168</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12 318</b>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2008-09									
employee cash income	np	–	20	31	15	np	..	..	78
unincorporated business income	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
youth allowance	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	11
new start allowance	43	–	30	34	29	6	..	..	142
other allowances for students/unemployed	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
age pension	9	–	6	np	np	np	..	..	26

**Table NAHA.c.5 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

	<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>
disability support pension	36	–	39	34	np	np	..	..	144
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
other government cash pensions/allowances	193	–	204	186	59	15	..	..	657
other cash income	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
nil income	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 074</b>
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2009									
employee cash income	13 863	6 896	9 735	4 992	4 959	1 027	1 816	984	44 272
unincorporated business income	–	222	279	49	–	–	70	–	620
youth allowance	435	255	123	102	208	114	78	12	1 327
new start allowance	10 095	4 598	2 943	2 088	2 631	862	856	282	24 355
other allowances for students/unemployed	359	234	146	100	138	32	46	19	1 074
age pension	31 025	15 936	12 047	8 554	11 381	2 207	1 960	1 057	84 167
disability support pension	33 365	17 504	13 585	7 421	12 625	2 980	1 949	1 099	90 528
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
other government cash pensions/allowances	25 454	16 128	11 242	7 137	5 950	3 073	2 186	1 329	72 499
other cash income	1 192	369	403	148	655	30	339	101	3 237
nil income	1 441	400	–	–	–	20	47	–	1 908
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>117 229</b>	<b>62 542</b>	<b>50 503</b>	<b>30 591</b>	<b>38 547</b>	<b>10 345</b>	<b>9 347</b>	<b>4 883</b>	<b>323 987</b>

**Table NAHA.c.5 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

	<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>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2009-10									
employee cash income	111	129	167	181	147	35	50	41	861
unincorporated business income	–	5	5	np	–	–	np	–	15
youth allowance	124	72	49	np	123	29	37	np	472
new start allowance	1 197	424	436	376	361	126	114	50	3 084
other allowances for students/unemployed	29	22	5	10	19	np	12	np	104
age pension	684	497	438	318	232	56	27	43	2 295
disability support pension	2 123	1 055	1 177	623	873	217	98	110	6 276
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	13
other government cash pensions/allowances	1 434	1 076	1 277	845	477	371	178	194	5 852
other cash income	50	13	24	7	16	np	np	6	125
nil income	107	6	–	–	–	np	np	–	120
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>5 859</b>	<b>3 299</b>	<b>3 578</b>	<b>2 396</b>	<b>2 248</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>19 217</b>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2009									
employee cash income	564	37	836	378	196	31	..	..	2 042
unincorporated business income	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
youth allowance	19	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
new start allowance	420	15	236	182	199	36	..	..	1 088
other allowances for students/unemployed	36	np	22	17	45	np	..	..	126
age pension	299	12	349	178	151	29	..	..	1 018

**Table NAHA.c.5 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

	<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>
disability support pension	737	36	365	333	356	73	..	..	1 900
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
other government cash pensions/allowances	1 903	93	1 217	1 053	600	119	..	..	4 985
other cash income	26	np	9	np	np	np	..	..	58
nil income	79	np	np	np	np	np	..	..	80
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>4 083</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3 043</b>	<b>2 150</b>	<b>1 567</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11 334</b>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2009-10									
employee cash income	np	–	23	19	13	np	..	..	69
unincorporated business income	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
youth allowance	6	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	12
new start allowance	42	–	36	33	np	np	..	..	138
other allowances for students/unemployed	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	7
age pension	np	–	14	10	np	np	..	..	33
disability support pension	59	–	44	43	39	7	..	..	192
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
other government cash pensions/allowances	222	–	170	120	58	8	..	..	578
other cash income	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
nil income	np	–	np	np	np	np	..	..	np
<b>Total (main source of income details known)</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 044</b>

Table NAHA.c.5 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income (number)**

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 unit records; AIHW (2010) *Public rental housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 218; AIHW (2008) *Public rental housing 2006-07*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 170.

**Table NAHA.c.6 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition (number)**

	<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>
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2007									
single (person living alone)	59 921	29 696	22 873	15 479	24 591	5 551	4 930	2 055	165 096
couple only	11 977	4 495	4 164	2 940	4 864	1 061	948	358	30 807
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	23 065	10 405	13 026	7 273	4 604	3 073	2 141	1 476	65 063
couple with child/ren (any age)	8 061	3 086	5 441	2 418	1 781	1 275	777	570	23 409
other single income unit	1 158	340	28	266	23	–	58	–	1 873
group (unrelated adults)	8 771	7 289	2 207	580	3 838	209	795	135	23 824
mixed composition household	7 078	7 967	1 938	1 186	2 826	357	973	527	22 852
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>120 031</b>	<b>63 278</b>	<b>49 677</b>	<b>30 142</b>	<b>42 527</b>	<b>11 526</b>	<b>10 622</b>	<b>5 121</b>	<b>332 924</b>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2007-08									
single (person living alone)	4 328	1 790	1 676	1 282	1 368	417	332	165	11 358
couple only	434	180	269	181	140	67	40	27	1 338
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	2 137	1 381	1 569	913	387	400	223	199	7 209
couple with child/ren (any age)	441	294	443	279	84	99	np	np	1 759
other single income unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	np	–	np
group (unrelated adults)	284	288	159	113	128	19	np	np	np
mixed composition household	177	404	142	100	92	26	39	51	1 031
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>7 801</b>	<b>4 337</b>	<b>4 258</b>	<b>2 868</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>23 728</b>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2007									
single (person living alone)	838	294	511	404	580	119	..	..	2 746
couple only	199	np	np	109	np	27	..	..	670
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	1 830	430	1 030	897	538	134	..	..	4 859

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition (number)**

	<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>
couple with child/ren (any age)	412	80	606	405	145	41	..	..	1 689
other single income unit	165	np	np	51	np	–	..	..	227
group (unrelated adults)	304	146	185	49	201	5	..	..	890
mixed composition household	381	277	377	236	249	15	..	..	1 535
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>4 129</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>2 925</b>	<b>2 151</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>341</b>	..	..	<b>12 616</b>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2007-08									
single (person living alone)	64	8	36	53	53	18	..	..	232
couple only	12	–	12	13	np	np	..	..	49
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	262	11	165	126	67	13	..	..	644
couple with child/ren (any age)	37	np	59	51	22	np	..	..	185
other single income unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	–
group (unrelated adults)	9	np	12	14	14	np	..	..	57
mixed composition household	16	12	30	45	np	np	..	..	127
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>42</b>	..	..	<b>1 294</b>
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2008									
single (person living alone)	60 516	29 842	23 469	15 507	24 350	5 539	4 968	2 064	166 255
couple only	11 724	4 463	4 302	2 899	4 685	1 029	905	350	30 357
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	22 733	10 316	12 946	7 338	4 294	3 121	2 168	1 440	64 356
couple with child/ren (any age)	7 922	np	5 230	2 509	1 665	1 274	np	546	23 003
other single income unit	–	np	–	–	–	–	np	–	6
group (unrelated adults)	8 888	7 265	2 307	1 149	3 872	199	840	146	24 666
mixed composition household	7 056	7 954	1 989	884	2 759	328	1 022	485	22 477

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>118 839</b>	<b>62 964</b>	<b>50 243</b>	<b>30 286</b>	<b>41 625</b>	<b>11 490</b>	<b>10 642</b>	<b>5 031</b>	<b>331 120</b>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2008-09									
single (person living alone)	3 675	1 667	1 691	1 188	1 301	368	279	144	10 313
couple only	318	198	218	181	142	48	28	27	1 160
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	1 533	1 066	1 560	897	365	344	201	144	6 110
couple with child/ren (any age)	334	252	376	231	82	90	42	46	1 453
other single income unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
group (unrelated adults)	226	281	147	106	106	14	19	15	914
mixed composition household	99	288	130	84	87	22	45	48	803
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>6 185</b>	<b>3 752</b>	<b>4 122</b>	<b>2 687</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>20 753</b>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2008									
single (person living alone)	884	237	500	389	564	116	..	..	2 690
couple only	189	36	200	99	75	27	..	..	626
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	1 947	316	1 127	897	505	125	..	..	4 917
couple with child/ren (any age)	429	72	572	424	129	44	..	..	1 670
other single income unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	–
group (unrelated adults)	284	115	198	123	215	8	..	..	943
mixed composition household	371	226	383	240	290	19	..	..	1 529
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>4 104</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>2 172</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12 375</b>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2008-09									
single (person living alone)	40	–	39	37	36	14	..	..	166

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition (number)**

	<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>
couple only	6	–	7	18	np	np	..	..	37
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	198	–	196	131	51	13	..	..	589
couple with child/ren (any age)	31	–	56	58	np	np	..	..	163
other single income unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	–
group (unrelated adults)	13	–	10	19	14	–	..	..	56
mixed composition household	15	–	23	35	np	np	..	..	96
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 107</b>
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2009									
single (person living alone)	60 367	29 889	24 045	15 602	23 898	5 557	5 008	2 039	166 405
couple only	11 465	4 497	4 291	2 844	4 439	998	864	343	29 741
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	21 220	9 921	12 952	7 434	3 872	3 032	2 133	1 376	61 940
couple with child/ren (any age)	7 542	np	4 905	2 551	1 505	1 259	np	530	22 071
other single income unit	–	np	–	–	–	–	np	–	5
group (unrelated adults)	9 242	7 333	2 402	1 235	4 133	179	851	198	25 573
mixed composition household	7 406	7 833	1 984	939	2 927	336	1 072	490	22 987
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>117 242</b>	<b>62 565</b>	<b>50 579</b>	<b>30 605</b>	<b>40 774</b>	<b>11 361</b>	<b>10 620</b>	<b>4 976</b>	<b>328 722</b>
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2009-10									
single (person living alone)	3 481	1 694	1 683	1 028	1 388	362	255	135	10 026
couple only	292	236	205	148	134	60	16	25	1 116
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	1 467	909	1 373	767	368	360	162	171	5 577
couple with child/ren (any age)	305	198	352	232	109	106	29	48	1 379
other single income unit	–	np	–	–	–	–	–	–	np

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition (number)**

	<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>
group (unrelated adults)	204	359	139	115	140	17	41	18	1 033
mixed composition household	112	np	134	109	110	16	54	58	np
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>5 861</b>	<b>3 799</b>	<b>3 886</b>	<b>2 399</b>	<b>2 249</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>20 127</b>
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2009									
single (person living alone)	870	47	537	389	542	124	..	..	2 509
couple only	190	6	195	107	67	25	..	..	590
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	1 899	53	1 206	900	465	128	..	..	4 651
couple with child/ren (any age)	419	17	534	421	111	46	..	..	1 548
other single income unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	–
group (unrelated adults)	312	18	194	111	245	7	..	..	887
mixed composition household	393	57	382	224	328	13	..	..	1 397
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>4 083</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3 048</b>	<b>2 152</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11 582</b>
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2009-10									
single (person living alone)	54	–	58	37	42	13	..	..	204
couple only	6	–	15	10	10	–	..	..	41
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	229	–	150	88	47	7	..	..	521
couple with child/ren (any age)	39	–	51	np	11	np	..	..	157
other single income unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	..	–
group (unrelated adults)	18	–	16	18	10	–	..	..	62
mixed composition household	16	–	24	np	21	np	..	..	84
<b>Total (household composition details known)</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 069</b>

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition (number)**

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 unit records; AIHW (2010) *Public rental housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 218; AIHW (2008) *Public rental housing 2006-07*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 170.

Table NAHA.c.7 **Number of Indigenous Community Housing dwellings, by State and Territory (number) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e), (f)	<i>Tas</i> (c)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (g)	<i>Aust</i>
Number of ICH dwellings at 30 June 2007	4 457	447	5 899	3 303	974	51	23	6 864	22 018
Number of ICH dwellings at 30 June 2008	4 481	855	6 231	3 607	994	135	23	6 953	23 279
Number of ICH dwellings at 30 June 2009	4 429	1 701	6 192	3 366	1 031	135	24	3 354	20 232

(a) Includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded State and Territory administered Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs). The 2006-07 data for Qld, Tas and ACT do not include improvised dwellings.

(b) This number should be interpreted with caution, as there may be data quality concerns that result from non-clarity of what an improvised dwelling is on the part of ICHOs that completed Aboriginal Housing Office registration forms.

(c) Dwellings managed by the Australian Government but located in these states have been included in state totals.

(d) During 2008-09, 775 dwellings formerly managed by ICHOs were in the process of transitioning to direct management by the WA government.

(e) The value for 2007-08 varies from the previous year due to communities moving in and out of the program.

(f) For 2008-09, data on improvised dwellings are not collected.

(g) During 2008-09, 4096 dwellings, funded under the National Partnership Agreement for Remote Indigenous Housing, were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by ICHOs. Due to the unique management arrangements for these dwellings, they were not reported in either the 2008-09 Indigenous community housing or 2008-09 public rental housing collections. For 2009-10, they will be separately identified and reported with the Indigenous community housing collection.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07; AIHW (2009), *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Cat. No. HOU 147; AIHW (2010) *Indigenous community housing 2008-09*, Cat. No. HOU 229.

## **NAHA Output (d):**

**Number of households in private  
rental receiving subsidies**

**Table NAHA.d.1 Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 4 June 2010, by State and Territory, by income unit type (number) (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>
Single, no dependent children aged under 16	142 601	98 449	96 286	33 589	32 770	11 296	3 303	2 055	420 368
Single, no children, sharer	50 054	39 878	42 438	12 405	10 201	3 459	2 093	676	161 220
Single, one or two dependent children aged under 16	67 275	41 796	51 310	17 602	16 053	5 243	1 346	1 072	201 704
Single, three or more dependent children aged under 16	14 897	8 113	11 424	3 361	2 917	1 058	196	217	42 184
Partnered, no dependent children aged under 16	34 717	18 793	25 302	7 561	6 576	2 493	439	345	96 242
Partnered, one or two dependent children aged under 16	44 284	26 313	31 295	9 833	8 001	2 790	1 076	608	124 210
Partnered, three or more dependent children aged under 16	19 323	10 410	16 350	4 633	3 407	1 297	421	340	56 184
Partnered, illness or temporarily separated	880	583	746	342	336	104	np	38	3 042
<b>Total</b>	<b>374 031</b>	<b>244 335</b>	<b>275 151</b>	<b>89 326</b>	<b>80 261</b>	<b>27 740</b>	<b>8 887</b>	<b>5 351</b>	<b>1 105 154</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 4 June 2010.

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

**np** Not published.

*Source:* FaHCSIA (unpublished) Analysis of the Australian Government Housing Data Set.

Table NAHA.d.2 **Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 4 June 2010, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status and geographic location (number) (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>
	Indigenous								
Capital city	4 514	1 445	3 864	1 717	1 180	571	187	490	13 968
Rest of State/Territory	12 839	2 102	10 343	1 371	844	821	..	455	28 789
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 358</b>	<b>3 549</b>	<b>14 220</b>	<b>3 101</b>	<b>2 025</b>	<b>1 392</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>42 797</b>
	Non-Indigenous								
Capital city	198 364	166 094	109 271	63 938	59 415	11 343	8 700	3 451	620 576
Rest of State/Territory	158 090	74 596	151 447	22 070	18 785	15 004	..	890	440 903
<b>Total</b>	<b>356 673</b>	<b>240 786</b>	<b>260 931</b>	<b>86 225</b>	<b>78 236</b>	<b>26 348</b>	<b>8 700</b>	<b>4 400</b>	<b>1 062 357</b>
	All								
Capital city	202 878	167 539	113 135	65 655	60 595	11 914	8 887	3 941	634 544
Rest of State/Territory	170 929	76 698	161 790	23 441	19 629	15 825	..	1 345	469 692
<b>Total</b>	<b>374 031</b>	<b>244 335</b>	<b>275 151</b>	<b>89 326</b>	<b>80 261</b>	<b>27 740</b>	<b>8 887</b>	<b>5 351</b>	<b>1 105 154</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 4 June 2010.

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) Analysis of the Australian Government Housing Data Set.

Table NAHA.d.3 **Private rent assistance summary totals, by State and Territory, by program type, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>(b)(c)(d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Bond loans	20 149	10 245	18 198	7 879	14 931	1 710	121	207	..	..
Rental grants, subsidies and relief	17 102	26 450	1 474	..	16 249	3 059	..	..	..	..
Relocation expenses	..	1 329	..	..	..	239	..	..	..	..
Other	14 277	793	..	..	..	235	..	..	..	..

- (a) The total includes all households who commenced receiving assistance for the financial year 2009-10 and all households who commenced receiving an ongoing form of assistance in a previous financial year and continued to receive this assistance from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.
- (b) Bond loans Includes 9 960 Bond Loans provided by Office of Housing, Department of Human Services – Victoria and 285 Bond Loans derived from Victorian Assessment and Planning module Housing Establishment Fund (HEF) transactions. Note that a small number of duplicate HEF transactions were removed in the derivation of this estimate. Note that care should be exercised in interpreting this number due to the method of compilation (based on data availability) using a combination of data at household level and HEF data at transactional level.
- (c) Rental grants figure comprised of 26 450 Rental Grants – one-off and 23 ongoing rental subsidies. Both components have been derived from Victorian Assessment and Planning module HEF transactions. Note that a small number of duplicate HEF transactions were removed in the derivation of this estimate.
- (d) Relocation expenses figure derived from Victorian Assessment and Planning module HEF transactions. Note that a small number of duplicate HEF transactions were removed in the derivation of this estimate.
- .. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) Analysis of the Australian Government Housing Data Set.

## **NAHA Output (e):**

**Number of people receiving  
home purchase assistance**

**Table NAHA.e.1 Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities, by State and Territory, by program type, 2009-10 (number) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</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>
Direct lending	588	1 602	1 713	19 512	15 009	153	..	1 109	..
Deposit assistance	..	..	21	..	..	19	..	..	..
Interest rate assistance	..	..	..	..	3 084	..	..	..	..
Mortgage relief	515	25	56	..	..	..	22	..	..
Home purchase advisory and counselling services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	264	..	..	..	374	..	144	..

(a) The number of households include all households that commenced receiving home purchase assistance for the financial year 2009-10 and all households that commenced receiving an ongoing form of home purchase assistance in a previous financial year and they continued to receive this assistance from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

(b) Direct lending relates to the NSW Homefund Scheme, which was closed to new entrants in 1993.

(c) 'Other' comprised of Fee Assistance Loans administered by Homestart NT.

.. Not applicable.

*Source:* AIHW (forthcoming) *Housing Assistance Australia 2011*, Chapter 4, Housing Assistance in the Private Sector; AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Respository 2009-10.

**Table NAHA.e.2 Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (First Home Owner Scheme grant and the First Home Owner Boost) from State Revenue Offices, by State and Territory, 2009-10 (a) (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic(b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas(d)</i>	<i>ACT(e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients	51 912	49 108	27 609	21 556	10 944	3 106	3 304	1 023	168 562
First Home Owner Boost Recipients(f)	41 660	42 040	22 256	18 294	8 884	2 494	2 606	789	139 023

(a) Does not include data for any additional first home owner grants provided by individual states and territories in addition to the FHOS and FHOB grants.

(b) Data for Victoria does not include the number of FHOS or FHOB grants reclaimed. The value of reclaimed FHOS grants was \$28 910 427.55 in 2009-10. The value of FHOB grants reclaimed in 2009-10 was \$38 761 499. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which these recovered sums relate is not available. The number of FHOS grants to which these recovered sums relate is not available.

(c) Data for WA does not include the number of FHOS grants reclaimed. For WA the value of reclaimed FHOS grants is \$1 784 845.07 in 2009-10. The number of FHOS grants to which the recovered sum relates to is not available.

(d) Data for Tasmania does not include the number of FHOS grants reclaimed.

(e) Data for the ACT is adjusted for the 264 FHOS grants reclaimed during 2009-10.

(f) FHOB grants are a subset of FHOS grants.

*Source:* Commonwealth Treasury (unpublished) sourced from State and Territory Revenue Office data.

**Table NAHA.e.3 Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from the Commonwealth, by State and Territory, by program, 2009-10 (number)**

	<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>
Households receiving home purchase assistance (Home Ownership on Indigenous Land)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15	15
Households receiving home purchase assistance (Home Ownership Program)	1 137	363	967	273	110	80	69	367	3 366

**na** Not available.

*Source:* FaHCSIA (unpublished) Administrative data.

## **NAHA Output (f):**

There is currently no agreed specification, nor any available data, to inform this output

## **Number of zoned lots available for residential construction**

## **NAHA Output (g):**

There is currently no agreed specification, nor any available data, to inform this output

## **Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing**

# **NAHA Indicator 1:**

## **Proportion of low income households in rental stress**

Table NAHA.1.1a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Capital city	no.	117 234	75 990	30 765	27 499	20 002	2 974	6 836	3 809	285 109
Balance of state	no.	61 693	10 897	49 817	2 649	4 874	3 574	na	np	133 662
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Location										
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Capital city	no.	254 287	195 191	97 741	87 096	72 032	13 475	19 064	9 750	748 637
Balance of state	no.	136 839	62 073	117 887	17 204	24 176	15 395	na	np	377 156
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Location										
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Capital city	%	46.1	38.9	31.5	31.6	27.8	22.1	35.9	39.1	38.1
Balance of state	%	45.1	17.6	42.3	15.4	20.2	23.2	na	np	35.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.1b **Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Location										
Capital city	%	10.3	12.3	20.2	15.6	18.9	33.3	24.7	28.9	6.0
Balance of state	%	16.3	32.0	18.9	51.9	40.0	33.6	na	np	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Location										
Capital city	%	7.8	6.5	14.0	7.9	8.3	18.0	13.7	20.3	4.0
Balance of state	%	9.7	15.6	11.9	24.7	18.3	16.2	na	np	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Location										
Capital city	%	9.1	10.3	18.9	12.6	16.4	29.2	20.2	17.6	5.6
Balance of state	%	15.8	30.1	13.0	42.2	41.2	32.3	na	np	10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Location										
Capital city	±	23 727	18 282	12 156	8 430	7 406	1 939	3 315	2 157	33 593
Balance of state	±	19 673	6 845	18 425	2 696	3 817	2 356	na	np	27 611
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Location										
Capital city	±	38 783	24 773	26 766	13 570	11 725	4 743	5 130	3 883	58 860
Balance of state	±	26 089	18 983	27 551	8 327	8 663	4 876	na	np	40 707
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Location										
Capital city	±	8.2	7.9	11.6	7.8	8.9	12.7	14.2	13.5	4.2
Balance of state	±	13.9	10.4	10.8	12.7	16.3	14.7	na	np	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

**Table NAHA.1.1b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.2.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, reference person male								
Age										
15–24	no.	5 792	6 604	2 120	3 181	1 311	301	–	401	19 709
25–34	no.	23 952	13 874	10 486	3 854	4 449	331	554	114	57 613
35–44	no.	2 592	5 009	2 030	3 147	3 123	–	459	529	16 890
45–54	no.	19 098	3 137	9 265	5 165	351	372	469	176	38 032
55–64	no.	12 213	2 818	–	1 309	1 338	721	–	268	18 667
65–74	no.	3 861	3 839	1 478	828	1 214	523	–	172	11 915
75 years and over	no.	9 516	–	2 975	–	771	–	–	–	13 261
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>77 024</b>	<b>35 281</b>	<b>28 353</b>	<b>17 485</b>	<b>12 556</b>	<b>2 248</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>1 659</b>	<b>176 088</b>
		Denominator — total number of low income rental households, reference person male								
Age										
15–24	no.	7 986	16 512	7 208	4 989	4 314	1 050	241	601	42 901
25–34	no.	37 071	31 601	23 364	10 730	7 964	1 504	3 343	778	116 354
35–44	no.	22 720	21 756	19 562	9 937	6 965	1 577	1 838	1 806	86 161
45–54	no.	42 616	24 978	22 096	9 270	5 748	1 984	1 677	1 072	109 442
55–64	no.	28 704	13 097	5 308	5 389	4 267	1 309	491	268	58 833
65–74	no.	21 921	8 947	9 335	4 700	6 469	1 097	523	534	53 527
75 years and over	no.	15 467	6 057	6 474	3 071	6 674	1 462	369	–	39 574
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>176 485</b>	<b>122 948</b>	<b>93 348</b>	<b>48 086</b>	<b>42 400</b>	<b>9 984</b>	<b>8 483</b>	<b>5 059</b>	<b>506 793</b>
		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, reference person male								
Age										
15–24	%	72.5	40.0	29.4	63.7	30.4	28.7	–	66.8	45.9
25–34	%	64.6	43.9	44.9	35.9	55.9	22.0	16.6	14.6	49.5
35–44	%	11.4	23.0	10.4	31.7	44.8	–	25.0	29.3	19.6
45–54	%	44.8	12.6	41.9	55.7	6.1	18.8	28.0	16.4	34.8
55–64	%	42.5	21.5	–	24.3	31.4	55.1	–	100.0	31.7
65–74	%	17.6	42.9	15.8	17.6	18.8	47.6	–	32.2	22.3
75 years and over	%	61.5	–	46.0	–	11.5	–	–	–	33.5

Table NAHA.1.2.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>
Age		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, reference person female								
15–24	no.	13 802	4 098	8 416	1 921	1 416	879	872	–	31 405
25–34	no.	24 248	12 905	12 032	3 579	5 020	1 455	–	417	59 654
35–44	no.	22 624	7 740	7 628	–	2 340	140	1 412	730	42 616
45–54	no.	14 892	11 127	8 280	2 804	1 063	1 240	968	402	40 776
55–64	no.	6 360	6 019	4 618	1 467	1 832	–	1 261	450	22 006
65–74	no.	8 084	5 445	3 111	844	–	288	501	308	18 581
75 years and over	no.	11 894	4 273	8 143	2 049	649	297	341	–	27 646
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>101 903</b>	<b>51 606</b>	<b>52 228</b>	<b>12 664</b>	<b>12 320</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>5 355</b>	<b>2 308</b>	<b>242 683</b>
Age		Denominator — total number of low income rental households, reference person female								
15–24	no.	18 749	10 501	12 317	7 696	4 312	2 327	1 538	334	57 774
25–34	no.	43 688	35 548	27 195	12 577	12 721	3 953	1 317	1 742	138 742
35–44	no.	48 607	20 988	27 667	6 574	10 418	2 483	3 563	2 131	122 429
45–54	no.	33 546	26 458	20 163	7 669	5 572	3 655	1 403	1 247	99 713
55–64	no.	26 258	16 444	13 698	7 202	5 137	942	1 919	1 323	72 922
65–74	no.	19 582	13 481	8 478	8 919	8 324	2 472	501	1 342	63 098
75 years and over	no.	24 211	10 895	12 762	5 578	7 324	3 055	341	155	64 319
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>214 641</b>	<b>134 316</b>	<b>122 280</b>	<b>56 214</b>	<b>53 809</b>	<b>18 885</b>	<b>10 581</b>	<b>8 274</b>	<b>619 000</b>
Age		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, reference person female								
15–24	%	73.6	39.0	68.3	25.0	32.8	37.8	56.7	–	54.4
25–34	%	55.5	36.3	44.2	28.5	39.5	36.8	–	23.9	43.0
35–44	%	46.5	36.9	27.6	–	22.5	5.7	39.6	34.3	34.8
45–54	%	44.4	42.1	41.1	36.6	19.1	33.9	69.0	32.3	40.9
55–64	%	24.2	36.6	33.7	20.4	35.7	–	65.7	34.0	30.2
65–74	%	41.3	40.4	36.7	9.5	–	11.7	100.0	22.9	29.4

Table NAHA.1.2.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
75 years and over	%	49.1	39.2	63.8	36.7	8.9	9.7	100.0	–	43.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Age		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, total								
15–24	no.	19 594	10 701	10 536	5 102	2 727	1 180	872	401	51 114
25–34	no.	48 199	26 779	22 517	7 433	9 468	1 786	554	531	117 267
35–44	no.	25 217	12 749	9 659	3 147	5 463	140	1 872	1 259	59 506
45–54	no.	33 989	14 264	17 545	7 969	1 414	1 612	1 437	578	78 808
55–64	no.	18 573	8 837	4 618	2 776	3 170	721	1 261	718	40 673
65–74	no.	11 945	9 284	4 589	1 673	1 214	811	501	480	30 497
75 years and over	no.	21 409	4 273	11 118	2 049	1 419	297	341	–	40 907
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Age		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
15–24	no.	26 736	27 013	19 525	12 685	8 626	3 377	1 778	935	100 675
25–34	no.	80 759	67 149	50 559	23 307	20 685	5 457	4 660	2 520	255 097
35–44	no.	71 327	42 744	47 229	16 510	17 382	4 060	5 401	3 938	208 591
45–54	no.	76 163	51 436	42 259	16 939	11 320	5 639	3 080	2 319	209 155
55–64	no.	54 962	29 541	19 006	12 591	9 403	2 251	2 410	1 591	131 755
65–74	no.	41 503	22 429	17 813	13 618	14 793	3 570	1 024	1 876	116 626
75 years and over	no.	39 677	16 952	19 236	8 649	13 998	4 516	710	155	103 893
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Age		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, total								
15–24	%	73.3	39.6	54.0	40.2	31.6	34.9	49.1	42.9	50.8
25–34	%	59.7	39.9	44.5	31.9	45.8	32.7	11.9	21.1	46.0
35–44	%	35.4	29.8	20.5	19.1	31.4	3.5	34.7	32.0	28.5
45–54	%	44.6	27.7	41.5	47.0	12.5	28.6	46.6	24.9	37.7
55–64	%	33.8	29.9	24.3	22.0	33.7	32.0	52.3	45.1	30.9

Table NAHA.1.2.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
65-74	%	28.8	41.4	25.8	12.3	8.2	22.7	48.9	25.6	26.1
75 years and over	%	54.0	25.2	57.8	23.7	10.1	6.6	48.0	–	39.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.2.b **Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, reference person male										
Age										
15–24	%	47.4	33.3	60.3	43.3	65.2	105.7	–	72.3	19.1
25–34	%	25.5	28.2	38.8	41.0	46.2	106.6	72.3	102.4	14.1
35–44	%	55.7	50.7	60.4	52.4	46.8	–	86.2	77.0	22.1
45–54	%	29.6	74.8	51.1	39.6	101.7	78.6	78.7	74.9	20.0
55–64	%	27.4	57.6	–	70.2	56.5	70.1	–	104.9	19.8
65–74	%	49.3	61.5	73.4	101.2	73.9	71.5	–	103.7	26.6
75 years and over	%	43.3	–	51.5	–	69.8	–	–	–	32.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Denominator — total number of low income rental households, reference person male										
Age										
15–24	%	37.8	22.2	51.8	33.9	37.3	58.1	101.7	74.3	14.5
25–34	%	22.0	18.3	25.1	25.9	31.8	49.9	34.8	60.4	9.6
35–44	%	23.9	23.5	25.0	25.6	25.0	49.1	49.0	42.0	12.2
45–54	%	17.4	22.8	27.8	29.3	30.1	37.2	42.1	39.4	10.4
55–64	%	19.7	30.0	51.7	31.9	29.0	48.1	104.1	104.9	13.1
65–74	%	23.4	34.8	35.4	41.7	27.4	42.9	70.7	58.7	14.6
75 years and over	%	30.4	44.8	51.7	51.0	25.0	44.7	104.4	–	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, reference person male										
Age										
15–24	%	26.0	32.3	103.3	33.0	64.3	134.0	–	57.3	17.0
25–34	%	18.9	21.4	32.9	37.9	34.4	119.7	79.9	140.2	10.2
35–44	%	58.0	49.1	63.1	46.9	38.2	–	115.0	81.4	20.9
45–54	%	27.4	74.7	37.3	32.0	105.4	85.0	80.7	85.0	17.7
55–64	%	28.8	58.4	–	69.6	52.7	60.4	–	99.2	19.6
65–74	%	46.9	51.9	76.7	110.0	73.5	62.6	–	123.8	24.9
75 years and over	%	30.7	–	80.0	–	73.3	–	–	–	26.5

Table NAHA.1.2.b **Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Age		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, reference person female								
15–24	%	40.5	39.3	39.6	78.9	53.4	62.8	50.6	–	22.3
25–34	%	30.4	30.1	29.9	37.2	30.5	43.0	–	71.8	15.2
35–44	%	25.8	35.4	37.0	–	48.5	103.6	50.1	47.3	16.6
45–54	%	25.2	40.4	42.7	43.8	65.5	43.5	56.4	83.5	16.4
55–64	%	40.7	37.6	40.7	74.5	59.8	–	72.2	72.4	20.5
65–74	%	35.4	41.2	64.6	74.7	–	102.5	109.0	77.9	21.9
75 years and over	%	36.0	58.6	41.2	50.6	101.1	102.1	104.7	–	22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Age		Denominator — total number of low income rental households, reference person female								
15–24	%	31.6	28.5	29.8	31.4	33.6	35.8	38.6	66.1	11.7
25–34	%	21.5	18.1	19.9	18.3	21.3	24.6	59.9	32.8	9.3
35–44	%	17.4	23.3	23.5	36.2	24.1	31.5	29.5	31.6	10.5
45–54	%	17.3	24.7	34.4	34.2	30.2	26.1	41.7	49.3	11.9
55–64	%	23.5	22.5	24.2	29.6	32.8	54.5	49.9	50.5	11.0
65–74	%	29.3	23.8	34.6	19.9	29.5	35.9	109.0	41.0	11.1
75 years and over	%	26.8	36.1	28.8	33.1	26.1	44.7	104.7	103.5	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Age		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, reference person female								
15–24	%	22.0	40.7	27.8	81.9	55.8	61.0	42.4	–	15.8
25–34	%	15.7	24.9	26.4	34.3	23.8	36.8	–	69.3	11.5
35–44	%	23.9	35.2	31.5	–	44.5	107.0	48.2	48.3	15.3
45–54	%	28.2	40.5	27.6	34.1	68.9	36.7	37.3	99.4	14.5
55–64	%	40.6	34.3	35.2	75.8	56.1	–	47.8	63.8	18.2
65–74	%	37.4	34.1	60.0	74.9	–	109.2	99.2	91.6	18.9

Table NAHA.1.2.b **Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
75 years and over	%	23.6	50.1	28.5	35.2	103.7	128.4	99.2	–	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Age		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, total								
15–24	%	30.7	24.6	32.8	48.0	40.2	51.6	50.6	72.3	15.7
25–34	%	19.2	21.3	24.3	24.9	30.2	39.3	72.3	60.7	11.1
35–44	%	23.7	27.0	31.8	52.4	32.7	103.6	38.0	44.5	13.4
45–54	%	22.3	34.3	34.0	30.3	55.3	39.6	45.3	64.0	12.9
55–64	%	22.4	31.1	40.7	51.1	42.4	70.1	72.2	60.0	14.2
65–74	%	30.1	38.1	48.9	81.5	73.9	58.9	109.0	61.4	18.0
75 years and over	%	26.1	58.6	30.6	50.6	60.4	102.1	104.7	–	17.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Age		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
15–24	%	24.3	18.7	27.8	22.9	23.6	27.3	40.8	54.3	8.9
25–34	%	15.2	13.1	15.4	16.9	18.1	21.9	31.5	28.9	6.9
35–44	%	13.8	16.5	17.0	21.2	18.4	28.1	27.2	27.9	8.5
45–54	%	13.0	14.7	21.7	23.6	18.1	24.9	28.9	36.0	7.7
55–64	%	16.3	17.8	26.1	23.4	22.3	35.2	44.6	43.7	8.5
65–74	%	17.8	19.7	27.3	20.5	19.7	28.5	59.2	33.2	8.8
75 years and over	%	20.0	30.7	22.4	31.2	19.4	38.4	102.0	103.5	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Age		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, total								
15–24	%	16.4	22.5	32.5	41.4	39.4	50.7	37.5	49.6	11.8
25–34	%	12.4	15.3	23.4	20.2	21.9	35.9	78.6	58.3	8.4
35–44	%	20.3	27.6	29.5	48.7	30.3	106.7	35.0	42.4	11.6
45–54	%	20.2	33.6	22.5	22.4	56.0	34.1	37.8	65.2	11.0
55–64	%	23.1	27.2	42.0	45.2	37.2	68.0	60.4	50.8	13.1

Table NAHA.1.2.b **Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
65-74	%	28.9	29.8	44.3	81.1	74.4	57.2	110.5	61.7	16.1
75 years and over	%	18.6	57.0	26.7	41.6	56.8	119.1	101.8	–	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.2.c **95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Age		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, reference person male								
15–24	±	5 377	4 309	2 506	2 699	1 675	624	–	568	7 376
25–34	±	11 950	7 680	7 978	3 098	4 029	692	785	228	15 881
35–44	±	2 830	4 980	2 404	3 231	2 863	–	776	797	7 316
45–54	±	11 082	4 599	9 286	4 013	699	573	723	258	14 899
55–64	±	6 566	3 184	–	1 802	1 483	991	–	550	7 258
65–74	±	3 733	4 625	2 125	1 643	1 758	733	–	350	6 203
75 years and over	±	8 070	–	3 000	–	1 055	–	–	–	8 471
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>19 039</b>	<b>11 785</b>	<b>15 936</b>	<b>6 753</b>	<b>5 673</b>	<b>1 489</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>28 519</b>
Age		Denominator — total number of low income rental households, reference person male								
15–24	±	5 916	7 193	7 318	3 314	3 156	1 196	480	875	12 185
25–34	±	15 955	11 360	11 514	5 444	4 969	1 471	2 283	921	21 878
35–44	±	10 645	10 011	9 597	4 990	3 417	1 519	1 767	1 486	20 607
45–54	±	14 568	11 153	12 047	5 328	3 386	1 448	1 382	828	22 379
55–64	±	11 082	7 696	5 376	3 375	2 424	1 235	1 002	550	15 101
65–74	±	10 038	6 105	6 477	3 844	3 469	923	725	614	15 326
75 years and over	±	9 204	5 313	6 557	3 071	3 272	1 279	756	–	12 188
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>35 322</b>	<b>24 099</b>	<b>23 827</b>	<b>11 763</b>	<b>10 086</b>	<b>3 608</b>	<b>3 265</b>	<b>2 249</b>	<b>48 118</b>
Age		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, reference person male								
15–24	±	37.0	25.3	59.5	41.2	38.3	75.3	–	74.9	15.3
25–34	±	23.9	18.4	29.0	26.7	37.6	51.6	25.9	40.1	9.9
35–44	±	13.0	22.1	12.8	29.1	33.6	–	56.3	46.7	8.0
45–54	±	24.0	18.4	30.6	34.9	12.6	31.3	44.3	27.3	12.1
55–64	±	24.0	24.6	–	33.2	32.4	65.2	–	194.4	12.2
65–74	±	16.2	43.7	23.8	38.0	27.0	58.4	–	78.2	10.9
75 years and over	±	37.0	–	72.0	–	16.6	–	–	–	17.4

Table NAHA.1.2.c **95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Age		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, reference person female								
15–24	±	10 962	3 155	6 532	2 970	1 481	1 081	866	–	13 698
25–34	±	14 440	7 619	7 046	2 607	3 004	1 226	–	587	17 716
35–44	±	11 429	5 372	5 525	–	2 224	285	1 388	676	13 885
45–54	±	7 347	8 808	6 932	2 406	1 365	1 057	1 070	658	13 116
55–64	±	5 077	4 435	3 681	2 141	2 148	–	1 785	639	8 859
65–74	±	5 614	4 401	3 937	1 236	–	579	1 070	470	7 971
75 years and over	±	8 390	4 911	6 583	2 033	1 285	595	699	–	12 311
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>23 070</b>	<b>13 851</b>	<b>17 418</b>	<b>5 317</b>	<b>4 786</b>	<b>2 067</b>	<b>2 874</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>33 456</b>
Age		Denominator — total number of low income rental households, reference person female								
15–24	±	11 628	5 876	7 201	4 734	2 841	1 634	1 164	433	13 242
25–34	±	18 431	12 609	10 612	4 500	5 322	1 907	1 547	1 121	25 188
35–44	±	16 622	9 573	12 767	4 660	4 925	1 532	2 062	1 319	25 233
45–54	±	11 384	12 807	13 591	5 140	3 297	1 872	1 148	1 204	23 289
55–64	±	12 106	7 246	6 501	4 173	3 301	1 006	1 876	1 309	15 792
65–74	±	11 243	6 297	5 753	3 480	4 815	1 740	1 070	1 079	13 767
75 years and over	±	12 711	7 718	7 201	3 617	3 742	2 676	699	314	19 462
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>32 004</b>	<b>24 882</b>	<b>24 605</b>	<b>11 078</b>	<b>12 088</b>	<b>4 063</b>	<b>3 299</b>	<b>3 292</b>	<b>53 465</b>
Age		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, reference person female								
15–24	±	31.7	31.2	37.3	40.1	35.9	45.1	47.1	–	16.8
25–34	±	17.1	17.7	22.9	19.1	18.4	26.6	–	32.5	9.7
35–44	±	21.8	25.5	17.0	–	19.6	11.9	37.5	32.4	10.5
45–54	±	24.5	33.4	22.2	24.5	25.8	24.4	50.5	62.8	11.6
55–64	±	19.3	24.6	23.3	30.2	39.2	–	61.5	42.6	10.8
65–74	±	30.3	27.0	43.1	13.9	–	24.9	194.4	41.2	10.9

Table NAHA.1.2.c **95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
75 years and over	±	22.7	38.5	35.7	25.3	18.0	24.5	194.4	–	10.4
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Age		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress, total								
15–24	±	11 793	5 157	6 783	4 803	2 148	1 193	866	568	15 762
25–34	±	18 130	11 158	10 738	3 625	5 603	1 376	785	632	25 427
35–44	±	11 700	6 750	6 024	3 231	3 497	285	1 395	1 099	15 681
45–54	±	14 871	9 592	11 678	4 736	1 534	1 252	1 276	724	19 932
55–64	±	8 140	5 395	3 681	2 781	2 633	991	1 785	844	11 324
65–74	±	7 044	6 933	4 398	2 673	1 758	936	1 070	577	10 762
75 years and over	±	10 945	4 911	6 658	2 033	1 679	595	699	–	14 053
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Age		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
15–24	±	12 754	9 917	10 621	5 691	3 989	1 809	1 422	995	17 573
25–34	±	23 984	17 201	15 214	7 711	7 328	2 338	2 881	1 426	34 694
35–44	±	19 281	13 855	15 710	6 872	6 274	2 233	2 875	2 152	34 788
45–54	±	19 363	14 851	18 000	7 827	4 013	2 752	1 743	1 635	31 691
55–64	±	17 520	10 282	9 719	5 766	4 106	1 552	2 108	1 362	22 066
65–74	±	14 512	8 674	9 516	5 480	5 701	1 996	1 188	1 221	20 127
75 years and over	±	15 534	10 201	8 455	5 288	5 329	3 402	1 419	314	23 280
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Age		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, total								
15–24	±	23.6	17.5	34.4	32.6	24.4	34.7	36.0	41.7	11.8
25–34	±	14.6	12.0	20.4	12.6	19.7	23.1	18.3	24.1	7.6
35–44	±	14.0	16.1	11.8	18.2	18.7	7.2	23.8	26.6	6.5
45–54	±	17.7	18.3	18.3	20.7	13.7	19.1	34.6	31.8	8.1
55–64	±	15.3	16.0	20.0	19.6	24.6	42.7	62.0	44.9	8.0

Table NAHA.1.2.c **95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by age and sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
65-74	±	16.3	24.2	22.4	19.5	12.0	25.5	105.9	30.9	8.3
75 years and over	±	19.7	28.2	30.2	19.3	11.3	15.4	95.7	–	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.3.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Country of birth		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Australia	no.	87 754	51 910	59 600	15 474	15 296	5 662	4 066	2 578	242 338
Other	no.	91 173	34 978	20 982	14 674	9 580	886	2 771	1 389	176 433
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Country of birth		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Australia	no.	203 122	157 832	160 702	64 436	65 609	26 354	12 742	9 828	700 626
Other	no.	188 004	99 432	54 926	39 864	30 599	2 515	6 322	3 504	425 167
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Country of birth		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Australia	%	43.2	32.9	37.1	24.0	23.3	21.5	31.9	26.2	34.6
Other	%	48.5	35.2	38.2	36.8	31.3	35.2	43.8	39.6	41.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.3.b **Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Country of birth										
Australia	%	14.3	12.2	15.4	22.5	22.0	22.4	30.0	33.4	7.7
Other	%	10.5	17.3	29.0	25.6	24.2	58.2	39.5	38.7	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Country of birth										
Australia	%	7.9	8.1	9.7	10.5	11.1	10.2	17.2	17.0	3.8
Other	%	9.7	9.9	18.4	12.9	12.0	39.6	30.4	27.3	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Country of birth										
Australia	%	11.7	10.7	13.0	16.8	20.5	20.5	24.5	27.3	6.3
Other	%	8.4	15.0	22.3	19.0	20.4	47.0	29.8	35.1	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Country of birth										
Australia	±	24 587	12 405	17 934	6 828	6 587	2 484	2 391	1 688	36 405
Other	±	18 752	11 847	11 942	7 371	4 537	1 011	2 146	1 054	27 943
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Country of birth										
Australia	±	31 417	24 951	30 672	13 303	14 232	5 275	4 285	3 272	52 602
Other	±	35 891	19 376	19 826	10 077	7 217	1 952	3 771	1 877	44 705
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Country of birth										
Australia	±	9.9	6.9	9.4	7.9	9.4	8.6	15.3	14.0	4.3
Other	±	8.0	10.3	16.7	13.7	12.5	32.4	25.6	27.3	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

**Table NAHA.1.3.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.4.a Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08 (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(e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous Status		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Indigenous	no.	9 642	1 850	6 102	2 339	1 438	1 145	102	1 004	23 623
Non-Indigenous	no.	187 594	94 813	90 967	36 435	32 825	9 059	6 836	3 506	462 034
Indigenous Status		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Indigenous	no.	26 065	5 275	20 154	8 199	4 379	2 765	534	7 102	74 473
Non-Indigenous	no.	361 389	241 655	208 920	99 047	90 956	26 090	18 425	9 046	1 055 528
Indigenous Status		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Indigenous	%	37.0	35.1	30.3	28.5	32.9	41.4	19.2	14.1	31.7
Non-Indigenous	%	51.9	39.2	43.5	36.8	36.1	34.7	37.1	38.8	43.8

(a) Low income households are defined as those with equivalised gross household income at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Reference person refers to non-Indigenous data only, Indigenous data is sourced from a survey of Indigenous household information from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).

(c) Indigenous data is sourced from the NATSISS and relates to 2008. Non-Indigenous data is sourced from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), and relates to 2007–08.

(d) The SIH excludes households in very remote areas (accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT), whilst the NATSISS includes these households. The totals in this table include estimates for Indigenous people in very remote areas, whereas other tables where only SIH data are used do not. Therefore, the totals in this table will be greater than those for tables using SIH data only.

(e) SIH data excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

Table NAHA.1.4.b **Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c)**

	<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(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Indigenous status		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Indigenous	%	12.3	11.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	18.9	33.0	20.9	6.9
Non-Indigenous	%	8.6	11.1	12.8	13.9	15.9	20.2	24.7	25.0	4.7
Indigenous status		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Indigenous	%	6.8	6.7	7.8	7.2	7.5	11.0	15.5	7.3	3.4
Non-Indigenous	%	6.6	6.2	8.5	7.9	8.8	11.3	14.2	19.7	3.3
Indigenous status		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Indigenous	%	9.4	10.3	11.6	12.1	13.3	15.8	29.4	17.9	5.3
Non-Indigenous	%	7.2	9.9	10.1	10.9	14.0	16.8	20.1	19.4	4.0
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous status		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Indigenous	±	2 320	428	1 855	702	437	423	66	412	3 190
Non-Indigenous	±	31 481	20 584	22 870	9 905	10 232	3 591	3 315	1 716	42 733
Indigenous status		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Indigenous	±	3 470	694	3 089	1 162	646	594	162	1 018	5 026
Non-Indigenous	±	46 865	29 319	34 995	15 345	15 715	5 793	5 124	3 486	69 127
Indigenous status		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Indigenous	±	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.8	8.6	12.8	11.0	5.0	3.3
Non-Indigenous	±	7.3	7.6	8.6	7.9	9.9	11.4	14.7	14.8	3.4

(a) Low income households are defined as those with equivalised gross household income at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Reference person refers to non-Indigenous data only, Indigenous data is sourced from a survey of Indigenous household information from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).

Table NAHA.1.4.b **Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c)**

<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(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Indigenous data is sourced from the NATSISS and relates to 2008. Non-Indigenous data is sourced from the Survey of Income and Housing and relates to 2007-08.

(d) SIH data excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

Table NAHA.1.5.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Separate house	no.	63 659	44 851	50 506	18 486	14 818	4 839	4 184	2 125	203 468
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	25 168	17 999	4 891	5 235	5 302	—	1 901	500	60 995
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	88 688	24 038	25 185	6 427	4 756	1 709	752	1 342	152 896
Other dwelling(c)	no.	1 411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 411
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Separate house	no.	175 671	153 902	136 364	67 059	50 611	21 065	11 970	7 730	624 371
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	49 539	40 961	20 657	25 030	22 722	1 474	3 926	1 922	166 231
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	164 505	62 401	56 953	12 211	22 445	6 076	3 168	3 681	331 440
Other dwelling(c)	no.	1 411	—	1 654	—	430	255	—	—	3 751
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Separate house	%	36.2	29.1	37.0	27.6	29.3	23.0	35.0	27.5	32.6
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	50.8	43.9	23.7	20.9	23.3	—	48.4	26.0	36.7
Flat, unit or apartment	%	53.9	38.5	44.2	52.6	21.2	28.1	23.7	36.5	46.1
Other dwelling(c)	%	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes caravans, houseboats or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Table NAHA.1.5.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Source:</i> ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.									

**Table NAHA.1.5.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Separate house	%	16.9	16.7	20.6	20.0	24.8	24.7	33.5	38.5	10.0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	29.4	26.8	38.6	39.9	33.4	—	39.7	64.9	15.6
Flat, unit or apartment	%	14.2	19.9	24.1	34.0	30.2	43.2	67.9	45.9	9.6
Other dwelling(c)	%	100.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Separate house	%	10.8	8.2	10.8	10.1	10.0	12.4	15.9	16.3	4.7
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	20.4	20.8	24.1	18.5	19.3	59.4	32.8	47.1	9.3
Flat, unit or apartment	%	10.5	14.7	16.6	23.9	18.9	27.0	37.2	37.1	7.5
Other dwelling(c)	%	100.9	—	69.5	—	101.1	101.6	—	—	48.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Separate house	%	14.5	13.9	15.4	17.4	22.1	21.9	28.6	32.6	7.8
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	17.4	22.7	30.9	35.7	33.8	—	40.3	51.4	11.7
Flat, unit or apartment	%	10.3	21.2	21.9	25.6	29.8	42.0	71.2	43.3	7.8
Other dwelling(c)	%	99.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Separate house	±	21 082	14 643	20 353	7 257	7 217	2 341	2 747	1 602	39 766

**Table NAHA.1.5.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	14 483	9 443	3 704	4 095	3 470	–	1 479	635	18 697
Flat, unit or apartment	±	24 598	9 397	11 908	4 283	2 816	1 447	1 000	1 207	28 772
Other dwelling(c)	±	2 790	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 790
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Separate house	±	37 157	24 856	28 940	13 309	9 888	5 140	3 735	2 469	57 999
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	19 831	16 671	9 768	9 065	8 578	1 717	2 521	1 773	30 401
Flat, unit or apartment	±	33 790	17 924	18 484	5 715	8 332	3 221	2 311	2 679	48 930
Other dwelling(c)	±	2 790	–	2 255	–	852	507	–	–	3 552
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Separate house	±	10.3	7.9	11.2	9.4	12.7	9.9	19.6	17.6	5.0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	17.3	19.5	14.3	14.6	15.5	–	38.3	26.2	8.4
Flat, unit or apartment	±	10.8	16.0	19.0	26.4	12.4	23.1	33.1	30.9	7.1
Other dwelling(c)	±	194.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes caravans, houseboats or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.6.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of bedrooms		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
1 bedroom	no.	24 459	6 479	11 079	2 111	2 515	691	604	260	48 198
2 bedrooms	no.	75 915	36 355	22 362	10 800	9 575	1 606	2 485	1 070	160 169
3 bedrooms	no.	57 915	30 516	21 985	9 415	11 815	3 665	3 444	2 154	140 909
4 bedrooms	no.	12 100	7 762	23 802	6 782	970	363	304	174	52 256
5 bedrooms	no.	2 186	2 839	1 354	—	—	—	—	—	6 378
6 or more bedrooms	no.	1 096	824	—	1 040	—	—	—	—	2 960
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
1 bedroom	no.	74 362	29 491	31 278	13 462	9 631	5 946	2 574	1 057	167 799
2 bedrooms	no.	125 106	81 458	52 808	27 623	34 873	7 325	4 776	3 565	337 535
3 bedrooms	no.	145 440	113 796	79 187	44 462	47 763	14 171	9 093	6 047	459 959
4 bedrooms	no.	36 083	21 639	46 489	16 242	3 524	867	1 145	1 489	127 477
5 bedrooms	no.	2 186	5 336	3 106	1 471	—	—	1 140	548	13 786
6 or more bedrooms	no.	1 096	2 518	1 824	1 040	—	—	337	—	6 815
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
1 bedroom	%	32.9	22.0	35.4	15.7	26.1	11.6	23.5	24.6	28.7
2 bedrooms	%	60.7	44.6	42.3	39.1	27.5	21.9	52.0	30.0	47.5
3 bedrooms	%	39.8	26.8	27.8	21.2	24.7	25.9	37.9	35.6	30.6
4 bedrooms	%	33.5	35.9	51.2	41.8	27.5	41.8	26.5	11.7	41.0
5 bedrooms	%	100.0	53.2	43.6	—	—	—	—	—	46.3
6 or more bedrooms	%	100.0	32.7	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	43.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

**Table NAHA.1.6.a Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.2 percent of all dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.6.b **Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Number of bedrooms										
1 bedroom	%	35.1	37.0	40.6	48.2	47.5	73.8	76.1	76.3	21.5
2 bedrooms	%	14.9	18.2	22.1	24.6	25.1	42.1	44.1	58.5	8.5
3 bedrooms	%	18.8	19.2	24.6	25.4	26.8	29.0	37.1	35.3	9.6
4 bedrooms	%	43.0	40.4	37.7	35.7	71.4	102.4	101.9	103.9	21.6
5 bedrooms	%	78.1	100.5	102.8	—	—	—	—	—	54.9
6 or more bedrooms	%	101.3	101.3	—	101.7	—	—	—	—	57.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Number of bedrooms										
1 bedroom	%	18.6	26.0	22.2	26.6	23.4	29.4	46.4	43.9	10.0
2 bedrooms	%	10.5	14.3	15.3	16.8	14.3	20.0	30.0	49.3	7.1
3 bedrooms	%	11.2	11.1	12.4	11.0	10.9	14.7	19.8	20.9	5.2
4 bedrooms	%	25.4	19.9	28.2	22.3	41.8	62.8	67.0	40.3	13.8
5 bedrooms	%	78.1	63.2	62.1	65.7	—	—	75.2	72.2	33.8
6 or more bedrooms	%	101.3	75.9	74.9	101.7	—	—	119.0	—	40.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Number of bedrooms										
1 bedroom	%	27.2	32.2	34.6	53.7	39.8	79.4	86.2	69.7	16.3
2 bedrooms	%	10.3	12.7	18.8	18.5	23.9	35.7	38.5	45.4	6.4
3 bedrooms	%	15.7	16.7	20.5	23.9	24.4	24.2	29.9	28.6	8.0
4 bedrooms	%	37.2	35.4	16.3	27.3	74.7	120.8	154.3	117.1	13.4
5 bedrooms	%	—	109.0	121.5	—	—	—	—	—	38.5
6 or more bedrooms	%	99.2	227.2	—	99.2	—	—	—	—	55.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										

Table NAHA.1.6.b **Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of bedrooms				Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress						
1 bedroom	±	16 823	4 697	8 816	1 994	2 339	1 000	901	388	388
2 bedrooms	±	22 097	12 949	9 688	5 208	4 719	1 325	2 148	1 227	1 227
3 bedrooms	±	21 323	11 474	10 601	4 694	6 203	2 085	2 504	1 490	1 490
4 bedrooms	±	10 192	6 144	17 590	4 741	1 357	728	606	355	355
5 bedrooms	±	3 348	5 590	2 728	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 or more bedrooms	±	2 176	1 636	—	2 075	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>2 048</b>
Number of bedrooms				Denominator — total number of low income rental households						
1 bedroom	±	27 054	15 012	13 607	7 023	4 417	3 429	2 342	910	32 876
2 bedrooms	±	25 852	22 855	15 867	9 107	9 752	2 870	2 806	3 442	47 155
3 bedrooms	±	31 855	24 844	19 289	9 553	10 221	4 070	3 531	2 480	47 042
4 bedrooms	±	17 935	8 445	25 676	7 091	2 885	1 067	1 502	1 175	34 398
5 bedrooms	±	3 348	6 606	3 778	1 893	—	—	1 680	775	9 121
6 or more bedrooms	±	2 176	3 746	2 679	2 075	—	—	785	—	5 358
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Number of bedrooms				Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress						
1 bedroom	±	17.5	13.9	24.0	16.5	20.4	18.1	39.6	33.6	9.2
2 bedrooms	±	12.3	11.1	15.6	14.2	12.9	15.3	39.3	26.7	6.0
3 bedrooms	±	12.2	8.8	11.2	9.9	11.9	12.2	22.2	19.9	4.8
4 bedrooms	±	24.5	24.9	16.4	22.3	40.3	99.0	80.2	26.8	10.8
5 bedrooms	±	—	113.6	103.8	—	—	—	—	—	34.9
6 or more bedrooms	±	194.4	145.7	—	194.4	—	—	—	—	47.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

**Table NAHA.1.6.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of bedrooms, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.2 percent of all dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.7.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Housing utilisation		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
2 or more bedrooms needed	no.	–	1 256	862	–	606	–	256	–	2 980
1 more bedroom needed	no.	3 966	1 104	4 108	499	1 637	–	–	–	11 315
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	no.	69 375	29 337	17 156	5 395	5 040	1 960	1 608	1 399	131 270
1 bedroom spare	no.	83 543	31 968	35 230	12 996	11 604	2 873	1 987	1 396	181 597
2 bedrooms spare	no.	19 129	16 017	15 894	8 235	5 019	1 353	2 682	997	69 325
3 or more bedrooms spare	no.	2 913	7 207	7 331	3 022	970	363	304	174	22 285
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Housing utilisation		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
2 or more bedrooms needed	no.	5 195	2 393	3 292	–	995	405	256	542	13 079
1 more bedroom needed	no.	28 139	9 768	11 484	1 642	4 958	2 612	116	358	59 077
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	no.	166 677	116 503	74 600	34 777	29 526	11 442	6 180	6 478	446 183
1 bedroom spare	no.	142 529	83 987	87 749	41 071	39 758	9 550	6 498	3 365	414 507
2 bedrooms spare	no.	45 673	33 952	28 909	22 036	20 001	4 497	5 476	2 116	162 659
3 or more bedrooms spare	no.	2 913	10 662	9 594	4 774	970	363	538	472	30 288
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Housing utilisation		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	–	52.5	26.2	–	60.9	–	100.0	–	22.8
1 more bedroom needed	%	14.1	11.3	35.8	30.4	33.0	–	–	–	19.2
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	41.6	25.2	23.0	15.5	17.1	17.1	26.0	21.6	29.4
1 bedroom spare	%	58.6	38.1	40.1	31.6	29.2	30.1	30.6	41.5	43.8
2 bedrooms spare	%	41.9	47.2	55.0	37.4	25.1	30.1	49.0	47.1	42.6
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	100.0	67.6	76.4	63.3	100.0	100.0	56.4	36.9	73.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

Table NAHA.1.7.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.2 percent of all dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.7.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Housing utilisation										
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	—	103.0	109.3	—	107.8	—	100.0	—	54.6
1 more bedroom needed	%	52.7	100.9	56.4	106.6	69.0	—	—	—	36.1
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	18.1	19.8	29.9	37.1	26.8	39.5	54.8	46.9	11.9
1 bedroom spare	%	12.9	17.0	19.1	23.5	21.9	33.3	35.4	49.8	8.1
2 bedrooms spare	%	26.6	27.5	32.1	26.5	42.7	42.7	43.4	56.8	13.6
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	57.9	51.2	58.5	67.0	71.4	102.4	101.9	103.9	29.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Housing utilisation										
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	60.3	68.8	52.2	—	76.7	106.4	100.0	75.2	30.2
1 more bedroom needed	%	23.6	30.4	31.6	59.5	34.5	35.9	100.0	76.8	15.7
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	10.5	10.5	16.9	13.9	13.5	17.8	29.3	23.0	6.1
1 bedroom spare	%	10.9	10.6	12.6	16.0	12.0	18.5	25.9	36.2	5.4
2 bedrooms spare	%	18.6	18.3	22.1	17.2	19.0	27.9	26.8	33.1	9.0
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	57.9	46.4	46.0	49.2	71.4	102.4	75.2	60.7	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Housing utilisation										
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	—	134.8	116.2	—	120.2	—	99.2	—	55.5
1 more bedroom needed	%	50.4	104.7	48.6	142.3	66.8	—	—	—	32.4
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	12.9	17.7	28.5	34.3	25.2	39.4	53.6	37.3	9.3
1 bedroom spare	%	9.5	14.1	15.0	18.8	20.2	25.9	37.1	45.1	7.0
2 bedrooms spare	%	20.0	20.5	22.7	19.9	39.7	42.9	35.2	48.0	10.0
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	—	25.0	25.4	48.7	—	99.2	126.7	124.7	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										

**Table NAHA.1.7.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Housing utilisation		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
2 or more bedrooms needed	±	—	2 535	1 847	—	1 281	—	502	—	3 188
1 more bedroom needed	±	4 097	2 183	4 545	1 043	2 214	—	—	—	7 999
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	±	24 620	11 411	10 068	3 926	2 650	1 517	1 728	1 286	30 692
1 bedroom spare	±	21 181	10 652	13 191	5 994	4 975	1 873	1 379	1 363	28 702
2 bedrooms spare	±	9 972	8 620	10 007	4 270	4 202	1 132	2 279	1 110	18 533
3 or more bedrooms spare	±	3 304	7 232	8 400	3 966	1 357	728	606	355	12 869
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Housing utilisation		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
2 or more bedrooms needed	±	6 143	3 227	3 366	—	1 497	846	502	800	7 730
1 more bedroom needed	±	13 043	5 813	7 113	1 915	3 353	1 838	227	540	18 140
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	±	34 295	23 864	24 650	9 507	7 833	3 990	3 552	2 926	53 487
1 bedroom spare	±	30 456	17 404	21 719	12 863	9 334	3 459	3 301	2 384	43 639
2 bedrooms spare	±	16 654	12 184	12 522	7 446	7 431	2 457	2 879	1 374	28 686
3 or more bedrooms spare	±	3 304	9 696	8 649	4 602	1 357	728	793	562	14 739
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Housing utilisation		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
2 or more bedrooms needed	±	—	138.6	59.7	—	143.6	—	194.4	—	24.8
1 more bedroom needed	±	13.9	23.2	34.0	84.8	43.2	—	—	—	12.2
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	±	10.6	8.7	12.8	10.4	8.4	13.2	27.3	15.8	5.4
1 bedroom spare	±	10.9	10.5	11.8	11.7	11.5	15.3	22.2	36.7	6.0
2 bedrooms spare	±	16.4	19.0	24.5	14.5	19.5	25.3	33.7	44.3	8.4
3 or more bedrooms spare	±	—	33.1	38.1	60.5	—	194.4	140.1	90.1	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

**Table NAHA.1.7.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by housing utilisation, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.2 percent of all dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.8.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Landlord type		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Private landlord(c)	no.	143 452	75 190	76 690	25 512	21 186	5 547	2 912	2 145	352 633
State or territory housing authority	no.	29 698	9 659	3 037	3 964	3 041	517	3 621	1 821	55 358
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	no.	3 033	1 103	—	673	649	297	—	—	5 755
Other landlord type(d)	no.	2 745	936	855	—	—	187	304	—	5 026
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Landlord type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Private landlord(c)	no.	251 577	178 130	168 000	67 780	50 708	13 469	7 349	5 191	742 204
State or territory housing authority	no.	121 019	64 710	40 027	31 391	42 727	12 052	10 870	6 175	328 971
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	no.	12 037	12 475	4 754	5 129	2 344	2 929	289	690	40 649
Other landlord type(d)	no.	6 494	1 949	2 846	—	430	419	556	1 276	13 969
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Landlord type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Private landlord(c)	%	57.0	42.2	45.6	37.6	41.8	41.2	39.6	41.3	47.5
State or territory housing authority	%	24.5	14.9	7.6	12.6	7.1	4.3	33.3	29.5	16.8
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	%	25.2	8.8	—	13.1	27.7	10.2	—	—	14.2
Other landlord type(d)	%	42.3	48.0	30.0	—	—	44.5	54.6	—	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Table NAHA.1.8.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Includes real estate agent, parent or relative not in the same household, or another person not in the same household.

(d) Includes owner/manager of caravan park, employer or any other body not included elsewhere.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.8.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Landlord type										
Private landlord(c)	%	9.3	11.0	14.9	16.0	19.5	24.6	33.6	32.9	5.4
State or territory housing authority	%	24.0	31.9	66.5	40.5	37.5	79.5	34.6	45.4	14.3
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	%	76.3	101.5	—	101.1	101.1	102.1	—	—	48.9
Other landlord type(d)	%	100.4	101.6	101.3	—	—	107.0	101.9	—	60.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Landlord type										
Private landlord(c)	%	7.3	7.5	9.6	9.7	11.5	16.7	21.0	22.7	3.8
State or territory housing authority	%	14.9	17.3	19.7	14.5	14.7	18.4	17.2	27.4	7.4
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	%	36.4	40.1	59.6	54.3	41.5	41.5	102.8	104.6	19.5
Other landlord type(d)	%	53.6	73.2	56.9	—	101.1	74.5	73.3	58.5	29.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Landlord type										
Private landlord(c)	%	8.5	7.0	10.7	12.7	14.8	19.1	29.0	19.8	5.0
State or territory housing authority	%	20.0	32.1	66.7	37.5	39.0	79.0	30.1	34.7	12.1
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	%	72.4	115.5	—	143.8	107.3	116.7	—	—	47.4
Other landlord type(d)	%	109.1	146.3	126.6	—	—	160.7	131.6	—	52.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Landlord type										

**Table NAHA.1.8.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Private landlord(c)	±	26 138	16 269	22 349	7 979	8 080	2 670	1 918	1 383	37 040	
State or territory housing authority	±	13 976	6 038	3 957	3 146	2 234	805	2 455	1 619	15 493	
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	±	4 534	2 195	—	1 333	1 285	595	—	—	5 511	
Other landlord type(d)	±	5 400	1 864	1 697	—	—	391	606	—	5 962	
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>	
Landlord type				Denominator — total number of low income rental households							
Private landlord(c)	±	36 041	26 216	31 765	12 826	11 436	4 416	3 031	2 310	54 756	
State or territory housing authority	±	35 338	21 915	15 451	8 917	12 307	4 351	3 672	3 310	47 739	
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	±	8 578	9 815	5 555	5 454	1 906	2 384	583	1 416	15 551	
Other landlord type(d)	±	6 819	2 795	3 174	—	852	612	798	1 463	7 980	
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>	
Landlord type				Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress							
Private landlord(c)	±	8.5	7.0	10.7	12.7	14.8	19.1	29.0	19.8	5.0	
State or territory housing authority	±	20.0	32.1	66.7	37.5	39.0	79.0	30.1	34.7	12.1	
Housing cooperative/ community/church group	±	72.4	115.5	—	143.8	107.3	116.7	—	—	47.4	
Other landlord type(d)	±	109.1	146.3	126.6	—	—	160.7	131.6	—	52.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes real estate agent, parent or relative not in the same household, or another person not in the same household.

**Table NAHA.1.8.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by landlord type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Includes owner/manager of caravan park, employer or any other body not included elsewhere.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.9.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	28 818	9 844	11 733	5 145	1 807	341	660	148	58 496
One parent family with dependent children	no.	29 004	13 340	17 393	1 741	6 505	1 756	384	504	70 628
Couple only	no.	19 382	5 665	7 410	920	2 274	955	1 044	—	37 650
Other one family households	no.	13 773	4 324	10 340	935	754	564	337	744	31 770
Multiple family households	no.	—	—	839	—	—	—	—	—	839
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	76 263	46 003	28 424	19 229	12 864	2 932	4 410	2 333	192 458
Group households	no.	11 687	7 712	4 443	2 179	671	—	—	237	26 929
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Household type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	71 215	61 570	57 784	19 983	11 486	4 940	3 607	1 638	232 222
One parent family with dependent children	no.	71 729	50 512	48 286	24 106	20 501	6 494	2 997	3 120	227 746
Couple only	no.	36 398	25 433	18 705	9 291	9 349	4 126	2 466	1 329	107 098
Other one family households	no.	32 649	15 945	17 736	3 677	6 025	1 114	512	1 975	79 634
Multiple family households	no.	12 239	1 698	3 251	—	863	—	—	725	18 776
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	153 719	91 656	62 051	44 012	46 170	12 195	8 801	3 785	422 389
Group households	no.	13 176	10 449	7 817	3 230	1 815	—	680	761	37 927
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>

Table NAHA.1.9.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	40.5	16.0	20.3	25.7	15.7	6.9	18.3	9.0	25.2
One parent family with dependent children	%	40.4	26.4	36.0	7.2	31.7	27.0	12.8	16.2	31.0
Couple only	%	53.3	22.3	39.6	9.9	24.3	23.1	42.3	–	35.2
Other one family households	%	42.2	27.1	58.3	25.4	12.5	50.6	65.8	37.7	39.9
Multiple family households	%	–	–	25.8	–	–	–	–	–	4.5
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	49.6	50.2	45.8	43.7	27.9	24.0	50.1	61.6	45.6
Group households	%	88.7	73.8	56.8	67.5	36.9	–	–	31.2	71.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.9.b Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	21.5	32.4	54.5	44.5	50.0	102.4	61.6	125.4	16.8
One parent family with dependent children	%	27.6	28.4	22.7	57.9	27.7	44.1	105.6	65.3	14.3
Couple only	%	26.2	58.2	34.2	71.3	58.7	51.7	70.1	—	18.5
Other one family households	%	37.9	50.4	41.1	77.2	83.7	74.3	104.9	78.4	21.6
Multiple family households	%	—	—	102.6	—	—	—	—	—	102.6
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	14.5	16.0	21.9	19.5	24.5	34.8	26.9	32.8	6.0
Group households	%	40.8	37.2	55.5	74.1	106.3	—	—	106.4	24.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Household type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	16.1	13.2	18.1	20.9	21.3	33.1	31.8	39.8	7.8
One parent family with dependent children	%	14.4	11.1	15.4	16.8	14.0	19.5	37.4	24.9	6.4
Couple only	%	21.6	22.5	25.8	29.1	23.8	27.6	37.6	53.4	10.3
Other one family households	%	26.2	30.3	28.0	45.2	30.5	60.7	75.8	42.0	12.4
Multiple family households	%	48.3	101.1	51.4	—	80.8	—	—	79.0	36.0
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	11.0	11.4	15.6	15.5	13.5	17.5	21.2	29.9	5.5
Group households	%	36.5	30.2	41.3	61.1	55.3	—	70.8	56.2	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**Table NAHA.1.9.b Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	18.2	29.1	48.8	38.6	48.5	109.2	72.4	114.2	14.2
One parent family with dependent children	%	20.3	29.5	18.3	55.6	22.5	38.5	116.2	62.3	12.1
Couple only	%	20.2	53.7	34.2	75.9	54.9	56.2	62.8	–	15.5
Other one family households	%	33.5	43.5	23.7	94.9	87.0	109.6	112.5	76.6	18.4
Multiple family households	%	–	–	119.9	–	–	–	–	–	111.1
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	9.0	10.4	16.7	11.9	20.9	31.5	21.2	23.3	4.7
Group households	%	14.7	20.8	45.1	64.6	112.7	–	–	121.4	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.9.c **95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	12 131	6 242	12 527	4 488	1 770	685	797	363	19 291
One parent family with dependent children	±	15 709	7 430	7 737	1 976	3 536	1 518	795	646	19 857
Couple only	±	9 944	6 460	4 965	1 285	2 617	968	1 435	—	13 644
Other one family households	±	10 236	4 269	8 329	1 413	1 238	821	694	1 143	13 419
Multiple family households	±	—	—	1 688	—	—	—	—	—	1 688
Non-family households										
Lone person	±	21 677	14 440	12 220	7 333	6 184	1 999	2 322	1 498	22 783
Group households	±	9 356	5 616	4 835	3 167	1 398	—	—	495	12 987
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Household type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	22 540	15 982	20 507	8 170	4 796	3 205	2 250	1 278	35 409
One parent family with dependent children	±	20 289	11 022	14 594	7 916	5 627	2 484	2 194	1 523	28 756
Couple only	±	15 435	11 239	9 469	5 303	4 361	2 230	1 819	1 391	21 675
Other one family households	±	16 786	9 477	9 719	3 259	3 602	1 326	761	1 626	19 426
Multiple family households	±	11 592	3 366	3 274	—	1 366	—	—	1 123	13 265
Non-family households										
Lone person	±	33 015	20 503	18 964	13 395	12 227	4 192	3 652	2 217	45 664
Group households	±	9 416	6 186	6 328	3 867	1 968	—	943	837	14 011
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>

Table NAHA.1.9.c **95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	14.5	9.1	19.4	19.5	15.0	14.8	26.0	20.2	7.0
One parent family with dependent children	±	16.1	15.3	12.9	7.9	14.0	20.4	29.2	19.7	7.4
Couple only	±	21.1	23.4	26.5	14.7	26.2	25.5	52.2	–	10.7
Other one family households	±	27.7	23.1	27.1	47.3	21.3	108.8	145.2	56.6	14.4
Multiple family households	±	–	–	60.7	–	–	–	–	–	9.7
Non-family households										
Lone person	±	8.7	10.2	15.0	10.2	11.4	14.8	20.8	28.1	4.2
Group households	±	25.5	30.2	50.2	85.5	81.6	–	–	74.3	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.10a **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household size		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
1 person	no.	76 263	46 003	28 424	19 229	12 864	2 932	4 410	2 333	192 458
2 people	no.	54 975	18 995	22 091	3 028	6 490	1 519	1 382	1 027	109 508
3 people	no.	26 869	13 464	16 140	3 392	2 257	1 826	789	409	65 146
4 people	no.	11 372	7 171	6 754	2 234	2 747	—	—	197	30 474
5 people	no.	7 484	—	7 172	—	334	271	—	—	15 261
6 or more people	no.	1 965	1 256	—	2 265	183	—	256	—	5 925
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Household size		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
1 person	no.	153 719	91 656	62 051	44 012	46 170	12 195	8 801	3 785	422 389
2 people	no.	96 037	52 446	58 408	21 234	19 761	6 185	3 895	4 299	262 265
3 people	no.	55 759	54 945	29 930	17 832	16 325	4 751	2 558	1 718	183 817
4 people	no.	43 019	33 973	31 826	14 284	7 415	1 620	1 300	1 529	134 966
5 people	no.	24 601	11 433	19 797	3 625	3 813	2 304	1 802	752	68 127
6 or more people	no.	17 991	12 812	13 617	3 312	2 725	1 815	708	1 250	54 229
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Household size		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
1 person	%	49.6	50.2	45.8	43.7	27.9	24.0	50.1	61.6	45.6
2 people	%	57.2	36.2	37.8	14.3	32.8	24.6	35.5	23.9	41.8
3 people	%	48.2	24.5	53.9	19.0	13.8	38.4	30.8	23.8	35.4
4 people	%	26.4	21.1	21.2	15.6	37.1	—	—	12.9	22.6
5 people	%	30.4	—	36.2	—	8.8	11.8	—	—	22.4
6 or more people	%	10.9	9.8	—	68.4	6.7	—	36.1	—	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Table NAHA.1.10a **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.10.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Relative standard errors										
Household size	Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress									
1 person	%	14.5	16.0	21.9	19.5	24.5	34.8	26.9	32.8	6.0
2 people	%	16.5	25.5	22.6	37.2	35.3	42.5	57.8	63.3	10.8
3 people	%	26.8	29.1	28.8	47.4	46.6	41.5	65.7	57.8	14.1
4 people	%	36.1	45.9	56.3	61.5	45.5	—	—	115.2	20.7
5 people	%	38.4	—	61.1	—	106.6	115.4	—	—	33.0
6 or more people	%	68.6	103.0	—	73.4	100.0	—	100.0	—	42.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Household size	Denominator — total number of low income rental households									
1 person	%	11.0	11.4	15.6	15.5	13.5	17.5	21.2	29.9	5.5
2 people	%	15.0	13.6	15.6	16.4	16.4	22.8	28.8	34.6	6.9
3 people	%	16.3	15.1	19.1	20.5	16.7	28.3	39.5	34.2	7.2
4 people	%	20.0	19.0	25.3	22.1	24.8	46.3	63.8	45.8	10.6
5 people	%	21.5	34.2	40.2	54.1	36.8	36.4	57.5	67.8	15.0
6 or more people	%	29.8	31.4	25.8	58.7	42.7	44.4	62.4	38.2	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Household size	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress									
1 person	%	9.0	10.4	16.7	11.9	20.9	31.5	21.2	23.3	4.7
2 people	%	13.9	22.2	18.3	35.1	30.5	41.2	51.2	55.3	9.4
3 people	%	19.8	23.4	20.6	47.9	46.2	27.8	68.7	58.1	12.8
4 people	%	33.1	42.2	55.4	61.6	40.7	—	—	114.7	18.2
5 people	%	35.4	—	40.2	—	113.7	116.8	—	—	26.3
6 or more people	%	73.6	109.8	—	58.8	113.3	—	138.0	—	43.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										

**Table NAHA.1.10.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household size				Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress						
1 person	±	21 677	14 440	12 220	7 333	6 184	1 999	2 322	1 498	22 783
2 people	±	17 758	9 510	9 776	2 210	4 493	1 265	1 564	1 274	23 148
3 people	±	14 102	7 685	9 098	3 152	2 061	1 485	1 016	463	17 955
4 people	±	8 053	6 450	7 453	2 690	2 449	—	—	445	12 362
5 people	±	5 626	—	8 592	—	698	613	—	—	9 857
6 or more people	±	2 640	2 535	—	3 257	358	—	502	—	4 912
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Household size				Denominator — total number of low income rental households						
1 person	±	33 015	20 503	18 964	13 395	12 227	4 192	3 652	2 217	45 664
2 people	±	28 321	13 964	17 884	6 813	6 371	2 759	2 199	2 914	35 292
3 people	±	17 797	16 297	11 227	7 176	5 352	2 639	1 980	1 152	25 862
4 people	±	16 872	12 628	15 793	6 177	3 611	1 471	1 625	1 372	28 073
5 people	±	10 390	7 661	15 580	3 845	2 751	1 644	2 030	999	20 093
6 or more people	±	10 521	7 893	6 892	3 811	2 280	1 578	866	936	15 037
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Household size				Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress						
1 person	±	8.7	10.2	15.0	10.2	11.4	14.8	20.8	28.1	4.2
2 people	±	15.6	15.7	13.6	9.8	19.6	19.8	35.6	25.9	7.7
3 people	±	18.7	11.2	21.8	17.9	12.5	21.0	41.5	27.1	8.9
4 people	±	17.2	17.4	23.0	18.9	29.5	—	—	28.9	8.1
5 people	±	21.1	—	28.5	—	19.5	26.9	—	—	11.5
6 or more people	±	15.8	21.1	—	78.8	14.9	—	97.8	—	9.4
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

**Table NAHA.1.10.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.11.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Main income source		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	no.	43 244	24 351	25 263	11 999	5 550	1 255	3 073	1 274	116 010
Own unincorporated business income	no.	12 084	3 189	3 526	—	958	—	—	457	20 214
Government pensions and allowances	no.	102 941	42 620	45 202	14 493	16 643	5 044	3 158	2 235	232 336
Other income(c)	no.	20 658	16 727	6 591	3 657	—	249	606	—	50 212
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Main income source		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Wage and salary	no.	107 287	85 953	88 743	38 685	19 107	3 955	8 808	5 209	357 747
Own unincorporated business income	no.	18 126	5 897	9 979	1 966	3 115	169	—	974	40 225
Government pensions and allowances	no.	238 621	136 766	108 697	58 411	69 657	24 496	9 245	7 073	652 965
Other income(c)	no.	24 053	22 379	8 209	5 239	3 300	249	1 011	76	64 517
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>388 087</b>	<b>250 995</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>95 179</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 115 455</b>
Main income source		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	%	40.3	28.3	28.5	31.0	29.0	31.7	34.9	24.5	32.4
Own unincorporated business income	%	66.7	54.1	35.3	—	30.8	—	—	47.0	50.3
Government pensions and allowances	%	43.1	31.2	41.6	24.8	23.9	20.6	34.2	31.6	35.6
Other income(c)	%	85.9	74.7	80.3	69.8	52.3	100.0	59.9	—	77.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

**Table NAHA.1.11.a Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.11.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Main income source		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	%	17.6	22.4	32.7	26.5	45.6	53.1	34.7	46.1	10.9
Own unincorporated business income	%	36.7	58.0	50.4	—	70.8	—	—	75.2	24.8
Government pensions and allowances	%	12.2	18.3	17.4	23.4	20.8	24.7	34.0	34.1	7.3
Other income(c)	%	28.1	25.0	39.0	55.4	57.2	79.0	73.3	—	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Main income source		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Wage and salary	%	11.2	11.1	14.9	15.3	18.7	29.0	17.9	24.4	5.9
Own unincorporated business income	%	32.8	50.0	34.0	58.8	41.6	105.4	—	54.0	17.3
Government pensions and allowances	%	8.1	9.5	11.3	11.3	10.3	11.4	18.4	21.8	4.4
Other income(c)	%	26.2	25.8	34.0	42.0	39.0	79.0	53.9	126.7	13.2
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Main income source		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	%	15.5	17.9	26.5	18.6	39.0	45.7	29.6	41.4	9.6
Own unincorporated business income	%	32.6	38.0	48.5	—	74.3	—	—	72.4	19.9
Government pensions and allowances	%	9.9	17.5	13.2	19.0	18.9	22.8	28.6	24.3	5.9
Other income(c)	%	17.0	12.0	18.0	30.6	41.5	—	59.3	—	7.5
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Main income source		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								

**Table NAHA.1.11.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Wage and salary	±	14 927	10 691	16 193	6 242	4 964	1 306	2 093	1 150	24 802
Own unincorporated business income	±	8 689	3 624	3 486	–	1 329	–	–	674	9 813
Government pensions and allowances	±	24 610	15 322	15 460	6 654	6 775	2 445	2 105	1 496	33 346
Other income(c)	±	11 387	8 206	5 040	3 968	1 934	386	869	–	14 478
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Main income source		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Wage and salary	±	23 626	18 672	25 846	11 636	7 003	2 247	3 095	2 491	41 543
Own unincorporated business income	±	11 652	5 779	6 651	2 266	2 538	350	–	1 030	13 611
Government pensions and allowances	±	37 708	25 397	24 077	12 984	14 125	5 468	3 327	3 017	56 931
Other income(c)	±	12 366	11 310	5 469	4 314	2 523	386	1 068	190	16 733
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>46 356</b>	<b>31 656</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 835</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>67 891</b>
Main income source		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	±	12.3	9.9	14.8	11.3	22.2	28.5	20.3	19.9	6.1
Own unincorporated business income	±	42.6	40.3	33.6	–	44.8	–	–	66.7	19.6
Government pensions and allowances	±	8.4	10.7	10.8	9.3	8.8	9.2	19.1	15.0	4.1
Other income(c)	±	28.7	17.5	28.4	41.9	42.5	–	69.6	–	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

**Table NAHA.1.11.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.12.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Income level		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Decile 1	no.	76 239	48 146	24 909	14 548	10 011	2 951	3 190	1 720	181 714
Decile 2	no.	34 324	16 781	26 921	6 172	5 853	1 449	1 746	1 596	94 841
Decile 3	no.	41 329	10 903	16 357	5 623	4 124	638	956	650	80 581
Decile 4	no.	27 035	11 058	12 394	3 805	4 888	1 511	944	–	61 634
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Income level		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Decile 1	no.	136 534	87 924	59 984	31 716	31 621	9 477	7 963	3 958	369 177
Decile 2	no.	97 263	58 640	53 249	24 943	24 769	7 500	3 525	4 561	274 450
Decile 3	no.	77 632	58 325	56 203	25 902	20 744	6 429	4 101	2 962	252 297
Decile 4	no.	79 697	52 376	46 192	21 738	19 075	5 464	3 475	1 852	229 868
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Income level		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Decile 1	%	55.8	54.8	41.5	45.9	31.7	31.1	40.1	43.5	49.2
Decile 2	%	35.3	28.6	50.6	24.7	23.6	19.3	49.5	35.0	34.6
Decile 3	%	53.2	18.7	29.1	21.7	19.9	9.9	23.3	22.0	31.9
Decile 4	%	33.9	21.1	26.8	17.5	25.6	27.7	27.2	–	26.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.12.b **Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Income level		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
Decile 1	%	15.0	17.7	21.2	22.2	23.2	34.2	34.0	32.7	8.4
Decile 2	%	19.0	27.4	24.7	31.2	32.0	46.7	43.0	50.9	11.3
Decile 3	%	23.3	27.1	30.6	40.4	32.2	77.7	51.2	52.2	14.4
Decile 4	%	22.2	32.4	38.9	46.0	38.6	44.9	75.3	—	15.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Income level		Denominator — total number of low income households								
Decile 1	%	11.4	13.5	14.9	15.1	13.6	21.3	21.6	25.5	6.2
Decile 2	%	15.6	14.2	17.4	16.0	16.2	20.8	46.8	27.3	6.7
Decile 3	%	19.4	13.7	16.2	16.0	15.6	22.6	32.0	28.5	7.2
Decile 4	%	14.1	14.1	18.2	19.5	18.6	24.9	33.3	32.9	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Income level		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Decile 1	%	8.9	12.1	19.1	16.3	20.1	30.2	28.6	25.4	5.0
Decile 2	%	16.0	25.2	17.6	28.6	29.0	43.9	33.6	38.4	9.6
Decile 3	%	14.4	22.6	25.9	36.8	32.4	76.7	54.4	54.3	11.3
Decile 4	%	18.6	26.6	31.5	41.2	30.9	35.2	73.6	—	13.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Income level		Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress								
Decile 1	±	22 379	16 707	10 359	6 344	4 546	1 979	2 128	1 103	29 891
Decile 2	±	12 757	9 010	13 044	3 779	3 675	1 326	1 472	1 593	21 067
Decile 3	±	18 836	5 796	9 814	4 457	2 603	971	960	665	22 666
Decile 4	±	11 777	7 017	9 460	3 429	3 695	1 331	1 393	—	19 203
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>

**Table NAHA.1.12.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Income level				Denominator - total number of low income households						
Decile 1	±	30 637	23 220	17 568	9 386	8 418	3 951	3 372	1 975	44 624
Decile 2	±	29 770	16 309	18 192	7 826	7 860	3 054	3 230	2 444	36 152
Decile 3	±	29 525	15 705	17 887	8 141	6 334	2 845	2 572	1 657	35 806
Decile 4	±	22 038	14 518	16 471	8 311	6 939	2 665	2 267	1 192	35 005
<b>Total</b>	±	46 327	31 534	35 093	15 786	15 792	5 767	5 130	4 374	68 685
Income level				Proportion of low income households in rental stress						
Decile 1	±	9.7	13.0	15.5	14.7	12.5	18.4	22.4	21.7	4.8
Decile 2	±	11.1	14.1	17.4	13.9	13.4	16.6	32.6	26.4	6.5
Decile 3	±	15.1	8.3	14.7	15.7	12.6	14.9	24.9	23.4	7.1
Decile 4	±	12.4	11.0	16.6	14.1	15.5	19.1	39.2	–	7.1
<b>Total</b>	±	6.4	6.3	8.6	6.6	8.1	8.7	14.2	12.2	3.3

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.13.a Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of employed persons		Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress								
None	no.	103 390	49 919	41 354	14 689	16 302	4 085	3 507	1 768	235 014
One	no.	51 851	25 371	30 924	11 672	6 414	1 825	3 037	2 198	133 293
Two	no.	20 792	11 598	8 304	3 288	2 160	638	292	—	47 071
Three or more	no.	2 894	—	—	499	—	—	—	—	3 393
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>178 927</b>	<b>86 888</b>	<b>80 582</b>	<b>30 148</b>	<b>24 876</b>	<b>6 548</b>	<b>6 836</b>	<b>3 966</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Number of employed persons		Denominator — total number of low income households								
None	no.	225 960	132 327	93 022	47 337	63 161	21 772	9 136	5 490	598 205
One	no.	107 650	87 053	84 394	43 144	25 936	5 429	7 415	5 884	366 905
Two	no.	49 546	37 209	32 312	13 089	5 905	1 668	1 721	1 701	143 151
Three or more	no.	7 971	676	5 900	729	1 206	—	793	258	17 532
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>391 126</b>	<b>257 264</b>	<b>215 628</b>	<b>104 300</b>	<b>96 209</b>	<b>28 869</b>	<b>19 064</b>	<b>13 332</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Number of employed persons		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
None	%	45.8	37.7	44.5	31.0	25.8	18.8	38.4	32.2	39.3
One	%	48.2	29.1	36.6	27.1	24.7	33.6	41.0	37.4	36.3
Two	%	42.0	31.2	25.7	25.1	36.6	38.2	16.9	—	32.9
Three or more	%	36.3	—	—	68.5	—	—	—	—	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.13.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Number of employed persons      Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
None	%	11.6	16.6	18.5	22.1	21.2	27.3	30.9	40.5	7.8
One	%	15.8	19.7	26.8	24.7	24.8	41.1	35.7	32.2	10.6
Two	%	23.5	29.9	43.0	57.9	85.6	69.0	102.5	—	14.5
Three or more	%	71.8	—	—	106.6	—	—	—	—	62.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Number of employed persons      Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
None	%	8.7	10.2	12.6	11.6	11.3	11.8	17.4	25.9	5.3
One	%	11.6	11.5	14.5	12.0	14.5	22.8	22.3	20.6	6.0
Two	%	21.4	16.9	20.9	23.2	40.2	42.5	44.6	48.5	10.4
Three or more	%	52.4	103.9	45.2	80.1	59.6	—	82.3	103.6	34.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Number of employed persons      Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
None	%	8.8	13.7	13.9	17.9	18.4	26.1	26.3	32.6	5.5
One	%	12.1	17.1	19.7	21.4	22.9	35.5	29.8	23.7	7.9
Two	%	20.7	24.1	38.8	53.0	82.1	67.5	114.9	—	12.6
Three or more	%	97.3	—	—	110.3	—	—	—	—	70.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Number of employed persons      Numerator— number of low income households in rental stress										
None	±	23 409	16 289	14 966	6 361	6 772	2 182	2 124	1 402	35 948
One	±	16 009	9 815	16 257	5 651	3 121	1 472	2 126	1 389	27 703
Two	±	9 586	6 808	6 996	3 730	3 624	862	586	—	13 422
Three or more	±	4 074	—	—	1 043	—	—	—	—	4 183

**Table NAHA.1.13.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>28 405</b>	<b>18 536</b>	<b>22 477</b>	<b>8 908</b>	<b>8 674</b>	<b>2 791</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>2 048</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Number of employed persons		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
None	±	38 397	26 513	23 016	10 809	14 040	5 030	3 119	2 787	62 569
One	±	24 390	19 564	24 039	10 119	7 362	2 427	3 246	2 378	43 054
Two	±	20 822	12 318	13 233	5 953	4 657	1 391	1 504	1 617	29 048
Three or more	±	8 191	1 376	5 230	1 144	1 409	—	1 278	523	11 836
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>46 327</b>	<b>31 534</b>	<b>35 093</b>	<b>15 786</b>	<b>15 792</b>	<b>5 767</b>	<b>5 130</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Number of employed persons		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
None	±	7.9	10.2	12.1	10.9	9.3	9.6	19.8	20.6	4.3
One	±	11.4	9.8	14.2	11.4	11.1	23.4	23.9	17.4	5.6
Two	±	17.0	14.7	19.6	26.1	58.8	50.6	38.2	—	8.1
Three or more	±	69.2	—	—	148.1	—	—	—	—	26.6
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.14.a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Wage and salary</i>	<i>Own unincorporated business income</i>	<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	<i>Other income (b)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Age						
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress						
15–24	no.	22 780	229	14 174	13 931	51 114
25–34	no.	38 857	10 383	55 079	12 948	117 267
35–44	no.	18 630	1 531	34 197	5 147	59 506
45–54	no.	30 247	2 824	37 157	7 850	78 808
55–64	no.	7 720	2 952	27 012	2 989	40 673
65–74	no.	969	–	24 608	4 920	30 497
75 years and over	no.	–	–	38 024	2 883	40 907
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>119 204</b>	<b>17 918</b>	<b>230 251</b>	<b>50 669</b>	<b>418 771</b>
Age						
Denominator — total number of low income rental households						
15–24	no.	51 654	428	30 024	18 040	100 675
25–34	no.	101 178	12 970	122 540	16 748	255 097
35–44	no.	96 199	6 245	98 254	6 338	208 591
45–54	no.	73 916	13 780	108 697	10 265	209 155
55–64	no.	21 603	5 535	96 047	3 742	131 755
65–74	no.	2 797	–	106 921	6 908	116 626
75 years and over	no.	–	–	100 221	3 673	103 893
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>347 346</b>	<b>38 960</b>	<b>662 705</b>	<b>65 714</b>	<b>1 125 793</b>
Age						
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress						
15–24	%	44.1	53.4	47.2	77.2	50.8
25–34	%	38.4	80.0	44.9	77.3	46.0
35–44	%	19.4	24.5	34.8	81.2	28.5
45–54	%	40.9	20.5	34.2	76.5	37.7
55–64	%	35.7	53.3	28.1	79.9	30.9
65–74	%	34.6	–	23.0	71.2	26.1

**Table NAHA.1.14.a Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Wage and salary</i>	<i>Own unincorporated business income</i>	<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	<i>Other income (b)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
75 years and over	%	–	–	37.9	78.5	39.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>37.2</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(c) Includes nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.14.b Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Wage and salary</i>	<i>Own unincorporated business income</i>	<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	<i>Other income (b)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Age						
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress						
15–24	%	26.2	104.4	32.5	25.7	15.7
25–34	%	16.9	33.9	15.4	31.5	11.1
35–44	%	24.1	74.6	18.5	46.2	13.4
45–54	%	23.3	72.9	17.8	37.7	12.9
55–64	%	33.0	56.7	16.6	65.5	14.2
65–74	%	107.1	–	19.7	53.4	18.0
75 years and over	%	–	–	18.1	57.7	17.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Age						
Denominator — total number of low income rental households						
15–24	%	15.3	73.2	17.3	23.5	8.9
25–34	%	9.4	34.2	9.5	31.4	6.9
35–44	%	12.3	36.6	11.4	41.4	8.5
45–54	%	13.9	45.0	11.6	29.7	7.7
55–64	%	22.9	38.8	10.9	55.7	8.5
65–74	%	60.3	–	9.5	41.1	8.8
75 years and over	%	–	–	11.5	52.5	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Age						
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress						
15–24	%	20.3	131.8	25.8	16.1	11.8
25–34	%	14.1	16.3	11.2	26.5	8.4
35–44	%	22.1	75.3	16.0	18.5	11.6
45–54	%	18.0	55.1	14.3	17.2	11.0
55–64	%	25.7	43.5	16.0	33.5	13.1
65–74	%	125.4	–	18.2	27.5	16.1

**Table NAHA.1.14.b Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Wage and salary</i>	<i>Own unincorporated business income</i>	<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	<i>Other income (b)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
75 years and over	%	–	–	12.4	18.9	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>

- (a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.
- (b) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.
- (c) Includes nil or negative total income.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.14.c 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Wage and salary</i>	<i>Own unincorporated business income</i>	<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	<i>Other income (b)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Age						
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress						
15–24	±	11 718	468	9 017	7 030	15 762
25–34	±	12 841	6 900	16 624	7 995	25 427
35–44	±	8 795	2 239	12 383	4 660	15 681
45–54	±	13 812	4 037	12 956	5 798	19 932
55–64	±	4 990	3 283	8 793	3 838	11 324
65–74	±	2 034	–	9 492	5 152	10 762
75 years and over	±	–	–	13 505	3 259	14 053
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>25 787</b>	<b>7 953</b>	<b>33 163</b>	<b>15 427</b>	<b>41 793</b>
Age						
Denominator — total number of low income rental households						
15–24	±	15 503	615	10 202	8 326	17 573
25–34	±	18 572	8 689	22 874	10 293	34 694
35–44	±	23 281	4 482	21 879	5 145	34 788
45–54	±	20 117	12 142	24 684	5 986	31 691
55–64	±	9 713	4 206	20 433	4 082	22 066
65–74	±	3 307	–	19 961	5 568	20 127
75 years and over	±	–	–	22 662	3 781	23 280
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>41 810</b>	<b>14 173</b>	<b>60 541</b>	<b>17 231</b>	<b>68 685</b>
Age						
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress						
15–24	±	17.5	138.0	23.9	24.3	11.8
25–34	±	10.6	25.7	9.9	40.2	7.6
35–44	±	8.4	36.2	10.9	29.4	6.5
45–54	±	14.5	22.1	9.6	25.8	8.1
55–64	±	18.0	45.5	8.8	52.5	8.0
65–74	±	85.1	–	8.2	38.4	8.3

**Table NAHA.1.14.c 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by main source of income and age of reference person, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Wage and salary</i>	<i>Own unincorporated business income</i>	<i>Government pensions and allowances</i>	<i>Other income (b)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
75 years and over	±	–	–	9.2	29.1	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(c) Includes nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.15 Proportion, relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals of low income rental households renting privately and in rental stress, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Private landlord	no.	143 452	75 190	76 690	25 512	21 186	5 547	2 912	2 145	352 633
Total renters	no.	178 927	86 888	80 582	30 148	24 876	6 548	6 836	3 966	418 771
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Private landlord	no.	251 577	178 130	168 000	67 780	50 708	13 469	7 349	5 191	742 204
Total renters	no.	391 126	257 264	215 628	104 300	96 209	28 869	19 064	13 332	1 125 793
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Private landlord	%	57.0	42.2	45.6	37.6	41.8	41.2	39.6	41.3	47.5
Total renters	%	45.7	33.8	37.4	28.9	25.9	22.7	35.9	29.7	37.2
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Private landlord	%	9.3	11.0	14.9	16.0	19.5	24.6	33.6	32.9	5.4
Total renters	%	8.1	10.9	14.2	15.1	17.8	21.7	24.7	26.3	5.1
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Private landlord	%	7.3	7.5	9.6	9.7	11.5	16.7	21.0	22.7	3.8
Total renters	%	6.0	6.3	8.3	7.7	8.4	10.2	13.7	16.7	3.1
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Private landlord	%	8.5	7.0	10.7	12.7	14.8	19.1	29.0	19.8	5.0
Total renters	%	7.1	9.5	11.8	11.6	16.0	19.5	20.2	21.0	4.6
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in rental stress										
Private landlord	±	26 138	16 269	22 349	7 979	8 080	2 670	1 918	1 383	37 040
Total renters	±	28 405	18 536	22 477	8 908	8 674	2 791	3 315	2 048	41 793
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Private landlord	±	36 041	26 216	31 765	12 826	11 436	4 416	3 031	2 310	54 756
Total renters	±	46 327	31 534	35 093	15 786	15 792	5 767	5 130	4 374	68 685

**Table NAHA.1.15 Proportion, relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals of low income rental households renting privately and in rental stress, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Private landlord	±	9.5	5.8	9.6	9.4	12.1	15.4	22.6	16.1	4.7
Total renters	±	6.4	6.3	8.6	6.6	8.1	8.7	14.2	12.2	3.3

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.16 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by remoteness, 2009-10**

	<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>
Number of low income households in public housing in rental stress										
Major cities	no.	100	1 842	7	203	498	..	81	..	2 731
Inner regional	no.	np	445	np	17	45	18	–	..	539
Outer regional	no.	np	np	5	26	78	–	..	210	418
Remote	no.	–	np	np	51	9	–	..	52	116
Very remote	no.	–	..	–	23	–	–	..	19	42
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>2 387</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>3 843</b>
Total number of low income households in public housing										
Major cities	no.	85 331	44 411	33 318	21 147	29 173	..	9 319	..	222 699
Inner regional	no.	13 721	13 329	8 033	2 920	2 308	7 107	28	..	47 446
Outer regional	no.	2 715	3 099	6 756	2 896	4 814	2 476	..	3 397	26 153
Remote	no.	186	14	762	1 932	629	43	..	1 202	4 768
Very remote	no.	22	..	240	868	59	14	..	175	1 378
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>101 975</b>	<b>60 853</b>	<b>49 109</b>	<b>29 763</b>	<b>36 984</b>	<b>9 640</b>	<b>9 347</b>	<b>4 774</b>	<b>302 445</b>
Proportion of low income households in public housing in rental stress										
Major cities	%	0.12	4.15	0.02	0.96	1.71	..	0.87	..	1.23
Inner regional	%	np	3.34	np	0.57	1.97	0.25	0.06	..	1.14
Outer regional	%	np	np	0.08	0.90	1.62	0.01	..	6.18	1.60
Remote	%	–	np	np	2.62	1.45	–	..	4.36	2.43
Very remote	%	–	..	0.01	2.59	–	–	..	10.65	3.05
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>1.27</b>
Number of low income households in SOMIH in rental stress										

Table NAHA.1.16 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by remoteness, 2009-10**

	<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>
Major cities	no.	np	–	–	np	18	..	..	..	26
Inner regional	no.	np	–	–	np	np	–	..	..	6
Outer regional	no.	–	–	np	7	np	–	..	..	15
Remote	no.	–	–	np	np	np	–	..	..	17
Very remote	no.	–	..	np	np	np	–	..	..	15
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>79</b>
Total number of low income households in SOMIH										
Major cities	no.	1 361	–	433	590	1 007	..	..	..	3 391
Inner regional	no.	867	–	569	171	115	234	..	..	1 956
Outer regional	no.	335	–	1 203	428	249	43	..	..	2 258
Remote	no.	46	–	273	403	78	–	..	..	800
Very remote	no.	8	..	432	423	117	–	..	..	980
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 617</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9 386</b>
Proportion of low income households in SOMIH in rental stress										
Major cities	%	np	–	–	np	1.79	..	..	..	0.77
Inner regional	%	np	–	–	np	np	–	..	..	0.31
Outer regional	%	–	–	np	1.63	np	–	..	..	0.66
Remote	%	–	–	np	np	np	–	..	..	2.13
Very remote	%	–	..	np	np	np	–	..	..	1.53
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>0.84</b>

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2009-10 unit records.

Table NAHA.1.17 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by remoteness, 2007-08**

	<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>
Number of low income households in public housing in rental stress										
Major cities	no.	213	1 469	178	294	443	..	71	..	2 668
Inner regional	no.	27	376	43	37	28	–	–	..	511
Outer regional	no.	5	np	np	np	72	–	..	235	492
Remote	no.	–	np	np	70	11	–	..	80	171
Very remote	no.	–	..	np	np	–	–	..	13	41
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1 916</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>3 883</b>
Total number of low income households in public housing										
Major cities	no.	86 972	44 645	32 154	20 903	29 451	..	8 975	..	223 100
Inner regional	no.	15 158	13 611	7 638	2 798	2 345	7 209	26	..	48 785
Outer regional	no.	3 177	3 166	6 503	2 768	4 829	2 441	..	3 526	26 410
Remote	no.	207	17	736	1 923	620	47	..	1 229	4 779
Very remote	no.	24	..	237	827	60	17	..	177	1 342
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>105 537</b>	<b>61 438</b>	<b>47 267</b>	<b>29 219</b>	<b>37 306</b>	<b>9 714</b>	<b>9 001</b>	<b>4 932</b>	<b>304 414</b>
Proportion of low income households in public housing in rental stress										
Major cities	%	0.24	3.29	0.55	1.41	1.51	..	0.79	..	1.20
Inner regional	%	0.18	2.76	0.57	1.31	1.20	–	0.03	..	1.05
Outer regional	%	0.17	np	np	np	1.50	–	..	6.67	1.86
Remote	%	0.17	np	np	3.65	1.82	–	..	6.54	3.58
Very remote	%	–	..	np	np	–	–	..	7.16	3.06
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>1.28</b>
Number of low income households in SOMIH in rental stress										

Table NAHA.1.17 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by remoteness, 2007-08**

	<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>
Major cities	no.	20	26	6	16	23	..	..	..	91
Inner regional	no.	32	20	np	np	np	–	..	..	64
Outer regional	no.	np	15	28	16	np	–	..	..	81
Remote	no.	np	–	np	12	np	–	..	..	23
Very remote	no.	np	..	11	np	np	–	..	..	26
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>283</b>
Total number of low income households in SOMIH										
Major cities	no.	1 461	290	413	605	982	..	..	..	3 751
Inner regional	no.	1 154	386	517	170	113	230	..	..	2 570
Outer regional	no.	601	276	1 083	436	258	43	..	..	2 697
Remote	no.	102	5	244	417	81	–	..	..	849
Very remote	no.	15	..	394	467	111	–	..	..	987
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 333</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>2 652</b>	<b>2 095</b>	<b>1 546</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10 855</b>
Proportion of low income households in SOMIH in rental stress										
Major cities	%	1.34	8.96	1.45	2.65	2.34	..	..	..	2.43
Inner regional	%	2.81	5.20	np	np	np	–	..	..	2.49
Outer regional	%	np	5.32	2.55	3.58	np	–	..	..	3.00
Remote	%	np	6.66	np	2.84	np	–	..	..	2.71
Very remote	%	np	..	2.69	np	np	–	..	..	2.63
<b>Total (location details known)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.61</b>

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2007-08 unit records.

**Table NAHA.1.18 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by Indigenous status, 2009-10**

	<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>
Indigenous										
Number of low income households in rental stress in public housing	no.	22	31	8	98	15	np	np	101	280
Total number of low income households in public housing	no.	5 240	1 407	4 458	5 535	1 498	704	407	1 918	21 167
<b>Proportion of low income households in rental stress in public housing</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>1.32</b>
All										
Number of low income households in rental stress in public housing	no.	109	2 387	18	319	630	18	81	281	3 843
Total number of low income households in public housing	no.	101 975	60 853	49 109	29 763	36 984	9 640	9 347	4 774	302 445
<b>Proportion of low income households in rental stress in public housing</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>1.27</b>
Indigenous										
Number of low income households in rental stress in community housing	no.	na	56	na	129	np	–	np	na	196
Total number of low income households in community housing	no.	na	805	na	204	np	np	np	na	1 120
<b>Proportion of low income households in rental stress in community housing</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>17.5</b>
All										
Number of low income households in rental stress in community housing	no.	2 019	1 441	na	1 589	260	56	88	na	5 453

**Table NAHA.1.18 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by program, by Indigenous status, 2009-10**

	<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>
Total number of low income households in community housing	no.	15 683	7 095	na	2 661	3 651	200	373	na	29 663
<b>Proportion of low income households in rental stress in community housing</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>18.4</b>

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

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) Analysis of AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2009-10 unit records.



# **NAHA Indicator 1(a):**

## **Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress**

Table NAHA.1.20.a **Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 (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(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
Capital city	no.	57 027	44 540	20 780	14 463	12 160	1 696	6 488	801	157 955
Balance of state	no.	21 272	10 425	26 177	6 862	4 846	344	na	np	70 320
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Location		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Capital city	no.	131 562	136 946	42 861	52 504	35 360	4 265	16 136	3 915	423 549
Balance of state	no.	59 237	37 773	68 572	20 332	13 413	9 876	na	np	210 565
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Location		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Capital city	%	43.3	32.5	48.5	27.5	34.4	39.8	40.2	20.5	37.3
Balance of state	%	35.9	27.6	38.2	33.7	36.1	3.5	na	np	33.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(d) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.20.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 (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(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Location										
Capital city	%	14.0	18.5	21.7	26.3	21.3	47.7	25.7	57.6	9.5
Balance of state	%	33.0	30.1	20.4	34.6	35.4	75.5	na	np	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Location										
Capital city	%	9.6	7.8	15.7	12.8	11.5	27.4	15.4	34.3	4.3
Balance of state	%	17.8	18.1	13.7	17.7	18.2	18.0	na	np	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Location										
Capital city	%	14.4	15.8	17.0	22.7	17.6	44.1	19.4	79.0	8.2
Balance of state	%	29.0	27.3	16.9	32.1	31.4	77.8	na	np	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Location										
Capital city	±	15 664	16 159	8 831	7 459	5 076	1 587	3 273	904	29 293
Balance of state	±	13 766	6 144	10 486	4 647	3 367	509	na	np	17 958
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Location										
Capital city	±	24 714	21 007	13 220	13 157	7 948	2 288	4 855	2 631	36 086
Balance of state	±	20 715	13 364	18 410	7 043	4 775	3 483	na	np	27 596
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Location										
Capital city	±	12.2	10.1	16.2	12.2	11.8	34.4	15.3	31.7	6.0
Balance of state	±	20.4	14.8	12.7	21.2	22.2	5.3	na	np	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

**Table NAHA.1.20.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 (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(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(d) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.21.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (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>	
Dwelling type	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
Separate house	no.	61 243	48 212	42 786	18 958	17 007	2 040	6 211	1 195	197 651
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	6 232	4 701	2 256	329	—	—	277	—	13 796
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	10 824	1 020	1 915	2 038	—	—	—	—	15 797
Other dwelling (d)	no.	—	1 031	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 031
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Dwelling type	Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage									
Separate house	no.	161 286	163 350	103 484	68 448	46 089	13 728	13 847	4 967	575 200
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	14 501	6 313	4 001	1 759	2 409	—	1 920	186	31 089
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	15 012	4 024	3 947	2 629	275	—	368	124	26 379
Other dwelling (d)	no.	—	1 031	—	—	—	413	—	—	1 445
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Dwelling type	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress									
Separate house	%	38.0	29.5	41.3	27.7	36.9	14.9	44.9	24.1	34.4
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	43.0	74.5	56.4	18.7	—	—	14.4	—	44.4
Flat, unit or apartment	%	72.1	25.3	48.5	77.5	—	—	—	—	59.9
Other dwelling (d)	%	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	71.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(d) Includes caravans, houseboats or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise.

**Table NAHA.1.21.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08  
(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>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.21.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (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>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Dwelling type										
Separate house	%	16.0	16.9	17.2	20.9	19.1	41.1	26.8	50.1	8.1
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	41.4	42.7	60.8	110.1	—	—	103.1	—	23.7
Flat, unit or apartment	%	30.8	100.6	70.7	100.7	—	—	—	—	26.6
Other dwelling (d)	%	—	101.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	101.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Dwelling type										
Separate house	%	10.0	7.3	11.5	10.1	9.4	14.1	16.4	29.2	3.6
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	31.0	35.2	42.3	52.0	48.5	—	48.7	109.2	17.4
Flat, unit or apartment	%	33.3	59.9	50.7	81.5	101.4	—	101.9	109.6	23.4
Other dwelling (d)	%	—	101.5	—	—	—	102.2	—	—	77.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Dwelling type										
Separate house	%	14.3	14.4	12.8	19.1	16.3	38.7	19.2	57.7	7.4
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	40.2	26.3	46.5	123.3	—	—	117.6	—	20.2
Flat, unit or apartment	%	21.2	140.0	72.5	103.6	—	—	—	—	16.8
Other dwelling (d)	%	—	99.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	107.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Dwelling type										
Separate house	±	19 259	15 992	14 444	7 774	6 373	1 644	3 257	1 174	31 457

**Table NAHA.1.21.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (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>
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	5 054	3 936	2 690	710	–	–	561	–	6 402
Flat, unit or apartment	±	6 525	2 010	2 652	4 022	–	–	–	–	8 251
Other dwelling (d)	±	–	2 052	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 052
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Separate house	±	31 670	23 433	23 400	13 526	8 516	3 796	4 458	2 839	41 143
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	8 820	4 350	3 321	1 792	2 289	–	1 834	398	10 588
Flat, unit or apartment	±	9 785	4 724	3 921	4 203	547	–	735	265	12 086
Other dwelling (d)	±	–	2 052	–	–	–	828	–	–	2 179
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Separate house	±	10.6	8.3	10.4	10.3	11.8	11.3	16.9	27.2	5.0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	33.8	38.4	51.4	45.2	–	–	33.3	–	17.6
Flat, unit or apartment	±	29.9	69.6	68.9	157.4	–	–	–	–	19.7
Other dwelling (d)	±	–	194.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	149.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(d) Includes caravans, houseboats or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.22.a **Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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>	
Main income source	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
Wage and salary	no.	45 295	33 063	23 318	9 025	7 989	1 338	4 521	1 010	125 559
Own unincorporated business income	no.	9 077	10 553	13 726	5 663	4 959	403	716	—	45 097
Government pensions and allowances	no.	18 366	9 354	8 640	5 949	4 058	300	1 251	—	47 916
Other income (d)	no.	5 561	1 995	1 273	688	—	—	—	185	9 703
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Main income source	Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage									
Wage and salary	no.	103 680	110 583	55 400	45 497	18 548	5 963	12 580	4 115	356 367
Own unincorporated business income	no.	22 302	20 884	17 489	9 608	7 071	1 521	932	419	80 226
Government pensions and allowances	no.	45 351	38 383	26 497	13 936	21 295	6 270	1 386	177	153 294
Other income (d)	no.	18 232	4 870	7 583	688	1 424	—	1 238	442	34 477
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Main income source	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress									
Wage and salary	%	43.7	29.9	42.1	19.8	43.1	22.4	35.9	24.5	35.2
Own unincorporated business income	%	40.7	50.5	78.5	58.9	70.1	26.5	76.8	—	56.2
Government pensions and allowances	%	40.5	24.4	32.6	42.7	19.1	4.8	90.3	—	31.3
Other income (d)	%	30.5	41.0	16.8	100.0	—	—	—	42.0	28.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

**Table NAHA.1.22.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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>
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(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(d) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(e) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.22.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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>
Relative standard errors										
Main income source		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
Wage and salary	%	21.0	19.2	17.9	33.3	25.7	46.2	31.3	53.0	10.8
Own unincorporated business income	%	33.4	34.6	29.4	55.3	34.7	73.3	103.2	—	15.7
Government pensions and allowances	%	30.2	34.3	34.8	37.2	42.0	106.1	63.5	—	17.4
Other income (d)	%	52.0	70.9	72.6	102.0	—	—	—	102.1	35.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Main income source		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Wage and salary	%	12.8	8.5	12.9	13.3	15.6	25.8	18.2	33.9	5.5
Own unincorporated business income	%	23.1	23.0	26.5	36.0	26.0	43.4	85.9	62.9	12.0
Government pensions and allowances	%	20.6	19.6	25.0	23.2	14.6	22.0	56.1	109.0	8.7
Other income (d)	%	27.3	51.5	44.8	102.0	49.3	—	56.1	62.8	18.1
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Main income source		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Wage and salary	%	15.0	17.2	15.4	30.7	20.8	48.7	23.1	69.8	8.6
Own unincorporated business income	%	31.8	26.7	11.7	36.7	19.3	88.7	105.4	—	11.4
Government pensions and allowances	%	27.9	25.4	37.1	31.3	40.7	107.5	17.9	—	14.0
Other income (d)	%	48.7	58.9	87.9	99.2	—	—	—	125.8	33.7
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Main income source		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								

**Table NAHA.1.22.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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>
Wage and salary	±	18 676	12 457	8 177	5 898	4 018	1 210	2 775	1 049	26 460
Own unincorporated business income	±	5 946	7 166	7 912	6 142	3 369	578	1 449	–	13 866
Government pensions and allowances	±	10 888	6 280	5 892	4 336	3 339	623	1 556	–	16 339
Other income (d)	±	5 672	2 772	1 811	1 376	–	–	–	371	6 663
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Main income source		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Wage and salary	±	26 015	18 321	14 052	11 894	5 656	3 017	4 499	2 732	38 114
Own unincorporated business income	±	10 076	9 424	9 096	6 785	3 602	1 294	1 570	517	18 839
Government pensions and allowances	±	18 284	14 735	12 963	6 349	6 113	2 703	1 524	378	26 155
Other income (d)	±	9 757	4 917	6 666	1 376	1 377	–	1 360	543	12 206
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Main income source		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Wage and salary	±	12.9	10.1	12.7	11.9	17.6	21.4	16.2	33.6	5.9
Own unincorporated business income	±	25.3	26.4	18.0	42.4	26.6	46.0	158.6	–	12.6
Government pensions and allowances	±	22.1	12.1	23.7	26.2	15.2	10.1	31.7	–	8.6
Other income (d)	±	29.1	47.3	28.9	194.4	–	–	–	103.5	18.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

**Table NAHA.1.22.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 (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>
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(d) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(e) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.23.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by value of dwelling, 2007-08 (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>
Value of dwelling		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
0 to less than \$200 000	no.	3 746	2 719	2 426	–	2 018	–	–	–	10 909
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	no.	35 781	32 610	23 587	9 016	9 402	1 165	3 054	687	115 301
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	no.	12 844	8 428	11 504	4 513	3 407	–	1 709	126	42 531
\$500 000 or more	no.	25 929	11 208	9 439	7 796	2 180	875	1 725	382	59 534
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Value of dwelling		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
0 to less than \$200 000	no.	17 340	23 585	6 744	2 728	8 360	5 338	121	361	64 577
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	no.	80 860	91 282	47 415	27 926	28 381	7 180	6 657	2 257	291 958
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	no.	20 143	31 291	24 196	13 173	6 731	243	3 885	1 935	101 596
\$500 000 or more	no.	72 456	28 561	33 078	29 010	5 300	1 381	5 472	724	175 982
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Value of dwelling		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
0 to less than \$200 000	%	21.6	11.5	36.0	–	24.1	–	–	–	16.9
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	%	44.3	35.7	49.7	32.3	33.1	16.2	45.9	30.4	39.5
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	%	63.8	26.9	47.5	34.3	50.6	–	44.0	6.5	41.9
\$500 000 or more	%	35.8	39.2	28.5	26.9	41.1	63.4	31.5	52.8	33.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.23.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by value of dwelling, 2007-08 (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>	
Relative standard errors										
Value of dwelling	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
0 to less than \$200 000	%	51.4	59.3	61.9	—	50.5	—	—	29.9	
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	%	24.6	19.1	19.8	28.8	27.3	47.4	39.9	65.5	11.7
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	%	34.7	30.9	33.8	36.9	44.8	—	57.5	75.3	17.7
\$500 000 or more	%	20.7	51.5	34.2	48.2	63.7	79.1	52.0	74.7	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Value of dwelling	Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage									
0 to less than \$200 000	%	26.5	25.9	47.8	60.6	23.7	26.6	117.8	64.7	13.0
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	%	14.6	10.7	15.0	16.8	13.7	21.9	26.0	34.0	6.1
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	%	27.0	18.5	24.7	21.9	28.7	120.4	34.5	47.9	10.1
\$500 000 or more	%	12.5	26.3	17.9	17.1	38.7	58.2	31.1	50.1	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Value of dwelling	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress									
0 to less than \$200 000	%	48.8	55.0	79.0	—	44.4	—	—	—	25.5
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	%	18.7	16.6	15.8	25.9	24.5	43.9	28.4	56.6	9.5
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	%	20.9	27.8	30.6	34.9	32.7	—	45.8	124.7	13.4
\$500 000 or more	%	20.9	40.6	32.3	41.8	52.8	63.3	40.5	57.5	13.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Value of dwelling	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
0 to less than \$200 000	±	3 770	3 159	2 942	—	1 996	—	—	—	6 392
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	±	17 219	12 183	9 157	5 087	5 040	1 082	2 391	881	26 541
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	±	8 728	5 102	7 630	3 262	2 991	—	1 927	186	14 763
\$500 000 or more	±	10 534	11 319	6 327	7 369	2 723	1 357	1 758	560	17 747
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>

**Table NAHA.1.23.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by value of dwelling, 2007-08 (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>
Value of dwelling		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
0 to less than \$200 000	±	9 005	11 973	6 316	3 242	3 878	2 779	280	458	16 419
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	±	23 146	19 183	13 958	9 193	7 606	3 078	3 394	1 506	34 951
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	±	10 677	11 372	11 732	5 657	3 781	574	2 630	1 816	20 091
\$500 000 or more	±	17 810	14 705	11 605	9 704	4 016	1 574	3 336	711	26 489
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Value of dwelling		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
0 to less than \$200 000	±	20.6	12.4	55.7	–	21.0	–	–	–	8.4
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	±	16.2	11.6	15.4	16.4	15.9	13.9	25.5	33.8	7.4
\$400 000 to less than \$500 000	±	26.1	14.7	28.6	23.5	32.4	–	39.5	15.9	11.0
\$500 000 or more	±	14.7	31.2	18.1	22.0	42.5	78.7	25.0	59.5	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.24.a **Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by equity in dwelling, 2007-08 (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>
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Less than \$200 000	no.	39 928	32 372	29 014	9 245	11 226	748	2 418	687	125 638
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	no.	24 262	15 574	13 176	9 065	2 529	621	3 073	126	68 427
\$400 000 or more	no.	14 108	7 020	4 766	3 014	3 251	671	997	382	34 210
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Less than \$200 000	no.	82 857	77 968	51 518	19 108	26 366	8 588	4 238	1 967	272 610
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	no.	49 836	68 508	31 940	30 865	15 466	4 377	8 258	2 549	211 800
\$400 000 or more	no.	58 105	28 242	27 975	22 864	6 942	1 176	3 640	760	149 704
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Less than \$200 000	%	48.2	41.5	56.3	48.4	42.6	8.7	57.0	34.9	46.1
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	%	48.7	22.7	41.3	29.4	16.4	14.2	37.2	4.9	32.3
\$400 000 or more	%	24.3	24.9	17.0	13.2	46.8	57.1	27.4	50.3	22.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.24.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by equity in dwelling, 2007-08 (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>	
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Less than \$200 000	%	17.7	19.4	19.8	31.7	25.0	61.1	46.0	65.5	10.0
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	%	27.0	25.3	25.4	42.7	41.8	60.6	33.3	75.3	12.5
\$400 000 or more	%	29.5	58.4	35.0	57.5	53.4	102.0	81.1	74.7	17.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Less than \$200 000	%	11.6	12.3	15.8	22.4	13.0	18.3	32.3	41.0	5.1
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	%	19.8	11.8	22.1	17.7	16.5	25.7	20.9	54.2	6.6
\$400 000 or more	%	15.3	20.1	20.4	17.1	35.3	68.4	36.3	53.4	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Less than \$200 000	%	16.0	17.0	15.5	24.8	18.5	60.7	27.1	45.6	7.9
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	%	16.6	22.4	20.7	38.0	39.8	63.8	28.9	157.4	11.2
\$400 000 or more	%	27.9	54.0	32.7	56.7	43.2	110.6	80.1	64.2	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Less than \$200 000	±	13 821	12 303	11 250	5 752	5 501	896	2 181	881	24 554
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	±	12 850	7 722	6 556	7 592	2 072	738	2 005	186	16 702
\$400 000 or more	±	8 151	8 029	3 266	3 395	3 400	1 342	1 586	560	11 449
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Less than \$200 000	±	18 825	18 732	15 968	8 390	6 707	3 087	2 680	1 582	27 156
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	±	19 312	15 864	13 826	10 703	5 011	2 202	3 391	2 709	27 334
\$400 000 or more	±	17 375	11 131	11 190	7 648	4 805	1 576	2 592	796	27 032

**Table NAHA.1.24.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by equity in dwelling, 2007-08 (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>
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Less than \$200 000	±	15.1	13.8	17.1	23.6	15.4	10.4	30.3	31.2	7.2
\$200 000 to less than \$400 000	±	15.9	10.0	16.7	21.9	12.7	17.7	21.1	15.2	7.1
\$400 000 or more	±	13.3	26.3	10.9	14.6	39.7	123.6	43.0	63.3	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.25.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by principal and interest payments, 2007-08 (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>
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Principal and interest payments	no.	78 299	54 965	46 957	21 325	17 007	2 040	6 488	1 195	228 275
Interest only payments	no.	57 398	36 079	29 032	16 352	9 524	1 498	3 053	295	153 230
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Principal and interest payments	no.	190 799	174 719	111 433	72 836	48 773	14 142	16 136	5 276	634 114
Interest only payments	no.	190 799	174 719	111 433	72 836	48 773	14 142	16 136	5 276	634 114
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Principal and interest payments	%	41.0	31.5	42.1	29.3	34.9	14.4	40.2	22.6	36.0
Interest only payments	%	30.1	20.6	26.1	22.5	19.5	10.6	18.9	5.6	24.2

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.25.b Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by principal and interest payments, 2007-08 (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>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Principal and interest payments	%	13.4	15.9	15.6	22.8	19.1	41.1	25.7	50.1	7.7
Interest only payments	%	14.0	20.6	21.7	30.5	28.4	53.1	36.1	98.3	8.7
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Principal and interest payments	%	8.6	7.3	10.9	10.2	9.2	13.8	15.4	26.7	3.4
Interest only payments	%	8.6	7.3	10.9	10.2	9.2	13.8	15.4	26.7	3.4
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Principal and interest payments	%	12.0	13.2	11.8	19.6	16.6	38.9	19.4	55.7	6.9
Interest only payments	%	13.2	17.2	18.9	27.0	25.7	51.3	31.9	108.7	7.8
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Principal and interest payments	±	20 569	17 091	14 318	9 528	6 373	1 644	3 273	1 174	34 446
Interest only payments	±	15 713	14 535	12 358	9 766	5 305	1 558	2 159	568	26 213
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Principal and interest payments	±	32 242	25 047	23 756	14 600	8 785	3 816	4 855	2 762	42 358
Interest only payments	±	32 242	25 047	23 756	14 600	8 785	3 816	4 855	2 762	42 358
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
Principal and interest payments	±	9.6	8.2	9.7	11.3	11.3	11.0	15.3	24.7	4.9
Interest only payments	±	7.8	7.0	9.6	11.9	9.8	10.6	11.8	11.9	3.7

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.26.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08 (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>
Number of employed persons		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
None	no.	13 293	8 819	6 416	4 139	1 957	300	463	185	35 571
One	no.	44 959	31 731	23 785	13 752	10 951	842	5 064	954	132 038
Two or more	no.	20 047	14 415	16 756	3 434	4 098	899	961	56	56 153
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Number of employed persons		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
None	no.	29 844	28 596	20 809	6 916	18 293	4 463	1 595	371	110 888
One	no.	99 578	85 234	48 275	35 630	20 662	7 650	9 501	2 234	308 764
Two or more	no.	61 376	60 889	42 348	30 290	9 818	2 028	5 040	2 671	214 461
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Number of employed persons		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
None	%	44.5	30.8	30.8	59.8	10.7	6.7	29.0	49.9	32.1
One	%	45.1	37.2	49.3	38.6	53.0	11.0	53.3	42.7	42.8
Two or more	%	32.7	23.7	39.6	11.3	41.7	44.3	19.1	2.1	28.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.26.b **Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08 (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>	
Relative standard errors										
Number of employed persons	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
None	%	29.5	32.9	33.9	48.1	50.1	106.1	110.1	102.1	15.4
One	%	17.0	21.7	21.0	27.1	25.7	53.8	30.5	51.4	9.7
Two or more	%	25.1	26.8	26.2	42.1	36.6	58.8	60.2	137.7	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Number of employed persons	Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage									
None	%	18.9	19.4	23.6	36.1	16.2	27.9	48.0	78.4	8.2
One	%	11.1	11.7	15.2	14.5	16.8	21.6	21.2	48.4	5.0
Two or more	%	15.8	11.4	14.3	15.0	22.8	40.9	25.7	24.5	24.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Number of employed persons	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress									
None	%	23.9	31.9	33.1	28.9	51.1	109.2	116.0	141.8	13.7
One	%	15.6	16.5	16.3	23.0	17.8	52.9	19.9	96.8	8.5
Two or more	%	22.2	25.0	20.9	41.2	29.6	57.1	57.9	146.6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Number of employed persons	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
None	±	7 675	5 691	4 262	3 899	1 921	623	999	371	10 751
One	±	14 951	13 488	9 775	7 300	5 526	888	3 028	961	25 069
Two or more	±	9 869	7 579	8 596	2 833	2 938	1 035	1 134	150	15 591
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Number of employed persons	Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage									
None	±	11 050	10 855	9 631	4 897	5 791	2 440	1 499	571	17 872
One	±	21 597	19 578	14 408	10 154	6 790	3 233	3 942	2 119	30 412
Two or more	±	19 058	13 562	11 898	8 927	4 388	1 625	2 543	1 284	26 179

**Table NAHA.1.26.b Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by number of employed persons in household, 2007-08 (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>
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Number of employed persons										
		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
None	±	20.9	19.3	20.0	33.9	10.7	14.4	65.9	138.7	8.6
One	±	13.8	12.0	15.7	17.4	18.5	11.4	20.8	81.0	7.2
Two or more	±	14.2	11.6	16.2	9.2	24.2	49.6	21.6	6.0	6.7
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.27.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by age of reference person, 2007-08 (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>	
Age										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
15–34	no.	20 654	14 260	8 653	6 897	1 994	–	1 531	183	54 172
35–54	no.	41 881	33 417	28 351	10 354	11 960	2 040	4 693	618	133 314
55 or more	no.	15 764	7 288	9 953	4 074	3 053	–	264	394	40 789
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Age										
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
15–34	no.	29 128	32 436	19 076	14 686	4 331	1 867	3 089	753	105 367
35–54	no.	115 106	105 511	58 597	40 126	26 018	7 887	11 702	3 189	368 135
55 or more	no.	46 565	36 772	33 759	18 024	18 424	4 388	1 345	1 335	160 612
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Age										
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress										
15–34	%	70.9	44.0	45.4	47.0	46.0	–	49.6	24.3	51.4
35–54	%	36.4	31.7	48.4	25.8	46.0	25.9	40.1	19.4	36.2
55 or more	%	33.9	19.8	29.5	22.6	16.6	–	19.7	29.5	25.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.27.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by age of reference person, 2007-08 (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>
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Age										
15–34	%	23.7	31.4	33.8	33.0	48.7	–	60.0	110.6	13.7
35–54	%	17.6	20.8	18.7	32.0	22.0	41.1	30.0	64.5	9.8
55 or more	%	35.6	33.5	34.8	49.2	45.6	–	104.6	105.5	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Age										
15–34	%	18.4	18.1	27.6	23.4	30.0	48.5	38.0	45.1	9.6
35–54	%	11.4	8.9	12.9	13.6	13.7	20.0	17.9	33.2	5.3
55 or more	%	23.3	18.1	20.2	21.4	15.6	27.8	51.7	42.2	8.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress,										
Age										
15–34	%	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.0	40.4	–	46.0	118.8	9.3
35–54	%	17.1	17.0	13.5	28.2	15.8	37.2	24.1	74.5	8.9
55 or more	%	26.8	31.4	27.8	47.5	45.7	–	126.0	110.2	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress										
Age										
15–34	±	9 608	8 787	5 740	4 465	1 903	–	1 801	396	14 585
35–54	±	14 412	13 655	10 387	6 492	5 148	1 644	2 755	781	25 709
55 or more	±	10 999	4 784	6 786	3 928	2 731	–	542	816	14 056
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage										
Age										
15–34	±	10 490	11 506	10 311	6 745	2 547	1 773	2 301	665	19 823
35–54	±	25 791	18 400	14 851	10 721	6 970	3 099	4 115	2 075	38 441
55 or more	±	21 221	13 045	13 360	7 566	5 634	2 392	1 364	1 105	26 363
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>

**Table NAHA.1.27.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by age of reference person, 2007-08 (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>
Age										
		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
15–34	±	18.1	21.6	28.6	27.6	36.4	–	44.7	56.6	9.4
35–54	±	12.2	10.5	12.8	14.2	14.2	18.9	18.9	28.3	6.3
55 or more	±	17.8	12.2	16.0	21.0	14.8	–	48.6	63.8	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.28.a **Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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>
Sex		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
Male	no.	39 508	41 524	28 481	10 152	11 250	548	4 382	436	136 281
Female	no.	38 791	13 441	18 475	11 173	5 756	1 492	2 106	759	91 994
<b>Persons</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Sex		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Male	no.	113 674	116 355	58 261	41 341	29 110	8 155	10 454	2 887	380 236
Female	no.	77 125	58 364	53 172	31 495	19 663	5 987	5 682	2 389	253 878
<b>Persons</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Sex		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Male	%	34.8	35.7	48.9	24.6	38.6	6.7	41.9	15.1	35.8
Female	%	50.3	23.0	34.7	35.5	29.3	24.9	37.1	31.8	36.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.28.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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>
Sex		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
Male	%	15.5	17.8	19.4	38.1	21.6	62.4	31.8	72.5	9.3
Female	%	19.8	28.3	22.7	25.2	35.9	53.1	42.9	67.4	10.8
<b>Persons</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Sex		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Male	%	10.9	10.1	15.0	14.4	12.1	18.2	19.1	34.7	4.4
Female	%	14.7	12.3	17.4	13.7	16.1	24.9	29.3	30.1	6.9
<b>Persons</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Sex		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Male	%	13.3	14.0	14.4	35.3	17.6	63.1	23.7	90.9	7.8
Female	%	17.2	25.7	20.8	23.4	31.5	44.8	32.2	57.7	10.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Sex		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
Male	±	11 968	14 470	10 839	7 574	4 758	671	2 735	619	24 866
Female	±	15 073	7 444	8 206	5 526	4 047	1 552	1 772	1 003	19 506
<b>Persons</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Sex		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Male	±	24 345	22 953	17 113	11 636	6 904	2 914	3 913	1 964	32 998
Female	±	22 267	14 032	18 152	8 433	6 209	2 924	3 259	1 408	34 449
<b>Persons</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Sex		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Male	±	9.0	9.8	13.8	17.0	13.3	8.3	19.5	26.9	5.5
Female	±	16.9	11.6	14.2	16.3	18.1	21.9	23.4	35.9	7.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

**Table NAHA.1.28.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by sex of reference person, 2007-08 (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>
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(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.29.a **Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08 (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>
Country of birth		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
Australia	no.	40 651	33 668	34 306	9 474	14 085	2 040	6 138	562	140 923
Other	no.	37 648	21 297	12 651	11 851	2 922	—	350	633	87 352
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Country of birth		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Australia	no.	106 607	107 251	83 164	45 293	37 773	12 820	13 042	3 047	408 998
Other	no.	84 192	67 468	28 269	27 543	10 999	1 322	3 093	2 229	225 116
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Country of birth		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Australia	%	38.1	31.4	41.3	20.9	37.3	15.9	47.1	18.4	34.5
Other	%	44.7	31.6	44.8	43.0	26.6	—	11.3	28.4	38.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.29.b **Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of low income rental households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08 (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>
Relative standard errors										
Country of birth		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
Australia	%	16.3	20.7	16.7	29.3	21.6	41.1	26.9	71.2	8.7
Other	%	20.8	21.7	29.8	30.1	42.1	—	87.3	77.2	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Country of birth		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Australia	%	11.3	10.1	11.6	13.8	11.1	14.7	18.5	27.3	4.3
Other	%	15.5	13.4	23.9	17.0	17.5	55.0	39.0	41.3	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Country of birth		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Australia	%	15.1	17.1	11.5	27.2	18.0	38.8	17.6	67.1	7.8
Other	%	16.5	19.5	29.3	22.5	39.7	—	93.7	92.2	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Country of birth		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
Australia	±	12 975	13 655	11 213	5 445	5 971	1 644	3 232	785	24 081
Other	±	15 373	9 059	7 400	6 980	2 413	—	599	958	20 296
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Country of birth		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
Australia	±	23 660	21 174	18 907	12 207	8 238	3 689	4 737	1 633	34 567
Other	±	25 527	17 743	13 230	9 190	3 782	1 426	2 367	1 803	32 252
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Country of birth		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
Australia	±	11.3	10.5	9.3	11.1	13.1	12.1	16.2	24.3	5.3
Other	±	14.5	12.1	25.7	19.0	20.7	—	20.8	51.3	7.4

**Table NAHA.1.29.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of low income rental households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's country of birth, 2007-08 (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>
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.1.30.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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(f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Indigenous Status	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
Indigenous	no.	1 853	845	1 525	564	340	321	83	337	5 867
Non-Indigenous	no.	75 445	52 812	40 508	20 092	16 034	1 696	6 058	1 354	213 999
Indigenous Status	Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage									
Indigenous	no.	3 416	1 415	3 270	1 264	961	802	235	568	11 931
Non-Indigenous	no.	178 540	168 711	105 230	67 414	44 210	12 187	15 796	4 802	596 890
Indigenous Status	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress									
Indigenous	%	54.2	59.7	46.6	44.6	35.4	40.0	35.3	59.2	49.2
Non-Indigenous	%	42.3	31.3	38.5	29.8	36.3	13.9	38.4	28.2	35.9

- (a) Low income households are defined as those with equivalised gross household income at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.
- (b) Reference person refers to non-Indigenous data only, Indigenous data is sourced from a survey of Indigenous household information from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).
- (c) Indigenous data is sourced from the NATSISS and relates to 2008. Non-Indigenous data is sourced from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), and relates to 2007-08.
- (d) The SIH excludes households in very remote areas (accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT), whilst the NATSISS includes these households. The totals in this table include estimates for Indigenous people in very remote areas, whereas other tables where only SIH data are used do not. Therefore, the totals in this table will be greater than those for tables using SIH data only.
- (e) With a mortgage for housing purposes.
- (f) SIH data excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

**Table NAHA.1.30.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08 (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(e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Relative standard errors										
Indigenous status	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
Indigenous	%	27.0	18.4	31.4	26.4	28.7	23.9	38.0	28.5	12.9
Non-Indigenous	%	13.8	16.5	16.7	23.5	19.6	47.7	26.4	45.9	7.9
Indigenous status	Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage									
Indigenous	%	20.1	13.4	18.8	17.1	16.4	13.7	24.5	22.3	8.5
Non-Indigenous	%	9.2	8.0	13.7	11.6	9.8	15.1	15.4	22.5	3.9
Indigenous status	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress									
Indigenous	%	18.6	10.6	23.5	21.2	27.0	19.3	28.7	20.9	9.0
Non-Indigenous	%	12.2	13.0	12.9	20.7	16.3	44.5	20.8	46.6	7.1
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous status	Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress									
Indigenous	±	979	304	940	292	191	150	62	188	1 488
Non-Indigenous	±	20 364	17 091	13 226	9 261	6 160	1 587	3 139	1 218	33 274
Indigenous status	Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage									
Indigenous	±	1 342	372	1 207	424	308	216	113	248	1 995
Non-Indigenous	±	32 065	26 358	28 183	15 267	8 498	3 609	4 772	2 113	46 178
Indigenous status	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress									
Indigenous	±	19.7	12.4	21.5	18.5	18.7	15.1	19.9	24.3	8.7
Non-Indigenous	±	10.1	8.0	9.7	12.1	11.6	12.1	15.6	25.8	5.0

(a) Low income households are defined as those with equivalised gross household income at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Reference person refers to non-Indigenous data only, Indigenous data is sourced from a survey of Indigenous household information from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).

**Table NAHA.1.30.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by reference person's Indigenous status, 2007-08 (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(e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Indigenous data is sourced from the NATSISS and relates to 2008. Non-Indigenous data is sourced from the Survey of Income and Housing and relates to 2007-08.

(d) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(e) SIH data excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income Housing 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

**Table NAHA.1.31.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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>
Household type		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	40 628	30 685	20 372	6 353	6 865	806	3 144	436	109 288
One parent family with dependent children	no.	12 085	4 216	5 065	2 676	3 684	—	1 333	110	29 170
Couple only	no.	12 520	7 567	11 206	4 457	1 034	423	—	—	37 207
Other one family households	no.	935	3 343	748	1 544	1 099	300	264	—	8 233
Multiple family households	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	12 131	9 154	9 565	6 295	3 796	512	1 747	650	43 850
Group households	no.	—	—	—	—	527	—	—	—	527
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Household type		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	104 966	98 810	47 873	32 010	19 495	7 001	9 005	3 331	322 491
One parent family with dependent children	no.	21 322	15 887	11 610	5 953	5 106	706	1 958	110	62 653
Couple only	no.	30 701	22 011	31 060	12 080	8 296	3 433	894	420	108 895
Other one family households	no.	10 966	17 299	4 007	6 405	2 201	936	754	584	43 151
Multiple family households	no.	2 194	—	1 400	3 845	558	—	—	—	7 996
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	20 651	19 134	15 483	12 133	12 590	2 065	3 524	831	86 412
Group households	no.	—	1 578	—	410	527	—	—	—	2 516
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>

**Table NAHA.1.31.a Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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>
Household type		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	38.7	31.1	42.6	19.8	35.2	11.5	34.9	13.1	33.9
One parent family with dependent children	%	56.7	26.5	43.6	45.0	72.2	–	68.1	100.0	46.6
Couple only	%	40.8	34.4	36.1	36.9	12.5	12.3	–	–	34.2
Other one family households	%	8.5	19.3	18.7	24.1	49.9	32.0	35.1	–	19.1
Multiple family households	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	58.7	47.8	61.8	51.9	30.2	24.8	49.6	78.2	50.7
Group households	%	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–	–	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.31.b **Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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>
Household type		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	18.3	23.4	22.4	46.8	27.6	60.9	40.2	72.5	10.9
One parent family with dependent children	%	27.4	53.4	36.7	55.8	36.9	—	48.4	148.0	17.2
Couple only	%	34.9	34.7	30.1	39.0	73.6	75.7	—	—	15.5
Other one family households	%	102.7	59.5	102.3	101.6	102.0	106.1	104.6	—	36.4
Multiple family households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	43.3	36.4	33.4	36.6	40.6	73.4	52.0	74.5	17.4
Group households	%	—	—	—	—	102.1	—	—	—	102.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Household type		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	11.7	9.6	17.1	16.6	13.5	20.5	19.7	25.1	4.5
One parent family with dependent children	%	22.0	24.9	27.5	34.9	32.2	71.7	39.8	148.0	10.3
Couple only	%	20.7	20.4	21.5	23.4	22.2	29.8	68.5	62.8	8.7
Other one family households	%	36.1	31.0	46.9	40.0	57.4	79.9	64.2	103.4	17.3
Multiple family households	%	100.9	—	101.9	60.5	103.1	—	—	—	43.3
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	27.5	24.2	26.0	28.6	20.5	46.4	39.9	58.8	10.6
Group households	%	—	101.3	—	104.0	102.1	—	—	—	69.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>

**Table NAHA.1.31.b Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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>
Household type		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	17.2	20.4	17.6	41.3	23.4	63.9	33.1	79.6	9.5
One parent family with dependent children	%	21.4	46.8	31.8	49.5	16.2	–	25.1	99.2	13.2
Couple only	%	28.2	32.0	23.5	36.2	72.7	80.0	–	–	13.7
Other one family households	%	110.4	61.2	113.8	108.1	107.0	234.0	130.8	–	35.0
Multiple family households	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	28.7	25.3	20.1	22.0	36.6	64.1	36.8	36.2	11.4
Group households	%	–	–	–	–	99.2	–	–	–	201.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.31.c **95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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>
Household type		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	14 571	14 055	8 960	5 829	3 714	961	2 475	619	23 374
One parent family with dependent children	±	6 480	4 411	3 640	2 927	2 667	—	1 266	318	9 847
Couple only	±	8 560	5 152	6 613	3 408	1 493	627	—	—	11 308
Other one family households	±	1 882	3 896	1 501	3 075	2 195	623	542	—	5 875
Multiple family households	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-family households	±									
Lone person	±	10 290	6 525	6 264	4 515	3 019	737	1 781	948	14 960
Group households	±	—	—	—	—	1 055	—	—	—	1 055
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Household type		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	24 134	18 667	16 046	10 438	5 170	2 811	3 473	1 638	28 192
One parent family with dependent children	±	9 207	7 745	6 264	4 074	3 220	992	1 526	318	12 648
Couple only	±	12 447	8 812	13 073	5 544	3 603	2 005	1 200	517	18 591
Other one family households	±	7 763	10 503	3 684	5 027	2 476	1 467	949	1 183	14 634
Multiple family households	±	4 338	—	2 796	4 563	1 128	—	—	—	6 786
Non-family households	±									
Lone person	±	11 130	9 090	7 879	6 791	5 054	1 879	2 755	958	17 945
Group households	±	—	3 133	—	836	1 055	—	—	—	3 447
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>

**Table NAHA.1.31.c 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (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>	
Household type	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress									
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	± 13.0	12.4	14.7	16.1	16.1	14.4	22.6	20.4	6.3	
One parent family with dependent children	± 23.8	24.3	27.2	43.6	22.9	–	33.5	194.4	12.0	
Couple only	± 22.6	21.6	16.6	26.2	17.8	19.3	–	–	9.2	
Other one family households	± 18.4	23.2	41.7	51.1	104.7	146.9	89.9	–	13.1	
Multiple family households	± –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Non-family households	±									
Lone person	± 33.0	23.7	24.3	22.3	21.6	31.2	35.8	55.5	11.3	
Group households	± –	–	–	–	194.4	–	–	–	82.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>± 9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.1.32.a **Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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>
Household size		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
One person	no.	12 131	9 154	9 565	6 295	3 796	512	1 747	650	43 850
Two people	no.	15 245	11 157	14 187	6 804	2 926	722	546	–	51 588
Three people	no.	13 979	8 139	4 041	2 935	3 092	126	2 160	–	34 472
Four people	no.	21 618	11 447	12 517	4 492	5 294	680	1 601	110	57 759
Five or more people.	no.	15 326	15 068	6 647	798	1 898	–	434	436	40 606
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78 299</b>	<b>54 965</b>	<b>46 957</b>	<b>21 325</b>	<b>17 007</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>6 488</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>228 275</b>
Household size		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
One person	no.	20 651	19 134	15 483	12 133	12 590	2 065	3 524	831	86 412
Two people	no.	40 063	33 202	34 041	17 654	11 322	4 096	1 439	420	142 237
Three people	no.	26 040	32 901	15 985	9 674	7 817	1 714	3 152	85	97 369
Four people	no.	58 620	43 461	23 815	15 804	9 735	3 967	3 577	1 430	160 409
Five or more people.	no.	45 426	46 021	22 108	17 571	7 309	2 300	4 443	2 509	147 686
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>190 799</b>	<b>174 719</b>	<b>111 433</b>	<b>72 836</b>	<b>48 773</b>	<b>14 142</b>	<b>16 136</b>	<b>5 276</b>	<b>634 114</b>
Household size		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
One person	%	58.7	47.8	61.8	51.9	30.2	24.8	49.6	78.2	50.7
Two people	%	38.1	33.6	41.7	38.5	25.8	17.6	37.9	-	36.3
Three people	%	53.7	24.7	25.3	30.3	39.6	7.3	68.5	-	35.4
Four people	%	36.9	26.3	52.6	28.4	54.4	17.1	44.8	7.7	36.0
Five or more people.	%	33.7	32.7	30.1	4.5	26.0	-	9.8	17.4	27.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table NAHA.1.32.a **Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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> ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.									

**Table NAHA.1.32.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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>
Relative standard errors										
Household size		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
One person	%	43.3	36.4	33.4	36.6	40.6	73.4	52.0	74.5	17.4
Two people	%	29.9	30.9	25.7	35.1	41.6	57.8	75.7	—	12.5
Three people	%	26.9	39.3	47.3	62.4	46.1	100.0	49.3	—	17.0
Four people	%	25.1	31.9	31.3	63.2	30.6	70.6	60.7	148.0	15.2
Five or more people.	%	30.0	31.9	44.4	74.1	56.0	—	110.1	72.5	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Household size		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
One person	%	27.5	24.2	26.0	28.6	20.5	46.4	39.9	58.8	10.6
Two people	%	17.6	17.7	19.6	18.3	19.4	26.4	48.7	62.8	8.0
Three people	%	25.0	21.4	25.6	29.5	22.9	48.3	36.8	109.9	10.3
Four people	%	14.7	14.1	21.1	22.2	19.5	26.4	36.5	43.7	6.6
Five or more people.	%	17.0	15.3	30.7	20.3	26.9	30.7	29.1	30.3	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Household size		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
One person	%	28.7	25.3	20.1	22.0	36.6	64.1	36.8	36.2	11.4
Two people	%	26.3	24.7	20.3	29.5	38.6	60.1	83.4	—	11.2
Three people	%	18.5	40.3	45.3	56.2	37.7	121.8	25.1	—	14.6
Four people	%	23.8	28.7	23.0	55.8	22.0	71.5	40.0	185.8	13.9
Five or more people.	%	25.9	26.9	36.5	75.5	49.2	—	115.7	85.6	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Household size		Numerator — number of low income households in mortgage stress								
One person	±	10 290	6 525	6 264	4 515	3 019	737	1 781	948	14 960
Two people	±	8 948	6 752	7 143	4 684	2 385	818	810	—	12 672

**Table NAHA.1.32.b Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income households in mortgage stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (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>
Three people	±	7 383	6 262	3 745	3 590	2 792	246	2 085	–	11 476
Four people	±	10 631	7 164	7 690	5 563	3 178	941	1 906	318	17 182
Five or more people.	±	9 022	9 415	5 781	1 159	2 082	–	938	619	13 983
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>20 569</b>	<b>17 091</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>9 528</b>	<b>6 373</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>3 273</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>34 446</b>
Household size		Denominator — total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage								
One person	±	11 130	9 090	7 879	6 791	5 054	1 879	2 755	958	17 945
Two people	±	13 806	11 547	13 107	6 327	4 296	2 119	1 374	517	22 432
Three people	±	12 756	13 804	8 011	5 596	3 506	1 624	2 273	184	19 691
Four people	±	16 939	12 048	9 870	6 868	3 729	2 049	2 557	1 224	20 813
Five or more people.	±	15 107	13 815	13 287	7 001	3 858	1 383	2 538	1 491	22 091
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>32 242</b>	<b>25 047</b>	<b>23 756</b>	<b>14 600</b>	<b>8 785</b>	<b>3 816</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>42 358</b>
Household size		Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress								
One person	±	33.0	23.7	24.3	22.3	21.6	31.2	35.8	55.5	11.3
Two people	±	19.6	16.3	16.6	22.3	19.5	20.8	62.0	–	8.0
Three people	±	19.4	19.6	22.5	33.4	29.3	17.5	33.7	–	10.1
Four people	±	17.2	14.8	23.7	31.1	23.4	24.0	35.1	27.9	9.8
Five or more people.	±	17.1	17.2	21.5	6.7	25.0	–	22.2	29.1	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) With a mortgage for housing purposes.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

## **NAHA Indicator 2:**

**Proportion of homes sold or built  
that are affordable by low and  
moderate income households**

Table NAHA.2.1 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Capital city	no.	7 137	3 835	3 547	1 037	1 237	301	2 922	969	20 985
Balance of state	no.	5 260	10 821	10 992	1 895	909	867	na	np	30 744
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>12 397</b>	<b>14 656</b>	<b>14 539</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>2 146</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>2 922</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>51 729</b>
Location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Capital city	no.	95 708	80 386	44 839	34 977	23 722	4 683	8 311	2 780	295 406
Balance of state	no.	50 430	29 932	52 642	9 301	7 637	6 110	na	np	156 052
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>146 138</b>	<b>110 318</b>	<b>97 481</b>	<b>44 278</b>	<b>31 359</b>	<b>10 793</b>	<b>8 311</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>451 458</b>
Location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Capital city	%	7.5	4.8	7.9	3.0	5.2	6.4	35.2	34.9	7.1
Balance of state	%	10.4	36.2	20.9	20.4	11.9	14.2	na	np	19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.2 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2009-10 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house	no.	6 446	10 316	9 464	1 879	1 199	974	1 445	411	32 134
Other	no.	5 951	4 340	5 075	1 053	947	194	1 477	558	19 595
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>12 397</b>	<b>14 656</b>	<b>14 539</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>2 146</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>2 922</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>51 729</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house	no.	91 435	78 864	71 619	33 401	23 869	8 780	5 226	1 719	314 913
Other	no.	54 703	31 454	25 862	10 877	7 490	2 013	3 085	1 061	136 545
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>146 138</b>	<b>110 318</b>	<b>97 481</b>	<b>44 278</b>	<b>31 359</b>	<b>10 793</b>	<b>8 311</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>451 458</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house	%	7.0	13.1	13.2	5.6	5.0	11.1	27.7	23.9	10.2
Other	%	10.9	13.8	19.6	9.7	12.6	9.6	47.9	52.6	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.3 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	2 129	1 492	2 058	429	531	230	1 445	411	8 725
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	4 317	8 824	7 406	1 450	668	744	na	np	23 409
Separate house – Total	no.	6 446	10 316	9 464	1 879	1 199	974	1 445	411	32 134
Other – Capital city	no.	5 008	2 343	1 489	608	706	71	1 477	558	12 260
Other – Balance of state	no.	943	1 997	3 586	445	241	123	na	np	7 335
Other – Total	no.	5 951	4 340	5 075	1 053	947	194	1 477	558	19 595
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>12 397</b>	<b>14 656</b>	<b>14 539</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>2 146</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>2 922</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>51 729</b>
Dwelling type and location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	51 067	53 151	33 623	25 796	17 116	3 484	5 226	1 719	191 182
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	40 368	25 713	37 996	7 605	6 753	5 296	na	np	123 731
Separate house – Total	no.	91 435	78 864	71 619	33 401	23 869	8 780	5 226	1 719	314 913
Other – Capital city	no.	44 641	27 235	11 216	9 181	6 606	1 199	3 085	1 061	104 224
Other – Balance of state	no.	10 062	4 219	14 646	1 696	884	814	na	np	32 321
Other – Total	no.	54 703	31 454	25 862	10 877	7 490	2 013	3 085	1 061	136 545
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>146 138</b>	<b>110 318</b>	<b>97 481</b>	<b>44 278</b>	<b>31 359</b>	<b>10 793</b>	<b>8 311</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>451 458</b>
Dwelling type and location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house – Capital city	%	4.2	2.8	6.1	1.7	3.1	6.6	27.7	23.9	4.6
Separate house – Balance of state	%	10.7	34.3	19.5	19.1	9.9	14.0	na	np	18.9
Separate house – Total	%	7.0	13.1	13.2	5.6	5.0	11.1	27.7	23.9	10.2
Other – Capital city	%	11.2	8.6	13.3	6.6	10.7	5.9	47.9	52.6	11.8
Other – Balance of state	%	9.4	47.3	24.5	26.2	27.3	15.1	na	np	22.7

Table NAHA.2.3 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other – Total	%	10.9	13.8	19.6	9.7	12.6	9.6	47.9	52.6	14.4
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	%	<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.4 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location										
Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households										
Capital city	no.	42 023	37 493	11 019	6 646	12 127	2 199	4 658	1 420	117 585
Balance of state	no.	22 510	17 914	21 378	3 270	3 688	3 428	na	np	72 188
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 533</b>	<b>55 407</b>	<b>32 397</b>	<b>9 916</b>	<b>15 815</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>4 658</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>189 773</b>
Location										
Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built										
Capital city	no.	95 708	80 386	44 839	34 977	23 722	4 683	8 311	2 780	295 406
Balance of state	no.	50 430	29 932	52 642	9 301	7 637	6 110	na	np	156 052
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>146 138</b>	<b>110 318</b>	<b>97 481</b>	<b>44 278</b>	<b>31 359</b>	<b>10 793</b>	<b>8 311</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>451 458</b>
Location										
Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households										
Capital city	%	43.9	46.6	24.6	19.0	51.1	47.0	56.0	51.1	39.8
Balance of state	%	44.6	59.8	40.6	35.2	48.3	56.1	na	np	46.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.5 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2009-10 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	no.	35 458	37 620	20 962	6 082	10 872	4 265	2 424	640	118 323
Other	no.	29 075	17 787	11 435	3 834	4 943	1 362	2 234	780	71 450
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 533</b>	<b>55 407</b>	<b>32 397</b>	<b>9 916</b>	<b>15 815</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>4 658</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>189 773</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house	no.	91 435	78 864	71 619	33 401	23 869	8 780	5 226	1 719	314 913
Other	no.	54 703	31 454	25 862	10 877	7 490	2 013	3 085	1 061	136 545
<b>Total</b>		<b>146 138</b>	<b>110 318</b>	<b>97 481</b>	<b>44 278</b>	<b>31 359</b>	<b>10 793</b>	<b>8 311</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>451 458</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	%	38.8	47.7	29.3	18.2	45.5	48.6	46.4	37.2	37.6
Other	%	53.2	56.5	44.2	35.2	66.0	67.7	72.4	73.5	52.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.6 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	18 187	22 828	6 776	3 601	7 838	1 425	2 424	640	63 719
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	17 271	14 792	14 186	2 481	3 034	2 840	na	np	54 604
Separate house – Total	no.	35 458	37 620	20 962	6 082	10 872	4 265	2 424	640	118 323
Other – Capital city	no.	23 836	14 665	4 243	3 045	4 289	774	2 234	780	53 866
Other – Balance of state	no.	5 239	3 122	7 192	789	654	588	na	np	17 584
Other – Total	no.	29 075	17 787	11 435	3 834	4 943	1 362	2 234	780	71 450
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 533</b>	<b>55 407</b>	<b>32 397</b>	<b>9 916</b>	<b>15 815</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>4 658</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>189 773</b>
Dwelling type and location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	51 067	53 151	33 623	25 796	17 116	3 484	5 226	1 719	191 182
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	40 368	25 713	37 996	7 605	6 753	5 296	na	np	123 731
Separate house – Total	no.	91 435	78 864	71 619	33 401	23 869	8 780	5 226	1 719	314 913
Other – Capital city	no.	44 641	27 235	11 216	9 181	6 606	1 199	3 085	1 061	104 224
Other – Balance of state	no.	10 062	4 219	14 646	1 696	884	814	na	np	32 321
Other – Total	no.	54 703	31 454	25 862	10 877	7 490	2 013	3 085	1 061	136 545
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>146 138</b>	<b>110 318</b>	<b>97 481</b>	<b>44 278</b>	<b>31 359</b>	<b>10 793</b>	<b>8 311</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>451 458</b>
Dwelling type and location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	%	35.6	42.9	20.2	14.0	45.8	40.9	46.4	37.2	33.3
Separate house – Balance of state	%	42.8	57.5	37.3	32.6	44.9	53.6	na	np	44.1
Separate house – Total	%	38.8	47.7	29.3	18.2	45.5	48.6	46.4	37.2	37.6
Other – Capital city	%	53.4	53.8	37.8	33.2	64.9	64.6	72.4	73.5	51.7
Other – Balance of state	%	52.1	74.0	49.1	46.5	74.0	72.2	na	np	54.4

Table NAHA.2.6 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other – Total	%	53.2	56.5	44.2	35.2	66.0	67.7	72.4	73.5	52.3
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.7 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Capital city	no.	7 269	4 815	3 007	745	1 033	360	2 658	918	20 805
Balance of state	no.	4 490	12 217	10 331	1 632	794	778	na	np	30 242
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11 759</b>	<b>17 032</b>	<b>13 338</b>	<b>2 377</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>2 658</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>51 047</b>
Location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Capital city	no.	94 535	79 169	45 439	29 917	24 479	4 941	8 225	3 105	289 810
Balance of state	no.	46 195	29 520	54 994	9 265	8 067	6 982	na	np	155 023
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 730</b>	<b>108 689</b>	<b>100 433</b>	<b>39 182</b>	<b>32 546</b>	<b>11 923</b>	<b>8 225</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>444 833</b>
Location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Capital city	%	7.7	6.1	6.6	2.5	4.2	7.3	32.3	29.6	7.2
Balance of state	%	9.7	41.4	18.8	17.6	9.8	11.1	na	np	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.8 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2008-09 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house	no.	5 660	12 129	8 658	1 631	1 049	901	1 239	235	31 502
Other	no.	6 099	4 903	4 680	746	778	237	1 419	683	19 545
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11 759</b>	<b>17 032</b>	<b>13 338</b>	<b>2 377</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>2 658</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>51 047</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house	no.	86 862	76 540	74 468	30 371	24 471	9 611	4 987	1 845	309 155
Other	no.	53 868	32 149	25 965	8 811	8 075	2 312	3 238	1 260	135 678
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 730</b>	<b>108 689</b>	<b>100 433</b>	<b>39 182</b>	<b>32 546</b>	<b>11 923</b>	<b>8 225</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>444 833</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house	%	6.5	15.8	11.6	5.4	4.3	9.4	24.8	12.7	10.2
Other	%	11.3	15.3	18.0	8.5	9.6	10.3	43.8	54.2	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.9 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	1 851	2 073	1 589	267	379	266	1 239	235	7 899
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	3 809	10 056	7 069	1 364	670	635	na	np	23 603
Separate house – Total	no.	5 660	12 129	8 658	1 631	1 049	901	1 239	235	31 502
Other – Capital city	no.	5 418	2 742	1 418	478	654	94	1 419	683	12 906
Other – Balance of state	no.	681	2 161	3 262	268	124	143	na	np	6 639
Other – Total	no.	6 099	4 903	4 680	746	778	237	1 419	683	19 545
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11 759</b>	<b>17 032</b>	<b>13 338</b>	<b>2 377</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>2 658</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>51 047</b>
Dwelling type and location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	49 418	51 135	34 241	22 543	17 378	3 609	4 987	1 845	185 156
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	37 444	25 405	40 227	7 828	7 093	6 002	na	np	123 999
Separate house – Total	no.	86 862	76 540	74 468	30 371	24 471	9 611	4 987	1 845	309 155
Other – Capital city	no.	45 117	28 034	11 198	7 374	7 101	1 332	3 238	1 260	104 654
Other – Balance of state	no.	8 751	4 115	14 767	1 437	974	980	na	np	31 024
Other – Total	no.	53 868	32 149	25 965	8 811	8 075	2 312	3 238	1 260	135 678
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 730</b>	<b>108 689</b>	<b>100 433</b>	<b>39 182</b>	<b>32 546</b>	<b>11 923</b>	<b>8 225</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>444 833</b>
Dwelling type and location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house – Capital city	%	3.7	4.1	4.6	1.2	2.2	7.4	24.8	12.7	4.3
Separate house – Balance of state	%	10.2	39.6	17.6	17.4	9.4	10.6	na	np	19.0
Separate house – Total	%	6.5	15.8	11.6	5.4	4.3	9.4	24.8	12.7	10.2
Other – Capital city	%	12.0	9.8	12.7	6.5	9.2	7.1	43.8	54.2	12.3
Other – Balance of state	%	7.8	52.5	22.1	18.6	12.7	14.6	na	np	21.4

Table NAHA.2.9 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other – Total	%	11.3	15.3	18.0	8.5	9.6	10.3	43.8	54.2	14.4
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.2.10 Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Capital city	no.	42 152	43 932	10 545	5 098	11 930	2 280	4 811	1 578	122 326
Balance of state	no.	20 243	18 210	21 711	3 009	3 912	3 716	na	np	70 801
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>62 395</b>	<b>62 142</b>	<b>32 256</b>	<b>8 107</b>	<b>15 842</b>	<b>5 996</b>	<b>4 811</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>193 127</b>
Location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Capital city	no.	94 535	79 169	45 439	29 917	24 479	4 941	8 225	3 105	289 810
Balance of state	no.	46 195	29 520	54 994	9 265	8 067	6 982	na	np	155 023
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 730</b>	<b>108 689</b>	<b>100 433</b>	<b>39 182</b>	<b>32 546</b>	<b>11 923</b>	<b>8 225</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>444 833</b>
Location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Capital city	%	44.6	55.5	23.2	17.0	48.7	46.1	58.5	50.8	42.2
Balance of state	%	43.8	61.7	39.5	32.5	48.5	53.2	na	np	45.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.11 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2008-09 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	no.	34 136	41 526	21 197	4 941	10 779	4 521	2 395	624	120 119
Other	no.	28 259	20 616	11 059	3 166	5 063	1 475	2 416	954	73 008
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>62 395</b>	<b>62 142</b>	<b>32 256</b>	<b>8 107</b>	<b>15 842</b>	<b>5 996</b>	<b>4 811</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>193 127</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house	no.	86 862	76 540	74 468	30 371	24 471	9 611	4 987	1 845	309 155
Other	no.	53 868	32 149	25 965	8 811	8 075	2 312	3 238	1 260	135 678
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 730</b>	<b>108 689</b>	<b>100 433</b>	<b>39 182</b>	<b>32 546</b>	<b>11 923</b>	<b>8 225</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>444 833</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	%	39.3	54.3	28.5	16.3	44.0	47.0	48.0	33.8	38.9
Other	%	52.5	64.1	42.6	35.9	62.7	63.8	74.6	75.7	53.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.2.12 Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	18 223	26 399	6 581	2 571	7 515	1 438	2 395	624	65 746
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	15 913	15 127	14 616	2 370	3 264	3 083	na	np	54 373
Separate house – Total	no.	34 136	41 526	21 197	4 941	10 779	4 521	2 395	624	120 119
Other – Capital city	no.	23 929	17 533	3 964	2 527	4 415	842	2 416	954	56 580
Other – Balance of state	no.	4 330	3 083	7 095	639	648	633	na	np	16 428
Other – Total	no.	28 259	20 616	11 059	3 166	5 063	1 475	2 416	954	73 008
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>62 395</b>	<b>62 142</b>	<b>32 256</b>	<b>8 107</b>	<b>15 842</b>	<b>5 996</b>	<b>4 811</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>193 127</b>
Dwelling type and location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	49 418	51 135	34 241	22 543	17 378	3 609	4 987	1 845	185 156
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	37 444	25 405	40 227	7 828	7 093	6 002	na	np	123 999
Separate house – Total	no.	86 862	76 540	74 468	30 371	24 471	9 611	4 987	1 845	309 155
Other – Capital city	no.	45 117	28 034	11 198	7 374	7 101	1 332	3 238	1 260	104 654
Other – Balance of state	no.	8 751	4 115	14 767	1 437	974	980	na	np	31 024
Other – Total	no.	53 868	32 149	25 965	8 811	8 075	2 312	3 238	1 260	135 678
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 730</b>	<b>108 689</b>	<b>100 433</b>	<b>39 182</b>	<b>32 546</b>	<b>11 923</b>	<b>8 225</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>444 833</b>
Dwelling type and location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	%	36.9	51.6	19.2	11.4	43.2	39.8	48.0	33.8	35.5
Separate house – Balance of state	%	42.5	59.5	36.3	30.3	46.0	51.4	na	np	43.8
Separate house – Total	%	39.3	54.3	28.5	16.3	44.0	47.0	48.0	33.8	38.9
Other – Capital city	%	53.0	62.5	35.4	34.3	62.2	63.2	74.6	75.7	54.1
Other – Balance of state	%	49.5	74.9	48.0	44.5	66.5	64.6	na	np	53.0

Table NAHA.2.12 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other – Total	%	52.5	64.1	42.6	35.9	62.7	63.8	74.6	75.7	53.8
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.13 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Capital city	no.	3 048	3 381	1 403	289	599	208	1 476	726	11 130
Balance of state	no.	3 551	9 537	6 671	1 469	706	714	na	np	22 648
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 599</b>	<b>12 918</b>	<b>8 074</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>33 778</b>
Location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Capital city	no.	89 074	96 878	52 170	29 882	26 867	5 001	8 854	2 935	311 661
Balance of state	no.	50 935	32 741	67 597	10 821	9 882	7 479	na	np	179 455
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 009</b>	<b>129 619</b>	<b>119 767</b>	<b>40 703</b>	<b>36 749</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>8 854</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>491 116</b>
Location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Capital city	%	3.4	3.5	2.7	1.0	2.2	4.2	16.7	24.7	3.6
Balance of state	%	7.0	29.1	9.9	13.6	7.1	9.5	na	np	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.14 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house	no.	3 712	9 224	5 198	1 433	832	766	797	100	22 062
Other	no.	2 887	3 694	2 876	325	473	156	679	626	11 716
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 599</b>	<b>12 918</b>	<b>8 074</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>33 778</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house	no.	88 281	89 320	87 069	31 492	27 862	10 202	5 136	1 709	341 071
Other	no.	51 728	40 299	32 698	9 211	8 887	2 278	3 718	1 226	150 045
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 009</b>	<b>129 619</b>	<b>119 767</b>	<b>40 703</b>	<b>36 749</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>8 854</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>491 116</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house	%	4.2	10.3	6.0	4.6	3.0	7.5	15.5	5.9	6.5
Other	%	5.6	9.2	8.8	3.5	5.3	6.8	18.3	51.1	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.2.15 Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	628	1 239	539	194	237	148	797	100	3 882
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	3 084	7 985	4 659	1 239	595	618	na	np	18 180
Separate house – Total	no.	3 712	9 224	5 198	1 433	832	766	797	100	22 062
Other – Capital city	no.	2 420	2 142	864	95	362	60	679	626	7 248
Other – Balance of state	no.	467	1 552	2 012	230	111	96	na	np	4 468
Other – Total	no.	2 887	3 694	2 876	325	473	156	679	626	11 716
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 599</b>	<b>12 918</b>	<b>8 074</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>33 778</b>
Dwelling type and location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	46 932	60 919	39 224	22 298	19 246	3 690	5 136	1 709	199 154
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	41 349	28 401	47 845	9 194	8 616	6 512	na	np	141 917
Separate house – Total	no.	88 281	89 320	87 069	31 492	27 862	10 202	5 136	1 709	341 071
Other – Capital city	no.	42 142	35 959	12 946	7 584	7 621	1 311	3 718	1 226	112 507
Other – Balance of state	no.	9 586	4 340	19 752	1 627	1 266	967	na	np	37 538
Other – Total	no.	51 728	40 299	32 698	9 211	8 887	2 278	3 718	1 226	150 045
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 009</b>	<b>129 619</b>	<b>119 767</b>	<b>40 703</b>	<b>36 749</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>8 854</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>491 116</b>
Dwelling type and location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (39th–41st percentiles)								
Separate house – Capital city	%	1.3	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	4.0	15.5	5.9	1.9
Separate house – Balance of state	%	7.5	28.1	9.7	13.5	6.9	9.5	na	np	12.8
Separate house – Total	%	4.2	10.3	6.0	4.6	3.0	7.5	15.5	5.9	6.5
Other – Capital city	%	5.7	6.0	6.7	1.3	4.8	4.6	18.3	51.1	6.4
Other – Balance of state	%	4.9	35.8	10.2	14.1	8.8	9.9	na	np	11.9

Table NAHA.2.15 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households, calculated using the median gross income for 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other – Total	%	5.6	9.2	8.8	3.5	5.3	6.8	18.3	51.1	7.8
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	%	<b>4.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.2.16 Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households										
Capital city	no.	23 510	37 420	5 067	1 650	8 422	1 381	2 987	1 134	81 571
Balance of state	no.	14 897	14 667	14 565	2 220	3 866	2 941	na	np	53 156
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>38 407</b>	<b>52 087</b>	<b>19 632</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>12 288</b>	<b>4 322</b>	<b>2 987</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>134 727</b>
Location Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built										
Capital city	no.	89 074	96 878	52 170	29 882	26 867	5 001	8 854	2 935	311 661
Balance of state	no.	50 935	32 741	67 597	10 821	9 882	7 479	na	np	179 455
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 009</b>	<b>129 619</b>	<b>119 767</b>	<b>40 703</b>	<b>36 749</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>8 854</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>491 116</b>
Location Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households										
Capital city	%	26.4	38.6	9.7	5.5	31.3	27.6	33.7	38.6	26.2
Balance of state	%	29.2	44.8	21.5	20.5	39.1	39.3	na	np	29.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.17 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08**  
(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(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	no.	21 359	33 984	12 503	2 348	8 032	3 332	1 197	276	83 031
Other	no.	17 048	18 103	7 129	1 522	4 256	990	1 790	858	51 696
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>38 407</b>	<b>52 087</b>	<b>19 632</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>12 288</b>	<b>4 322</b>	<b>2 987</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>134 727</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house	no.	88 281	89 320	87 069	31 492	27 862	10 202	5 136	1 709	341 071
Other	no.	51 728	40 299	32 698	9 211	8 887	2 278	3 718	1 226	150 045
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 009</b>	<b>129 619</b>	<b>119 767</b>	<b>40 703</b>	<b>36 749</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>8 854</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>491 116</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	%	24.2	38.0	14.4	7.5	28.8	32.7	23.3	16.1	24.3
Other	%	33.0	44.9	21.8	16.5	47.9	43.5	48.1	70.0	34.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.2.18 Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	9 621	21 688	2 686	520	4 939	874	1 197	276	41 801
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	11 738	12 296	9 817	1 828	3 093	2 458	na	np	41 230
Separate house – Total	no.	21 359	33 984	12 503	2 348	8 032	3 332	1 197	276	83 031
Other – Capital city	no.	13 889	15 732	2 381	1 130	3 483	507	1 790	858	39 770
Other – Balance of state	no.	3 159	2 371	4 748	392	773	483	na	np	11 926
Other – Total	no.	17 048	18 103	7 129	1 522	4 256	990	1 790	858	51 696
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>38 407</b>	<b>52 087</b>	<b>19 632</b>	<b>3 870</b>	<b>12 288</b>	<b>4 322</b>	<b>2 987</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>134 727</b>
Dwelling type and location		Denominator — total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	46 932	60 919	39 224	22 298	19 246	3 690	5 136	1 709	199 154
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	41 349	28 401	47 845	9 194	8 616	6 512	na	np	141 917
Separate house – Total	no.	88 281	89 320	87 069	31 492	27 862	10 202	5 136	1 709	341 071
Other – Capital city	no.	42 142	35 959	12 946	7 584	7 621	1 311	3 718	1 226	112 507
Other – Balance of state	no.	9 586	4 340	19 752	1 627	1 266	967	na	np	37 538
Other – Total	no.	51 728	40 299	32 698	9 211	8 887	2 278	3 718	1 226	150 045
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 009</b>	<b>129 619</b>	<b>119 767</b>	<b>40 703</b>	<b>36 749</b>	<b>12 480</b>	<b>8 854</b>	<b>2 935</b>	<b>491 116</b>
Dwelling type and location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	%	20.5	35.6	6.8	2.3	25.7	23.7	23.3	16.1	21.0
Separate house – Balance of state	%	28.4	43.3	20.5	19.9	35.9	37.7	na	np	29.1
Separate house – Total	%	24.2	38.0	14.4	7.5	28.8	32.7	23.3	16.1	24.3
Other – Capital city	%	33.0	43.7	18.4	14.9	45.7	38.7	48.1	70.0	35.3
Other – Balance of state	%	33.0	54.6	24.0	24.1	61.1	49.9	na	np	31.8

Table NAHA.2.18 **Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other – Total	%	33.0	44.9	21.8	16.5	47.9	43.5	48.1	70.0	34.5
<b>All dwellings – Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

(c) NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

## **NAHA Indicator 3:**

No new data available, 2006 data available in the baseline report

# **Proportion of Australians who are homeless**

## **NAHA Indicator 4:**

### **Proportions of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness**

Table NAHA.4.1 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09**

	<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>
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	no.	358	351	242	266	187	20	25	92	1 541
12-17	no.	283	114	160	67	62	48	np	np	757
18-24	no.	250	193	142	44	83	41	11	7	771
25-34	no.	311	173	267	69	101	50	14	28	1 013
35-44	no.	438	155	247	83	107	40	17	29	1 116
45-54	no.	253	65	153	34	46	np	np	12	586
55-64	no.	110	23	53	np	np	np	np	np	224
65 and over	no.	23	6	24	np	np	np	np	np	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 026</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>6 069</b>
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	no.	6 170	5 714	4 359	2 565	3 065	774	524	700	23 871
12-17	no.	2 959	1 943	1 566	680	995	338	164	170	8 815
18-24	no.	2 406	2 094	1 373	496	886	315	172	88	7 830
25-34	no.	2 197	1 535	1 666	617	757	413	126	126	7 437
35-44	no.	2 621	1 465	1 780	591	857	353	133	145	7 945
45-54	no.	1 660	730	1 057	357	467	194	70	91	4 626
55-64	no.	742	268	423	147	150	69	13	48	1 860
65 and over	no.	255	180	182	50	76	35	10	12	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>19 010</b>	<b>13 929</b>	<b>12 406</b>	<b>5 503</b>	<b>7 253</b>	<b>2 491</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>63 184</b>
Percentage of <u>male</u> SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	%	5.8	6.1	5.6	10.4	6.1	2.6	4.8	13.1	6.5

Table NAHA.4.1 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09**

	<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>
12-17	%	9.6	5.9	10.2	9.9	6.2	14.2	n.p.	n.p.	8.6
18-24	%	10.4	9.2	10.3	8.9	9.4	13.0	6.4	8.0	9.8
25-34	%	14.2	11.3	16.0	11.2	13.3	12.1	11.1	22.2	13.6
35-44	%	16.7	10.6	13.9	14.0	12.5	11.3	12.8	20.0	14.0
45-54	%	15.2	8.9	14.5	9.5	9.9	np	np	13.2	12.7
55-64	%	14.8	8.6	12.5	np	np	np	np	np	12.0
65 and over	%	9.0	3.3	13.2	np	np	np	np	np	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker, female

under 12	no.	318	315	252	273	169	19	21	72	1 439
12-17	no.	430	180	174	112	99	51	16	22	1 084
18-24	no.	382	334	202	178	133	38	21	65	1 353
25-34	no.	306	274	206	217	156	26	27	112	1 324
35-44	no.	293	217	163	174	98	np	np	99	1 079
45-54	no.	134	83	73	67	25	np	np	np	413
55-64	no.	31	np	19	7	np	np	np	np	97
65 and over	no.	17	np	10	6	np	np	np	np	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>6 831</b>

Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

under 12	no.	6 082	5 563	4 325	2 555	3 107	726	516	763	23 637
12-17	no.	3 948	2 561	1 976	1 093	1 386	500	274	273	12 011
18-24	no.	4 223	3 753	2 106	1 239	1 609	511	359	419	14 219
25-34	no.	3 700	3 319	2 375	1 368	1 540	440	268	558	13 568

Table NAHA.4.1 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09**

	<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>
35-44	no.	3 004	2 679	1 892	1 056	1 190	333	204	446	10 804
45-54	no.	1 500	1 065	743	381	485	125	66	160	4 525
55-64	no.	413	364	226	105	152	54	np	np	1 385
65 and over	no.	176	152	113	39	48	22	np	np	563
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>23 046</b>	<b>19 456</b>	<b>13 756</b>	<b>7 836</b>	<b>9 517</b>	<b>2 711</b>	<b>1 722</b>	<b>2 668</b>	<b>80 712</b>
Percentage of <u>female</u> SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	%	5.2	5.7	5.8	10.7	5.4	2.6	4.1	9.4	6.1
12-17	%	10.9	7.0	8.8	10.2	7.1	10.2	5.8	8.1	9.0
18-24	%	9.0	8.9	9.6	14.4	8.3	7.4	5.8	15.5	9.5
25-34	%	8.3	8.3	8.7	15.9	10.1	5.9	10.1	20.1	9.8
35-44	%	9.8	8.1	8.6	16.5	8.2	np	np	22.2	10.0
45-54	%	8.9	7.8	9.8	17.6	5.2	np	np	np	9.1
55-64	%	7.5	np	8.4	6.7	np	np	np	np	7.0
65 and over	%	9.7	np	8.8	15.4	np	np	np	np	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	no.	676	666	494	539	356	39	46	164	2 980
12-17	no.	713	294	334	179	161	99	np	np	1 841
18-24	no.	632	527	344	222	216	79	32	72	2 124
25-34	no.	617	447	473	286	257	76	41	140	2 337
35-44	no.	731	372	410	257	205	np	np	128	2 195
45-54	no.	387	148	226	101	71	np	np	np	999
55-64	no.	141	n.p.	72	np	np	np	np	np	321
65 and over	no.	40	n.p.	34	np	np	np	np	np	103

Table NAHA.4.1 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09**

	<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>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 937</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>2 387</b>	<b>1 623</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>12 900</b>
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	no.	12 252	11 277	8 684	5 120	6 172	1 500	1 040	1 463	47 508
12-17	no.	6 907	4 504	3 542	1 773	2 381	838	438	443	20 826
18-24	no.	6 629	5 847	3 479	1 735	2 495	826	531	507	22 049
25-34	no.	5 897	4 854	4 041	1 985	2 297	853	394	684	21 005
35-44	no.	5 625	4 144	3 672	1 647	2 047	686	337	591	18 749
45-54	no.	3 160	1 795	1 800	738	952	319	136	251	9 151
55-64	no.	1 155	632	649	252	302	123	np	np	3 245
65 and over	no.	431	332	295	89	124	57	np	np	1 363
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>42 056</b>	<b>33 385</b>	<b>26 162</b>	<b>13 339</b>	<b>16 770</b>	<b>5 202</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>4 048</b>	<b>143 896</b>
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	%	5.5	5.9	5.7	10.5	5.8	2.6	4.4	11.2	6.3
12-17	%	10.3	6.5	9.4	10.1	6.8	11.8	np	np	8.8
18-24	%	9.5	9.0	9.9	12.8	8.7	9.6	6.0	14.2	9.6
25-34	%	10.5	9.2	11.7	14.4	11.2	8.9	10.4	20.5	11.1
35-44	%	13.0	9.0	11.2	15.6	10.0	np	np	21.7	11.7
45-54	%	12.2	8.2	12.6	13.7	7.5	np	np	np	10.9
55-64	%	12.2	n.p.	11.1	np	np	np	np	np	9.9
65 and over	%	9.3	n.p.	11.5	np	np	np	np	np	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2008-09 SAAP client data

**Table NAHA.4.2 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09**

	<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>
Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	844	294	669	910	420	57	21	455	3 670
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	8 675	3 235	6 708	5 280	3 662	635	421	2 795	31 411
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Non-Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	3 021	2 162	1 700	625	865	329	142	132	8 976
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	31 747	28 792	18 786	7 682	12 508	4 244	2 342	1 160	107 261

**Table NAHA.4.2 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09**

	<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>
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>
						All (a)				
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	3 865	2 456	2 369	1 535	1 285	386	163	587	12 646
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	40 422	32 027	25 494	12 962	16 170	4 879	2 763	3 955	138 672
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>

(a) All persons excludes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2008-09 SAAP client data

Table NAHA.4.3 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2007-08**

	<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>
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	no.	320	403	297	315	183	22	19	66	1 625
12-17	no.	301	136	160	68	79	27	8	17	796
18-24	no.	265	193	156	74	91	35	18	11	843
25-34	no.	332	223	272	88	120	56	14	15	1 120
35-44	no.	452	210	235	68	143	42	9	29	1 188
45-54	no.	259	106	192	46	72	16	np	np	712
55-64	no.	95	29	58	np	9	np	np	np	213
65 and over	no.	31	6	32	np	10	np	np	np	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>6 583</b>
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	no.	5 801	5 836	4 409	2 624	2 925	757	531	675	23 558
12-17	no.	2 861	2 070	1 538	643	1 026	322	182	145	8 787
18-24	no.	2 347	2 021	1 269	505	840	348	156	91	7 577
25-34	no.	2 236	1 735	1 583	656	867	442	153	130	7 802
35-44	no.	2 506	1 624	1 557	584	917	354	131	156	7 829
45-54	no.	1 582	798	989	342	443	179	79	91	4 503
55-64	no.	709	284	404	109	160	81	20	31	1 798
65 and over	no.	246	173	179	50	69	26	11	22	776
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>18 288</b>	<b>14 541</b>	<b>11 928</b>	<b>5 513</b>	<b>7 247</b>	<b>2 509</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>62 630</b>
Percentage of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	%	5.5	6.9	6.7	12.0	6.3	2.9	3.6	9.8	6.9

Table NAHA.4.3 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2007-08**

	<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>
12-17	%	10.5	6.6	10.4	10.6	7.7	8.4	4.4	11.7	9.1
18-24	%	11.3	9.5	12.3	14.7	10.8	10.1	11.5	12.1	11.1
25-34	%	14.8	12.9	17.2	13.4	13.8	12.7	9.2	11.5	14.4
35-44	%	18.0	12.9	15.1	11.6	15.6	11.9	6.9	18.6	15.2
45-54	%	16.4	13.3	19.4	13.5	16.3	8.9	np	np	15.8
55-64	%	13.4	10.2	14.4	np	5.6	np	np	np	11.8
65 and over	%	12.6	3.5	17.9	np	14.5	np	np	np	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>

Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker, female

under 12	no.	329	367	269	366	167	34	27	40	1 599
12-17	no.	431	262	195	122	131	45	27	27	1 240
18-24	no.	323	347	224	187	159	42	30	62	1 374
25-34	no.	315	366	261	309	172	26	18	82	1 549
35-44	no.	260	292	166	229	127	np	np	63	1 167
45-54	no.	78	114	59	66	46	np	np	np	394
55-64	no.	np	13	29	np	15	np	np	np	100
65 and over	no.	np	11	9	np	6	np	np	np	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 765</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>1 291</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>7 457</b>

Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

under 12	no.	5 770	5 657	4 322	2 798	2 845	692	531	714	23 329
12-17	no.	4 051	2 713	1 947	1 016	1 327	509	254	307	12 124
18-24	no.	3 870	3 716	2 011	1 199	1 547	461	317	433	13 554
25-34	no.	3 359	3 796	2 314	1 540	1 498	408	240	489	13 644

Table NAHA.4.3 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2007-08**

	<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>
35-44	no.	2 805	2 918	1 750	1 077	1 208	319	147	371	10 595
45-54	no.	1 191	1 173	675	396	446	129	37	118	4 165
55-64	no.	375	334	211	126	132	59	np	np	1 277
65 and over	no.	122	185	91	45	54	23	np	np	531
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 543</b>	<b>20 492</b>	<b>13 321</b>	<b>8 197</b>	<b>9 057</b>	<b>2 600</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>2 465</b>	<b>79 219</b>
Percentage of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	%	5.7	6.5	6.2	13.1	5.9	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.9
12-17	%	10.6	9.7	10.0	12.0	9.9	8.8	10.6	8.8	10.2
18-24	%	8.3	9.3	11.1	15.6	10.3	9.1	9.5	14.3	10.1
25-34	%	9.4	9.6	11.3	20.1	11.5	6.4	7.5	16.8	11.4
35-44	%	9.3	10.0	9.5	21.3	10.5	np	np	17.0	11.0
45-54	%	6.5	9.7	8.7	16.7	10.3	np	np	np	9.5
55-64	%	n.p.	3.9	13.7	np	11.4	np	np	np	7.8
65 and over	%	n.p.	5.9	9.9	np	11.1	np	np	np	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	no.	649	770	566	681	350	56	46	106	3 224
12-17	no.	732	398	355	190	210	72	35	44	2 036
18-24	no.	588	540	380	261	250	77	48	73	2 217
25-34	no.	647	589	533	397	292	82	32	97	2 669
35-44	no.	712	502	401	297	270	np	np	92	2 355
45-54	no.	337	220	251	112	118	np	np	np	1 106
55-64	no.	np	42	87	np	24	np	np	np	313
65 and over	no.	np	17	41	np	16	np	np	np	120

Table NAHA.4.3 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2007-08**

	<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>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 820</b>	<b>3 078</b>	<b>2 614</b>	<b>1 957</b>	<b>1 530</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>14 040</b>
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	no.	11 571	11 493	8 731	5 422	5 770	1 449	1 062	1 389	46 887
12-17	no.	6 912	4 783	3 485	1 659	2 353	831	436	452	20 911
18-24	no.	6 217	5 737	3 280	1 704	2 387	809	473	524	21 131
25-34	no.	5 595	5 531	3 897	2 196	2 365	850	393	619	21 446
35-44	no.	5 311	4 542	3 307	1 661	2 125	673	278	527	18 424
45-54	no.	2 773	1 971	1 664	738	889	308	116	209	8 668
55-64	no.	1 084	618	615	235	292	140	np	np	3 075
65 and over	no.	368	358	270	95	123	49	np	np	1 307
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>39 831</b>	<b>35 033</b>	<b>25 249</b>	<b>13 710</b>	<b>16 304</b>	<b>5 109</b>	<b>2 807</b>	<b>3 806</b>	<b>141 849</b>
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
under 12	%	5.6	6.7	6.5	12.6	6.1	3.9	4.3	7.6	6.9
12-17	%	10.6	8.3	10.2	11.5	8.9	8.7	8.0	9.7	9.7
18-24	%	9.5	9.4	11.6	15.3	10.5	9.5	10.1	13.9	10.5
25-34	%	11.6	10.6	13.7	18.1	12.3	9.6	8.1	15.7	12.4
35-44	%	13.4	11.1	12.1	17.9	12.7	np	np	17.5	12.8
45-54	%	12.2	11.2	15.1	15.2	13.3	np	np	np	12.8
55-64	%	np	6.8	14.1	np	8.2	np	np	np	10.2
65 and over	%	np	4.7	15.2	np	13.0	np	np	np	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2007-08 SAAP client data

**Table NAHA.4.4 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08**

	<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>
Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	902	324	707	1 150	405	55	31	334	3 908
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	8 776	3 151	6 265	6 014	3 397	627	405	2 647	31 282
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Non-Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	2 879	2 696	1 875	686	1 097	339	153	114	9 839
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	29 431	30 446	18 297	7 356	12 454	4 202	2 318	1 091	105 595

**Table NAHA.4.4 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08**

	<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>
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	%	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>
						All (a)				
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	3 781	3 020	2 582	1 836	1 502	394	184	448	13 747
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	38 207	33 597	24 562	13 370	15 851	4 829	2 723	3 738	136 877
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	%	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>

(a) All persons excludes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2007-08 SAAP client data

## **NAHA Indicator 5:**

No new data available, 2007-08 data contained in the baseline report

### **Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home**

## **NAHA Indicator 6:**

No new data available, 2008 data available in the baseline report

### **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home**

# **NAHA Indicator 7:**

## **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions**

**Table NAHA.7.1 Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions (location and bedroom details known)	no.	447	182	617	632	141	92	45	276	2 432
Major cities										
One bedroom needed	no.	240	60	178	196	56	..	36	..	766
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	41	7	42	54	12	..	9	..	165
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>945</b>
Inner regional										
One bedroom needed	no.	97	49	66	np	np	58	–	..	314
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	19	8	16	np	np	8	–	..	61
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>386</b>
Outer regional										
One bedroom needed	no.	np	30	197	71	46	np	..	149	554
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	np	9	36	16	9	np	..	13	90
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>655</b>
Remote										
One bedroom needed	no.	6	–	40	128	6	–	..	81	261
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	–	–	12	29	–	–	..	12	53
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>315</b>
Very remote										
One bedroom needed	no.	np	..	np	66	–	–	..	16	95

Table NAHA.7.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	–	..	np	27	np	–	..	np	34
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>130</b>
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing										
Major cities	no.	3 184	np	1 640	2 521	782	..	np	..	9 118
Inner regional	no.	1 843	514	902	436	138	np	np	..	4 371
Outer regional	no.	718	359	1 561	948	568	267	..	1 095	5 516
Remote	no.	103	np	378	1 226	67	np	..	716	2 495
Very remote	no.	16	..	110	605	20	np	..	113	865
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 864</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>4 590</b>	<b>5 736</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>22 364</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions (location and bedroom details known)										
	%	7.6	12.6	13.4	11.0	9.0	11.4	10.6	14.3	10.9
Major cities										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Inner regional										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table NAHA.7.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	%	<b>6.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Outer regional										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	%	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Remote										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	%	<b>5.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Very remote										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	%	<b>np</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>

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

(a) Discrepancies between the 'bedrooms needed' breakdown and the regional total is due to household structure data quality issues. Where a discrepancy occurs the regional total should take precedence.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public Rental Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) analysis of 2009-10 data held in the National Housing Assistance Data Respository.

Table NAHA.7.2 **Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of Indigenous households in SOMIH housing living in overcrowded conditions (location and bedroom details known)	no.	299	–	474	256	191	21	..	..	1 241
Major cities										
One bedroom needed	no.	97	–	51	61	90	..	..	..	299
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	21	–	13	14	26	..	..	..	74
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>373</b>
Inner regional										
One bedroom needed	no.	84	–	45	np	np	np	..	..	172
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	22	–	17	np	np	np	..	..	48
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>222</b>
Outer regional										
One bedroom needed	no.	47	–	135	33	np	np	..	..	243
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	10	–	51	11	np	np	..	..	81
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>333</b>
Remote										
One bedroom needed	no.	np	–	29	37	np	–	..	..	89
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	np	–	10	13	np	–	..	..	28
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>118</b>
Very remote										
One bedroom needed	no.	np	..	66	44	np	–	..	..	127

**Table NAHA.7.2 Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	np	..	33	19	np	–	..	..	57
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>196</b>
Number of Indigenous households in SOMIH										
Major cities	no.	1 711	–	456	595	1 082	..	..	..	3 844
Inner regional	no.	1 319	–	611	173	133	272	..	..	2 508
Outer regional	no.	795	–	1 271	439	297	55	..	..	2 857
Remote	no.	189	–	298	434	95	–	..	..	1 016
Very remote	no.	29	..	510	445	134	–	..	..	1 118
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 044</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3 147</b>	<b>2 087</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11 346</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households in SOMIH housing living in overcrowded conditions (location and bedroom details known)										
	%	7.4	–	15.1	12.3	11.0	6.4	..	..	10.9
Major cities										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Inner regional										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table NAHA.7.2 **Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	%	<b>8.0</b>	–	<b>10.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	..	..	<b>8.9</b>
Outer regional										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	%	<b>7.2</b>	–	<b>15.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	..	..	<b>11.7</b>
Remote										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	%	<b>8.5</b>	–	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	–	..	..	<b>11.6</b>
Very remote										
One bedroom needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total (location and bedroom details known)</b>	%	<b>np</b>	..	<b>21.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>np</b>	–	..	..	<b>17.5</b>

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

(a) Discrepancies between the 'bedrooms needed' breakdown and the regional total is due to household structure data quality issues. Where a discrepancy occurs the regional total should take precedence.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) analysis of 2009-10 data held in the National Housing Assistance Data Respository.

**Table NAHA.7.3 Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 2008-09**

	<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>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions											
One bedroom needed	no.	1 110	55	772	na	86	..	1	na	45	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	1 110	9	1 288	na	174	..	–	na	37	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2 060</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>na</b>
Number of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing											
One bedroom needed	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Two or more bedrooms needed	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 423</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>3 963</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>na</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions											
One bedroom needed	%	25.1	5.1	19.5	na	15.7	..	4.5	na	16.6	na
Two or more bedrooms needed	%	25.1	0.8	32.5	na	31.8	..	–	na	13.7	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>na</b>

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

Source: AIHW (2010) *Indigenous Community Housing 2008-09*, AIHW Cat. No. HOU 229.

**Table NAHA.7.4 Proportion of Indigenous households in community housing living in overcrowded conditions by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 2009-10**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (a)</i>	<i>ACT (a)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of Indigenous households in community housing living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	31	na	13	5	—	np	na	49
Number of Indigenous households in community housing	no.	na	817	na	216	87	np	np	na	1 145
<b>Proportion of Indigenous households in community housing living in overcrowded conditions</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>4.3</b>

(a) Tasmanian and ACT data has been suppressed for the purposes of confidentiality.

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

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) 2009-10 Community Housing data.

## **NAHA Indicator 8:**

No new data available, 2008 data available in the baseline report

### **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard**

## **NAHA Indicator 9:**

# **Supply meeting demand for housing**

**Table NAHA.9.1 Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001, by State and Territory (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Cumulative gap between supply and demand since 2001										
2002	no.	6 600	1 300	11 200	1 700	1 900	900	–	- 300	23 400
2003	no.	5 700	- 2 900	21 200	2 800	2 500	1 700	- 200	- 400	30 200
2004	no.	5 900	- 8 300	26 400	4 300	2 400	2 000	- 500	- 200	32 000
2005	no.	6 700	- 15 200	28 900	5 700	1 600	2 000	- 300	200	29 600
2006	no.	14 100	- 21 400	32 300	5 200	700	1 900	- 600	600	32 800
2007	no.	20 900	- 8 000	38 800	9 900	- 300	900	100	4 200	66 500
2008	no.	27 000	6 300	41 700	17 900	- 2 200	200	- 200	8 900	99 500
2009	no.	57 600	22 700	56 100	30 200	100	1 000	500	10 100	178 400
Cumulative increase in demand since 2001										
2002	no.	37 100	33 500	40 200	15 500	7 400	2 100	1 800	500	138 100
2003	no.	73 700	66 800	81 700	31 400	14 700	4 500	3 900	1 100	277 800
2004	no.	111 200	98 600	122 000	47 800	21 900	6 700	6 000	2 000	416 100
2005	no.	149 900	128 500	161 000	64 900	28 900	8 900	8 000	3 200	553 300
2006	no.	188 400	158 400	200 300	82 100	36 000	11 100	10 000	4 400	690 600
2007	no.	221 100	205 400	242 700	106 800	42 600	12 300	12 900	9 000	852 700
2008	no.	250 000	252 000	282 500	133 600	49 000	13 900	14 800	14 400	1 010 222
2009	no.	304 200	304 300	332 600	163 800	59 700	17 100	17 800	16 600	1 216 100
Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001										
2002	%	17.8	4.0	28.0	10.8	25.2	43.6	0.1	- 57.3	16.9
2003	%	7.7	- 4.4	25.9	8.8	16.8	37.7	- 4.5	- 40.4	10.9
2004	%	5.3	- 8.4	21.7	8.9	11.1	29.6	- 8.3	- 11.9	7.7
2005	%	4.5	- 11.8	17.9	8.8	5.7	22.2	- 3.7	6.5	5.4
2006	%	7.5	- 13.5	16.1	6.4	2.0	16.9	- 5.7	14.4	4.7
2007	%	9.5	- 3.9	16.0	9.2	- 0.6	7.5	0.5	47.0	7.8

**Table NAHA.9.1 Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001, by State and Territory (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008	%	10.8	2.5	14.7	13.4	- 4.6	1.3	- 1.1	62.0	9.9
2009	%	18.9	7.5	16.9	18.5	0.2	6.0	2.5	61.2	14.7

(a) A positive number represents the proportion of demand not met. A negative number represents the proportion by which supply exceeds demand.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: National Housing Supply Council (2010) *State of Supply Report 2009* tables 7.2 and 7.3.

## **NAHA Indicator 10:**

There is currently no agreed measure, nor any available data, to inform this indicator

## **Housing market efficiency**

**NAHA**

## **Contextual information**

Table NAHA.CI.1 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2009-10 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
Proportion of homes sold in each price range								
Under \$20 000	–	0.01	–	–	–	0.09	0.01	–
\$20 000 to less than \$40 000	0.03	0.04	–	0.04	0.15	0.26	0.01	0.18
\$40 000 to less than \$60 000	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.11	0.28	0.05	0.47
\$60 000 to less than \$80 000	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.05	0.58
\$80 000 to less than \$100 000	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.32	0.06	0.90
\$100 000 to less than \$120 000	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.53	0.18	0.68
\$120 000 to less than \$140 000	0.13	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.27	0.79	0.12	0.36
\$140 000 to less than \$160 000	0.29	0.33	0.16	0.13	0.83	1.92	0.36	0.83
\$160 000 to less than \$180 000	0.49	0.56	0.17	0.17	0.92	2.84	0.65	0.76
\$180 000 to less than \$200 000	0.82	0.79	0.45	0.33	1.53	4.29	2.03	1.26
\$200 000 to less than \$220 000	1.24	1.11	0.67	0.47	2.27	4.85	2.21	0.94
\$220 000 to less than \$240 000	1.65	1.71	1.17	0.86	3.32	7.17	2.11	1.12
\$240 000 to less than \$260 000	2.13	2.39	1.77	1.26	4.82	6.19	2.03	2.41
\$260 000 to less than \$280 000	2.58	3.18	2.52	1.87	5.77	6.36	1.71	2.30
\$280 000 to less than \$300 000	3.23	4.07	3.28	2.48	6.17	6.75	1.46	3.02
\$300 000 to less than \$320 000	3.59	4.68	4.42	3.26	6.26	5.66	1.83	2.52
\$320 000 to less than \$340 000	4.06	5.13	5.45	4.11	6.42	5.85	2.92	3.67
\$340 000 to less than \$360 000	4.26	5.37	6.55	4.76	6.24	4.98	4.72	4.21
\$360 000 to less than \$380 000	4.27	4.97	6.19	4.96	5.83	4.91	5.33	4.89
\$380 000 to less than \$400 000	4.20	5.11	6.07	5.36	5.67	4.42	5.98	5.14
\$400 000 to less than \$420 000	3.96	4.53	5.59	5.54	4.88	3.82	6.03	4.75
\$420 000 to less than \$440 000	4.03	4.36	5.98	5.19	4.64	3.42	7.07	5.36
\$440 000 to less than \$460 000	3.56	4.00	5.33	4.91	3.95	2.67	5.72	5.11
\$460 000 to less than \$480 000	3.19	3.39	4.77	4.53	3.20	2.50	4.37	5.07
\$480 000 to less than \$500 000	3.24	3.10	4.43	4.51	2.85	2.14	4.18	4.75
\$500 000 to less than \$520 000	2.99	2.84	3.34	3.61	2.34	1.79	3.37	3.99

Table NAHA.CI.1 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2009-10 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$520 000 to less than \$540 000	2.78	2.68	3.41	3.44	2.05	1.77	3.90	3.81
\$540 000 to less than \$560 000	2.72	2.54	2.85	3.10	1.83	1.90	3.21	5.14
\$560 000 to less than \$580 000	2.44	2.10	2.53	2.83	1.67	1.47	2.79	3.71
\$580 000 to less than \$600 000	2.37	2.12	2.33	2.56	1.38	0.96	2.78	2.84
\$600 000 to less than \$620 000	2.06	2.14	1.81	2.02	1.48	0.98	2.29	2.73
\$620 000 to less than \$640 000	1.93	1.97	1.84	1.97	1.21	0.88	2.19	2.55
\$640 000 to less than \$660 000	1.93	1.75	1.62	1.96	1.16	0.73	1.80	1.80
\$660 000 to less than \$680 000	1.59	1.48	1.39	1.67	0.94	0.45	1.68	1.51
\$680 000 to less than \$700 000	1.45	1.34	1.17	1.36	0.91	0.51	1.38	1.04
\$700 000 to less than \$720 000	1.46	1.39	1.07	1.28	0.73	0.56	1.08	0.86
\$720 000 to less than \$740 000	1.36	1.29	1.10	1.30	0.64	0.34	1.22	1.04
\$740 000 to less than \$760 000	1.43	1.22	0.94	1.21	0.63	0.38	1.06	1.58
\$760 000 to less than \$780 000	1.17	0.92	0.78	1.07	0.56	0.30	0.75	0.54
\$780 000 to less than \$800 000	1.08	0.84	0.75	0.97	0.45	0.32	0.60	0.65
\$800 000 to less than \$820 000	1.09	0.94	0.60	0.91	0.48	0.34	0.71	0.65
\$820 000 to less than \$840 000	1.05	0.78	0.52	0.85	0.48	0.26	0.47	0.40
\$840 000 to less than \$860 000	1.03	0.84	0.56	0.90	0.39	0.23	0.53	0.36
\$860 000 to less than \$880 000	0.92	0.62	0.48	0.77	0.35	0.26	0.45	0.36
\$880 000 to less than \$900 000	0.72	0.59	0.36	0.55	0.29	0.09	0.46	0.14
\$900 000 to less than \$920 000	0.83	0.63	0.35	0.64	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.25
\$920 000 to less than \$940 000	0.70	0.53	0.37	0.57	0.24	0.06	0.31	0.29
\$940 000 to less than \$960 000	0.68	0.55	0.32	0.51	0.24	0.11	0.30	0.36
\$960 000 to less than \$980 000	0.56	0.40	0.24	0.42	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.07
\$980 000 to less than \$1 000 000	0.48	0.34	0.17	0.36	0.17	0.04	0.29	0.11
\$1 000 000 to less than \$1 020 000	0.46	0.44	0.17	0.33	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.14
\$1 020 000 to less than \$1 040 000	0.32	0.25	0.13	0.23	0.11	0.02	0.19	0.11
\$1 040 000 to less than \$1 060 000	0.38	0.25	0.19	0.35	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.18

Table NAHA.CI.1 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2009-10 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$1 060 000 to less than \$1 080 000	0.31	0.24	0.09	0.24	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.11
\$1 080 000 to less than \$1 100 000	0.22	0.14	0.05	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.04
\$1 100 000 to less than \$1 120 000	0.43	0.41	0.23	0.41	0.16	0.09	0.14	0.22
\$1 120 000 to less than \$1 140 000	0.31	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.04
\$1 140 000 to less than \$1 160 000	0.34	0.24	0.12	0.29	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.11
\$1 160 000 to less than \$1 180 000	0.24	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.07
\$1 180 000 to less than \$1 200 000	0.23	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
\$1 200 000 to less than \$1 220 000	0.48	0.34	0.19	0.39	0.14	0.09	0.14	0.07
\$1 220 000 to less than \$1 240 000	0.25	0.20	0.09	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.12	0.07
\$1 240 000 to less than \$1 260 000	0.34	0.23	0.17	0.27	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.04
\$1 260 000 to less than \$1 280 000	0.25	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.08	–	0.10	0.04
\$1 280 000 to less than \$1 300 000	0.18	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.05	–	0.05	–
\$1 300 000 to less than \$1 320 000	0.36	0.27	0.12	0.29	0.06	0.15	0.11	–
\$1 320 000 to less than \$1 340 000	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.14	0.06	–	0.08	0.07
\$1 340 000 to less than \$1 360 000	0.25	0.17	0.08	0.19	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.07
\$1 360 000 to less than \$1 380 000	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.15	0.04	–	0.08	–
\$1 380 000 to less than \$1 400 000	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.03	–	0.01	0.04
\$1 400 000 to less than \$1 420 000	0.24	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.06	0.06	0.12	–
\$1 420 000 to less than \$1 440 000	0.16	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.04	–
\$1 440 000 to less than \$1 460 000	0.18	0.13	0.06	0.18	0.06	0.02	0.04	–
\$1 460 000 to less than \$1 480 000	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.01	–	0.02	–
\$1 480 000 to less than \$1 500 000	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.02	–	–
\$1 500 000 and over	5.31	3.06	1.38	2.74	0.76	0.58	2.44	0.50

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Valuer General data.

Table NAHA.CI.2 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2008-09 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
Proportion of homes sold in each price range								
Under \$20 000	0.01	–	–	0.01	0.02	0.18	–	–
\$20 000 to less than \$40 000	0.03	0.02	–	0.04	0.10	0.08	–	0.16
\$40 000 to less than \$60 000	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.34	0.07	0.26
\$60 000 to less than \$80 000	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.53	0.34	0.77
\$80 000 to less than \$100 000	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.47	0.15	0.39
\$100 000 to less than \$120 000	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.14	0.69	0.12	0.45
\$120 000 to less than \$140 000	0.26	0.40	0.11	0.11	0.31	0.99	0.15	0.23
\$140 000 to less than \$160 000	0.56	0.60	0.18	0.15	1.03	2.53	0.43	0.48
\$160 000 to less than \$180 000	0.91	1.02	0.27	0.26	1.52	4.07	0.86	0.45
\$180 000 to less than \$200 000	1.51	1.60	0.59	0.55	2.23	5.67	2.02	1.10
\$200 000 to less than \$220 000	1.95	2.34	0.94	0.86	3.24	7.67	2.04	1.06
\$220 000 to less than \$240 000	2.59	3.75	1.53	1.44	4.68	7.85	1.96	1.90
\$240 000 to less than \$260 000	3.24	4.81	2.80	1.86	6.26	7.53	1.58	2.90
\$260 000 to less than \$280 000	4.00	5.60	3.61	2.80	7.43	8.22	1.53	3.57
\$280 000 to less than \$300 000	4.35	6.01	5.26	3.99	7.24	8.10	2.87	4.28
\$300 000 to less than \$320 000	4.66	6.33	6.04	5.00	7.16	5.93	4.53	4.03
\$320 000 to less than \$340 000	5.30	6.33	7.05	5.66	7.12	4.96	6.37	5.09
\$340 000 to less than \$360 000	5.32	5.94	7.72	6.27	6.76	4.65	7.81	5.93
\$360 000 to less than \$380 000	4.91	5.35	7.14	6.67	5.73	4.68	8.28	6.38
\$380 000 to less than \$400 000	4.80	5.05	6.76	6.58	5.29	3.93	8.05	7.09
\$400 000 to less than \$420 000	4.14	4.27	5.74	5.99	4.47	3.06	6.44	6.51
\$420 000 to less than \$440 000	3.94	3.84	6.07	5.46	3.68	2.33	6.13	6.47
\$440 000 to less than \$460 000	3.71	3.42	5.08	4.92	3.25	1.98	4.58	5.28
\$460 000 to less than \$480 000	3.31	2.89	4.27	4.23	2.51	1.88	4.38	5.22
\$480 000 to less than \$500 000	3.66	2.80	4.02	3.97	2.17	1.38	4.44	3.90
\$500 000 to less than \$520 000	2.88	2.26	2.82	3.49	1.79	1.30	2.94	3.00

Table NAHA.CI.2 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2008-09 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$520 000 to less than \$540 000	2.65	2.15	2.59	2.90	1.79	1.05	2.80	3.25
\$540 000 to less than \$560 000	2.36	1.90	2.20	2.38	1.48	0.79	2.40	3.03
\$560 000 to less than \$580 000	2.09	1.68	2.03	2.02	1.09	0.87	2.07	2.45
\$580 000 to less than \$600 000	1.76	1.46	1.54	1.88	0.97	0.67	1.75	1.67
\$600 000 to less than \$620 000	1.68	1.51	1.31	1.59	1.07	0.61	1.59	1.84
\$620 000 to less than \$640 000	1.57	1.36	1.21	1.46	0.83	0.45	1.59	1.61
\$640 000 to less than \$660 000	1.47	1.22	1.21	1.32	0.86	0.51	1.17	1.42
\$660 000 to less than \$680 000	1.20	0.98	0.88	1.19	0.61	0.45	0.92	1.19
\$680 000 to less than \$700 000	1.07	0.87	0.82	0.85	0.54	0.34	0.74	0.77
\$700 000 to less than \$720 000	1.13	0.82	0.71	0.97	0.59	0.38	0.80	0.64
\$720 000 to less than \$740 000	1.03	0.76	0.66	0.93	0.57	0.20	0.61	0.48
\$740 000 to less than \$760 000	1.02	0.73	0.68	0.91	0.47	0.18	0.64	0.64
\$760 000 to less than \$780 000	0.92	0.55	0.51	0.87	0.30	0.24	0.38	0.26
\$780 000 to less than \$800 000	0.72	0.47	0.44	0.62	0.40	0.10	0.41	0.29
\$800 000 to less than \$820 000	0.77	0.57	0.43	0.64	0.37	0.18	0.34	0.35
\$820 000 to less than \$840 000	0.67	0.53	0.33	0.59	0.27	0.18	0.30	0.42
\$840 000 to less than \$860 000	0.72	0.50	0.38	0.58	0.26	0.16	0.33	0.23
\$860 000 to less than \$880 000	0.54	0.39	0.27	0.47	0.22	0.10	0.26	0.35
\$880 000 to less than \$900 000	0.47	0.36	0.23	0.31	0.16	–	0.27	0.32
\$900 000 to less than \$920 000	0.50	0.38	0.31	0.39	0.23	0.06	0.12	0.26
\$920 000 to less than \$940 000	0.47	0.31	0.20	0.35	0.15	0.06	0.27	0.03
\$940 000 to less than \$960 000	0.42	0.30	0.21	0.37	0.18	0.08	0.12	0.06
\$960 000 to less than \$980 000	0.34	0.20	0.16	0.28	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10
\$980 000 to less than \$1 000 000	0.25	0.20	0.13	0.20	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.10
\$1 000 000 to less than \$1 020 000	0.31	0.25	0.16	0.26	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.13
\$1 020 000 to less than \$1 040 000	0.26	0.15	0.06	0.17	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.10
\$1 040 000 to less than \$1 060 000	0.33	0.18	0.11	0.24	0.08	–	0.10	0.10

Table NAHA.CI.2 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2008-09 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$1 060 000 to less than \$1 080 000	0.22	0.11	0.07	0.13	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.06
\$1 080 000 to less than \$1 100 000	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.04	–	0.06	–
\$1 100 000 to less than \$1 120 000	0.33	0.24	0.15	0.30	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.06
\$1 120 000 to less than \$1 140 000	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.03
\$1 140 000 to less than \$1 160 000	0.24	0.16	0.11	0.20	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.03
\$1 160 000 to less than \$1 180 000	0.16	0.10	0.05	0.14	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.06
\$1 180 000 to less than \$1 200 000	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.10
\$1 200 000 to less than \$1 220 000	0.30	0.22	0.12	0.27	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.06
\$1 220 000 to less than \$1 240 000	0.19	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.07	–	0.04	0.10
\$1 240 000 to less than \$1 260 000	0.21	0.11	0.07	0.17	0.04	–	0.05	0.06
\$1 260 000 to less than \$1 280 000	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	–
\$1 280 000 to less than \$1 300 000	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.02	–	0.02	–
\$1 300 000 to less than \$1 320 000	0.26	0.16	0.11	0.20	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.10
\$1 320 000 to less than \$1 340 000	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.04	–	0.05	0.03
\$1 340 000 to less than \$1 360 000	0.17	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.04	–	–
\$1 360 000 to less than \$1 380 000	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.02	–	0.09	–
\$1 380 000 to less than \$1 400 000	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	–
\$1 400 000 to less than \$1 420 000	0.18	0.13	0.06	0.16	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.03
\$1 420 000 to less than \$1 440 000	0.11	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.02	–	0.02	–
\$1 440 000 to less than \$1 460 000	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.03	–	0.02	0.03
\$1 460 000 to less than \$1 480 000	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	–	0.02	–
\$1 480 000 to less than \$1 500 000	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.04	–	–	0.01	–
\$1 500 000 and over	3.36	1.89	0.83	2.09	0.55	0.61	0.63	0.26

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Valuer General data.

Table NAHA.CI.3 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2007-08 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
	Proportion of homes sold in each price range							
Under \$20 000	0.01	–	–	–	0.02	0.10	–	0.10
\$20 000 to less than \$40 000	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.13	0.22	0.03	0.17
\$40 000 to less than \$60 000	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.24	0.05	0.78
\$60 000 to less than \$80 000	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.36	0.06	0.92
\$80 000 to less than \$100 000	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.48	0.03	0.24
\$100 000 to less than \$120 000	0.14	0.26	0.14	0.10	0.26	0.88	0.14	0.24
\$120 000 to less than \$140 000	0.34	0.50	0.13	0.12	0.67	1.90	0.34	0.34
\$140 000 to less than \$160 000	0.67	0.76	0.17	0.10	1.23	2.80	0.84	1.23
\$160 000 to less than \$180 000	0.93	1.39	0.34	0.25	2.02	5.30	0.91	0.61
\$180 000 to less than \$200 000	1.24	2.19	0.74	0.41	3.34	6.12	1.69	0.78
\$200 000 to less than \$220 000	1.71	3.17	1.11	0.78	4.11	6.22	2.06	1.40
\$220 000 to less than \$240 000	2.31	4.48	1.72	1.17	5.78	7.16	2.01	3.30
\$240 000 to less than \$260 000	2.84	5.05	2.85	1.48	6.74	7.58	1.47	4.70
\$260 000 to less than \$280 000	3.65	5.60	3.93	2.13	6.82	6.46	1.75	4.87
\$280 000 to less than \$300 000	3.96	5.61	5.51	3.11	7.05	6.46	3.65	5.14
\$300 000 to less than \$320 000	4.34	5.52	5.74	4.06	5.98	5.78	4.73	5.45
\$320 000 to less than \$340 000	4.55	5.47	6.93	4.88	6.19	5.58	6.98	6.51
\$340 000 to less than \$360 000	4.53	5.21	6.83	5.46	5.95	5.00	7.30	7.33
\$360 000 to less than \$380 000	4.32	4.54	6.34	5.86	5.59	4.28	6.55	7.87
\$380 000 to less than \$400 000	4.24	4.14	6.57	5.97	4.99	3.56	6.87	7.60
\$400 000 to less than \$420 000	3.81	3.70	4.92	5.79	3.88	2.90	5.94	6.24
\$420 000 to less than \$440 000	3.64	3.59	5.23	5.08	3.60	2.68	5.29	4.67
\$440 000 to less than \$460 000	3.27	3.11	4.61	4.96	2.91	2.04	4.95	4.67
\$460 000 to less than \$480 000	2.95	2.67	4.08	4.35	2.43	2.02	4.45	3.24
\$480 000 to less than \$500 000	3.17	2.55	3.43	4.21	1.94	1.84	4.43	2.49
\$500 000 to less than \$520 000	2.79	2.20	2.69	3.41	1.67	1.48	3.03	2.25

Table NAHA.CI.3 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2007-08 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$520 000 to less than \$540 000	2.60	2.15	2.61	3.05	1.64	1.14	2.95	2.62
\$540 000 to less than \$560 000	2.40	1.97	2.28	2.69	1.36	0.94	2.74	2.52
\$560 000 to less than \$580 000	2.07	1.69	2.12	2.41	1.18	0.72	2.08	1.53
\$580 000 to less than \$600 000	1.78	1.52	1.81	2.00	1.16	0.74	2.04	1.36
\$600 000 to less than \$620 000	1.77	1.51	1.48	1.84	1.11	0.62	1.52	1.06
\$620 000 to less than \$640 000	1.71	1.41	1.45	1.56	1.00	0.56	1.62	0.85
\$640 000 to less than \$660 000	1.64	1.29	1.40	1.62	0.87	0.58	1.45	1.06
\$660 000 to less than \$680 000	1.41	1.08	1.07	1.32	0.70	0.32	0.88	0.65
\$680 000 to less than \$700 000	1.27	0.96	0.91	1.06	0.61	0.44	1.06	0.48
\$700 000 to less than \$720 000	1.31	0.91	0.81	1.12	0.67	0.52	0.54	0.55
\$720 000 to less than \$740 000	1.28	0.89	0.76	0.86	0.50	0.48	0.90	0.48
\$740 000 to less than \$760 000	1.19	0.84	0.74	1.03	0.48	0.32	0.61	0.55
\$760 000 to less than \$780 000	1.03	0.62	0.59	0.82	0.41	0.26	0.43	0.20
\$780 000 to less than \$800 000	0.86	0.57	0.48	0.70	0.38	0.32	0.63	0.31
\$800 000 to less than \$820 000	0.93	0.61	0.53	0.78	0.39	0.20	0.44	0.31
\$820 000 to less than \$840 000	0.86	0.55	0.48	0.77	0.26	0.08	0.46	0.37
\$840 000 to less than \$860 000	0.86	0.57	0.50	0.74	0.31	0.30	0.45	0.24
\$860 000 to less than \$880 000	0.74	0.47	0.35	0.74	0.30	0.24	0.33	0.14
\$880 000 to less than \$900 000	0.62	0.44	0.31	0.54	0.21	0.12	0.20	0.07
\$900 000 to less than \$920 000	0.65	0.47	0.33	0.55	0.29	0.08	0.20	0.17
\$920 000 to less than \$940 000	0.56	0.36	0.30	0.43	0.17	0.20	0.33	0.14
\$940 000 to less than \$960 000	0.59	0.33	0.31	0.45	0.14	0.04	0.24	0.10
\$960 000 to less than \$980 000	0.44	0.30	0.18	0.36	0.13	0.10	0.17	0.03
\$980 000 to less than \$1 000 000	0.38	0.27	0.15	0.30	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.03
\$1 000 000 to less than \$1 020 000	0.45	0.30	0.21	0.29	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.03
\$1 020 000 to less than \$1 040 000	0.31	0.17	0.14	0.30	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.07
\$1 040 000 to less than \$1 060 000	0.36	0.22	0.19	0.35	0.07	0.06	0.08	—

Table NAHA.CI.3 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2007-08 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$1 060 000 to less than \$1 080 000	0.25	0.17	0.10	0.19	0.06	0.02	0.06	–
\$1 080 000 to less than \$1 100 000	0.19	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.03	–	0.05	–
\$1 100 000 to less than \$1 120 000	0.41	0.30	0.21	0.37	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.10
\$1 120 000 to less than \$1 140 000	0.25	0.15	0.08	0.17	0.05	–	0.05	0.14
\$1 140 000 to less than \$1 160 000	0.29	0.17	0.12	0.28	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.14
\$1 160 000 to less than \$1 180 000	0.24	0.14	0.08	0.16	0.06	–	0.09	–
\$1 180 000 to less than \$1 200 000	0.18	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.03	–	0.03	–
\$1 200 000 to less than \$1 220 000	0.41	0.26	0.17	0.31	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.07
\$1 220 000 to less than \$1 240 000	0.22	0.15	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.03	–
\$1 240 000 to less than \$1 260 000	0.24	0.16	0.12	0.28	0.04	0.06	0.06	–
\$1 260 000 to less than \$1 280 000	0.23	0.13	0.05	0.14	0.04	–	0.03	–
\$1 280 000 to less than \$1 300 000	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.11	0.03	–	0.02	–
\$1 300 000 to less than \$1 320 000	0.34	0.20	0.15	0.26	0.09	0.08	0.10	–
\$1 320 000 to less than \$1 340 000	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.09	–
\$1 340 000 to less than \$1 360 000	0.22	0.12	0.10	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.03
\$1 360 000 to less than \$1 380 000	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
\$1 380 000 to less than \$1 400 000	0.12	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.02	–	0.02	0.03
\$1 400 000 to less than \$1 420 000	0.24	0.15	0.12	0.22	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.07
\$1 420 000 to less than \$1 440 000	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
\$1 440 000 to less than \$1 460 000	0.17	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03
\$1 460 000 to less than \$1 480 000	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.02	–	0.02	–
\$1 480 000 to less than \$1 500 000	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.01	–	0.01	0.03
\$1 500 000 and over	5.55	2.70	1.57	3.53	0.76	0.44	0.69	0.24

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Valuer General data.

Table NAHA.CI.4 **Building approvals (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Building approvals								
Jun-2006	8 205	9 689	9 607	6 944	3 156	697	577	304
Sep-2006	8 372	9 730	9 941	6 842	2 629	731	618	289
Dec-2006	7 903	9 294	10 357	6 320	2 712	745	466	323
Mar-2007	7 847	9 292	10 728	5 860	2 863	744	475	323
Jun-2007	7 663	9 662	10 737	5 765	2 702	712	666	325
Sep-2007	7 523	10 658	11 566	5 766	3 075	693	611	281
Dec-2007	8 125	11 116	12 336	6 202	3 374	771	514	232
Mar-2008	8 184	10 596	11 310	6 325	3 249	789	499	263
Jun-2008	7 617	10 486	9 931	5 759	3 484	766	655	218
Sep-2008	6 702	10 416	8 887	5 225	3 362	790	729	186
Dec-2008	5 703	9 846	7 039	4 435	2 883	758	555	233
Mar-2009	5 449	10 280	6 070	4 333	2 834	735	648	279
Jun-2009	5 962	11 234	6 683	5 013	2 903	787	813	305
Sep-2009	7 128	12 716	7 388	5 862	2 922	867	874	316
Dec-2009	8 534	14 424	8 507	6 588	3 051	880	992	356
Mar-2010	9 117	15 044	9 279	7 090	3 262	790	1 039	299
Jun-2010	8 490	14 848	8 309	6 141	3 344	753	1 095	365
Building commencements								
Jun-2006	7 840	9 839	9 458	6 787	2 785	673	591	284
Sep-2006	7 690	9 925	9 889	6 745	2 697	727	595	269
Dec-2006	7 484	9 642	10 266	6 376	2 675	732	559	312
Mar-2007	7 549	9 401	10 419	5 971	2 821	706	559	381
Jun-2007	7 472	9 653	10 561	5 747	2 874	697	587	406
Sep-2007	7 501	10 295	10 834	5 602	2 903	715	616	355
Dec-2007	7 795	10 643	11 304	5 432	2 915	725	561	273
Mar-2008	7 915	10 603	11 583	5 206	3 044	731	534	219

Table NAHA.CI.4 **Building approvals (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	
Jun-2008	7 546	10 399	10 827	4 991	3 220	735	609	221	
Sep-2008	6 777	10 344	9 179	5 000	3 238	735	673	250	
Dec-2008	5 879	10 381	7 391	4 250	3 072	721	636	277	
Mar-2009	5 514	10 318	6 359	4 467	2 840	706	583	291	
Jun-2009	5 806	10 618	6 481	4 733	2 654	733	726	294	
Sep-2009	6 636	11 748	7 182	5 280	2 693	790	935	304	
Dec-2009	7 615	13 224	7 953	6 042	2 899	809	1 044	319	
Mar-2010	8 344	14 480	8 615	6 746	3 162	781	1 091	313	
Jun-2010	8 742	15 158	8 997	7 226	3 364	736	1 109	304	
				Building completions					
Jun-2006	7 675	9 380	9 330	5 698	2 674	626	500	336	
Sep-2006	7 657	9 409	9 434	5 764	2 627	616	472	391	
Dec-2006	7 727	9 866	9 810	6 047	2 546	609	524	388	
Mar-2007	7 548	10 322	9 875	6 365	2 514	630	689	327	
Jun-2007	7 261	10 262	9 793	6 544	2 589	678	834	279	
Sep-2007	7 119	9 704	9 723	6 464	2 692	686	794	260	
Dec-2007	6 911	9 285	9 918	6 082	2 770	676	624	247	
Mar-2008	6 706	8 988	10 201	5 554	2 847	688	457	219	
Jun-2008	6 609	8 998	10 357	5 336	2 872	711	406	186	
Sep-2008	6 582	9 385	10 396	5 338	2 899	720	516	192	
Dec-2008	6 844	10 033	10 117	5 480	2 832	705	663	275	
Mar-2009	6 867	10 643	9 322	5 605	2 807	698	724	380	
Jun-2009	6 734	11 154	8 521	5 665	2 857	703	728	428	
Sep-2009	6 624	11 062	8 103	5 759	2 910	688	775	373	
Dec-2009	6 477	11 010	8 173	5 773	2 963	676	850	304	
Mar-2010	6 403	11 386	8 351	5 585	3 021	682	901	303	
Jun-2010	6 532	12 259	8 618	5 366	3 037	698	857	348	

**Table NAHA.CI.4 Building approvals (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
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Source: ABS (2010) *Building Approvals*, ABS Cat. No. 8731.0; ABS (2010) *Building Activity, Australia*, ABS Cat. No. 8752.0.

## Data Quality Statements

This attachment includes copies of all DQSs as provided by the data providers. The Steering Committee has not made any amendments to the content of these DQSs.

DQSs were not required for the outputs, but have been included if provided by the data provider. Table 15 lists each output and performance indicator in the NAHA and the page reference for the associated DQS.

**Table 15 Data quality statements for outputs and performance indicators in the National Affordable Housing Agreement<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Output</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
(a) Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies	352, 391
(b) Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation	354, 391
(c) Number of households assisted in social housing	381, 384, 387, 389
(d) Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies	356
(e) Number of people receiving home purchase assistance	357, 358
(f) Number of zoned lots available for residential construction	..
(g) Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing	..

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
1. Proportion of low income households in rental stress	359, 362, 381, 384, 387, 389
1(a). Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress	366
2. Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households	369
3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless	..
4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	372, 391
5. Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home	..
6. Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home	..
7. Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions	375, 381, 384, 387, 389
8. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard	..
9. Supply meeting demand for housing	379
10. Housing market efficiency	..

<sup>a</sup> The outputs and performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording from para. 8 and para. 16 of the NAHA (COAG 2009c) except performance indicator 1a which is included following a request by the CRC. This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators in this report.  
 .. Not applicable as data not available for this report.

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## Data Quality Statement – Output (a): Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies (homelessness proxy)

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children (within a financial year reporting period) who: had house/flat accommodation after support, with tenure type: purchasing/purchased own home, private rental, public housing rental, rent-free accommodation, boarding, and did not present within 30 days for crisis, short or medium-term accommodation
<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	The main data quality issue is relevance: The SAAP data used to compile this proxy output does not cover the whole of the homeless (and at risk) population. Rather, only people who access SAAP services are captured in the data. It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to achieve a sustainable housing outcome as SAAP data provides limited information on long-term outcomes
<b>Data source/s:</b>	Interim SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) - Client Collection
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	See General SAAP DQS
<b>Relevance:</b>	This proxy output does not cover all homeless people but only those that are supported at a SAAP agency. Homeless people who do not receive support from SAAP agencies are not in scope for the proxy output. It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to 'sustain' a tenancy. This is because SAAP records information on immediate outcomes of clients (i.e. a client's housing circumstance immediately after support), providing limited information on long-term outcomes. For this proxy output, a client is counted if they achieve a housing outcome (house/flat accommodation with tenure) and do not return to a SAAP agency (with an accommodation need for crisis, short-term or medium-term accommodation) within 30 days. This gives some indication as to whether a client has achieved a sustainable outcome as they have not re-presented with housing need. However, a client may return to a SAAP agency (with an accommodation need) at a later date See General SAAP DQS
<b>Timeliness:</b>	The reporting period for this proxy output is a financial year. Data will be provided for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 financial years See General SAAP DQS
<b>Accuracy:</b>	This proxy output measures the number of SAAP clients who achieve a sustainable housing outcome after support. It must be noted that not all SAAP clients who achieve a housing outcome will be captured. One possible reason for this is that some clients may cease using SAAP services and not return to provide further information. In these cases information will not be captured at the end of a support period and the client's housing outcome will be unknown All clients who achieve a sustainable housing outcome within a particular reference year will be counted for that year. This includes clients that may have opened a support period during the previous year. For example, a

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client who begins a support period in 2007-08 will be included in the 2008-09 reporting period if they achieve an outcome in that year. Conversely, clients who open a support period in the reference year but do not achieve a housing outcome in that year will not be counted. These clients will be captured in the following reporting period if they achieve a sustainable housing outcome

An adjustment has been used to account for clients who achieve a housing outcome within 30 days of the end of the financial year reporting period. For these clients it is not possible to know if they were able to sustain a housing outcome for the 30 days. As such, an adjustment has been made based on the probability that they were able to achieve a sustainable housing outcome

**Coherence:** Some ROGS and NAHA measures can be considered complementary where they cover similar concepts. However, even when both measures have been derived from the SAAP collection, these estimates should only be compared with caution. Different adjustments may have been made to SAAP data for NAHA reporting, in order to improve comparability between the NAHA performance measures and more appropriately capture the information required by these measures

See General SAAP DQS

**Accessibility:** See General SAAP DQS

**Interpretability:** See General SAAP DQS

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## Data Quality Statement – Output (b): Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children (within a financial year reporting period) who were: in an improvised dwelling or rough sleeping, or in SAAP/CAP (Crisis Accommodation Program) accommodation before obtaining house/flat accommodation with tenure, and had house/flat accommodation immediately after support, with tenure type: purchasing/purchased own home, private rental, public housing rental, rent-free accommodation, boarding, and did not present, within 30 days of receiving support, for crisis, short or medium-term accommodation
<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	The main data quality issue is relevance: The SAAP data used to compile this proxy output does not cover the whole of the homeless (and at risk) population. Rather, only people who access SAAP services are captured in the data. It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to achieve a sustainable housing outcome as SAAP data provides limited information on long-term outcomes
<b>Data source/s:</b>	Interim SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) - Client Collection
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	See General SAAP DQS
<b>Relevance:</b>	This proxy output does not cover all primary homeless people but only those that are supported at a SAAP agency. Primary homeless people who do not receive support from SAAP agencies are not in scope for this proxy output. It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to achieve 'sustainable accommodation'. This is because SAAP records information on immediate outcomes of clients (i.e. a client's housing circumstance immediately after support), providing limited information on long-term outcomes. For this proxy output, a client is counted if they achieve a housing outcome (house/flat accommodation with tenure) and do not return to a SAAP agency (with an accommodation need for crisis, short-term or medium-term accommodation) within 30 days. This gives some indication as to whether a client has achieved a sustainable outcome as they have not re-presented with a housing need. However, a client may return to a SAAP agency (with an accommodation need) at a later date. See General SAAP DQS
<b>Timeliness:</b>	The reporting period for this proxy output is a financial year. Data is provided for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 financial years. See General SAAP DQS
<b>Accuracy:</b>	This proxy output measures the number of SAAP clients who achieve a sustainable housing outcome after support. It must be noted that not all SAAP clients who achieve a housing outcome will be captured. One possible reason for this is that some clients may cease using SAAP services and not return to provide further information. In these cases,

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information about clients will not be captured at the end of a support period and their housing outcome will be unknown.

All clients who achieve a sustainable housing outcome within a particular reference year will be counted for that year. This includes clients that may have opened a support period during the previous year. For example, a client who begins a support period in 2007-08 will be included in the 2008-09 reporting period if they achieve an outcome in that year. Conversely, clients who open a support period in the reference year but do not achieve a housing outcome in that year will not be counted. These clients will be captured in the following reporting period if they achieve a sustainable housing outcome.

An adjustment has been used to account for clients who achieve a housing outcome within 30 days of the end of the financial year reporting period. For these clients it is not possible to know if they were able to sustain a housing outcome for the 30 days. As such, an adjustment has been made based on the probability that they were able to achieve a sustainable housing outcome

Data for Victoria is affected by the model of homelessness service delivery used in this state where much of the supported accommodation is provided via the complementary Transitional Housing Management (THM) program. Accommodation provided under the THM program was not consistently recorded in the SAAP Client Collection as 'SAAP/CAP accommodation', which has resulted in some under-reporting of accommodation provided by Victorian agencies. For more information about Victorian data see: AIHW 2010. *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2008-09*. Cat. No. HOU 291. Canberra: AIHW.

Also see General SAAP DQS

**Coherence:**

Some ROGS and NAHA measures can be considered complementary where they cover similar concepts. However, even when both measures have been derived from the SAAP collection, these estimates should only be compared with caution. Different adjustments may have been made to SAAP data for NAHA reporting, in order to improve comparability between the NAHA performance measures and more appropriately capture the information required by these measures.

See General SAAP DQS

**Accessibility:**

See General SAAP DQS

**Interpretability:**

See General SAAP DQS

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## Data Quality Statement – Output (d): Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies (Commonwealth Rent Assistance)

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs. Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians
<b>Indicator:</b>	Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	The measure is defined as: Count of all income units in receipt of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) by income unit type and State as at the first Friday in June and is expressed as a <i>number</i> ; and Count of all income units in receipt of CRA by Indigenous status, geographic location and State/Territory as at the first Friday in June and is expressed as a <i>number</i> .
<b>Data source/s:</b>	FAHCSIA – Unpublished
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	FAHCSIA – Data is sourced from Centrelink records and used to monitor the Commonwealth Rent Assistance Program. Release of data is authorised and governed by Social Security and Family Assistance Law and the Privacy Act
<b>Relevance:</b>	For the purposes of this measure, it is assumed that all recipients of state based rent assistance would also be eligible for, and most likely receiving, CRA. Counts of the CRA data are not at the household level
<b>Timeliness:</b>	Data is collected for one fortnight in June of each year and available in August
<b>Accuracy:</b>	Data is collected at the income unit (not household) level. An income unit is classified as indigenous if one member of the income unit identifies as being an indigenous person. This information is dependent on the individual volunteering this information so the assumption is that indigenous numbers are under reported
<b>Coherence:</b>	Data is comparable to reporting of CRA in the FaHCSIA Annual Report and Report on Government Services (ROGS)
<b>Accessibility:</b>	June data is reported in ROGS so will become publicly available once the ROGS report is released in February
<b>Interpretability:</b>	CRA data is reported at the income unit level. An income unit comprises a single person (with or without dependent children) or a couple (with or without dependent children). Single persons living in the same household are regarded as separate income units

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## Data Quality Statement – Output (e): Number of households receiving home purchase assistance (First Home Owner Scheme)

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	Output 5: Number of applicants receiving first home purchase assistance
<b>Indicator:</b>	Measure 5(b) Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (the First Home Owner Scheme (FHOS) grant and the First Home Owner Boost (FHOB)) from State Revenue Offices
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	Number of FHOS applications that were paid for the period
<b>Data source/s:</b>	National First Home Owner database
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	<p>The data is produced by State and Territory Offices of State Revenue from information held on the National First Home Owner Database.</p> <p>The data on the National First Home Owner Database is collected as part of the administration of the First Home Owner Grant, as legislated for under the relevant State or Territory <i>First Home Owner Grant Act</i></p>
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p>Data is relevant to output 5 of the National Affordable Housing Agreement – ‘Number of people receiving home purchase assistance’.</p> <p>Each FHOS grant reflects a recipient who has received the FHOS</p>
<b>Timeliness:</b>	The National First Home Owner database is updated daily. Monthly reports are produced based on information contained in the database
<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p>The data is sourced from a national database and is correct at time of production.</p> <p>As indicated in the table, some jurisdictions’ FHOS grant numbers do not reflect reclaimed grants. Where FHOS grant numbers are adjusted for reclaimed grants, the grant numbers do not reflect grants paid in 2009-10 that are reclaimed after time of the production of the data</p>
<b>Coherence:</b>	Data is collected as part of a national scheme with consistent eligibility criteria across states and territories. Data should therefore be comparable with that from other jurisdictions, notwithstanding any differences in reporting methodology or the timing of production of data
<b>Accessibility:</b>	The full data set for all States and Territories is not publicly available, however a number of States and Territories publish grant numbers on their websites or will provide FHOS grant numbers upon request
<b>Interpretability:</b>	The data is not complex and does not require additional information to interpret

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## Data Quality Statement – Output (e): Number of households receiving home purchase assistance (First Home Owner Boost)

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	Output 5: Number of applicants receiving first home purchase assistance
<b>Indicator:</b>	Measure 5(b) Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (the First Home Owner Scheme (FHOS) grant and the First Home Owner Boost (FHOB)) from State Revenue Offices
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	Number of FHOB applications that were paid for the period
<b>Data source/s:</b>	Data is supplied to Treasury by the State and Territory Treasuries and/or Offices of State Revenue and is sourced from the National First Home Owner database
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	Data is supplied to Treasury by State and Territory Treasuries and/or Offices of State Revenue for the purposes of making payments to the States and Territories under the <i>National Partnership on Extending the First Home Owners Boost</i>
<b>Relevance:</b>	Data is relevant to output 5 of the National Affordable Housing Agreement – ‘Number of people receiving home purchase assistance’. Each FHOB grant reflects a recipient who has received the FHOB. Note that recipients of the FHOB are a subset of FHOS recipients, that is, eligibility for the FHOB is predicated on eligibility for (and therefore receipt of) the FHOS grant
<b>Timeliness:</b>	Data is collected on a monthly basis and is provided to Treasury by the 21 <sup>st</sup> of the following month
<b>Accuracy:</b>	FHOB grant numbers are produced for the purposes of making payments to the States and Territories under the <i>National Partnership on Extending the First Home Owners Boost</i> and are recorded on a cash basis. Accordingly, the FHOB grant number for 2009-10 reflects some number of FHOB grants paid to recipients in 2008-09 and repaid in 2009-10 as well as some number of FHOB grants paid in 2009-10 that will be subsequently repaid in future years (these repayments will be captured in the relevant future year’s grant numbers). Grants paid and repaid in 2009-10 are reflected in the 2009-10 FHOB grant number
<b>Coherence:</b>	Data is collected as part of a national scheme with consistent eligibility criteria across states and territories
<b>Accessibility:</b>	FHOB data is not generally publicly available
<b>Interpretability:</b>	The data is not complex and does not require additional information to interpret

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 1: Proportion of low income households in rental stress (main)

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs
<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of low income households in rental stress</p> <p>For low income households, computation for numerator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Household income is gross household income, excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)</li><li>• Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent, plus any rates payments made by the tenant, less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance.</li><li>• Household is included in the numerator if weekly rent payments exceed 30 per cent of weekly household income.</li></ul> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of low income rental households, defined as being those households in the bottom two quintiles of equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA or other rent assistance) calculated separately on a state by state and capital city balance of state basis.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Number of low income households in rental stress x 100 / Total number of low income households.</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p><u>All households</u> Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) – for numerator and denominator.</p> <p><u>Non-Indigenous</u> SIH – for numerator and denominator.</p> <p><u>Indigenous</u> National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) – for numerator and denominator. Note NATSISS and NATSIHS provide data on a triennial basis. Data for 2008 are sourced from NATSISS.</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see <u>ABS Institutional Environment</u> .
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p><u>SIH</u> The SIH collects data on the housing costs and income from usual residents of private dwellings in Australia. Rent payments, rates payments and CRA are separately identified.</p> <p>While the SIH does collect information on CRA, it does not separately identify other forms on ongoing rent assistance.</p> <p>The SIH excludes the 0.8 per cent of the Australian population living in very remote areas. This exclusion impacts on comparability of data for the Northern Territory, where these people are around 23 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available.</p> <p>Household disability status cannot currently be obtained from the SIH. It will be available from the 2009-10 survey onwards.</p> <p>The 16 000 renter households with nil or negative total income (0.5 per cent of all low income households) have been included in the denominator but excluded from the numerator. Analysis of the 17 000 renter households with nil or negative income in 2005-06 showed that average</p>

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household net worth for these households was \$226 000, compared with \$50 000 for all other low income renter households.

#### NATSISS

An Indigenous household is a household where at least one usual resident of any age identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

In the NATSISS adult reports household income and rent amounts. In some instances, such as remote communities where rent was deducted from income support payments, respondents may not have known the amount of rent actually paid. Household income was either not stated or not known for 19 per cent of households. Therefore both the rental stress calculation and income quintiles are based on the 81 per cent of households for which this information was available.

While after tax household income is not available from the survey, the relatively low individual incomes of Indigenous people in Australia (in 2006 80 per cent of reported personal incomes for Indigenous people were below \$30 000 per annum) and after tax income distributions for this population will not be much different to the before tax distributions. Rates payments by renters are not collected. More significantly, CRA was not separately collected for Indigenous households and this will impact on the performance indicator when compared with that of the total population. Further analysis of the NATSISS data will be undertaken to scale the likely impact of this data gap for private renters.

#### **Timeliness:**

#### SIH

The biennial SIH is enumerated over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. Results for 2007-08 were released in August 2009.

#### NATSISS

The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 NATSISS was conducted from August 2008 to April 2009. Results from survey were released in October 2009.

#### **Accuracy:**

#### SIH

The total sample take in 2007-08 was 9345 households, with a response rate was 84.0 per cent. Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted, and only one-sixth of the non-response was due to households refusing to participate in the survey. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state, part of state, age, sex, labour force status, number of households and household composition.

At the national level this Performance Indicator for 2007-08 has a relative standard error (RSE) of 5 per cent. RSEs are higher for state and territory measures, and for other disaggregations.

In 2009-10 the SIH sample has been doubled to 18 000 households. While this will reduce national RSEs on average by 30 per cent, the improvements will be larger for estimates for some of the smaller states and territories.

#### NATSISS

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons /6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households.

In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, the 2008 NATSISS adopted a screening approach for locating its target population (compared to the more common approach of using a dwelling frame for general population surveys). Potential bias due to undercoverage in this screening approach was addressed by the application of adjustments to the initial weights, including adjustment based on the density of the Indigenous

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	<p>population in different areas. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more information see the 2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of 6 per cent at the national level, and between 10 per cent and 16 per cent for each state, and 18 per cent for the NT and 30 per cent for the ACT. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.</p>
<b>Coherence:</b>	<p>The data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles within each data source and support assessment of change over time.</p> <p>There are a range of differences in the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the SIH and the NATSISS. The major differences in the methodologies for collecting income and housing costs that affect this relates to the lack of CRA data from the NATSISS.</p>
<b>Accessibility:</b>	<p>The unit record data used to compile this measure are available to other users through the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURFs) released by ABS.</p>
<b>Interpretability:</b>	<p>Information is available for both collections to aid interpretation of the data. See the Survey of Income and Housing User Guide and Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 on the ABS web site. The 2008 NATSISS Users' Guide will be released in 2010.</p>

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## Data Quality Statement –Indicator 1: Proportion of low income households in rental stress (supplementary)

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs
<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	<p>The proportion of rental households in the bottom two income quintiles that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent.</p> <p>The measure (expressed as a percentage) is defined as:</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of low income households in rental stress;</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of low income rental households.</p> <p>Low income households in 2009-10 are defined by the ABS as those households in the bottom 40 percent of the equivalised disposable household income distribution - that is, the bottom two income quintiles - excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (based on the Survey of Income and Housing). Equivalised disposable household income is an indicator of disposable household income after adjustment for household size and composition (ABS definition)</p> <p>Low income summary items and performance indicators sourced from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository and presented here use a modified definition of low income to that used by the ABS. Here low income households are defined as those in the bottom 40 percent of equivalised <i>gross</i> household income. Gross household income is the amount of income received by the household before any tax or levies are subtracted.</p> <p>For low income households, computation for the numerator is as follows:</p> <p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>(a) Household income is the assessable household income;</p> <p>(b) Rental expenses is the amount of rent charged to the household;</p> <p><u>Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>(a) Household income is gross household income excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA);</p> <p>(b) Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent plus any rates required to be paid by the renter less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance;</p> <p><u>Public rental housing, SOMIH and Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>Numerator is the count of households where (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a)</p> <p>Computation for denominator:</p> <p>Count of all low income households.</p> <p>This measure is restricted to households with known income and rental details</p>
<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	<p>The key data quality issues are:</p> <p>Descriptors cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in the definition of low income.</p> <p>Care should be taken when comparing equivalised gross income data with low income households defined using equivalised disposable income data (e.g., the primary measure which sources ABS data).</p> <p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>The administrative data sets from which this indicator is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;</p> <p>Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the</p>

	<p>calculation.</p> <p>Income information for some households not in receipt of a rental rebate may not be current, leading to over-estimation of the proportion of low income households in rental stress. Outputs produced using this data should be used with caution.</p> <p><u>Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>A higher proportion of low income households may appear to be in rental stress as Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) may not have been fully excluded from the survey data</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>Data sets are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and state owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.</p> <p><u>Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>Data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	<p>The 2009-10 data was provided to the AIHW under the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website &lt;www.aihw.gov.au&gt;.</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with jurisdictions who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets were used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis</p>
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period. Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.</p> <p><u>Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation</p>
<b>Timeliness:</b>	<p>Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2010 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing. The reference period for this indicator for Indigenous community housing is 30 June 2009</p>
<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p>There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:</p> <p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have</p>

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inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Households where either assessable income or rent charged equals zero are excluded.

Income information for some households not in receipt of a rental rebate that is not current, will lead to an over-estimation of the proportion of low income households in rental stress. Outputs produced using this data should be used with caution.

Disaggregations have led to small cell sizes which are volatile. Very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

Households in Victoria that have not applied for or receive a rental rebate have not supplied up-to-date income details to the collecting agency. Accordingly, these data used in the calculation of this performance indicator are not reliable, leading to an overestimation of the proportion of low income households in rental stress.

WA does not provide assessable income details so rental stress is determined using gross income.

SA does not provide gross income so assessable income is used to calculate equivalised 'gross' income used in determining low income status.

#### Mainstream community housing

Generally, community housing organisations capture the full amount of CRA received by tenants as part of their rental payment. While the CRA amount should be excluded from rent charged and household income data, it is evident that some 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 per cent of their income in rent.

For Vic, WA, SA, Tas and ACT, households have been excluded from this indicator where:

Rent charged household assessable income are unknown; and

Rent charged or household assessable income is equal to or less than zero.

NSW: Affordability measures are captured via the NSW survey for all households. To provide an estimate for low income households and the affordability for low income households, the proportion of low income households based on those in receipt of Centrelink benefits as their main source of income have been applied to survey responses.

Tasmania: Relevant details are known for only 38 per cent of households

**Coherence:** Descriptors cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in the definition of low income.

Care is required when comparing across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).

#### Mainstream community housing

Due to the change in definition, no data are available for Qld and NSW were unable to supply results disaggregated by Indigenous status

**Accessibility:** Results as shown are available publicly. Disaggregations and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and subject to jurisdiction approval

**Interpretability:** Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the

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National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147).  
Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing  
collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 1(a): Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People are able to purchase affordable housing
<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of low income home owner households (excluding household with nil or negative incomes) with a mortgage for housing purposes that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on mortgage payments</p> <p>For low income households (excluding households with nil or negative incomes), computation for numerator:</p> <p>(a) Household income is gross household income</p> <p>(b) Mortgage payments include principal and interest payments</p> <p>For all states and territories, the values for capital cities will be calculated separately from the rest of state. These values will be added together to provide the national figure</p> <p>Household is included in the numerator if (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of low income home owner households with a mortgage for housing purposes expressed as a percentage, defined as being those households in the bottom two quintiles of equivalised disposable household income) calculated separately on a state by state and capital city balance of state basis (excluding households with nil or negative income).</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Number of low income households in mortgage stress x 100 / Total number of low income households with a mortgage.</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p><u>Numerator and denominator</u></p> <p>Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) – for numerator and denominator.</p> <p><u>Non-Indigenous</u></p> <p>SIH – for numerator and denominator.</p> <p><u>Indigenous</u></p> <p>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) – for numerator and denominator. Note NATSISS and NATSIHS provide data on a triennial basis. Data for 2008 are sourced from NATSISS.</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see <u>ABS Institutional Environment</u> .
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p>The nature of the new indicator is the proportion of low income home owner households in mortgage stress.</p> <p><u>SIH</u></p> <p>The SIH collects data on the housing costs and income from usual residents of private dwellings in Australia. Mortgage payments and rates payments are separately identified.</p> <p>The SIH excludes the 0.8 per cent of the Australian population living in very remote areas. This exclusion impacts on comparability of data for the Northern Territory, where these people are around 23 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available. Household disability status cannot currently be obtained from the SIH. It will be available from the 2009-10 survey onwards.</p>

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The 13000 mortgagee households with nil or negative total income (2 per cent of all low income households with a mortgage) have been included in the denominator but excluded from the numerator.

NATSISS

An Indigenous household is a household where at least one usual resident of any age identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In the NATSISS adult reports household income and mortgage amounts. In some instances, such as remote communities, household income was either not stated or not known for 19 per cent of households. Therefore both the mortgage stress calculation and income quantiles are based on the 81 per cent of households for which this information was available.

While after tax household income is not available from the survey, the relatively low individual incomes of Indigenous people in Australia (in 2006 80 per cent of reported personal incomes for Indigenous people were below \$30 000 per annum) and after tax income distributions for this population will not be much different to the before tax distributions. Rates payments by mortgagees are not collected. More significantly.

**Timeliness:**

SIH

The biennial SIH is enumerated over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. Results for 2007-08 were released in August 2009.

NATSISS

The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 NATSISS was conducted from August 2008 to April 2009. Results from survey were released in October 2009.

**Accuracy:**

SIH

The total sample take in 2007-08 was 9 345 households, with a response rate was 84.0 per cent. Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted, and only one-sixth of the non-response was due to households refusing to participate in the survey. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state, part of state, age, sex, labour force status, number of households and household composition.

At the national level this Performance Indicator for 2007-08 has a relative standard error (RSE) of 5%. RSEs are higher for state and territory measures, and for other disaggregations.

In 2009-10 the SIH sample has been doubled to 18 000 households. While this will reduce national RSEs on average by 30 per cent, the improvements will be larger for estimates for some of the smaller states and territories.

NATSISS

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households.

In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, the 2008 NATSISS adopted a screening approach for locating its target population (compared to the more common approach of using a dwelling frame for general population surveys). Potential bias due to under-coverage in this screening approach was addressed by the application of adjustments to the initial weights, including adjustment based on the density of the Indigenous population in different areas. As under-coverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more

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information see the 2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration.

Overall, this indicator has an RSE of 13 per cent at the national level, and between 18 per cent and 31 per cent for each state, and 29 per cent for the NT and 38 per cent for the ACT. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.

**Coherence:**

The data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles within each data source and support assessment of change over time.

There are a range of differences in the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the SIH and the NATSISS. The major differences in the methodologies for collecting income and housing costs that affect this relates to the lack of CRA data from the NATSISS.

**Accessibility:**

The unit record data used to compile this measure are available to other users through the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURFs) released by ABS.

**Interpretability:**

Information is available for both collections to aid interpretation of the data. See the [Survey of Income and Housing User Guide](#) and [Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008](#) on the ABS web site. The 2008 NATSISS Users' Guide will be released in 2010.

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 2: Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People can purchase affordable housing
<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	<p><u>SIH</u></p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households</p> <p>Low and moderate income households are those with equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) in the bottom three quintiles, calculated on a state by state basis, and separately for capital city and balance of state.</p> <p>The Indicator is calculated for those at the top of the low and moderate income range, i.e. at the top of third quintile, in each state by capital city/balance of state regions. An additional measure, for context, is taken at the top of the second quintile.</p> <p>Gross household income for those households at the top of the third quintile is measured as the median gross household income for all households in the EDHI percentile range 59-61 except for the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory the gross household income is measured as the median gross household income for all households in the EDHI percentile range 55-65, due to the smaller sample size in the 59-61 EDHI percentile range. The context measure taken as the gross household income for all households in the EDHI percentile range 39-41.</p> <p>In years where survey data are not available, STINMOD is used to update the gross incomes of these households.</p> <p>Homes are assessed to be affordable when the household spends no more than 30 per cent of their gross income on mortgage payments (including both interest and capital repayments).</p> <p>Mortgage payments are calculated using: the standard monthly variable interest rate series, published Reserve Bank of Australia, averaged over the year; assumed 10 per cent deposit on the full purchase price; and repayments over a 25 year loan contract.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of homes that are sold or built.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households x 100 / Total number of homes that are sold or built.</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Valuers General data for home sales. ABS Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), together with STINMOD in years where SIH data are not available, are used to determine the gross income at the top of the low and moderate income ranges, together with the mortgage calculation to determine the house price that is affordable at that level of income.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Valuer General sales data supplied by the relevant agency in each state or territory</p> <p><u>Indigenous</u></p> <p>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) – for numerator and denominator. Note NATSISS and NATSIHS provide data on a triennial basis. Data for 2008 are sourced from NATSISS</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	Data on sales of properties are collected by the Land Titles Office, or Valuer General, in each state and territory. Each property transaction is registered to enable the relevant state/territory government authority to

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maintain a record of property ownership and to facilitate the collection of taxes and duties. Each jurisdiction has different legislation governing the collection of information on property transfers and land valuations.

For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

**Relevance:**

The data on property transactions includes sold properties, and excludes owner-built properties.

The most recent income data available from the SIH is for 2007-08, with projections made using STINMOD for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Property transactions include those registered with each state/territory authority and available for inclusion in the ABS dataset prior to 18 October 2010. Sales records collected from South Australia and Northern Territory include settlement date, but not exchange date, and exchange date has been modelled by ABS for these two jurisdictions

Disaggregation is by state and territory, capital city and balance of state for income measure. As SIH excludes the 0.8 per cent of the Australian population living in very remote areas, the comparability of data for the Northern Territory is affected where these people account for around 23 per cent of the population.

Sales data are presented with the same geographic detail and by separate houses and other dwellings.

NATSISS

An Indigenous household is a household where at least one usual resident of any age identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

In the NATSISS, an adult provides information about household income, which was either not stated or not known for 19 per cent of households.

Therefore income quantiles are based on the 81 per cent of households for which this information was available.

The 2008 NATSISS did not collect information about dwelling type or main source of household income.

**Timeliness:**

Valuer General

The ABS obtains price information from the Valuers General each quarter. It takes several months for all transactions relating to a particular quarter to be finally settled, recorded by the relevant state/territory agency and then passed on to the ABS.

SIH

The biennial SIH is enumerated over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. Results for 2007-08 were released in August 2009. Results for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are projections created using SIH and STINMOD.

NATSISS

The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 NATSISS was conducted from August 2008 to April 2009. Results from survey were released in October 2009.

**Accuracy:**

Valuer General

Analysis of Valuer General data was undertaken by the ABS to identify and eliminate duplicate records, non-market transactions, land sales and data entry errors. These transactions have been removed from both the numerator and denominator in the computation.

SIH

The total sample in 2007-08 was 9 345 households, with a response rate of

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84.0 per cent. Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted, and only one sixth of the non-response was due to households refusing to participate in the survey. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state; part of state; age; sex; labour force status; number of households; and household composition.

#### NATSISS

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13 300 persons/6900 households, with a response rate of 82 per cent of households.

In the absence of a comprehensive sampling frame, the 2008 NATSISS adopted a screening approach for locating its target population (compared to the more common approach of using a dwelling frame for general population surveys). Potential bias due to undercoverage in this screening approach was addressed by the application of adjustments to the initial weights, including adjustment based on the density of the Indigenous population in different areas. As undercoverage can result in variances across population characteristics, as well as across data items, caution should be exercised when interpreting the survey results. For more information see the 2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration.

- Coherence:** The data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles within each data source, and support assessment of change over time.
- Accessibility:** Aggregate data for this measure can be provided on request; however, availability of some sales data may be subject to certain conditions imposed by data providers.
- See also National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008. The unit record data used to compile this measure are available to other users through the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURFs) released by ABS.
- Interpretability:** Information on the SIH is available to aid interpretation of the data. See the Survey of Income and Housing User Guide on the ABS web site. Information is available to aid interpretation of the NATSISS data. See Explanatory Notes in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008. The 2008 NATSISS Users' Guide will be released in 2010.

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 4: Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness

**Target/Outcome:** People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion

**Indicator:** Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness

**Measure**  
**(computation):** The proxy measure has been defined as:

Numerator: Number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients and accompanying children who more than once (in the financial year reporting period) have a housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker.

Denominator: Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who (in the financial year reporting period) have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker.

In essence this proxy measure considers the concept of repeat homelessness by attempting to capture the proportion of homeless people who are assessed as having a need for housing or accommodation support more than once a year.

The proxy indicator is useful as a relative measure which can be used to indicate the proportion of people that fail to achieve a sustained outcome when provided with accommodation support. This proxy indicator should provide an appropriate indication of the change in the proportion of people experiencing repeat homelessness over time.

**Key data quality issues:**

The key data quality issue for the proxy indicator is relevance:

The proxy indicator does not cover all homeless people but only those people (and accompanying children) that are supported at a SAAP agency and are assessed as having a housing/accommodation need by a SAAP agency worker.

Agency reporting practices and policies can result in multiple support periods being recorded for each episode of homelessness. For example, a client may present at a SAAP agency several times during a homelessness experience. In this way, several support periods may be recorded for a single period of homelessness. This necessitates an adjustment to be made to identify repeat homelessness. A gap of 6 weeks between SAAP support periods has been used to identify distinct periods of homelessness. Without using a gap the number of support periods overestimates the incidents of repeat homelessness, however using a gap can also lead to some repeat periods of homelessness being unidentified. The gap of 6 weeks provides a reasonable balance between these two extremes.

By only counting homeless people within a single year, persons who had periods of homelessness in previous years could fall out of scope for the proxy indicator.

**Data source/s:**

Numerator & Denominator –  
SAAP National Data Collection (NDC).

See General SAAP DQS.

**Institutional environment:**

See General SAAP DQS.

**Relevance:**

The proxy indicator does not cover all homeless people but only those that are supported at a SAAP agency and are assessed as having a housing/accommodation need by a SAAP agency worker. Homeless people who do not receive support from SAAP agencies and SAAP clients who are not identified as having a housing/accommodation need are not in

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scope for the proxy indicator.

The financial year was chosen as a standard time frame for the proxy indicator as this is in line with the SAAP reporting period and repeat periods of homelessness must be measured over a period of time. By only counting homeless people within a financial year, persons who had multiple periods of homelessness spanning across different financial years may fall out of scope for the proxy indicator.

Multiple periods of SAAP support can be provided which could relate to just a single episode of homelessness. This can happen, for example, when a SAAP client receives support and then seeks additional support for the same episode of homelessness over the following days. A SAAP client's support period is assumed to relate to a different period of homelessness when there is a gap of 6 weeks or more between support periods for which a housing/accommodation need has been identified. A gap of 6 weeks has been determined to provide a reasonable balance between identifying support periods which relate to different episodes of homelessness and extending the minimum gap required for identifying distinct support periods. If the minimum gap between distinct support periods is extended too far this leads to more gaps between support periods crossing into the following financial year and potentially falling out of scope for the proxy indicator.

See General SAAP DQS

**Timeliness:** See General SAAP DQS

**Accuracy:** Data for Victoria is affected by the model of homelessness service delivery used in this state where much of the supported accommodation is provided via the complementary Transitional Housing Management (THM) program. Accommodation provided under the THM program was not consistently recorded in the SAAP Client Collection as 'SAAP/CAP accommodation', which has resulted in some under-reporting of accommodation provided by Victorian agencies. For more information about Victorian data see: AIHW 2010. *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2008-09*. Cat. No. HOU 291. Canberra: AIHW.

See General SAAP DQS.

**Coherence:** Both the numerators and the denominators in the proxy indicator tables have been drawn from the SAAP NDC and have been produced using the same definitions and estimation schemes.

The total number of SAAP clients for whom a housing/accommodation need was identified during the financial year reference period was chosen for the denominator as it is the measure that will provide the most reliable comparison with the numerator of the proxy indicator. The denominator for the proxy indicator was estimated from the SAAP NDC so that changes to the proxy proportion would not be driven by inconsistencies in the estimation of the numerator and denominator.

Some ROGS and NAHA measures can be considered complementary where they cover similar concepts. However, even when both measures have been derived from the SAAP collection, these estimates should only be compared with caution. Different adjustments may have been made to SAAP data for NAHA reporting, in order to improve comparability between the NAHA performance measures and more appropriately capture the information required by these measures.

See General SAAP DQS.

**Accessibility:** See General SAAP DQS.

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**Interpretability:** See General SAAP DQS.

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 7: Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions (supplementary)

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities
<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households that are living in overcrowded conditions
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	The measure is defined as: <u>Numerator:</u> Number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard) <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of all Indigenous households and is presented as a proportion
<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	The key data quality issues are: <u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u> The administrative data sets from which this indicator is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors. Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation. The single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age. The use of the Canadian National Occupancy Standard and change to the definition of overcrowding as requiring one bedroom or more has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding in 2009-10. <u>Mainstream community housing</u> Households for which relevant details could not be determined are excluded, however some assumptions have been made where only partial household information is known, including: all single or couple-only households and any unmatched single persons in a household each require their own bedroom each person in a household that is classified as a 'group of unrelated adults' each require their own bedroom. <u>Indigenous Community Housing</u> Overcrowding proportions across jurisdictions are not comparable due to data being collected from a number of different sources and calculated using different methods based on data availability. Other published measures of overcrowding for Indigenous community housing define overcrowding as households requiring two or more bedrooms, rather than one as specified in the CNOS. The scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded. Data are not available for Western Australia and the Northern Territory The Australian total is not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u> Data sets are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental housing and SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.

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**Institutional environment:**

Mainstream community housing

Data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.

Indigenous community housing

A 30 June snapshot of Indigenous Community Housing tenants and dwellings is provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions, using a combination of administrative data (held by jurisdictions) and survey data collected from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)>.

For public rental housing and SOMIH, the 2009-10 data was provided to the AIHW under the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program.

For Indigenous Community Housing, 2008-09 data was provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements under the former National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing which ceased in January 2009. Jurisdictions provide a combination of administrative and survey data.

The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with jurisdictions who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data set was used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.

**Relevance:**

Public rental housing and SOMIH

The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Mainstream community housing

Caution should be used when comparing data across jurisdictions due to variation in the way the community housing sector operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household data may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

Indigenous Community Housing

Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.

Overcrowding proportions across jurisdictions are not comparable due to data being collected from different sources (see footnotes for more details) and calculated using different methods (see 'Accuracy').

The Australian total is not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.

The scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or

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**Timeliness:**

not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded. Active registration does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs.

Data are not available for Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing

Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2010 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.

Indigenous Community Housing

The reference period for this indicator for Indigenous community housing is 30 June 2009 based on the 2008-09 data collection, with the following exceptions:

Qld: Some overcrowding data is sourced from 2005 and 2006 property audit, currently the best available in terms of coverage and accuracy.

Remaining data is sourced from SAP at 30 June 2009.

SA: Data are based on tenancy/asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.

Aust Gov: Historical data held by the Australian Government were used for some reporting.

**Accuracy:**

There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:

Public rental housing and SOMIH

the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;

Not all data items required are available for all households, in particular multiple-family households. In these cases, the single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

There is known under identification of Indigenous households in NSW public rental housing data so caution should be exercised when using NSW figures.

Disaggregations have led to small cell sizes which are volatile. Very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

Indigenous status is self-identified and not mandatory.

Mainstream community housing

Households for which household member details (age, sex or relationship status) could not be determined are excluded. Some assumptions have been made where only partial household information is known in order to include them in this indicator, including:

all single or couple-only households each require one bedroom only;

any unmatched single person in a household each requires their own bedroom; and

each person in a household that is classified as a 'group of unrelated adults' requires their own bedroom.

Indigenous Community Housing

ICH data reported are affected by poor coverage and should be interpreted with caution as it cannot be guaranteed that the un-reported portion of the ICH sector has the same characteristics as the reported portion.

Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes Indigenous households for which households groups and dwelling details are known.

NSW: household details are only known for approximately 35% of the dwelling stock in that state, extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.

SA: household details are only known for approximately 53% of dwellings.

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	<p>ACT: household details were known for 92% of dwellings.</p> <p>AG: household details are only known for approximately 10% of the dwellings. Historical data held by the Australian Government was used for some reporting.</p>
<b>Coherence:</b>	<p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>Care is required when comparing across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).</p> <p>In 2009-10 the Canadian National Occupancy Standard has been used to calculate required bedrooms. In previous years, the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used, meaning that coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology.</p> <p>The use of the Canadian National Occupancy Standard and change to the definition of overcrowding as households requiring one bedroom or more has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding in 2009-10.</p> <p><u>Indigenous Community Housing</u></p> <p>Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.</p> <p>The Proxy occupancy standard is used for New South Wales and Queensland. Data are also not comparable across years due to varying ICHO response rates; transfer of state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) stock in Victoria into the Indigenous community housing program, and transfer of Indigenous community housing stock to the SOMIH program in other jurisdictions.</p> <p>AG - Tasmania: Estimates are based on the number of known occupants in the household.</p> <p><u>Mainstream Community Housing</u></p> <p>In 2009–10, the CNOS has been used to calculate required bedrooms. In previous years, the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used, meaning that coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology. Due to this change, no data are available for NSW or Qld.</p> <p>The use of the CNOS and the change in definition of overcrowding as requiring one or more bedrooms has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding in 2009–10.</p>
<b>Accessibility:</b>	<p>Results as shown are available publicly. Disaggregations and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and subject to jurisdiction approval</p>
<b>Interpretability:</b>	<p>Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW</p>

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 9: Supply meeting underlying demand for housing

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market
<b>Indicator:</b>	Supply meeting underlying demand for housing
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	<p>Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> cumulative gaps between supply and demand since 2001</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Cumulative increase in demand since 2001 and is reported as a percentage.</p> <p>The year 2001 is used as a baseline for this indicator because, in the view of the National Housing Supply Council (NHSC), housing supply and underlying demand were roughly in balance at that time.</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Estimates of cumulative underlying demand from 2001-2006 is based on ABS Household and Family Projections 2001 to 2026 cat. no. 3236.0. From 2007 projections are spliced medium household growth scenario estimates which use the updated Estimated Resident Population from ABS Australian Demographic Statistics cat no 3101.0 produced from McDonald-Temple commissioned research.</p> <p>Cumulative housing supply estimates are based on ABS Building Approvals, Australia cat. no. 8731.0 adjusted by the NHSC for Demolitions and Unoccupied Dwellings.</p> <p>Estimates for Demolitions were based on additional census information and data provided by State and Territory planning agencies.</p> <p>Estimates of unoccupied dwellings were based on the 2006 Census count of Unoccupied Private Dwellings which are defined as structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied on Census Night. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts and cabins (other than seasonal workers' quarters) are counted as unoccupied dwellings. Also included are newly completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair, and dwellings to let.</p> <p>The cumulative gaps between Supply and Demand since 2001 are the difference between estimated underlying demand and estimated housing supply.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Cumulative increase in demand is calculated above and the percentage is calculated from the cumulative gap as a percentage of the cumulative demand from 2001.</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	<p>The estimates derived for this indicator are primarily based on data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Under the provisions of the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i>, survey participants, if directed in writing to provide information, are legally obliged to do so.</p> <p>The NHSC estimates for demolitions uses the Census data and State and Territory planning agency information available to enhance the estimates. The information provided is based on information collected from the legislative requirements for development in states and territories</p>
<b>Relevance:</b>	The data used to compile this indicator are the best available sources of information. The NHSC engages in ongoing discussions with the ABS, the planning agencies in the states and territories and it investigates ways of

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	improving the information available to measure the underlying demand and supply in the housing market.
<b>Timeliness:</b>	The estimates primarily use Census data as the basis for estimating of underlying demand and supply of dwellings. As the 2006 Census is the latest data collected the estimates rely on other ABS collections and information provided by the States and Territories to enhance the estimates for the years after 2006.
<b>Accuracy:</b>	There are four principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.  Projections of underlying demand are based on a widely accepted methodology developed by ANU demographer Professor Peter McDonald and used by the ABS.  While the states and territories do not have accurate and comparable data on demolitions for their jurisdictions the information provided by the states and territories is used to improve the NHSC estimates.
<b>Coherence:</b>	Changes to Census definitions have the potential to impact on trends and comparisons over time. As the indicator is broadly based on Census data and the ABS quarterly Building Approvals collection, the estimates within the five year Census periods are broadly internally consistent.  Estimates for demolitions may be less reliable as they rely on informed contributions from State and Territory planning agencies over time. State and Territory agencies do not generally collect or report detailed information which consistently and accurately measures net demolitions.
<b>Accessibility:</b>	The derivation of the indicator relies on publicly available data, purchased data, commissioned research and information sourced from State and Territory planning agencies. Some of the data and information used in the NHSC estimates is not available to the public.
<b>Interpretability:</b>	Supplementary information on the methodology used to derive estimates for underlying demand and housing supply and measuring the gap between supply and demand for private dwellings is included in the NHSC State of Supply Report 2010.

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## Data Quality Statement – Public housing

<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	<p>Some known data quality issues are associated with the public housing administrative datasets when compared across jurisdictions (such as incomplete/missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors). Data substitution is used in instances where the jurisdiction(s) have not captured all of the data required to produce an output, eg gross and assessable income</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p>Data sets are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental housing dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	<p>The 2009-10 data was provided to the AIHW under the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website &lt;<a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a>&gt;.</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with jurisdictions who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets were used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis</p>
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p>The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.</p> <p>Classifications used for income and greatest need are not consistent across the jurisdictions and are mapped to a common standard.</p> <p>Not all jurisdictions gather and update all data items for every tenant so substitutions have to be made in some cases.</p> <p><u>Northern Territory</u></p> <p>During 2008-09, 4096 dwellings, funded under the National Partnership Agreement for Remote Indigenous housing, were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing Organisations. Due to the unique management arrangements for these dwellings, they were not reported in either the 2008-09 Indigenous community housing or 2008-09 public rental housing collections. For 2009-10, where data are available, these dwellings will be separately identified and reported with the Indigenous community housing collection.</p>
<b>Timeliness:</b>	<p>Data are collected annually. The reference period for this collection is the 2009-2010 financial year</p>
<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p>There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected: the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;</p> <p>not all jurisdictions capture all data items so substitution is required to calculate some outputs of this collection. Data items affected are gross and assessable income. In addition, disability status is derived using the receipt of a disability pension as a proxy in some jurisdictions;</p> <p>for some jurisdictions, disability information may be self-identified and not mandatory under program eligibility requirements.</p>

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Indigenous status is self-identified and not mandatory under program eligibility requirements.

many jurisdictions do not update income information for non-rebated households, so outputs produced using data from these households, including rental stress, should be used with caution;

Estimates produced using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) are rounded and this may cause discrepancies between estimates produced for regions and those produced for the total of the regions.

State specific accuracy issues are:

QLD

Queensland has one waiting list for all social housing. Using this list to report against Public Rental Housing alone leads to an overestimate of the number of households waiting to be allocated a Public Rental dwelling.

WA

The count of tenantable dwellings excludes dwellings leased to other organisations.

SA

Wait list greatest need numbers may be understated as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

NT

For the proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs, data are not directly comparable with other jurisdictions' data as some households with disability are not included.

For households in greatest need, data should be interpreted with caution as priority date is not updated when households transfer to the priority category after their initial wait list application.

For the time taken to occupy dwelling stock that is not available to occupy through normal process, data are not comparable with other jurisdictions' data as vacancies that are not normal cannot be identified and excluded

Care is required when comparing outputs across jurisdictions.

Differences in the data collected and which records are included or excluded from a calculation can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology:

Measurement of low income cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in methodology; and

The change to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard in 2009-10 from the Proxy Occupancy Standard, along with a change in the threshold from 2 spare/needed bedrooms to 1, means that overcrowding and underutilisation results are not comparable to previous years.

State specific coherence issues are:

NSW

The total number of Indigenous households is not comparable to other jurisdictions due to the methodology adopted (based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households).

For the total number of new applicants in the waiting list who have a "greatest need", data are not comparable to earlier years where households with 'very high rental housing costs' were excluded because high private rental costs is not deemed a reason for 'priority' housing in NSW.

From 2008-09, NSW has defined disability households to be households where at least one household member receives the Disability Support Pension or the Carer Payment. This has resulted in revisions to previous

**Coherence:**

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years results for comparability.

Victoria

The total number of applicants on the waiting list includes Indigenous applicants previously reported separately in the SOMIH collection. Indigenous applicants can be allocated to Indigenous housing managed by Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), as well as public housing.

Queensland

Items relating to the wait list cannot be compared to previous years due to the change to a consolidated wait list

**Accessibility:**

Annual public housing data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website. Disaggregations and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and subject to jurisdiction approval

**Interpretability:**

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW

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## Data Quality Statement – State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing

<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	<p>Some known data quality issues are associated with the SOMIH administrative datasets when compared across jurisdictions (such as incomplete/missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors). Data substitution is used in instances where the jurisdiction(s) have not captured all of the data required to produce an output, eg gross and assessable income</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p>Information about state owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. These data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	<p>The 2009-10 data was provided to the AIHW under the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website &lt;<a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a>&gt;.</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with jurisdictions who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets were used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis</p>
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p><u>Northern Territory</u></p> <p>Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory have previously been community managed and administered and therefore not reported in SOMIH. The Northern Territory is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions with dwellings funded under the National Partnership Agreement for Remote Indigenous Housing reclassified as Remote Public Housing and no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing Organisations. However, due to the unique management arrangements for these dwellings, where data are available, these dwellings will be separately identified and reported with the Indigenous community housing collection.</p> <p><u>Australian Capital Territory</u></p> <p>The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program</p>
<b>Timeliness:</b>	<p>Data are collected annually. The reference period for this collection is the 2009-2010 financial year</p>
<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p>There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected: the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;</p> <p>not all jurisdictions capture all data items so substitution is required to calculate some outputs of this collection. Data items affected are gross and assessable income. In addition, disability status is derived using the receipt of a disability pension as a proxy in some jurisdictions.</p> <p>for some jurisdictions, disability data may be self-identified and not mandatory under program eligibility requirements.</p> <p>many jurisdictions do not update income information for non-rebated</p>

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**Coherence:**

households, so outputs produced using data from these households, including rental stress, should be used with caution;

Estimates produced using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) are rounded and this may cause discrepancies between estimates produced for regions and those produced for the total of the regions.

State specific accuracy issues:

QLD

Queensland have one waiting list for all social housing. Using this list to report against SOMIH alone leads to an overestimate of the number of households waiting to be allocated a SOMIH dwelling

SA

Wait list greatest need numbers may be understated as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas

Care is required when comparing outputs across jurisdictions.

Differences in the data collected and which records are included or excluded from a calculation can affect the coherence of the outputs. This particularly relates to scope and coverage of dwellings across states and territories.

Coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology:

Measurement of low income cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in methodology.

The change to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard in 2009-10 from the Proxy Occupancy Standard, along with a change in the threshold from 2 spare/needed bedrooms to 1, means that overcrowding and underutilisation results are not comparable to previous years.

NSW

The decrease in the number of rebated tenants for NSW (as measured by S1) is generally due to the implementation of CRA based rent policy for tenants in SOMIH.

For the total number of new applicants in the waiting list who have a "greatest need", data are not comparable to earlier years where households with 'very high rental housing costs' were excluded because high private rental costs is not deemed a reason for 'priority' housing in NSW.

From 2008-09, NSW has defined disability households to be households where at least one household member receives the Disability Support Pension or the Carer Payment. This has resulted in revisions to previous years results for comparability.

Victoria

Victoria has transferred tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as state owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately. For this reason, data is not comparable with previous years.

Queensland

Items relating to the wait list cannot be compared to previous years due to the change to a consolidated wait list.

ACT

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

NT

Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently

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	community managed and administrated. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions
<b>Accessibility:</b>	Annual SOMIH data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website. Disaggregations and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and subject to jurisdiction approval
<b>Interpretability:</b>	Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW

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## Data Quality Statement – Community Housing

<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to data from previous years because of variation in response rates between reference periods. In addition, changes in the actual community housing organisations responding to the survey each cycle may also affect comparability. National performance data were calculated only where complete data were available and valid.
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p>Community housing data collection 2009–10 (AIHW) – Data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via survey and from the jurisdiction’s administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.</p> <p>Community housing data collection – 2008–09 (AIHW) – for data quality issues relating to already published historical data, see AIHW Cat. no. HOU 217.</p> <p>Community housing data collection – 2007–08 (AIHW) – for data quality issues relating to already published historical data, see AIHW Cat. no. HOU 188.</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	<p>The 2009-10 community housing data was provided to the AIHW under the Housing Ministers’ Advisory Committee work program. Data were sourced via a survey of community housing organisations and are subject to the response rate achieved across the jurisdictions.</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with jurisdictions who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets were used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis for all jurisdictions except New South Wales and Queensland, who have calculated their own figures using their own data collection processes.</p> <p>The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website &lt;<a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a>&gt;</p>
<b>Relevance:</b>	Caution should be used when comparing data across jurisdictions due to variation in the way the community housing sector operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household data may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
<b>Timeliness:</b>	Data are collected annually. The reference period for this collection is the 2009-10 financial year and is mostly a 30 June 2010 snapshot, but also captures 2009-10 household activity.
<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p>Data are subject to survey response rates and are incomplete for some jurisdictions. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations and levels of accuracy are subject to the response rate achieved across the jurisdictions – as outlined below.</p> <p>New South Wales - Of the 154 community housing organisations, 35 were selected and responded to the survey accounting for over 95 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. Data for NSW are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>Victoria - Of the 119 community housing organisations, 76 responded to</p>

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the survey accounting for over 95 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.  
Queensland - Of the 281 community housing organisations, 147 provided administrative data accounting for 78 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. Data for Qld are weighted to account for non-response.

Western Australia - Of the 189 community housing organisations, 45 responded to the survey accounting for 63 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.

South Australia - Of the 94 community housing organisations, 87 responded to the survey accounting for 98 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.

Tasmania - Of the 89 community housing organisations, 40 responded to the survey accounting for 43 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.

The Australian Capital Territory - Of the 5 community housing organisations, 4 responded to the survey accounting for 73 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. One government-funded mainstream community housing organisation providing housing for Indigenous households is reported separately in the Indigenous community housing data collection.

The Northern Territory did not survey its community housing sector for 2009-10.

National outputs and indicators were calculated using only those jurisdictions where complete information is available and valid.

Household and dwelling information from community housing organisations for whom Federal Government funds were provided as one-off grants many years ago is generally not available, and may be excluded from reporting.

SA: The number of newly assisted households may be understated by up to 600 new households due to unknown data

**Coherence:**

Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to data from previous years because of variation in survey response rates and the community housing organisations responding to the survey.

National performance indicator percentages were calculated where complete data were available and valid (i.e. both numerator and denominator were available and valid).

Some Indigenous households may be under-reported as data are based on Indigenous self-identification.

Tasmania: Properties managed under the Tasmanian Community Tenancy Program were included this year for the first time. Coherence over time has been affected by this change in scope

**Accessibility:**

The data as reported are available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregation is available for all jurisdictions, except New South Wales and Queensland, and subject to jurisdiction approval

**Interpretability:**

Metadata and definitions relating to these data sources can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat. no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the community housing data collection manual which are not routinely made publicly available, but may be requested from the AIHW

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## Data Quality Statement – Indigenous Community Housing

<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	<p>There are significant quality issues in the ICH data collection. Results can only be interpreted with considerable caution and the following should be noted:</p> <p>Jurisdictions were able to provide some data for between 60 per cent and 100 per cent of the indicators requested, and in many cases complete data were not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in the jurisdiction.</p> <p>Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.</p> <p>Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p>A 30 June snapshot of Indigenous community housing tenants and dwellings is provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data sources a combination of administrative data (held by the jurisdictions) and survey data collected from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs)</p>
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	<p>The 2008-09 data was provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements under the former National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing (which ceased in January 2009). The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website &lt;<a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au">www.aihw.gov.au</a>&gt;.</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with jurisdictions who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets were used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis</p>
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p>Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data (see footnotes for more details). This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments.</p> <p>In 2008-09, some jurisdictions (Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory) were able to provide unit record level data for NRF reporting (that is, data for individual organisations, dwellings and persons). Western Australia provided aggregate totals, while New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory and the Australian Government provided a mix of both.</p> <p>During 2008-09, 4096 dwellings, funded under the National Partnership Agreement for Remote Indigenous housing, were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations. Due to the unique management arrangements for these dwellings, they were not reported in either the 2008-09 Indigenous community housing or 2008-09 public rental housing collections. For 2009-10, where data are available, these dwellings will be separately</p>

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<b>Timeliness:</b>	identified and reported with the Indigenous community housing collection Data are collected annually. The reference period for this collection is 30 June 2009, based on the 2008-09 data collection
<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p>There are known accuracy issues with the data collected. Results can only be interpreted with considerable caution as follows:</p> <p>Jurisdictions were able to provide some data for between 60 per cent and 100 per cent of the indicators requested, and in many cases complete data were not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in the jurisdiction. This means that the data item totals and performance indicator values may not be representative of the entire jurisdiction, as the unreported portion of the sector may not share the same characteristics as the reported portion of the jurisdiction.</p> <p>Performance indicators, reported as proportions have been adjusted for non-response by excluding unknowns/ non-responders from the denominator. The national performance indicators, reported as proportions, were calculated using data from only those states and territories where both numerator and denominator were available and valid.</p> <p>Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data</p>
<b>Coherence:</b>	Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data
<b>Accessibility:</b>	Annual Indigenous community housing data as reported are available publicly on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website
<b>Interpretability:</b>	Metadata and definitions relating to Indigenous community housing can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the collection manuals relating to the Indigenous community housing data collection which is available upon request from the AIHW)

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## Data Quality Statement – Supported Accommodation Assistance Program

<b>Key data quality issues:</b>	The key data quality issue related to the use of SAAP (Supported Accommodation Assistance Program) data is relevance. SAAP data does not capture the whole of the homeless (and at risk) population, rather only people who access SAAP services
<b>Data source/s:</b>	SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) - Client Collection. SAAP NDC – the NDC provides information on the provision of assistance through SAAP. Data are recorded by service providers during, or immediately following, contact with clients and are then forwarded to the National Data Collection Agency (NDCA) after clients' support periods have ended or, for ongoing clients, at the end of the reporting period (30 June)
<b>Institutional environment:</b>	The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has had the role of the SAAP NDCA since the collection's inception in 1996-97. The AIHW works closely with all state, territory and Australian Government authorities in collecting, analysing and disseminating data. However, the Institute is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, and is responsible to the Minister for Health and Ageing. The Institute is governed by a Board, which is accountable to the parliament of Australia through the Minister. When errors are found in published data, those errors are corrected immediately in publications on the AIHW website, and where necessary, in on-line tables and online interactive data cubes. Corrections are documented on the AIHW website. There are various mechanisms in place that provide the framework for the implementation and governance of SAAP and the NDCA. These mechanisms include the <i>SAAP Act (1994)</i> and the Multilateral and Bilateral Agreements which set out accountability arrangements, management structures, and funding allocations. As part of the Australian Government's National Reform Agenda, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) replaced SAAP with the new National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA), effective from 1 January 2009. Agencies that participated in the 2008-09 Client Collection were funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) from 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2008, and then under the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) from 1 January 2009
<b>Relevance:</b>	SAAP data does not cover all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those that are supported at a SAAP agency. Homeless people (and those at risk) who do not receive support from SAAP agencies are not in scope for proxy indicators compiled solely from SAAP data. The proxy indicators that have been compiled using SAAP data have the same scope as the SAAP Client Collection. In the SAAP Client Collection, data are collected by support providers for each client support period. An individual client may receive support on more than one occasion – either from the same SAAP agency or from different SAAP agencies. The scope for the proxy indicators is all people who were either SAAP clients or children accompanying SAAP clients during the 2008-09 financial year. <u>A SAAP client</u> is a person who is homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness who: is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or

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enters into an *ongoing support relationship* with a SAAP agency; or receives *support* or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally 1 hour or more of a worker's time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day.

This includes people who are aged 18 years or older and people of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian.

People can be considered as SAAP clients for a particular financial year reporting period when:

the client's *support period* ended in the reporting period, or

the client's *support period* started on or before the end of the reporting period and either was ongoing at the end of the reporting period (30 June) or the end date of the *support period* was unknown and the record was entered by the NDCA before the data entry close-off date for the reporting period.

An accompanying child is a person aged under 18 years who:

has a parent or guardian who is a SAAP *client*; and

accompanies that client to a SAAP *agency* any time during that client's *support period*; and/or

receives assistance directly as a consequence of a parent or guardian's *support period*.

A SAAP support period commences when a client begins to receive support and/or supported accommodation from a SAAP agency. The support period is considered to finish when:

the client ends the relationship with the agency; or

the agency ends the relationship with the client.

If it is not clear whether the agency or the client has ended the relationship, the support period is assumed to have ended if no assistance has been provided to the client for a period of 1 month. In such a case, the date the support period ended is the last contact with the client.

The SAAP definition of homelessness used in these proxy indicators comes from the *SAAP act 1994* and is consistent with publications such as the *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2008-09*. Cat. No. HOU 291. Canberra: AIHW. Under SAAP, people are considered homeless when they do not have access to safe and secure housing. This definition of homelessness can be considered broader in scope than the cultural definition of homelessness (Chamberlain and MacKenzie, *Counting the Homeless 2006*) used in NAHA Indicator 3 (Proportion of Australians who are homeless) as the cultural definitions only covers people who do not have access to housing above or equal to the minimum community standard of a small rental flat with a bedroom, living room, kitchen, bathroom and some security of tenure.

The financial year was chosen as a standard time frame for the proxy indicator as this is in line with the SAAP reporting period

**Timeliness:**

The reporting period for each of the proxy indicators and outputs is a financial year.

SAAP data has been recorded on a continuous basis and published annually since 1996. The most recent reference period for the data is 2008-09. The data for the 2008-09 financial year was first published in: AIHW (2010) *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2008-09*. Cat. No. HOU 291. Canberra: AIHW.

The SAAP NDC annual reports are published between 6 to 9 months after the end of the reference period

**Accuracy:**

An adjustment has been made to account for client non-consent and

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agency non-participation. In 2008–09 the SAAP Client Collection achieved an agency participation rate of 94 per cent and valid consent rates of 85 per cent for clients and 73 per cent for accompanying children. As data is not obtained from all SAAP clients an adjustment is required to ensure that the estimates reflect the entire SAAP client population.

The adjustment scheme assumes that, on average, the demographic characteristics and circumstances of people are the same regardless of whether data about them were reported to the NDCA. In this way, adjustments can be made to account for clients who do not give consent. The scheme adjusts estimates to allow for agency non-participation (if this occurs), for clients who give valid consent for some support periods but not for others (referred to as 'mixed consent'), and for clients who do not give consent in any of their periods of support. There is no strictly objective method that can be applied to the data from the Client Collection to adjust estimates for incomplete response. Karmel (1999:23, 26) describes the statistical assumptions underlying the adjustment scheme developed by the AIHW.

Note that the adjustment scheme does not account for inaccuracies associated with the use of the statistical linkage key. Statistical linkage keys allow data collected on separate occasions from the same person to be combined without identifying the person. Thus they allow enumeration of actual clients and accompanying children in addition to occasions of support. There are a small number of inaccuracies caused by identical statistical linkage keys and changing linkage key information for the same client.

Inconsistent reporting of indigenous status by clients has been adjusted for by using the indigenous status of the first valid (i.e. non-missing and consenting) response provided by the client. As different periods of homelessness can occur in different states, a similar option was chosen for determining the state of the client. The state of the client is determined to be the state of the SAAP agency where the client first presented within the financial year.

For confidentiality reasons, numerators with small cell sizes (those less than 5 and the next smallest cell) and corresponding proportions will not be reported

**Coherence:**

NAHA Indicator 4 and NAHA Outputs A and B have been produced using the same data source: SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) - Client Collection.

SAAP data used to compile proxy indicators and outputs for 2008-09 have been affected by changes in funding arrangements. As described above, on the 1st January 2009 SAAP V was replaced by the NAHA. The development and implementation of new services under the revised arrangements have been ongoing. It is not possible to quantify the extent to which services changed or new services were added in the first 6 months of the operation of the NAHA, although it is known that these were not extensive. The majority of existing services under SAAP continued. For more information about the NAHA see AIHW 2010. Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2008-09. Cat. No. HOU 291. Canberra: AIHW

**Accessibility:**

Related data to those shown in the proxy indicator tables are available publicly in the SAAP annual reports released by AIHW. Not all disaggregations, including those shown in these performance indicator tables, are published directly but may be requested, subject to jurisdiction approval.

The relevant publications associated with the proxy indicators are:

AIHW 2010. *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP*

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**Interpretability:**

*National Data Collection annual report 2008-09.* Cat. No. HOU 291.  
Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2009. *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report.* SAAP NDC report series 13. Cat. no. HOU 191. Canberra: AIHW

Further information on the adjustment scheme, legislation and the SAAP collection can be found in:

AIHW 2010. *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2008-09.* Cat. No. HOU 291.  
Canberra: AIHW.

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*National Affordable Agreement on Housing*

[http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov\\_agreements/federal\\_financial\\_relations/](http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov_agreements/federal_financial_relations/)

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABS Census	Census of Population and Housing
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AGHDS	Australian Government Housing Data Set
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CAP	Crisis Accommodation Program
CH	Community Housing
CNOS	Canadian National Occupancy Standard
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRC	COAG Reform Council
CRA	Commonwealth Rent Assistance
CURF	Confidentialised Unit Record File
DQS	Data Quality Statement
DSEWPC	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FHOB	First Home Owner Boost
FHOS	First Home Owner Scheme grant
HHIMG	Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group
HILDA	Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey
HPA	Home Purchase Assistance
HOIL	Home Owned on Indigenous Land
HOP	Home Ownership Program
ICH	Indigenous Community Housing
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement

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MCFFR	Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations
NA	National Agreement
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Agreement
NATSIHS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NDC	National Data Collection
NIRA	National Indigenous Reform Agreement
NHSC	National Housing Supply Council
NP	National Partnership
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
PH	Public Housing
PI	Performance Indicator
Qld	Queensland
RBA	Reserve Bank of Australia
ROGS	Report on Government Services
RSE	Relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SHS	Specialist Homelessness Services
SIH	Survey of Income and Housing
SPP	Special Purpose Payment
SOMIH	State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing
STINMOD	Static Incomes Model
Tas	Tasmania
THM	Transitional Housing Management

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VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia



	Young lone person	Only one person aged 15-34 years
	Couple family with young children	A couple with children, youngest child aged 0-4 years
	Couple family with young adult children	A couple with children, youngest child aged 15-29 years
	Older couple family without children	A couple without children, both partners aged 65 years or more
Major cities	See 'remoteness areas'.	
Mean and median income measures	<p>A mean income value is the average value of a set of income data. It is calculated by adding up all the values in the set of data and dividing that sum by the number of values in the dataset. Median value is the middle point of a set of income data. Lining up the values in a set of income data from largest to smallest, the one in the centre is the median income value (if the centre point lies between two numbers, the median value is the average value of the two numbers).</p> <p>Median value is a better measure for income than mean as mean income values are more influenced by extreme income values (including the lowest and highest incomes). Therefore, median income value is a more accurate measure of income for an average household or average individual income earner.</p> <p>For example, the gross monthly incomes for 9 households are: \$10 000, \$5000, \$2500, \$1500, \$1500, \$1500, \$1000, \$450, \$450.</p> <p>The mean income value among the 9 households is <math>(\\$10\ 000 + \\$5\ 000 + \\$2500 + \\$1500 + \\$1500 + \\$1500 + \\$1000 + \\$450 + \\$450) / 9 = \\$2655.6</math>. The median income value is the fifth value (the mid point), \$1500.</p>	
Non-Indigenous	A person who does not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.	
Non-remote	See 'remoteness areas'.	
Outer regional	See 'remoteness areas'.	
Quintiles	Income quintiles are groups that result from ranking all people in the population in ascending order (from the lowest to the highest) according to their incomes and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20 per cent of the population. In addition to use in measuring income distribution, quintiles can also be used for grouping other data.	
Rate ratio	The rate ratio is the rate for the Indigenous population divided by the rate for the non-Indigenous population. See 'relative Indigenous disadvantage'.	
Regional	See 'remoteness areas'.	
Relative Indigenous disadvantage	Relative Indigenous disadvantage is measured by comparing the rate of Indigenous disadvantage (for example, the proportion of Indigenous people reporting they do not have a non-school qualification) with the rate for the non-Indigenous population. See 'rate ratio'.	
Relative standard error (RSE)	The relative standard error (RSE) of a survey data estimate is a measure of the reliability of the estimate and depends on both the number of persons giving a particular answer in the survey and the size of the population. The RSE is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less reliable the estimate. Relative standard errors for survey estimates are included in the attachment tables. See also 'statistical significance'.	
Remote	See 'remoteness areas'.	
Remoteness	See 'remoteness areas'.	

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Remoteness areas	<p>Remoteness areas are defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a place in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. The remoteness of each place is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). The ABS generates an average ARIA score for each location based on its distance from population centres of various sizes. Locations are then added together to form the remoteness areas in each State and Territory. Remoteness areas comprise the following six categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• major cities of Australia</li> <li>• inner regional Australia</li> <li>• outer regional Australia</li> <li>• remote Australia</li> <li>• very remote Australia</li> <li>• migratory regions (comprising off-shore, shipping and migratory places).</li> </ul> <p>The aim of the ASGC remoteness structure is not to provide a measure of the remoteness of a particular location but to divide Australia into five broad categories (excluding migratory regions) of remoteness for comparative statistical purposes.</p>
Statistical significance	<p>Statistical significance is a measure of the degree of difference between survey data estimates. The potential for sampling error — that is, the error that occurs by chance because the data are obtained from only a sample and not the entire population — means that reported responses may not indicate the true responses.</p> <p>Using the relative standard errors (RSE) of survey data estimates, it is possible to use a formula to test whether the difference is statistically significant. If there is an overlap between confidence intervals for different data items, it cannot be stated for certain that there is a statistically significant difference between the results. See 'confidence intervals' and 'relative standard error'.</p>
Torres Strait Islander people	<p>People who identify as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include people who identify as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.</p>
Very remote	<p>See 'remoteness areas'.</p>