

National Agreement  
performance information  
2008-09

National Affordable  
Housing Agreement

*Steering Committee  
for the Review of  
Government  
Service Provision*

December 2009

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**Steering Committee for the  
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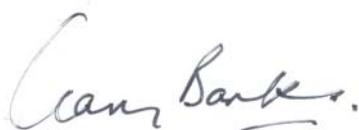
Dear Mr McClintock

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

24 December 2009

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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 (CRC). The CRC 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 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. 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 AO	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Mr Ron Perry	Aust. Govt.	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Ms Sue Vroombout	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Mr John Ignatius	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Administration
Ms Nazli Munir	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Mark Ronsisvalle	NSW	Department of Treasury
Ms Katy Haire	Vic	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Tony Bates	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Sharon Bailey	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr John O'Connell	Qld	Department of Treasury
Ms Lyn Genoni	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Christmas	WA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Ben Wilson	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 Anne Coleman	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:

Ms Penelope McKay      Vic      Department of Treasury and Finance

Ms Rebecca Brown      WA      Department of Treasury and Finance

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# Contents

<b>This report</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>Steering Committee</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>Contents</b>	<b>IX</b>
<b>National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting</b>	
<b>About this report</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Performance reporting</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Context for National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Data Quality Statements</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>283</b>
<b>Acronyms and abbreviations</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>287</b>



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# National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting

## Box 1 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 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* 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 and outcomes for each sector, and clarifies the respective roles and responsibilities of the Commonwealth and the states and territories in the delivery of services. The Agreements also contain a range of categories of performance information, variously named ‘outputs’, ‘progress measures’, ‘performance indicators’, ‘performance benchmarks’ and ‘targets’. The performance of all governments in achieving the outcomes and performance benchmarks specified in NAs will be monitored and assessed by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

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

The IGA states that:

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]

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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]

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]

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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. The IGA could be read to imply a further role for the Steering Committee in providing information on performance data for ‘National Partnerships to the extent that they support the objectives in National Agreements’ [IGA, para. C5(c)]. Pending clarification of the Steering Committee’s role in relation to NP reporting, performance indicators from NP agreements have not been included in this first tranche of reporting.

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).

### *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 Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations, 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, with its responsibility under the IGA for collating the NA performance data. In addition, the data collection agencies are also responsible for 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].

Data collection agencies may also be consulted by the Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations, 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

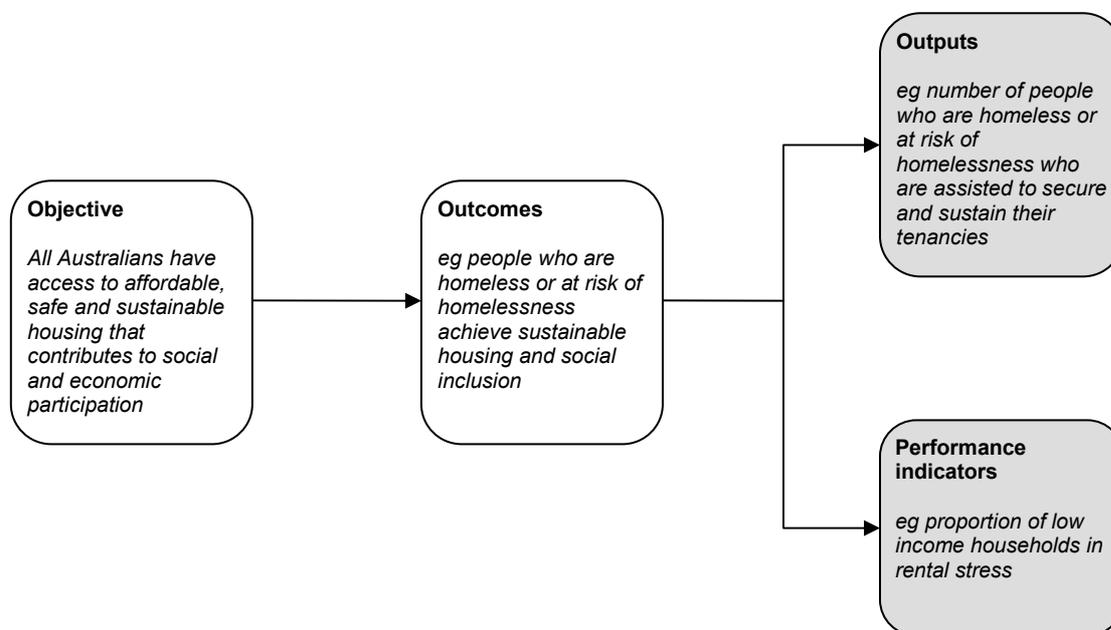
The Steering Committee is required to collate performance information for the *National Affordable Housing Agreement* (NAHA) (COAG 2009b) and provide it to the CRC no later than 31 December 2009 (and annually thereafter).

The IGA states that the Steering Committee has responsibility for collating the necessary performance data for the reporting against the NAs [para. C5 (b)]. The CRC requested the Steering Committee to provide information on all performance categories in the NAs (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</sup>**

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

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This report includes available data for the following:

- NAHA outputs
- baseline information for NAHA performance indicators.

Data are in respect of the baseline reporting period of the 2008-09 financial year (where 2008-09 data are not available, data for the most recent reporting period have been included).

In addition, this report includes comment by the Steering Committee on the quality of the reported data based on the data quality statements completed by relevant data collection agencies, and identifies areas for development of NAHA outputs and performance indicators. Box 2 identifies the key issues in reporting on the performance categories in the NAHA.

This report contains the original data quality statements (DQSs) completed by relevant data collection agencies.

A separate appendix (*National Agreement performance information 2008-09: 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 2 Key issues in reporting against the NAHA

### General comments

- There is very limited information on the nature and extent of homelessness in Australia. More comprehensive and reliable information is necessary, including better information on homeless people accessing mainstream services.
- Although there is comprehensive information on housing services, there is limited information on the link between homelessness and housing. Better information would enable a better assessment of those 'at risk' of homelessness.
- There is limited detailed information on the interaction between housing supply and demand. Information is required to assess shortfalls in supply and the efficiency of the housing market.
- The concept of socioeconomic status has not been defined for the indicators in this report. Further work is required to determine how this concept will be measured as it relates to the NAHA outcome that people achieve social inclusion.
- Subject to the issues noted below, almost all measures that could be included in this report were able to be disaggregated by Indigenous status.

### Outputs

- Further work is required to develop more complete specifications for the output indicators in the NAHA (contained in the contextual section of this report). Relevant information has been provided for these output indicators where available.
- Of the seven outputs, four did not have data available for reporting, or required further work to develop concepts and definitions:
  - *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*
  - *Number of zoned lots available for residential construction*
  - *Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing.*

### Performance indicators

- Of the 10 performance indicators in this report, two could not to be reported against, as measures have yet to be developed:
  - *Supply meeting underlying demand for housing*
  - *Housing market efficiency.*

The Steering Committee has been advised that the Housing Ministers' Advisory Committee has sought advice from the National Housing Supply Council on the development of these indicators.

(Continued next page)

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## Box 2 (continued)

- The measure for one indicator in this report is an interim measure until data are available from the new national data collection on homelessness:
  - *Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness.*
- Of the eight performance indicators reported against, seven did not have annual data. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for these indicators is required to determine whether more regular data collections are necessary:
  - *The proportion of low income households in rental stress (two yearly)*
  - *The proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households (two yearly)*
  - *The proportion of Australians who are homeless (five yearly)*
  - *The proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home (two yearly)*
  - *The proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home (three yearly)*
  - *The proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions (three yearly for NATSISS/NATSIHS data, annually for social housing data)*
  - *The proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of acceptable standard (three yearly for NATSISS/NATSIHS data, annually for social housing data).*
- 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 five of the eight 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 Australian households owning or purchasing a home*
  - *The proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home*
  - *The proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions*
  - *The proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard.*
- 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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## 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]. Further to this, the NAHA will contribute to the achievement of 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.

Related to the NAHA:

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

Although directly linked to the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (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 2009c) may also be relevant to analysing performance.

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

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Data for contextual information is predominately for the reference period 2007-08, to align with the most recent data available for the performance indicators. For a number of the items in the contextual section, more recent 2008-09 data will be reported in the *2010 Report on Government Services* (SCRGSP forthcoming) (due for release 29 January 2010).

## **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].

- The Commonwealth is responsible for: leadership for national housing and homelessness policy, including Indigenous housing policy; income support and rental subsidies; immigration and settlement policy and programs; financial sector regulations and Commonwealth taxation settings that influence housing affordability; competition policy relating to housing and buildings; and provision of national infrastructure.
- The States and Territories are responsible for: leadership in housing and homelessness policy, including Indigenous housing policy; housing and homelessness services, administration and delivery; housing for Indigenous people, including in remote areas; land use, supply and urban planning, and development policy; housing-related financial support, and services for renters and home buyers; housing-related State and Territory taxes and charges that influence housing affordability; infrastructure policy and services associated with residential development; and tenancy and not-for-profit housing sector legislation and regulation.
- Local governments (and the ACT Government and NT Government) are responsible for: building approval processes; local urban planning and development approval processes; and rates and charges that influence housing affordability.

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

The National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) was established in May 2008 to monitor housing demand, supply and affordability in Australia, and to highlight current and potential future gaps between housing supply and demand from would-be-home-owners and renters. The Council will produce an annual State of Supply Report that examines housing supply needs up to 20 years into the future.

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The inaugural report, *State of Supply 2008* (NHSC 2009), focused on identifying the national ‘state of play’ on housing supply and demand. In their inaugural report (NHSC 2009), the Council estimated that a minimum of around 85 000 dwellings is the gap 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. Under medium demand and medium supply assumptions, the estimated gap of 85 000 in 2008 grows to 131 000 dwellings in 2010. After five years, by 2013 the gap almost doubles, to 203 000 dwellings. By 2018, the gap has increased to 316 000 dwellings, and by 2028 it is 431 000 dwellings.

## **Profile of housing**

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 Census of Population and Housing (the Census) reported 8.4 million private dwellings 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 0.6 million people were counted in non-private dwellings. On Census night, 90 per cent of private dwellings were occupied, with the remaining 0.8 million dwellings unoccupied.

According to the Survey of Income and Housing (ABS 2009), 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).

Over the period 2000-01 to 2007-08, there was a decrease in the proportion of households that owned their dwelling outright (from 38.2 per cent to 33.2 per cent), and an increase in the proportion of households that owned their dwelling with a mortgage (from 32.1 per cent to 35.1 per cent) or were renting (from 27.4 per cent to 29.7 per cent) (table 1).

**Table 1 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 2008a).

Nationally, 78.1 per cent of households live in separate houses, ranging from 71.4 per cent in NSW to 89.9 per cent in Tasmania (table 2).

**Table 2 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>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Separate house	71.4	82.2	80.4	80.9	80.9	89.9	73.2	78.6	78.1
Semi detached/row or terrace house/townhouse <sup>b</sup>	7.8	8.3	7.2	11.4	13.4	2.5	10.1	11.9	8.6
Flat/unit/apartment	20.5	9.2	11.6	7.7	5.6	7.0	16.3	9.5	12.9
<b>All households<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</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 of 25 per cent to 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 demonstrates the traditional tenure cycle, with most *young lone persons* or *young group households* renting (61 per cent and 83 per cent respectively). *Couple families with young children* are the life cycle group most likely to own their home with a mortgage (62 per cent). *Couple families with young adult children* were more likely to own their home outright (41 per cent), and 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 size was 2.6 people, whereas the average household with at least one Indigenous person was 3.4 people in 2008 (table 3).

**Table 3 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) derived from 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing and the 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 and housing co-operative/community/church groups provided significant

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

shares of the rental accommodation for Indigenous households (33 per cent and 15 per cent respectively). 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).

### 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, as shown in table 4.

**Table 4 Moving annual trend vacancy rates, private housing market, by capital city, June 2008 (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>
Vacancy rate	1.1	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.2	0.9

<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 (2009) *Report on Government Services 2009* — table 16A.73; Real Estate Institute of Australia (2008) *Market Facts*, June 2008, Canberra.

Capital city median rents varied across jurisdictions, and the median rents for three bedroom houses and two bedroom flats or units are reported in table 5.

**Table 5 Median market rents, private housing market, by capital city, June quarter 2008 (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	330	280	325	350	270	290	380	510
2 bedroom flats/units	380	295	320	320	230	250	370	380

Source: SCRGSP (2009) *Report on Government Services 2009* — table 16A.74; Real Estate Institute of Australia (2008) *Market Facts*, June 2008, Canberra.

Nationally, the median housing cost for renters is around \$240 per week in capital cities, compared to \$180 per week in the rest of the state or territory (table 6). Median housing cost for renters varied across states and territories, and between capital cities and the balance of states and territories.

**Table 6 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	244	282	220	250	200	296	320	265
Balance of state	188	176	250	158	184	170	np	..	205
<b>Total renters<sup>d</sup></b>									
<b>Capital cities</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>240</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. Household costs for renters do not exclude CRA payments. If rent assistance receipts were subtracted from gross housing costs, it has been estimated that the housing costs of households receiving rent assistance would be about 25 per cent lower on average, and the housing costs of all households renting from landlords other than the State and Territory authorities would be about 10 per cent lower on average. <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 (2009) *Housing Occupancy and Costs*, Cat. no. 4130.0.

## Location

Most of Australia's population live in urban areas. As at June 2008, 68.6 per cent of the population resided 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 2008b). In comparison, as at June 2008, a projected 32.3 per cent of the Indigenous population resided in major cities, 43.5 per cent in inner or outer regional Australia and 24.0 per cent in remote or very remote Australia (ABS 2008c).

The Census is used here to provide data on the location of dwellings as it allows comprehensive reporting by all geographical areas. The Survey of Income and Housing (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 7).

**Table 7 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	595.3	450.4	354.2	84.8	108.7	132.3	..	0.2	1 726.1
Outer regional	203.5	121.9	258.9	86.4	85.1	77.2	43.9	..	876.7
Remote Australia	16.4	2.9	39.3	23.3	43.0	5.8	17.5	..	148.2
Very remote Australia	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> Includes Other Territories.  
.. Not applicable.

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

In 2006, separate 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, and was strongly influenced by the 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).

### Housing affordability

While many households choose to, 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 stress' is the proportion of households in the bottom 40 per cent of income distribution who are paying in excess of 30 per cent of their income for housing.

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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’.

In an analysis of panel data available in the three waves of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) data set in 2005, Yates and Gabriel (2006) found that at least 60 per cent of households facing affordability problems in any one year are likely also to face affordability problems into their second year or third year.

There has been some Australian research (Bankwest 2009; Yates, Randolph and Holloway 2006) regarding the location of affordable housing for ‘key workers’ such as nurses, teachers and police officers in central city regions. The location of suitable and affordable housing in metropolitan regions tends to be located towards or at the urban fringe, remote from employment opportunities, particularly if access is through using public transport.

## **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 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*: 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)*: State owned and managed dwellings targeted at Indigenous households

- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: houses owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas
- *Crisis accommodation*: accommodation services to help people who are homeless or in crisis
- *Home purchase assistance*: assistance provided by State and Territory governments to help with home purchases or mortgage repayments; for example, the grant provided under the First Home Owner's Scheme, a Commonwealth initiative administered by State and Territory governments
- *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 costs of bonds, and housing assistance advice and information services. Assistance may be provided by community-based organisations funded by government
- *Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)*: a non-taxable income support supplement paid by the Australian Government to income support recipients or people who receive more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A and who rent in the private rental market (SCRGSP 2009a).

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

The proportion of public rental housing located by remoteness areas is shown in table 8. Nationally, almost three quarters of all public rental dwellings (72.8 per cent) were located in major cities, with one quarter located in regional areas (25.1 per cent). Less than 3 per cent of public housing dwellings were located in remote or very remote areas (2.2 per cent).

**Table 8 Public rental housing, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008 (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>
Major cities	81.9	72.3	67.4	70.7	77.4	..	99.9	..	72.8
Inner regional	14.5	22.4	16.3	9.4	6.7	73.3	0.1	..	16.1
Outer regional	3.3	5.2	14.1	9.6	13.9	25.9	..	70.4	9.0
Remote	0.3	–	1.7	7.2	1.8	0.6	..	25.5	1.7
Very remote	–	..	0.5	3.0	0.2	0.3	..	4.1	0.5

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

Source: SCRGSP (2009a) *Report on Government Services 2009* — table 16A.1; AIHW (2009) *Public rental housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra.

The proportions of SOMIH located by remoteness areas are shown in table 9. Nationally, one third of all SOMIH dwellings were located in major cities (33.2 per cent), 25.2 per cent were located in outer regional areas, 23.5 per cent were located in inner regional areas and the remaining 18.0 per cent were located in remote or very remote areas of Australia.

**Table 9 SOMIH, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Major cities	41.0	29.5	14.8	27.9	60.6	..	33.2
Inner regional	33.1	41.1	19.4	7.7	7.5	83.3	23.5
Outer regional	20.2	28.9	39.8	20.7	17.9	16.7	25.2
Remote	4.9	0.5	9.9	20.2	5.4	–	8.4
Very remote	0.7	..	16.1	23.6	8.6	–	9.6

<sup>a</sup> The ACT does not have a separately identified Indigenous housing program and Indigenous Australians are housed as part of the public rental housing program. The NT does not have SOMIH as all Indigenous-specific housing programs are managed by community housing organisations. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: SCRGSP (2009a) *Report on Government Services 2009* — table 16A.14; AIHW (2009) *State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra.

The proportions of community housing located by remoteness areas are shown in table 10. Nationally, around two thirds of community housing dwellings were located in major cities (67.0 per cent), 19.6 per cent were located in inner regional areas, 10.0 per cent were located in outer regional areas and 3.4 per cent were located in remote or very remote areas of Australia.

**Table 10 Community housing, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008 (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>
Major cities	69.6	76.1	45.8	61.5	85.7	..	100.0	..	67.0
Inner regional	22.6	20.4	23.2	12.1	8.1	65.8	..	..	19.6
Outer regional	7.6	3.3	21.1	14.6	4.7	31.0	..	72.0	10.0
Remote	0.2	0.2	4.0	8.9	1.4	3.2	..	21.5	2.1
Very remote	–	..	5.8	2.9	0.1	–	..	6.5	1.3

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

Source: SCRGSP (2009a) *Report on Government Services 2009* — table 16A.25; AIHW (2009) *Community Housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra.

ICH is delivered by ICH organisations. The funding and administrative arrangements for ICH vary across jurisdictions. The location of ICH is not provided because of the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, as well as a lack of information for a significant portion of the sector.

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## Homelessness

Under the NAHA, governments have committed to undertake reforms in the housing sector to improve integration between the homelessness service system 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. On Census night (8 August 2006), it included all people staying in emergency or transitional accommodation provided under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). Secondary homelessness also includes 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 a generally accepted minimum community standard of a small self-contained flat.

Currently, the only available national data to support the definition of homelessness used in this report is that of Chamberlain and McKenzie (2006). 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 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 11 reports information from Chamberlain and McKenzie (2006) on the number of homeless people on Census night in 2001 and 2006.

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**Table 11 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**

SAAP<sup>2</sup> 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 2009a).

At least 1562 agencies were funded under the SAAP program in 2007-08, including non-government, community and local government agencies (AIHW 2009a). Nationally, in 2007-08, SAAP agencies provided support to 202 500 people (125 600 clients and 76 900 accompanying children).

A new National Homelessness Data Collection is currently being developed, and will replace the current SAAP National Data Collection. Data are anticipated to be collected from 1 July 2011.

### **NAHA outputs**

The NAHA states the objective and outcomes of the Agreement will be achieved through a range of outputs.

- Output 1: number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies.
- Output 2: number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation.
- Output 3: number of households assisted in social housing.

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<sup>2</sup> The SAAP V Multilateral Agreement (2005-2010) ended on 31 December 2008, with the NAHA commencing 1 January 2009. Services funded under SAAP V are now funded under the NAHA.

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- Output 4: number of households in private rental receiving subsidies.
  - Output 5: number of people receiving home purchase assistance.
  - Output 6: number of zoned lots available for residential construction.
  - Output 7: number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing.

*Output 1: number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies*

*Output 2: number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation*

There is currently no data collection available to report on output 1 ‘number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies’ and output 2 ‘number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation’.

Related contextual information is available on housing outcomes for SAAP clients. Nationally in 2006-07, 81.9 per cent of SAAP support periods (a SAAP client can receive more than one support period) are reported as resulting in the achievement of independent housing at the end of the SAAP support period (SCRGSP 2009a). Data for this item for 2007-08 will be available in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (SCRGSP forthcoming).

*Output 3: number of households assisted in social housing*

Data are available to report against output 3 ‘number of households assisted in social housing’. The Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) national data reports for public rental housing, SOMIH, community housing, ICH and Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP), provide data on housing assistance provided under the 2003 CSHA<sup>3</sup>. The latest available data are for the 2007-08 financial year (table 12).

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<sup>3</sup> The CSHA ended 31 December 2008. The NAHA commenced 1 January 2009.

**Table 12 Households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008 (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>
Public rental housing	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136
SOMIH <sup>a</sup>	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 172	1 778	339	..	..	12 375
Community housing	16 325	5 154	5 284	3 449	4 370	387	698	na	35 667

<sup>a</sup> The ACT does not have a separately identified Indigenous housing program and Indigenous Australians are housed as part of the public rental housing program. The NT does not have SOMIH as all Indigenous-specific housing programs are managed by community housing organisations. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Public rental housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Community Housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra.

Data for ICH are reported by number of dwellings rather than number of households assisted, and therefore reported in a separate table (table 13). In 2007-08, there were 23 279 dwellings specifically targeted to Indigenous people through the ICH program.

**Table 13 Indigenous Community Housing dwellings, by State and Territory, 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>Total</i>
Total number of ICH dwellings <sup>a</sup>	4 481	855	6 321	3 607	994	135	23	6 953	23 279

<sup>a</sup> For Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, dwellings managed by the Australian Government but located in these states have been included in state totals.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous Housing Indicators 2007-08: Indigenous Housing Series Number 3*, Canberra.

At 30 June 2008, there were 7567 CAP dwellings for emergency accommodation funded under the CSHA<sup>4</sup>. These dwellings are used by governments, churches and other welfare organisations to assist people in situations of actual or impending crisis or homelessness, with support services to these households provided directly by health and community service organisations, and by the national Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) (AIHW 2009b).

<sup>4</sup> The CSHA ended 31 December 2008. The NAHA commenced 1 January 2009.

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#### Output 4: number of households in private rental receiving subsidies

Two sources of data can be used to report against output 4 ‘number of households in private rental receiving subsidies’:

- households receiving assistance provided by State and Territory housing authorities for private rent assistance
- income units receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).

In 2007-08, private rent assistance was provided by State and Territory housing authorities to 122 036 households across a range of program types including bond loans, rental grants/subsidies/relief, relocation expenses and other one-off assistance grants (table 14). There is considerable variation across jurisdictions in program guidelines and coverage, and households may receive assistance under more than one private rent assistance program.

**Table 14 Private rent assistance summary totals, by program type, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (total households)**

Program type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total <sup>a</sup>
Bond loans	10 970	9 134	13 676	8 799	10 696	2 460	97	302	56 134
Rental grants, subsidies and relief	7 585	28 535	1 317	..	9 960	2 698	..	5	50 100
Relocation expenses	..	2 186	..	..	..	159	95	..	2 440
Other	6 587	2 274	..	..	..	4 596	..	..	13 457

<sup>a</sup> Does not represent national total as data were not available from all jurisdictions. Total figures should be interpreted with caution due to data inconsistency between jurisdictions. State and Territory totals cannot be provided as households may receive assistance under more than one private rent assistance program. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Private rent assistance 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra.

Households in receipt of private rent assistance provided by State and Territory housing authorities may also be in receipt of CRA.

CRA is a non-taxable supplementary payment provided by the Australian Government to help with the cost of private rental housing. There were 946 641 income units (where an income unit is defined as either a single person or a couple with or without dependents) entitled to receive CRA at 6 June 2008. The most frequent type of income unit receiving CRA were single people with no children, followed by single people with one or two dependent children aged under 16 years (table 15). The *Report on Government Services 2009* (SCRGSP 2009a) contains additional information on the CRA for 2008. The *Report on Government Services 2010* (SCRGSP forthcoming) will report data for 2009.

**Table 15 Number of income units receiving CRA, by type of income unit, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**

Type of income unit <sup>c</sup>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Single, no dependent children aged under 16	123 238	87 027	81 011	29 583	29 133	10 326	2 804	1 926	365 087
Single, no children, sharer <sup>d</sup>	39 504	30 052	27 700	8 078	7 696	2 932	1 710	485	118 172
Single, 1 or 2 dependent children aged under 16	61 892	37 996	45 161	15 909	14 767	4 821	1 172	1 075	182 808
Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	13 215	7 121	9 748	2 898	2 553	909	np	194	36 804
Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16	30 234	16 525	21 821	6 584	5 883	2 198	383	314	83 966
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	40 358	22 463	26 268	7 984	6 657	2 465	856	542	107 614
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	17 254	9 013	14 274	3 937	2 973	1 135	385	313	49 293
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	830	543	690	338	334	96	np	46	2 897
<b>Total</b>	<b>326 525</b>	<b>210 740</b>	<b>226 673</b>	<b>75 311</b>	<b>69 996</b>	<b>24 882</b>	<b>7 495</b>	<b>4 895</b>	<b>946 641</b>

<sup>a</sup> At 6 June 2008. <sup>b</sup> An income unit is defined as either a single person or a couple with or without dependents. <sup>c</sup> Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child. <sup>d</sup> The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation, but there are several exceptions. Those not subject to this lower rate are classified as single no dependent children even if they share accommodation. **np** Not published.

Source: SCRGSP (2009a) *Report on Government Services 2009* — table 16A.48; FaHCSIA (unpublished).

### Output 5: number of people receiving home purchase assistance

Four sources of data provide information for reporting against output 5 ‘number of people receiving home purchase assistance’:

- the number of households receiving home purchase assistance provided by State and Territory housing authorities
- the number of recipients of the First Home Owner Scheme (FHOS) grant
- the Survey of Income and Housing provides data on characteristics of first home buyers, including any monetary assistance received to purchase their dwelling
- the number of recipients of the First Home Owner Boost (FHOB).

Table 16 provides data on households in Australia that received home purchase assistance from State and Territory housing authorities across a range of program types including direct lending, deposit assistance, interest rate assistance, mortgage relief, home purchase advisory and counselling services, and other forms of assistance. There is considerable variation across jurisdictions program guidelines and coverage of home purchase assistance, and households may receive assistance under more than one home purchase assistance program. State and Territory governments may also provide concessions to first home buyers in the form of tax concessions such as stamp duty relief, and/or additional first home buyer grants.

**Table 16 Home purchase assistance, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (total households)<sup>a</sup>**

Summary data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total <sup>b</sup>
Direct lending	..	44	11	3 688	13 870	8	..	164	17 785
Deposit assistance	..	..	1	..	..	18	..	..	19
Interest rate assistance	..	..	36	45	2 997	..	..	113	3 191
Mortgage relief	239	40	13	37	..	na	18	..	347
Home purchase advisory and counselling services	6 997	..	..	3 688	..	..	..	..	10 685
Other	..	62	1	202	..	..	..	..	265

<sup>a</sup> Does not include tax concessions and/or additional first home buyer grants provided by States and Territories to assist with home purchase. Cannot provide totals as households may receive assistance under more than one home purchase assistance program. <sup>b</sup> May not represent national total as data were not available from all jurisdictions. Total figures should be interpreted with caution due to data inconsistency between jurisdictions. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Home Purchase Assistance 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra.

Households in receipt of home purchase assistance from State and Territory housing authorities may also receive the FHOS grant and the FHOB. The FHOS grant and the FHOB are not means tested nor based on the value of the home.

Data on the FHOS grant and FHOB provide useful information about home purchase assistance provided for first home buyers.

The FHOS grant was introduced on 1 July 2000, and provides a \$7000 grant to first home buyers to purchase their first home. From 2000-01 until end September 2009, there were 1 393 422 FHOS grants (table 17).

**Table 17 Number of First Home Owner Scheme grants, by State and Territory, 2000-01 to 2009-10<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
2000-01	43 420	33 620	30 278	15 913	14 314	4 374	3 118	1 387	146 424
2001-02	61 470	45 917	44 354	21 785	14 870	5 199	3 525	1 637	198 757
2002-03	40 147	32 271	29 639	15 465	9 557	3 881	2 277	1 207	134 444
2003-04	33 418	28 710	23 091	13 456	8 199	2 693	1 505	1 127	112 199
2004-05	36 697	37 972	22 815	17 868	8 801	2 436	2 002	1 288	129 879
2005-06	41 675	39 695	26 712	17 752	9 821	2 679	2 411	1 451	142 196
2006-07	46 579	39 254	32 064	12 712	10 494	2 995	2 805	1 260	148 163
2007-08	46 800	40 015	28 671	15 887	9 762	2 825	2 372	1 197	147 529
2008-09	59 490	44 051	34 465	20 491	12 523	3 951	2 867	1 375	179 213
2009-10 <sup>c</sup>	18 337	14 104	9 849	6 415	3 662	985	909	357	54 618
<b>Total</b>	<b>428 033</b>	<b>355 609</b>	<b>281 938</b>	<b>157 744</b>	<b>102 003</b>	<b>32 018</b>	<b>23 791</b>	<b>12 286</b>	<b>1 393 422</b>

<sup>a</sup> Does not include data for any additional first home owner grant and/or first home owner boost programs provided by individual States and Territories in addition to the FHOS grant. <sup>b</sup> Data for Victoria and WA do not include the number of FHOS grants reclaimed. For Victoria the value of reclaimed grants is \$15 978 504 in 2007-08, \$12 494 671 in 2008-09 and \$5 530 240 in the three months to September 2009. For WA, part recoveries for FHOS and Additional FHOS totalled \$11 682 in 2001-02, \$59 194 in 2002-03, \$141 200 in 2003-04, \$301 602 in 2004-05, \$1 200 659 in 2005-06, \$1 600 1606 in 2006-07, \$1 343 661 in 2007-08, \$899 659 in 2008-09 and \$205 844 in the three months to September 2009. The number of FHOS grants to which these recovered sums relate is not available. <sup>c</sup> 2009-10 includes FHOS data up to and including September 2009.

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

According to the Survey of Income and Housing, in 2007-08, over three-quarters (76 per cent) of first home buyers with a mortgage reported receiving the FHOS (table 18).

**Table 18 First home buyers with a mortgage, sources of monetary assistance to purchase home, 2007-08, by State and Territory (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>b</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/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.

The FHOB was announced in October 2008, as part of the Government's Economic Security Strategy. The FHOB was introduced to stimulate housing activity, support the construction industry and assist first home buyers to enter the housing market.

Between 14 October 2008 and 30 October 2009, there were 190 050 recipients of the FHOB, a supplement to the FHOS grant, that applies to contracts entered into between 14 October 2008 and 31 December 2009 (table 19).

**Table 19 Number of First Home Owner Boost recipients, by State and Territory, 14 October 2008 to 30 October 2009**

	<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>Total</i>
Recipients	65 217	44 304	37 445	21 147	13 296	4 162	3 069	1 410	190 050

Source: Plibersek, T (Minister for Housing) 2009, *Nearly 200,000 Australians take up the First Home Owners Boost*, Media Release, 5 December.

*Output 6: number of zoned lots available for residential construction*

There are no nationally comparable data currently available to report against output 6 'number of zoned lots available for residential construction'.

While each jurisdiction has a plan containing information on current and future land supply activity, the way in which this information is collected is not nationally consistent (NHSC 2009). A major priority of the National Housing Supply Council is the improvement of national information on the land and dwelling supply pipeline.

*Output 7: number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing*

There are no data currently collected reporting against output 7. However, some information is available to provide context for this output.

The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009* report (SCRGSP 2009b) 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 20). This ratio varied across states and territories.

**Table 20 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006**

	<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>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 (2009b) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage 2009* — table 9A.1.3; ABS (unpublished) derived from the 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. The number of discrete Indigenous communities without an organised sewerage system was 25 in 2006, with 32 discrete Indigenous communities without an organised electricity supply (SCRGSP 2009b).

The AIHW (2009c) report, *Indigenous housing needs 2009: a multi-measure needs model*, presents the most recent data on the level of Indigenous housing need across

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the five dimensions of 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 need dimensions. There were 9248 Indigenous people experiencing homelessness, 20 739 Indigenous households that were overcrowded and 8331 Indigenous income units in financial housing stress. Further, the report estimated that in 2006, the dwelling need gap was 11 538 dwellings, considering extreme need only, or 19 429 if considering all need, with the majority of dwellings required to reduce overcrowding (AIHW 2009c).

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## Performance indicators

The performance indicators included in this report cover all ‘performance indicators’ included in the NAHA (table 21).

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 21 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	33
2. Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households	38
3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless	41
4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	43
5. Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home	45
6. Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home	49
7. Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions	52
8. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard	55
9. Supply meeting demand for housing	58
10. Housing market efficiency	59

<sup>a</sup> The performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording from para. 16 of the NAHA (2009b). 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

Outcome:	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs
Measure:	<p>The proportion of households in the bottom two income quintiles that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of low income households in rental stress</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — total number of low income households</li></ul> <p>For low income households, computation for numerator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• (a) Household income is gross household income excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)</li><li>• (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</li><li>• 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</li><li>• Household is included in the numerator if (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a)</li></ul> <p>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</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> —</p> <p>(all) <u>Survey of Income and Housing (SIH)</u>. Data are collected every two years</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>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	SIH — 2007-08 NATSISS — 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>State and Territory, by:</p> <p>Location, dwelling type, number of bedrooms, housing utilisation, landlord type, household type, household size, main source of household income, household income level, number of employed persons, and reference person's age and sex, country of birth and Indigenous status, and reference person's age by main source of income</p>

### Attachment tables

<b>Table NAHA.1.1</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.3</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.5</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's country of birth, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.6</b>	Relative standard errors for proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's country of birth, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.7</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.9</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.11</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.12</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.13</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by housing utilisation, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.14</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by housing utilisation, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.15</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by landlord type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.16</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by landlord type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.17</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household type, by State and Territory, 2007-08

<b>Table NAHA.1.18</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.19</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household size, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.20</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household size, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.21</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of household income, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.22</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of household income, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.23</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.24</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.25</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of employed persons in household, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.26</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of employed persons in household, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.27</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and main source of income of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.28</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress by age and main source of income of reference person, 2007-08

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### Box 3 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS 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 low income households in rental stress. Data are available by State and Territory, and for all households and Indigenous households. The 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 (for 2007-08) were released in 2009.
- Data are available every three years on a rotating basis from the NATSISS and NATSIHS for Indigenous households. The most recent available data (for the 2008 NATSISS) were released in 2009.
- Data from the SIH and NATSISS are of acceptable accuracy. The RSEs for ACT data from the NATSISS are greater than 25 per cent and the 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.
- The NATSISS does not separately collect data on CRA (which the SIH does) which affects comparability of data for total households and Indigenous households.
- 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 ABS will explore the development of an annual indicator that combines existing survey data with information collected by Centrelink on CRA recipients.
- 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 3 (continued)**

- 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, housing authority administrative data (which provide income and rental information at the time of the last rent review) indicate that the survey estimates of rental stress, as reported by the Survey of Income and Housing, are not a reliable indicator of sustained rental stress in this sector.

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

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, 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

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: SIH — 2007-08  
NATSISS — 2008  
Valuer General sales data — 2007-08

Cross tabulations provided:

- State and Territory, by:
- location
  - dwelling type
  - dwelling type and location
  - Indigenous status

(additional contextual measure calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup> percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes)

- State and Territory, by:
- location
  - dwelling type
  - dwelling type and location
  - Indigenous status

### Attachment tables

<b>Table NAHA.2.1</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th–31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.2</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th–31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.3</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households, calculated using the median gross income for 29th–31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by dwelling type and location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<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 location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<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 dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<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 dwelling type and location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.7</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by Indigenous households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th–31st percentiles of equivalised gross household incomes of Indigenous households, by location, by State and Territory, 2008

<b>Table NAHA.2.8</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income Indigenous households, median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised gross Indigenous household incomes of Indigenous households, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
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#### Box 4 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS 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 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. Data are available by State and Territory, and for all households and Indigenous households. The 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 (for 2007-08) were released in 2009.
- Data are available every three years on a rotating basis from the NATSISS and NATSIHS for Indigenous households. The most recent available data (for the 2008 NATSISS) were released in 2009.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. However, there will be variable RSEs for disaggregations of the SIH and NATSISS data.
- Detailed explanatory notes on the SIH and NATSISS 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 Steering Committee received feedback from the Housing Ministers Advisory Council data subcommittee, the Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group, advising that they are exploring options to include built dwellings in this measure.
- 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.

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

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 people who are homeless</li> <li>• <i>denominator</i> — number of Australians</li> </ul> <p>No data are currently available for the numerator for 2007-08 and 2008-09. 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:	<p>ABS — Census data</p> <p>AIHW/ABS — data of <i>Counting the Homeless 2006</i> national and state and territory reports</p>
Data availability:	<p>Census — 2006</p> <p>SAAP — 2006</p> <p>National Census of Homeless School Students — 2006</p>
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• classification of homelessness (primary, secondary and tertiary)</li> <li>• age and sex</li> <li>• Indigenous status</li> <li>• primary homelessness, by remoteness area</li> <li>• statistical division</li> </ul>

#### Attachment tables

<b>Table NAHA.3.1</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by classification of homelessness, by State and Territory, 2006
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<b>Table NAHA.3.2</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006
<b>Table NAHA.3.3</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006
<b>Table NAHA.3.4</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless (primary), by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006
<b>Table NAHA.3.5</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by statistical division, by State and Territory, 2006

### Box 5 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and 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 Australians who are homeless. Data are available by State and Territory, and by Indigenous status.
- The data available to inform the measure for this indicator are sourced from the Chamberlain and MacKenzie research report 'Counting the Homeless', which uses data from the Census of Population and Housing, SAAP client data and the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Census of Homeless School Students.
- Census data are available every five years. The most recent available data are for 2006. Annual SAAP data are available. The most recent available data for this measure are for 2006-07. The *National Census of Homeless School Students* has been conducted every five years in the Population Census year since 1996. The most recent available data are for 2006.
- 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:

- By their nature homeless people are difficult to count. Census and survey collection methods are generally not suitable for locating and identifying homeless people. The ABS has developed special enumeration strategies for finding homeless people in the Census. Despite these efforts it is likely that a proportion of the homeless population will remain uncounted. Similarly, homeless people are not well captured in administrative records. The SAAP collection provides a count of those people that are provided with specialist homeless services. However, there are currently no adequate counts of homeless people accessing mainstream services.
- A review of the Counting the Homeless methodology is currently underway. Once the review is complete, recommendations on improvements in the methodology will be made to Housing Ministers in the first half of 2010.

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

Outcome:	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Measure:	<p>There is currently no data collection identified that measures the proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness</p> <p>The <b>interim</b> measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</li> <li>• <i>denominator</i> — number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 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:	SAAP — 2007-08
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• age and sex</li> <li>• Indigenous status</li> </ul>

### Attachment tables

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

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## **Box 6      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 homeless people. Data are available by State and Territory, and by Indigenous status.
- The measure counts homeless people within a single year. Persons 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 (for 2007-08) were published in 2009.
- 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 issue:

- The measure for this indicator is an interim measure. A national data collection on homelessness is currently under development, with data anticipated to be collected from 1 July 2011. The Steering Committee recommends development work focus on the new collection rather than the current interim measure.

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

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>
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  (supplementary) First Home Owner Scheme (FHOS) grant data and other home purchase assistance (HPA) data. Data not yet available, but anticipated to be collected annually
Data provider:	SIH, NATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS HPA and FHOS grant — AIHW
Data availability:	SIH — 2007-08 NATSISS — 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by: Location, dwelling type, number of bedrooms, housing utilisation, tenure, household type, household size, main source of household income, household income level, number of employed persons, and reference person's age and sex, country of birth and Indigenous status

### Attachment tables

<b>Table NAHA.5.1</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.3</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, by State and Territory, 2007-08

<b>Table NAHA.5.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.5</b>	Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home by reference person's country of birth, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.6</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, by reference person's country of birth, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.7</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.5.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.5.9</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.11</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.12</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.13</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by housing utilisation, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.14</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by housing utilisation, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.15</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.16</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.17</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.18</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.19</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.20</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2007-08

<b>Table NAHA.5.21</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by main source of household income, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.22</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by main source of household income, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.23</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.24</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.25</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of employed persons, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.26</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of employed persons, by State and Territory, 2007-08

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### **Box 7      Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS 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 Australian households owning or purchasing a home. Data are available by State and Territory, for all households and Indigenous households. Data are not available by socioeconomic status (SES). The 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 (for 2007-08) were released in 2009.
- Data are available every three years on a rotating basis from the NATSISS and NATSIHS for Indigenous households. The most recent available data (for the 2008 NATSISS) were released in 2009.
- SIH and NATSISS data are of acceptable accuracy. However, a number of the RSEs for the disaggregations of SIH data 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 source 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 SIH 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.
- Disaggregation of this indicator by SES is a priority. Further development work is required to determine the most appropriate concept of SES to be adopted for this indicator.

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

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  (supplementary) First Home Owner Scheme (FHOS) grant data and other home purchase assistance (HPA). Data not yet available, but anticipated to be collected annually
Data provider:	NATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS FHOS grant, HPA — AIHW
Data availability:	NATSISS — 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by: Location, number of bedrooms, utilisation, tenure type, household type, household size, household income level

### Attachment tables

<b>Table NAHA.6.1</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.3</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008

<b>Table NAHA.6.5</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by utilisation, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.6</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by utilisation, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.7</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.9</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.11</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.12</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.13</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.14</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008

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### **Box 8      Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS 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 Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home. Data are available by State and Territory for Indigenous households.
- Data are available every three years on a rotating basis from the NATSISS and NATSIHS for Indigenous households. The most recent available data (for the 2008 NATSISS) were released in 2009.
- NATSISS data are of acceptable accuracy. However, a number of the RSEs for the 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 source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.

- 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.

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

Outcome:	Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities
Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>numerator</i> — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1,2,3,4 and greater than 4 bedrooms')</li><li>• <i>denominator</i> — total number of all Indigenous households</li></ul>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> —</p> <p>(Indigenous) <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey</u> (NATSIHS) and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey</u> (NATSISS). 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), and Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) data (excludes private renters/home owners). Data are collected annually</p>
Data provider:	<p>NATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS</p> <p>Social housing — AIHW</p>
Data availability:	<p>NATSISS — 2008</p> <p>Social housing — 2007-08</p>
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• location</li><li>• number of bedrooms</li><li>• household type</li><li>• household size</li><li>• household income level</li></ul> <p>(supplementary) Social housing: PH and SOMIH State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• remoteness and number of bedrooms needed</li></ul> <p>(supplementary) Social housing: ICH State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• number of bedrooms needed</li></ul>

*Attachment tables*

<b>Table NAHA.7.1</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.3</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008,
<b>Table NAHA.7.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.5</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008,
<b>Table NAHA.7.6</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.7</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.9</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.11</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, State and Territory, at 30 June 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.12</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, State and Territory, at 30 June 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.13</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions by bedrooms needed, by Jurisdiction, at 30 June 2008

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## Box 9 **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 Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). Data are available by State and Territory.
- Data are available every three years on a rotating basis from the NATSISS and NATSIHS for Indigenous households. The most recent available data (for the 2008 NATSISS) were released in 2009.
- NATSISS data are of acceptable accuracy. However, a number of the RSEs for the disaggregations are greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
- Public rental housing, SOMIH and ICH data are available annually. The most recent available data are for 2007-08.
- The public rental housing, SOMIH and ICH data are only available for a limited number of jurisdictions. The ICH data are not available by remoteness, and the data represents only a small portion of the program in each jurisdiction. Mainstream community housing is unable to be reported as not all data items required to calculate overcrowding are currently collected.
- 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:

- Disaggregation of this indicator by type of housing program for social housing data is a priority. Current collections do not include full collection of public rental housing, SOMIH, ICH or collection of mainstream community housing. The Steering Committee received feedback from the Housing Ministers Advisory Council data subcommittee, the Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group, advising that they expect all jurisdictions to collect all data required to calculate overcrowding for the 2009-10 collection onwards.
- 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 NATSISS 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.

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

Outcomes: Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities

Measure: Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard
- *denominator* — total number of Indigenous households

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

For all housing tenures, acceptable standard is to be developed using the housing condition variables from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* —

(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

(supplementary) Social housing: Public Housing (PH), State Owned and managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH), Community Housing (CH) and Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) datasets. Data are collected annually

Data provider: NATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS  
Social housing — AIHW

Data availability: NATSISS — 2008  
Social housing — not available

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by:

- location
- number of bedrooms
- household type
- household size
- household income level

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*Attachment tables*

<b>Table NAHA.8.1</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.3</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.5</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.6</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.7</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.9</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008

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

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS 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 Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard. The house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has all four basic facilities working (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems. Data are available by State and Territory.
- Data are available every three years on a rotating basis from the NATSISS and NATSIHS for Indigenous households. The most recent available data (for the 2008 NATSISS) were released in 2009.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. However, a number of RSEs for the disaggregations are greater than 25 per cent and these data should be used with caution.
- 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.

- The 'acceptable standard' definition is still to be developed for the social housing data, and an assessment is required of the appropriateness of the 'acceptable standard' for the NATSISS/NATSIHS data.
- 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 NATSISS 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 is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.

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

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 11 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 on the development of this indicator.

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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 12 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 on the development of this indicator.

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

## Attachment contents

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### NAHA Indicator 1

<b>Table NAHA.1.1</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.3</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.5</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's country of birth, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.6</b>	Relative standard errors for proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's country of birth, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.7</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.9</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.11</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.12</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.13</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by housing utilisation, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.14</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by housing utilisation, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.15</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by landlord type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.16</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by landlord type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.17</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.18</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.19</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household size, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.20</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household size, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.21</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of household income, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.22</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of household income, by State and Territory, 2007-08

## Attachment contents

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<b>Table NAHA.1.23</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.24</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.25</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of employed persons in household, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.26</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of employed persons in household, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.27</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and main source of income of reference person, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.1.28</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and main source of income of reference person, 2007-08
<b>NAHA Indicator 2</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.2.1</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.2</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.3</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households, calculated using the median gross income for 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by dwelling type and location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<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 location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<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 dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<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 dwelling type and location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.2.7</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by Indigenous households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised gross household incomes of Indigenous households, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.2.8</b>	Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income Indigenous households, median gross incomes of the 59th-61st percentiles of equivalised gross Indigenous household incomes of Indigenous households, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>NAHA Indicator 3</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.3.1</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by classification of homelessness, by State and Territory, 2006
<b>Table NAHA.3.2</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006
<b>Table NAHA.3.3</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006

## Attachment contents

<b>Table NAHA.3.4</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless (primary), by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006
<b>Table NAHA.3.5</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by statistical division, by State and Territory, 2006
<b>NAHA Indicator 4</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.4.1</b>	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.4.2</b>	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>NAHA Indicator 5</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.5.1</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.3</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.5</b>	Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, by reference person's country of birth, State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.6</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, by reference person's country of birth, State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.7</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.9</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by dwelling type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.11</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.12</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.13</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by housing utilisation, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.14</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by housing utilisation, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.15</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.16</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.17</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2007-08

## Attachment contents

<b>Table NAHA.5.18</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.19</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.20</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.21</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by main source of household income, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.22</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by main source of household income, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.23</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.24</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.25</b>	Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of employed persons, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>Table NAHA.5.26</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of employed persons, by State and Territory, 2007-08
<b>NAHA Indicator 6</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.6.1</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.3</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.5</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by utilisation, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.6</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by utilisation, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.7</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.9</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.11</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.12</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008

## Attachment contents

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<b>Table NAHA.6.13</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.6.14</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>NAHA Indicator 7</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.7.1</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.2</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.3</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.4</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.5</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.6</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.7</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.8</b>	Relative standard errors of proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.9</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.10</b>	Relative standard errors of proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.11</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.12</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008
<b>Table NAHA.7.13</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions by bedrooms needed, by Jurisdiction, at 30 June 2008
<b>NAHA Indicator 8</b>	
<b>Table NAHA.8.1</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.2</b>	Relative standard errors of the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.3</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.4</b>	Relative standard errors of the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.5</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.6</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008

## Attachment contents

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<b>Table NAHA.8.7</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.8</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.9</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008
<b>Table NAHA.8.10</b>	Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008

# **NAHA Indicator 1:**

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

Table NAHA.1.1 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by location, 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(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 households								
Capital city	no.	641 884	574 632	280 714	245 834	194 101	34 487	53 771	17 397	2 042 820
Balance of state	no.	419 813	222 679	351 778	79 099	68 325	47 006	na	np	1 195 317
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Location		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Capital city	%	18.3	13.2	11.0	11.2	10.3	8.6	12.7	21.9	14.0
Balance of state	%	14.7	4.9	14.2	3.3	7.1	7.6	na	np	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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 due to high RSEs. See data quality statement.

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

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

**Table NAHA.1.2 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by location, 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(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress								
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>
Location		Denominator - total number of low income households								
Capital city	%	3.9	3.6	6.0	4.0	4.6	8.9	7.5	11.3	2.0
Balance of state	%	6.0	7.4	5.9	9.1	8.9	6.7	na	np	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Location		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Capital city	%	10.1	10.9	19.2	15.0	17.9	31.5	23.2	24.2	5.8
Balance of state	%	15.9	30.3	17.5	49.9	40.9	31.7	na	np	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) 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 due to high RSEs. See data quality statement.

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

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

**Table NAHA.1.3 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, 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, 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 households, reference person male								
Age										
15-24	no.	12 463	18 957	9 825	4 989	4 968	1 275	481	601	53 559
25-34	no.	55 615	55 033	34 296	20 548	11 243	3 561	5 832	1 138	187 267
35-44	no.	74 070	65 811	47 954	29 401	16 714	4 991	5 811	3 460	248 211
45-54	no.	89 458	71 500	44 447	25 869	16 109	5 126	5 412	2 378	260 299
55-64	no.	89 195	62 510	42 951	27 671	26 971	8 204	3 556	1 306	262 364
65-74	no.	115 044	83 150	72 388	32 255	24 410	8 280	3 751	2 899	342 179
75 years and over	no.	102 752	66 556	55 317	25 535	27 679	6 920	2 885	–	287 644
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>538 598</b>	<b>423 517</b>	<b>307 178</b>	<b>166 268</b>	<b>128 094</b>	<b>38 357</b>	<b>27 728</b>	<b>11 783</b>	<b>1 641 523</b>
		Proportion of low income households in rental stress, reference person male								
Age										
15-24	%	46.5	34.8	21.6	63.7	26.4	23.6	–	66.8	36.8
25-34	%	43.1	25.2	30.6	18.8	39.6	9.3	9.5	10.0	30.8
35-44	%	3.5	7.6	4.2	10.7	18.7	–	7.9	15.3	6.8
45-54	%	21.3	4.4	20.8	20.0	2.2	7.3	8.7	7.4	14.6
55-64	%	13.7	4.5	–	4.7	5.0	8.8	–	20.5	7.1
65-74	%	3.4	4.6	2.0	2.6	5.0	6.3	–	5.9	3.5
75 years and over	%	9.3	–	5.4	–	2.8	–	–	–	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>

**Table NAHA.1.3 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, 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, reference person female								
Age										
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>
		Denominator - total number of low income households, reference person female								
Age										
15-24	no.	20 986	11 095	12 891	9 290	4 967	2 490	1 759	334	63 812
25-34	no.	55 532	53 131	40 212	17 079	13 409	4 296	2 398	2 134	188 190
35-44	no.	83 769	53 393	51 306	19 868	18 603	5 719	6 797	3 058	242 515
45-54	no.	70 883	54 934	48 729	18 973	13 807	6 033	3 970	1 900	219 229
55-64	no.	91 054	51 446	45 593	31 473	18 034	5 200	4 933	2 674	250 406
65-74	no.	82 216	71 896	59 492	31 022	29 060	9 014	3 672	1 977	288 348
75 years and over	no.	118 659	77 898	67 091	30 960	36 454	10 383	2 514	155	344 114
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>523 099</b>	<b>373 794</b>	<b>325 314</b>	<b>158 664</b>	<b>134 332</b>	<b>43 137</b>	<b>26 042</b>	<b>12 231</b>	<b>1 596 614</b>
		Proportion of low income households in rental stress, reference person female								
Age										
15-24	%	65.8	36.9	65.3	20.7	28.5	35.3	49.6	–	49.2
25-34	%	43.7	24.3	29.9	21.0	37.4	33.9	–	19.5	31.7
35-44	%	27.0	14.5	14.9	–	12.6	2.5	20.8	23.9	17.6
45-54	%	21.0	20.3	17.0	14.8	7.7	20.6	24.4	21.2	18.6
55-64	%	7.0	11.7	10.1	4.7	10.2	–	25.6	16.8	8.8
65-74	%	9.8	7.6	5.2	2.7	–	3.2	13.6	15.6	6.4
75 years and over	%	10.0	5.5	12.1	6.6	1.8	2.9	13.5	–	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>

Table NAHA.1.3 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, 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, total										
Age										
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>
Denominator - total number of low income households										
Age										
15-24	no.	33 449	30 052	22 715	14 279	9 935	3 765	2 240	935	117 371
25-34	no.	111 147	108 164	74 508	37 627	24 652	7 857	8 230	3 272	375 457
35-44	no.	157 839	119 205	99 260	49 269	35 317	10 710	12 608	6 518	490 725
45-54	no.	160 341	126 433	93 176	44 842	29 916	11 159	9 382	4 278	479 528
55-64	no.	180 249	113 956	88 544	59 144	45 005	13 404	8 489	3 980	512 770
65-74	no.	197 260	155 046	131 880	63 277	53 470	17 295	7 423	4 876	630 527
75 years and over	no.	221 412	144 455	122 408	56 495	64 132	17 303	5 399	155	631 759
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Proportion of low income households in rental stress, total										
Age										
15-24	%	58.6	35.6	46.4	35.7	27.5	31.3	38.9	42.9	43.5
25-34	%	43.4	24.8	30.2	19.8	38.4	22.7	6.7	16.2	31.2
35-44	%	16.0	10.7	9.7	6.4	15.5	1.3	14.8	19.3	12.1
45-54	%	21.2	11.3	18.8	17.8	4.7	14.4	15.3	13.5	16.4
55-64	%	10.3	7.8	5.2	4.7	7.0	5.4	14.9	18.0	7.9
65-74	%	6.1	6.0	3.5	2.6	2.3	4.7	6.7	9.8	4.8
75 years and over	%	9.7	3.0	9.1	3.6	2.2	1.7	6.3	–	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>

**Table NAHA.1.3 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
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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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.1.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
Age		Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress, reference person male								
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>
Age		Denominator - total number of low income households, reference person male								
15-24	%	27.6	20.9	41.6	33.9	33.7	53.7	71.2	74.3	12.1
25-34	%	17.2	12.2	17.4	18.4	24.3	31.4	20.1	48.0	7.5
35-44	%	12.5	11.2	15.4	12.6	14.9	21.8	26.6	24.5	5.6
45-54	%	12.1	11.3	17.0	19.4	18.5	27.2	21.7	29.0	6.4
55-64	%	9.5	11.9	15.1	12.7	12.5	20.7	31.1	42.0	5.7
65-74	%	9.1	8.9	8.9	12.8	10.1	15.2	23.3	29.8	4.4
75 years and over	%	8.4	9.8	9.5	10.3	8.2	16.0	30.3	–	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Age		Proportion of low income households in rental stress, reference person male								
15-24	%	41.4	31.4	78.3	33.0	63.4	124.8	–	57.3	18.8
25-34	%	23.2	27.2	36.3	38.6	36.8	113.1	73.1	116.7	13.8
35-44	%	56.1	51.9	57.8	52.4	46.1	–	89.3	76.2	22.2
45-54	%	29.0	74.6	43.0	41.0	103.1	81.5	81.9	89.8	20.4
55-64	%	28.8	59.4	–	70.6	58.3	71.2	–	110.9	20.2
65-74	%	49.9	61.9	73.2	101.8	72.5	71.4	–	109.2	26.1
75 years and over	%	41.2	–	52.7	–	68.6	–	–	–	33.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>

**Table NAHA.1.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
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 households, reference person female										
15-24	%	29.1	25.9	28.5	27.1	31.2	34.9	35.2	66.1	10.5
25-34	%	18.1	12.9	17.2	17.5	20.7	24.0	42.4	28.6	8.1
35-44	%	13.1	13.6	15.1	15.4	15.9	23.2	21.2	20.3	6.7
45-54	%	12.3	13.3	19.1	19.7	16.7	18.0	27.1	35.4	6.7
55-64	%	14.4	13.7	14.5	13.4	15.6	31.2	24.7	28.2	6.6
65-74	%	11.1	7.9	11.1	10.5	9.6	13.3	30.0	25.5	4.9
75 years and over	%	8.5	10.1	8.7	11.8	9.0	13.5	34.7	103.5	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Age										
Proportion of low income households in rental stress, reference person female										
15-24	%	24.6	40.3	28.0	80.6	54.9	60.3	44.8	–	16.7
25-34	%	18.8	27.0	31.1	36.1	24.2	37.8	–	70.1	12.2
35-44	%	23.1	34.5	33.9	–	45.7	106.1	51.3	45.5	15.6
45-54	%	28.4	38.7	38.0	36.6	64.9	39.0	55.4	85.1	16.9
55-64	%	42.5	36.9	39.4	74.9	59.4	–	68.9	67.5	21.3
65-74	%	35.2	41.6	63.3	75.3	–	103.6	108.4	80.6	20.9
75 years and over	%	34.0	57.7	42.4	49.7	101.4	103.3	113.6	–	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>

**Table NAHA.1.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
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 households								
15-24	%	20.0	16.6	24.8	20.8	21.3	27.1	34.8	54.3	7.5
25-34	%	12.0	9.3	11.5	12.8	15.3	16.8	17.8	25.4	5.1
35-44	%	8.9	7.4	10.2	9.6	11.5	15.4	15.3	15.4	4.0
45-54	%	7.7	8.1	12.1	14.8	11.8	16.7	16.4	22.8	4.2
55-64	%	8.2	7.7	10.6	8.4	10.6	15.5	16.4	21.9	3.6
65-74	%	6.1	5.8	6.9	7.7	6.7	9.6	19.0	18.6	2.7
75 years and over	%	5.6	6.3	4.9	7.0	6.4	8.4	21.0	103.5	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Age		Proportion of low income households in rental stress, total								
15-24	%	20.8	22.2	32.0	42.2	39.0	50.5	41.8	49.6	13.3
25-34	%	14.6	19.1	25.7	22.9	22.6	40.5	73.0	59.0	9.8
35-44	%	21.7	28.2	30.9	52.4	32.3	104.1	36.0	41.7	12.9
45-54	%	21.8	34.0	29.2	27.3	55.6	34.6	44.6	67.5	13.5
55-64	%	23.9	30.6	40.8	49.9	43.3	71.4	71.3	59.8	14.1
65-74	%	30.8	38.7	47.6	81.8	73.3	57.7	108.6	63.1	17.9
75 years and over	%	24.1	58.0	30.8	49.0	59.4	102.2	106.4	–	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>

**Table NAHA.1.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
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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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.1.5 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's country of birth, 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>
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 households								
Australia	no.	655 960	481 745	469 398	195 009	182 024	69 773	37 696	16 889	2 108 492
Other	no.	405 738	315 566	163 094	129 924	80 403	11 720	16 075	7 125	1 129 644
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Country of birth		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Australia	%	13.4	10.8	12.7	7.9	8.4	8.1	10.8	15.3	11.5
Other	%	22.5	11.1	12.9	11.3	11.9	7.6	17.2	19.5	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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.1.6 Relative standard errors for proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's country of birth, 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>
Country of birth		Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress								
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>
Country of birth		Denominator - total number of low income households								
Australia	%	4.5	4.6	5.1	6.2	5.4	4.9	11.0	9.5	2.3
Other	%	5.6	6.3	9.8	6.3	5.9	18.8	15.5	17.0	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Country of birth		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Australia	%	12.9	11.5	14.5	20.5	20.5	20.9	27.8	31.3	7.3
Other	%	9.8	16.6	26.6	24.3	22.2	57.3	33.4	38.6	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) 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.1.7 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 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 households						
Indigenous	no.	33 825	7 604	25 425	10 687	5 821	4 685	887	8 236	97 171
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 032 261	786 020	624 302	317 742	258 052	78 602	53 270	18 793	3 169 042
Indigenous Status				Proportion of low income households in rental stress						
Indigenous	no.	28.5	24.3	24.0	21.9	24.7	24.4	11.5	12.2	24.3
Non-Indigenous	no.	18.2	12.1	14.6	11.5	12.7	11.5	12.8	18.7	14.6

(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.1.8 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by reference person's Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 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>
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 households						
Indigenous	%	5.6	5.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.9	10.1	6.6	2.8
Non-Indigenous	%	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.5	7.7	11.3	1.5
Indigenous status				Proportion of low income households in rental stress						
Indigenous	%	9.9	10.5	12.6	12.3	13.9	16.4	29.9	17.7	5.6
Non-Indigenous	%	7.4	10.5	12.0	13.4	15.2	19.3	22.9	26.0	4.5

(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 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 Housing 2007-08*; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal Torres Strait Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.1.9 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by dwelling type, 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>
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 households								
Separate house	no.	752 118	637 211	504 687	254 097	194 632	70 540	41 507	17 367	2 472 159
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	88 195	73 197	38 617	49 075	38 340	2 661	8 030	2 479	300 594
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	216 613	82 404	77 120	21 761	29 025	7 624	4 234	4 167	442 947
Other dwelling(c)	no.	4 771	4 499	12 069	–	430	668	–	–	22 437
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Separate house	%	8.5	7.0	10.0	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.1	12.2	8.2
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	28.5	24.6	12.7	10.7	13.8	–	23.7	20.1	20.3
Flat, unit or apartment	%	40.9	29.2	32.7	29.5	16.4	22.4	17.8	32.2	34.5
Other dwelling(c)	%	29.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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.1.10 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by dwelling type, 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>
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 households								
Separate house	%	3.5	3.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.9	7.8	10.1	1.7
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	13.7	15.8	17.8	13.4	15.3	38.7	24.0	35.9	6.6
Flat, unit or apartment	%	9.9	13.3	12.7	22.3	15.4	23.5	33.3	35.9	6.8
Other dwelling(c)	%	57.9	52.7	45.0	–	101.1	74.0	–	–	27.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Separate house	%	16.6	16.0	19.2	19.3	24.0	23.7	32.2	39.2	9.6
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	23.0	22.1	35.3	37.6	32.2	–	39.3	54.6	13.1
Flat, unit or apartment	%	10.8	20.3	22.3	32.5	29.1	35.6	68.9	39.7	8.0
Other dwelling(c)	%	127.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) 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.1.11 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of bedrooms, 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>
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>	no.	178 927	86 888	80 582	30 148	24 876	6 548	6 836	3 966	418 771
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of low income households								
1 bedroom	no.	81 332	39 806	46 162	16 465	10 036	9 300	3 206	1 057	207 364
2 bedrooms	no.	255 644	171 431	123 799	58 314	72 843	18 839	6 282	4 483	711 635
3 bedrooms	no.	491 608	440 825	290 137	151 955	143 928	43 231	25 481	13 355	1 600 518
4 bedrooms	no.	192 942	115 137	137 668	81 786	31 139	7 608	14 200	3 149	583 629
5 bedrooms	no.	29 972	20 286	22 630	13 320	1 835	1 282	4 265	1 153	94 742
6 or more bedrooms	no.	3 346	6 801	11 160	2 617	2 228	673	337	–	27 161
<b>Total(c)</b>	no.	1 061 697	797 311	632 492	324 933	262 426	81 493	53 771	24 014	3 238 137
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
1 bedroom	%	30.1	16.3	24.0	12.8	25.1	7.4	18.8	24.6	23.2
2 bedrooms	%	29.7	21.2	18.1	18.5	13.1	8.5	39.6	23.9	22.5
3 bedrooms	%	11.8	6.9	7.6	6.2	8.2	8.5	13.5	16.1	8.8
4 bedrooms	%	6.3	6.7	17.3	8.3	3.1	4.8	2.1	5.5	9.0
5 bedrooms	%	7.3	14.0	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	6.7
6 or more bedrooms	%	32.8	12.1	–	39.8	–	–	–	–	10.9
<b>Total(c)</b>	%	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of bedrooms, 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>
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(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.1.12 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of bedrooms, 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>
Number of bedrooms		Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress								
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>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of low income households								
1 bedroom	%	17.0	22.5	17.3	22.3	24.7	22.9	41.2	43.9	8.8
2 bedrooms	%	7.7	8.1	10.3	12.0	8.9	12.0	28.3	39.4	4.5
3 bedrooms	%	5.0	4.3	6.5	6.0	5.8	8.0	11.8	13.4	2.3
4 bedrooms	%	8.6	11.0	12.3	7.0	14.2	19.7	16.6	27.1	4.5
5 bedrooms	%	22.6	23.9	20.8	26.9	58.1	56.0	30.7	47.4	13.1
6 or more bedrooms	%	58.0	39.9	42.6	54.7	51.7	70.4	119.0	–	23.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
1 bedroom	%	27.7	30.6	36.1	51.0	38.4	72.2	77.9	69.7	16.9
2 bedrooms	%	12.0	15.3	20.3	20.9	23.3	40.9	34.2	44.8	7.3
3 bedrooms	%	18.1	17.9	23.0	24.4	26.3	26.8	35.2	34.6	9.2
4 bedrooms	%	42.0	40.1	30.1	34.4	72.7	104.9	102.9	110.3	19.5
5 bedrooms	%	80.4	102.4	105.1	–	–	–	–	–	53.5
6 or more bedrooms	%	121.6	111.4	–	110.3	–	–	–	–	60.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

**Table NAHA.1.12 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of bedrooms, 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>
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(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.1.13 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by housing utilisation, 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>
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 households								
2 or more bedrooms needed	no.	6 804	5 339	4 532	764	995	568	256	542	19 800
1 more bedroom needed	no.	41 664	22 353	15 689	3 536	6 049	3 871	116	882	94 158
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	no.	271 847	200 724	130 652	56 598	39 941	17 120	10 053	9 943	736 878
1 bedroom spare	no.	347 509	257 952	199 081	100 573	98 948	29 361	13 982	5 243	1 052 650
2 bedrooms spare	no.	301 458	249 053	212 484	121 637	99 757	25 721	22 401	5 622	1 038 132
3 or more bedrooms spare	no.	92 414	61 889	70 054	41 825	16 738	4 853	6 963	1 783	296 518
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Housing utilisation		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	–	23.5	19.0	–	60.9	–	100.0	–	15.0
1 more bedroom needed	%	9.5	4.9	26.2	14.1	27.1	–	–	–	12.0
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	25.5	14.6	13.1	9.5	12.6	11.4	16.0	14.1	17.8
1 bedroom spare	%	24.0	12.4	17.7	12.9	11.7	9.8	14.2	26.6	17.3
2 bedrooms spare	%	6.3	6.4	7.5	6.8	5.0	5.3	12.0	17.7	6.7
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	3.2	11.6	10.5	7.2	5.8	7.5	4.4	9.8	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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 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.1.13 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by housing utilisation, 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>
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(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.1.14 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by housing utilisation, 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>
Housing utilisation		Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress								
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>
Housing utilisation		Denominator - total number of low income households								
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	50.7	48.3	50.0	103.5	76.7	80.9	100.0	75.2	24.0
1 more bedroom needed	%	19.7	23.2	27.4	60.9	30.0	27.0	100.0	49.6	12.1
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	7.2	8.2	11.5	10.5	11.6	13.8	20.9	17.6	4.2
1 bedroom spare	%	6.9	7.1	8.6	8.9	7.3	10.8	17.0	24.6	3.6
2 bedrooms spare	%	6.8	5.6	7.7	7.4	7.2	11.1	13.1	20.2	2.9
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	13.5	16.3	14.5	12.8	17.5	25.1	21.6	37.1	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Housing utilisation		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	–	117.4	116.9	–	120.2	–	99.2	–	54.0
1 more bedroom needed	%	49.9	103.3	49.5	153.7	65.8	–	–	–	34.5
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	15.8	16.9	29.6	35.4	25.8	36.6	51.8	41.6	10.7
1 bedroom spare	%	11.1	16.2	18.2	21.6	21.0	32.1	32.7	44.7	8.2
2 bedrooms spare	%	25.5	26.8	30.1	26.0	43.2	42.7	43.5	58.0	12.9
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	58.3	49.5	53.8	64.8	72.4	105.8	103.7	115.7	28.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

**Table NAHA.1.14 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by housing utilisation, 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>
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(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.1.15 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by landlord type, 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>
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
Not applicable(e)	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<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 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	65 376	40 027	31 391	42 727	12 372	10 870	6 635	330 416
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
Not applicable(e)	no.	670 571	539 381	416 864	220 633	166 218	52 304	34 707	10 221	2 110 899
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Landlord type		Proportion of low income 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	14.8	7.6	12.6	7.1	4.2	33.3	27.5	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
Not applicable(e)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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.1.15 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by landlord type, 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>
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(d) Includes owner/manager of caravan park, employer or any other body not included elsewhere.

(e) Households who do not pay rent for their dwelling. Includes owners with a mortgage, owners without a mortgage and other tenure types.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.1.16 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by landlord type, 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>
Landlord type		Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress								
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
Not applicable(e)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<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>
Landlord type		Denominator - total number of low income households								
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	17.1	19.7	14.5	14.7	17.9	17.2	26.9	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
Not applicable(e)	%	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.7	7.4	10.2	19.7	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Landlord type		Proportion of low income 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	32.0	66.7	37.5	39.0	79.1	30.1	34.7	12.0
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
Not applicable(e)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

**Table NAHA.1.16 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by landlord type, 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>
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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.

(e) Households who do not pay rent for their dwelling. Includes owners with a mortgage, owners without a mortgage and other tenure types.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NAHA.1.17 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household type, 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>
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 households										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	213 128	194 240	126 024	64 212	35 376	14 977	14 461	5 630	668 049
One parent family with dependent children	no.	109 187	76 277	63 561	32 257	26 578	7 726	5 525	3 230	324 340
Couple only	no.	256 368	191 255	179 270	83 642	67 761	22 156	11 181	3 781	815 415
Other one family households	no.	83 388	62 953	53 205	22 451	17 801	4 591	2 744	3 216	250 349
Multiple family households	no.	24 846	3 569	6 525	3 845	1 421	–	338	725	41 269
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	353 863	253 979	193 175	113 670	110 981	31 403	18 841	6 670	1 082 582
Group households	no.	20 917	15 039	10 733	4 855	2 509	641	680	761	56 134
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Household type										
Proportion of low income households in rental stress										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	13.5	5.1	9.3	8.0	5.1	2.3	4.6	2.6	8.8

Table NAHA.1.17 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household type, 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>
One parent family with dependent children	%	26.6	17.5	27.4	5.4	24.5	22.7	7.0	15.6	21.8
Couple only	%	7.6	3.0	4.1	1.1	3.4	4.3	9.3	–	4.6
Other one family households	%	16.5	6.9	19.4	4.2	4.2	12.3	12.3	23.1	12.7
Multiple family households	%	–	–	12.9	–	–	–	–	–	2.0
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	21.6	18.1	14.7	16.9	11.6	9.3	23.4	35.0	17.8
Group households	%	55.9	51.3	41.4	44.9	26.7	–	–	31.2	48.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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.1.18 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household type, 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>
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 households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	7.4	7.1	10.2	8.6	9.1	14.4	11.1	14.4	3.5
One parent family with dependent children	%	10.1	8.9	11.7	14.1	12.2	19.7	23.8	24.2	4.2
Couple only	%	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.3	11.8	15.8	37.0	2.8
Other one family households	%	16.4	16.2	13.3	19.2	19.9	26.8	38.2	26.9	7.9
Multiple family households	%	31.1	61.6	37.2	60.5	63.1	–	104.9	79.0	20.9
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	5.5	5.9	7.8	7.6	8.0	10.0	14.0	18.6	2.8
Group households	%	26.6	30.6	37.6	45.9	45.9	104.3	70.8	56.2	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Household type		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	21.1	30.9	52.4	44.5	50.3	103.6	60.7	125.5	16.6

**Table NAHA.1.18 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household type, 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>
One parent family with dependent children	%	22.8	29.7	19.2	55.4	23.8	37.5	109.6	60.8	13.2
Couple only	%	24.6	58.1	34.2	71.5	58.5	52.6	70.1	–	18.6
Other one family households	%	36.8	50.8	39.3	77.8	84.1	78.9	111.4	78.0	21.7
Multiple family households	%	–	–	112.6	–	–	–	–	–	105.6
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	11.8	15.3	20.1	17.3	23.3	32.1	22.7	24.8	5.6
Group households	%	26.9	25.7	55.0	68.1	110.3	–	–	121.4	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) 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.1.19 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household size, 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>	
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 households									
1 person	no.	353 863	253 979	193 175	113 670	110 981	31 403	18 841	6 670	1 082 582
2 people	no.	347 443	250 515	230 748	104 778	84 746	27 230	14 247	6 752	1 066 460
3 people	no.	115 070	110 006	73 165	38 387	31 579	8 055	7 400	2 171	385 834
4 people	no.	134 170	99 624	66 246	40 453	19 812	7 675	6 328	3 721	378 029
5 people	no.	64 760	52 314	44 303	16 185	10 170	4 035	5 148	2 632	199 547
6 or more people	no.	46 392	30 873	24 855	11 460	5 137	3 095	1 805	2 067	125 685
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Household size	Proportion of low income households in rental stress									
1 person	%	21.6	18.1	14.7	16.9	11.6	9.3	23.4	35.0	17.8
2 people	%	15.8	7.6	9.6	2.9	7.7	5.6	9.7	15.2	10.3
3 people	%	23.4	12.2	22.1	8.8	7.1	22.7	10.7	18.8	16.9
4 people	%	8.5	7.2	10.2	5.5	13.9	–	–	5.3	8.1
5 people	%	11.6	–	16.2	–	3.3	6.7	–	–	7.6
6 or more people	%	4.2	4.1	–	19.8	3.6	–	14.2	–	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Table NAHA.1.19 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household size, 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>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.1.20 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household size, 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>
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 households								
1 person	%	5.5	5.9	7.8	7.6	8.0	10.0	14.0	18.6	2.8
2 people	%	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.2	10.9	14.4	27.3	2.8
3 people	%	10.8	10.4	12.5	14.9	13.9	19.7	22.9	29.5	4.8
4 people	%	9.4	11.8	16.2	11.7	15.3	19.3	23.1	21.3	4.8
5 people	%	16.2	14.5	21.5	21.2	22.9	27.6	24.4	27.7	7.7
6 or more people	%	15.3	20.2	23.2	27.1	28.1	28.5	43.2	25.0	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Household size		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
1 person	%	11.8	15.3	20.1	17.3	23.3	32.1	22.7	24.8	5.6
2 people	%	14.4	24.3	20.9	36.4	34.2	42.8	56.8	61.6	10.2
3 people	%	26.3	27.4	25.1	47.0	43.7	33.8	62.7	58.8	14.6
4 people	%	35.4	44.4	53.9	62.7	43.1	–	–	112.9	20.2
5 people	%	38.3	–	58.0	–	108.1	114.7	–	–	32.1
6 or more people	%	69.9	105.6	–	72.5	104.5	–	107.7	–	43.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

**Table NAHA.1.20 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household size, 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>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.1.21 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of household income, 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>
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 households								
Wage and salary	no.	273 236	249 071	193 137	110 467	46 929	12 130	26 161	11 164	922 296
Own unincorporated business income	no.	67 790	38 312	32 723	19 712	13 059	3 711	1 859	1 553	178 719
Government pensions and allowances	no.	601 176	423 081	335 466	156 584	175 216	61 157	15 571	9 115	1 777 366
Other income(c)	no.	114 147	79 541	61 829	32 936	4 454	4 107	9 523	2 058	326 910
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Main income source		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	%	15.8	9.8	13.1	10.9	11.8	10.3	11.7	11.4	12.6
Own unincorporated business income	%	17.8	8.3	10.8	–	7.3	–	–	29.5	11.3
Government pensions and allowances	%	17.1	10.1	13.5	9.3	9.5	8.2	20.3	24.5	13.1
Other income(c)	%	18.1	21.0	10.7	11.1	–	6.1	6.4	–	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(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.1.22 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by main source of household income, 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>
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 households								
Wage and salary	%	8.3	6.0	8.7	7.4	11.3	19.1	10.0	14.3	3.7
Own unincorporated business income	%	15.8	17.4	22.1	23.5	19.8	28.5	46.8	38.8	8.4
Government pensions and allowances	%	3.9	4.7	5.6	4.5	4.2	5.1	15.7	17.9	2.2
Other income(c)	%	11.3	11.3	15.8	14.2	17.7	25.8	19.9	37.4	5.9
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Main income source		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	%	14.6	20.7	28.9	24.4	42.0	49.1	33.2	45.5	9.8
Own unincorporated business income	%	35.7	57.8	46.9	–	71.9	–	–	70.3	25.1
Government pensions and allowances	%	11.0	17.7	15.9	22.1	20.4	22.8	30.7	25.9	6.8
Other income(c)	%	27.8	23.3	38.6	53.1	56.5	79.9	69.9	–	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(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.1.23 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household income level, 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>
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 households								
Decile 1	no.	269 681	200 698	159 551	81 474	67 268	21 098	13 557	6 304	819 631
Decile 2	no.	263 114	198 457	157 537	81 392	64 568	19 548	13 154	5 841	803 610
Decile 3	no.	265 911	198 244	156 600	81 014	65 131	20 277	13 292	6 089	806 558
Decile 4	no.	262 992	199 912	158 804	81 052	65 460	20 570	13 768	5 780	808 338
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Income level		Proportion of low income households in rental stress								
Decile 1	%	28.3	24.0	15.6	17.9	14.9	14.0	23.5	27.3	22.2
Decile 2	%	13.0	8.5	17.1	7.6	9.1	7.4	13.3	27.3	11.8
Decile 3	%	15.5	5.5	10.4	6.9	6.3	3.1	7.2	10.7	10.0
Decile 4	%	10.3	5.5	7.8	4.7	7.5	7.3	6.9	–	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by household income level, 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>
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	%	8.2	7.5	8.3	10.0	9.4	12.0	18.1	18.3	3.9
Decile 2	%	8.1	7.1	8.9	9.1	8.7	11.7	19.0	21.5	3.7
Decile 3	%	6.8	6.7	9.5	9.1	8.4	12.2	18.3	17.9	3.3
Decile 4	%	7.5	6.6	8.0	9.8	9.6	11.7	15.1	25.0	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Income level				Proportion of low income households in rental stress						
Decile 1	%	10.9	15.7	19.5	21.1	20.9	31.5	32.2	30.7	6.9
Decile 2	%	16.3	26.3	21.6	29.9	30.8	44.0	36.9	44.1	10.1
Decile 3	%	20.7	26.4	31.1	39.8	30.9	76.6	53.1	52.9	14.0
Decile 4	%	20.9	31.3	36.2	45.9	36.4	43.6	74.9	–	14.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) 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.1.25 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of employed persons in household, 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>	
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.	616 897	429 483	334 649	161 799	177 749	54 747	22 380	9 266	1 806 969
One	no.	282 026	238 775	194 092	102 118	60 240	20 142	20 922	9 081	927 396
Two	no.	141 805	114 798	83 104	53 798	19 444	5 579	6 955	4 559	430 042
Three or more	no.	20 969	14 255	20 648	7 218	4 994	1 025	3 513	1 108	73 730
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 061 697</b>	<b>797 311</b>	<b>632 492</b>	<b>324 933</b>	<b>262 426</b>	<b>81 493</b>	<b>53 771</b>	<b>24 014</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Number of employed persons	Proportion of low income households in rental stress									
None	%	16.8	11.6	12.4	9.1	9.2	7.5	15.7	19.1	13.0
One	%	18.4	10.6	15.9	11.4	10.6	9.1	14.5	24.2	14.4
Two	%	14.7	10.1	10.0	6.1	11.1	11.4	4.2	–	10.9
Three or more	%	13.8	–	–	6.9	–	–	–	–	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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.1.26 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by number of employed persons in household, 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>	
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 households							
None	%	4.1	4.1	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.7	9.8	16.4	2.3	
One	%	7.0	6.0	7.6	7.1	9.2	11.5	13.8	17.4	3.4	
Two	%	11.1	9.3	11.3	11.2	19.6	27.1	21.7	24.7	5.0	
Three or more	%	29.9	33.4	22.1	40.1	31.6	59.7	28.5	47.6	13.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	
Number of employed persons											
				Proportion of low income households in rental stress							
None	%	9.6	16.2	16.6	21.2	19.9	25.6	29.3	35.3	7.0	
One	%	15.3	18.3	25.2	24.3	23.7	38.7	33.2	30.2	10.2	
Two	%	21.8	28.3	41.3	57.6	84.1	67.5	106.1	–	14.7	
Three or more	%	75.7	–	–	111.2	–	–	–	–	63.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.0</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) 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 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and main source of income 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>
Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress						
Age						
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>
Denominator - total number of low income households						
Age						
15-24	no.	64 122	1 045	33 395	18 280	117 371
25-34	no.	163 884	28 019	156 771	22 075	375 457
35-44	no.	270 816	40 047	156 138	15 254	490 725
45-54	no.	216 113	61 848	163 105	32 589	479 528
55-64	no.	129 579	43 537	235 177	94 150	512 770
65-74	no.	20 131	7 176	506 286	96 933	630 527
75 years and over	no.	1 837	1 978	546 398	81 545	631 759
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>866 483</b>	<b>183 649</b>	<b>1 797 271</b>	<b>360 826</b>	<b>3 238 137</b>
Proportion of low income households in rental stress						
Age						
15-24	%	35.5	21.9	42.4	76.2	43.5
25-34	%	23.7	37.1	35.1	58.7	31.2
35-44	%	6.9	3.8	21.9	33.7	12.1
45-54	%	14.0	4.6	22.8	24.1	16.4
55-64	%	6.0	6.8	11.5	3.2	7.9
65-74	%	4.8	–	4.9	5.1	4.8

**Table NAHA.1.27 Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and main source of income 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	%	–	–	7.0	3.5	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.9</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) 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.1.28 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and main source of income 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>
Numerator - number of low income households in rental stress						
Age						
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>
Denominator - total number of low income households						
Age						
15-24	%	12.7	53.3	16.6	23.2	7.5
25-34	%	7.4	25.6	8.4	25.8	5.1
35-44	%	5.7	19.6	7.3	29.3	4.0
45-54	%	8.6	15.8	8.1	16.4	4.2
55-64	%	9.8	17.5	7.6	11.2	3.6
65-74	%	23.7	39.2	3.3	9.8	2.7
75 years and over	%	72.5	57.8	4.2	11.3	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Proportion of low income households in rental stress						
Age						
15-24	%	21.9	123.4	26.4	16.1	13.3
25-34	%	15.8	25.6	12.6	24.8	9.8
35-44	%	23.4	77.7	17.2	43.4	12.9
45-54	%	22.1	72.1	16.9	32.0	13.5
55-64	%	31.0	57.2	15.8	65.6	14.1
65-74	%	109.4	–	19.8	52.7	17.9
75 years and over	%	–	–	16.8	57.5	16.7

**Table NAHA.1.28 Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income households in rental stress, by age and main source of income 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>
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40% 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*.

## **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 households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by location, 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(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (29th-31st percentiles)								
Capital city	no.	578	2 196	277	187	482	91	326	247	4 384
Balance of state	no.	4 456	2 435	1 235	869	826	423	na	na	10 244
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 034</b>	<b>4 631</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>14 628</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of homes that are sold or built								
Capital city	no.	89 755	93 993	51 549	29 732	29 160	4 947	8 424	3 062	310 622
Balance of state	no.	50 643	32 453	67 074	10 982	11 769	7 428	na	na	180 349
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 398</b>	<b>126 446</b>	<b>118 623</b>	<b>40 714</b>	<b>40 929</b>	<b>12 375</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>490 971</b>
Location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (29th-31 percentiles)								
Capital city	%	0.6	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.8	3.9	8.1	1.4
Balance of state	%	8.8	7.5	1.8	7.9	7.0	5.7	na	na	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 29th - 31st 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.

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 households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by dwelling type, 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>
Dwelling type		Numerator - number of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (29th-31st percentiles)								
Separate house	no.	4 021	2 854	1 011	934	1 101	452	245	69	10 687
Other	no.	1 013	1 777	501	122	207	62	81	178	3 941
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 034</b>	<b>4 631</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>14 628</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator - total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house	no.	88 909	88 452	86 693	32 030	31 213	10 138	5 000	1 771	344 206
Other	no.	51 489	37 994	31 930	8 684	9 716	2 237	3 424	1 291	146 765
<b>Total</b>		<b>140 398</b>	<b>126 446</b>	<b>118 623</b>	<b>40 714</b>	<b>40 929</b>	<b>12 375</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>490 971</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (29th-31st percentiles)								
Separate house	%	4.5	3.2	1.2	2.9	3.5	4.5	4.9	3.9	3.1
Other	%	2.0	4.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	13.8	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 29th - 31st 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 households, calculated using the median gross income for 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by dwelling type and location, 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(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 (29th-31st percentiles)								
Separate house - Capital city	no.	190	734	89	144	355	71	245	69	1 897
Separate house - Balance of state	no.	3 831	2 120	922	790	746	381	na	na	8 790
Separate house - Total	no.	4 021	2 854	1 011	934	1 101	452	245	69	10 687
Other - Capital city	no.	388	1 462	188	43	127	20	81	178	2 487
Other - Balance of state	no.	625	315	313	79	80	42	na	na	1 454
Other - Total	no.	1 013	1 777	501	122	207	62	81	178	3 941
<b>All dwellings - Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 034</b>	<b>4 631</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 308</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>14 628</b>
Dwelling type and location		Denominator - total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house - Capital city	no.	47 320	60 293	38 961	22 527	20 764	3 668	5 000	1 771	200 304
Separate house - Balance of state	no.	41 589	28 159	47 732	9 503	10 449	6 470	na	na	143 902
Separate house - Total	no.	88 909	88 452	86 693	32 030	31 213	10 138	5 000	1 771	344 206
Other - Capital city	no.	42 435	33 700	12 588	7 205	8 396	1 279	3 424	1 291	110 318
Other - Balance of state	no.	9 054	4 294	19 342	1 479	1 320	958	na	na	36 447
Other - Total	no.	51 489	37 994	31 930	8 684	9 716	2 237	3 424	1 291	146 765
<b>All dwellings - Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 398</b>	<b>126 446</b>	<b>118 623</b>	<b>40 714</b>	<b>40 929</b>	<b>12 375</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>490 971</b>
Dwelling type and location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households (29th-31st percentiles)								
Separate house - Capital city	%	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.6	1.7	1.9	4.9	3.9	0.9
Separate house - Balance of state	%	9.2	7.5	1.9	8.3	7.1	5.9	na	na	6.1
Separate house - Total	%	4.5	3.2	1.2	2.9	3.5	4.5	4.9	3.9	3.1
Other - Capital city	%	0.9	4.3	1.5	0.6	1.5	1.6	2.4	13.8	2.3
Other - Balance of state	%	6.9	7.3	1.6	5.3	6.1	4.4	na	na	4.0
Other - Total	%	2.0	4.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	13.8	2.7
<b>All dwellings - Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 29th - 31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

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

**Table NAHA.2.3 Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by households, calculated using the median gross income for 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by dwelling type and location, 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(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(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.

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 location, 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(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.	23 689	36 753	5 055	1 627	9 453	1 369	2 660	634	81 240
Balance of state	no.	14 835	14 542	14 614	2 355	4 735	2 920	na	na	54 001
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>38 524</b>	<b>51 295</b>	<b>19 669</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>14 188</b>	<b>4 289</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>135 241</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of homes that are sold or built								
Capital city	no.	89 755	93 993	51 549	29 732	29 160	4 947	8 424	3 062	310 622
Balance of state	no.	50 643	32 453	67 074	10 982	11 769	7 428	na	na	180 349
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 398</b>	<b>126 446</b>	<b>118 623</b>	<b>40 714</b>	<b>40 929</b>	<b>12 375</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>490 971</b>
Location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Capital city	%	26.4	39.1	9.8	5.5	32.4	27.7	31.6	20.7	26.2
Balance of state	%	29.3	44.8	21.8	21.4	40.2	39.3	na	na	29.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th - 61st 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.

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 dwelling type, by State and Territory, 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(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.	21 473	33 705	12 505	2 486	9 480	3 307	1 080	140	84 176
Other	no.	17 051	17 590	7 164	1 496	4 708	982	1 580	494	51 065
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>38 524</b>	<b>51 295</b>	<b>19 669</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>14 188</b>	<b>4 289</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>135 241</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator - total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house	no.	88 909	88 452	86 693	32 030	31 213	10 138	5 000	1 771	344 206
Other	no.	51 489	37 994	31 930	8 684	9 716	2 237	3 424	1 291	146 765
<b>Total</b>		<b>140 398</b>	<b>126 446</b>	<b>118 623</b>	<b>40 714</b>	<b>40 929</b>	<b>12 375</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>490 971</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	%	24.2	38.1	14.4	7.8	30.4	32.6	21.6	7.9	24.5
Other	%	33.1	46.3	22.4	17.2	48.5	43.9	46.1	38.3	34.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th - 61st 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.2.6 Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households, 59th-61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes, by dwelling type and location, 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(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.	9 695	21 522	2 669	512	5 571	868	1 080	140	42 057
Separate house - Balance of state	no.	11 778	12 183	9 836	1 974	3 909	2 439	na	na	42 119
Separate house - Total	no.	21 473	33 705	12 505	2 486	9 480	3 307	1 080	140	84 176
Other - Capital city	no.	13 994	15 231	2 386	1 115	3 882	501	1 580	494	39 183
Other - Balance of state	no.	3 057	2 359	4 778	381	826	481	na	na	11 882
Other - Total	no.	17 051	17 590	7 164	1 496	4 708	982	1 580	494	51 065
<b>All Dwellings Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>38 524</b>	<b>51 295</b>	<b>19 669</b>	<b>3 982</b>	<b>14 188</b>	<b>4 289</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>135 241</b>
Dwelling type and location		Denominator - total number of homes that are sold or built								
Separate house - Capital city	no.	47 320	60 293	38 961	22 527	20 764	3 668	5 000	1 771	200 304
Separate house - Balance of state	no.	41 589	28 159	47 732	9 503	10 449	6 470	na	na	143 902
Separate house - Total	no.	88 909	88 452	86 693	32 030	31 213	10 138	5 000	1 771	344 206
Other - Capital city	no.	42 435	33 700	12 588	7 205	8 396	1 279	3 424	1 291	110 318
Other - Balance of state	no.	9 054	4 294	19 342	1 479	1 320	958	na	na	36 447
Other - Total	no.	51 489	37 994	31 930	8 684	9 716	2 237	3 424	1 291	146 765
<b>All Dwellings Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 398</b>	<b>126 446</b>	<b>118 623</b>	<b>40 714</b>	<b>40 929</b>	<b>12 375</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>490 971</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	35.7	6.9	2.3	26.8	23.7	21.6	7.9	21.0
Separate house - Balance of state	%	28.3	43.3	20.6	20.8	37.4	37.7	na	na	29.3
Separate house - Total	%	24.2	38.1	14.4	7.8	30.4	32.6	21.6	7.9	24.5
Other - Capital city	%	33.0	45.2	19.0	15.5	46.2	39.2	46.1	38.3	35.5
Other - Balance of state	%	33.8	54.9	24.7	25.8	62.6	50.2	na	na	32.6
Other - Total	%	33.1	46.3	22.4	17.2	48.5	43.9	46.1	38.3	34.8
<b>All Dwellings Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>27.5</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th - 61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

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

**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 dwelling type and location, 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(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(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.

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 Indigenous households, calculated using the median gross incomes of the 29th-31st percentiles of equivalised gross household incomes of Indigenous households, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of homes sold or built that are affordable by Indigenous households (29th-31st percentiles)								
Capital city	no.	323	857	174	68	284	52	27	106	1 891
Balance of state	no.	1 274	1 022	1 129	637	793	302	na	59	5 216
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 879</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>7 107</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of homes that are sold or built								
Capital city	no.	89 755	93 993	51 549	29 732	29 160	4 947	8 424	3 062	310 622
Balance of state	no.	50 643	32 453	67 074	10 982	11 769	7 428	na	1 081	181 430
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 398</b>	<b>126 446</b>	<b>118 623</b>	<b>40 714</b>	<b>40 929</b>	<b>12 375</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>492 052</b>
Location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by Indigenous households (29th-31st percentiles)								
Capital city	%	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	3.5	0.6
Balance of state	%	2.5	3.1	1.7	5.8	6.7	4.1	na	5.5	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 29th - 31st percentiles of equivalised gross household incomes of Indigenous households.

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

na Not available.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.2.8 Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income Indigenous households, median gross incomes of the 59th-61st percentiles of equivalised gross Indigenous household incomes of Indigenous households, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income Indigenous households								
Capital city	no.	5 600	14 149	4 525	1 126	1 028	1 213	678	473	28 792
Balance of state	no.	4 870	4 611	7 726	1 543	2 549	2 364	na	291	23 954
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>10 470</b>	<b>18 760</b>	<b>12 251</b>	<b>2 669</b>	<b>3 577</b>	<b>3 577</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>52 746</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of homes that are sold or built								
Capital city	no.	89 755	93 993	51 549	29 732	29 160	4 947	8 424	3 062	310 622
Balance of state	no.	50 643	32 453	67 074	10 982	11 769	7 428	na	1 081	181 430
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>140 398</b>	<b>126 446</b>	<b>118 623</b>	<b>40 714</b>	<b>40 929</b>	<b>12 375</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>4 143</b>	<b>492 052</b>
Location		Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income Indigenous households								
Capital city	%	6.2	15.1	8.8	3.8	3.5	24.5	8.0	15.4	9.3
Balance of state	%	9.6	14.2	11.5	14.1	21.7	31.8	na	26.9	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th - 61st percentiles of equivalised gross Indigenous household incomes of Indigenous households.

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

na Not available.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

## **NAHA Indicator 3:**

# **Proportion of Australians who are homeless**

**Table NAHA.3.1 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by classification of homelessness, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
Classification of homelessness										
					Numerator - number of homeless					
Primary homelessness	no.	3 715	2 204	5 165	2 392	848	385	78	1 588	16 375
Secondary homelessness - SAAP accommodation	no.	5 110	6 436	3 233	1 395	2 111	622	531	411	19 849
Secondary homelessness - friends and relatives	no.	10 923	7 414	12 946	7 952	3 634	1 248	647	2 092	46 856
Tertiary homelessness - boarding houses	no.	7 626	4 457	5 438	1 652	1 369	252	108	694	21 596
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>27 374</b>	<b>20 511</b>	<b>26 782</b>	<b>13 391</b>	<b>7 962</b>	<b>2 507</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>4 785</b>	<b>104 676</b>
					Denominator - usual residence population					
<b>Usual residence population (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 549 179</b>	<b>4 932 423</b>	<b>3 904 535</b>	<b>1 959 084</b>	<b>1 514 337</b>	<b>476 480</b>	<b>324 035</b>	<b>192 899</b>	<b>19 852 972</b>
Classification of homelessness										
					Rate per 10,000 population					
Primary homelessness	rate	6	4	13	12	6	8	2	82	8
Secondary homelessness - SAAP accommodation	rate	8	13	8	7	14	13	16	21	10
Secondary homelessness - friends and relatives	rate	17	15	33	41	24	26	20	108	24
Tertiary homelessness - boarding houses	rate	12	9	14	8	9	5	3	36	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>53</b>

(a) The categories of homelessness (primary, secondary and tertiary) are circumstances where it can be established that persons are on census night. Typically, most homeless people are transient and move between the various categories of homelessness. The availability of supported accommodation may impact upon the distribution of circumstances where homeless people are on census night (see Chamberlain and MacKenzie, *Counting The Homeless 2006: Victoria*, p. 27).

(b) The usual residence population figures are benchmark figures taken from the *Counting the Homeless 2006 State and Territory reports*.

Source: ABS (2006) *Census of Population and Housing, Cat. No. 2068.0*; AIHW (unpublished) *SAAP Client Collection 2006*; McKenzie and Chamberlain (2006) *National Census of Homeless School Students*, FAHCSIA, Canberra.

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
Age					Number of homeless, males					
under 12	no.	1 494	1 462	1 503	618	625	169	158	266	6 295
12-18	no.	2 193	1 736	2 188	2 027	970	330	125	520	10 089
19-24	no.	1 424	1 275	1 469	588	412	108	100	170	5 546
25-34	no.	2 551	2 056	2 220	1 032	574	206	101	313	9 053
35-44	no.	2 744	1 725	2 222	939	629	176	79	360	8 874
45-54	no.	2 401	1 376	2 152	825	482	138	48	376	7 798
55-64	no.	1 789	896	2 165	778	383	91	23	424	6 549
65 and over	no.	1 459	695	1 595	491	261	58	13	199	4 771
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>16 055</b>	<b>11 221</b>	<b>15 514</b>	<b>7 298</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>1 276</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>2 628</b>	<b>58 975</b>
Age					Number of homeless - females					
under 12	no.	1 419	1 332	1 411	598	555	173	138	212	5 838
12-18	no.	2 794	2 160	2 281	2 253	1 159	440	182	582	11 851
19-24	no.	1 261	1 237	1 155	474	451	118	124	138	4 958
25-34	no.	1 788	1 587	1 600	730	444	168	114	320	6 751
35-44	no.	1 367	1 147	1 249	565	352	119	70	238	5 107
45-54	no.	1 089	752	1 312	592	266	97	42	258	4 408
55-64	no.	851	572	1 502	616	230	68	26	294	4 159
65 and over	no.	750	503	758	265	169	48	21	115	2 629
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11 319</b>	<b>9 290</b>	<b>11 268</b>	<b>6 093</b>	<b>3 626</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>2 157</b>	<b>45 701</b>
Age					Number of homeless - persons					
under 12	no.	2 913	2 794	2 914	1 216	1 180	342	296	478	12 133
12-18	no.	4 987	3 896	4 469	4 280	2 129	770	307	1 102	21 940
19-24	no.	2 685	2 512	2 624	1 062	863	226	224	308	10 504
25-34	no.	4 339	3 643	3 820	1 762	1 018	374	215	633	15 804
35-44	no.	4 111	2 872	3 471	1 504	981	295	149	598	13 981
45-54	no.	3 490	2 128	3 464	1 417	748	235	90	634	12 206

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
55-64	no.	2 640	1 468	3 667	1 394	613	159	49	718	10 708
65 and over	no.	2 209	1 198	2 353	756	430	106	34	314	7 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>27 374</b>	<b>20 511</b>	<b>26 782</b>	<b>13 391</b>	<b>7 962</b>	<b>2 507</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>4 785</b>	<b>104 676</b>
Age					Usual residence population - males (b)					
under 12	no.	528 925	385 459	326 413	160 292	113 227	37 976	24 886	19 792	1 596 970
12-18	no.	321 026	239 354	199 241	101 019	72 633	24 160	16 104	10 809	984 346
19-24	no.	261 391	205 419	161 645	83 914	61 070	17 614	16 894	9 101	817 048
25-34	no.	438 598	333 794	258 409	130 329	93 017	26 057	24 817	15 884	1 320 905
35-44	no.	468 994	360 299	280 413	146 724	108 413	32 364	23 892	15 927	1 437 026
45-54	no.	445 615	333 284	265 750	138 396	106 815	34 294	22 108	13 618	1 359 880
55-64	no.	360 150	263 587	220 855	108 427	87 542	29 155	16 853	9 376	1 095 945
65 and over	no.	403 751	299 220	222 654	107 023	102 492	31 762	14 100	4 863	1 185 865
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 228 450</b>	<b>2 420 416</b>	<b>1 935 380</b>	<b>976 124</b>	<b>745 209</b>	<b>233 382</b>	<b>159 654</b>	<b>99 370</b>	<b>9 797 985</b>
Age					Usual residence population - females (b)					
under 12	no.	500 504	365 993	310 023	151 845	107 454	35 791	24 064	18 578	1 514 252
12-18	no.	303 410	227 917	189 134	95 715	68 339	22 805	15 186	10 066	932 572
19-24	no.	255 375	200 139	159 281	79 663	58 967	17 442	15 965	8 634	795 466
25-34	no.	452 445	344 086	265 192	131 105	92 730	27 983	25 484	16 175	1 355 200
35-44	no.	488 846	381 051	295 155	149 918	110 648	34 533	25 026	15 227	1 500 404
45-54	no.	458 721	346 233	273 436	141 304	110 075	35 735	23 898	12 858	1 402 260
55-64	no.	359 397	270 900	216 694	104 880	90 282	29 428	17 302	7 577	1 096 460
65 and over	no.	502 027	375 689	260 234	128 532	130 635	39 382	17 456	4 415	1 458 370
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 320 725</b>	<b>2 512 008</b>	<b>1 969 149</b>	<b>982 962</b>	<b>769 130</b>	<b>243 099</b>	<b>164 381</b>	<b>93 530</b>	<b>10 054 984</b>
Age					Usual residence population - persons (b)					
under 12	no.	1 029 429	751 452	636 436	312 137	220 681	73 767	48 950	38 370	3 111 222
12-18	no.	624 436	467 271	388 375	196 734	140 972	46 965	31 290	20 875	1 916 918
19-24	no.	516 766	405 558	320 926	163 577	120 037	35 056	32 859	17 735	1 612 514

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
25-34	no.	891 043	677 880	523 601	261 434	185 747	54 040	50 301	32 059	2 676 105
35-44	no.	957 840	741 350	575 568	296 642	219 061	66 897	48 918	31 154	2 937 430
45-54	no.	904 336	679 517	539 186	279 700	216 890	70 029	46 006	26 476	2 762 140
55-64	no.	719 547	534 487	437 549	213 307	177 824	58 583	34 155	16 953	2 192 405
65 and over	no.	905 778	674 909	482 888	235 555	233 127	71 144	31 556	9 278	2 644 235
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 549 175</b>	<b>4 932 424</b>	<b>3 904 529</b>	<b>1 959 086</b>	<b>1 514 339</b>	<b>476 481</b>	<b>324 035</b>	<b>192 900</b>	<b>19 852 969</b>
Age		Homelessness rate for males, rate per 10 000 male population								
under 12	rate	28	38	46	39	55	45	63	134	39
12-18	rate	68	73	110	201	134	137	78	481	102
19-24	rate	54	62	91	70	67	61	59	187	68
25-34	rate	58	62	86	79	62	79	41	197	69
35-44	rate	59	48	79	64	58	54	33	226	62
45-54	rate	54	41	81	60	45	40	22	276	57
55-64	rate	50	34	98	72	44	31	14	452	60
65 and over	rate	36	23	72	46	25	18	9	409	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>60</b>
Age		Homelessness rate for females, rate per 10 000 female population								
under 12	rate	28	36	46	39	52	48	57	114	39
12-18	rate	92	95	121	235	170	193	120	578	127
19-24	rate	49	62	73	60	76	68	78	160	62
25-34	rate	40	46	60	56	48	60	45	198	50
35-44	rate	28	30	42	38	32	34	28	156	34
45-54	rate	24	22	48	42	24	27	18	201	31
55-64	rate	24	21	69	59	25	23	15	388	38
65 and over	rate	15	13	29	21	13	12	12	260	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>45</b>
Age		Homelessness rate for persons, rate per 10 000 population								

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
under 12	rate	28	37	46	39	53	46	60	125	39
12-18	rate	80	83	115	218	151	164	98	528	114
19-24	rate	52	62	82	65	72	64	68	174	65
25-34	rate	49	54	73	67	55	69	43	197	59
35-44	rate	43	39	60	51	45	44	30	192	48
45-54	rate	39	31	64	51	34	34	20	239	44
55-64	rate	37	27	84	65	34	27	14	424	49
65 and over	rate	24	18	49	32	18	15	11	338	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>53</b>

(a) Age categories 12-18 years and 19-24 years are required due to calculations based on school students and do not relate to legal definitions of children and adults.

(b) The usual residence population figures vary slightly from the benchmark figures used in the *Counting the Homeless 2006* state and territory reports.

Source: ABS (2006) *Census of Population and Housing, Cat. No. 2068.0*; AIHW (unpublished) *SAAP Client Collection 2006*; McKenzie and Chamberlain (2006) *National Census of Homeless School Students*, FAHCSIA, Canberra.

Table NAHA.3.3 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous										
Number of homeless Australians	no.	1 961	777	2 148	1 496	858	207	149	1 652	9 248
Usual residence population count	no.	145 806	31 617	135 438	64 303	26 850	17 540	4 032	57 610	483 196
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>191</b>
Non-Indigenous										
Number of homeless Australians	no.	25 235	19 734	24 529	11 837	6 996	2 281	1 202	3 126	94 940
Usual residence population count	no.	6 393 149	4 894 366	3 756 195	1 888 456	1 484 862	457 975	319 293	133 291	19 327 587
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>49</b>
All persons (d)										
Number of homeless Australians	no.	27 374	20 511	26 782	13 391	7 962	2 507	1 364	4 785	104 676
Usual residence population count	no.	6 549 179	4 932 423	3 904 535	1 959 084	1 514 337	476 480	324 035	192 899	19 852 972
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>53</b>

(a) The usual residence population figures are benchmark figures taken from the *Counting the Homeless 2006* state and territory reports.

(b) Figures for the number of homeless persons and the usual residence population and have been adjusted for missing data on Indigenous status.

(c) For information on the way in which cultural factors may impact upon the reporting of Indigenous homelessness see Chamberlain and MacKenzie, *Counting the Homeless 2006*, Victoria: pp. 31 and 65.

(d) All persons includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: ABS (2006) *Census of Population and Housing, Cat. No. 2068.0*; AIHW (unpublished) *SAAP Client Collection 2006*; McKenzie and Chamberlain (2006) *National Census of Homeless School Students*, FAHCSIA, Canberra.

**Table NAHA.3.4 Proportion of Australians who are homeless (primary), by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006 (a) (b) (c) (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities										
Number of homeless Australians (primary)	no.	1 174	805	725	653	230	na	76	na	3 663
Usual residence population count	no.	4 748 500	3 679 170	2 335 821	1 398 751	1 099 422	na	322 836	na	13 584 500
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>3</b>
Inner regional										
Number of homeless Australians (primary)	no.	1 462	1 011	1 575	427	141	130	na	na	4 746
Usual residence population count	no.	1 327 599	1 000 386	847 657	244 738	181 372	307 828	490	na	3 910 070
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>12</b>
Outer regional										
Number of homeless Australians (primary)	no.	858	387	2 034	432	188	228	na	510	4 637
Usual residence population count	no.	426 442	241 811	582 271	180 269	174 314	157 906	na	106 904	1 869 917
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>
Remote										
Number of homeless Australians (primary)	no.	166	3	596	358	89	22	na	506	1 740
Usual residence population count	no.	32 076	4 620	79 433	86 666	43 343	7 284	na	41 264	294 686
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>59</b>
Very remote										
Number of homeless Australians (primary)	no.	58	na	232	523	197	na	na	576	1 586
Usual residence population count	no.	4 338	na	46 439	42 338	13 262	2 500	na	42 727	151 604
<b>Rate per 10,000 population</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>105</b>

(a) Data by remoteness classification are only available for primary homelessness.

**Table NAHA.3.4 Proportion of Australians who are homeless (primary), by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006 (a) (b) (c) (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) People in primary homelessness in remote areas are likely to be residing in sheds of some kind (most of which are owned or being purchased) and not sleeping rough. Whereas, in capital cities, persons in 'primary homelessness' are much more likely to be rough sleeping, in cars or squats (see Chamberlain and MacKenzie, *Counting The Homeless 2006: Victoria*, pp18-20, 70).

(c) Usual residence population excludes 'Off-shore Areas & Migratory' and 'No Usual Address'.

(d) The figures for usual residence population and the number of homeless persons used in these calculations have very small random variations from the benchmark figures used in the *Counting the Homeless 2006* state and territory reports.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* ABS (2006) *Census of Population and Housing, Cat. No. 2068.0*; AIHW (unpublished) *SAAP Client Collection 2006*; McKenzie and Chamberlain (2006) *National Census of Homeless School Students*, FAHCSIA, Canberra.

Table NAHA.3.5 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by statistical division, by State and Territory, 2006

	<i>Number of homeless people</i>	<i>Usual residence population (a)</i>	<i>Rate of homelessness per 10,000 of the usual residence population</i>
New South Wales			
Sydney	15 956	4 119 188	39
Hunter	1 981	589 239	34
Illawarra	1 338	394 212	34
Richmond-Tweed	1 766	219 326	81
Mid-North Coast	1 371	284 676	48
Northern	1 002	172 395	58
North Western	610	111 229	55
Central West	625	170 896	37
South Eastern	1 291	197 944	65
Murrumbidgee	601	147 295	41
Murray	642	110 524	58
Far West	187	22 031	85
Missing Data	4	10 224	
Victoria			
Melbourne	14 568	3 592 593	41
Barwon	790	259 010	31
Western District	378	98 856	38
Central Highlands	647	142 217	45
Wimmera	165	48 440	34
Mallee	600	88 600	68
Loddon	724	168 841	43
Goulburn	1 027	195 238	53
Ovens-Murray	650	92 589	70
East Gippsland	371	80 116	46
Gippsland	591	159 483	37

Table NAHA.3.5 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by statistical division, by State and Territory, 2006

	<i>Number of homeless people</i>	<i>Usual residence population (a)</i>	<i>Rate of homelessness per 10,000 of the usual residence population</i>
Missing Data	–	6 440	
		Queensland	
Brisbane	7 996	1 763 131	45
Gold Coast	2 289	482 318	47
Sunshine Coast	1 658	276 267	60
West Moreton	429	68 629	63
Wide Bay-Burnett	2 716	254 661	107
Darling Downs	1 153	213 757	54
South West	211	24 780	85
Fitzroy	1 941	188 404	103
Central West	187	10 852	172
Mackay	2 506	150 175	167
Northern	1 949	196 671	99
Far North	3 104	231 049	134
North West	643	30 939	208
Missing Data	–	12 902	
		Western Australia	
Perth	6 720	1 445 075	47
South West	1 183	207 343	57
Lower Great Southern	340	52 591	65
Upper Great Southern	80	17 714	45
Midlands	434	50 413	86
South Eastern	476	51 895	92
Central	1 276	57 430	222
Pilbara	1 012	41 001	247
Kimberley	1 870	29 297	638

Table NAHA.3.5 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by statistical division, by State and Territory, 2006

	<i>Number of homeless people</i>	<i>Usual residence population (a)</i>	<i>Rate of homelessness per 10,000 of the usual residence population</i>
Missing Data	–	6 325	
		South Australia	
Adelaide	5 213	1 105 842	47
Outer Adelaide	407	123 699	33
Yorke and Lower North	195	43 879	44
Murray Lands	620	66 806	93
South East	323	62 217	52
Eyre	403	33 341	121
Northern	795	75 928	105
Missing Data	6	2 625	
		Tasmania	
Greater Hobart	1 060	200 523	53
Southern	308	34 929	88
Northern	611	133 932	46
Mersey-Lyell	523	106 131	49
Missing Data	5	965	
		Australian Capital Territory	
Canberra	1 364	323 056	42
Australian Capital Territory Balance	–	269	
Missing Data	–	710	
		Northern Territory	
Darwin	2 478	105 991	234
Northern Territory Balance	2 307	84 910	272
Missing Data	–	1 998	

(a) The usual residence population figures are benchmark figures taken from the *Counting the Homeless 2006* state and territory reports.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

**Table NAHA.3.5 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by statistical division, by State and Territory, 2006**

	<i>Number of homeless people</i>	<i>Usual residence population (a)</i>	<i>Rate of homelessness per 10,000 of the usual residence population</i>
<i>Source: ABS (2006) Census of Population and Housing, Cat. No. 2068.0; AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Collection 2006; McKenzie and Chamberlain (2006) National Census of Homeless School Students, FAHCSIA, Canberra.</i>			

## **NAHA Indicator 4:**

**Proportion of people  
experiencing repeat periods of  
homelessness**

Table NAHA.4.1 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 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 male accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	no.	342	341	286	280	189	22	22	63	1 545
12-17	no.	283	131	158	65	81	25	10	16	769
18-24	no.	267	202	156	74	90	35	18	10	852
25-34	no.	335	232	273	88	120	53	12	15	1 128
35-44	no.	455	223	234	73	131	np	np	26	1 192
45-54	no.	254	105	193	45	72	17	8	8	702
55-64	no.	95	34	58	np	9	np	np	np	217
65 and over	no.	30	7	32	np	9	np	np	np	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 061</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>6 489</b>
Number of male SAAP clients (and male accompanying children) in 2007-2008 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	no.	5 795	5 478	4 539	2 577	2 886	771	536	688	23 270
12-17	no.	2 798	1 938	1 571	616	1 014	317	185	146	8 585
18-24	no.	2 282	1 950	1 252	501	826	344	152	89	7 396
25-34	no.	2 210	1 683	1 560	642	859	437	146	126	7 663
35-44	no.	2 474	1 567	1 542	573	900	351	127	152	7 686
45-54	no.	1 554	773	972	339	438	181	75	86	4 418
55-64	no.	701	276	395	109	159	79	16	31	1 766
65 and over	no.	240	168	175	49	68	26	10	22	758
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>18 054</b>	<b>13 833</b>	<b>12 005</b>	<b>5 406</b>	<b>7 149</b>	<b>2 507</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>61 542</b>
Percentage of <u>male</u> SAAP clients (and male accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	%	5.9	6.2	6.3	10.9	6.5	2.9	4.1	9.2	6.6
12-17	%	10.1	6.8	10.1	10.6	8.0	7.9	5.4	11.0	9.0
18-24	%	11.7	10.4	12.5	14.8	10.9	10.2	11.8	11.2	11.5

**Table NAHA.4.1 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 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>
25-34	%	15.2	13.8	17.5	13.7	14.0	12.1	8.2	11.9	14.7
35-44	%	18.4	14.2	15.2	12.7	14.6	np	np	17.1	15.5
45-54	%	16.3	13.6	19.9	13.3	16.4	9.4	10.7	9.3	15.9
55-64	%	13.6	12.3	14.7	np	5.7	np	np	np	12.3
65 and over	%	12.5	4.2	18.3	np	13.2	np	np	np	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Number of female SAAP clients (and female accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	no.	341	333	274	339	167	33	41	39	1 567
12-17	no.	413	249	188	106	130	43	31	29	1 189
18-24	no.	319	328	223	172	162	40	31	62	1 337
25-34	no.	312	352	257	273	171	24	19	80	1 488
35-44	no.	264	276	157	198	126	np	np	63	1 110
45-54	no.	80	111	54	61	47	9	5	16	383
55-64	no.	26	16	27	np	11	np	np	np	94
65 and over	no.	6	13	10	np	6	np	np	np	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>7 205</b>
Number of female SAAP clients (and female accompanying children) in 2007-2008 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	no.	5 795	5 345	4 415	2 753	2 824	696	532	726	23 086
12-17	no.	3 921	2 590	1 945	993	1 298	503	249	304	11 803
18-24	no.	3 763	3 522	1 969	1 178	1 514	455	307	431	13 139
25-34	no.	3 250	3 579	2 271	1 497	1 435	397	235	483	13 147
35-44	no.	2 697	2 737	1 710	1 039	1 158	309	142	372	10 164
45-54	no.	1 150	1 099	645	381	428	125	35	117	3 980
55-64	no.	359	313	207	124	121	56	13	27	1 220
65 and over	no.	117	181	88	45	51	23	5	6	516

Table NAHA.4.1 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 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>21 052</b>	<b>19 366</b>	<b>13 250</b>	<b>8 011</b>	<b>8 829</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>1 518</b>	<b>2 466</b>	<b>77 056</b>
Percentage of <u>female</u> SAAP clients (and female accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	%	5.9	6.2	6.2	12.3	5.9	4.7	7.7	5.4	6.8
12-17	%	10.5	9.6	9.7	10.7	10.0	8.5	12.4	9.5	10.1
18-24	%	8.5	9.3	11.3	14.6	10.7	8.8	10.1	14.4	10.2
25-34	%	9.6	9.8	11.3	18.2	11.9	6.0	8.1	16.6	11.3
35-44	%	9.8	10.1	9.2	19.1	10.9	np	np	16.9	10.9
45-54	%	7.0	10.1	8.4	16.0	11.0	7.2	14.3	13.7	9.6
55-64	%	7.2	5.1	13.0	np	9.1	np	np	np	7.7
65 and over	%	5.1	7.2	11.4	np	11.8	np	np	np	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	no.	683	674	560	619	356	55	63	102	3 112
12-17	no.	696	380	346	171	211	68	41	45	1 958
18-24	no.	586	530	379	246	252	75	49	72	2 189
25-34	no.	647	584	530	361	291	77	31	95	2 616
35-44	no.	719	499	391	271	257	64	12	89	2 302
45-54	no.	334	216	247	106	119	26	13	24	1 085
55-64	no.	121	50	85	np	20	10	np	np	311
65 and over	no.	36	20	42	np	15	5	np	np	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 821</b>	<b>2 953</b>	<b>2 579</b>	<b>1 793</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>13 694</b>
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-2008 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	no.	11 590	10 823	8 954	5 330	5 710	1 467	1 068	1 414	46 356
12-17	no.	6 719	4 528	3 516	1 609	2 312	820	434	450	20 388

**Table NAHA.4.1 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 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>
18-24	no.	6 045	5 472	3 221	1 679	2 340	799	459	520	20 535
25-34	no.	5 460	5 262	3 831	2 139	2 294	834	381	609	20 810
35-44	no.	5 171	4 304	3 252	1 612	2 058	660	269	524	17 850
45-54	no.	2 704	1 872	1 617	720	866	306	110	203	8 398
55-64	no.	1 060	589	602	233	280	135	29	58	2 986
65 and over	no.	357	349	263	94	119	49	15	28	1 274
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>39 106</b>	<b>33 199</b>	<b>25 255</b>	<b>13 417</b>	<b>15 978</b>	<b>5 071</b>	<b>2 765</b>	<b>3 807</b>	<b>138 598</b>
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who <u>more than once</u> in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12	%	5.9	6.2	6.3	11.6	6.2	3.7	5.9	7.2	6.7
12-17	%	10.4	8.4	9.8	10.6	9.1	8.3	9.4	10.0	9.6
18-24	%	9.7	9.7	11.8	14.7	10.8	9.4	10.7	13.8	10.7
25-34	%	11.8	11.1	13.8	16.9	12.7	9.2	8.1	15.6	12.6
35-44	%	13.9	11.6	12.0	16.8	12.5	9.7	4.5	17.0	12.9
45-54	%	12.4	11.5	15.3	14.7	13.7	8.5	11.8	11.8	12.9
55-64	%	11.4	8.5	14.1	np	7.1	7.4	np	np	10.4
65 and over	%	10.1	5.7	16.0	np	12.6	10.2	np	np	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>

np Not publishable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP client data 2007-08.

**Table NAHA.4.2 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 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 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	929	338	716	1 091	412	51	32	324	3 893
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-2008 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	8 703	3 077	6 251	6 026	3 360	620	396	2 658	31 091
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Non-Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	2 839	2 607	1 869	670	1 088	327	174	111	9 685
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-2008 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	28 806	28 793	18 311	7 085	12 185	4 169	2 297	1 082	102 728
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>

**Table NAHA.4.2 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 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>All (a)</b>										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	3 768	2 945	2 585	1 761	1 500	378	206	435	13 578
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-2008 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	37 509	31 870	24 562	13 111	15 545	4 789	2 693	3 740	133 819
<b>Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-2008 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP client data 2007-08.

## **NAHA Indicator 5:**

### **Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home**

**Table NAHA.5.1 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by location, 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(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Capital city	no.	1 036 154	987 242	477 546	415 905	343 132	61 365	94 427	24 104	3 439 875
Balance of state	no.	755 287	424 463	554 128	133 375	117 057	83 639	na	np	2 077 977
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of households								
Capital city	no.	1 603 001	1 436 562	701 059	614 307	485 226	85 161	133 319	43 296	5 101 930
Balance of state	no.	1 048 725	551 030	875 857	196 179	169 805	117 268	na	np	2 975 372
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Location		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Capital city	%	64.6	68.7	68.1	67.7	70.7	72.1	70.8	55.7	67.4
Balance of state	%	72.0	77.0	63.3	68.0	68.9	71.3	na	np	69.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(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% 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 due to high RSEs. See data quality statement.

(d) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published but included in totals where applicable.

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

**Table NAHA.5.2 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by location, 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(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Capital city	%	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	4.7	3.0	10.8	1.0
Balance of state	%	3.2	2.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.1	na	np	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of households								
Capital city	%	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.0	8.9	0.6
Balance of state	%	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.3	1.8	na	np	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Location		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Capital city	%	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.0	2.4	4.8	3.1	6.9	1.0
Balance of state	%	2.9	2.6	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.3	na	np	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(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% 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 due to high RSEs. See data quality statement.

**na** Not available. **np** Not published but included in totals where applicable.

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

**Table NAHA.5.3 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, 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 households owning or purchasing a home, reference person male								
Age										
15-24	no.	4 685	6 252	7 577	5 568	3 331	2 698	745	245	31 099
25-34	no.	134 193	103 187	62 133	37 044	35 163	10 154	9 183	5 027	396 083
35-44	no.	225 147	191 535	136 147	83 367	54 682	18 166	13 772	4 840	727 656
45-54	no.	273 348	209 373	139 859	83 194	67 268	21 252	15 833	6 245	816 374
55-64	no.	220 570	177 797	147 768	72 163	58 734	20 254	10 847	3 643	711 777
65-74	no.	163 963	123 888	91 772	44 578	32 576	10 814	5 557	3 075	476 223
75 years and over	no.	120 481	87 485	56 898	28 447	27 332	7 845	4 752	–	333 241
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 142 387</b>	<b>899 517</b>	<b>642 156</b>	<b>354 361</b>	<b>279 086</b>	<b>91 182</b>	<b>60 690</b>	<b>23 075</b>	<b>3 492 453</b>
		Denominator - total number of households, reference person male								
Age										
15-24	no.	50 976	45 871	45 387	24 613	13 874	6 288	3 439	2 540	192 987
25-34	no.	279 199	212 040	161 299	84 349	61 429	16 315	17 473	8 819	840 922
35-44	no.	336 929	267 263	202 361	126 981	78 354	24 493	19 042	7 685	1 063 107
45-54	no.	349 576	263 976	196 369	106 796	85 038	26 433	17 755	8 942	1 054 886
55-64	no.	273 013	202 264	165 351	88 940	68 172	23 734	13 549	4 724	839 747
65-74	no.	188 972	133 695	105 401	50 186	40 056	13 579	6 080	4 060	542 030
75 years and over	no.	140 098	99 439	69 010	34 007	36 473	9 307	5 122	–	393 455
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 618 764</b>	<b>1 224 547</b>	<b>945 178</b>	<b>515 872</b>	<b>383 396</b>	<b>120 148</b>	<b>82 460</b>	<b>36 769</b>	<b>4 927 134</b>
		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, reference person male								
Age										
15-24	%	9.2	13.6	16.7	22.6	24.0	42.9	21.7	9.6	16.1
25-34	%	48.1	48.7	38.5	43.9	57.2	62.2	52.6	57.0	47.1
35-44	%	66.8	71.7	67.3	65.7	69.8	74.2	72.3	63.0	68.4
45-54	%	78.2	79.3	71.2	77.9	79.1	80.4	89.2	69.8	77.4
55-64	%	80.8	87.9	89.4	81.1	86.2	85.3	80.1	77.1	84.8
65-74	%	86.8	92.7	87.1	88.8	81.3	79.6	91.4	75.7	87.9
75 years and over	%	86.0	88.0	82.4	83.7	74.9	84.3	92.8	–	84.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>70.9</b>

**Table NAHA.5.3 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
Age Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home, reference person female										
15-24	no.	9 129	1 906	1 470	2 345	1 751	163	181	135	17 079
25-34	no.	59 185	47 019	38 696	18 944	13 060	3 794	3 959	2 420	187 077
35-44	no.	118 438	71 639	72 622	33 714	35 056	12 438	6 523	3 202	353 632
45-54	no.	120 610	120 346	97 772	46 134	39 957	12 000	8 547	2 236	447 602
55-64	no.	130 805	111 007	67 332	42 849	33 220	9 765	6 616	2 430	404 024
65-74	no.	94 695	73 248	55 745	25 025	26 678	8 706	4 604	635	289 335
75 years and over	no.	116 192	87 022	55 882	25 906	31 382	6 957	3 308	–	326 649
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>649 054</b>	<b>512 187</b>	<b>389 518</b>	<b>194 919</b>	<b>181 103</b>	<b>53 822</b>	<b>33 737</b>	<b>11 058</b>	<b>2 025 398</b>
Age Denominator - total number of households, reference person female										
15-24	no.	61 439	32 843	30 896	15 789	12 072	4 758	2 636	676	161 109
25-34	no.	158 983	124 980	108 818	45 232	36 612	9 813	7 517	5 786	497 740
35-44	no.	207 478	127 949	124 550	50 179	51 053	16 429	11 616	5 974	595 229
45-54	no.	171 865	156 498	137 869	59 421	51 052	16 590	10 544	4 398	608 238
55-64	no.	172 988	132 020	88 611	53 076	40 115	11 420	9 792	4 069	512 092
65-74	no.	116 499	88 322	66 946	36 836	38 302	11 801	5 105	1 977	365 787
75 years and over	no.	143 711	100 433	74 046	34 081	42 428	11 470	3 649	155	409 973
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 032 963</b>	<b>763 044</b>	<b>631 738</b>	<b>294 614</b>	<b>271 635</b>	<b>82 280</b>	<b>50 859</b>	<b>23 035</b>	<b>3 150 168</b>
Age Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, reference person female										
15-24	%	14.9	5.8	4.8	14.9	14.5	3.4	6.9	20.0	10.6
25-34	%	37.2	37.6	35.6	41.9	35.7	38.7	52.7	41.8	37.6
35-44	%	57.1	56.0	58.3	67.2	68.7	75.7	56.2	53.6	59.4
45-54	%	70.2	76.9	70.9	77.6	78.3	72.3	81.1	50.8	73.6
55-64	%	75.6	84.1	76.0	80.7	82.8	85.5	67.6	59.7	78.9
65-74	%	81.3	82.9	83.3	67.9	69.7	73.8	90.2	32.1	79.1
75 years and over	%	80.9	86.6	75.5	76.0	74.0	60.7	90.7	–	79.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>

**Table NAHA.5.3 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, 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 households owning or purchasing a home, total										
Age										
15-24	no.	13 814	8 158	9 047	7 913	5 081	2 860	926	380	48 178
25-34	no.	193 377	150 206	100 829	55 988	48 222	13 948	13 143	7 446	583 160
35-44	no.	343 585	263 174	208 770	117 081	89 737	30 603	20 295	8 042	1 081 288
45-54	no.	393 958	329 720	237 631	129 328	107 225	33 253	24 380	8 481	1 263 976
55-64	no.	351 375	288 804	215 100	115 012	91 954	30 019	17 463	6 073	1 115 801
65-74	no.	258 658	197 136	147 517	69 603	59 254	19 519	10 161	3 710	765 558
75 years and over	no.	236 673	174 507	112 780	54 353	58 714	14 801	8 060	–	659 890
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Denominator - total number of households										
Age										
15-24	no.	112 415	78 714	76 283	40 402	25 946	11 046	6 075	3 216	354 096
25-34	no.	438 182	337 019	270 117	129 581	98 041	26 127	24 989	14 605	1 338 662
35-44	no.	544 407	395 212	326 911	177 160	129 407	40 921	30 658	13 659	1 658 336
45-54	no.	521 441	420 474	334 238	166 217	136 091	43 023	28 299	13 340	1 663 123
55-64	no.	446 002	334 284	253 963	142 016	108 286	35 155	23 341	8 793	1 351 839
65-74	no.	305 471	222 017	172 348	87 022	78 358	25 380	11 185	6 036	907 817
75 years and over	no.	283 809	199 872	143 057	68 088	78 901	20 776	8 771	155	803 428
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, total										
Age										
15-24	%	12.3	10.4	11.9	19.6	19.6	25.9	15.2	11.8	13.6
25-34	%	44.1	44.6	37.3	43.2	49.2	53.4	52.6	51.0	43.6
35-44	%	63.1	66.6	63.9	66.1	69.3	74.8	66.2	58.9	65.2
45-54	%	75.6	78.4	71.1	77.8	78.8	77.3	86.1	63.6	76.0
55-64	%	78.8	86.4	84.7	81.0	84.9	85.4	74.8	69.1	82.5
65-74	%	84.7	88.8	85.6	80.0	75.6	76.9	90.8	61.5	84.3
75 years and over	%	83.4	87.3	78.8	79.8	74.4	71.2	91.9	–	82.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

**Table NAHA.5.3 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
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(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

– nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.5.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
Age Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home, reference person male										
15-24	%	49.7	38.8	31.4	34.4	37.4	32.9	59.4	104.2	14.5
25-34	%	8.1	9.6	13.0	11.4	11.5	16.1	15.6	17.0	3.8
35-44	%	6.7	5.7	8.6	6.5	6.4	11.0	11.3	22.8	3.1
45-54	%	5.2	5.0	7.5	5.3	6.2	8.5	11.1	15.0	2.7
55-64	%	6.7	4.8	5.4	6.4	5.0	7.7	9.2	28.6	2.6
65-74	%	6.5	5.8	6.6	7.6	9.4	9.8	13.0	27.4	3.1
75 years and over	%	5.9	7.5	9.2	11.4	10.2	15.6	16.6	–	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Age Denominator - total number of households, reference person male										
15-24	%	17.7	11.8	13.3	14.4	18.6	19.1	24.5	29.2	5.8
25-34	%	4.9	4.8	5.6	6.6	6.2	11.2	9.4	7.7	2.3
35-44	%	4.8	4.4	6.1	3.3	5.0	7.4	8.3	14.9	2.2
45-54	%	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.2	3.9	5.9	8.4	7.5	1.9
55-64	%	4.8	3.8	4.7	4.1	4.1	5.6	7.1	25.6	2.0
65-74	%	4.4	4.8	5.2	6.6	6.9	7.6	12.3	22.0	2.2
75 years and over	%	4.0	5.7	7.4	7.7	5.1	11.3	9.7	–	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Age Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, reference person male										
15-24	%	51.9	35.5	33.6	34.1	32.2	26.9	56.3	106.4	14.1
25-34	%	8.4	8.2	12.3	10.2	10.3	11.5	12.7	14.3	3.8
35-44	%	4.5	4.0	6.0	5.6	6.2	8.1	8.0	16.8	2.4
45-54	%	3.0	4.1	6.6	4.0	4.2	6.1	5.1	11.9	1.9
55-64	%	4.3	2.8	2.9	4.2	3.1	5.1	6.7	14.3	1.6
65-74	%	3.7	2.6	4.7	4.6	5.6	6.7	6.6	13.7	2.0
75 years and over	%	4.1	4.9	6.5	7.0	9.6	8.5	8.2	–	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>

**Table NAHA.5.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
Age		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home, reference person female								
15-24	%	61.6	67.8	72.9	53.0	57.8	118.3	103.2	105.9	35.5
25-34	%	14.6	15.0	17.3	20.9	19.9	29.5	29.4	20.4	7.1
35-44	%	13.4	11.0	12.1	14.8	11.4	13.6	21.2	19.5	6.2
45-54	%	9.5	9.7	9.7	11.3	9.4	14.3	18.4	36.8	5.2
55-64	%	9.2	7.7	11.0	11.0	9.9	17.6	19.3	25.2	4.6
65-74	%	10.7	8.5	10.9	11.6	11.3	17.5	22.9	48.8	4.2
75 years and over	%	8.7	7.9	12.2	13.0	10.0	18.9	21.4	–	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Age		Denominator - total number of households, reference person female								
15-24	%	15.4	17.3	17.2	19.0	20.9	22.6	24.8	50.9	9.2
25-34	%	9.4	8.4	7.9	10.9	9.8	16.7	20.6	15.9	4.3
35-44	%	6.7	8.3	7.9	11.9	8.3	10.8	13.0	15.7	3.8
45-54	%	7.5	7.1	7.5	9.8	7.7	9.8	14.8	17.4	3.4
55-64	%	7.1	6.6	8.5	8.1	9.2	16.6	13.0	14.7	3.5
65-74	%	9.6	6.5	9.3	9.0	6.9	10.7	22.2	25.5	4.0
75 years and over	%	7.1	7.6	7.2	10.3	6.7	11.7	21.4	103.5	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Age		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, reference person female								
15-24	%	60.4	63.0	69.9	52.1	53.1	118.3	104.8	110.2	34.0
25-34	%	11.7	11.8	16.4	16.0	17.2	23.0	20.5	15.6	5.7
35-44	%	10.4	9.1	9.6	8.2	7.9	7.1	15.8	15.3	4.5
45-54	%	5.6	6.8	7.3	6.2	5.4	8.8	8.1	29.2	3.6
55-64	%	6.3	3.4	6.0	5.9	4.9	7.0	16.3	25.5	2.6
65-74	%	5.7	4.8	5.4	7.4	9.6	11.3	11.7	54.7	2.4
75 years and over	%	5.8	4.4	8.6	7.1	7.3	17.9	11.0	–	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>

**Table NAHA.5.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, 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 households owning or purchasing a home, total										
Age										
15-24	%	44.8	34.4	30.8	29.5	33.1	31.4	51.4	78.6	15.3
25-34	%	7.2	7.3	9.0	9.6	9.8	12.7	10.1	12.6	2.9
35-44	%	5.1	4.4	6.2	4.9	5.3	7.0	9.1	15.0	2.4
45-54	%	3.7	3.7	5.1	4.1	4.3	6.0	5.9	13.8	2.0
55-64	%	4.9	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	5.9	7.3	17.9	1.9
65-74	%	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.2	6.3	8.7	9.7	25.4	1.8
75 years and over	%	4.4	5.1	6.2	7.3	7.0	12.0	12.6	–	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Denominator - total number of households										
Age										
15-24	%	9.3	7.9	10.1	10.7	13.7	13.5	14.8	24.7	4.8
25-34	%	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.4	4.2	6.8	7.5	7.8	1.7
35-44	%	2.6	2.4	3.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	5.5	8.1	1.3
45-54	%	2.7	2.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	4.0	4.5	6.4	1.3
55-64	%	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.7	4.5	4.6	13.5	1.4
65-74	%	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.2	3.9	6.2	9.7	14.5	1.7
75 years and over	%	3.7	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.0	6.1	8.7	103.5	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, total										
Age										
15-24	%	44.3	31.7	29.8	30.0	27.8	27.9	49.5	75.7	14.8
25-34	%	6.8	6.9	9.0	8.8	9.6	11.6	10.1	11.2	3.0
35-44	%	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.7	5.2	6.1	8.2	13.3	2.3
45-54	%	2.6	3.4	5.0	3.4	3.3	5.3	4.2	11.0	1.8
55-64	%	3.9	2.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.9	7.3	13.5	1.5
65-74	%	2.9	2.5	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.9	5.7	19.0	1.5
75 years and over	%	3.4	3.6	5.6	5.2	6.5	11.3	9.0	–	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

**Table NAHA.5.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by age and sex of reference person, 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>
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(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

– nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.5.5 Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, by reference person's country of birth, 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>
Country of birth		Numerator - proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Australia	no.	1 266 633	948 060	764 642	350 750	348 418	124 830	71 162	24 448	3 898 944
Other	no.	524 807	463 645	267 032	198 529	111 771	20 174	23 265	9 685	1 618 908
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Country of birth		Denominator - total number of households								
Australia	no.	1 763 939	1 334 265	1 175 255	520 429	487 887	175 878	99 647	44 802	5 602 103
Other	no.	887 787	653 326	401 661	290 056	167 143	26 550	33 672	15 003	2 475 199
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Country of birth		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Australia	%	71.8	71.1	65.1	67.4	71.4	71.0	71.4	54.6	69.6
Other	%	59.1	71.0	66.5	68.4	66.9	76.0	69.1	64.6	65.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.6 Relative standard errors for the proportion of households owning or purchasing a home, by reference person's country of birth, 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>
Country of birth		Numerator - proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Australia	%	3.3	2.9	3.3	4.0	2.8	3.3	4.6	9.1	1.6
Other	%	5.6	4.9	7.1	5.8	5.4	12.7	11.0	13.7	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Country of birth		Denominator - total number of households								
Australia	%	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.4	4.3	4.7	1.1
Other	%	4.2	4.4	6.2	4.6	5.1	11.6	10.1	10.9	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Country of birth		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Australia	%	1.8	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.4	7.5	0.9
Other	%	4.4	2.4	4.3	2.9	3.5	7.6	8.5	9.4	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

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

Table NAHA.5.7 **Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by Indigenous status, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous households (b)										
Owner/purchaser households	no.	21 120	6 536	16 232	6 114	4 135	4 639	886	3 158	62 820
Total households(c)	no.	64 341	15 819	53 179	21 956	11 710	9 323	1 985	15 108	193 421
<b>Proportion of owner/purchaser households</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>
Non-Indigenous households (d) (e)										
Owner/purchaser households	no.	1 761 437	1 408 082	1 020 611	542 709	457 752	141 370	93 613	29 860	5 455 435
Total households	no.	2 583 414	1 972 611	1 540 246	791 669	647 180	193 927	132 229	47 761	7 909 038
<b>Proportion of owner/purchaser households</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>69.0</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Indigenous data is sourced from the NATSISS and relates to 2008.

(c) Includes tenure type 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(d) Non-Indigenous data is sourced from the SIH and relates to 2007-08.

(e) SIH data excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23% 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.5.8 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by Indigenous status, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous households (b)										
Owner/purchaser households	no.	8.7	5.3	10.7	9.6	8.8	6.2	9.4	12.7	4.2
Total households(c)	no.	2.7	2.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	7.0	3.7	1.5
<b>Proportion of owner/purchaser households</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Non-Indigenous households (d) (e)										
Owner/purchaser households	no.	1.9	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	6.6	0.9
Total households	no.	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	5.4	0.4
<b>Proportion of owner/purchaser households</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Indigenous data is sourced from the NATSISS and relates to 2008.

(c) Includes tenure type 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(d) Non-Indigenous data is sourced from the SIH and relates to 2007-08.

(e) SIH data excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23% 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.5.9 **Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by dwelling type, 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>
Dwelling type		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Separate house	no.	1 506 786	1 277 736	931 537	484 255	415 065	140 232	82 046	28 174	4 865 831
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	107 857	87 868	47 057	47 684	32 724	1 357	8 179	3 000	335 724
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	172 673	44 200	46 230	16 638	12 401	2 469	4 202	2 682	301 496
Other dwelling (c)	no.	4 125	1 900	6 850	702	–	947	–	277	14 801
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator - total number of households								
Separate house	no.	1 892 773	1 634 408	1 267 840	655 935	529 681	182 058	104 768	43 789	6 311 252
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	205 750	165 597	114 307	108 520	74 374	5 001	15 886	6 020	695 456
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	544 708	182 150	182 701	45 329	50 545	14 168	12 664	9 718	1 041 983
Other dwelling (c)	no.	8 495	5 436	12 069	702	430	1 201	–	277	28 611
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Separate house	%	79.6	78.2	73.5	73.8	78.4	77.0	78.3	64.3	77.1
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	52.4	53.1	41.2	43.9	44.0	27.1	51.5	49.8	48.3
Flat, unit or apartment	%	31.7	24.3	25.3	36.7	24.5	17.4	33.2	27.6	28.9
Other dwelling (c)	%	48.6	35.0	56.8	100.0	–	78.8	–	100.0	51.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

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

(d) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

**Table NAHA.5.9 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by dwelling type, 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>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.5.10 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by dwelling type, 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>
Dwelling type		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Separate house	%	2.6	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.6	7.4	1.1
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	11.9	10.1	17.3	13.0	16.2	47.6	22.1	35.7	5.0
Flat, unit or apartment	%	11.9	17.9	18.9	27.0	25.1	36.8	28.6	38.0	7.9
Other dwelling (c)	%	60.6	73.0	61.4	103.1	–	73.3	–	70.8	36.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Dwelling type		Denominator - total number of households								
Separate house	%	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.8	5.1	0.8
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	9.5	8.8	9.9	9.9	12.5	26.1	16.4	25.2	3.9
Flat, unit or apartment	%	7.5	9.2	10.8	17.7	12.9	19.0	18.1	24.4	5.1
Other dwelling (c)	%	47.5	46.8	45.0	103.1	101.1	61.5	–	70.8	24.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Dwelling type		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Separate house	%	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.9	5.1	0.8
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	7.6	6.6	15.1	8.2	11.0	44.7	14.9	28.8	3.6
Flat, unit or apartment	%	8.2	14.3	16.2	16.5	21.5	36.7	25.2	29.3	5.8
Other dwelling (c)	%	48.3	79.3	53.1	99.2	–	37.8	–	–	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Includes caravans, houseboats and houses/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.5.11 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, 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>
Number of bedrooms		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
1 bedroom	no.	28 980	11 213	8 879	5 450	2 756	2 759	1 166	245	61 446
2 bedrooms	no.	304 750	199 086	104 391	47 400	66 783	22 196	4 417	5 253	754 277
3 bedrooms	no.	789 772	769 428	499 588	228 916	263 618	83 995	39 785	20 098	2 695 200
4 bedrooms	no.	545 328	369 585	332 009	231 276	110 585	28 412	40 022	6 280	1 663 495
5 bedrooms	no.	112 045	50 035	67 900	32 537	13 779	6 276	7 919	1 775	292 267
6 or more bedrooms	no.	10 566	12 358	18 907	3 225	2 669	1 367	1 118	290	50 501
<b>Total(c)(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of households								
1 bedroom	no.	148 234	61 685	61 393	24 791	15 042	12 010	6 362	1 802	331 319
2 bedrooms	no.	644 672	395 449	248 972	112 193	143 877	38 510	12 994	12 504	1 609 171
3 bedrooms	no.	1 091 060	1 011 210	730 916	350 154	356 201	110 433	57 315	32 345	3 739 634
4 bedrooms	no.	620 702	439 491	431 662	280 669	123 044	33 011	45 351	9 057	1 982 987
5 bedrooms	no.	126 556	59 013	80 178	37 179	13 779	6 537	9 843	2 322	335 409
6 or more bedrooms	no.	11 662	17 717	22 036	5 024	2 669	1 367	1 454	640	62 569
<b>Total(c)(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
1 bedroom	%	19.5	18.2	14.5	22.0	18.3	23.0	18.3	13.6	18.5
2 bedrooms	%	47.3	50.3	41.9	42.2	46.4	57.6	34.0	42.0	46.9
3 bedrooms	%	72.4	76.1	68.4	65.4	74.0	76.1	69.4	62.1	72.1
4 bedrooms	%	87.9	84.1	76.9	82.4	89.9	86.1	88.3	69.3	83.9
5 bedrooms	%	88.5	84.8	84.7	87.5	100.0	96.0	80.5	76.4	87.1
6 or more bedrooms	%	90.6	69.8	85.8	64.2	100.0	100.0	76.9	45.3	80.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

**Table NAHA.5.11 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, 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>
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(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.2 percent of all private dwellings.

(d) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.12 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, 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>
Number of bedrooms		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
1 bedroom	%	25.3	30.8	39.0	41.1	46.5	35.9	51.3	79.2	16.1
2 bedrooms	%	7.0	9.2	11.1	13.8	9.4	12.4	26.7	27.2	4.5
3 bedrooms	%	5.3	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.5	4.7	9.0	11.0	2.1
4 bedrooms	%	6.2	7.1	5.3	5.0	6.2	10.3	8.1	21.0	3.2
5 bedrooms	%	14.6	13.8	15.3	15.3	21.1	27.6	22.3	43.3	8.0
6 or more bedrooms	%	33.3	33.7	31.8	44.3	46.3	45.7	74.4	103.3	13.3
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of households								
1 bedroom	%	13.0	17.3	16.2	20.1	20.6	21.1	27.7	41.3	7.2
2 bedrooms	%	5.1	6.1	7.8	8.6	7.4	9.3	19.5	19.5	3.2
3 bedrooms	%	4.0	2.9	3.7	3.8	2.9	4.3	7.9	7.4	1.6
4 bedrooms	%	5.8	6.6	5.6	4.2	5.8	10.0	7.9	16.0	3.1
5 bedrooms	%	13.1	13.5	14.5	13.8	21.1	27.6	19.8	35.6	7.7
6 or more bedrooms	%	31.3	31.4	26.8	38.6	46.3	45.7	65.4	61.8	13.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
1 bedroom	%	24.0	29.7	39.2	37.3	36.4	37.4	51.0	88.9	14.6
2 bedrooms	%	4.7	6.2	9.2	9.3	7.2	9.2	21.6	23.8	3.0
3 bedrooms	%	2.8	2.0	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.7	5.0	7.2	1.4
4 bedrooms	%	2.1	2.2	4.1	2.5	2.1	4.5	3.4	9.9	1.2
5 bedrooms	%	5.4	8.7	5.9	6.0	–	4.5	11.1	23.4	3.2
6 or more bedrooms	%	11.1	28.0	11.1	35.1	–	–	42.2	119.7	7.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

**Table NAHA.5.12 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, 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>
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(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.2 percent of all private dwellings.

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

**Table NAHA.5.13 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by housing utilisation, 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>
Housing utilisation		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
2 or more bedrooms needed	no.	4 934	6 489	3 519	1 525	2 412	288	–	–	19 167
1 more bedroom needed	no.	30 484	22 538	9 340	4 018	4 188	4 178	–	1 084	75 829
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	no.	292 784	201 808	129 689	46 354	54 866	13 853	8 363	7 601	755 318
1 bedroom spare	no.	592 415	502 798	288 511	163 913	156 457	53 440	25 380	12 006	1 794 919
2 bedrooms spare	no.	622 148	541 307	417 895	229 248	193 575	58 601	43 039	10 222	2 116 036
3 or more bedrooms spare	no.	248 676	136 765	182 720	104 221	48 690	14 644	17 645	3 220	756 582
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Housing utilisation		Denominator - total number of households								
2 or more bedrooms needed	no.	12 427	9 671	6 811	1 525	3 407	694	256	1 167	35 957
1 more bedrooms needed	no.	81 481	41 545	26 290	7 090	11 366	6 790	477	1 634	176 673
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	no.	635 785	414 710	285 600	109 622	106 974	33 004	21 026	16 026	1 622 747
1 bedroom spare	no.	889 997	724 124	522 478	270 537	244 462	73 307	37 645	21 568	2 784 118
2 bedrooms spare	no.	767 244	641 387	531 300	300 735	234 708	72 088	53 820	15 216	2 616 498
3 or more bedrooms spare	no.	264 791	156 156	204 437	120 976	54 114	16 546	20 094	4 193	841 308
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Housing utilisation		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	39.7	67.1	51.7	100.0	70.8	41.6	–	–	53.3
1 more bedrooms needed	%	37.4	54.2	35.5	56.7	36.8	61.5	–	66.3	42.9
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	46.1	48.7	45.4	42.3	51.3	42.0	39.8	47.4	46.5
1 bedroom spare	%	66.6	69.4	55.2	60.6	64.0	72.9	67.4	55.7	64.5
2 bedrooms spare	%	81.1	84.4	78.7	76.2	82.5	81.3	80.0	67.2	80.9
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	93.9	87.6	89.4	86.2	90.0	88.5	87.8	76.8	89.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

**Table NAHA.5.13 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by housing utilisation, 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>
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(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.2 percent of all private dwellings.

(d) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.14 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by housing utilisation, 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>
Housing utilisation		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	59.4	50.0	55.5	66.4	71.5	85.3	–	–	25.2
1 more bedrooms needed	%	25.4	23.3	37.0	55.7	31.7	33.5	–	47.0	12.8
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	7.1	7.3	10.6	14.1	10.8	15.8	20.1	16.6	3.9
1 bedroom spare	%	5.1	5.0	6.6	6.9	5.3	8.5	10.8	14.8	2.3
2 bedrooms spare	%	4.7	3.8	4.8	6.0	4.8	6.1	9.0	16.8	1.8
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	8.6	10.4	7.3	8.8	10.9	16.0	14.7	24.5	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Housing utilisation		Denominator - total number of households								
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	37.9	36.6	38.4	66.4	53.7	68.7	100.0	48.6	17.7
1 more bedrooms needed	%	12.6	15.6	21.6	45.2	19.0	23.7	84.7	39.2	7.5
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	4.8	5.5	7.3	8.0	6.8	12.1	13.3	12.7	2.9
1 bedroom spare	%	3.6	4.1	4.1	5.1	4.3	6.3	8.7	9.2	1.7
2 bedrooms spare	%	4.0	3.4	4.2	5.2	4.5	5.8	8.6	12.6	1.7
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	8.2	9.7	7.1	8.8	9.7	14.4	14.9	22.8	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Housing utilisation		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	56.7	29.4	41.8	–	41.7	152.3	–	–	18.4
1 more bedrooms needed	%	20.4	15.8	27.9	30.1	29.2	20.6	–	25.5	9.7
no extra bedrooms needed(c)	%	6.2	5.9	8.7	11.3	8.2	13.8	16.4	14.3	3.3
1 bedroom spare	%	3.2	2.5	5.6	5.1	4.5	4.7	6.4	10.6	1.5
2 bedrooms spare	%	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.6	2.3	3.0	4.0	9.1	1.1
3 or more bedrooms spare	%	1.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.5	6.7	5.2	11.0	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

**Table NAHA.5.14 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by housing utilisation, 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>
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(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.2 percent of all private dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table NAHA.5.15 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, 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 households owning or purchasing a home										
Tenure type										
Owner without a mortgage	no.	877 168	729 937	476 626	254 602	215 436	73 622	40 739	11 090	2 679 221
Owner with a mortgage	no.	912 898	681 102	555 047	294 677	244 753	70 633	53 688	22 417	2 835 216
<b>Total(c)(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Denominator - total number of households										
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home										
Tenure type										
Owner without a mortgage	%	33.1	36.7	30.2	31.4	32.9	36.4	30.6	18.5	33.2
Owner with a mortgage	%	34.4	34.3	35.2	36.4	37.4	34.9	40.3	37.5	35.1
<b>Total(c)(d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Includes households in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(d) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.16 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, 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>
Tenure type		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Owner without a mortgage	%	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.6	16.5	1.5
Owner with a mortgage	%	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	6.0	5.1	9.5	1.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
		Denominator - total number of households								
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Tenure type		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Owner without a mortgage	%	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.6	4.5	4.7	5.7	16.4	1.5
Owner with a mortgage	%	3.5	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.6	6.2	5.2	9.8	1.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Includes households in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

Table NAHA.5.17 **Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, 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>
Household type		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	536 523	444 891	289 927	166 551	126 239	39 575	27 414	11 898	1 643 018
One parent family with dependent children	no.	67 007	45 279	34 916	15 907	15 793	6 073	3 754	1 113	189 840
Couple only	no.	534 839	423 891	352 063	175 530	146 131	51 530	25 794	8 057	1 717 834
Other one family households	no.	237 103	196 492	123 427	62 105	46 713	14 058	13 730	5 146	698 773
Multiple family households	no.	36 140	5 723	17 331	8 264	3 078	1 627	946	432	73 540
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	360 687	287 905	203 746	117 033	117 282	30 288	20 453	6 409	1 143 802
Group households	no.	19 142	7 525	10 266	3 891	4 953	1 853	2 335	1 078	51 044
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Household type		Denominator - total number of households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	693 225	546 975	417 367	219 101	153 086	48 614	33 416	17 171	2 128 956
One parent family with dependent children	no.	161 313	117 023	102 435	48 724	40 780	14 657	8 062	4 742	497 737
Couple only	no.	673 905	518 502	438 772	224 446	180 775	60 279	32 579	12 331	2 141 589
Other one family households	no.	313 510	259 330	179 021	76 683	63 044	17 324	15 947	8 546	933 405
Multiple family households	no.	54 309	16 165	25 631	10 076	3 941	1 627	946	1 279	113 975
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	669 735	460 638	361 093	208 580	199 251	56 085	35 682	13 041	2 004 105
Group households	no.	85 729	68 957	52 596	22 876	14 154	3 843	6 687	2 694	257 536
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Household type		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	77.4	81.3	69.5	76.0	82.5	81.4	82.0	69.3	77.2

**Table NAHA.5.17 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, 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>
One parent family with dependent children	%	41.5	38.7	34.1	32.6	38.7	41.4	46.6	23.5	38.1
Couple only	%	79.4	81.8	80.2	78.2	80.8	85.5	79.2	65.3	80.2
Other one family households	%	75.6	75.8	68.9	81.0	74.1	81.1	86.1	60.2	74.9
Multiple family households	%	66.5	35.4	67.6	82.0	78.1	100.0	100.0	33.8	64.5
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	53.9	62.5	56.4	56.1	58.9	54.0	57.3	49.1	57.1
Group households	%	22.3	10.9	19.5	17.0	35.0	48.2	34.9	40.0	19.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.18 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, 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>
Household type		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	4.0	3.3	5.2	4.3	3.8	7.1	8.2	10.1	1.7
One parent family with dependent children	%	15.8	17.6	19.3	22.0	17.3	24.3	26.2	60.6	7.9
Couple only	%	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.8	7.3	9.8	15.4	1.7
Other one family households	%	8.1	7.0	9.2	8.2	10.4	16.9	17.2	27.5	3.1
Multiple family households	%	25.4	53.0	26.7	37.6	44.8	56.4	59.5	102.9	15.0
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	5.7	6.5	8.0	8.4	7.1	11.0	13.2	19.9	2.6
Group households	%	33.6	38.1	42.1	42.4	38.3	52.5	48.1	57.8	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Household type		Denominator - total number of households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	2.5	2.6	3.5	2.9	3.5	5.0	6.1	8.5	1.1
One parent family with dependent children	%	8.9	9.7	11.0	10.0	10.9	14.9	18.2	25.3	3.8
Couple only	%	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.3	3.9	6.2	9.9	13.2	1.2
Other one family households	%	6.9	5.5	7.4	6.9	8.4	14.4	14.6	18.3	2.4
Multiple family households	%	21.4	30.0	22.9	35.5	38.1	56.4	59.5	57.8	11.7
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	3.7	4.2	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.5	9.2	14.0	1.5
Group households	%	13.4	12.7	18.2	19.9	21.5	31.0	22.2	36.8	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Household type		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.6	2.5	5.1	5.1	8.0	1.2

**Table NAHA.5.18 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, 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>
One parent family with dependent children	%	12.5	12.3	16.1	19.1	13.3	15.9	22.3	51.0	7.2
Couple only	%	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.8	5.1	9.3	1.1
Other one family households	%	4.9	4.5	6.3	4.4	5.9	7.5	6.4	18.6	2.2
Multiple family households	%	19.2	48.7	14.5	15.3	24.0	0.0	0.0	126.4	10.9
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	4.7	4.5	5.8	5.3	5.1	8.0	9.6	15.6	2.2
Group households	%	29.2	36.3	43.0	43.6	32.3	43.8	35.8	45.2	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

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

**Table NAHA.5.19 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, 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>
Household size		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
1 person	no.	360 687	287 905	203 746	117 033	117 282	30 288	20 453	6 409	1 143 802
2 people	no.	622 460	492 165	392 865	197 671	170 929	59 756	32 630	9 704	1 978 180
3 people	no.	308 471	243 388	145 721	78 015	59 552	20 706	15 708	6 380	877 941
4 people	no.	312 131	229 138	189 228	100 497	71 786	23 910	17 773	7 337	951 800
5 people	no.	127 110	115 242	79 647	39 742	32 277	7 510	5 943	3 166	410 636
6 or more people	no.	60 582	43 867	20 467	16 322	8 363	2 834	1 920	1 136	155 492
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Household size		Denominator - total number of households								
1 person	no.	669 735	460 638	361 093	208 580	199 251	56 085	35 682	13 041	2 004 105
2 people	no.	880 097	665 782	551 976	275 480	225 918	74 685	43 486	18 495	2 735 918
3 people	no.	431 029	363 998	249 455	118 157	90 805	28 581	22 281	10 588	1 314 892
4 people	no.	416 246	300 609	258 288	136 171	87 120	28 468	20 878	10 510	1 258 290
5 people	no.	166 457	132 192	112 701	50 233	39 325	9 814	8 364	4 613	523 700
6 or more people	no.	88 163	64 372	43 403	21 865	12 611	4 797	2 628	2 558	240 397
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Household size		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
1 person	%	53.9	62.5	56.4	56.1	58.9	54.0	57.3	49.1	57.1
2 people	%	70.7	73.9	71.2	71.8	75.7	80.0	75.0	52.5	72.3
3 people	%	71.6	66.9	58.4	66.0	65.6	72.4	70.5	60.3	66.8
4 people	%	75.0	76.2	73.3	73.8	82.4	84.0	85.1	69.8	75.6
5 people	%	76.4	87.2	70.7	79.1	82.1	76.5	71.0	68.6	78.4
6 or more people	%	68.7	68.1	47.2	74.7	66.3	59.1	73.1	44.4	64.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

**Table NAHA.5.19 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, 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>
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(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.20 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, 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>
Household size		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
1 person	%	5.7	6.5	8.0	8.4	7.1	11.0	13.2	19.9	2.6
2 people	%	4.0	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.7	6.4	9.4	14.0	1.7
3 people	%	7.5	6.2	10.4	7.8	10.0	12.8	14.7	23.4	3.3
4 people	%	6.8	6.4	6.3	8.6	6.5	11.3	11.4	17.1	3.0
5 people	%	12.0	11.3	14.6	14.0	13.8	21.7	26.4	23.7	5.8
6 or more people	%	13.7	15.2	26.0	22.4	29.7	39.8	45.4	50.1	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Household size		Denominator - total number of households								
1 person	%	3.7	4.2	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.5	9.2	14.0	1.5
2 people	%	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.5	5.4	8.1	11.7	1.2
3 people	%	5.6	4.9	7.5	7.7	7.2	11.2	13.1	14.1	2.5
4 people	%	5.5	6.0	5.7	6.5	5.8	9.8	10.9	12.2	2.7
5 people	%	10.3	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.7	18.2	16.9	18.5	4.8
6 or more people	%	10.5	12.7	16.8	20.4	21.4	23.3	37.1	21.5	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Household size		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
1 person	%	4.7	4.5	5.8	5.3	5.1	8.0	9.6	15.6	2.2
2 people	%	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.8	10.9	1.3
3 people	%	4.2	4.2	6.0	5.4	6.2	6.6	7.9	13.8	2.1
4 people	%	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.6	3.5	5.9	5.7	11.3	1.9
5 people	%	5.6	4.1	9.4	7.8	6.5	10.3	18.0	14.2	3.1
6 or more people	%	9.9	10.0	17.0	13.7	17.1	29.9	22.9	44.4	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

**Table NAHA.5.20 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, 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>
<i>Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.</i>									

**Table NAHA.5.21 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by main source of household income, 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>
Household income		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Wage and salary	no.	1 094 809	869 512	626 351	346 382	262 810	82 814	67 236	27 404	3 377 318
Own unincorporated business income	no.	115 192	85 771	68 077	44 530	34 387	11 340	4 456	1 817	365 570
Government pensions and allowances	no.	379 134	284 879	221 154	94 162	107 522	40 086	6 018	2 042	1 134 998
Other income(c)	no.	201 072	171 543	107 618	58 971	52 046	10 376	16 062	2 746	620 434
<b>Total(d)(e)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Household income		Denominator - total number of households								
Wage and salary	no.	1 625 006	1 226 157	988 034	518 031	361 522	108 320	94 545	44 623	4 966 238
Own unincorporated business income	no.	140 434	102 699	101 881	56 407	42 071	12 736	4 696	3 121	464 043
Government pensions and allowances	no.	635 916	441 462	355 351	160 323	185 563	68 948	15 571	9 115	1 872 248
Other income(c)	no.	245 023	209 967	122 314	70 492	61 421	12 037	17 851	2 822	741 927
<b>Total(d)(e)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Household income		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Wage and salary	%	67.4	70.9	63.4	66.9	72.7	76.5	71.1	61.4	68.0
Own unincorporated business income	%	82.0	83.5	66.8	78.9	81.7	89.0	94.9	58.2	78.8
Government pensions and allowances	%	59.6	64.5	62.2	58.7	57.9	58.1	38.6	22.4	60.6
Other income(c)	%	82.1	81.7	88.0	83.7	84.7	86.2	90.0	97.3	83.6
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

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

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

(e) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.22 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by main source of household income, 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>
Household income		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Wage and salary	%	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.8	4.9	4.1	6.1	1.2
Own unincorporated business income	%	9.5	10.6	12.6	12.1	12.4	15.9	33.8	30.8	4.9
Government pensions and allowances	%	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.1	8.3	24.7	35.0	2.9
Other income(c)	%	9.7	7.8	11.3	9.2	9.3	16.9	13.3	39.5	4.2
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Household income		Denominator - total number of households								
Wage and salary	%	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.4	4.7	0.9
Own unincorporated business income	%	8.2	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.7	14.9	32.4	23.3	4.4
Government pensions and allowances	%	3.8	4.6	5.3	4.3	3.9	4.5	15.7	17.9	2.2
Other income(c)	%	8.1	7.3	11.4	8.5	8.1	14.9	12.8	37.4	3.4
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Household income		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Wage and salary	%	2.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	2.6	3.7	3.5	5.7	1.0
Own unincorporated business income	%	5.4	5.1	8.5	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.9	24.6	2.7
Government pensions and allowances	%	4.4	3.6	4.4	5.4	5.8	7.2	18.0	34.5	2.2
Other income(c)	%	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.8	4.7	6.1	4.8	4.5	1.8
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

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

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

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

**Table NAHA.5.23 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 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>
Income level		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Decile 1	no.	131 950	113 238	100 303	51 072	35 260	12 344	5 286	1 682	451 133
Decile 2	no.	170 301	124 765	97 755	52 859	38 471	10 209	9 629	2 444	506 433
Decile 3	no.	178 785	140 430	89 366	51 249	42 871	12 793	8 958	2 597	527 048
Decile 4	no.	173 334	151 638	102 861	57 066	46 416	14 298	9 613	3 672	558 898
Decile 5	no.	173 472	143 497	98 156	46 432	42 325	13 476	10 140	4 056	531 556
Decile 6	no.	185 517	157 684	98 676	56 182	46 138	16 579	10 783	4 301	575 861
Decile 7	no.	182 130	138 562	105 011	61 494	48 834	16 760	9 212	4 039	566 042
Decile 8	no.	190 445	150 041	102 044	55 584	52 181	16 326	9 508	2 656	578 785
Decile 9	no.	204 531	141 602	108 810	57 411	53 110	14 332	9 734	3 777	593 306
Decile 10	no.	200 976	150 248	128 693	59 930	54 583	17 887	11 564	4 910	628 791
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Income level		Denominator - total number of households								
Decile 1	no.	266 997	199 100	159 155	81 624	65 571	20 406	13 557	6 026	812 436
Decile 2	no.	264 319	198 952	156 623	80 830	66 204	20 140	13 154	6 073	806 294
Decile 3	no.	272 670	200 491	158 580	81 489	65 023	20 477	13 292	5 849	817 871
Decile 4	no.	258 866	199 826	158 390	82 686	66 628	19 985	13 768	6 024	806 173
Decile 5	no.	264 944	195 646	155 987	79 966	64 432	20 452	13 045	6 037	800 509
Decile 6	no.	263 319	201 357	157 693	80 293	65 607	20 345	14 141	5 877	808 632
Decile 7	no.	265 740	201 035	160 555	81 095	65 532	20 645	12 409	6 172	813 184
Decile 8	no.	266 093	194 110	154 909	80 639	65 362	19 705	13 314	6 060	800 192
Decile 9	no.	263 693	198 507	157 354	81 221	65 380	20 158	13 323	5 728	805 364
Decile 10	no.	265 086	198 568	157 670	80 643	65 292	20 114	13 316	5 958	806 647
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Income level		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Decile 1	%	49.4	56.9	63.0	62.6	53.8	60.5	39.0	27.9	55.5
Decile 2	%	64.4	62.7	62.4	65.4	58.1	50.7	73.2	40.2	62.8

**Table NAHA.5.23 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 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>
Decile 3	%	65.6	70.0	56.4	62.9	65.9	62.5	67.4	44.4	64.4
Decile 4	%	67.0	75.9	64.9	69.0	69.7	71.5	69.8	61.0	69.3
Decile 5	%	65.5	73.3	62.9	58.1	65.7	65.9	77.7	67.2	66.4
Decile 6	%	70.5	78.3	62.6	70.0	70.3	81.5	76.3	73.2	71.2
Decile 7	%	68.5	68.9	65.4	75.8	74.5	81.2	74.2	65.4	69.6
Decile 8	%	71.6	77.3	65.9	68.9	79.8	82.9	71.4	43.8	72.3
Decile 9	%	77.6	71.3	69.1	70.7	81.2	71.1	73.1	65.9	73.7
Decile 10	%	75.8	75.7	81.6	74.3	83.6	88.9	86.8	82.4	78.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Equivalised disposable household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

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

(d) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.24 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 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>
Income level		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
Decile 1	%	10.2	9.8	10.6	12.2	13.3	14.4	32.4	35.9	4.7
Decile 2	%	8.9	10.0	10.3	9.0	11.5	19.8	18.0	30.7	4.4
Decile 3	%	7.1	9.4	10.5	13.4	11.4	16.8	21.6	27.6	3.9
Decile 4	%	8.5	8.1	12.3	12.9	10.5	15.8	20.1	33.0	4.2
Decile 5	%	8.1	9.3	10.7	13.2	12.8	17.3	17.5	34.6	4.8
Decile 6	%	10.2	8.4	11.5	11.3	9.5	13.5	19.3	26.8	4.4
Decile 7	%	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6	10.9	15.7	18.5	26.7	4.7
Decile 8	%	10.6	9.6	9.8	11.6	8.7	12.7	22.1	23.7	4.6
Decile 9	%	8.8	8.5	12.0	12.4	10.0	15.1	17.9	24.5	5.0
Decile 10	%	8.5	9.0	10.9	9.9	9.7	11.9	17.3	25.5	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Income level		Denominator - total number of households								
Decile 1	%	8.0	7.1	8.1	9.6	9.7	12.8	18.1	21.3	3.5
Decile 2	%	8.1	7.5	8.7	8.2	8.7	12.6	19.0	18.5	3.6
Decile 3	%	6.4	8.2	8.1	10.4	8.2	11.0	18.3	17.2	3.7
Decile 4	%	8.0	6.4	9.8	9.7	9.6	12.3	15.1	20.0	3.6
Decile 5	%	6.7	8.5	9.8	9.9	9.2	13.9	15.4	22.0	4.2
Decile 6	%	8.4	7.8	8.5	10.6	7.1	11.4	17.7	19.6	3.6
Decile 7	%	7.4	8.4	8.0	8.4	9.3	14.7	18.1	18.2	3.7
Decile 8	%	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.8	10.1	17.1	15.7	3.8
Decile 9	%	7.7	8.5	9.1	8.4	9.2	14.6	15.1	21.2	4.4
Decile 10	%	9.1	7.9	9.4	8.4	8.9	11.6	14.8	25.2	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Income level		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
Decile 1	%	8.5	7.1	6.9	6.9	9.9	10.4	24.6	34.9	4.1
Decile 2	%	5.0	6.5	7.4	5.4	9.3	15.3	14.2	32.7	2.6

**Table NAHA.5.24 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 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>
Decile 3	%	6.0	5.0	8.5	6.4	6.5	11.4	11.9	22.5	2.5
Decile 4	%	5.5	4.0	8.2	6.9	5.2	9.3	11.5	22.6	2.5
Decile 5	%	5.6	4.2	6.1	8.1	8.5	10.7	6.7	20.9	2.7
Decile 6	%	5.3	4.1	7.0	5.3	5.8	5.7	8.6	13.8	2.6
Decile 7	%	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.2	8.4	18.5	2.6
Decile 8	%	5.9	4.5	6.7	6.6	5.0	6.9	11.7	22.6	2.4
Decile 9	%	5.2	4.6	6.1	7.4	5.4	9.7	10.3	15.5	2.2
Decile 10	%	5.9	4.0	4.4	5.8	4.5	4.5	8.7	10.0	2.0
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Equivalised disposable household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

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

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

**Table NAHA.5.25 Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of employed persons, 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>
Employed persons		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
None	no.	472 718	367 567	264 485	131 486	139 789	40 678	18 118	3 776	1 438 617
One	no.	498 209	400 391	262 339	155 370	121 197	41 515	30 956	10 096	1 520 074
Two	no.	600 528	452 699	374 607	184 673	148 898	49 195	28 651	15 634	1 854 885
Three or more	no.	219 986	191 048	130 243	77 750	50 305	13 615	16 702	4 626	704 275
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 791 441</b>	<b>1 411 705</b>	<b>1 031 674</b>	<b>549 279</b>	<b>460 189</b>	<b>145 004</b>	<b>94 427</b>	<b>34 133</b>	<b>5 517 852</b>
Employed persons		Denominator - total number of households								
None	no.	721 731	524 954	380 276	189 675	213 563	67 266	27 795	9 266	2 134 527
One	no.	813 962	596 720	476 305	263 438	191 790	60 530	45 596	20 100	2 468 442
Two	no.	844 422	622 427	524 905	263 468	187 264	60 259	38 700	23 805	2 565 251
Three or more	no.	271 611	243 490	195 430	93 905	62 413	14 372	21 227	6 635	909 083
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 651 726</b>	<b>1 987 591</b>	<b>1 576 916</b>	<b>810 486</b>	<b>655 031</b>	<b>202 429</b>	<b>133 319</b>	<b>59 804</b>	<b>8 077 302</b>
Employed persons		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
None	%	65.5	70.0	69.6	69.3	65.5	60.5	65.2	40.8	67.4
One	%	61.2	67.1	55.1	59.0	63.2	68.6	67.9	50.2	61.6
Two	%	71.1	72.7	71.4	70.1	79.5	81.6	74.0	65.7	72.3
Three or more	%	81.0	78.5	66.6	82.8	80.6	94.7	78.7	69.7	77.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals due to rounding. Published statistics are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancy may exist between these statistics and those that could be calculated from rounded figures.

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

**Table NAHA.5.26 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home, by number of employed persons, 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>
Employed persons		Numerator - number of households owning or purchasing a home								
None	%	4.1	4.2	5.6	5.3	5.6	7.2	8.8	22.7	2.1
One	%	5.6	5.1	6.8	6.2	5.7	7.1	10.8	16.7	2.3
Two	%	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	6.0	5.5	9.0	9.9	2.2
Three or more	%	7.5	5.8	9.0	6.8	10.1	12.1	10.3	23.6	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Employed persons		Denominator - total number of households								
None	%	3.0	3.4	4.8	4.2	3.7	4.2	7.1	16.4	1.8
One	%	4.2	4.1	5.2	4.3	5.3	6.8	8.2	11.8	2.0
Two	%	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.7	5.1	4.6	7.3	7.3	1.5
Three or more	%	6.2	5.0	6.2	6.3	8.8	11.9	7.9	18.0	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Employed persons		Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home								
None	%	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.9	6.5	7.3	22.8	1.9
One	%	3.4	2.9	5.3	4.1	3.5	4.5	7.1	10.4	1.5
Two	%	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	4.0	5.7	7.9	1.5
Three or more	%	4.2	4.9	6.5	4.4	6.5	4.0	5.8	15.1	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

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

## **NAHA Indicator 6:**

### **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home**

Table NAHA.6.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Capital city	no.	7 767	3 553	5 227	3 217	2 090	1 466	886	2 038	26 244
Balance of state	no.	13 353	2 983	11 005	2 897	2 045	3 173	na	1 120	36 576
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 120</b>	<b>6 536</b>	<b>16 232</b>	<b>6 114</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>4 639</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>62 820</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households(c)								
Capital city	no.	21 339	8 043	16 080	8 539	6 008	3 355	1 985	4 900	70 251
Balance of state	no.	43 002	7 776	37 099	13 416	5 701	5 968	na	10 208	123 170
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Location		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home(c)								
Capital city	%	36.4	44.2	32.5	37.7	34.8	43.7	44.6	41.6	37.4
Balance of state	%	31.1	38.4	29.7	21.6	35.9	53.2	na	11.0	29.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Includes tenure type 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.2 **Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Capital city	no.	18.4	6.5	16.4	14.3	10.8	18.4	9.4	12.2	6.8
Balance of state	no.	11.3	9.7	14.3	13.6	14.5	9.5	na	27.7	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households(c)								
Capital city	no.	10.2	2.9	10.3	5.8	4.4	13.8	7.0	5.4	3.9
Balance of state	no.	5.6	3.7	5.6	3.8	5.6	8.6	na	5.1	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Location		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home(c)								
Capital city	%	15.9	6.4	13.3	12.0	10.6	13.6	8.4	11.9	6.0
Balance of state	%	9.1	8.4	12.0	12.8	12.7	8.9	na	25.3	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

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

(c) Includes tenure type 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

**na** Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.3 **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008 (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 bedrooms		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 to 2 bedrooms	no.	2 433	712	1 849	294	166	519	45	327	6 346
3 bedrooms	no.	9 486	3 629	7 835	2 554	2 807	2 498	443	2 013	31 266
4 bedrooms	no.	6 737	1 707	4 719	2 757	794	1 312	317	751	19 095
5 or more bedrooms	no.	2 410	488	1 828	509	368	293	81	66	6 043
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 120</b>	<b>6 536</b>	<b>16 232</b>	<b>6 114</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>4 639</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>62 820</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 to 2 bedrooms	no.	14 324	3 383	12 032	3 513	2 145	2 140	328	3 477	41 343
3 bedrooms (d)	no.	33 111	8 500	25 898	10 968	7 677	4 973	1 010	9 101	101 236
4 bedrooms	no.	13 118	3 005	11 324	6 313	1 269	1 821	501	2 182	39 534
5 or more bedrooms	no.	3 396	696	3 352	968	517	347	122	164	9 562
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 to 2 bedrooms	%	17.0	21.0	15.4	8.4	7.7	24.3	13.7	9.4	15.3
3 bedrooms (d)	%	28.6	42.7	30.3	23.3	36.6	50.2	43.9	22.1	30.9
4 bedrooms	%	51.4	56.8	41.7	43.7	62.6	72.0	63.3	34.4	48.3
5 or more bedrooms	%	71.0	70.1	54.5	52.6	71.2	84.4	66.4	40.2	63.2
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes households where the number of bedrooms is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.1 percent of all Indigenous households.

(d) Includes where ownership is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.4 **Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008 (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 bedrooms		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 to 2 bedrooms	no.	25.8	18.3	30.5	39.7	37.8	20.3	49	39.1	13.6
3 bedrooms	no.	12.2	7.4	15	14.1	12.3	9.3	15.1	14.9	5.6
4 bedrooms	no.	14.1	10.8	16.7	13	20.5	14.8	21.2	19.2	6.9
5 or more bedrooms	no.	24.9	21.6	30.1	27.6	28.7	25.7	38.9	52.2	13.9
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 to 2 bedrooms	no.	9.9	8.8	13.7	13.3	16.1	13.0	25.3	15.6	6
3 bedrooms (d)	no.	5.5	4.2	7	6.2	5.2	5.5	10.9	5.5	2.7
4 bedrooms	no.	8.5	7.5	10.3	7.9	15.3	12.0	19.5	9.8	4.4
5 or more bedrooms	no.	19.8	17.1	20.1	18.2	22.2	24.5	46	31	10.4
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 to 2 bedrooms	%	24.9	17.4	29.2	38.5	38.3	19.5	48.9	36.8	12.9
3 bedrooms (d)	%	11.1	5.9	11.3	13.3	9.8	8.3	10.7	13.2	4.7
4 bedrooms	%	9.6	7.1	13.4	10.3	12	8.8	17.2	14.4	5.2
5 or more bedrooms	%	12.6	10.4	18.6	18.3	13.6	11.5	45.5	40.9	7.5
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes households where the number of bedrooms is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(c) Includes bed-sits and dwellings with no bedrooms, which account for approximately 0.1 percent of all Indigenous households.

(d) Includes where ownership is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.5 **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by utilisation, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Housing utilisation		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 or more bedrooms needed	no.	2 067	253	1 234	612	352	264	14	310	5 106
No extra bedrooms needed	no.	3 348	1 475	3 958	1 244	951	755	182	840	12 752
1 bedroom spare	no.	7 091	2 400	5 996	1 667	1 602	1 531	307	998	21 591
2 or more bedrooms spare	no.	8 561	2 408	5 044	2 591	1 230	2 088	383	1 011	23 317
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 120</b>	<b>6 536</b>	<b>16 232</b>	<b>6 114</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>4 639</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>62 820</b>
Housing utilisation		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 or more bedrooms needed (c)	no.	6 550	1 166	7 886	3 324	1 212	577	93	5 131	25 940
No extra bedrooms needed	no.	17 518	4 813	17 603	6 280	3 157	2 423	613	4 067	56 474
1 bedroom spare	no.	22 831	5 990	17 030	6 799	4 829	3 397	668	3 504	65 048
2 or more bedrooms spare	no.	17 075	3 615	10 238	5 358	2 413	2 921	586	2 254	44 461
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Housing utilisation		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 or more bedrooms needed (c)	%	31.5	21.7	15.7	18.4	29.0	45.8	14.9	6.0	19.7
No extra bedrooms needed	%	19.1	30.6	22.5	19.8	30.1	31.2	29.7	20.6	22.6
1 bedroom spare	%	31.1	40.1	35.2	24.5	33.2	45.1	45.9	28.5	33.2
2 or more bedrooms spare	%	50.1	66.6	49.3	48.4	51.0	71.5	65.3	44.9	52.4
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes households for which utilisation is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.8% of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(c) Includes tenure type 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.6 **Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by utilisation, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Housing utilisation		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 or more bedrooms needed	no.	26.0	28.9	34.7	27.6	30.0	35.8	63.4	28.4	14.2
No extra bedrooms needed	no.	16.4	11.8	18.4	21.9	23.0	16.3	30.7	22.3	8.4
1 bedroom spare	no.	13.8	8.6	16.6	14.7	16.0	10.9	16.6	16.4	6.7
2 or more bedrooms spare	no.	14.3	10.8	19.0	16.9	18.3	9.8	19.1	17.2	7.0
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Housing utilisation		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 or more bedrooms needed (c)	no.	11.3	11.0	11.2	9.6	11.7	18.2	33.2	4.1	4.7
No extra bedrooms needed	no.	5.9	6.1	8.6	8.7	11.0	8.6	15.5	10.7	3.6
1 bedroom spare	no.	6.4	5.3	9.8	7.7	6.4	7.6	13.7	8.7	3.6
2 or more bedrooms spare	no.	9.2	8.6	13.5	10.9	10.5	7.2	15.5	13.4	5.0
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Housing utilisation		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 or more bedrooms needed (c)	%	21.6	26.2	33.8	24.6	26.4	26.5	68.0	28.0	13.0
No extra bedrooms needed	%	15.8	10.5	17.0	20.3	18.8	15.0	26.3	20.1	7.8
1 bedroom spare	%	12.0	7.4	13.6	13.4	14.1	11.1	18.0	12.9	5.7
2 or more bedrooms spare	%	10.3	5.9	12.3	10.8	12.4	5.8	15.2	12.5	4.9
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes households for which utilisation is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.8% of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(c) Includes tenure type 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.7 **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Tenure		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Owner without a mortgage	no.	7381	1652	4274	1513	1000	2099	225	564	18707
Owner with a mortgage	no.	13499	4770	10953	4295	3006	2416	661	2478	42078
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21120</b>	<b>6536</b>	<b>16232</b>	<b>6114</b>	<b>4135</b>	<b>4639</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>3158</b>	<b>62820</b>
		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
<b>Total (b)(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64341</b>	<b>15819</b>	<b>53179</b>	<b>21956</b>	<b>11710</b>	<b>9323</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>15108</b>	<b>193421</b>
Tenure		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Owner without a mortgage	%	11.5	10.4	8.0	6.9	8.5	22.5	11.3	3.7	9.7
Owner with a mortgage	%	21.0	30.2	20.6	19.6	25.7	25.9	33.3	16.4	21.8
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes households in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme, which account for 1.1% of Indigenous households.

(c) Includes tenure type 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.8 **Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by tenure, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Tenure		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Owner without a mortgage	no.	14.3	10.7	18.9	19.3	21.9	9.9	20.1	23.0	7.0
Owner with a mortgage	no.	10.5	6.2	13.0	12.5	9.9	8.3	13.5	12.5	5.2
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Tenure		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Owner without a mortgage	%	13.6	10.4	18.5	18.5	21.6	9.9	20.6	21.9	6.8
Owner with a mortgage	%	10.2	6.0	11.7	11.9	9.5	9.3	12.3	11.8	4.9
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes households in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme, which account for 1.1% of Indigenous households.

(c) Includes tenure type 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.9 **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
One family household	no.	17 996	5 536	14 439	5 198	3 624	4 069	721	2 622	54 205
Couple family with dependent children	no.	8 120	2 512	7 532	2 463	1 823	1 807	376	1 244	25 878
One parent family with dependent children	no.	1 855	590	1 650	565	453	332	55	358	5 859
Couple only	no.	5 089	1 634	2 987	1 341	586	1 348	210	576	13 772
Other one family households	no.	2 931	799	2 270	829	762	581	80	444	8 696
Multiple family households	no.	1 142	320	793	357	151	72	48	177	3 060
Non-family households	no.	1 981	680	1 000	559	360	497	117	359	5 554
Lone person	no.	1 459	522	865	504	320	478	108	359	4 616
Group households	no.	523	158	135	54	39	19	10	—	938
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 120</b>	<b>6 536</b>	<b>16 232</b>	<b>6 114</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>4 639</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>62 820</b>
Household type		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
One family household (b)	no.	50 803	12 341	41 305	17 041	8 685	7 662	1 519	9 783	149 140
Couple family with dependent children (b)	no.	19 127	4 655	16 904	7 062	3 240	3 072	605	3 964	58 629
One parent family with dependent children (b)	no.	12 598	3 326	10 771	4 206	2 171	1 598	417	2 112	37 199
Couple only (b)	no.	10 802	2 686	6 487	2 853	1 476	1 950	320	1 688	28 262
Other one family households (b)	no.	8 277	1 673	7 144	2 921	1 797	1 042	177	2 019	25 050
Multiple family households (b)	no.	2 660	566	3 873	1 907	611	131	79	3 174	13 001
Non-family households	no.	10 878	2 912	8 000	3 007	2 414	1 530	387	2 151	31 279
Lone person	no.	9 479	2 177	6 325	2 568	2 012	1 357	213	1 965	26 096

Table NAHA.6.9 **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Group households	no.	1 399	735	1 675	439	402	174	174	186	5 183
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household type		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
One family household (b)	%	35.4	44.9	35.0	30.5	41.7	53.1	47.4	26.8	36.3
Couple family with dependent children (b)	%	42.5	54.0	44.6	34.9	56.3	58.8	62.1	31.4	44.1
One parent family with dependent children (b)	%	14.7	17.7	15.3	13.4	20.9	20.8	13.3	17.0	15.8
Couple only (b)	%	47.1	60.9	46.1	47.0	39.7	69.1	65.6	34.1	48.7
Other one family households (b)	%	35.4	47.8	31.8	28.4	42.4	55.8	45.0	22.0	34.7
Multiple family households (b)	%	42.9	56.6	20.5	18.7	24.8	55.3	60.5	5.6	23.5
Non-family households	%	18.2	23.4	12.5	18.6	14.9	32.5	30.3	16.7	17.8
Lone person	%	15.4	24.0	13.7	19.6	15.9	35.3	50.5	18.3	17.7
Group households	%	37.4	21.5	8.1	12.4	9.8	11.1	5.5	–	18.1
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes where ownership is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.10

Table NAHA.6.10 **Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
One family household	no.	9.1	5.8	11.2	10.6	9.7	6.9	14.2	13.6	4.4
Couple family with dependent children	no.	12.5	8.4	13.2	13.6	13.9	10.7	19.8	13.4	5.9
One parent family with dependent children	no.	24.5	18.3	35.5	39.4	38.8	24.6	50.4	29.4	13.9
Couple only	no.	19.7	11.4	22.8	22.7	28.8	12.1	27.5	24.1	9.1
Other one family households	no.	18.9	17.3	27.4	25.9	22.2	21.7	33.1	35.0	10.4
Multiple family households	no.	37.5	26.1	37.9	26.6	53.1	53.3	66.5	36.4	17.6
Non-family households	no.	26.3	22.9	44.9	48.9	27.6	19.5	38.4	27.4	14.1
Lone person	no.	31.0	26.0	48.6	52.8	29.2	20.3	42.5	27.4	15.5
Group households	no.	49.5	43.9	105.5	108.4	76.3	74.8	105.7	–	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Household type		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
One family household (b)	no.	3.0	2.8	5.4	4.3	4.3	3.1	10.7	5.3	1.9
Couple family with dependent children (b)	no.	6.3	5.8	9.2	7.6	8.0	7.1	16.3	7.3	3.6
One parent family with dependent children (b)	no.	7.6	7.0	9.7	9.6	14.3	11.1	19.4	10.9	4.3
Couple only (b)	no.	11.7	9.0	14.4	13.5	15.6	11.2	22.6	11.5	5.9
Other one family households (b)	no.	10.6	9.9	11.6	11.7	12.2	15.7	26.5	10.7	5.0
Multiple family households (b)	no.	22.3	18.3	16.5	13.0	21.9	37.2	47.0	4.9	7.0
Non-family households	no.	10.7	10.6	15.0	14.4	11.3	13.8	23.2	18.2	6.0
Lone person	no.	11.9	12.4	17.2	17.0	12.8	13.0	30.5	18.8	6.8
Group households	no.	30.7	19.0	35.6	41.7	28.5	51.7	37.7	37.4	15.0
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Household type		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								

**Table NAHA.6.10 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
One family household (b)	%	8.5	5.7	9.6	9.7	9.0	7.5	11.2	12.5	4.0
Couple family with dependent children (b)	%	12.3	8.6	12.7	13.2	13.6	10.9	18.7	12.8	5.8
One parent family with dependent children (b)	%	24.5	18.1	34.6	39.2	38.2	25.3	49.5	28.1	13.6
Couple only (b)	%	19.2	11.2	21.6	21.5	28.1	11.1	24.6	23.6	8.8
Other one family households (b)	%	18.7	17.3	26.6	26.1	22.7	23.4	33.2	34.5	10.3
Multiple family households (b)	%	37.6	26.2	38.0	26.7	52.9	53.7	69.1	36.4	17.6
Non-family households	%	26.1	22.2	44.5	48.7	27.5	19.8	38.6	27.0	13.9
Lone person	%	30.8	25.5	48.4	52.7	29.1	20.6	42.8	27.0	15.3
Group households	%	49.4	43.5	105.3	108.3	76.4	74.9	105.7	–	33.2
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes where ownership is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.6.11 **Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household size		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 person	no.	1 459	522	865	504	320	478	108	359	4 616
2 people	no.	6 280	2 040	3 924	1 702	782	1 569	236	950	17 483
3 people	no.	3 822	1 498	3 145	1 124	1 078	989	141	495	12 291
4 people	no.	5 203	1 389	4 471	1 146	1 030	840	255	583	14 917
5 people	no.	3 170	804	2 155	673	403	486	91	306	8 087
6 or more people	no.	1 187	283	1 672	966	521	277	55	464	5 426
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 120</b>	<b>6 536</b>	<b>16 232</b>	<b>6 114</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>4 639</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>62 820</b>
Household size		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 person	no.	9 479	2 177	6 325	2 568	2 012	1 357	213	1 965	26 096
2 people (b)	no.	17 951	4 514	11 080	5 182	3 056	2 979	630	2 902	48 295
3 people (b)	no.	12 543	3 605	12 247	3 904	2 343	2 080	366	2 124	39 212
4 people (b)	no.	11 879	2 950	9 471	4 104	2 072	1 605	470	2 130	34 680
5 people (b)	no.	6 936	1 584	6 055	2 497	817	786	193	1 430	20 298
6 or more people (b)	no.	5 554	988	8 000	3 701	1 410	516	113	4 557	24 840
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household size		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 person	%	15.4	24.0	13.7	19.6	15.9	35.3	50.5	18.3	17.7
2 people (b)	%	35.0	45.2	35.4	32.8	25.6	52.7	37.4	32.8	36.2
3 people (b)	%	30.5	41.6	25.7	28.8	46.0	47.5	38.6	23.3	31.3
4 people (b)	%	43.8	47.1	47.2	27.9	49.7	52.3	54.2	27.4	43.0
5 people (b)	%	45.7	50.7	35.6	26.9	49.4	61.8	46.9	21.4	39.8
6 or more people (b)	%	21.4	28.7	20.9	26.1	36.9	53.7	48.9	10.2	21.8
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes where ownership is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

**Table NAHA.6.11 Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
<i>Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.</i>									

**Table NAHA.6.12 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household size		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 person	no.	31.0	26.0	48.6	52.8	29.2	20.3	42.5	27.4	15.5
2 people	no.	16.5	10.4	20.7	20.2	23.5	11.1	26.5	23.4	7.7
3 people	no.	18.8	12.8	25.1	24.9	21.8	15.4	26.4	22.1	9.4
4 people	no.	17.3	11.8	17.4	18.2	19.3	16.8	24.1	16.7	8.6
5 people	no.	16.5	15.2	21.0	25.6	26.9	20.5	32.9	27.5	9.1
6 or more people	no.	26.8	22.8	25.2	20.2	26.8	28.1	59.5	27.1	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Household size		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 person	no.	11.9	12.4	17.2	17.0	12.8	13.0	30.5	18.8	6.8
2 people (b)	no.	8.0	6.2	10.8	9.2	9.7	8.9	19.5	11.1	4.1
3 people (b)	no.	8.4	6.8	10.8	11.1	13.1	9.6	20.3	9.4	4.6
4 people (b)	no.	8.9	7.7	11.7	9.7	11.8	10.8	21.0	9.9	4.7
5 people (b)	no.	8.8	10.2	15.5	11.7	17.7	15.6	20.6	10.0	6.0
6 or more people (b)	no.	10.6	10.8	10.4	7.6	10.8	16.4	33.7	3.4	4.3
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Household size		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
1 person	%	31.1	22.4	49.8	48.5	29.1	20.0	23.0	32.5	15.6
2 people (b)	%	13.3	9.0	17.0	16.4	21.5	8.0	21.2	17.2	6.3
3 people (b)	%	15.5	9.5	21.5	19.9	13.2	12.5	19.8	18.8	7.6
4 people (b)	%	12.6	9.0	11.9	15.8	12.5	11.3	17.3	13.9	6.1
5 people (b)	%	13.2	10.1	16.2	22.2	21.2	12.0	26.9	24.1	7.1
6 or more people (b)	%	23.9	20.0	23.7	18.3	20.7	19.4	46.0	26.6	10.4
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

**Table NAHA.6.12 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
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(b) Includes where ownership is 'Not Stated', which account for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.6.13 Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household income level		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Quintile 1	no.	1 683	456	1 572	336	313	517	71	66	5 014
Quintile 2	no.	1 827	604	1 461	789	498	753	109	123	6 166
Quintile 3	no.	2 407	1 162	2 027	862	624	834	155	217	8 288
Quintile 4	no.	4 517	1 406	2 739	1 326	1 012	856	176	674	12 706
Quintile 5	no.	6 891	1 623	4 390	1 335	1 095	1 358	209	1 209	18 109
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 120</b>	<b>6 536</b>	<b>16 232</b>	<b>6 114</b>	<b>4 135</b>	<b>4 639</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>62 820</b>
Household income level		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Quintile 1 (d)	no.	10 914	2 515	8 833	3 455	2 007	1 784	290	2 252	32 050
Quintile 2 (d)	no.	10 570	2 514	8 702	3 479	1 959	1 744	290	2 015	31 271
Quintile 3 (d)	no.	10 720	2 559	9 044	3 433	2 052	1 739	285	2 155	31 992
Quintile 4	no.	10 600	2 480	8 222	3 444	1 953	1 818	287	2 120	30 922
Quintile 5 (d)	no.	10 587	2 494	8 653	3 444	1 942	1 690	287	2 102	31 199
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household income level		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Quintile 1 (d)	%	15.4	18.1	17.8	9.7	15.6	29.0	24.5	2.9	15.6
Quintile 2 (d)	%	17.3	24.0	16.8	22.7	25.4	43.2	37.6	6.1	19.7
Quintile 3 (d)	%	22.5	45.4	22.4	25.1	30.4	48.0	54.4	10.1	25.9
Quintile 4	%	42.6	56.7	33.3	38.5	51.8	47.1	61.3	31.8	41.1
Quintile 5 (d)	%	65.1	65.1	50.7	38.8	56.4	80.4	72.8	57.5	58.0
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Equivalised gross household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

(c) Includes where income Quintile information is 'Not Known', which accounts for approximately 18.6 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(d) Includes where ownership is 'Not Stated', which accounts for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.6.14 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household income level		Numerator - number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Quintile 1	%	29.5	24.3	32.2	33.6	40.0	17.8	33.7	52.5	14.8
Quintile 2	%	28.6	19.5	30.4	23.4	39.2	17.0	33.5	53.9	12.3
Quintile 3	%	20.7	15.2	23.2	21.3	21.8	14.9	31.7	42.0	8.9
Quintile 4	%	15.9	13.9	24.5	18.2	20.3	16.8	25.2	18.8	9.0
Quintile 5	%	14.3	12.2	18.9	23.6	16.0	15.3	33.2	17.1	7.5
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Household income level		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Quintile 1 (c)	no.	10.4	8.6	12.4	11.5	11.5	12.7	22.6	12.6	5.2
Quintile 2 (c)	no.	11.1	9.3	11.0	11.3	14.4	11.1	19.9	12.9	5.2
Quintile 3 (c)	no.	9.8	9.9	11.6	10.6	11.5	11.7	22.2	11.4	5.0
Quintile 4	no.	9.5	10.6	13.6	9.6	14.6	13.1	26.1	12.1	5.4
Quintile 5 (c)	no.	11.4	9.2	14.1	14.6	11.1	14.6	25.3	12.9	5.9
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Household income level		Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home								
Quintile 1 (c)	%	28.1	22.2	30.0	32.0	36.0	18.5	31.0	52.8	14.0
Quintile 2 (c)	%	24.7	17.6	28.0	19.0	33.9	14.2	27.9	54.7	10.8
Quintile 3 (c)	%	19.3	10.7	22.1	18.2	19.8	15.2	22.9	38.7	8.5
Quintile 4	%	11.5	8.2	18.6	15.7	15.5	12.8	13.0	13.7	6.8
Quintile 5 (c)	%	7.7	7.9	12.2	20.1	10.1	7.0	15.8	11.2	4.7
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

(a) Includes households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme.

(b) Includes where income Quintile information is 'Not Known', which accounts for approximately 18.6 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(c) Includes where ownership is 'Not Stated', which accounts for approximately 0.7 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

# **NAHA Indicator 7:**

## **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions**

Table NAHA.7.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Location		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
Capital city	no.	1 801	626	1 691	862	554	234	93	656	6 517
Balance of State	no.	4 749	539	6 195	2 462	659	344	na	4 475	19 423
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 550</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>7 886</b>	<b>3 324</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5 131</b>	<b>25 940</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Capital city (b)	no.	21 339	8 043	16 080	8 539	6 008	3 355	1 985	4 900	70 251
Balance of State (b)	no.	43 002	7 776	37 099	13 416	5 701	5 968	na	10 208	123 170
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Location		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
Capital city (b)	%	8.4	7.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.0	4.7	13.4	9.3
Balance of State (b)	%	11.0	6.9	16.7	18.4	11.6	5.8	na	43.8	15.8
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

**na** Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.7.2 **Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Location		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
Capital city	%	24.2	17.5	34.1	23.5	21.5	33.9	33.2	16.1	11.9
Balance of State	%	13.1	15.1	11.8	10.1	14.3	25.6	na	3.9	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Capital city (b)	%	10.2	2.9	10.3	5.8	4.4	13.8	7.0	5.4	3.9
Balance of State (b)	%	5.6	3.7	5.6	3.8	5.6	8.6	na	5.2	2.7
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Location		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
Capital city (b)	%	23.4	17.3	35.5	24.3	22.6	32.5	32.2	19.3	12.2
Balance of State (b)	%	13.8	15.6	13.4	12.3	17.1	24.4	na	7.2	6
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

**na** Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.7.3 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008 (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 bedrooms		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
0 to 2 bedrooms	no.	1 759	244	1 570	593	88	165	34	960	5 412
3 bedrooms	no.	3 624	708	4 663	1 790	889	366	46	3 371	15 458
4 or more bedrooms	no.	1 167	213	1 653	942	235	47	13	799	5 070
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 550</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>7 886</b>	<b>3 324</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5 131</b>	<b>25 940</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
0 to 2 bedrooms	no.	14 348	3 383	12 184	3 513	2 148	2 178	328	3 509	41 590
3 bedrooms	no.	33 111	8 500	25 898	10 968	7 677	4 973	1 010	9 101	101 236
4 or more bedrooms	no.	16 515	3 702	14 676	7 281	1 786	2 168	623	2 346	49 096
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
0 to 2 bedrooms	%	12.3	7.2	12.9	16.9	4.1	7.6	10.4	27.4	13.0
3 bedrooms	%	10.9	8.3	18.0	16.3	11.6	7.4	4.6	37.0	15.3
4 or more bedrooms	%	7.1	5.8	11.3	12.9	13.2	2.2	2.1	34.1	10.3
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.7.4 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008 (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 bedrooms		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
0 to 2 bedrooms	no.	22.0	33.3	28.6	22.9	44.5	34.8	57.0	15.9	11.7
3 bedrooms	no.	15.8	13.1	12.9	13.4	15.1	20.4	50.5	5.8	5.7
4 or more bedrooms	no.	26.8	29.9	21.4	19.9	36.3	75.2	73.9	14.7	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
0 to 2 bedrooms	no.	9.9	8.8	13.6	13.3	16.1	12.6	25.3	15.5	5.9
3 bedrooms	no.	5.5	4.2	7.0	6.2	5.2	5.5	10.9	5.6	2.7
4 or more bedrooms	no.	7.9	6.4	9.3	6.9	11.9	10.0	12.6	31.0	4.2
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
0 to 2 bedrooms	%	21.7	32.4	25.7	19.7	43.8	36.4	50.2	12.7	11.1
3 bedrooms	%	15.7	13.2	15.5	14.6	15.4	20.4	48.8	6.6	6.3
4 or more bedrooms	%	26.6	29.6	22.2	20.7	35.0	75.2	73.7	12.7	10.5
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.7.5 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
One family household	no.	4 738	817	5 311	2 205	764	545	59	2 507	16 947
Couple family with dependent children	no.	2 231	243	2 242	1 271	389	347	22	1 288	8 033
One parent family with dependent children	no.	1 849	444	2 190	792	272	169	24	804	6 544
Couple only	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other one family households	no.	658	130	879	142	103	29	13	416	2 370
Multiple family households	no.	1 640	231	2 288	1 042	448	33	23	2 623	8 330
Non-family households	no.	172	117	286	77	–	–	11	–	663
Lone person	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Group households	no.	172	117	286	77	–	–	11	–	663
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 550</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>7 886</b>	<b>3 324</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5 131</b>	<b>25 940</b>
Household type		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
One family household (b)	no.	50 803	12 341	41 305	17 041	8 685	7 662	1 519	9 783	149 140
Couple family with dependent children (b)	no.	19 127	4 655	16 904	7 062	3 240	3 072	605	3 964	58 629
One parent family with dependent children (b)	no.	12 598	3 326	10 771	4 206	2 171	1 598	417	2 112	37 199
Couple only (b)	no.	10 802	2 686	6 487	2 853	1 476	1 950	320	1 688	28 262
Other one family households (b)	no.	8 277	1 673	7 144	2 921	1 797	1 042	177	2 019	25 050
Multiple family households (b)	no.	2 660	566	3 873	1 907	611	131	79	3 174	13 001
Non-family households (b)	no.	10 878	2 912	8 000	3 007	2 414	1 530	387	2 151	31 279
Lone person (b)	no.	9 479	2 177	6 325	2 568	2 012	1 357	213	1 965	26 096
Group households	no.	1 399	735	1 675	439	402	174	174	186	5 183
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>

**Table NAHA.7.5 Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
One family household (b)	%	9.3	6.6	12.9	12.9	8.8	7.1	3.9	25.6	11.4
Couple family with dependent children (b)	%	11.7	5.2	13.3	18.0	12.0	11.3	3.7	32.5	13.7
One parent family with dependent children (b)	%	14.7	13.3	20.3	18.8	12.5	10.6	5.7	38.1	17.6
Couple only (b)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other one family households (b)	%	7.9	7.8	12.3	4.9	5.7	2.8	7.4	20.6	9.5
Multiple family households (b)	%	61.7	40.8	59.1	54.6	73.4	25.0	29.4	82.7	64.1
Non-family households (b)	%	1.6	4.0	3.6	2.6	–	–	2.9	–	2.1
Lone person (b)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Group households	%	12.3	15.9	17.1	17.5	–	–	6.5	–	12.8
<b>Total (b)</b>		<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.7.6 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
One family household	no.	12.8	12.2	13.2	12.4	16.3	19.4	43.5	8.5	5.7
Couple family with dependent children	no.	18.4	24.2	20.0	14.1	24.1	26.0	61.1	12.9	8.3
One parent family with dependent children	no.	20.5	17.7	21.6	20.5	27.1	31.8	74.9	13.3	9.8
Couple only	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other one family households	no.	35.9	41.8	39.8	57.4	74.7	82.2	106.5	20.6	19.0
Multiple family households	no.	26.9	27.2	21.5	15.4	23.4	78.0	72.2	5.5	8.5
Non-family households	no.	102.0	55.7	104.9	94.4	–	–	115.2	–	53.8
Lone person	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Group households	no.	102.0	55.7	104.9	94.4	–	–	115.2	–	53.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Household type		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
One family household (b)	no.	3.0	2.8	5.4	4.3	4.3	3.1	10.7	5.3	1.9
Couple family with dependent children (b)	no.	6.3	5.8	9.2	7.6	8.0	7.1	16.3	7.3	3.6
One parent family with dependent children (b)	no.	7.6	7.0	9.7	9.6	14.3	11.1	19.4	10.9	4.3
Couple only (b)	no.	11.7	9.0	14.4	13.5	15.6	11.2	22.6	11.5	5.9
Other one family households (b)	no.	10.6	9.9	11.6	11.7	12.2	15.7	26.5	10.7	5.0
Multiple family households (b)	no.	22.3	18.3	16.5	13.0	21.9	37.2	47.0	4.9	7.0
Non-family households (b)	no.	10.7	10.6	15.0	14.4	11.3	13.8	23.2	18.2	6.0
Lone person (b)	no.	11.9	12.4	17.2	17.0	12.8	13.0	30.5	18.8	6.8
Group households	no.	30.7	19.0	35.6	41.7	28.5	51.7	37.7	37.4	15.0
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>

**Table NAHA.7.6 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
One family household (b)	%	13.1	12.3	14.4	14.1	16.8	20.0	41.0	8.9	6.1
Couple family with dependent children (b)	%	17.9	23.9	20.4	14.9	24.6	27.0	58.7	12.5	8.2
One parent family with dependent children (b)	%	20.5	16.9	19.9	21.0	27.3	30.9	69.0	12.4	9.5
Couple only (b)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other one family households (b)	%	35.7	41.8	38.4	58.4	74.8	83.6	111.4	21.4	18.7
Multiple family households (b)	%	16.7	22.7	14.6	11.2	13.7	81.5	81.4	3.6	5.5
Non-family households (b)	%	102.5	55.1	105.9	93.1	–	–	115.3	–	53.7
Lone person (b)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Group households	%	105.5	52.5	110.1	105.0	–	–	119.9	–	51.3
<b>Total (b)</b>		<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.7.7 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions(a), by household size, by State and Territory, 2008**

	<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>
Household size		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
1 to 3 people	no.	547	147	690	184	33	69	25	290	1 985
4 people	no.	1 546	310	780	373	71	131	23	326	3 560
5 people	no.	2 095	301	1 260	431	209	120	23	599	5 038
6 or more people	no.	2 363	408	5 156	2 337	900	258	22	3 915	15 358
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 550</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>7 886</b>	<b>3 324</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5 131</b>	<b>25 940</b>
Household size		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 to 3 people(b)	no.	39 973	10 297	29 652	11 653	7 411	6 416	1 210	6 991	113 603
4 people(b)	no.	11 879	2 950	9 471	4 104	2 072	1 605	470	2 130	34 680
5 people(b)	no.	6 936	1 584	6 055	2 497	817	786	193	1 430	20 298
6 or more people(b)	no.	5 554	988	8 000	3 701	1 410	516	113	4 557	24 840
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household size		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
1 to 3 people(b)	%	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.6	0.4	1.1	2.1	4.1	1.7
4 people(b)	%	13.0	10.5	8.2	9.1	3.4	8.1	4.9	15.3	10.3
5 people(b)	%	30.2	19.0	20.8	17.3	25.5	15.2	12.0	41.9	24.8
6 or more people(b)	%	42.5	41.3	64.4	63.1	63.8	50.1	19.6	85.9	61.8
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.7.8 Relative standard errors of proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household size		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
1 to 3 people	no.	45.6	46.5	50.1	50.0	70.1	60.4	72.3	28.5	22.4
4 people	no.	27.0	23.3	40.4	29.0	51.9	36.7	77.8	27.2	15.6
5 people	no.	21.3	22.2	24.1	28.0	30.9	42.2	69.6	15.5	11.2
6 or more people	no.	17.8	17.7	12.9	10.3	13.9	28.4	58.8	4.7	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Household size		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 to 3 people(b)	no.	5.2	3.5	7.7	6.6	5.2	5.1	12.9	8.2	2.9
4 people(b)	no.	8.9	7.7	11.7	9.7	11.8	10.8	21.0	9.9	4.7
5 people(b)	no.	8.8	10.2	15.5	11.7	17.7	15.6	20.6	10.0	6.0
6 or more people(b)	no.	10.6	10.8	10.4	7.6	10.8	16.4	33.7	3.4	4.3
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Household size		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
1 to 3 people(b)	%	46.9	46.7	49.4	48.8	69.8	60.4	72.8	27.9	22.5
4 people(b)	%	26.7	22.8	40.4	27.6	54.2	36.3	78.5	24.9	15.4
5 people(b)	%	17.9	22.0	24.5	26.1	29.4	37.4	67.2	12.9	10.1
6 or more people(b)	%	14.2	14.0	7.3	8.4	9.9	20.9	61.9	2.8	3.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.7.9 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household income level		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
Quintile 1	no.	1 085	222	1 271	559	248	145	13	921	4 464
Quintile 2	no.	1 170	231	2 110	677	218	165	23	841	5 435
Quintile 3	no.	1 528	142	742	445	215	90	5	687	3 854
Quintile 4	no.	632	84	958	203	141	78	17	331	2 444
Quintile 5	no.	470	106	601	115	59	37	–	73	1 460
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 550</b>	<b>1 166</b>	<b>7 886</b>	<b>3 324</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5 131</b>	<b>25 940</b>
Household income level		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Quintile 1 (d)	no.	10 914	2 515	8 833	3 455	2 007	1 784	288	2 252	32 050
Quintile 2 (d)	no.	10 570	2 514	8 702	3 479	1 959	1 744	290	2 015	31 271
Quintile 3 (d)	no.	10 720	2 559	9 044	3 433	2 052	1 739	290	2 155	31 992
Quintile 4 (d)	no.	10 600	2 480	8 222	3 444	1 953	1 818	285	2 120	30 922
Quintile 5 (d)	no.	10 587	2 494	8 653	3 444	1 942	1 690	287	2 102	31 199
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household income level		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
Quintile 1 (d)	%	9.9	8.8	14.4	16.2	12.4	8.1	4.5	40.9	13.9
Quintile 2 (d)	%	11.1	9.2	24.2	19.5	11.1	9.5	7.9	41.7	17.4
Quintile 3 (d)	%	14.3	5.5	8.2	13.0	10.5	5.2	1.7	31.9	12.0
Quintile 4 (d)	%	6.0	3.4	11.7	5.9	7.2	4.3	6.0	15.6	7.9
Quintile 5 (d)	%	4.4	4.3	6.9	3.3	3.0	2.2	–	3.5	4.7
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Equivalised gross household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

(c) Includes where income decile information is 'Not Known', which accounts for approximately 18.6 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(d) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

**Table NAHA.7.9 Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.7.10 Relative standard errors of proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household income level		Numerator - number of overcrowded Indigenous households								
Quintile 1	no.	23.7	23.8	32.4	21.8	27.2	30.5	85.5	16.1	11.8
Quintile 2	no.	28.3	32.5	21.7	17.5	27.2	31.4	67.1	15.1	11.1
Quintile 3	no.	23.9	32.8	28	26	39.2	52.1	104.5	13	11.4
Quintile 4	no.	38.8	44.6	32.9	35.2	41.7	52.5	90.3	24.4	17.2
Quintile 5	no.	53.5	49.5	58.3	72.5	47.4	76.3	–	60.9	30.5
<b>Total (b) (c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Household income level		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Quintile 1 (d)	no.	10.4	8.6	12.4	11.5	11.5	12.7	22.6	12.6	5.2
Quintile 2 (d)	no.	11.1	9.3	11	11.3	14.4	11.1	19.9	12.9	5.2
Quintile 3 (d)	no.	9.8	9.9	11.6	10.6	11.5	11.7	22.2	11.4	5
Quintile 4 (d)	no.	9.5	10.6	13.6	9.6	14.6	13.1	26.1	12.1	5.4
Quintile 5 (d)	no.	11.4	9.2	14.1	14.6	11.1	14.6	25.3	12.9	5.9
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Household income level		Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions								
Quintile 1 (d)	%	23.6	24.3	31.1	19.6	29	30.6	83.1	12.2	11.5
Quintile 2 (d)	%	28.5	31.7	21	20.2	25.1	29.8	66.2	14.7	11
Quintile 3 (d)	%	25	32.2	31.2	25.5	38.4	52.1	108.1	13.6	11.9
Quintile 4 (d)	%	38.1	44.8	35.3	36	41.9	53.2	90	21	17.3
Quintile 5 (d)	%	52.2	48.8	56.1	73.5	48.2	78.7	–	59.9	29.4
<b>Total (b) (c) (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>

(a) Overcrowded conditions are defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and > 4 bedrooms'.

(b) Equivalised gross household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

(c) Includes where income decile information is 'Not Known', which accounts for approximately 18.6 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

(d) Includes where overcrowded conditions are 'Not Known', which account for approximately 0.8 percent of all Indigenous private dwellings.

**Table NAHA.7.10 Relative standard errors of proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by household income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.7.11 Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
Major cities										
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	40	114	152	55	..	na	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	7	np	32	np	..	na	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	5	np	..	na	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	–	–	..	na	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	–	–	..	na	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Inner regional										
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	33	45	26	9	na	na	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	np	np	np	na	na	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	np	np	np	na	na	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	np	–	na	na	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	–	–	na	na	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Outer regional										
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	22	173	57	30	na	..	na	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	39	np	7	na	..	na	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	5	np	–	na	..	na	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	np	–	na	..	na	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	–	–	na	..	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
Remote										

**Table NAHA.7.11 Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	–	49	103	np	na	..	na	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	np	–	na	..	na	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	np	–	na	..	na	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	–	–	na	..	na	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	–	–	na	..	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
Very remote										
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	..	np	57	np	na	..	na	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	na	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	na	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	..	np	–	–	na	..	na	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	..	–	–	–	na	..	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
Major cities										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	8.4	9.1	7.4	7.9	..	na	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	1.5	np	1.6	np	..	na	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	.2	np	..	na	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	–	–	..	na	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	–	–	..	na	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Inner regional										

Table NAHA.7.11

**Table NAHA.7.11 Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>
1 bedroom needed	%	na	7.6	6.3	7.7	7.9	na	na	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	np	np	np	na	na	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	np	np	np	na	na	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	np	–	na	na	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	–	–	na	na	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Outer regional										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	7.5	12.8	7.6	5.9	na	..	na	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	2.9	np	1.4	na	..	na	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	.4	np	–	na	..	na	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	np	–	na	..	na	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	–	–	na	..	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
Remote										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	–	14.1	9.4	np	na	..	na	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	np	–	na	..	na	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	np	–	na	..	na	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	–	–	na	..	na	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	–	–	na	..	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
Very remote										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	..	np	11.0	np	na	..	na	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	na	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	na	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	..	np	–	–	na	..	na	na

**Table NAHA.7.11 Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	..	–	–	–	na	..	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>

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

Source: Public Rental Housing data; AIHW analysis of 2007-08 data held in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository.

**Table NAHA.7.12 Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>Number of Indigenous households in SOMIH housing living in overcrowded conditions</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Major cities										
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	np	41	55	81	..	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	14	np	22	..	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	np	np	..	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	np	np	..	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	–	np	..	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Inner regional										
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	23	43	11	12	na	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	np	5	np	na	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	np	–	–	na	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	–	np	na	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	–	–	–	na	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Outer regional										
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	np	149	33	29	na	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	33	np	9	na	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	np	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	–	–	na	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	–	–	na	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Remote										

**Table NAHA.7.12 Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	–	36	38	np	na	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	np	np	na	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	–	np	–	–	na	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Very remote										
1 bedroom needed	no.	na	..	62	57	np	na	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	no.	na	..	22	12	np	na	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	no.	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	no.	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	no.	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>Proportion of Indigenous households in SOMIH housing living in overcrowded conditions</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>
Major cities										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	np	9.1	8.9	7.5	..	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	3.1	np	2.0	..	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	np	np	..	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	np	np	..	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	–	np	..	..	..	na
Total	%	na	9.7	13.5	10.9	10.3	..	..	..	na
Inner regional										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	6.5	7.4	6.5	8.7	na	..	..	na

**Table NAHA.7.12 Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	np	2.9	np	na	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	np	–	–	na	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	–	np	na	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	–	–	–	–	na	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	%	na	8.5	9.5	9.4	12.4	na	..	..	na
Outer regional										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	np	12.5	7.3	9.6	na	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	2.7	np	3.0	na	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	np	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	–	–	na	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	–	–	na	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	%	na	10.0	16.8	10.8	12.6	na	..	..	na
Remote										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	–	12.8	8.5	np	na	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	np	np	na	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	–	np	–	–	na	..	..	na
<b>Total</b>	%	na	–	16.1	11.2	10.2	na	..	..	na
Very remote										
1 bedroom needed	%	na	..	13.2	11.5	np	na	..	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	na	..	4.5	2.5	np	na	..	..	na
3 bedrooms needed	%	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
4 bedrooms needed	%	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	..	na
5+ bedrooms needed	%	na	..	np	np	–	na	..	..	na

**Table NAHA.7.12 Proportion of Indigenous households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness category and bedrooms needed, by State and Territory, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>%</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>

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

*Source:* State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing data; *AIHW analysis of 2007-08 data held in the National Housing Assistance Data Respository*

**Table NAHA.7.13 Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions by bedrooms needed, by Jurisdiction, at 30 June 2008**

	<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>
Indigenous community housing											
Number of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions											
1 bedroom needed	no.	150	14	467	na	na	..	–	na	35	na
2 or more bedrooms needed	no.	1 300	–	1 438	na	na	..	–	na	64	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 450</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>na</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions											
1 bedroom needed	%	3.4	4.7	11.9	na	na	..	–	na	5.6	na
2 or more bedrooms needed	%	29.1	–	36.6	na	na	..	–	na	10.2	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>na</b>

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

Source: Indigenous Community Housing data; AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08. Indigenous housing series no. 3* Cat no. HOU 212. Canberra:

## **NAHA Indicator 8:**

### **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard**

Table NAHA.8.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	no.	17 640	6 815	14 174	7 547	4 962	2 804	1 818	4 253	60 014
Balance of state	no.	35 692	6 538	31 611	10 435	4 655	5 451	na	6 586	100 968
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Capital city	no.	21 339	8 043	16 080	8 539	6 008	3 355	1 985	4 900	70 251
Balance of state	no.	43 002	7 776	37 099	13 416	5 701	5 968	na	10 208	123 170
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Location		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	%	82.7	84.7	88.1	88.4	82.6	83.6	91.6	86.8	85.4
Balance of state	%	83.0	84.1	85.2	77.8	81.7	91.3	na	64.5	82.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

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

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.8.2 **Relative standard errors of the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	%	11.2	3.6	10.8	7.1	5.0	14.9	7.6	6.3	4.3
Balance of state	%	6.6	4.4	6.2	5.8	8.1	8.9	na	6.9	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Location		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Capital city	%	10.2	2.9	10.3	5.8	4.4	13.8	7.0	5.4	3.9
Balance of state	%	5.6	3.7	5.6	3.8	5.6	8.6	na	5.1	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Location		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	%	4.3	2.1	4.1	2.8	3.7	5.1	2.2	2.8	1.7
Balance of state	%	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.9	5.0	1.7	na	3.6	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

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

**na** Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.8.3 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008 (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 bedrooms		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
0 or 1 bedroom	no.	825	560	1 577	707	255	304	59	715	5 001
2 bedrooms	no.	9 889	2 297	8 597	2 043	1 452	1 553	255	1 701	27 787
3 bedrooms	no.	28 085	7 190	22 769	8 865	6 391	4 337	919	6 658	85 214
4 bedrooms	no.	11 624	2 625	9 954	5 475	1 073	1 763	474	1 683	34 672
5 or more bedrooms	no.	2 855	571	2 888	892	445	299	111	83	8 144
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
0 or 1 bedroom	no.	2 077	701	1 892	882	348	405	59	1 144	7 509
2 bedrooms	no.	12 272	2 682	10 291	2 630	1 800	1 772	269	2 365	34 082
3 bedrooms	no.	33 111	8 500	25 898	10 968	7 677	4 973	1 010	9 101	101 236
4 bedrooms	no.	13 118	3 005	11 324	6 313	1 269	1 821	501	2 182	39 534
5 or more bedrooms	no.	3 396	696	3 352	968	517	347	122	164	9 562
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
0 or 1 bedroom	%	39.7	79.9	83.4	80.2	73.3	75.1	100.0	62.5	66.6
2 bedrooms	%	80.6	85.6	83.5	77.7	80.7	87.6	94.8	71.9	81.5
3 bedrooms	%	84.8	84.6	87.9	80.8	83.2	87.2	91.0	73.2	84.2
4 bedrooms	%	88.6	87.4	87.9	86.7	84.6	96.8	94.6	77.1	87.7
5 or more bedrooms	%	84.1	82.0	86.2	92.1	86.1	86.2	91.0	50.6	85.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.8.4 **Relative standard errors of the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008 (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 bedrooms		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
0 or 1 bedroom	no.	33.5	26.1	40.2	30.6	44.5	32.2	51.6	31.5	15.8
2 bedrooms	no.	12.0	10.3	15.4	16.9	18.9	15.6	26.0	17.1	6.9
3 bedrooms	no.	6.0	4.9	7.0	7.8	6.2	6.5	11.1	6.5	3.0
4 bedrooms	no.	10.0	8.3	11.4	8.9	17.8	12.2	20.6	11.4	5.1
5 or more bedrooms	no.	20.3	18.6	21.5	19.0	24.4	24.6	49.7	41.5	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Number of bedrooms		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
0 or 1 bedroom	no.	28.4	22.8	35.6	28.0	38.1	26.9	51.6	30.2	13.8
2 bedrooms	no.	10.2	9.4	14.8	15.1	18.0	14.1	24.8	14.5	6.4
3 bedrooms	no.	5.5	4.2	7.0	6.2	5.2	5.5	10.9	5.6	2.7
4 bedrooms	no.	8.5	7.5	10.3	7.9	15.3	12.0	19.5	9.8	4.4
5 or more bedrooms	no.	19.8	17.1	20.1	18.2	22.2	24.5	46.0	31.0	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Number of bedrooms		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
0 or 1 bedroom	%	35.6	10.3	16.7	9.1	25.7	16.9	0.0	10.7	9.5
2 bedrooms	%	5.1	3.7	4.8	7.3	8.8	5.3	5.0	6.8	2.5
3 bedrooms	%	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.3
4 bedrooms	%	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	5.2	1.7	3.1	4.2	1.5
5 or more bedrooms	%	11.4	9.0	7.0	6.1	7.9	12.1	12.0	31.5	4.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.8.5 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	16 318	3 793	14 608	5 876	2 754	2 794	535	2 950	49 628
One parent family with dependent children	no.	10 280	2 807	9 090	3 241	1 849	1 238	352	1 504	30 361
Couple only	no.	9 605	2 472	5 700	2 543	1 131	1 840	320	1 460	25 072
Other one family households	no.	6 972	1 244	6 280	2 421	1 640	938	163	1 440	21 099
Multiple family households	no.	2 376	497	3 342	1 303	310	121	79	1 786	9 814
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	6 640	1 922	5 465	2 158	1 595	1 150	203	1 559	20 692
Group households	no.	1 140	618	1 299	439	339	174	166	140	4 315
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Household type		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	19 127	4 655	16 904	7 062	3 240	3 072	605	3 964	58 629
One parent family with dependent children	no.	12 598	3 326	10 771	4 206	2 171	1 598	417	2 112	37 199
Couple only	no.	10 802	2 686	6 487	2 853	1 476	1 950	320	1 688	28 262
Other one family households	no.	8 277	1 673	7 144	2 921	1 797	1 042	177	2 019	25 050
Multiple family households	no.	2 660	566	3 873	1 907	611	131	79	3 174	13 001
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	9 479	2 177	6 325	2 568	2 012	1 357	213	1 965	26 096
Group households	no.	1 399	735	1 675	439	402	174	174	186	5 183
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household type		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								

**Table NAHA.8.5 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	85.3	81.5	86.4	83.2	85.0	90.9	88.4	74.4	84.6
One parent family with dependent children	%	81.6	84.4	84.4	77.1	85.1	77.5	84.5	71.2	81.6
Couple only	%	88.9	92.0	87.9	89.2	76.6	94.4	100.0	86.5	88.7
Other one family households	%	84.2	74.4	87.9	82.9	91.3	90.0	92.0	71.3	84.2
Multiple family households	%	89.3	87.8	86.3	68.3	50.7	92.5	100.0	56.3	75.5
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	70.0	88.3	86.4	84.0	79.3	84.8	95.2	79.3	79.3
Group households	%	81.5	84.1	77.6	100.0	84.3	100.0	95.3	75.3	83.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

**Table NAHA.8.6 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	7.9	6.5	9.9	9.4	9.7	7.9	16.8	8.2	4.1
One parent family with dependent children	%	8.0	8.0	10.3	11.8	16.2	13.9	21.5	13.2	4.6
Couple only	%	13.3	9.5	15.3	15.1	16.4	11.5	22.6	12.3	6.5
Other one family households	%	12.4	11.5	13.4	12.5	13.0	17.7	27.6	10.8	5.8
Multiple family households	%	23.6	19.5	17.9	15.9	30.8	41.1	47.0	8.6	8.7
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	14.9	13.6	18.5	18.3	12.9	14.6	32.8	17.6	7.5
Group households	%	35.8	21.4	40.7	41.7	30.0	51.7	38.8	45.4	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Household type		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	6.3	5.8	9.2	7.6	8.0	7.1	16.3	7.3	3.6
One parent family with dependent children	%	7.6	7.0	9.7	9.6	14.3	11.1	19.4	10.9	4.3
Couple only	%	11.7	9.0	14.4	13.5	15.6	11.2	22.6	11.5	5.9
Other one family households	%	10.6	9.9	11.6	11.7	12.2	15.7	26.5	10.7	5.0
Multiple family households	%	22.3	18.3	16.5	13.0	21.9	37.2	47.0	4.9	7.0
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	11.9	12.4	17.2	17.0	12.8	13.0	30.5	18.8	6.8
Group households	%	30.7	19.0	35.6	41.7	28.5	51.7	37.7	37.4	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>

**Table NAHA.8.6 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household type		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.4	5.8	3.7	1.7
One parent family with dependent children	%	3.5	3.0	3.9	5.8	5.2	8.2	6.2	7.0	2.0
Couple only	%	3.9	3.0	5.8	4.3	10.7	2.8	0.0	4.4	2.1
Other one family households	%	5.0	7.1	4.2	5.7	3.2	6.7	6.9	5.9	2.2
Multiple family households	%	5.0	5.4	4.4	9.4	20.4	9.1	0.0	5.9	3.0
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	9.3	3.4	5.8	5.6	8.4	6.0	4.6	6.4	3.7
Group households	%	13.2	7.4	24.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	5.7	28.4	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.8.7 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household size		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
1 person	no.	6 640	1 922	5 465	2 158	1 595	1 150	203	1 559	20 692
2 people	no.	15 271	3 979	9 703	4 516	2 554	2 643	610	2 354	41 630
3 people	no.	11 111	3 003	10 704	3 161	2 123	1 830	338	1 673	33 943
4 people	no.	9 942	2 368	8 057	3 340	1 668	1 487	405	1 677	28 943
5 people	no.	5 687	1 333	4 901	2 212	647	665	176	883	16 504
6 or more people	no.	4 681	748	6 954	2 594	1 030	481	86	2 695	19 270
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Household size		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 person	no.	9 479	2 177	6 325	2 568	2 012	1 357	213	1 965	26 096
2 people	no.	17 951	4 514	11 080	5 182	3 056	2 979	630	2 902	48 295
3 people	no.	12 543	3 605	12 247	3 904	2 343	2 080	366	2 124	39 212
4 people	no.	11 879	2 950	9 471	4 104	2 072	1 605	470	2 130	34 680
5 people	no.	6 936	1 584	6 055	2 497	817	786	193	1 430	20 298
6 or more people	no.	5 554	988	8 000	3 701	1 410	516	113	4 557	24 840
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household size		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
1 person	%	70.0	88.3	86.4	84.0	79.3	84.8	95.2	79.3	79.3
2 people	%	85.1	88.1	87.6	87.1	83.6	88.7	96.8	81.1	86.2
3 people	%	88.6	83.3	87.4	81.0	90.6	87.9	92.3	78.8	86.6
4 people	%	83.7	80.3	85.1	81.4	80.5	92.6	86.2	78.7	83.5
5 people	%	82.0	84.2	80.9	88.6	79.2	84.7	91.1	61.7	81.3
6 or more people	%	84.3	75.8	86.9	70.1	73.1	93.1	76.1	59.1	77.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

**Table NAHA.8.7 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
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Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.8.8 **Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Household size		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
1 person	%	14.9	13.6	18.5	18.3	12.9	14.6	32.8	17.6	7.5
2 people	%	9.0	6.9	11.7	9.9	11.0	9.9	19.6	10.6	4.4
3 people	%	8.9	7.5	11.3	13.0	14.5	10.8	20.8	11.5	5.0
4 people	%	10.2	8.6	13.6	11.7	14.3	11.5	22.2	11.7	5.5
5 people	%	10.8	10.8	16.4	13.4	20.8	16.5	22.4	13.5	6.5
6 or more people	%	12.1	12.7	11.4	8.6	15.2	18.0	43.9	5.9	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Household size		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
1 person	%	11.9	12.4	17.2	17.0	12.8	13.0	30.5	18.8	6.8
2 people	%	8.0	6.2	10.8	9.2	9.7	8.9	19.5	11.1	4.1
3 people	%	8.4	6.8	10.8	11.1	13.1	9.6	20.3	9.4	4.6
4 people	%	8.9	7.7	11.7	9.7	11.8	10.8	21.0	9.9	4.7
5 people	%	8.8	10.2	15.5	11.7	17.7	15.6	20.6	10.0	6.0
6 or more people	%	10.6	10.8	10.4	7.6	10.8	16.4	33.7	3.4	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Household size		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
1 person	%	9.3	3.4	5.8	5.6	8.4	6.0	4.6	6.4	3.7
2 people	%	3.7	2.4	3.9	3.6	5.8	3.4	2.2	4.9	1.7
3 people	%	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.9	1.6
4 people	%	4.7	4.9	5.7	4.9	5.2	3.1	6.4	4.5	2.4
5 people	%	5.4	4.2	6.9	4.9	10.4	6.3	7.6	10.6	2.8
6 or more people	%	5.0	7.9	3.2	5.4	7.5	4.3	20.7	4.8	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

**Table NAHA.8.8 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
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*Source* : ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.8.9 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household income level		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Decile 1	no.	4 167	971	3 776	1 249	856	757	151	566	12 492
Decile 2	no.	4 713	972	3 712	1 304	704	733	109	692	12 939
Decile 3	no.	3 801	1 044	3 775	1 376	786	751	134	724	12 390
Decile 4	no.	4 183	1 012	3 773	1 317	710	730	133	675	12 532
Decile 5	no.	5 006	1 003	3 596	1 356	817	746	144	695	13 363
Decile 6	no.	4 023	1 026	3 799	1 402	948	730	136	679	12 742
Decile 7	no.	4 531	1 085	3 412	1 480	800	781	122	772	12 984
Decile 8	no.	4 570	1 176	4 000	1 503	825	900	133	946	14 053
Decile 9	no.	4 600	1 172	3 924	1 585	875	744	155	993	14 049
Decile 10	no.	4 737	1 195	3 526	1 594	861	847	120	989	13 870
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Household income level		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Decile 1	no.	5 476	1 267	4 369	1 728	1 019	904	154	1 067	15 986
Decile 2	no.	5 437	1 248	4 465	1 728	988	880	134	1 185	16 064
Decile 3	no.	5 168	1 293	4 325	1 723	992	908	146	954	15 510
Decile 4	no.	5 402	1 220	4 377	1 755	966	836	144	1 061	15 761
Decile 5	no.	5 448	1 268	4 201	1 705	1 010	874	149	1 101	15 756
Decile 6	no.	5 273	1 291	4 843	1 727	1 042	865	142	1 054	16 236
Decile 7	no.	5 170	1 206	3 993	1 729	933	893	143	1 036	15 103
Decile 8	no.	5 430	1 274	4 230	1 715	1 020	925	142	1 083	15 818
Decile 9	no.	5 250	1 253	4 319	1 749	966	831	156	1 056	15 581
Decile 10	no.	5 337	1 241	4 334	1 695	976	859	131	1 046	15 619
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household income level		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Decile 1	%	76.1	76.6	86.4	72.3	83.9	83.8	97.6	53.0	78.1

**Table NAHA.8.9 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Decile 2	%	86.7	77.9	83.1	75.5	71.3	83.3	81.2	58.4	80.5
Decile 3	%	73.6	80.7	87.3	79.8	79.2	82.7	91.8	75.9	79.9
Decile 4	%	77.4	82.9	86.2	75.0	73.5	87.3	91.9	63.6	79.5
Decile 5	%	91.9	79.1	85.6	79.5	80.9	85.3	96.7	63.1	84.8
Decile 6	%	76.3	79.5	78.4	81.2	90.9	84.4	96.0	64.4	78.5
Decile 7	%	87.6	89.9	85.5	85.6	85.8	87.4	85.2	74.5	86.0
Decile 8	%	84.2	92.3	94.6	87.6	80.9	97.3	94.3	87.3	88.8
Decile 9	%	87.6	93.5	90.8	90.6	90.6	89.5	99.3	94.1	90.2
Decile 10	%	88.8	96.4	81.4	94.0	88.3	98.6	91.2	94.5	88.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) Equivalised gross household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

(c) Includes households where total household income is not stated or not known, which account for approximately 18.6 percent of all Indigenous households.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

Table NAHA.8.10

Table NAHA.8.10 **Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household income level		Numerator - number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Decile 1	%	16.4	14.9	18.0	19.0	19.3	21.0	31.9	17.6	8.1
Decile 2	%	16.3	15.8	15.6	17.1	19.6	17.3	38.7	20.8	7.8
Decile 3	%	15.6	15.8	16.4	20.5	23.7	17.6	26.9	21.7	7.8
Decile 4	%	17.7	14.6	19.7	14.7	20.4	16.4	27.1	27.2	8.7
Decile 5	%	17.8	16.3	17.5	18.1	21.8	17.3	30.1	21.9	8.8
Decile 6	%	12.6	13.5	17.7	18.0	18.7	18.3	32.4	16.5	7.1
Decile 7	%	12.7	14.2	16.5	12.9	25.5	17.2	39.8	20.6	6.9
Decile 8	%	16.8	16.4	20.3	17.8	22.0	21.2	35.1	17.9	8.5
Decile 9	%	16.6	14.6	18.6	19.5	17.5	19.8	37.8	16.1	7.8
Decile 10	%	18.6	13.4	21.9	20.7	17.6	19.5	44.9	17.2	9.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Household income level		Denominator - total number of Indigenous households								
Decile 1	%	14.4	12.9	16.6	15.2	16.6	18.0	31.8	15.8	7.1
Decile 2	%	14.3	13.0	15.3	14.9	18.1	16.3	33.9	16.4	6.9
Decile 3	%	14.8	14.2	15.8	16.1	19.4	14.8	25.3	17.5	7.2
Decile 4	%	14.4	13.1	18.1	13.6	21.5	15.2	26.2	19.4	7.5
Decile 5	%	16.4	15.9	15.5	16.3	18.4	15.9	29.9	17.1	7.6
Decile 6	%	11.5	12.7	16.5	15.9	17.1	16.2	31.6	13.1	6.5
Decile 7	%	11.6	13.9	17.1	12.0	22.7	14.8	33.7	16.3	6.7
Decile 8	%	14.7	15.2	19.5	15.7	19.6	20.8	32.8	16.7	7.9
Decile 9	%	15.0	14.1	17.0	18.4	16.3	18.3	37.6	15.9	7.2
Decile 10	%	17.0	13.3	21.1	19.9	16.5	19.7	42.0	16.9	8.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Household income level		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Decile 1	%	7.6	7.4	4.8	9.7	7.6	6.9	2.8	11.2	3.2

**Table NAHA.8.10 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Decile 2	%	4.6	6.4	6.2	8.0	11.7	5.3	14.6	10.8	2.8
Decile 3	%	10.0	6.9	4.1	6.6	9.5	8.1	6.9	8.5	3.6
Decile 4	%	9.0	5.8	6.8	8.1	16.7	4.4	6.9	12.6	4.0
Decile 5	%	3.5	10.1	6.1	7.9	8.9	10.2	3.8	9.6	2.6
Decile 6	%	9.3	7.4	9.1	7.8	4.6	11.3	4.8	12.8	4.2
Decile 7	%	5.2	4.2	7.7	5.5	7.2	6.8	13.2	10.8	2.9
Decile 8	%	6.2	3.8	4.0	5.9	11.3	2.2	7.3	5.8	2.5
Decile 9	%	5.4	3.9	4.3	4.6	6.2	7.1	1.3	5.2	2.4
Decile 10	%	4.9	2.6	11.1	4.9	7.2	1.6	10.7	3.7	3.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) Equivalised gross household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

(c) Includes households where total household income is not stated or not known, which account for approximately 18.6 percent of all Indigenous households.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*.

## **NAHA Indicator 9:**

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

### **Supply meeting underlying demand for housing**

# **NAHA Indicator 10:**

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

## **Housing market efficiency**

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## 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.

Table 22 lists each performance indicator in the NAHA and the page reference for the associated DQS.

**Table 22 Data quality statements for 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	252, 280
2. Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households	255, 280
3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless	258
4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	262
5. Proportion of Australian households owning or purchasing a home	267, 280
6. Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home	270
7. Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions	272, 274
8. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard	278
9. Supply meeting demand for housing	..
10. Housing market efficiency	..

<sup>a</sup> The performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording from para. 16 of the NAHA (2009b). 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 – Indicator 1: Proportion of low income households in rental stress

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

**Indicator:** Proportion of low income households in rental stress

**Measure (computation):** Numerator: Number of low income households in rental stress  
For low income households, computation for numerator:

- Household income is gross household income, excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)
- Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent, plus any rates payments made by the tenant, less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance.
- Household is included in the numerator if weekly rent payments exceed 30 per cent of weekly household income.

Denominator: Total number of low income 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.

Computation:  $\text{Number of low income households in rental stress} \times 100 / \text{Total number of low income households}$ .

**Data source/s:** All households  
Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) – for numerator and denominator.

Non-Indigenous  
SIH – for numerator and denominator.

Indigenous  
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.

**Institutional environment:** 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:** SIH  
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.  
While the SIH does collect information on CRA, it does not separately identify other forms of ongoing rent assistance.

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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.

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 household net worth for these households was \$226 000, compared with \$50 000 for all other low income renter households.

Work will be undertaken to explore the development of an annual indicator that combines the existing survey data with the information collected by Centrelink on CRA recipients.

### 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

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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 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.

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.

**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

**Target/Outcome:** People can purchase affordable housing

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

**Measure (computation):** Numerator: Number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households

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.

PI is calculated for those at the top of the low and moderate income range, i.e. at the top of third quintile, in each of the state by capital city/balance of state regions. An additional measure, for context, is taken at the mid point of this income range.

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 EDQI percentile range 59–61, with the context measure taken as the gross household income for all households in the EDQI percentile range 29–31.

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).

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.

Denominator: Total number of homes that are sold or built.

Computation: 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.

**Data source/s:** Numerator: Valuer General data for home sales. ABS Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) and NATSISS are used to determine the income at the top (and mid-point) of the low-moderate income range, together with the mortgage calculation to determine the house price that is affordable at that level of income.

Denominator: Valuer General sales data supplied directly by the relevant agency in each state or territory or from their designated

### Indigenous

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

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NATSIHS provide data on a triennial basis. Data for 2008 are sourced from NATSISS

**Institutional environment:**

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 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 sold properties, and excludes owner-built properties. The most recent income data available from the SIH is for 2007-08. Property transactions include those registered with each state/territory authority prior to 21 August 2009, and with an exchange date from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008. 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 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 quintiles 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.

NATSISS

The NATSISS is conducted every six years. The 2008 NATSISS was conducted from August to April 2008. Results from survey were released in October 2009.

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<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p><u>Valuer General</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>SIH</u></p> <p>The total sample 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.</p> <p>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 the smaller states and territories.</p> <p><u>NATSISS</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 <u>2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration</u>.</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>
<b>Accessibility:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>See also <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008</u>. 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 on the SIH is available to aid interpretation of the data. See the <u>Survey of Income and Housing User Guide</u> on the ABS web site.</p> <p>Information is available to aid interpretation of the NATSISS data. See <u>Explanatory Notes</u> in National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008. The 2008 NATSISS Users' Guide will be released in 2010.</p>

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 3: Proportion of Australians who are homeless

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

**Indicator:** Proportion of Australians who are homeless

**Measure (computation):** The proportion of Australians who are homeless (primary homeless + secondary homeless + tertiary homeless, as defined by Chamberlain and MacKenzie)

The measure is defined as:

Numerator: Number of people who are homeless

Denominator: Number of Australians

No data are currently available for the numerator for 2007-08 and 2008-09. The data currently available to inform the measure for this indicator are sourced from the Chamberlain and MacKenzie research report which uses data from the 2006 Census, 2006-07 Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client data and the 3rd National Census of Homeless School Students.

**Key Quality Issues:**

By their nature homeless people are difficult to count. Traditional Census and survey methods are generally not suitable for locating and identifying homeless people. The ABS has developed special enumeration strategies for finding homeless people in the Census. However, despite these efforts it is likely that a proportion of the homeless population will remain uncounted. Similarly, homeless people are not well captured in administrative records. The SAAP collection provides a count of those people that are provided with specialist homeless services. However, there are currently no adequate counts of homeless people accessing mainstream services.

For these reasons, Chamberlain and MacKenzie have been contracted by FaHCSIA and the states and territories to produce the best possible estimate of the homeless population. The research project "Counting the Homeless" has been undertaken following the release of data from the last three Censuses. This project recognises the difficulties in counting homeless people and the complexity of situations that constitute the state of homelessness. The Counting the Homeless project seeks the best way to pull together the Census data, SAAP data and data from the National Census of Homeless School Students to provide overall counts and distributions of homeless people across the categories of the cultural definition of homelessness i.e. primary, secondary and tertiary homelessness. To achieve this, the methodology involves a number of adjustments to the counts from these collections, which are now subject to review.

The review of the Counting the Homeless methodology is currently underway. This review aims to determine whether improvements can be made to the way homeless people are counted. The review will consider

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issues of under and over-counting, definitions, application of definitions, assumptions, and preferred methods for future counts. It will also provide insights to the quality of the Counting the Homeless estimates. Once this review is complete, recommendations on improvements in methodology will be made to Housing Ministers in the first half of 2010. The jurisdictions and the sector have sought that the review provides transparency on any impacts on the baseline measure that result from the review.

**Data source/s:** Numerator: Sourced from the *Counting the Homeless 2006* national and state/territory reports. Census data are collected every 5 years, SAAP data are published annually, and the National Census of Homeless School Students data are collected every five years.

Denominator: 2006 Census data (not adjusted by undercount estimates). Data are collected every 5 years.

**Institutional environment:** The *Counting the Homeless* project is undertaken by researchers Chris Chamberlain of the Institute for Social Research at Swinburne University of Technology and David MacKenzie of the Centre for Applied Social Research at the School of Global Studies, Social Science and Planning, RMIT University, in collaboration with the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

*ABS Census* - 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.

SAAP Collection – For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW including the legislative obligations of the AIHW and its governance arrangements, please see <http://www.aihw.gov.au/aboutus/index.cfm>

National Census of Homeless School Students – This census is undertaken by the authors of the research report, *Counting the Homeless* with results published by FaHCSIA in the report *Youth Homelessness in Australia 2006*.

**Relevance:** The research on which this measure is based was specifically commissioned for the purpose of counting the homeless. The use of the “cultural definition” of homeless and associated concepts underpinning the Counting the Homeless research project are directly relevant to the numerator in this performance indicator.  
As noted above, the methodology is subject to review.

**Timeliness:** The Counting the Homeless report which provides the numerator for this performance indicator was released on the ABS website on 4 September 2008. State and territory Counting the Homeless publications were released on the AIHW website on 9 July 2009.  
First Release 2006 Census variables which provide the denominator were available on 27 June 2007; Second release variables were available on 25 October 2007.

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**Accuracy,  
coherence and  
interpretability**

There are a range of issues in the Counting the Homeless methodology relating to accuracy, coherence and interpretability. There is potential under and overcounting of homeless people in the data sources used by Chamberlain and MacKenzie and their methodology attempts to address these issues in bringing the data sources together to produce the best possible overall counts. However, these methods are not perfect and may result in some double counting and other inconsistencies when the data sources are brought together. The broad methodology of the research has been published but there is little published documentation around the quality of the estimates as they relate to these dimensions or for the purposes of reporting data for this PI.

The Counting the Homeless review steering committee has produced an issues paper that has sought comments from stakeholders on issues in the methodology. This paper is available on the Homelessness Clearing House hosted by FaHCSIA. See [http://www.homelessnessinfo.net.au/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1195:have-your-say-issues-paper-from-abs-on-counting-the-homeless&catid=151:research-and-data&Itemid=43](http://www.homelessnessinfo.net.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1195:have-your-say-issues-paper-from-abs-on-counting-the-homeless&catid=151:research-and-data&Itemid=43)

ABS has published a quality statement on the dwelling structure variable collected in the Census which is relevant to the primary homeless count. See <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/BD9A932986DD5C7ACA25729E0008A899?opendocument>

*Some of the issues identified to date are reported below by the ABS. However, there is some contention about the extent of the issues raised – as noted in the AIHW comments that follow.*

ABS assessment of the accuracy and coherence of the numerator for PI:

*Primary homeless* – Data reported for this PI equates this homeless category with the cross-classification of the Census dwelling structure 'Improvised home, tent, sleepers out' with either usual residence at that structure or no usual residence. It is ABS's view that many of the Census counts (up to half) observed in this cross-classification, are unlikely to represent people that meet the cultural definition of primary homeless. The Census is also likely to have missed some people that should have been both enumerated in this category and who would likely represent people that meet the cultural definition of primary homeless. The scale of undercount in this category is not known, but it is implausible that the homeownership, income, occupation and geographic location characteristics of those people overcounted in this PI will be similar to potential undercounts.

*Secondary homeless* – It is highly likely that the use of multiple sources in compiling the data for this PI results in some double counting of people. For example, it appears that the SAAP 'support period' count was used to compile this PI, which counts people receiving support in a period that spans Census night but not necessarily being accommodated on Census night. This may overcount this population by between 40 per cent and 60 per cent in the PI, because those people overcounted in the SAAP count may be either no longer homeless on Census night, or counted in one of the other homelessness components of this PI sourced from the Census.

*Tertiary homeless* – Data reported for this PI has been compiled using Census data to identify dwellings that may house homeless people in single rooms without their own bathroom or security of tenure. It is the

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ABS view that it is not clear whether the appropriate dwellings are identified, and no account is taken in the compiling the PI of the personal characteristics of people enumerated in these dwellings in the Census in estimating this component of homelessness. Many of the Census counts observed in this research classification are unlikely to represent people that meet the cultural definition of tertiary homeless.

Overall, it is the ABS view that the youth homeless component of this PI is much higher than can be reconcilable with Census information about this population.

#### AIHW Comment on ABS Views

The ABS view on primary homelessness is based on an assumption about which people should or should not be included in the cultural definition of primary homelessness. The additional information included in the Census data quality statement on dwelling structure (linked above) has shed light on the characteristics of people in living in improvised dwellings, showing among other things that some of these people have jobs, reasonable incomes and mortgages. This raises issues about the state of disadvantage of some in this group. However, it cannot be assumed that all of these people do not meet the cultural definition of homelessness. These people meet the definition of living in substandard accommodation which forms the basis of the primary homeless definition. While there will be situations where people are living in improvised dwellings while in the process of building their home, there will be other circumstances where people are in these dwellings due to problems of mental health, substance abuse, family violence and lack of affordable housing. All of these are of direct policy interest in the reform initiatives on homelessness. Unfortunately, there is no information that differentiates those with personal and housing problems from those that do not have such problems but choose to live in improvised dwellings. Discussions about the definition of cultural homelessness and its application will form an important part of the review. There will be a number of stakeholders (government agencies, NGOs, sector peak bodies and the authors of the report) that will dispute the assessments made by ABS on the primary count and the youth count, either due to definitional issues or the contention that the Census is not adequate in identifying these people effectively. The review will allow for objective discussions around these issues, which will enable views to be provided and assessed. It is particularly important that Chamberlain and MacKenzie have a chance to put their views.

The ABS views are selective and all relate to possible over-counts with the possible interpretation that the overall numbers that have been published overstate the problem. The review will provide a better assessment of the overall picture by considering both under and over-counting, an improved understanding of definitions and how they should be applied, and how best to measure these with hard data and where adjustments may need to be made to gain a better understanding of the dimensions of homelessness.

#### **Interpretability:**

The national Counting the Homeless report is available on the ABS website at <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2050.0Main+Features12006?OpenDocument>

The state and territory Counting the Homeless reports are available on the AIHW website at <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10832>

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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

**Proxy measure:** The proxy measure has been defined as:  
Numerator: Number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker.  
Denominator: Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who 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 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.

**Measure (computation):** Proxy Numerator: Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who had more than 1 distinct SAAP support period during the 2007-08 financial year for which housing/accommodation needs were identified by a SAAP agency worker.  
Proxy Denominator: Total number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) for whom housing/accommodation needs were identified by a SAAP agency worker during the 2007-08 financial year.  
Proxy Proportion: Proxy Numerator ÷ Proxy Denominator × 100

**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 housing/accommodation needs by a SAAP agency worker.  
Agency reporting practices and policies can result in multiple support periods being recorded for each episode of homelessness. This necessitates an adjustment to support periods to identify repeat homelessness.  
Consecutive SAAP support periods may relate to just a single period of 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 incidence of repeat homelessness, however using a gap can also lead to some repeat episodes of homelessness being unidentified. The gap of 6 weeks

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provides a reasonable balance between errors in identification of repeat homelessness.

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 and Denominator: SAAP National Data Collection (NDC)  
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).

**Institutional environment:** The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated the proxy indicator using data provided by SAAP agencies in all states and territories. AIHW has had the role of SAAP NDCA since the collection's inception in 1996-97.

There are various mechanisms in place that provide the framework for the implementation and governance of SAAP and the NDCA. These mechanisms include the *SAAP Act (1994)*, Memorandum of Understanding, and Multilateral/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) has rolled SAAP into the new National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA), effective from 1 January 2009. The 2007-08 data used to calculate the proxy indicator are not affected by this change.

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.

**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 housing/accommodation needs by a SAAP agency worker. Homeless people who do not receive support from SAAP agencies and SAAP clients who are not identified as having housing/accommodation needs are not in scope for the proxy indicator.

The proxy indicator has been estimated from the SAAP NDC and has 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 of the proxy indicator is all people who were either SAAP clients or children accompanying SAAP clients, who were identified by the SAAP agency worker as having housing/accommodation needs during the 2007-08 financial year, where:

A SAAP client is a person who is homeless or at imminent risk of

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homelessness who:

- is accommodated by a SAAP *agency*; or
- 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.

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*.

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.

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 used in other NAHA homelessness Performance Indicators (PIs) as the cultural definition 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 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 period of homelessness. This can happen for example when a SAAP client receives support and then seeks additional support for the same period 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 housing/accommodation needs have been identified. A gap of 6 weeks has been determined to provide a reasonable balance between identifying support periods which relate to different periods 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 support periods crossing into the following financial year and potentially falling out of scope for the proxy indicator.

**Timeliness:**

The data used in the proxy indicator has been recorded on a continuous basis and published annually since 1996. The most recent reference period for the data is 2007-2008. The data for the 2007-08 financial year was first published in the *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2007-08*. The SAAP NDC annual reports are

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**Accuracy:**

published between 6 to 9 months after the end of the reference period.

Estimates in the proxy indicator tables, have been obtained using data from the 2007-08 SAAP Client Collection. The 2007-08 SAAP Client Collection achieved an agency participation rate of 92 per cent and valid consent rates of 83 per cent for clients and 69 per cent for accompanying children. Since we do not have data for some of the SAAP clients we have adjusted the estimates so that they cover the entire SAAP client population.

The NDC requires that SAAP clients provide information in a climate of informed consent. If a client's consent is not obtained, only a limited number of questions can be completed, and a 'statistical linkage key' is not recorded. 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. Note that there are a small number of inaccuracies caused by identical statistical linkage keys and changing linkage key information for the same client and this has not been considered in the adjustment scheme.

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. This allows for differences between support periods with consent and those without. The scheme also 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.

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 which first assessed the client as having a housing/accommodation need 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 be reported as np (not published).

**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 housing/accommodation needs were identified during the 2007-08 financial year 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 total number of homeless persons is also available as part of NAHA Performance Indicator (c). 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. The SAAP definition of homelessness used in the proxy indicator comes from the *SAAP act 1994* and is consistent with publications such as the *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2007-08*. This concept of homelessness is however different from the

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cultural definition (Chamberlain and Mackenzie 2003) used in the *Counting the Homeless* reports and the NAHA Performance Indicator (c).

Comparisons of age breakdowns of the 2 NAHA indicators on homelessness must be made with care due to differences in the age categories used for the two indicators. In particular the age category 12–17 could not be produced for NAHA Performance Indicator (c).

**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 publication associated with the proxy indicator is;

AIHW 2009. Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2007–08 Australia. SAAP NDC report series 13. Cat. no. HOU 191. Canberra: AIHW.

**Interpretability:**

Further information on the adjustment scheme, legislation and the SAAP collection can be found in;

AIHW 2009. Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2007-08 Australia. SAAP NDC report series 13. Cat. no. HOU 191. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2005. SAAP National Data Collection collector's manual July 2005. Canberra: AIHW.

Karmel R 1999. SAAP National Data Collection: adjustment methods for incomplete coverage. Canberra: AIHW.

Commonwealth of Australia, 1994, *Supported Accommodation Assistance Act 1994*, Act No. 162 of 1994, Canberra.

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 5: Proportion of Australians owning or purchasing a home

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People can purchase affordable housing
<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of Australians owning or purchasing a home
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of households owning or purchasing a home</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of households</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Number of households owning or purchasing a home x 100 / Total number of 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 from 2008 is 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 <a href="#">ABS Institutional Environment</a> .
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p><u>SIH</u> The SIH collects data on tenure from usual residents of private dwellings in Australia. Owners (i.e households that own their dwelling outright, have a mortgage outstanding on their dwelling or are in a rent-buy or shared equity scheme) are separately identified.</p> <p>Disaggregation is provided for several geographic and socio-demographic variables. 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 households in remote areas are not available.</p> <p>Household disability status cannot be obtained from the 2007-08 SIH. It will be available from the 2009-10 survey.</p> <p><u>NATSISS</u></p>

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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 on tenure, which separately identifies households that are owners with and without a mortgage.

In the 2008 NATSISS, household income was either not stated or not known for 19 per cent of households. Therefore income quintiles are based on the 81 per cent of households for which this information was available.

The 2008 NATSISS did not collect information on: a reference person; dwelling type; household income type; the number of employed persons in the household.

**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 to April 2008. Results from the 2008 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 less than 1 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 from 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.

Overall, this indicator has an RSE of 4 per cent at the national level, and between 5 per cent and 12 per cent for each state or territory. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables)

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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.

While there are a range of differences in the scope, coverage, timing and collection methodologies of the SIH and the NATSISS, these issues do not affect their broad consistency for this measure.

**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 6: Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home

<b>Target/Outcome:</b>	People can purchase affordable housing
<b>Indicator:</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home
<b>Measure (computation):</b>	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of households with Indigenous residents owning or purchasing a home</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of households with Indigenous residents</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Number of households owning or purchasing a home x 100 / Total number of households</p>
<b>Data source/s:</b>	<p><u>Numerator and Denominator:</u> National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). Note NATSISS and NATSIHS provide data on a triennial basis. Data from 2008 is 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 <a href="#">ABS Institutional Environment</a> .
<b>Relevance:</b>	<p>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 on tenure, which separately identifies households that are owners with and without a mortgage. In the 2008 NATSISS, household income was either not stated or not known for 19 per cent of households. Therefore income quintiles are based on the 81 per cent of households for which this information was available.</p> <p>The 2008 NATSISS did not collect information on: a reference person; dwelling type; household income type; the number of employed persons in the household.</p>
<b>Timeliness:</b>	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.
<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 from for general population surveys). Potential bias due to undercoverage in this screening approach was addressed by the application of adjustments to the initial</p>

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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.

Overall, this indicator has an RSE of 4 per cent at the national level, and between 5 per cent and 12 per cent for each state or territory. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.

**Coherence:** Data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles of the NATSISS and NATSIHS and support assessment of change over time.

**Accessibility:** 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 is available to aid interpretation of the 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 7: Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

**Target/Outcome:** Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities

**Indicator:** Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

**Measure (computation):** Numerator: Number of overcrowded Indigenous households  
Calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for requiring one or more additional bedrooms

Denominator: Total number of Indigenous households

Computation:  $\frac{\text{Number of overcrowded Indigenous households} \times 100}{\text{Total number of Indigenous households}}$

**Data source/s:** 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 from 2008 is sourced from NATSISS.

**Institutional environment:** 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:** 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 composition and the number of bedrooms in each. Housing utilisation was unable to be derived for about 1 per cent of Indigenous households.

In the 2008 NATSISS, household income 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 computation of this measure does not take into account visitors that were staying in the dwelling for less than six months. As such, it will underestimate overcrowding if there were a large number of temporary visitors on a regular basis.

The 2008 NATSISS did not collect information about dwelling type or main source of household income.

**Timeliness:** 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.

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<b>Accuracy:</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 <a href="#">2008 NATSISS Quality Declaration</a>.</p> <p>Overall, this indicator has an RSE of 5 per cent at the national level. For the states the RSE was between 10 per cent and 20 per cent, while for the NT it was 6 per cent, 32 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>	Data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles of the NATSISS and NATSIHS and support assessment of change over time.
<b>Accessibility:</b>	See also <a href="#">National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008</a> . The unit record data used to compile this measure are available to other users through the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURFs) released by ABS.
<b>Interpretability:</b>	Information is available to aid interpretation of the data. See <a href="#">Explanatory Notes</a> 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 7: Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions (supplementary information)

**Target/Outcome:** Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities

**Indicator:** Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

**Measure (computation):** Numerator: Number of overcrowded Indigenous households calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) for 'needing 1, 2, 3, 4 and >4 bedrooms'

Denominator: Total number of Indigenous households where CNOS can be calculated

Proportion: Number of overcrowded Indigenous households x 100 / Total number of Indigenous households where CNOS can be calculated

**Key data quality issues:** The key data quality issue for this indicator is under-coverage:  
For public rental housing and SOMIH, data is available for only a limited number of jurisdictions.  
For Indigenous community housing (ICH), data is available for only a limited number of jurisdictions, is not available by remoteness and even where data is reported, it often represents only a small portion of the program in that jurisdiction.  
Mainstream community housing is unable to be reported as not all data items required to calculate overcrowding (using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard) are currently collected.

**Data source/s:** Numerator and Denominator:  
Public rental housing and State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) data repository 200-08  
Indigenous Housing Indicators 2007-08 AIHW Cat no. HOU 212

Public rental housing and SOMIH data repository: A 30 June snapshot of public rental housing and SOMIH (state owned and managed Indigenous housing) tenants is provided to the AIHW on an annual basis from administrative data held by jurisdictions.

Indigenous Housing Indicators: A 30 June snapshot of Indigenous community housing tenants is provided to the AIHW on an annual basis from a combination of administrative data held by jurisdictions and survey data collected by jurisdictions from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs). Data for 2007-08 was provided for the National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing (NRF) Report.

**Institutional environment:** The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator using data provided by all states and territories. 2007-08

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housing assistance data was provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements of the National Housing Data Agreement.

**Relevance:**

Public rental housing:

Data is not available for NSW, Tas, ACT or NT as these jurisdictions did not provide the data required to calculate the CNOS for 2007-08. All jurisdictions are expected to move to CNOS for the 2009-10 collection onwards.

There may be issues of Indigenous under-identification in the public rental housing data set.

The Australian total is not reported due to the limited number of jurisdictions that can report against this indicator.

SOMIH:

Data is not available for NSW or Tas as these jurisdictions did not provide the data required to calculate the CNOS for 2007-08. All jurisdictions are expected to move to CNOS for the 2009-10 collection onwards.

There is no SOMIH in the ACT and NT, as all Indigenous-specific housing programs are community managed and administered.

The Australian total is not reported due to the limited number of jurisdictions that can report against this indicator.

Community Housing:

Data is not available for mainstream community housing as no jurisdictions currently collect all the data required to report CNOS. The mainstream community housing collection is expected to move to CNOS for the 2009-10 collection onwards.

Indigenous community housing (ICH):

Data is not available for WA and NT as these jurisdictions do not currently collect household level data. Data for SA is not reported due to the extent of data quality issues.

In 2007-08 ICH in Tas fell under the Australian Government jurisdiction. In Qld and Vic, some ICH was funded directly by the Australian Government and some through the state government (and was reported separately under these jurisdictions). In all other states and territories, state and Australian Government funding was pooled and the program overseen (and reported) by the relevant state government.

The Australian total is not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.

ICH data is not available by remoteness at this time, however data from the ABS CHINS survey indicates that the majority of ICH dwellings are in remote and very remote areas.

**Timeliness:**

Public rental housing and SOMIH data repository: Data collection is annual. Data is available within 5 months of the end of the reference period. Data for this report is as at 30 June 2008 based on the 2007-08 data collection. Data for the 2008-09 collection will be finalised in November 2009.

Indigenous Housing Indicators: Data collection is annual. Data is available within 11 months of the end of the reference period. Data for this report is as at 30 June 2008 based on the 2007-08 data collection.

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Data for the 2008–09 collection will be finalised in January 2010.

Qld: Overcrowding data is from a 2006-07 property audit, currently the source with best coverage and accuracy.

**Accuracy:**

All programs:

For confidentiality reasons, numerators with small cell sizes (those less than 5 and the next smallest cell) and corresponding proportions are reported as np (not published).

The age, sex and single/couple status of every person within a household is required to calculate overcrowding using the CNOS. Those households with incomplete person data were excluded from analysis. In Victoria, 2 public housing and 3 SOMIH households were excluded. In WA, one SOMIH household was excluded. In SA, 33 public housing and 29 SOMIH households were excluded. ICH CNOS data was received as a combination of aggregate and unit record data. Of the unit record data provided (598 households), 49 households in Vic and 88 households in from the AG jurisdiction (Vic component) were excluded due to incomplete data.

Public housing:

Vic: denominator (total number of Indigenous households) excludes 170 Indigenous PH households that pay market rent.

SOMIH:

Vic: denominator (total number of households) excludes 186 households that pay market rent.

Indigenous community housing:

ICH data reported for NSW and the Australian Government are affected by non-response and should be interpreted with caution (as it cannot be guaranteed that the non-responding portion of the sector has the same characteristics as the responding portion):

NSW: household details are known only for actively registered organisations, covering 2510 out of the 4461 permanent ICH dwellings in NSW. The data for NSW has been corrected for non-response by extrapolating the numerator to all the dwellings in the NSW Aboriginal community sector, and estimating the denominator (total number of households) based on the known total number of dwellings and assuming one household per dwelling.

AG: household details are known for 629 of the 2781 permanent ICH dwellings under the Australian Government jurisdiction. No corrections for non-response have been made to the AG data - the numerator, denominator, and proportion are reported only for the portion of the jurisdiction for which household details are known.

Data reported conforms to CNOS standard with the following exceptions: Qld - numerator based on public housing bedroom entitlement (similar to Canadian occupancy standard); ACT and AG, Tas component - numerator estimated based on number of known occupants in the household.

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<b>Coherence:</b>	<p>For PH and SOMIH, Vic excludes non-rebated households. Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution.</p> <p>For ICH, comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution, particularly for jurisdictions with non-response and for Tas and Qld which do not conform to the CNOS standard (see discussion above).</p>
<b>Accessibility:</b>	<p>PH and SOMIH data totals as shown are available publicly. Disaggregations as shown here not published directly but may be requested through the national data repository and subject to jurisdiction approval.</p> <p>ICH data as reported (totals only) are available publicly.</p>
<b>Interpretability:</b>	<p>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 collection manuals relating to the PH, SOMIH and ICH collections respectively (these are not routinely made publicly available, but may be requested from the AIHW).</p> <p>The CNOS is used to determine household utilisation, see <a href="http://meteor.aihw.gov.au">http://meteor.aihw.gov.au</a> for more information.</p>

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## Data Quality Statement – Indicator 8: Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard

**Target/Outcome:** Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities

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

**Measure (computation):** Numerator: Number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard

The dwelling is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has all four basic facilities working (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

Denominator: Total number of Indigenous households

Computation: Number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard x 100 / Total number of Indigenous households

**Data source/s:** 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 from 2008 are sourced from NATSISS.

**Institutional environment:** 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:** 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 detailed information on basic household facilities and the number and types of major structural problems.

In the 2008 NATSISS, household income was either not stated or not known for 19 per cent of households. Therefore income quintiles are based on the 81 per cent of households for which this information was available.

The 2008 NATSISS did not collect information on dwelling type or household income type.

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**Timeliness:** 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:** 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](#).

Overall, this indicator has an RSE of 1 per cent at the national level, and 3 per cent or less for each state or territory. Finer levels of disaggregation (e.g. by the inclusion of other cross classifying variables) may result in higher levels of sampling error.

**Coherence:** Data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles of the NATSISS and NATSIHS and support assessment of change over time.

**Accessibility:** 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 is available to aid interpretation of the 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 – ABS Survey of Income and Housing (relevant for indicators 1, 2 and 5)

**Institutional environment:** 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 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) collects detailed information on income, housing and characteristics of individuals, income units and households from a sample of private dwellings throughout Australia.

The survey collects information by personal interview from usual residents of private dwellings in urban and rural areas of not very remote Australia, covering over 99 per cent of the people living in private dwellings in Australia. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures that were used as places of residence at the time of interview. Long-stay caravan parks are also included. These are distinct from non-private dwellings which include hotels, boarding schools, boarding houses and institutions. Residents of non-private dwellings are excluded.

Excluding the 0.8 per cent of the population living in very remote Australia is more significant for the Northern Territory where such households account for about 23 per cent of the population. The State with the next largest proportion of its population living in very remote areas is Western Australia, where the proportion is 2.2 per cent.

**Timeliness:** The 2007-08 SIH collected information over the period July 2007 to June 2008. The SIH is conducted every two years.

The results from the 2007-08 survey were released in August 2009.

**Accuracy:** Final sample

The final sample in 2007-08 consisted of 9345 households. This sample was achieved by obtaining a response rate of 84.0 per cent from 11 126 selected dwellings in the scope of the survey. 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

The final sample includes 2026 households which had at least one imputed value in income or child care expenses. For 52 per cent of these households only a single value was missing, and most of these were for income from interest and investments or information relating to household loans. A third of the missing income components related to the previous financial year rather than the current year income measures, and very few respondents were either unable or unwilling to report their wage and salary income.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimates produced from the SIH are subject to two types of error: non-sampling error; and sampling error.

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### Non-sampling error

Non-sampling error can occur in any collection, whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete collection such as a census. Sources of non-sampling error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording of answers by interviewers and errors in coding and processing the data.

Non-sampling errors are difficult to quantify in any collection. However, every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of the questionnaire, training of interviewers and data entry staff and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

One of the main sources of non-sampling error is non-response by persons selected in the survey. Non-response occurs when people cannot or will not cooperate (about 3 per cent of households) or cannot be contacted (about 10 per cent of households, and a further 3 per cent of households with missing data for some significant respondents). Non-response can affect the reliability of results and can introduce bias. The magnitude of any bias depends upon the level of non-response and the extent of the difference between the characteristics of those people who responded to the survey and those who did not.

The following methods were adopted to reduce the level and impact of non-response:

- face-to-face interviews with respondents
- the use of interviewers who could speak languages other than English, where necessary
- follow-up of respondents if there was initially no response
- imputation of missing values
- ensuring that the weighted data is representative of the population (in terms of demographic characteristics) by aligning the estimates with population benchmarks.

### Sampling error

The estimates are based on a sample of possible observations and are subject to sampling variability. The estimates may therefore differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. A measure of the sampling error for a given estimate is provided by the standard error, which may be expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error).

### **Coherence:**

The ABS seeks to maximise consistency and comparability over time. Some changes are made to methods that are required to maintain consistency in the concepts and measures over time. However, where changes are necessary to improve measurement, where possible measures from earlier cycles are recompiled for comparison purposes. Changes made to the 2007-08 survey to enhance the quality of the data and to reflect changes in standards for household income statistics do not affect the measurement of home ownership for COAG National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) PI reporting purposes except in some of the disaggregations by income level.

The changes made in 2007-08 to income measurement were made to set the survey up to meet international standards and provide meaningful time series comparisons into the future. The measurement of Commonwealth Rent Assistance was necessary for reporting some of COAG's NAHA

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performance indicators and cannot be back cast to earlier surveys. Nor could the extension of income measurement for some non-cash benefits, such as cars, and improved measures of bonuses and inter-household transfers. While the measurement of CRA allowed the specific application of the survey results to the NAHA PI specifications, the other income measurement changes improve the delineation between low, moderate and other income households as well as improve the income measures used in the calculation of rent to income ratios.

**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 to aid interpretation of SIH data is available in the [Survey of Income and Housing User Guide](#) on the ABS web site.

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABS Census	Census of Population and Housing
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CH	Community Housing
CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey
CNOS	Canadian National Occupancy Standard
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRC	COAG Reform Council
CRA	Commonwealth Rent Assistance
CSHA	Commonwealth, State and Territory Housing Agreement
CURF	Confidentialised Unit Record Files
DQS	Data Quality Statement
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FHOB	First Home Owner Boost
FHOS	First Home Owner Scheme grant
GWEH	Gross Weekly Equivalised Household Income
HILDA	Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey
HPA	Home Purchase Assistance
ICH	Indigenous Community Housing
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NA	National Agreement
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Agreement
NATSIHS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

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NATSIS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
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
PRA	Home Purchase Assistance
Qld	Queensland
RSE	Relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAAP NDCA	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection Agency
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SIH	Survey of Income and Housing
SPP	Special Purpose Payment
SOMIH	State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing
Tas	Tasmania
VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WGIR	Working Group on Indigenous Reform

## Glossary

Aboriginal	A person who identifies as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people who identify as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.
Age standardised rates	Age standardised rates enable comparisons to be made between populations that have different age structures. Age standardisation is often used when comparing the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations because the Indigenous population is younger than the non-Indigenous population. Outcomes for some indicators are influenced by age, therefore, it is appropriate to age standardise the data when comparing the results. When comparisons are not being made between the two populations, the data are not age standardised.
Census Night	For the 2006 Census, Census Night was the evening of Tuesday 8 August.
Confidence intervals	Survey data, for example data from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, are subject to sampling error because they are based on samples of the total population. Where survey data are shown in charts in this report, error bars are included, showing 95 per cent confidence intervals. There is a 95 per cent chance that the true value of the data item lies within the interval shown by the error bars. See 'statistical significance'.
Equivalent household income	Equivalent household income adjusts the actual incomes of households to make households of different sizes and compositions comparable. It results in a measure of the economic resources available to members of a standardised household.
Income ranges	See 'quintiles'.
Inner regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Indigenous status not stated/ Indigenous status unknown	Where a person's Indigenous origin has either not been asked or not recorded.
Indigenous	A person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
Inner regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Jurisdiction	The Australian Government or a State or Territory Government and areas that it has legal authority over.
Labour force	The labour force is the most widely used measure of the economically active population or the formal supply of labour. It is a measure of the number of people contributing to, or willing to contribute to, the supply of labour and, as defined by the ABS, comprises two mutually exclusive categories of population: the employed (people who have worked for at least one hour in the reference week, including those who have participated in Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)), and the unemployed (people who are without work, but are actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks).
Life-cycle group	The life cycle groups used in this report are shown below. In general, data relating to a group include all members of the household
	<i>Life cycle group</i> .....are households containing
Young group household	Two or more people, all unrelated, all aged 15-34 years

	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 people 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. A map of Australia showing geographic areas according to each of the five remoteness categories is included in section 8.2.</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>