

Community Housing Mapping Project Data Report



National
Community
Housing
Forum

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Community Housing Mapping Project Data Report

Project Team

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Contents

Preface.....	4
Part A - Overview.....	6
Summary Of Findings.....	5
1. Organisations Providing Community Housing	5
2. Dwellings.....	6
3. Tenancies And Households	7
4. Data Issues.....	8
1. Introduction.....	10
1.1 Background	10
1.2 Objectives Of The Data Collection	10
1.3 Overview Of The Data Collection.....	11
1.4 Project Timelines.....	12
1.5 Data Report Structure	12
2 Overview Of The Data Collection Methodology.....	13
2.1 Development Phase.....	13
Coverage Of The Sector	13
Questionnaire Development	13
Database Development.....	14
2.2 Data Collection Phase	14
Response Rates.....	14
Processing System.....	14
2.3 Output Data Items And Classifications.....	14
3 Data Issues Arising From The Data Collection.....	15
3.1 Sector Specific Issues.....	15
3.2 Factors Affecting Reliability Of Results.....	16
3.2.1 Scope And Coverage Issues	16
3.2.2 Quality Of Response	17
3.2.3 Missing Data And Non-Response.....	17
4 Recommendations To Improve Information In The Community Housing Sector	19
4.1 Future Development Issues.....	19
4.2 Recommendations	20
Part B - Data Results.....	21
B1: Overview: National Aggregate Data.....	25
B2: Maps	31
Organisations	31
Dwellings.....	33
B3: Summary Statistics.....	35
B4: Community Housing Organisations.....	38
Distribution	38
Who manages community housing	40
Tenant participation in management	44
Size of organisations.....	49
Average size of organisations	49
Size categories	54

Dwellings	54
Tenancies.....	55
Potential changes in size	59
Time stock is under management.....	61
B5: Community housing assets.....	66
Dwelling type.....	66
Vacancies.....	70
B6: Financial and title arrangements.....	72
Ongoing support	72
B6: Financial and title arrangements.....	78
Title arrangements.....	78
Title and funding arrangements.....	84
Capital funding sources	89
Joint partnerships and ventures.....	95
B7: Access to community housing.....	98
Tenure offered by organisation	98
Length of tenancy	101
Allocation procedures.....	107
Waiting lists.....	107
Wait list managed by another organisation.....	110
Priority wait lists.....	112
Local eligibility requirements	114
Demand for housing	115
Access for specific groups.....	117
Target groups.....	123
Organisations.....	123
Summary Target group mapping.....	123
Organisations with group and/or boarding houses by target group.....	130
Dwellings.....	131
Community Housing Organisation - General.....	135
Community Housing Organisation - Co-op.....	136
Welfare/not-for-profit.....	137
Church Based.....	138
Local Government.....	139
Educational.....	141
Other type of organisation	141
All organisations.....	142
Group/Boarding houses bedrooms.....	143
Specific groups housed.....	143
B8: Tenant/household profile.....	147
Gender.....	147
Age	149
Household composition.....	154
Single households.....	160
B9: Affordability	162
Income source	162
Household Income	167
Rent charged	176

Cost of housing - rent and service charges	181
B10: Appropriateness.....	185
B11: Outcomes.....	188
Attachment 1:.....	191
Census 1996.....	191
Community Housing Data.....	191
B12: Community Housing Information from the 1996 Census.....	193
5. Data Collection Methodology.....	202
5.1 The coverage of the data collection.....	202
5.1.1 Scope.....	202
5.1.1 Scope.....	202
5.1.2 Definition of community housing.....	203
5.2 The development of the data collection provider list.....	208
5.2.1 The National Community Housing Forum list.....	208
5.2.2 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) Lists.....	208
5.2.3 Aged and Disabled List (Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care).....	208
5.2.4 Ad hoc.....	209
5.2.5 Use of data from existing data collections.....	209
5.3 Developing data items, questions and classifications.....	210
5.3.1 Data collection questionnaire design.....	210
5.3.2 Content of the questionnaire.....	211
5.3.3 Use of standard definitions.....	211
5.3.4 Testing questionnaire.....	211
5.4 The computerised database.....	212
5.4.1 Design of the database.....	212
5.4.2 Data input.....	213
5.4.3 Storage and access.....	214
5.5 Design of the processing system.....	215
5.5.1 Clerical processing	215
5.5.2 Computer processing.....	216
5.6 Data confidentiality.....	217
5.6.1 Legislation.....	217
5.6.2 Building and Computer system security.....	217
5.6.3 Privacy in the receipt handling and storage of data collection forms	217
5.6.4 Privacy of the project database.....	217
5.6.5 Privacy of published information.....	217
5.6.6 Copyright.....	217
5.6.7 Future availability of data.....	218
Attachment 1: Office Processing.....	219
Receipt and labelling main processes.....	219
Initial form check main processes.....	219
Initial data checks.....	219
Coding processes.....	219
Entering data onto the database.....	220
Data integrity and validation checks.....	220
Attachment 2: Coding guidelines.....	221
Mapping of "other" categories to code lists provided.....	221
Code List.....	221
'Other' data items included.....	221

6. The conduct of the data collection.....	226
6.1 Field collection phase.....	226
6.2 Response rates.....	226
6.2.1 Response rates for mail-out questionnaire.....	226
6.2.2 Response rates for total organisations identified	229
6.3 Follow-up response	230
6.3.1 Follow up procedures.....	230
6.4 Merging data from sources other than obtained via the questionnaire.....	230
NSW CSHA Community Housing Data Collection survey.....	231
VIC CSHA Community Housing Data Administration Collection	235
Victorian Ecumenical Housing Survey.....	238
QLD Community Rent Scheme administrative collection.....	241
VIC Common Equity Rental Co-ops	244
7. Output data items and classifications.....	248
7.1 Output obtainable	248
7.2 Aggregate national data	248
7.3 Data base outputs	248
A. Organisation level data.....	249
B. Dwelling level data.....	250
C. Tenant household level data.....	250
D. Person level data.....	250
7.4 Cross Tabulations ..	251
7.5 Data definitions	252
Household	252
Tenancy.....	252
Dwelling	252
Organisation Type.....	252
CSHA/Non-CSHA.....	252
7.5 Derived data items	254
7.5.1 Location data.....	254
7.5.2 Size of organisation	254
7.5.3 Target group.....	254
Appendix A: Screening Questionnaire.....	259
Appendix B: Development of the Forum's organisation list.....	261
Appendix C: Questionnaire form.....	263
Appendix D: Glossary.....	265

Table of tables

National Aggregate Data

Table 1: Number of CSHA funded community rental households, dwellings and organisations 'at 30 June 1998.....	25
Table 2: Coverage of CSHA households, dwellings and organisations in the mapping project (Number and % of all)	26
Table 3: Number of non-CSHA organisations identified	27
Table 4: Coverage of non-CSHA tenancies, dwellings and organisations in the mapping project.....	27
Table 5: Total number of community rental households in Australia	28
Table 6: Total number of community rental dwellings in Australia	28
Table 7: Total number of community rental organisations in Australia	29

Summary statistics

Table 1: Total number of organisations, dwellings and tenancies.....	35
Table 2: Total organisations by state.....	35
Table 3: Total organisations by organisation type.....	35
Table 4: Total organisations by location.....	36
Table 5: Total dwellings by state.....	37
Table 6: Total dwellings by organisation type.....	37
Table 7: Total dwellings by location.....	37
Table 8: Total tenancies by state.....	37
Table 9: Total tenancies by type.....	37
Table 10: Total tenancies by location.....	37

Distribution

Table 1: Organisations by state by CSHA/ Non-CSHA.....	38
Table 2: Organisations by location.....	39

Management

Table 1: Number of organisations by type.....	40
Table 2: Organisations by type by state.....	42
Table 3: Organisations by type by location.....	43

Tenant participation

Table 1: Organisations by organisation type <i>with</i> tenant participation policy.....	44
Table 2 Number of organisations <i>with</i> tenant participation policy by state.....	47
Table 3: Organisations <i>with</i> tenant participation policy by location.....	47
Table 4: Organisations with tenant participation by summary target group type.....	48

Average size

Table 1: Total number of tenancies by CSHA and non-CSHA organisations.....	49
Table 1: Number and percent of all tenancies and population by location of organisation.....	52

Size categories

Table 1: Organisations by state by size (based on dwellings).....	54
Table 2: Organisations within each size category (based on tenancies).....	55
Table 3: Total tenancies within each size category.....	55
Table 4: Total tenancies by state by size category.....	56
Table 5: Organisations by size by state (by tenancies).....	56
Table 6: Organisations by size category by organisation type (by tenancies).....	57
Table 7: Organisations by size by location (by tenancies).....	58

Potential changes in size

Table 1: Changes in management arrangements by CSHA and non CSHA organisations	59
Table 2: Changes in management arrangements by state.....	59
Table 3: Changes in management arrangements by organisation type	59
Table 4: Changes in management arrangements by location	61
Table 5: Number and percent of dwellings for whom the organisation holds the title to: by change in management arrangements	61

Time stock is under management.

Table 1: Dwellings by years under management by CSHA/ Non-CSHA organisations	62
Table 2: Dwellings by years under management by states.....	63
Table 3: Dwellings by years under management by organisation type	64
Table 4: Dwellings by years under management by location.....	65

Dwelling type

Table 1: Dwellings by dwelling type by CSHA/ Non-CSHA	66
Table 2: Dwellings by dwelling type by state.....	67
Table 3: Dwellings by dwelling type by organisation type	68
Table 4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type by location	69

Vacancies

Table 1: Number and percentage of units (rooms and dwellings) vacant (within CSHA/NonCSHA)	70
Table 2: Number and percentage of units (rooms and dwellings) vacant (within state)	70
Table 3: Number and percentage of units (rooms and dwellings) vacant (within organisation type).....	71
Table 4: Number and percentage of units (rooms and dwellings) vacant (within location)	71

Ongoing support

Table 1: Organisations receiving recurrent subsidies by CSHA/non-CSHA	72
Table 2: Organisations receiving recurrent subsidies by State.....	74
Table 3: Organisations receiving recurrent subsidies	74
Table 4: Number and percent of organisations receiving ongoing support either from local government or welfare organisations by CSHA and non-tSHA organisations	75
Table 5: Organisations receiving ongoing support from local government (within state)	76
Table 6: Number of organisations receiving ongoing support from local government (within organisation type).....	76
Table 7: Organisations receiving ongoing support from welfare organisation (within state)	77
Table 8: Organisations receiving ongoing support from welfare organisation (within organisation type).....	78

Title arrangements

Table 1: Dwellings with title held by organisations who manage the dwellings by CSHA/ Non CSHA funded organisations.....	79
Table 2: Number and percentage of dwellings whose title is held by organisations who manage the dwellings (within state)	79
Table 3: Dwellings whose title is held by organisations who manage the dwellings by organisation type (within organisation type)	79
Table 4: Dwellings (where title held by another agency) by agency who holds title by state	81
Table 5: Dwellings (where title held by another agency) by agency who holds title by location	82
Table 6: Total dwellings with title held by organisation by size of organisation (based on tenancies)	83
Table 7: Stock with title held by organisation by source of single capital funding	85
Table 8: Dwellings with title by source of single capital funding (by CSHA/ Non CSHA)	86
Table 9: Dwellings without title by source of single capital funding (CSHA/ Non-CSHA)	87
Table 10: Single capital funded dwellings with title held by organisation by source by State	88

Capital funding

Table 1: Capital funded dwellings	89
Table 2: Single capital funded dwellings by source of funding.....	91
Table 3: Percentage of single capital funded dwellings by source of funding (within states)	92
Table 4: Single capital funded dwellings by source of funding by CSHA/ Non CSHA.....	93
Table 5: Number of Organisations that receive funding from multiple sources for each capital type.....	94
Table 6: Organisations that receive capital funding from multiple sources by number of sources	95

Joint Ventures

Table 1: Dwellings funded by multiple sources by state	95
Table 2: Organisations with some multiple funded dwellings within CSHA/ Non-CSHA.....	96
Table 3: Organisations of all multiple funded organisations by organisation type	96
Table 4: Dwellings that were multiple funded for which organisations hold title by organisation type.....	97
Table 5: Dwellings that were multiple funded for which organisations do not hold title by organisation type.....	97

Tenure

Table 1: Dwellings by intended duration by CSHA/ Non-CSHA	99
Table 2: Dwellings by intended duration by state	99
Table 3: Dwellings by intended duration by organisation type.....	100
Table 4: Dwellings by intended duration by location	100
Table 5: Tenancies by length of tenancies by CSHA/Non-CSHA.....	102
Table 6: Tenancies by length of tenancies by state.....	103
Table 7: Percentage of tenancies excluding 'unknowns' by length of tenancy (within state)	104
Table 8: Tenancies by length of tenancies by organisation type	104
Table 9: Percentage of tenancies (excluding unknowns) by length of tenancies (within organisation type)	105
Table 10: Tenancies by length of tenancy by location.....	105
Table 11: Percentage of tenancies (excluding unknowns) by length of tenancy by location (within location).....	106

Allocation procedures

Table 1: Number of organisations with waiting list by state.....	107
Table 2: Number of organisations with waiting list by organisation type	107
Table 3: Organisations with waiting list by location.....	109
Table 4: Organisations with waiting list managed by another organisation by state	110
Table 5: Organisations with waiting list managed by another organisation by organisation type.....	111
Table 6: Organisations with waiting list managed by another organisation by location.	111
Table 7: Organisations with priority waiting list by state.....	112
Table 8: Organisations with priority waiting list by organisation type	113
Table 9: Organisations with priority waiting list by location	113
Table 10: Organisations with local eligibility requirements by states	114
Table 11: Organisations with local eligibility requirement by organisation type	115
Table 12: Organisations with local eligibility requirements by location	115

Demand

Table 1: Organisations which collect information on demand by CSHA/Non-CSHA organisations	115
Table 2: Organisations which collect information on demand by state	115
Table 3: Organisations that collect information on demand by organisation type	117
Table 4: Organisations that collect information on demand by location	117

Access for specific groups

Table 1: Number of dwellings that are specifically modified by CSHA/ Non-CSHA	111
Table 2: Number of dwellings that have been specifically modified by state	119
Table 3: Number of dwellings that are specifically modified by organisation type	120
Table 4: Number of dwellings that are specifically modified by location	121
Table 5: Organisations with waiting list, which identifies applicants with special needs by state.....	122
Table 6: Organisations with waiting list, which identifies applicants with special needs by organisation type.....	123
Table 7: Organisations with waiting list, which identifies applicants with special needs by location.....	123

Target groups

Table 1: Organisations which target specific groups by source list	126
Table 2: Organisations which target specific groups by state	127
Table 3: Organisations which target specific groups, by organisation type (within organisation type)	128
Table 4: Organisations which target specific groups by location.....	129
Table 5: Number of dwellings by summary target group by source	132
Table 6: Dwellings by summary target group by states.....	133
Table 7: Dwellings by summary target group by organisation type	134

Specific groups housed.

Table 1: Number of households identified as belonging to special needs groups by CSHA/ NonCSHA	143
Table 2: Total number of households identified as belonging to special needs groups by states	144
Table 3: Number of special needs groups households by all households within states	145
Table 4: Special needs households by all households within organisation type	146
Table 5: Special needs households by all households by location	146

Sex

Table 1: Number of tenants by gender and age	147
Table 2: Total number of single adult households by gender and age	147
Table 3: Tenants by gender by location.....	148

Age

Table 1: Number and percentage of household members within each age group	149
Table 2: Number of household members in CSHA/non-CSHA identified organisations within each age group.....	150
Table 3: Percentage of household members in CSHA/non-CSHA identified organisations (within CSHA/non-CSHA organisations).....	150
Table 4: Household members by age by state	151
Table 5: Household members by age by organisation type.....	152
Table 6: Household members by age by location.....	153

Household composition

Table 1: Total number of households in each household type by age category	154
Table 2: Household type.....	154
Table 3: Households in CSHA/non-CSHA identified organisations by household type group	155
Table 4: Households by household type by state.....	156
Table 5: Households by household type by organisation type	157
Table 6: Households by household type by location.....	158
Table 7: Household age by household type.....	159

Single households

Table 1: Total number of single households with dependent children by age, and sex	161
--	-----

Income source

Table 1: Primary tenants by income source by CSHA/ non-CSHA.....	164
Table 2: Primary tenants by income source by State	165
Table 3: Primary tenants by income source by organisation type	166
Table 4: Primary tenants by income source by location.....	167

Household income

Table 1: Percentage of households by household income.....	168
Table 2: Households by income amount by CSHA/ Non-CSHA.....	169
Table 3: Households by household income by state.....	170
Table 4: Households by household income by states (within state)	171
Table 5: Households by household income by organisation type	172
Table 6: Households by household income by organisation type (within type)	173
Table 7: Households by household income by location	174
Table 8: Households by household income by location (within location)	175

Rent charged

Table 1: Households by percentage of income paid in rent by CSHA/ non-CSHA	177
Table 2: Households by percentage of income paid in rent by states	178
Table 3: Households by percentage of income paid in rent by organisation type	179
Table 4: Households by percentage of income paid in rent by location	180

Cost of housing

Table 1: Organisations that charge up-front fees	181
Table 2: Organisations that charge up-front fees and rent also.....	181
Table 3: Organisations that charge up-front fees by organisation type	182
Table 4: Organisations that charge upfront fees as well as rent by organisation type	183

Appropriateness

Table 1: Organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by C.SHA/ non-CSHA.....	185
Table 2: Number and percent of organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by state.....	185
Table 3: Number and percentage of total organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by organisation type	186

Outcomes

Table 1: Organisations that collect information on outcomes of housing provided by CSHA/ nonCSHA	188
Table 2: Number organisations that collect information on outcomes of housing provided by states..	188
Table 3: Number of organisations that collect information on the outcomes of housing within organisation type	189
Table 4: Number of organisations that collect information on the outcomes of housing by length of tenure offered.....	190

Census Data

Table 1: Number of community or co-operative housing dwellings by dwelling structure	194
Table 2: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative dwellings (incl. rent free) by state	194
Table 3: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative dwellings (incl. rent free) by household type	194
Table 4: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by family type	195
Table 5: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by family income	195

Table 6: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by household income	196
Table 7: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by dwelling structure.....	196
Table 8: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by weekly rent.....	197
Table 9: Numbers of persons in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by age	197
Table 10: Community or co-operative housing group by age and sex.....	197
Table 11: Numbers of persons in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by language spoken at home	198
Table 12: Numbers of persons in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by birthplace.....	198
Table 13: Numbers of families in rented occupied private dwellings (incl. rent free) by landlord type.....	198

Table of figures

Distribution

Figure 1: Number of organisations by state.....38

Figure 2: Number of organisations by location.....39

Management

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations by type.....40

Figure 2: Percentage of organisations by type - CSHA funded.....41

Figure 3: Percentage of organisations by type - Non-CSHA funded41

Tenant participation

Figure 1: Number of organisations with participation policy45

Figure 2: Percentage of organisations with tenant participation policy (CSHA and non CSHA)45

Figure 3: Percentage of CSHA/ non CSHA organisations with tenant participation policy by state.....46

Average size

Figure 1: Total number and percent of tenancies by state49

Figure 2: Average size (tenancies) of organisations by state51

Figure 3: Average size (tenancies) of organisations by state by CSHA and non-CSHA51

Figure 4: Total number of tenancies by organisation type.....52

Figure 5: Average number of tenancies per organisation by organisation type52

Figure 6: Total number of tenancies by location of organisation.....52

Figure 7: Average number of tenancies per organisation by location of organisation..... 53

Time stock is under management

Figure 1: Number of dwellings by years under management.....61

Ongoing support

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations receiving recurrent subsidies72

Figure 2: Percentage of organisations receiving ongoing support from local government 74

Figure 3: Percentage of organisations receiving ongoing support from welfare organisation 76

Title arrangements

Figure 1: Number of dwellings managed by an organisation whose title is held by another agency
.....80

Figure 2: Number and percentage of stock with title within single capital funding source and multiple funded
.....85

Capital funding

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations that have dwellings fully funded from 2, 3, and >3 sources..... 94

Joint Ventures

Figure 1: Percentage of all organisations with some multiple funded dwellings within CSHA/ Non
CSHA.....95

Figure 2: Number and percentage of all organisations with some multiple funded dwellings by
location.....96

Tenure

Figure 1: Percent of dwellings by intended duration98

Figure 2: Number of tenancies by length of tenancy.....101

Figure 3: Percent of tenancies by length of tenancy.....102

Access for special needs

Figure 1: Percentage of dwellings that are specifically modified by CSHA/ Non-CSHA	117
Figure 2: Percentage of dwellings that have been specifically modified by state	118
Figure 3: Percentage of dwellings that are specifically modified by organisation type	119
Figure 4: Percentage of dwellings that are specifically modified by location	120

Target groups

Figure 1: Total number of organisations by summary target group	125
Figure 2: Total percent of organisations by summary target group	125
Figure 3: Number of organisations with boarding houses by target group of organisation	130
Figure 4: Number of organisations with occupied group and/or boarding house bedrooms by target group	130
Figure 5: Total number of dwellings by complete list of target groups	131
Figure 6: Total number of dwellings by summary target group.....	132
Figure 7: Total percent of dwellings by summary target group	132
Figure 8: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for community housing organisation - general.....	135
Figure 9: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for community housing organisation - co-op	136
Figure 10: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for welfare/ not-for-profit	137
Figure 11: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups by church based	138
Figure 12: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for local government	139
Figure 13: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for other .type	140
Figure 14: Percentage of dwellings by full target group for total.....	141
Figure 15: Number of occupied group/ boarding house dwellings by target group	142

Specific groups housed

Figure 1: Number of households identified as targeted to special needs groups and number of households occupied by special needs groups	143
Figure 2: Percentage of households belonging to special needs groups	144

Age

Figure 1: Percentage of household members for whom age known	149
--	-----

Single households

Figure 1: Total number of single adult households by sex and age	160
Figure 2: Total percent of single adult households by sex and age	160
Figure 3: Total percent of single households with dependent children by age and 'sex	161

Income source

Figure 1: Number of primary tenants by income source	162
--	-----

Household income

Figure 1: Total number of households by household income	167
--	-----

Rent charged

Figure 1: Number of households by percentage of income paid in rent	176
Figure 2: Percentage of households by percentage of income paid in rent	177

Cost of housing

Figure 1: Number of households paying service fees by percentage of income paid in rent and service fees.....	184
---	-----

Appropriateness

Figure 1: Percentage of total organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by state186

Figure 2: Percentage of total organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing . provided by organisation type.....187

Figure 3: Percentage of total organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by organisation type within total187

Outcomes

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations that collect information on the outcomes of housing..... 189

Figure 2: Percentage of organisations that collect information on the outcomes of housing by length of tenure offered (within tenure type)190

Preface

This report represents the data collection aspect of the NCHF mapping project. It provides the data specified in the project as the key outputs of data collection activity.

Data collection was undertaken by the AIHW with the cooperation of funding and service agencies in each State and Territory as well as the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services. The support of information providers was vital to the conduct of the collection and special thanks are extended to all those agencies whose co-operation and high degree of input ensured a wide coverage of the sector was achieved.

A major issue to be borne in mind when examining the data contained in this report is the effect of the methodology employed on the interpretation of results. A major aim of the project was to avoid duplication with existing data collection activity and this is particularly important in the areas of coverage and consistency of data. To avoid duplication of effort agencies or properties that were being counted in the Indigenous Housing Mapping Project or the Crisis Accommodation Mapping Project were considered outside the scope of this collection. In addition the use of existing data collections in some areas such as CSHA funded agencies means that there is some variability in the definitions and range of data that is able to be provided. Finally definitions of the basic counting units used, such as an organisation, dwelling or tenant, were in some areas unable to be applied in a uniform manner. This was a particular problem where umbrella organisations had semi independent organisations providing housing and also in dwellings such as boarding houses where information was often only considered for all residents combined and not available for individual tenancy agreements. These factors are noted in the relevant sections of the report.

Part A

Overview

Summary of Findings

This report presents the data from the first national collection on community housing organisations. It covers organisations funded through government housing programs and community housing provided by other government programs in the health and welfare areas as well as provision by not-for-profit organisations.

The data collection was conducted during the period August 1998 to February 1999 across all States and Territories and collected information from 944 community housing providers. Data in this report is presented at 3 levels - organisation, dwelling and tenancy. Where possible data were reported as at 30 June 1998.

While it is difficult to identify the total number of organisations providing community housing in Australia, it is estimated to be around 2127. It is important to note that differences in coverage between jurisdictions or between types of organisations may influence the interpretation of data presented at this summary level and the more detailed information contained in the report should be referred to for making detailed assessment of what the data may show.

The following summary is based on the 944 organisations that provided data for the Mapping project.

1. Organisations providing community housing

The 944 organisations manage 30,792 dwellings containing 34,213 tenancies. The data reported here represents 67% of organisations operating through the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) and 33% of organisations that do not fall under the CSHA programs.

The majority of CSHA related organisations described themselves as community housing organisations (327 out of 629) while in the non-CSHA area the major organisation types were 'other welfare not-for-profit' or 'church based' (136 and 100 out of 315 respectively). In both areas at least 10 percent were Local Government organisations (113 out of 629 CSHA and 41 out of 315 non-CSHA).

Most organisations keep a waiting list (561 out of 742 organisations reporting this information) and this list is sometimes managed by another organisation (66 organisations).

Distribution of organisations

While half of the organisations were located in capital cities, 44 percent of organisations were located in rural or remote areas (covering large rural centres, other rural areas and remote areas). In rural areas, outside large rural centres, local government organisations accounted for approximately one-third of organisations and this rose to almost one-half for organisations in remote areas.

Target groups

In providing housing for a range of population types and differing needs the sector presented a picture of diversity reflected in the types of target groups identified by organisations:

- 337 organisations reported aged persons as a target group for the community housing services of their organisation;
- 295 specifically targeted low income households;
- 262 agencies target persons with a disability;
- 96 organisations target young people;
- 96 organisations target homeless;
- 88 target families;
- 75 target women escaping domestic violence;

Overview

- 41 target Indigenous households; and
- 26 target non-English speaking backgrounds.

It is important to note that although the CSHA Crisis Accommodation Program properties were excluded from the scope of the collection, 96 organisations identified homeless persons and 75 identified women escaping domestic violence as target groups for their community housing operations. Similarly while Indigenous community managed housing was generally outside the coverage of the collection 41 organisations reported Indigenous households as an agency target group.

Stock

There was a diverse range of characteristics of these organisations in terms of the dwellings they manage in terms of dwelling types and size.

There is a considerable difference across organisations in the size of the stock they manage and while most organisations manage less than or equal to 25 tenancies (67% of all organisations), 5 percent of organisations manage 150 or more dwellings. It should be noted that provision of community housing for many organisations is not their sole business and excluded from the collection were other likely related activities such as the provision of crisis or emergency housing and support services such as care for aged tenants and tenants with a disability.

Funding and support

Of organisations that supplied information on whether they received recurrent funding (funding for administration, repairs and maintenance, tenant management and rental/operational subsidies), 42 percent stated they did receive such funding. General community housing organisations, that is apart from co-operatives, are more likely to receive recurrent funding than not, while church based and local government organisations appeared less likely to receive such funds.

At least 67 organisations also receive ongoing support from local government and at least 111 organisations also receive support from welfare organisations.

2. Dwellings

Characteristics

The profile of the stock managed by organisations reflects the sector's aim to provide appropriate housing choices. For example, 86 percent of all dwellings were identified by organisations as being for long term tenure while 11 percent were for transitional or medium term housing. Over 90% of the transitional/medium term dwellings were from the CSHA. For both Victoria and Queensland transition/medium duration tenures were nearly 20 percent of dwellings.

Access for special needs

Nearly one-quarter (23 percent or 7037 dwellings) of all dwellings, have been specifically modified for use by people with disabilities or the frail aged. While this was only 7% of CSHA dwellings it comprised 39% of dwellings under the Commonwealth Aged and Disabled Accommodation Act and 44% of dwellings managed by other organisations. Similarly for community housing organisations only 5% of stock was modified while 43% of 'other welfare/not-for-profit, 35% of 'church based' and 29% of 'local government' were modified.

In Tasmania 65% of dwellings were specifically modified for use by people with disabilities or the frail aged and for Queensland it was 48%. Across Australia in rural and remote areas outside of large rural centres, 32% of dwellings in remote areas and 30% of dwellings in other rural areas were specifically modified.

Capital Funding

A single source of capital funding for dwellings was more common than multiple source funding with 22402 dwellings funded from a single source and 8291 dwellings funded from multiple sources. There were 99 dwellings for which no capital funding information was obtained either due to head-leasing of the dwelling or no information being recorded. For single capital funded dwellings the State/Territory housing authority was the source of funding for just over half of all dwellings (51 %) across Australia. However in NT, NSW and Victoria this was 86%, 71% and 72% respectively, 32% and 41% in WA and SA, and 15%, 5% and 9% in Tasmania, Queensland and ACT.

Title arrangements

Of the 30,792 dwellings reported on, for more than half of the dwellings (16,169) the title (deed/mortgage) was not held by the organisation. The majority of these dwellings were CSHA funded dwellings (13601). For dwellings where the title was held by the managing organisation most were non-CSHA funded, 11317 dwellings out of 14623.

3. Tenancies and households

Of the 34,213 tenancies reported in the collection 56% were CSHA and 44% non-CSHA. For most tenants the length of tenancy was less than 5 years - (14, 375 or 71 % of tenancies from a total of 20,270 tenancies where duration was reported). The majority of these were CSHA. However most tenancies with a length greater than 5 years occurred in the non-CSHA sector. Longer tenures were also noted for the organisation types 'other welfare/not for-profit', 'church based' and 'local government'.

The collection found that of the 20512 households where household composition was available:

- 12691 were single adult only;
- 3740 were sole parent with dependent children;
- 1602 were couple only;
- 1566 were couple with dependent children;
- 55 were other family composition; and
- 858 were other shared arrangements.

Over one third of persons in community housing tenancies were 55 years or older (52%). Of these persons a greater number were in non-CSHA housing (8119 out of 8808 persons) and in housing managed by the organisation types 'other welfare/not-for-profit' (4407 persons) and 'church based' (3239 persons).

Special needs groups housed

The collection identified that organisations provided community housing to:

- 5659 households containing people with a disability;
- 3605 households with persons from a non-English speaking background; and
- 864 households with Indigenous tenants.

NSW and Queensland reported the majority of Indigenous tenant households with 434 and 329 households respectively.

4. Data issues

In conducting this data collection the AIHW identified a number of data issues that should be considered in the context of any long-term strategic development of information for the sector. The report notes several limitations affecting Australia's capacity to produce good quality information and report on community housing

Overview

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In April 1998 the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) was approached by the National Community Housing Forum to conduct the data collection aspects of the Community Housing Mapping Project. This covered:

- The design of data collection instrument and collection methodology
- Undertaking data collection
- The design of a data base and collection procedures
- Processing of data; and
- Analysis and reporting of data

On the 14 May 1998 the Steering Committee for the Mapping project agreed to the proposal that the AIHW undertake the data development and collection side of the project. A letter was received by the AIHW seeking formal appointment of the AIHW to conduct the design of the survey instrument, conduct the data collection, design the database, data entry, analysis of the data, and holding of the data on behalf of the Forum to ensure security.

The aim of the project is to establish the scope and characteristics of community housing in Australia, in order to provide a picture of the contribution that community managed housing makes to the housing effort in Australia. Improved knowledge of the scope and characteristics of community housing will aid in:

- providing a sound basis for future community housing policy and development;
- improving understanding of the diversity of community housing and the current contributions of community housing;
- helping to identify areas of need; and
- developing a stronger position to encourage private sector financing of community housing.

The project hopes to identify and 'map' by region all non-profit non-government managed rental housing in Australia, including housing financed outside the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement.

1.2 Objectives of the data collection

The objectives of the data collection were to:

- identify and list all potential agencies that may hold stock that was within the scope of the mapping project;
- specify a list of data items to collect a range of relevant information;
- design a questionnaire and data collection methodology to cover all **agencies**;
- **design and construct a data base** for processing and output; and
- produce a range of data to address the information areas of the mapping project.

1.3 Overview of the data

The Community Housing Mapping Project data collection is based on a mail-out survey of community housing providers and administrative data supplied by State housing authorities. The mail-out was based on a list developed from several sources and covers both Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) funded providers and providers which do not receive any funding via the CSHA.

The collection sought to collect data on the key aspects of community housing covering:

- Size and purpose of stock
- Differences across target groups
- Information an assets
- Accessibility of stock • Appropriateness
- Funding sources
- Ownership
- Demand
- Affordability Tenant outcomes

For the collection approximately 2161 agencies were identified as being in the scope of the collection. Data for these agencies was collected in two ways:

- A questionnaire which was mailed out to the agency; and
- the use of existing survey or administrative data

The majority of providers were approached using a direct mail-out and the second approach was adopted for providers funded under the CSHA where the existing data collection of the relevant administrator was seen as able to provide the data and where other sources of information could be used to supplement the survey data. This two-tiered approach was seen as necessary to reduce data duplication and response burden on providers.

The three types of information the survey collects are:

1. Organization information
2. Dwelling information
3. Tenancy and household information

1.4 Project timelines

The project timelines agreed to by the Steering Committee were renegotiated due to the inadequate coverage of the sector in the original questionnaire mail-out which required extensive followup, and as the project progressed other major sources of data were identified and subsequently included. This meant that the data collection phase extended into February 1999.

The timelines for the data collection were:

Design of the data collection instrument	June to July 1998
Design of data base and collection procedures	August to September 1998
Data collection phase	August to February 1999
Data processing (entry, editing, checking)	September to February 1999
Draft Methodology report completed	October 1998
Analysis and reporting of data	January to March 1999

1.5 Data report structure

The report is divided into 4 parts.

Part A: Overview

Part B: The Data

Part C: Methodology

Part D: Appendixes

Part A provides an overview of the data collection including key findings, a summary of the methodology used and discusses the issues regarding the use of the data, data issues arising from the collection and proposals to address data inadequacies and data gaps. Recommendations are also included.

Part B presents the results of the project in raw charts and tables. The first section seeks to describe the national picture of community housing in Australia using the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) community housing data for 1997-98 and Australian Bureau of Statistics 1996 Census data as well as this project data. The next section provides some summary statistics of the data contained in the project data base. The following sections group the data by interest areas with the majority of tables shown by 1. CSHA and non-CSHA organisations, 2. State and Territory, 3. Organisation type, and 4. Location type.

Part C describes the method, by which the data collection was carried out including development of the questionnaire and mailing list, definition of community housing and scope of the data collection, use of data from other sources and design of the data collection data base and outputs.

Part D is a collection of appendixes including the questionnaire used to collect information, the screening questionnaire, the National Community Housing Forum's paper on developing the organisation list for the mail out, and a glossary of terms.

Overview

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2 Overview of the data collection methodology

2.1 Development phase

Coverage of the sector

Organisations that manage not-for-profit, non-government managed rental housing, regardless of whether the funds were supplied by government or non-government sources.

Mail out list development

The mail out list was constructed from a variety of sources including:

- non-CSHA community housing agencies identified by the National Community Housing Forum (299 organisations)
- CSHA organisations supplied from the State Housing Authorities (751), and
- The Aged and Disabled Housing Act list (522) organisations
- Other (120 organisations)

The total number of organisations who received a mail out questionnaire was 1692.

Administrative data collection

Administrative data was supplied from a variety of sources. These included the NSW CSHA Community Housing data collection survey, the Victorian CSHA Community Housing data collection, QLD Community Rent Scheme administrative collection, the Victorian Ecumenical Housing Survey and the Common Equity Housing Co-operatives. This totalled 442 organisations.

The total number of organisations targeted by the mail out and the collection of administrative data was 2161.

Questionnaire development

The questionnaire form was developed in conjunction with the National Community Housing Forum, Commonwealth, State and Territory Departments, and the Steering committee for the project including service providers and the Community housing Federation of Australia. The questionnaire was designed to collect information at the organisation level only, to reduce the data burden on providers and ensure that no individual dwellings or households were identified. The questionnaire covers information on the organisation, dwellings occupancy, title and funding arrangements, tenancy information, tenant and household information, rent and charges and tenant outcomes. Where applicable national standards were applied to the data definitions. There were 36 questions and 244 data fields.

Database development

The project database was created using Access 97. It is a relational database with 3 separate tables: the Organisation table (containing details of the address, and contact details for the organisation), the Information table (containing the bulk of the questionnaire information), and the Postcode table

Overview of the methodology

(containing the postcodes of dwellings for each organisation). The database was designed in this way so data can easily be de-identified by removing the relationship between the tables.

2.2 Data Collection Phase

Response rates

In total 1692 questionnaires were sent to organisations. This resulted in 506 valid returns. There were 642 organisations included on the original mail out list for whom it was not known whether they actually managed community housing (this excludes all CSHA and NCHF identified organisations). In addition 66 organisations identified as 'not applicable' or 'Return to sender'. In total 32% of CSHA organisations and 57% of the NCHF mail out list organisations responded, with an overall rate of 33.8% of organisations responding. A follow up was conducted resulting in an additional 96 organisations (or 23% of total returns).

Processing system

Each questionnaire form received underwent a series of clerical and automated phases. These included several data checks including follow up with organisations as required. Data from administrative systems and other surveys were mapped to the questionnaire to best fit. A detailed mapping is available in the methodology report.

2.3 Output data items and classifications

The mapping project data collection is an agency level data collection and as a result the database contains data structured around the agency level. Data is available at the organisation level and can be cross tabulated with all data items. Limited cross tabulations are available for all other data (dwellings, tenant/household and person level data).

For the purposes of this report the following definitions have been used for the key data elements.

Household

A household is defined as the usual members of an occupied community housing dwelling. This may include members of a family with several tenancy agreements.

Tenancy

Refers to the members of a household occupying community housing related to a single tenancy agreement with the organisation's or housing authority's tenancy manager. There may be more than one household in a dwelling. Each tenancy agreement within boarding houses is counted as a separate tenancy.

Dwelling

Refers to a 'private dwelling' normally a house, flat, or part of a house. Accommodation in Boarding houses run by community housing organisations are considered one dwelling with multiple households.

3 Data issues arising from the data collection

3.1 Sector specific issues

In conducting the collection the AIHW found several factors in the community housing sector that both presented challenges and may reduce the uniformity and reliability of the data collected. The major areas influencing the collection of consistent and reliable national data were:

- **the complexity of the sector** – The diversity of programs covered by community housing made collecting national information difficult as the mix of provision over time across a range of agencies has resulted in often unclear or non-existing information on organisations. This is due largely to the diversity of funding sources under which assistance may have been resourced from housing, community services, health and education programs of government at the State and commonwealth level.
- **poor information on the identification and location of relevant providers** – The complexity of provision noted above, to date, has not readily supported good information. A range of data within jurisdictions was poorly described making it difficult to identify as community housing – throughout the collection providers and collectors of data found there was confusion in relation to specific programs, providers, properties and tenants as to whether they fell within the scope of the collection; significant data gaps and overlap appeared during the collection with additional programs being ‘discovered’ and being enumerated where possible – similarly there was overlap identified in relation to public housing, CAP, SAAP, and Indigenous housing that had to be reconciled;
- **lack of information skills in the sector** – The collection found in several areas a lack of information skills in the sector to support national information reporting. Information reporting has not been a central issue in the sector and there are currently limitations on what data is available. In several instances the existing provider level data could not meet the data needs of the collection in terms of detail in areas such as financial information and tenant profiles.
- **lack of standard vocabulary and terminology in describing activities** – A major issue identified in the development of the collection was differences in terminology and descriptions used to describe key aspects of the community housing sector either between jurisdictions or across different programs within a jurisdiction. The diversity of agencies providing data in terms of size and type highlight the need to ensure a common understanding of the terms and definitions used.
- **lack of financial reporting frameworks and standardised accounting** – This is a major issue when identifying financial arrangements. Basic concepts such as capital and recurrent funding may be inconsistently applied leading to differences in reporting funding information. Different financial reporting procedures and the potential consolidation of non-housing activities such as infrastructure and community service with housing activities may affect the data reported.

3.2 Factors affecting reliability of results

The data presented in this report were primarily collected from organisations using a mail-out questionnaire and therefore the quality of data is affected by issues such as scope and coverage, quality of response, impact of missing data and non-response. However a basic requirement of the collection was to avoid duplication by using existing relevant data for some jurisdictions where available. This means that the inconsistencies in the collection methodologies may also affect the reliability of results.

Data collection issues

3.2.1 Scope and coverage issues

The coverage of the collection was all not-for-profit, non-government managed community rental housing financed either through the Commonwealth – State Housing Agreement (CSHA) or other government and non-government initiatives/programs. However there were a number of exclusions:

- Indigenous community housing provided through the Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP), or the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP) and any other Indigenous housing specific programs (except Community Housing Program (CHP) and Local Government Community Housing Program (LGCHP) funded housing which is targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people).
- Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) short term accommodation.
- Supported Accommodation Assistance Program accommodation and agencies where all of the stock is funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, that is, the Homeless Persons Assistance Program, or from the Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP), or if agencies had completed a questionnaire through the national crisis accommodation mapping program.
- For-profit boarding houses
- Nursing homes and aged care hostels
- Aged care organisations that oversee other agencies management of accommodation for example an umbrella or ‘Central Agency’.
- Services or programs where accommodation provisions are for the sole purpose of delivery to therapeutic or rehabilitation programs.
- Local government organisations that contract out management of community housing to another agency or are not responsible for the management of community housing.

These exclusions were designed to establish boundaries for the collection and also to reduce double counting of activity and overlap with other data collections. The exclusion of activity relating to Indigenous community housing and crisis accommodation means that not all community housing activity has been included in this collection.

Inconsistencies in applying the scope rules

The data collection found that the definitions of hostels, boarding/rooming houses, group homes of community residential units/houses, specific built accommodation, nursing homes are not consistent across the sector. These inconsistencies often between organisations and administrators in defining boarding houses and hostels may lead to inconsistencies in defining the coverage of the collection.

Also there were a range of boundary issues where organisations reported on group houses for people with high support needs – these facilities could also be considered as hostels and nursing homes used for people with disabilities. Similarly the boundary between respite care facilities that provide long term or ongoing respite care management (organisations that receive funding from the State disability department with houses supplied by the housing authority) and the community housing tenants using the same facilities was not well defined in several instances.

Where possible, organisations were individually contacted to ensure inclusion of hostels for people with disabilities and exclusion of respite care beds/dwellings.

3.2.2 Quality of response

As noted previously, a factor affecting data quality is the degree to which the data requested could be provided at the level required. The lack of standard terminology and definitions across the sector meant that the data collected was based on the organisation’s interpretation of the question, the supporting definitions and the categories presented for response.

In conducting the collection it was necessary to develop definitions and classifications for key data areas with little ability to test their validity across the full range of organisations likely to participate

in the survey. Several of the key classifications were identified as problematic during the conduct of the collection and affect the quality of data in these areas:

- Organisation type – it was not possible to ensure organisations were able to consistently classify themselves as ‘Other welfare or not-for-profit’, ‘Church based’ or ‘Local Government’ as there were a number of organisations that contained elements of the three in their organisation structure.
- Target group – substantial development of target group types is required to ensure organisations are able to classify their program target groups accordingly. Currently there are no standard definitions of ‘homeless’, ‘youth’, ‘low income’ and ‘families’ in the sector. In this collection it is possible that similar organisations with the same target group may not respond to this classification consistently if they were operating in different program environments.
- Title arrangements - Several organisations noted difficulty in reporting on the title holding arrangements for dwellings managed. There were a range of ways the agency may hold the title (or deed/mortgage) and often these arrangements were not easily placed into the categories presented. In particular organisations whose stock had historically come from non housing Commonwealth or State/Territory agency, often through Local Government found it difficult to respond.
- Funding source – some organisations noted confusion reporting in relation to capital and non-capital (project and recurrent) sources.

To improve the quality of response standard terminology, descriptions and classifications need to be developed and implemented across the sector.

3.2.3 Missing data and non-response

Due to the different collection methodologies employed several key variables could not be collected from data derived from currently available data sources. This has led to gaps in the range of data available for some jurisdictions or agency types. It should not necessarily be assumed that organisations where data is missing are similar to responding organisations.

High levels of non-response have the potential for bias in survey results due to significant differences in the profiles of responding and non-responding organisations. However without a complete sector listing on which to collect data it is not possible to indicate the effect of non-responding organisations on the data presented in this report.

Data collection issues

4 Recommendations to improve information in the community housing sector

4.1 Future development issues

The AIHW notes several limitations affecting Australia's capacity to produce good quality information and report on community housing. These include:

- Little evidence of an 'information culture';
- Inconsistent use of data standards and collection protocols;
- The need to develop appropriate information management skills

In conducting the data collection phase of the mapping project the AIHW identified a number of data issues that should be considered in the context of any long-term strategic development of information for the sector. Clearly future progress on national data would need to address:

- The need to be realistic in terms of what data can be provided and recognise the need to improve data to meet current and future accountability and outcome requirements.
- The lack of coordination of data activity both within and across jurisdictions.
- Gaps and overlap in coverage.
- The lack of national data standards.
- The need to further understand data and the complexity of some of the measurement issues.
- The need to safe-guard against potential misuse of information.

Given the increased importance of information in the current environment of improved accountability and outcomes, some form of national data development activity should be considered a priority.

Major issues relevant to this are:

- the degree to which national reporting is able to be consistent with jurisdiction level reporting requirements or legislative provision;
- the cost of data collection by either modifying existing systems or creating new ones.

The development of improved communication/coordination/liaison on data collection standards, data validation, data capture approaches, guidelines and protocols should involve looking at 'best practice' within jurisdictions as well as initiatives in other housing areas.

4.2 Recommendations

This data collection report recommends any future national community housing data development or collection be undertaken with:

- an increased focus on developing national data that is based on a long term view of management information needs of providers, administrators and funders of community housing and linked to other program and data developments in the sector;
- recognition of the need for improved national management and coordination of data in the sector; and
- an increased emphasis on the need for consistent reporting of community housing assistance information in relation to broader housing assistance information developments such as activity in relation to the CSHA, Commonwealth Rent Assistance and Indigenous housing.
- the information needs of the community housing sector should contribute and be responsive to any national across program framework to facilitate, coordinate and manage national information developments for the housing sector.

Part B

Data results

Part B

Part B consists of the data results of the project. This is divided into 12 sections:

B1. Overview: National aggregate data

Amalgamates data from the project with data supplied for the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) data collection.

B2. Maps

Location maps of dwellings and organisations are included for each State and Territory, all capital cities and Australia.

B3. Summary statistics

Displays summary results of the mapping project data for organisations, dwellings and tenancies by CSHA/non-CSHA sources, State, organisational type, and location.

B4. Community housing organisations

Distribution, management, tenant participation, size and the length of time stock has been under the organisation's management

B5. Community housing assets

Dwellings types and occupancy/vacancy rates

B6. Financial and title arrangements

Recurrent and in-kind contributions, title arrangements, capital funding arrangements, and joint ventures.

B7. Access to community housing

Tenure type, allocation procedures, demand for housing, access for special needs (modified housing), target groups, and housing by specific groups.

B8. Tenant/household profile

Gender and age profiles of tenants, and household type information

B9. Affordability

Income source, household income, information on rent charges and service charges

B10. Appropriateness

Information on the whether the organisation collection information on appropriateness

B11. Outcomes

Information on the whether the organisation collection information on the impact of housing on personal circumstances.

B12. Attachment 1: 1996 Census data

Reference material on the profile of community housing in Australia using the 1996 census data

Part B

B1: Overview: National aggregate data

This section uses information supplied via the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) community housing data collections for 1997–98 in conjunction with the information on the National Community Housing Forum's screening questionnaire and data supplied for the mapping project.

CSHA

The following table represents the best estimates for the total number of households, dwellings and organisations funded under the CSHA.

Table 1: Number of CSHA funded community rental households, dwellings and organisations at 30 June 1998

	Number of households	Number of dwellings	Number of organisations ⁽¹⁾
NSW	5920	5989	224
VIC ^{(2) (3)}	7096	7101	257
QLD	5189	5000	359
WA	2174 ⁽⁴⁾	2174	185
SA	2567 ⁽⁴⁾	2567	116
TAS	510 ⁽⁴⁾	510	63
ACT	84 ⁽⁵⁾	103	14
NT	56 ⁽⁴⁾	56	8
Total	23596	23500	1226

(1) Number of organisations was based on the mail-out lists obtained from the State Housing or Community Housing authorities

(2) Note there are 75 organisations under the Common Equity Rental Co-ops (CERCS), however as the data supplied for the project could not be desegregated further, all of these organisations are reported on in data results for this project as only one organisation.

(3) Includes 1537 CERCS and 5559 CSHA households, 1542 CERCS and 5559 CSHA dwellings and 182 CSHA and 75 CERC organisations.

(4) This number is the total number of occupied and vacant dwellings for the year ending 30 June 1998 used as proxy for the number of households.

(5) This number is the total number of households for the year ending 30 June 1998 used as proxy for the number of households.

National aggregate data

The following tables show the coverage of CSHA households in the mapping project was 82% of all known CSHA households and 72% of dwellings. This is a higher percent than the total number of known organisations covered which was 55%. This suggests that the smaller organisations were less likely to respond to the survey. The figures supplied should be treated with caution as organisations labelled CSHA in the mapping project may have other non-CSHA dwellings/households that are counted as CSHA.

Table 2: Coverage of CSHA households, dwellings and organisations in the mapping project (Number and % of all)

	Number of households reported on	%	Number of dwellings reported on	%	Number of organisations reported on	%
NSW	5920	100%	5865	98%	196	88%
VIC + CERCS	6894	97% ⁽¹⁾	5268	74% ⁽²⁾	183 ⁽²⁾	100%
QLD	2282	44%	2190	44%	109	30%
WA	2490	115%	2074	95%	60	32%
SA	974	38%	954	37%	42	36%
TAS	339	66%	317	62%	31	49%
ACT	283	337% ⁽³⁾	196	190%	6	43%
NT	56	100%	43	77%	2	25%
Total	19238	82%	16907	72%	629 ⁽¹⁾	55% ⁽⁴⁾

(1) VIC percent of households and dwellings does not equal 100% as the number identified via the CSHA data was different to that obtained for the CHMP

(2) VIC data for the CHMP includes CERCS as only 1 organisation instead of 75.

(3) Organisations labeled CSHA in the mapping project may have had a substantial non-CSHA component. This is not known for the ACT.

(4) Total percent based on total organisations identified in the CSHA minus the 74 CERCS.

National aggregate data

Non-CSHA

The following table shows the number of non-CSHA funded community housing organisations in Australia identified from the mapping project mailing lists. It includes all known community housing organisations including those who did not respond to the questionnaire and excludes organisations that returned questionnaires as non-applicable and those questionnaires returned as 'return to sender'. The NSW Building Better Cities and Social Housing Subsidy Program organisation's information was not supplied in time to include them in the main results of the data results section, however, they have been included in the data for the national aggregate data tables. The NCHF list was supplied by the National Community Housing Forum. The Aged and Disabled list was supplied by the Department of Health and Aged Care under the Aged and Disabled Persons' Act which provided funding for housing. All the NCHF organisations are valid community housing organisations, whereas the Aged and Disabled list and Other categories may include organisations that are not relevant to the scope of the project, or no longer exist.

Table 3: Number of non-CSHA organisations identified

State	Number of organisations			Total
	NCHF	Aged and Disabled	Other	
NSW	90	95	115 ⁽¹⁾	300
VIC	75	139	–	214
QLD	37	81	–	118
WA	22	64	12	98
SA	38	77	–	115
TAS	20	29	–	49
ACT	3	–	–	3
NT	3	1	–	4
Total	288	486	127	901

⁽¹⁾ Includes NSW Uniting Ministries, NSW, Department of Health, Building Better Cities and Social Housing Subsidy Program.

The following table shows the coverage of known non-CSHA organisations in Australia. Percent of organisations only could be calculated, as no estimates of non-CSHA funded tenancies and dwellings are available. Note, as above, it is unknown what number of organisations, listed under the Aged and Disabled and Other lists, no longer managing community housing or that are irrelevant and thus the original mail-out list may contain a substantial number of 'not applicable' organisations affecting the response rate as shown.

Table 4: Coverage of non-CSHA tenancies, dwellings and organisations in the mapping project

	Number of tenancies reported on	Number of dwellings reported on	Number of organisations reported on	%
NSW	4150	3280	90	30
VIC	4187	3461	109	51
QLD	2973	3596	37	31
WA	900	902	25	26
SA	1953	1865	32	28
TAS	684	653	20	41
ACT	128	128	2	67
NT	–	–	–	0
Total	14975	13885	315	35%

National aggregate data

CSHA and non-CSHA combined

The following tables show the total number of households, dwellings and organisations in Australia. This is sourced from the CSHA Community Housing data supplied, known non-CSHA organisations that did not respond, and all organisations included in the mapping project. Where the number supplied by the mapping project exceeded the number supplied via the CSHA data collections, the mapping project figures were used.

The number of tenancies was used as a proxy for households for data supplied by the mapping project as data supplied via the CSHA collection defines the number of households as equivalent to the number of tenancy agreements. It should be noted that the numbers presented represent an 'undercount', as it is difficult to know how many non-CSHA organisations were not identified in the questionnaire mail-out list.

Table 5: Total number of community rental households in Australia

	Number of households		Total
	CSHA	Non-CSHA	
NSW	5906	4691 ⁽¹⁾	10597
VIC	7096	4187	11283
QLD	5189	2973	8162
WA	2490	900	3390
SA	2567	1953	4520
TAS	510	684	1194
ACT	283	128	411
NT	56	0	56
Total	24097	15516	39613

(1) Includes additional 541 households from the NSW BBC/SHSP data.

Table 6: Total number of community rental dwellings in Australia

	Number of dwellings		Total
	CSHA	Non-CSHA	
NSW	5989	3837 ⁽¹⁾	9826
VIC	7101	3461	10562
QLD	5000	3596	8596
WA	2174	902	3076
SA	2567	1865	4432
TAS	510	653	1163
ACT	196	128	324
NT	56	0	56
Total	23593	14442	38035

(1). Includes additional 557 dwellings from the NSW BBC/SHSP data.

Table 7: Total number of community rental organisations in Australia

	Number of organisations		Total
	CSHA	Non-CSHA	
NSW	224	300 ¹	524
VIC	257 ²	214	471
QLD	359	118	477
WA	185	98	283
SA	116	115	231
TAS	63	49	112
ACT	14	3	17
NT	8	4	12
Total	1226	901	2127

⁽¹⁾ Includes all NSW BBC/SHSP organisations.

⁽²⁾ Includes all CERC organisations

As stated previously, the number of organisations is likely to represent an 'under count' . However, allowing for non-CSHA organisations identified through the Aged and Disabled list and 'Other' that may not be relevant and 'umbrella organisations that did not disaggregate the number of organisations further, the numbers more likely represent an underestimate of the upper limit of the number of community housing organisations. The minimum number of community housing organisations is 1602.

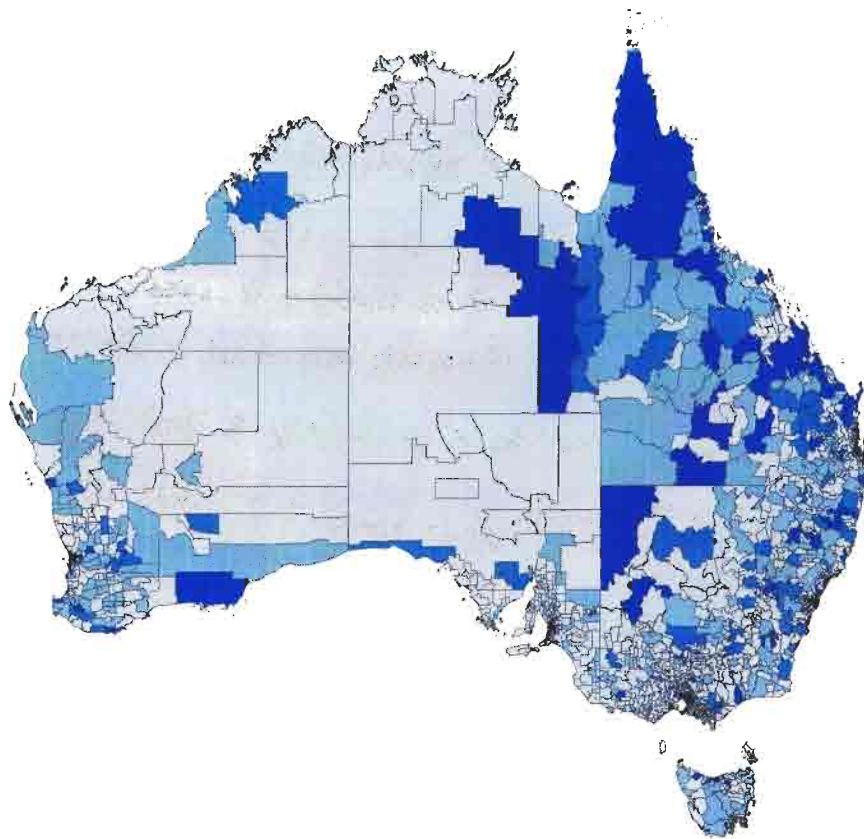
B2: Maps

Organisations

The following maps display the location of community housing organisations known in Australia. Included are organisations for whom postcodes were available but for whom no data was obtained for the mapping project. That is, postcodes can be supplied for all CSHA organisations, all organisations identified on the NCHF list (regardless of whether they answered a questionnaire but responded that they did have community housing), and all other organisations from whom a valid questionnaire was received.

This totals 1602 organisations.

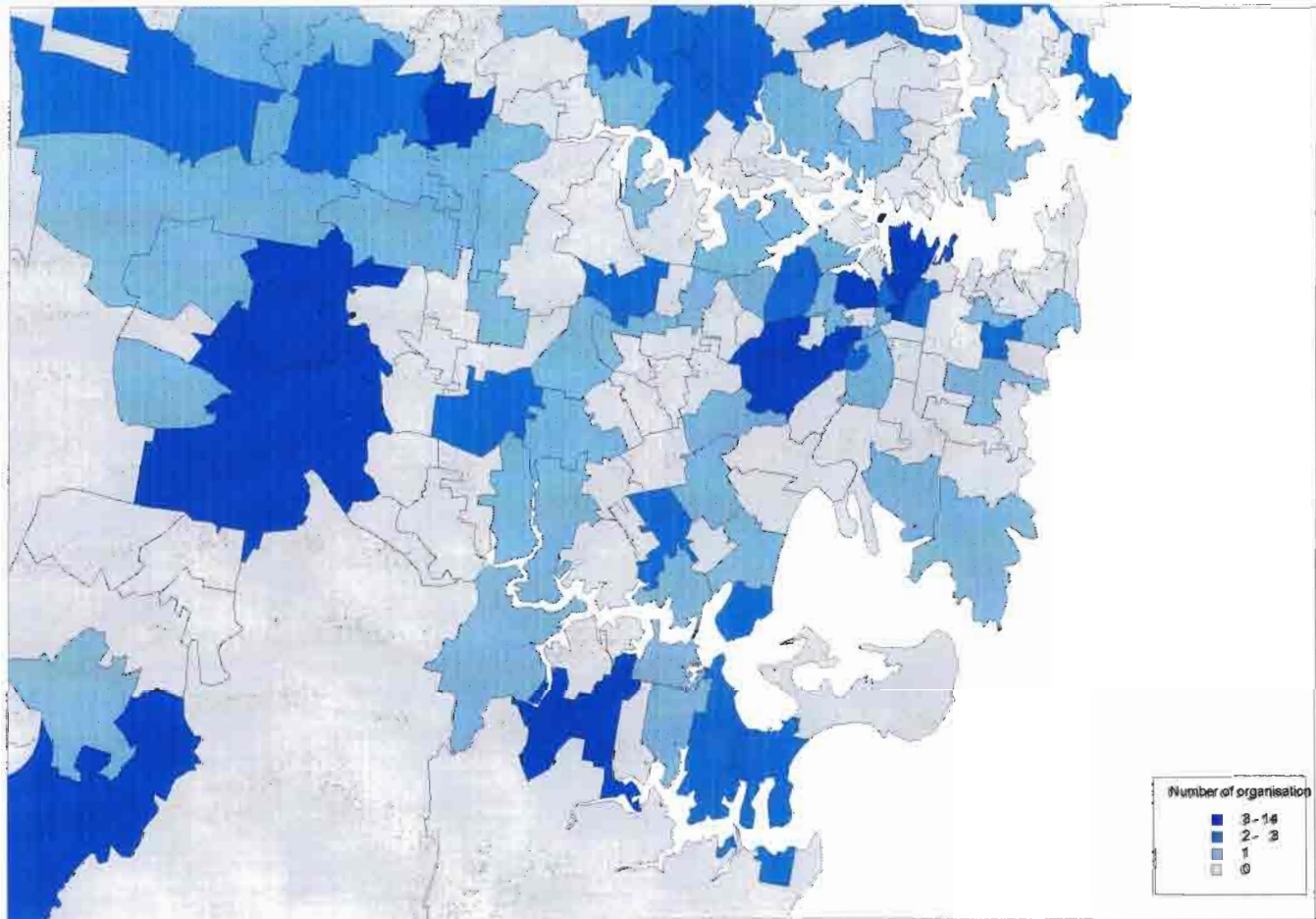
Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for Australia



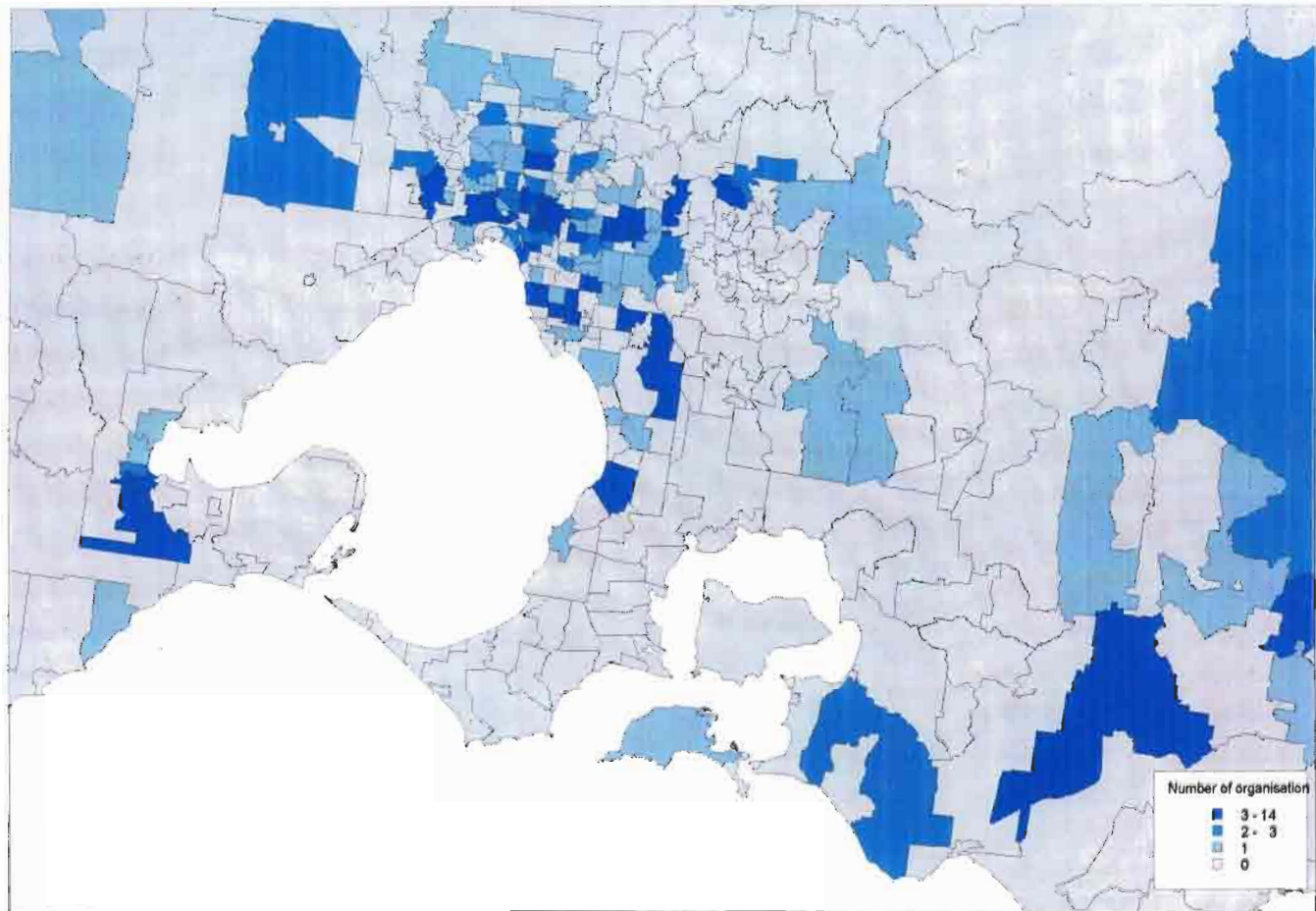
Number of organisations

- 3 - 14
- 2 - 3
- 1
- 0

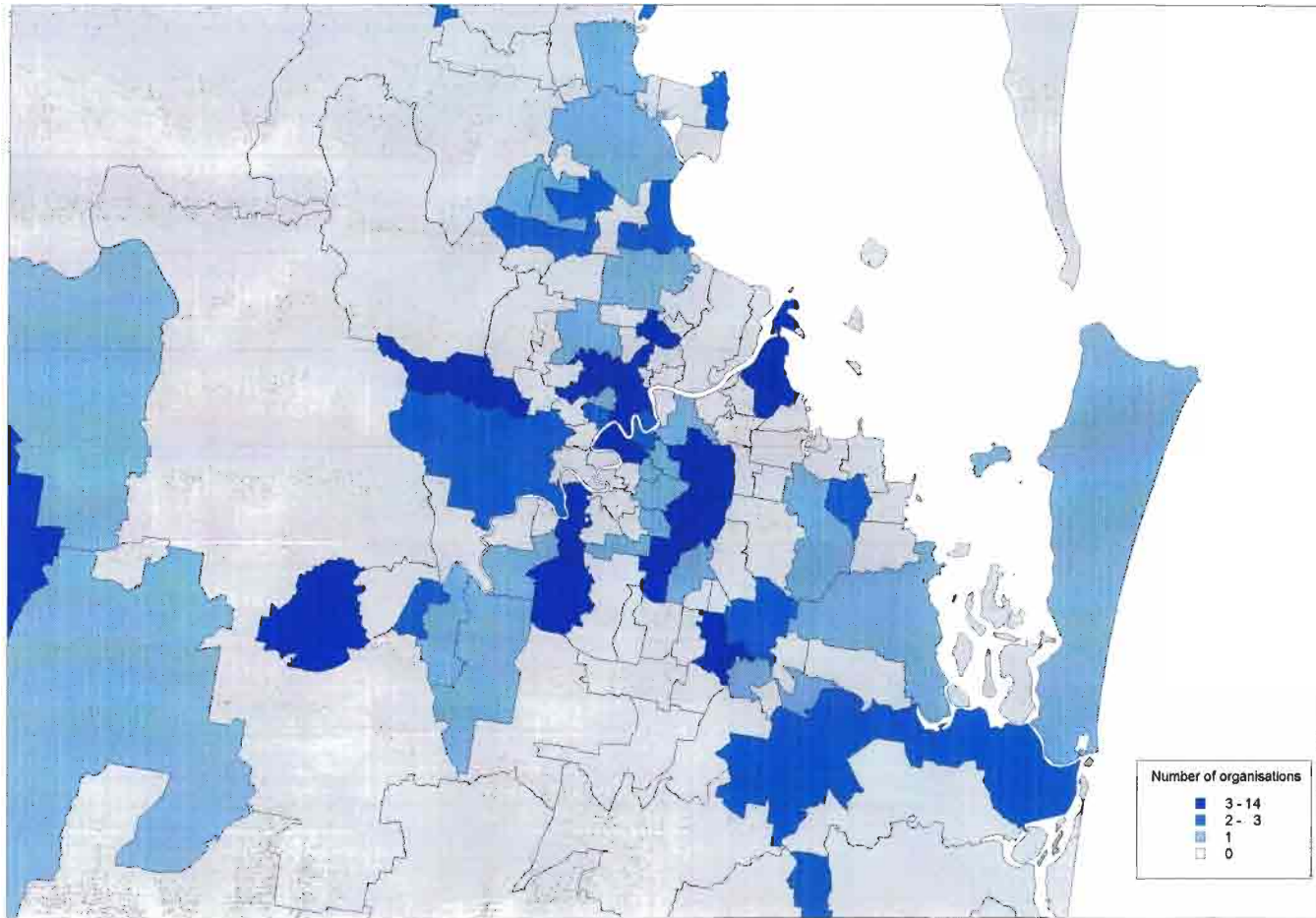
Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for Sydney



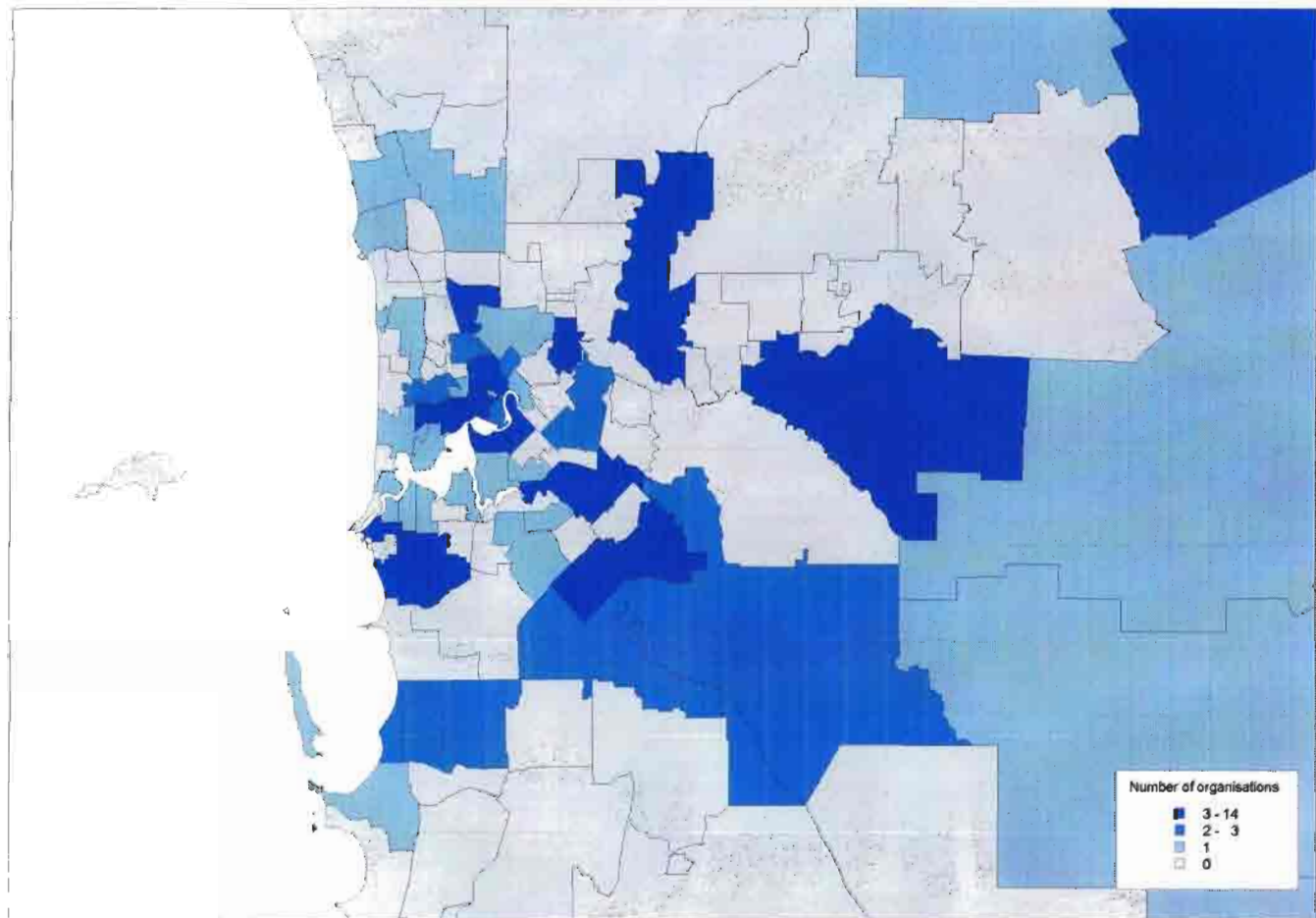
Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for Melbourne



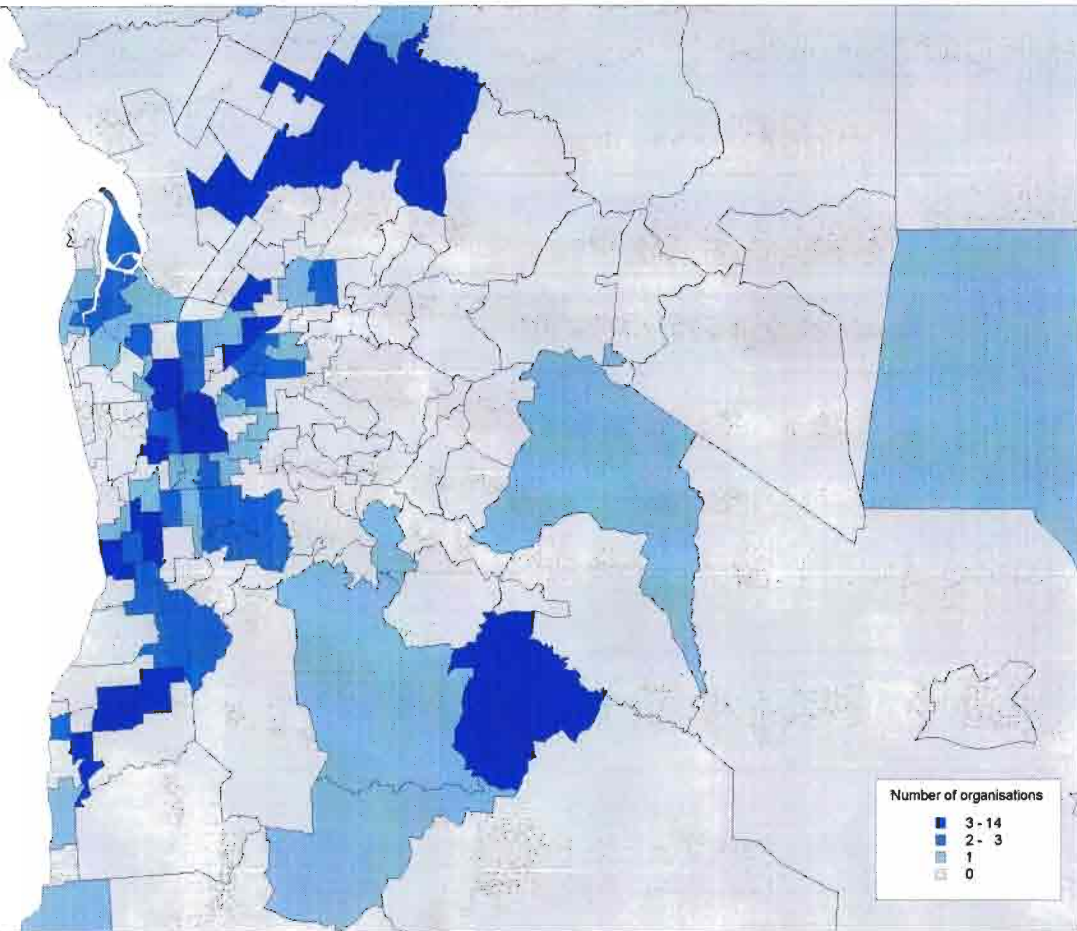
Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for Brisbane



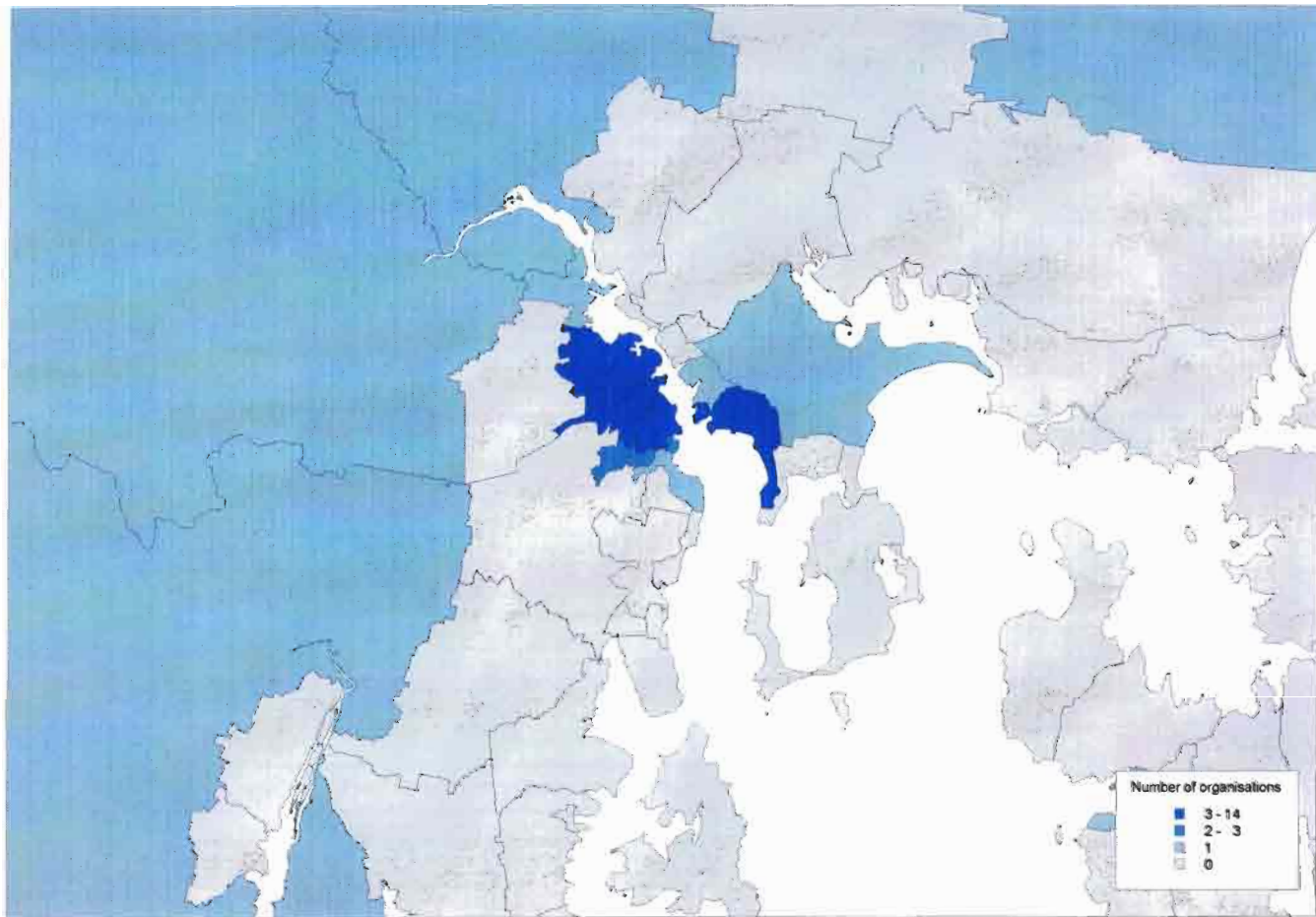
Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for Perth



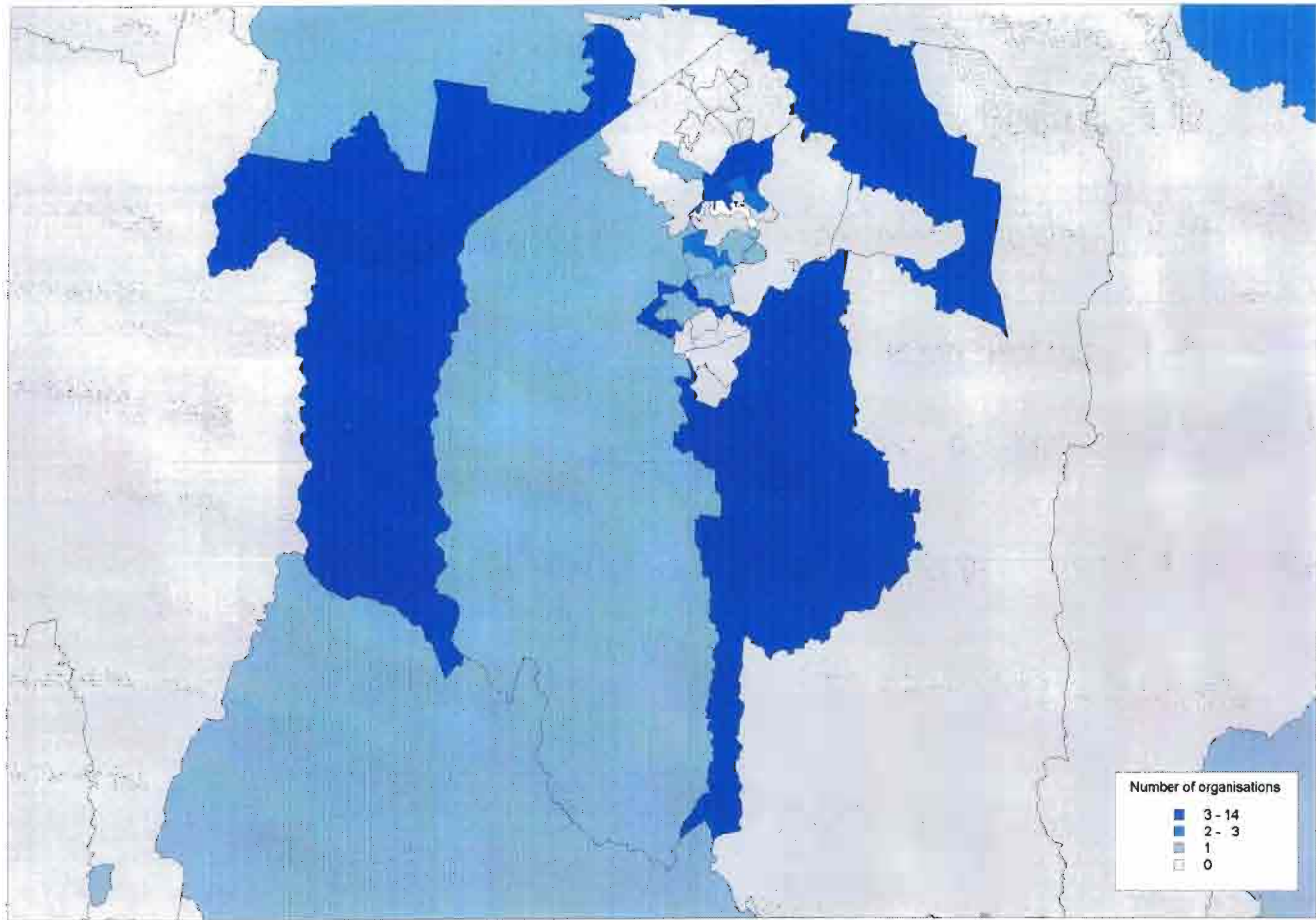
Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for Adelaide



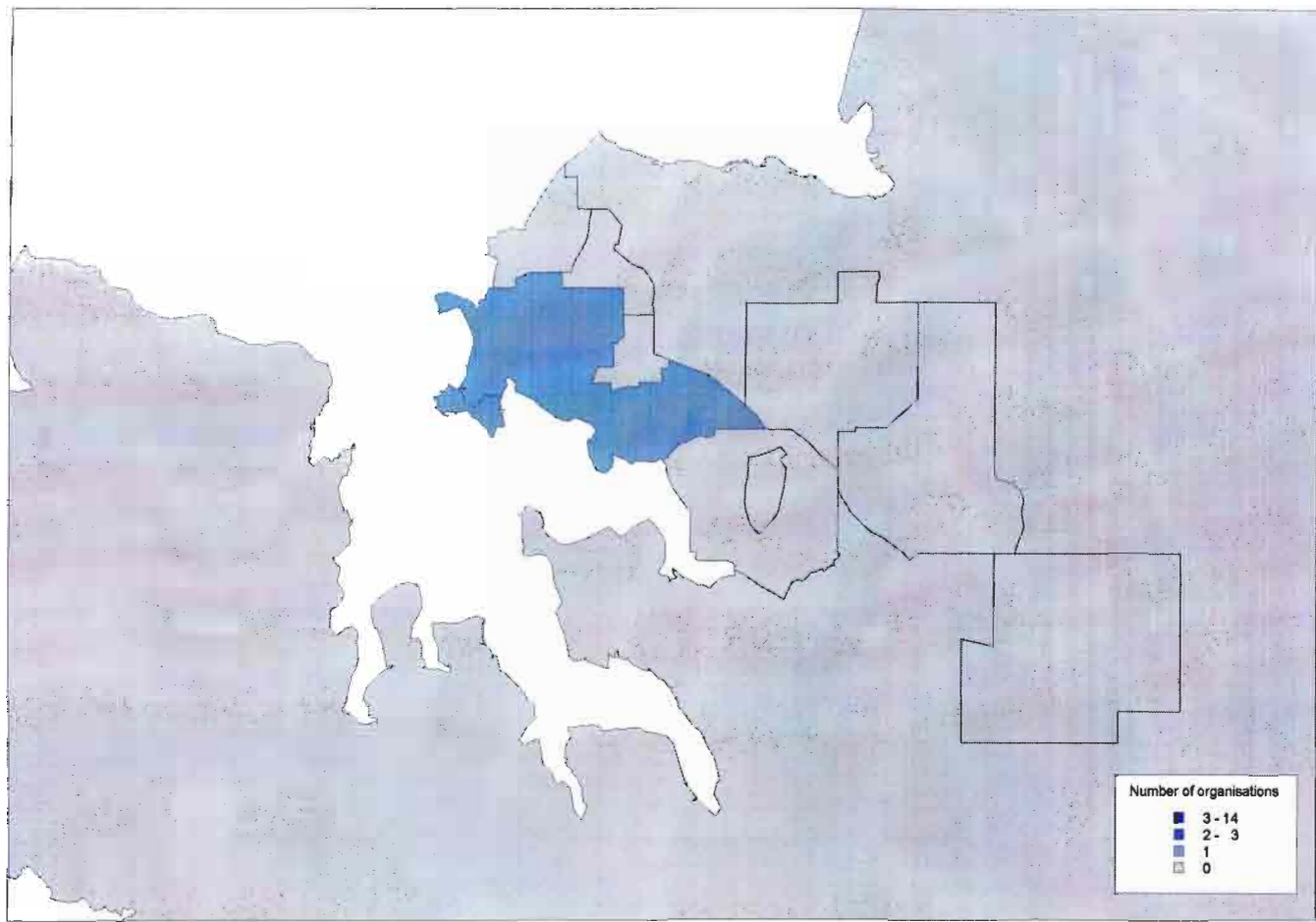
Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for Hobart



Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for ACT



Number of Community Housing Organisations by postcode region for Darwin

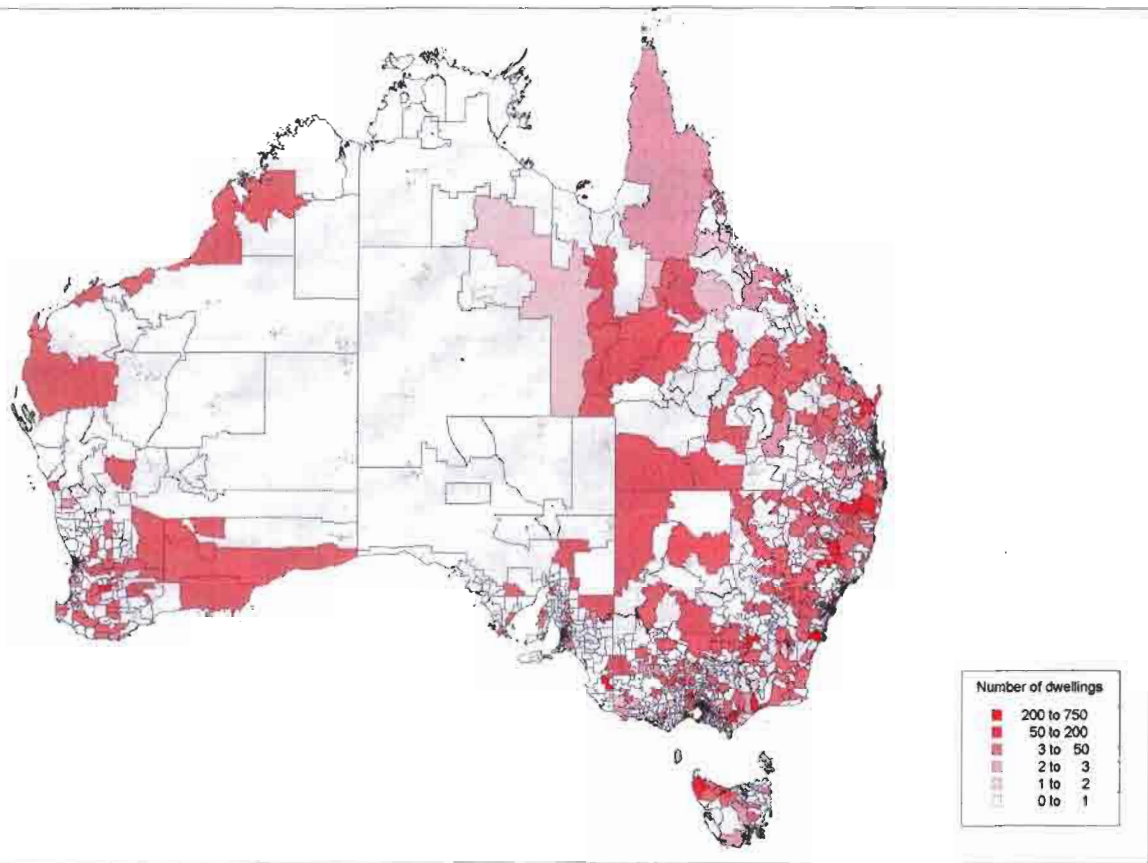


Dwellings

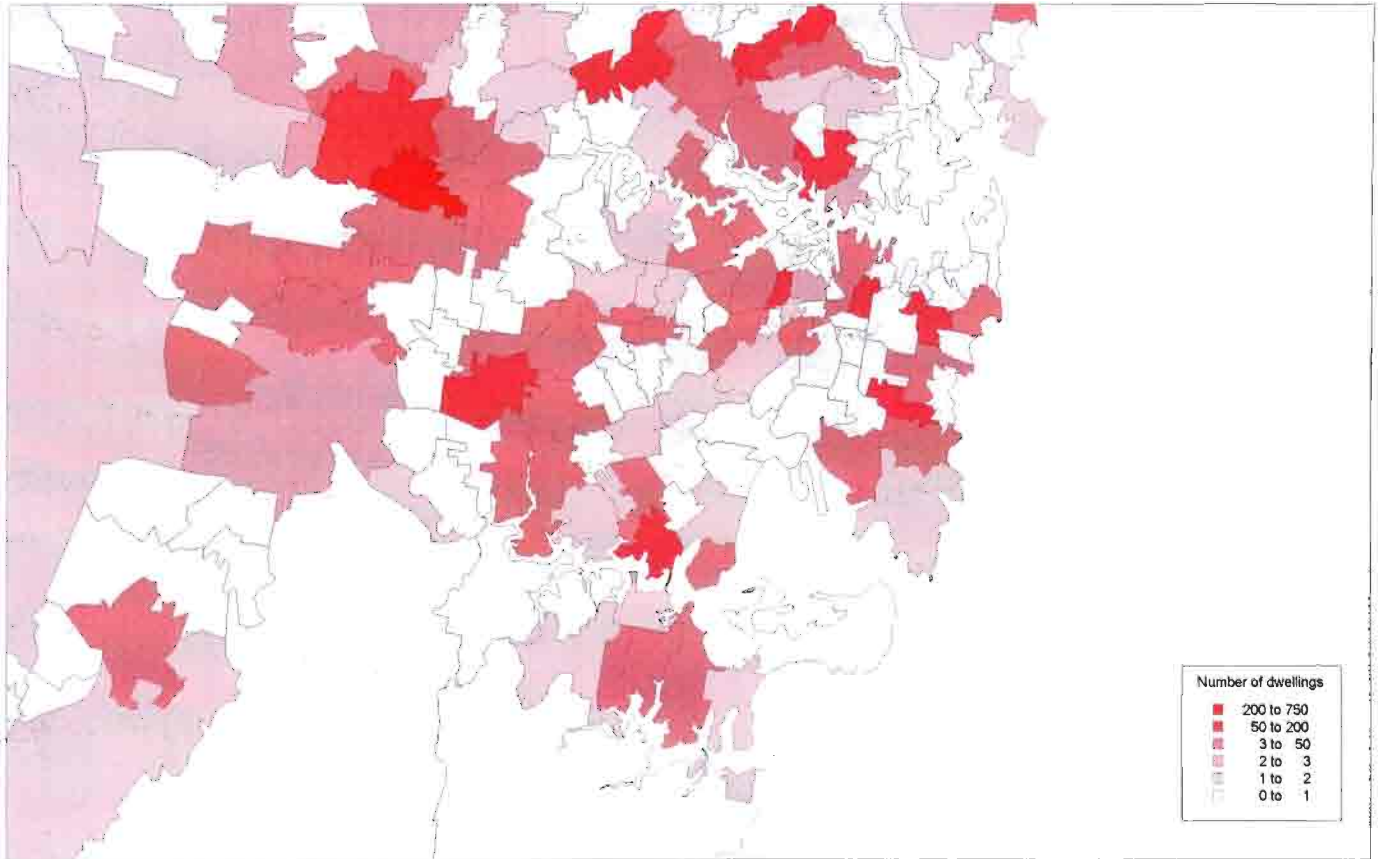
The following maps show the location of dwellings in Australia. Postcodes were supplied for most of NSW (88%), and all VIC CSHA organisations, other CSHA organisations who completed a valid questionnaire, organisations identified on the NCHF list who completed a valid questionnaire, and all other organisations from whom a valid questionnaire was received. All these dwellings are included in the mapping project data.

This totals 30792 dwellings.

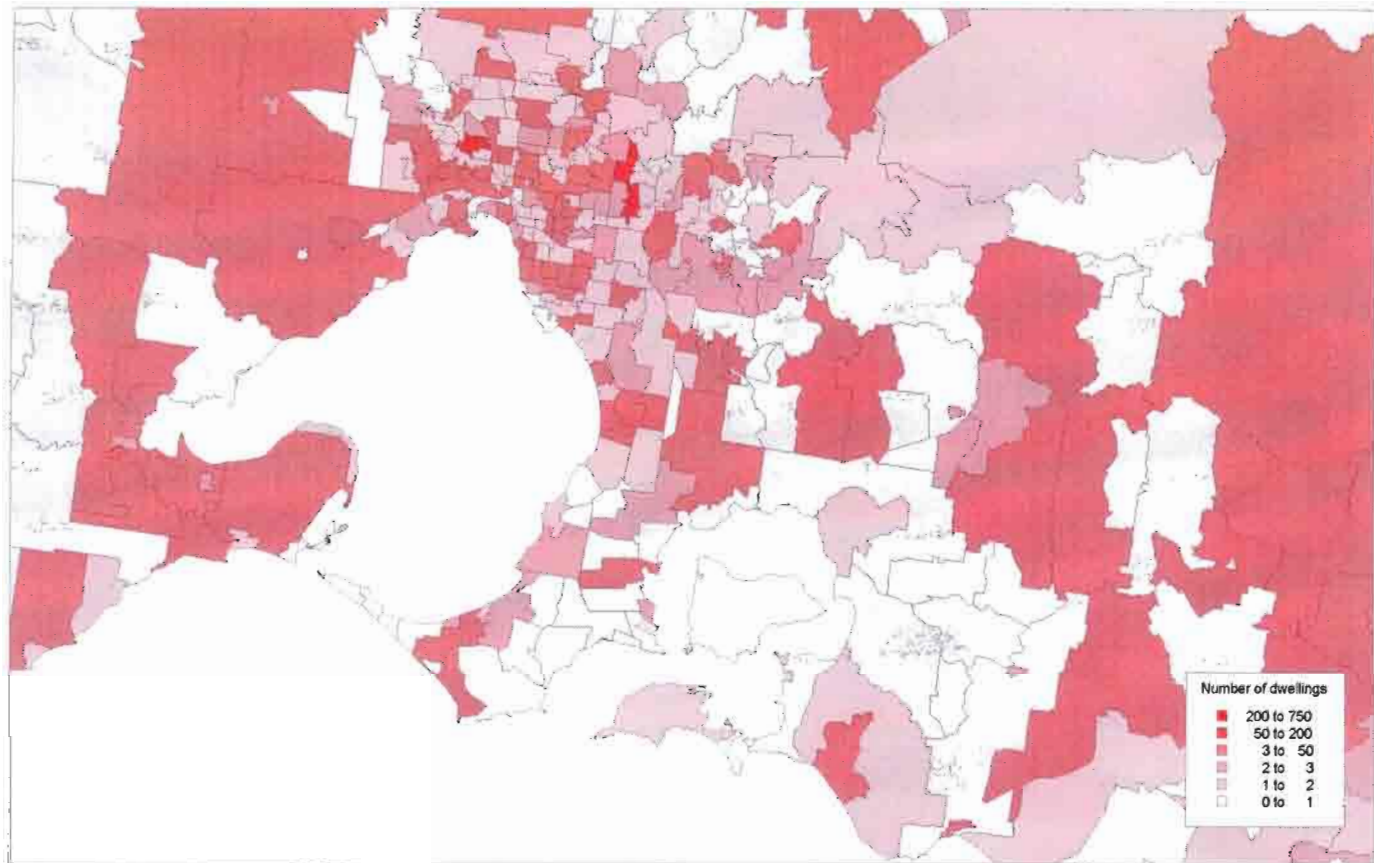
Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for Australia



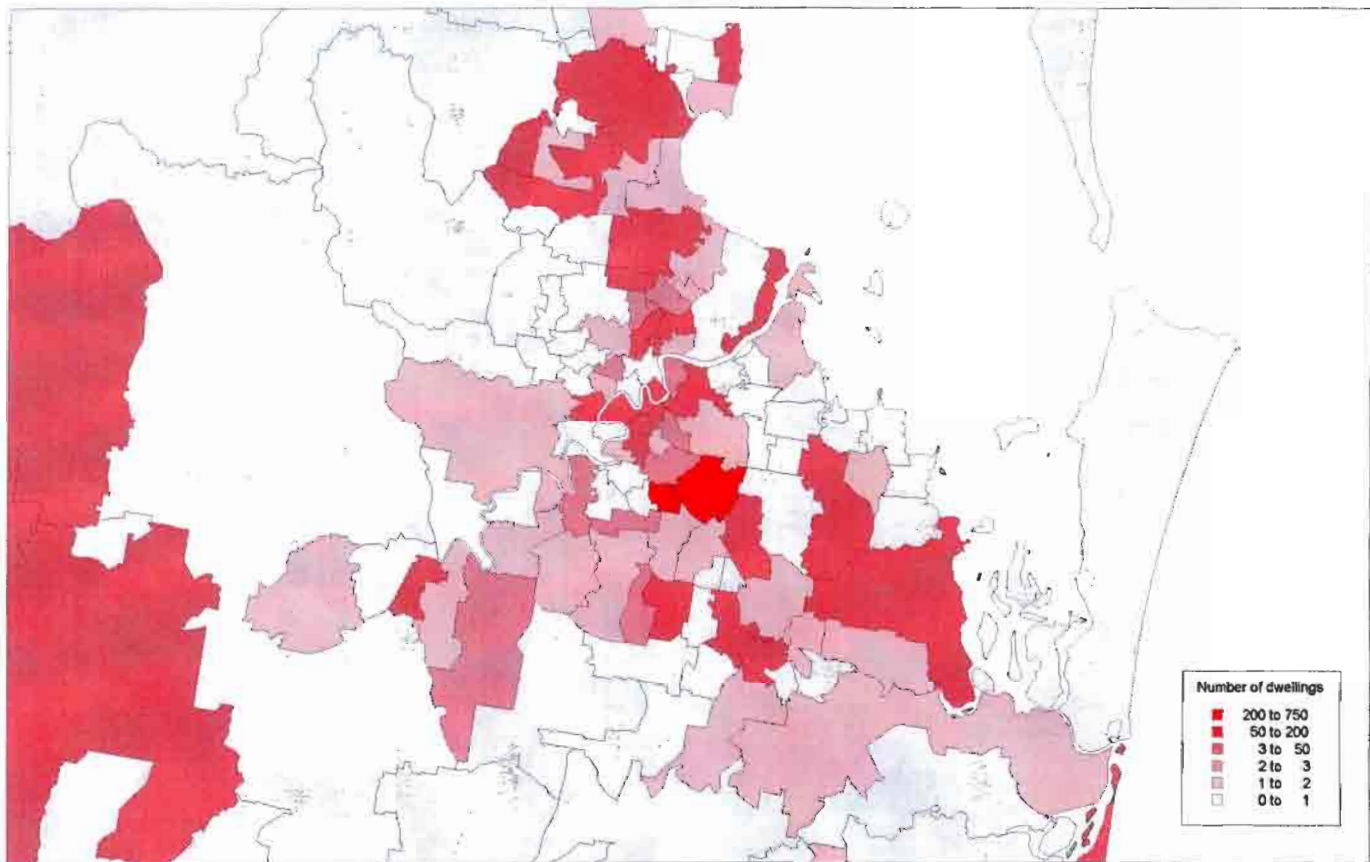
Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for Sydney



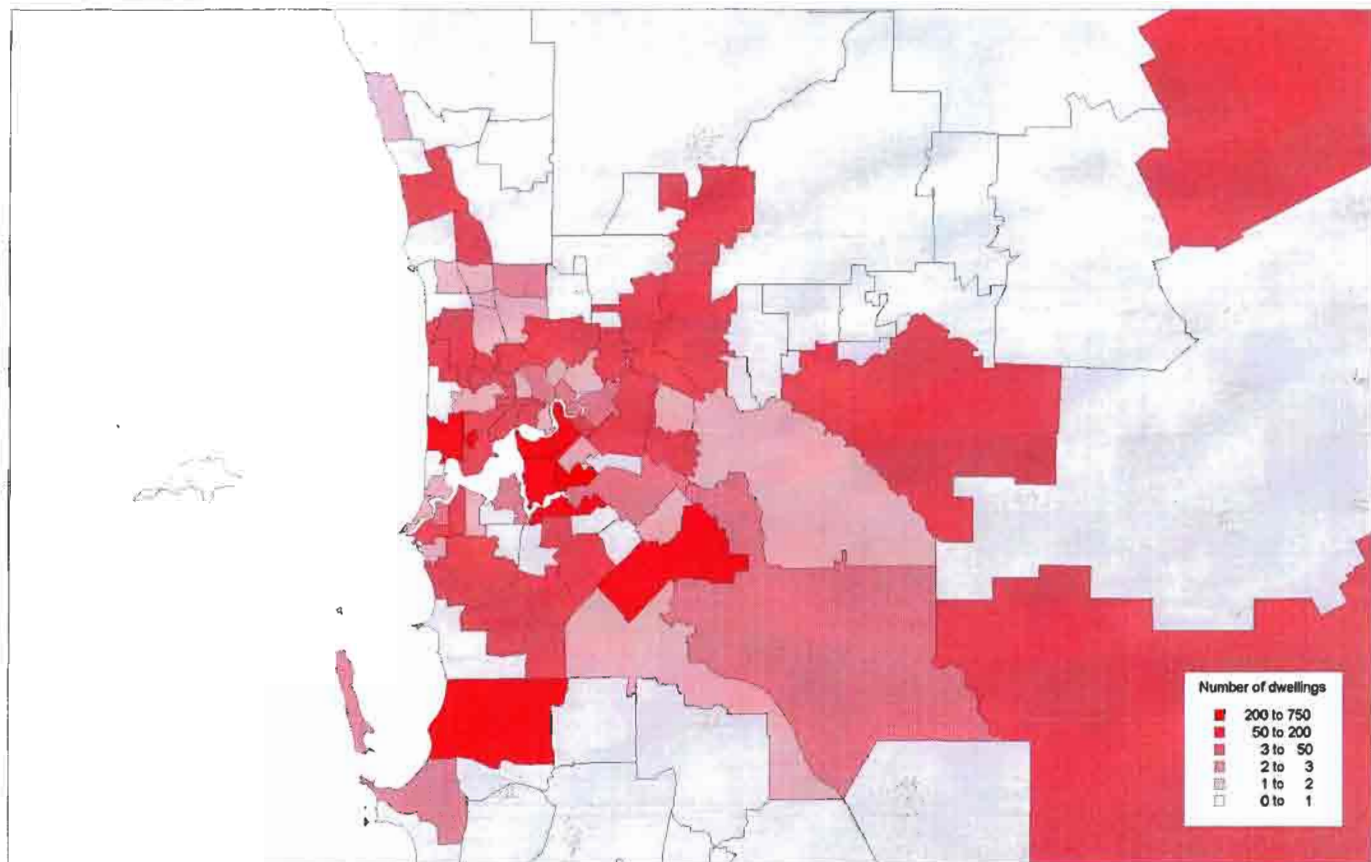
Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for Melbourne



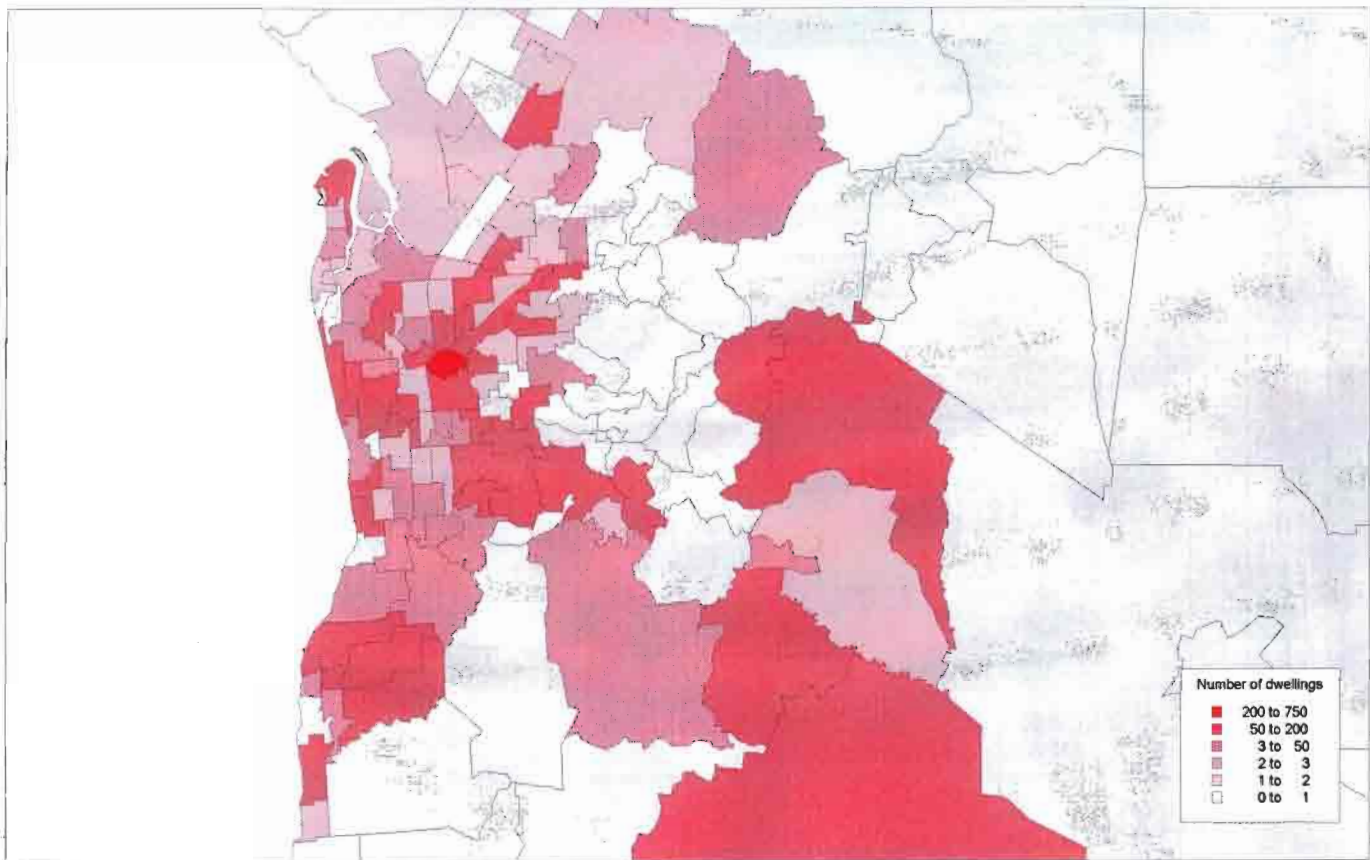
Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for Brisbane



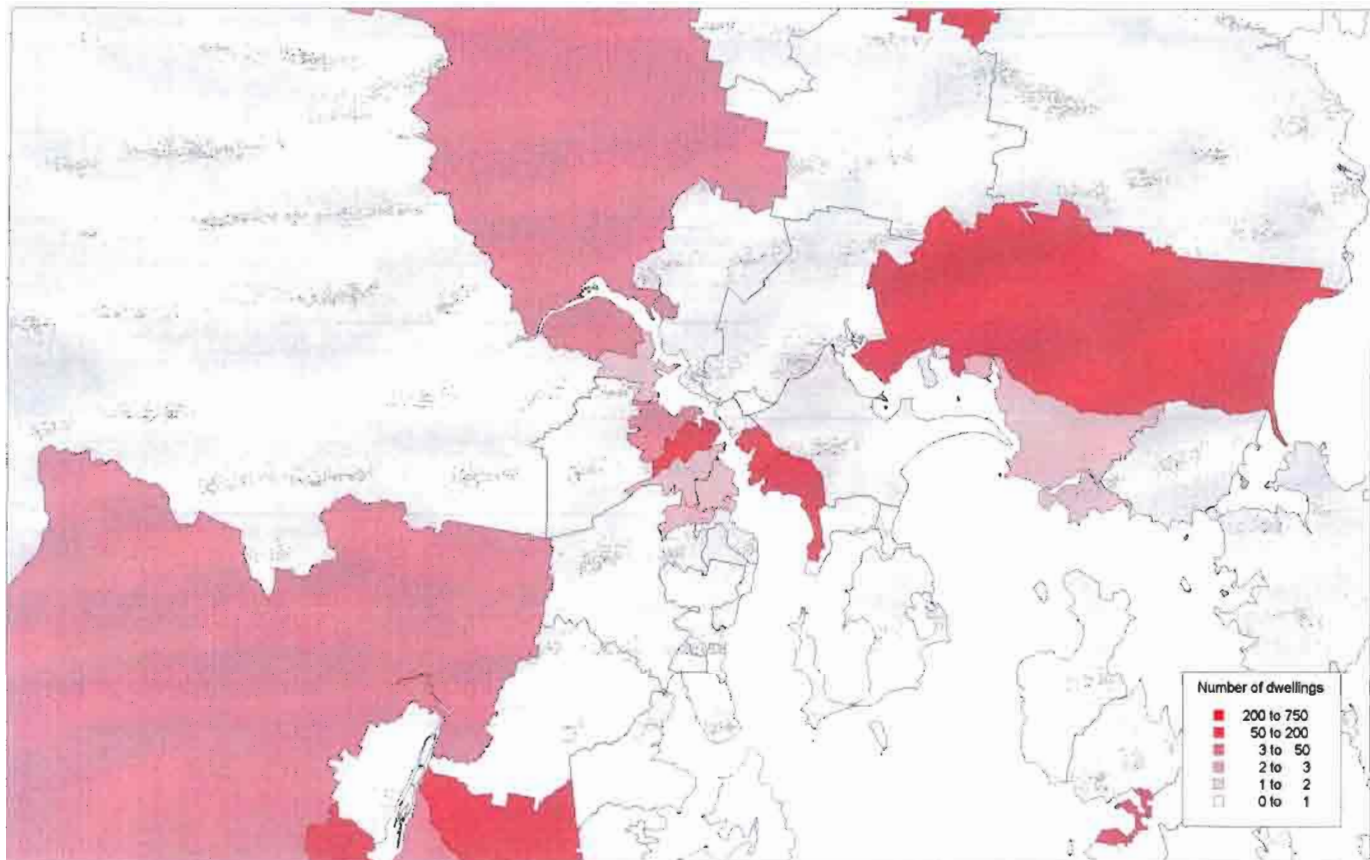
Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for Perth



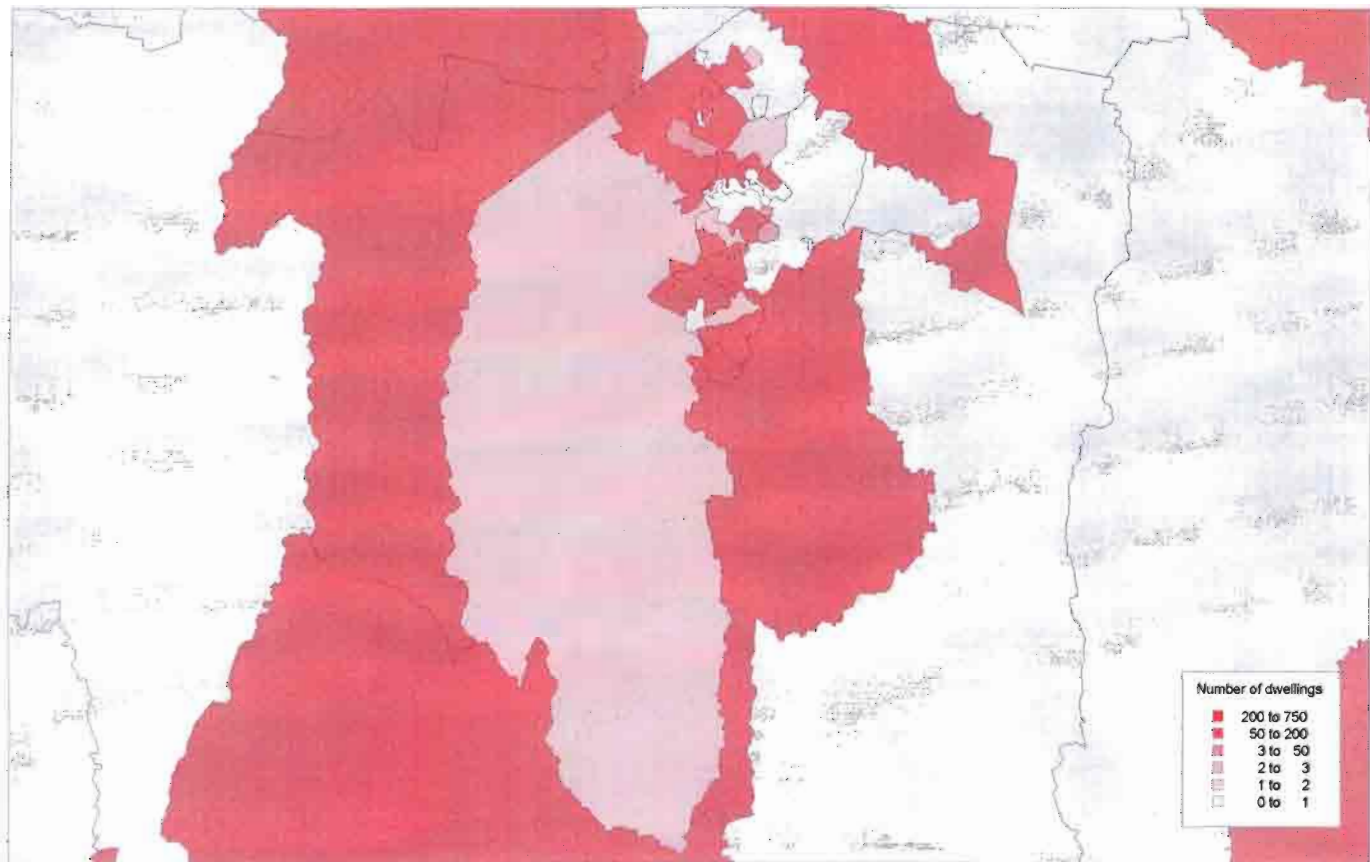
Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for Adelaide



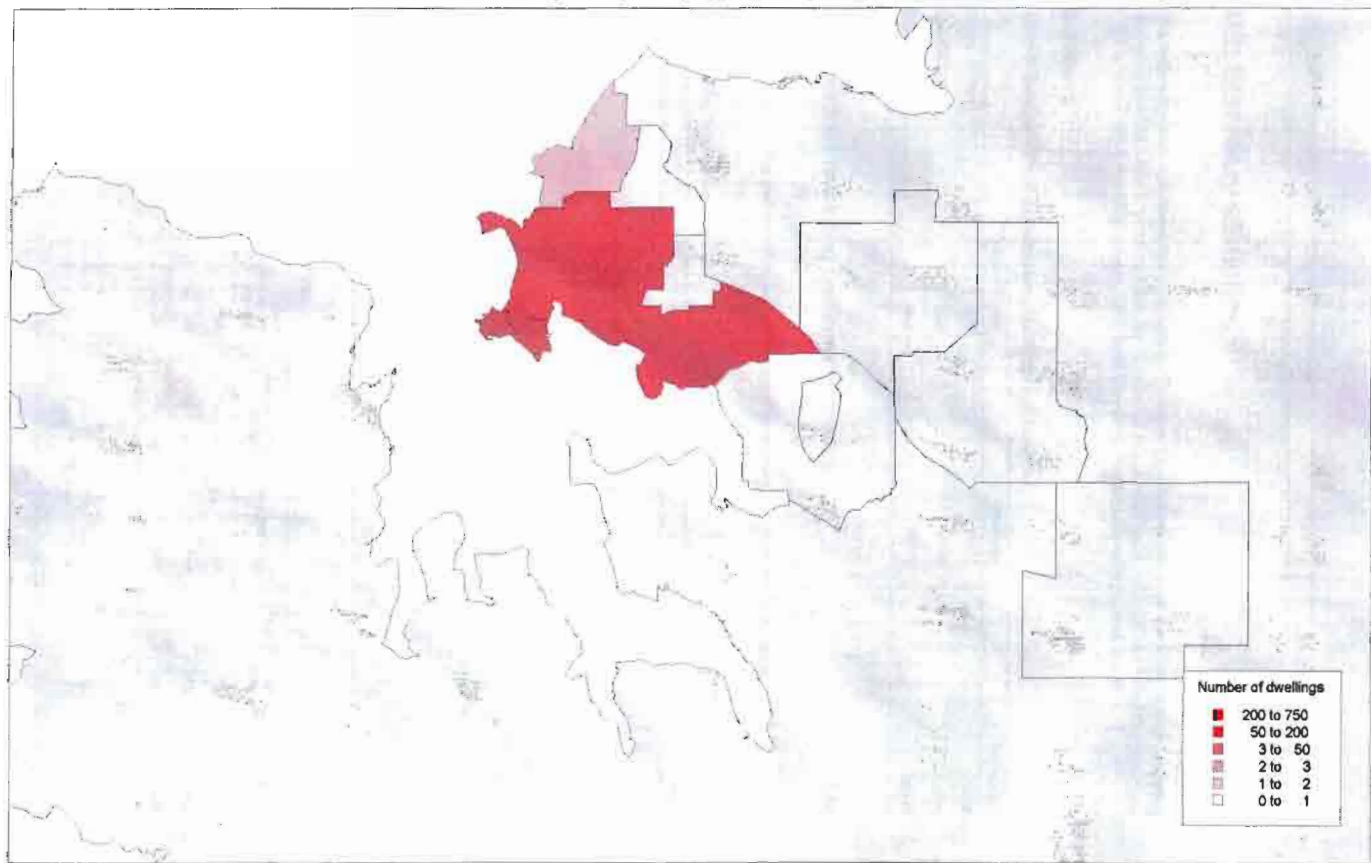
Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for Hobart



Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for ACT



Number of Community Housing dwellings by postcode region for Darwin



B3: Summary statistics

The following statistics show the numbers included in the data results from the Community Housing mapping project. Data is provided for the number of organisations, dwellings and tenancies by CSHA/non-CSHA funding source, State and Territory, organisations type, and location.

Summary

Table 1: Total number of organisations, dwellings and tenancies

	Organisations	Dwellings	Tenancies
CSHA	629	16907	19238
Non-CSHA	315	13885	14975
Total	944	30792	34213

Organisations managing community housing

Total – 944

Organisations are not-for-profit community agencies managing community housing

Table 2: Total organisations by state

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
CSHA	196	183	109	60	42	31	6	2	629
Non-CSHA	90	109	37	25	32	20	2	0	315
Total	286	292	146	85	74	51	8	2	944

Table 3: Total organisations by organisation type

	Community housing organisation - general	Community housing organisation - co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
CSHA	203	124	126	56	113	0	7	629
Non-CSHA	28	6	136	100	41	4	0	315
Total	231	130	262	156	154	4	7	944

Table 4: Total organisations by location

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural area	Other remote area	Total
CSHA	321	36	42	196	34	629
Non-CSHA	156	15	16	115	13	315

Summary statistics						
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Total	477	51	58	311	47	944
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Dwellings

Total – 30792

Refers to a 'private dwelling' normally a house, flat, or part of a house. Accommodation in boarding houses run by community housing organisations are considered one dwelling, with multiple households. Dwellings included are for accommodation purposes only.

Table 5: Total dwellings by state

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
CSHA	5865	5268	2190	2074	954	317	196	43	16907
Non-CSHA	3280	3461	3596	902	1865	653	128	0	13885
Total	9145	8729	5786	2976	2819	970	324	43	30792

Table 6: Total dwellings by organisation type

	Community housing organisation - general	Community housing organisation - co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
CSHA	8360	3596	2440	1334	1135	0	42	16907
Non-CSHA	543	334	5910	5121	884	1093	0	13885
Total	8903	3930	8350	6455	2019	1093	42	30792

Table 7: Total dwellings by location

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural area	Other remote area	Total
CSHA	10897	814	1300	3401	495	16907
Non-CSHA	10266	568	530	2372	149	13885
Total	21163	1382	1830	5773	644	30792

Summary statistics

Tenancies (tenancy agreements)

Total – 34213

Refers to the members of a household occupying community housing related to a single tenancy agreement with the organisation's or housing authority's tenancy manager. There may be more than one household in a dwelling. Each tenancy agreement within boarding houses is counted as a separate tenancy

Table 8: Total tenancies by state

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
CSHA	5920	6894	2282	2490	974	339	283	56	19238
Non-CSHA	4150	4187	2973	900	1953	684	128	0	14975
Total	10070	11081	5255	3390	2927	1023	411	56	34213

Table 9: Total tenancies by type

	Community housing organisation - general	Community housing organisation - co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
CSHA	9670	3767	3226	1255	1291	0	29	19238
Non-CSHA	600	344	7308	4214	877	1632	0	14975
Total	10270	4111	10534	5469	2168	1632	29	34213

Table 10: Total tenancies by location

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural area	Other remote area	Total
CSHA	12922	821	1497	3525	473	19238
Non-CSHA	11274	548	518	2478	157	14975
Total	24196	1369	2015	6003	630	34213

Distribution

B4: Community Housing Organisations

Distribution

The following section looks at the number of organisations across Australia by state, location and type of community housing organisation. Organisations labelled CSHA Organisations were sourced from State Housing Authority (SHA) lists. Non-CSHA organisations are all other organisations including those sourced from the National Community Housing Forum and the Aged and Disabled list.

Figure 1: Number of organisations by state

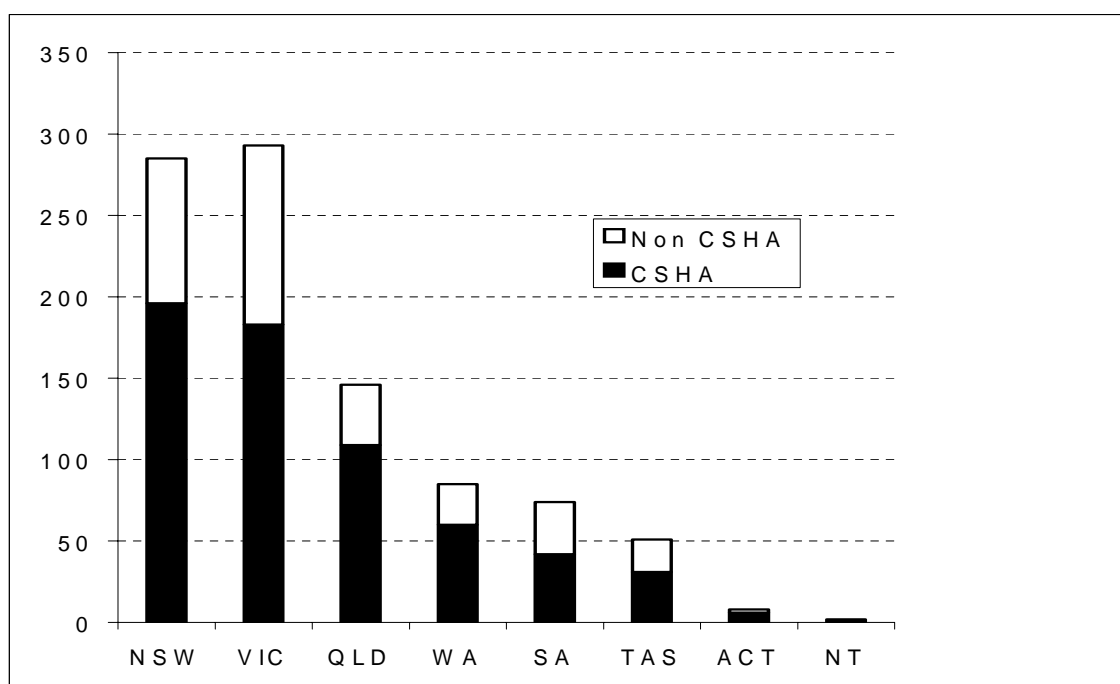


Table 1: Organisations by state by CSHA/ Non-CSHA

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
CSHA	196	183	109	60	42	31	6	2	629
Non-CSHA	89	110	37	25	32	20	2	0	315
Total	285	293	146	85	74	51	8	2	944
Percent (within State)									
CSHA	69%	62%	75%	71%	57%	61%	75%	100%	67%
Non-CSHA	31%	38%	25%	29%	43%	39%	25%	0%	33%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent (within source)									
CSHA	31%	29%	17%	10%	7%	5%	1%	0%	100%
Non-CSHA	28%	35%	12%	8%	10%	6%	1%	0%	100%

Distribution

Total **30%** **31%** **15%** **9%** **8%** **5%** **1%** **0%** **100%**

Figure 2: Number of organisations by location

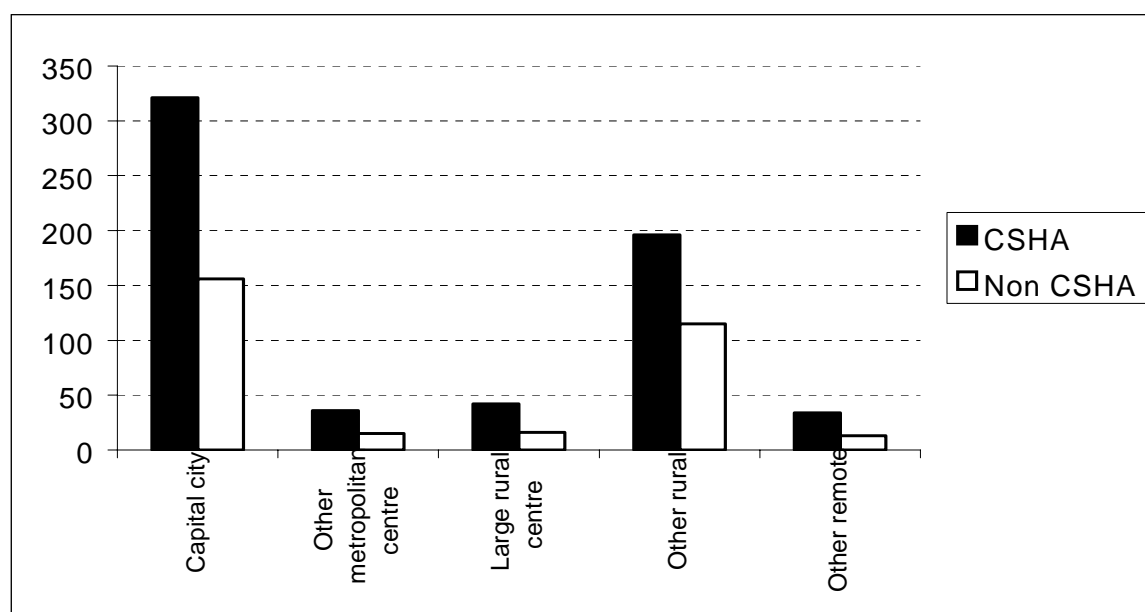


Table 2: Organisations by location

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural	Other remote	Total
Number						
CSHA	321	36	42	196	34	629
Non-CSHA	156	15	16	115	13	315
Total	477	51	58	311	47	944
Percent (within location)						
CSHA	67%	71%	72%	63%	72%	67%
Non-CSHA	33%	29%	28%	37%	28%	33%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent (within source)						
CSHA	51%	6%	7%	31%	5%	100%
Non-CSHA	50%	5%	5%	37%	4%	100%
Total	51%	5%	6%	33%	5%	100%

Management

Who manages community housing

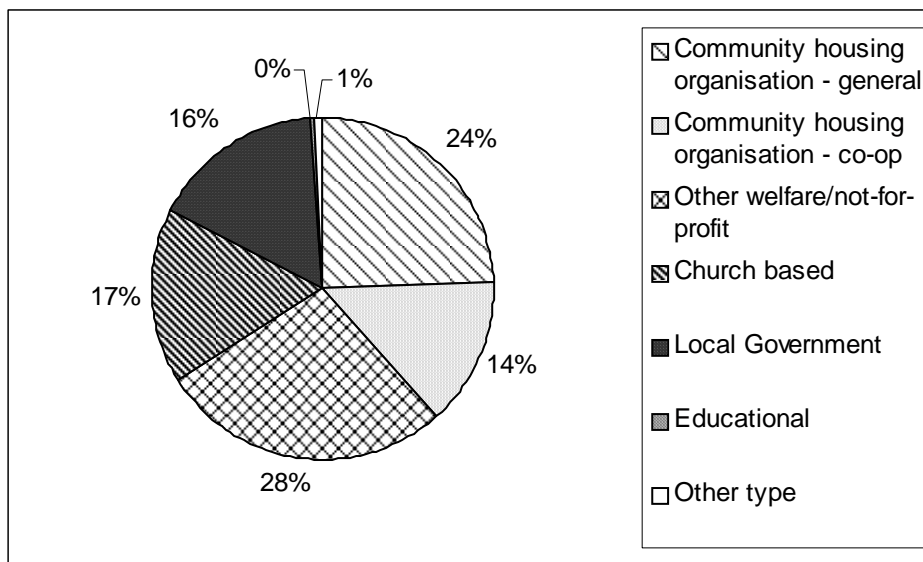
This section describes the type of organisations that manage community housing by CSHA/Non-CSHA, State, and location. Organisations are described consistently throughout this report via a 7 category code list. This is:

- Community housing organisation- general
- Community housing organisation -co-op
- Other welfare, not-for-profit organisation
- Church based organisation
- Local Government
- Educational Institution
- Other

Table 1: Number of organisations by type

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
CSHA	203	124	126	56	113	–	7	629
Non-CSHA	28	6	136	100	41	4	–	315
Total	231	130	262	156	154	4	7	944

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations by type



The following two charts show the difference between CSHA and non-CSHA funded organisations by organisation type. As shown, CSHA funded organisations are dominated by Community Housing organisations general, followed by cooperatives and other/welfare not-for-profit organisations. Non-CSHA organisations however, are dominated by non community housing organisations, with other welfare/not-for-profit and Church based organisations covering 65% of these organisations.

Figure 2: Percentage of organisations by type - CSHA funded

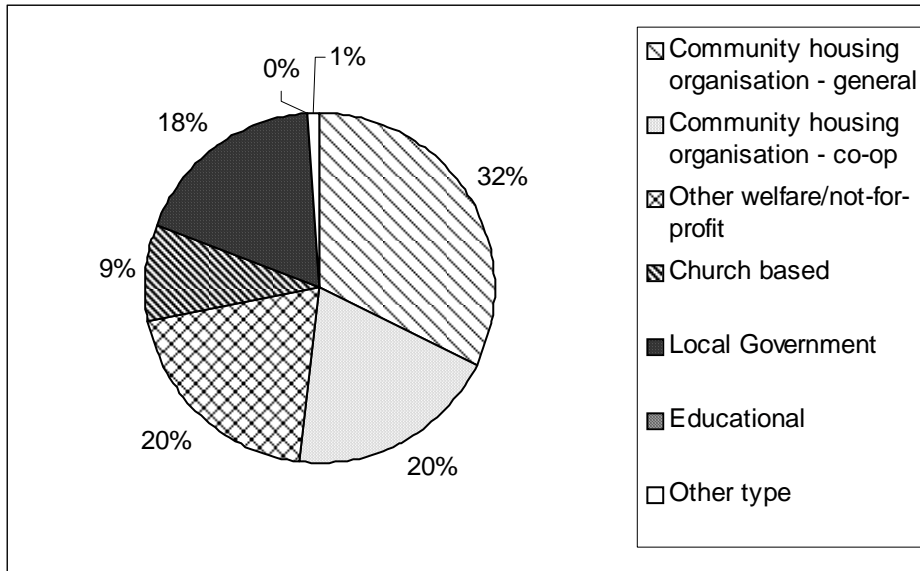
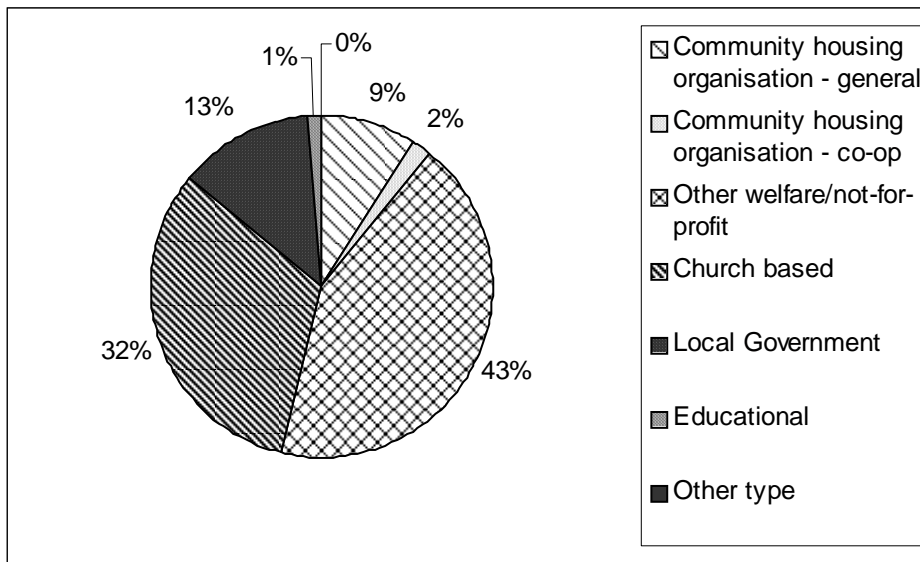


Figure 3: Percentage of organisations by type - Non-CSHA funded



Management

Table 2: Organisations by type by state

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
NSW	110	47	38	45	37	3	6	286
VIC	42	20	113	69	47	–	1	292
QLD	41	15	40	22	27	1	–	146
WA	13	6	26	9	31	–	–	85
SA	17	28	24	3	2	–	–	74
TAS	6	9	19	7	10	–	–	51
ACT	2	5	–	1	–	–	–	8
NT	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Total	231	130	262	156	154	4	7	944
Percent (within State)								
NSW	38%	16%	13%	16%	13%	1%	2%	100%
VIC	15%	7%	39%	24%	16%	0%	0%	100%
QLD	28%	10%	27%	15%	18%	1%	0%	100%
WA	15%	7%	31%	11%	36%	0%	0%	100%
SA	23%	38%	32%	4%	3%	0%	0%	100%
TAS	12%	18%	37%	14%	20%	0%	0%	100%
ACT	25%	63%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	100%
NT	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

In the following table, local government organisations appear to dominate in ‘other rural and remote areas categories’. Table 4 clearly shows community housing co-operatives predominately located in capital cities, whereas Local Government organisations tend to be located in other rural areas.

Table 3: Organisations by type by location

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
Capital city	110	93	142	96	28	4	4	477
Other metropolitan centre	14	10	11	13	2	–	1	51
Large rural centre	17	6	17	14	4	–	–	58
Other rural area	80	19	80	32	98	–	2	311
Other remote area	10	2	12	1	22	–	–	47
Total	231	130	262	156	154	4	7	944
Percent (within location)								
Capital city	23%	19%	30%	20%	6%	1%	1%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	27%	20%	22%	25%	4%	0%	2%	100%
Large rural centre	29%	10%	29%	24%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Other rural area	26%	6%	26%	10%	32%	0%	1%	100%
Other remote area	21%	4%	26%	2%	47%	0%	0%	100%
Total	25%	14%	28%	17%	16%	0%	1%	100%
Percent (within type of organisation)								
Capital city	48%	71%	54%	62%	18%	100%	57%	51%
Other metropolitan centre	6%	8%	4%	8%	1%	0%	14%	5%
Large rural centre	7%	5%	6%	9%	3%	0%	0%	6%
Other rural area	34%	15%	31%	21%	64%	0%	29%	33%
Other remote area	4%	2%	5%	1%	14%	0%	0%	5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Tenant participation in management

Tenant participation in management

Tenant participation refers to whether an organisation incorporates tenant participation in the housing management arrangements of the organisation. That is, it refers to the policy of an organisation rather than actual participation of tenants.

In total 393 organisations (38%) responded to this question.

Table 1: Organisations by organisation type with tenant participation policy

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
Yes	62	83	126	56	34	2	0	363
No	32	2	64	22	50	2	0	172
Not answered/not asked ¹	137	45	72	78	70	0	7	409
Total	231	130	262	156	154	4	7	944
Percent ⁽²⁾								
Yes	66%	98%	66%	72%	40%	50%	0%	68%
Percent (within type of organisation)								
Yes	27%	64%	48%	36%	22%	50%	0%	38%
No	14%	2%	24%	14%	32%	50%	0%	18%
Not asked or not answered	59%	35%	27%	50%	45%	0%	100%	43%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ Not answered and not asked refers to organisations that either did not respond to the question or where no available data was available, such as NSW CSHA, and some VIC CSHA.

² Agencies that responded Y or N only.

Tenant participation in management

The following two figures focus on CSHA and non-CSHA funded organisations who specifically responded 'yes' or 'no' to having a tenant participation policy.

Figure 1: Number of organisations with participation policy

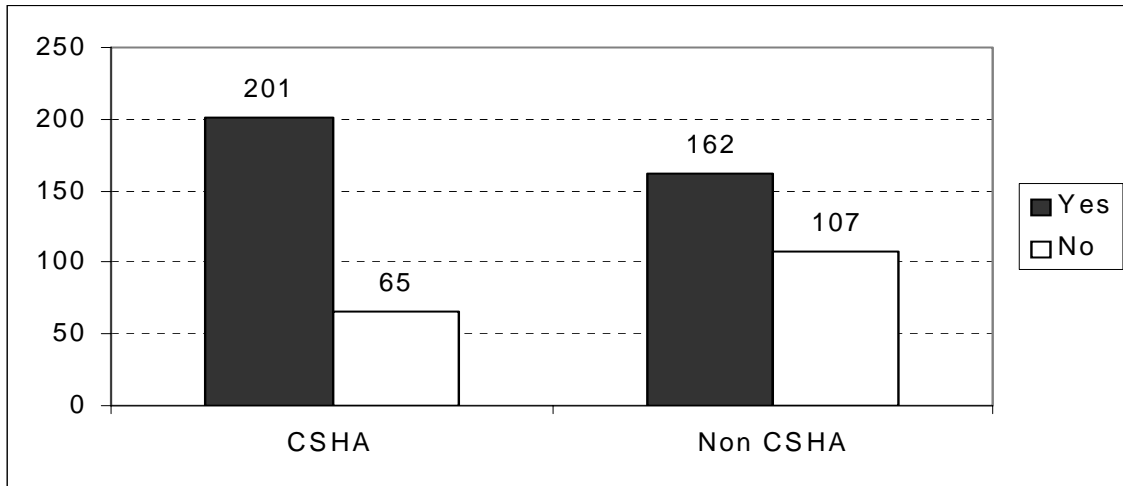
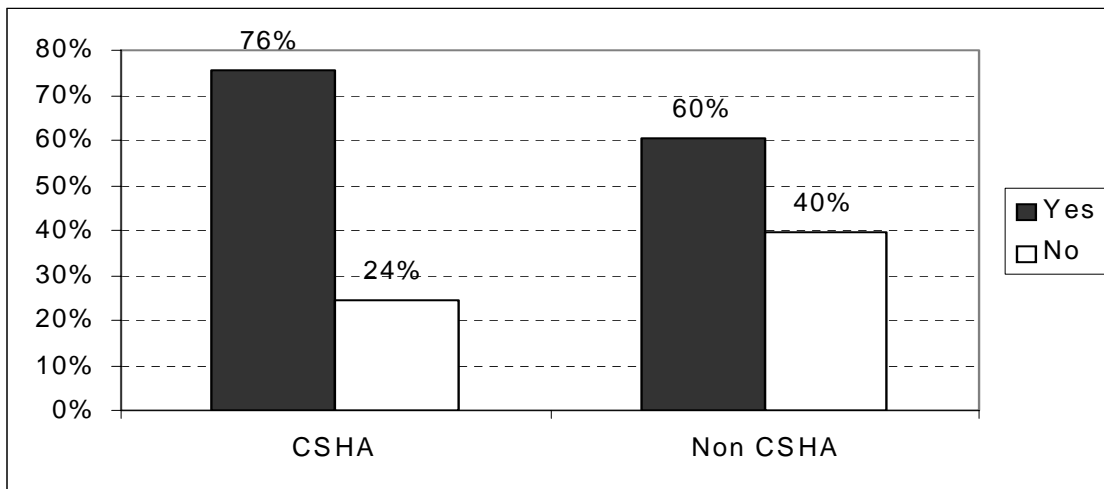


Figure 2: Percentage of organisations with tenant participation policy (CSHA and non CSHA) ⁽¹⁾



¹ Percentage calculated as total of 'yes' responses plus total of 'no' responses. I.e. does not include not asked/not answered.

Tenant participation in management

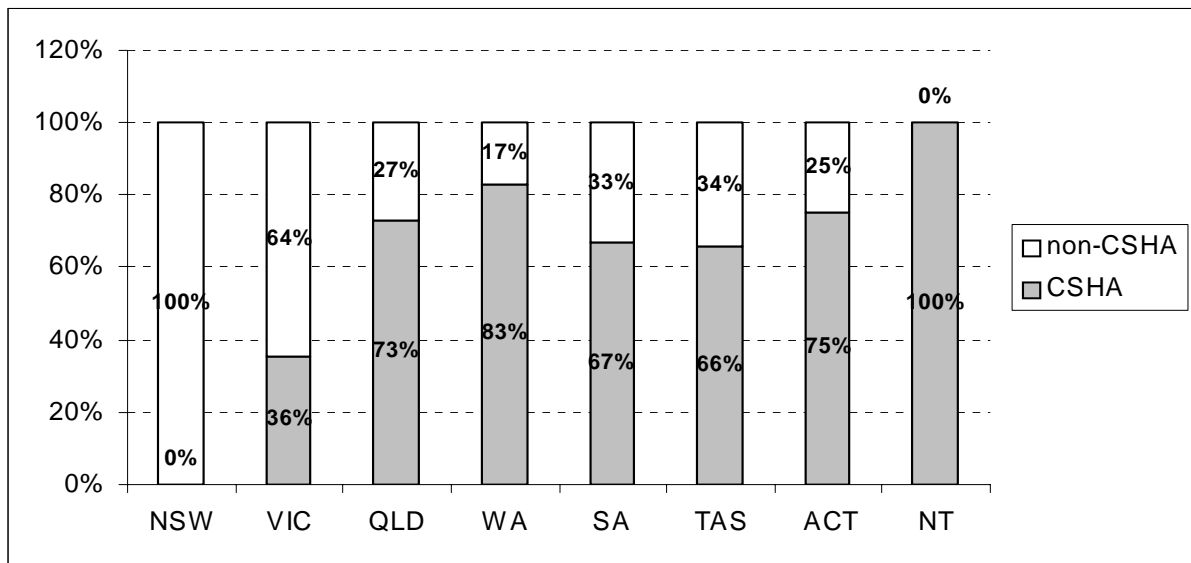


Figure 3: Percentage of CSHA/ non CSHA organisations with tenant participation policy by state ⁽¹⁾

¹ Percent calculated from total of Y responses only within state. I.e. a total of 363 organisations with a tenant participation policy.

Tenant participation in management

Table 2: Number of organisations with tenant participation policy by state

	NSW	QLD	VIC	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Yes	56	93	59	60	47	38	8	2	363
No	31	49	32	13	36	11	–	–	172
Not answered	3	4	201	1	2	2	–	–	213
Not asked	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	196
Total	286	146	292	74	85	51	8	2	944

Table 3: Organisations with tenant participation policy by location

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural area	Other remote area	Total
Number						
Yes	192	18	22	112	19	363
No	61	7	9	73	22	172
Not answered	133	5	14	59	2	213
Not asked	91	21	13	67	4	196
Total	477	51	58	311	47	944
Percent						
Yes	53%	5%	6%	31%	5%	100%
No	35%	4%	5%	42%	13%	100%
Not answered	62%	2%	7%	28%	1%	100%
Not asked	46%	11%	7%	34%	2%	100%
Total	51%	5%	6%	33%	5%	100%
Percent (within location)						
Yes	40%	35%	38%	36%	40%	38%
No	13%	14%	16%	23%	47%	18%
Not answered	28%	10%	24%	19%	4%	23%
Not asked	19%	41%	22%	22%	9%	21%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The above table shows that whether an organisation has a tenant participation policy or not, is fairly equally distributed across the different types of organisations.

Tenant participation in management

Table 4: Organisations with tenant participation by summary target group type

	Disabled	Indigenous	Aged	Homeless	Young people	Low income	Women and DV	NESB	Other	Families	No target
	Number										
Yes	116	17	148	31	39	151	31	6	14	46	39
No	39	12	96	9	15	80	16	3	10	9	15
Unknown	107	12	93	56	42	64	28	17	12	33	81
Total	262	41	337	96	96	295	75	26	36	88	135
	Percent ^(1, 2, 3)										
Yes	44%	41%	44%	32%	41%	51%	41%	23%	39%	52%	29%
No	15%	29%	28%	9%	16%	27%	21%	12%	28%	10%	11%
Unknown	41%	29%	28%	58%	44%	22%	37%	65%	33%	38%	60%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. Percentage calculated as percent of organisations within a target group type.

2. Target group data does not reflect the number of actual tenants in these target groups but rather the organisations' policy.

3. Organisations may be counted more than once as they may have several target groups and/or due to summarisation of target groups. For example, organisations that target 'Homeless Aged' will be included in the 'Homeless' category as well as the 'Aged;' category.

Size of organisations

Size is calculated on the number of households who occupy community housing at 30 June 1998. A tenancy refers to the members of a household occupying community housing related to a single tenancy agreement with the organisation/housing authority/tenancy manager. There may be more than one household in a dwelling. For example, 4 adults sharing a house, each with a separate tenancy agreement will be counted as 4 separate tenancies, as are residents of boarding houses with separate tenancy agreements.

In some states the data reported was only available at an aggregated level for large multi agency organisations. For example the Victorian Common Equity Rental Co-ops were entered as one organisation when there are 75 known organisations. The figures for the average size have been adjusted to reflect this for this organisation. However, other 'umbrella' organisations could not be disaggregated in this way. Similarly, educational institutions tend by their nature to have large numbers of tenancies. See Figure 5.

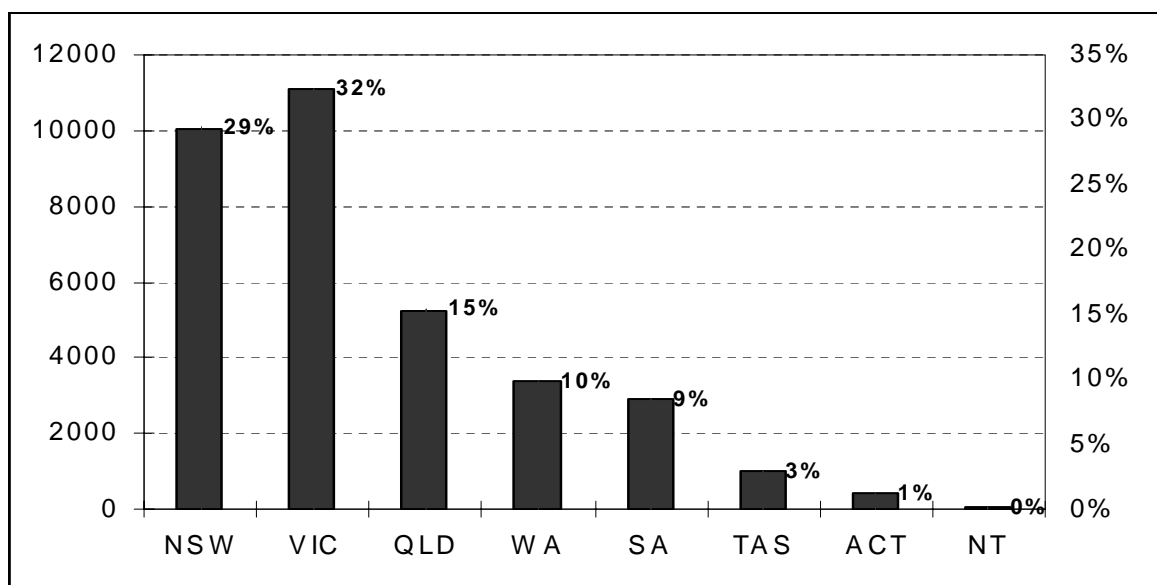
Average size of organisations

There are 34213 tenancies in total.

Table 1: Total number of tenancies by CSHA and non-CSHA organisations

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
CSHA	5920	6894	2282	2490	974	339	283	56	19238
Non-CSHA	4150	4187	2973	900	1953	684	128	–	14975
Total	10070	11081	5255	3390	2927	1023	411	56	34213

Figure 1: Total number and percent of tenancies by state



Average size

As shown in the next figure, the average size of organisations is relatively similar across the larger states.

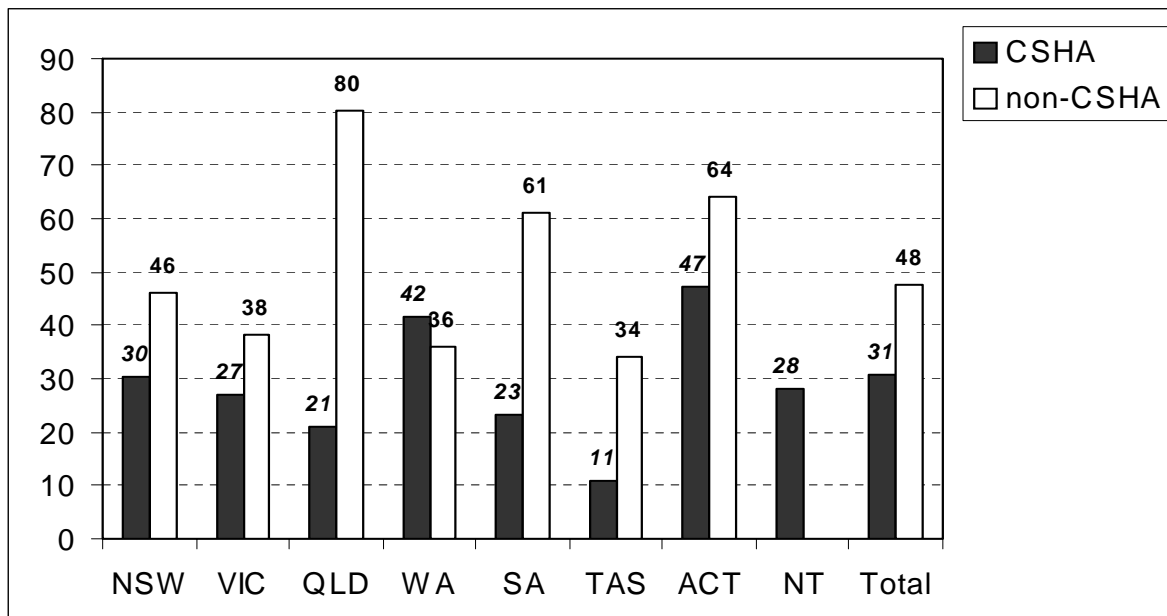


Figure 2: Average size (tenancies) of organisations by state

Note: ACT and NT data are based on a very small number of organisations and should be interpreted with caution.

Note: VIC data has been adjusted to incorporate 75 CERC organisations by using weighted averages. (The original number was 38).

Figure 3: Average size (tenancies) of organisations by state by CSHA and non-CSHA



Note: VIC data has been adjusted to incorporate 75 CERC organisations by using weighted averages. (The original number was 38 for CSHA).

Figure 4: Total number of tenancies by organisation type

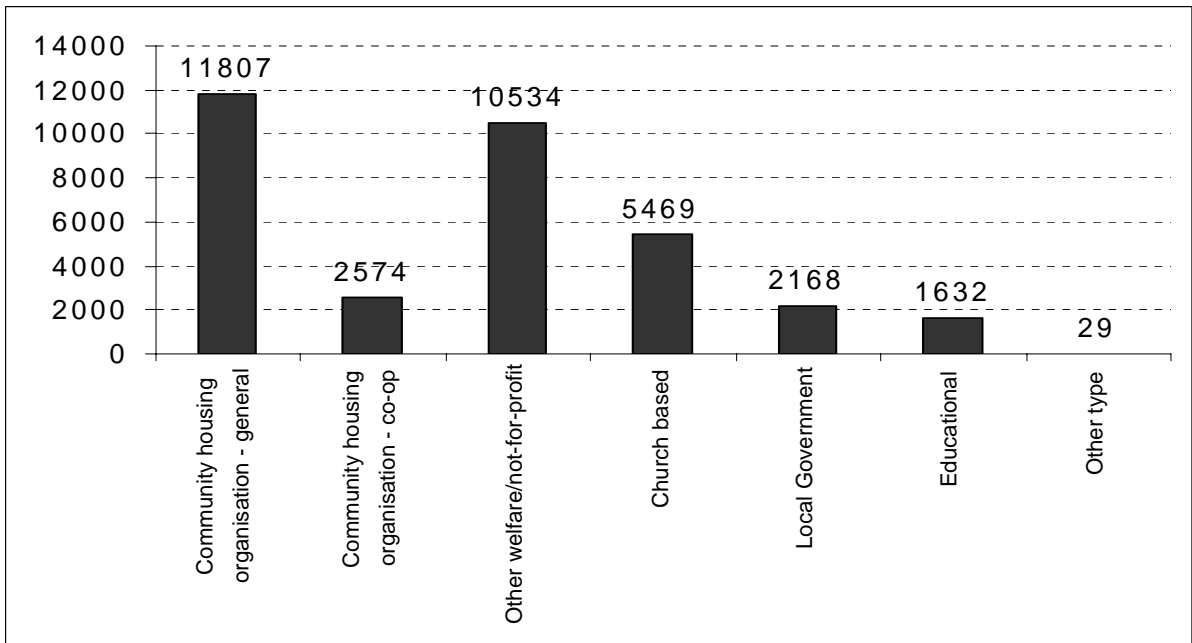
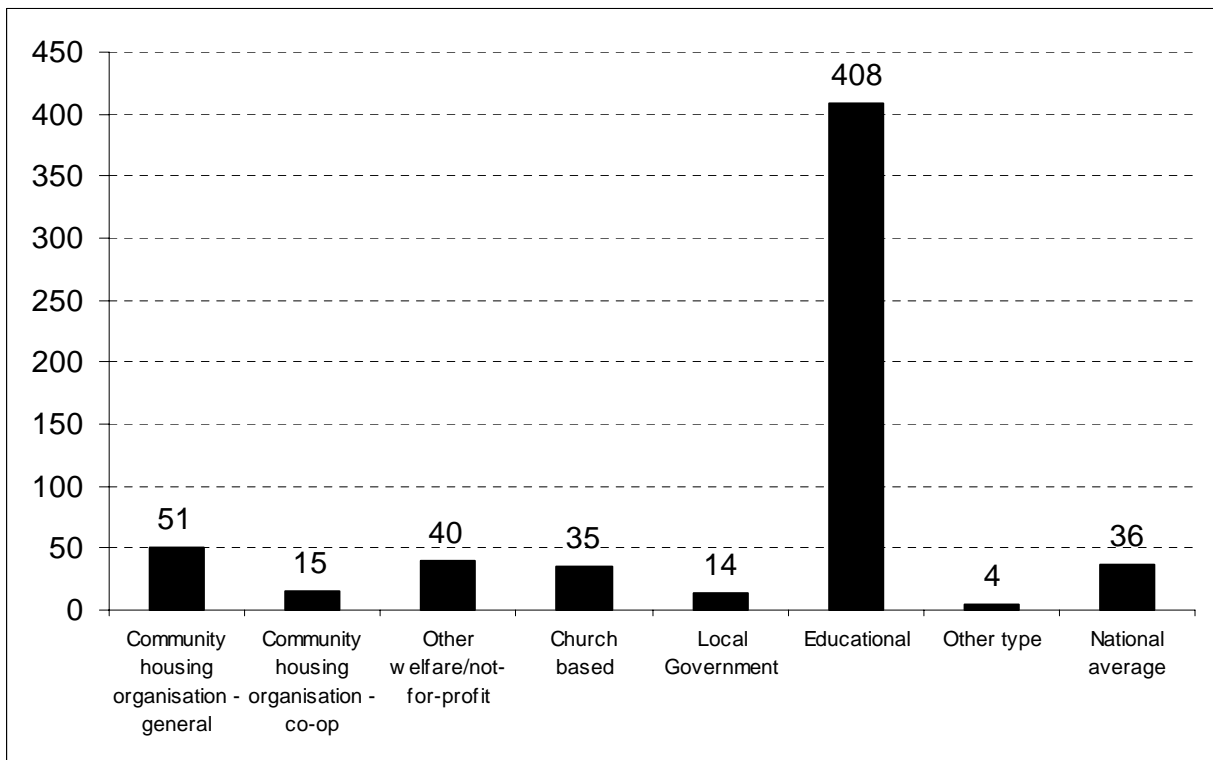


Figure 5: Average number of tenancies per organisation by organisation type



Note: VIC data for 'Community housing organisations co-ops' has been adjusted to incorporate 75 CERC organisations by using weighted averages. (The original number was 20 for Community housing organisations co-ops).

Average size

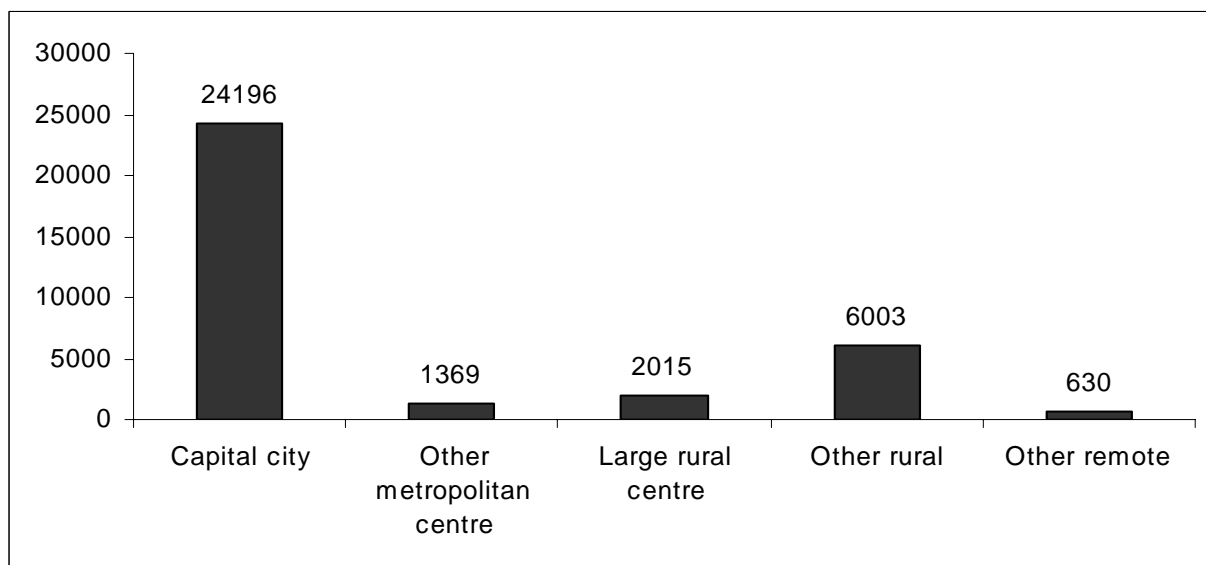


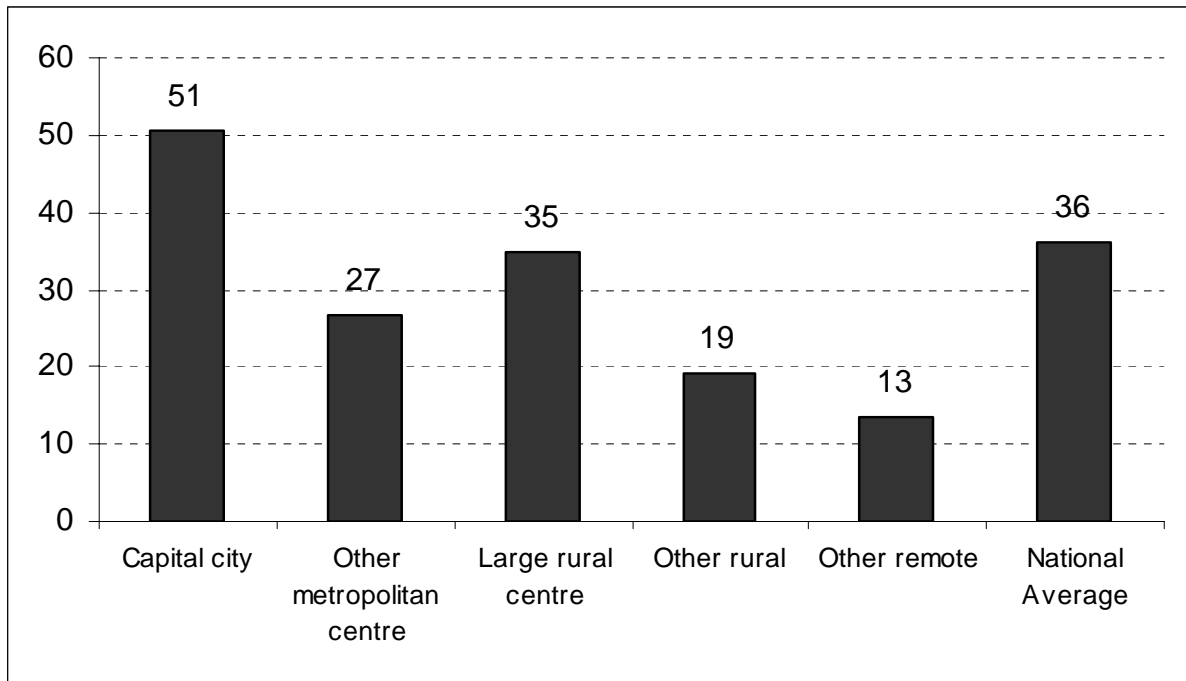
Figure 6: Total number of tenancies by location of organisation

Table 2: Number and percent of all tenancies and population by location of organisation

	Total population	% of population	Total tenancies	% of all tenancies
Capital city	11759624	64%	24196	71%
Other metropolitan area	1399875	8%	1369	4%
Large rural area	1106395	6%	2015	6%
Other rural area	3667146	20%	6003	18%
Other remote area	559725	3%	630	2%
Grand Total	18492765	100%	34213	100%

Source: Population numbers from the ABS 1997 estimated resident population based on the 1996 Census data.

Figure 7: Average number of tenancies per organisation by location of organisation



Note: Average number was not adjusted for VIC CERCS as the organisation's postcode was used (rather than the dwellings postcode). That is, the CERCS were mapped to one postcode.

Size categories

Size categories

Dwellings

The following table shows the size of organisations based on the number of dwellings an organisation manages.

Table 1: Organisations by state by size (based on dwellings)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	National
	Number								
single (1)	17	55	7	3	0	7	2	0	91
very small (2–5)	68	88	25	20	9	16	2	0	228
small (6–25)	116	77	80	37	39	17	1	1	368
medium (26–75)	51	49	26	15	18	7	2	1	169
large (76–150)	16	12	4	7	3	4	0	0	46
vlarge (151–200)	8	6	1	1	3	0	1	0	20
xlarge (>200)	9	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	22
Total	285	293	146	85	74	51	8	2	944
	Percent (within state)								
single (1)	6%	19%	5%	4%	0%	14%	25%	0%	10%
very small (2–5)	24%	30%	17%	24%	12%	31%	25%	0%	24%
small (6–25)	41%	26%	55%	44%	53%	33%	13%	50%	39%
medium (26–75)	18%	17%	18%	18%	24%	14%	25%	50%	18%
large (76–150)	6%	4%	3%	8%	4%	8%	0%	0%	5%
vlarge (151–200)	3%	2%	1%	1%	4%	0%	13%	0%	2%
xlarge (>200)	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Tenancies

The following tables are based on the number of tenancies within an organisation. The total number of organisations does not equal the total of organisations as there are 13 organisations for whom no tenancies were recorded. These organisations were either in the process of completing dwellings for occupancy or the information was not available.

Table 2: Organisations within each size category (based on tenancies)

	CSHA		Non-CSHA		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Single	16	89%	2	11%	18
Very small (2–5)	163	75%	53	25%	216
Small (6–25)	278	70%	120	30%	398
Medium (26–75)	115	58%	84	42%	199
Large (76–150)	31	56%	24	44%	55
Very large (151–200)	11	61%	7	39%	18
Extra large (>200)	13	48%	14	52%	27
Total	627	67%	304	33%	931

Table 3: Total tenancies within each size category

	CSHA		Non-CSHA		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Single	16	89%	2	11%	18
Very small (2–5)	570	74%	201	26%	771
Small (6–25)	3370	67%	1641	33%	5011
Medium (26–75)	4947	58%	3580	42%	8527
Large (76–150)	3508	57%	2632	43%	6140
Very large (151–200)	1908	61%	1201	39%	3109
Extra large (>200)	4919	46%	5718	54%	10637
Total	19238	56%	14975	44%	34213

Size categories

Table 4: Total tenancies by state by size category

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
Single	6	9	–	–	1	2	–	–	18
Very small (2–5)	254	268	99	27	62	56	5		771
Small (6–25)	1341	1282	1092	576	417	254	29	20	5011
Medium (26–75)	2441	2542	1171	953	916	340	128	36	8527
Large (76–150)	1709	2258	543	413	846	371	–	–	6140
Very large (151–200)	1717	899	–	329	164	–	–	–	3109
Extra large (>200)	2602	3823	2350	629	984	–	249	–	10637
Total	10070	11081	5255	2927	3390	1023	411	56	34213
Percent (within State)									
Single	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Very small (2–5)	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	5%	1%	0%	2%
Small (6–25)	13%	12%	21%	20%	12%	25%	7%	36%	15%
Medium (26–75)	24%	23%	22%	33%	27%	33%	31%	64%	25%
Large (76–150)	17%	20%	10%	14%	25%	36%	0%	0%	18%
Very large (151–200)	17%	8%	0%	11%	5%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Extra large (>200)	26%	35%	45%	21%	29%	0%	61%	0%	31%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5: Organisations by size by state (by tenancies)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
Single	6	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	18
Very small (2–5)	72	76	27	7	16	16	2	0	216
Small (6–25)	116	100	83	38	36	21	3	1	398
Medium (26–75)	56	64	25	22	21	8	2	1	199
Large (76–150)	16	20	5	3	7	4	0	0	55
Very large (151–200)	10	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	18
Extra large (>200)	9	9	3	2	3	0	1	0	27
Total	285	283	143	74	85	51	8	2	931¹
Percent (within State)									
Single	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	2%
Very small (2–5)	25%	27%	19%	9%	19%	31%	25%	0%	23%
Small (6–25)	41%	35%	58%	51%	42%	41%	38%	50%	43%
Medium (26–75)	20%	23%	17%	30%	25%	16%	25%	50%	21%
Large (76–150)	6%	7%	3%	4%	8%	8%	0%	0%	6%
Very large (151–200)	4%	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Extra large (>200)	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	0%	13%	0%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Size categories

1. 13 organisations do not have tenancies recorded

Table 6: Organisations by size category by organisation type (by tenancies)

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/ not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
Single	3	4	1	4	5	0	1	18
Very small (2–5)	45	21	59	41	46	0	4	216
Small (6–25)	73	80	104	58	81	0	2	398
Medium (26–75)	69	20	68	25	17	0	0	199
Large (76–150)	23	2	18	9	2	1	0	55
Very large (151–200)	10	2	2	2	1	1	0	18
Extra large (>200)	8	1	9	7	0	2	0	27
Total	231	130	261	146	152	4	7	931¹
Percent (within organisation type)								
Single	1%	3%	0%	3%	3%	0%	14%	2%
Very small (2–5)	19%	16%	23%	28%	30%	0%	57%	23%
Small (6–25)	32%	62%	40%	40%	53%	0%	29%	43%
Medium (26–75)	30%	15%	26%	17%	11%	0%	0%	21%
Large (76–150)	10%	2%	7%	6%	1%	25%	0%	6%
Very large (151–200)	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	25%	0%	2%
Extra large (>200)	3%	1%	3%	5%	0%	50%	0%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. 13 organisations do not have tenancies recorded.

Size categories

Table 7: Organisations by size by location (by tenancies)

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural	Other remote	Total
Number						
Single	0	13	2	3	0	18
Very small (2–5)	16	96	10	84	10	216
Small (6–25)	21	180	24	143	30	398
Medium (26–75)	8	104	13	68	6	199
Large (76–150)	2	41	7	5	0	55
Very large (151–200)	1	13	2	2	0	18
Extra large (>200)	2	24	0	1	0	27
Total	50	471	58	306	46	931
Percent (within location)						
Single	0%	3%	3%	1%	0%	2%
Very small (2–5)	32%	20%	17%	27%	22%	23%
Small (6–25)	42%	38%	41%	47%	65%	43%
Medium (26–75)	16%	22%	22%	22%	13%	21%
Large (76–150)	4%	9%	12%	2%	0%	6%
Very large (151–200)	2%	3%	3%	1%	0%	2%
Extra large (>200)	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. 13 organisations do not have tenancies recorded

Potential changes in size

This section seeks to describe any changes occurring to the size of organisations due to policy changes. The question asked whether the organisation was expected to change its management arrangements within the next 12 months in respect to:

- Transferring in stock to be managed by the organisation.
- Transferring out the management of stock, and/or
- Amalgamating with another organisation

It should be noted that this is the opinion of the person filling out the questionnaire for the organisation and only 9% of organisations responded. The numbers presented are indicative only, and results should be interpreted with caution due to the low response for the question.

In total, 85 organisations, responded to having changes with the majority occurring in Victoria and in capital cities. The following data does not include any information from the CSHA NSW and VIC data collections nor the QLD CRS organisations.

Table 1: Changes in management arrangements by CSHA and non CSHA organisations

	Number of organisations		Total
	CSHA	non-CSHA	
Transfer in	33	27	60
Transfer out	4	9	13
Amalgamate	2	10	12
Total	39	46	85

Table 2: Changes in management arrangements by state

	NSW	QLD	VIC	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Transfer in	2	7	21	11	14	2	3	–	60
Transfer out	1	–	7	4	–	1	–	–	13
Amalgamate	4	–	2	1	4	1	–	–	12
Total	7	7	30	16	18	4	3	0	85

Table 3: Changes in management arrangements by organisation type

	Community housing org – general	Community housing org – co-op	Other welfare/ not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Transfer in	13	11	14	17	5	–	–	60
Transfer out	1	–	7	–	5	–	–	13
Amalgamate	4	2	3	2	1	–	–	12
Total	18	13	24	19	11	0	0	85

Potential changes in size

Table 4: Changes in management arrangements by location

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural	Other remote	Total
Transfer in	35	1	4	14	6	60
Transfer out	8	–	–	5	–	13
Amalgamate	5	1	–	6	–	12
Total	48	2	4	25	6	85

Table 5: Number and percent of dwellings for whom the organisation holds the title to: by change in management arrangements

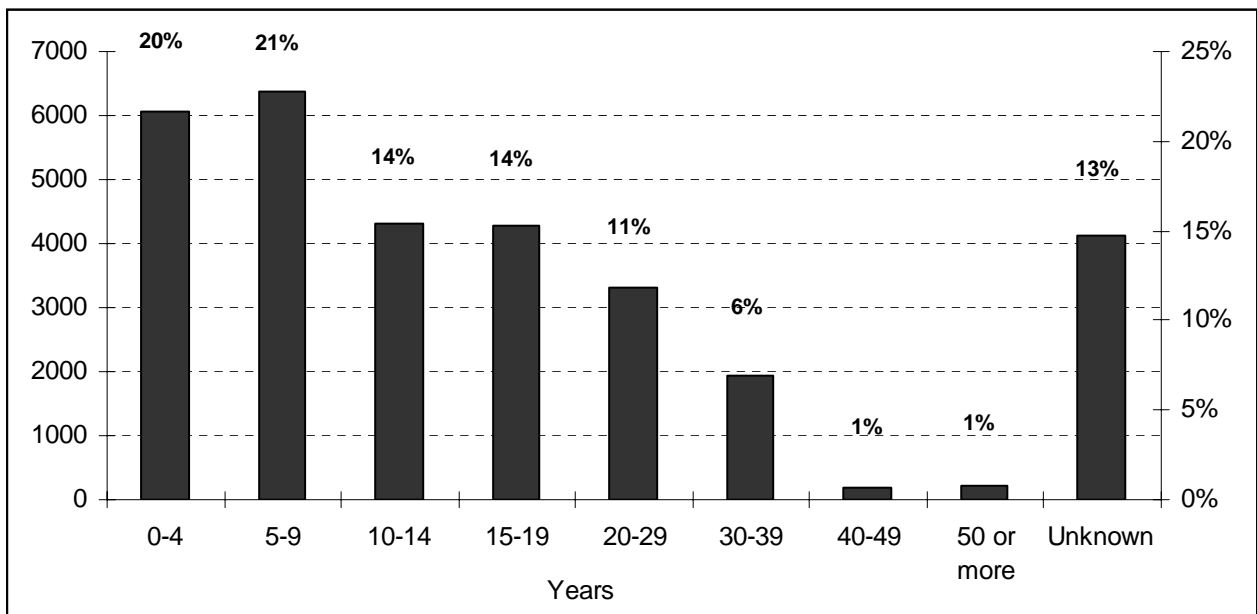
	Number of dwellings managed for whom the title is held by the organisation	Percent
Transfer in	1028	30%
Transfer out	88	41%
Amalgamate	202	69%
Unknown	13305	50%
Total	14623	47%

Time stock is under management

This section reports on the length of time dwellings have been under an organisation’s management. Length of time is counted in years from when the organisation commenced management of the dwelling to 30 June 1998. It is the count in years since the stock has been under the organisation’s management rather than the age of stock. This means that the time under management is not necessarily a good proxy for the age of stock.

Headleased stock is generally not included, however it has been specifically included for the QLD CRS organisations. It is the count in years since the organisation was funded to manage stock rather than a particular dwelling. For the NSW CSHA data the length of time under management was calculated from subtracting the ‘year the organisation was first assisted with government funding’ from 1998. For Victoria CSHA data, ‘handover’ date was subtracted from 1998. All Rental Housing Cooperatives and Community Housing Program dwellings were coded to the ‘5 to 9 year’ category, as these programs commenced in that period only.

Figure 1: Number of dwellings by years under management



Time stock is under management

The following table has further disaggregated the 'non-CSHA' category. The other 'non-CSHA' category includes all dwellings not included in organisations covered under the CSHA or the Aged and Disabled Persons Act.

Table 1: Dwellings by years under management by CSHA/ Non-CSHA organisations

	Years									Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 or more	Unknown	
	Number									
CSHA	4515	4714	2686	2233	517	212	52	25	1953	16907
Aged and Disabled	247	291	389	237	900	644	30	1	182	2921
Other non-CSHA	1300	1364	1222	1825	1894	1081	115	188	1975	10964
Total	6062	6369	4297	4295	3311	1937	197	214	4110	30792
	Percent (within CSHA/non-CSHA)									
CSHA	27%	28%	16%	13%	3%	1%	0%	0%	12%	100%
Aged and Disabled	8%	10%	13%	8%	31%	22%	1%	0%	6%	100%
Other non-CSHA	12%	12%	11%	17%	17%	10%	1%	2%	18%	100%
Total	20%	21%	14%	14%	11%	6%	1%	1%	13%	100%

Time stock is under management

Table 2: Dwellings by years under management by states

	Years									Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 or more	Unknown ¹	
Number										
NSW	1357	687	2500	2365	668	540	64	48	916	9145
VIC	2244	2136	339	275	1045	619	43	140	1888	8729
QLD	997	1908	289	903	242	150	42	0	1255	5786
WA	612	897	434	360	489	148	10	26	0	2976
SA	482	523	502	229	715	310	38	0	20	2819
TAS	229	97	203	88	152	170	0	0	31	970
ACT	102	118	29	75	0	0	0	0	0	324
NT	39	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Total	6062	6369	4297	4295	3311	1937	197	214	4110	30792
Percent (within States)										
NSW	15%	8%	27%	26%	7%	6%	1%	1%	10%	100%
VIC	26%	24%	4%	3%	12%	7%	0%	2%	22%	100%
QLD	17%	33%	5%	16%	4%	3%	1%	0%	22%	100%
WA	21%	30%	15%	12%	16%	5%	0%	1%	0%	100%
SA	17%	19%	18%	8%	25%	11%	1%	0%	1%	100%
TAS	24%	10%	21%	9%	16%	18%	0%	0%	3%	100%
ACT	31%	36%	9%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
NT	91%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

1. Unknown includes all other dwellings where information is not known and therefore will include head leased stock. Therefore this table should be used with caution as a proxy for age of stock.

Time stock is under management

Table 3: Dwellings by years under management by organisation type

	Years								Unknown	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 or more		
	Number									
Community housing organisation – general	2736	2607	2104	2021	163	48	0	0	766	10445
Community housing organisation – co-op	378	1077	311	87	39	162	0	0	334	2388
Other welfare/not-for-profit	1870	1091	1009	617	1888	1102	135	188	450	8350
Church based	594	885	517	649	996	508	60	25	2221	6455
Local Government	350	490	356	171	195	117	2	0	338	2019
Educational	98	214	0	750	30	0	0	1	0	1093
Other type	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
Total	6062	6369	4297	4295	3311	1937	197	214	4110	30792
	Percent (within organisation type)									
Community housing org – general	26%	25%	20%	19%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	100%
Community housing org – co-op	16%	45%	13%	4%	2%	7%	0%	0%	14%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	22%	13%	12%	7%	23%	13%	2%	2%	5%	100%
Church based	9%	14%	8%	10%	15%	8%	1%	0%	34%	100%
Local Government	17%	24%	18%	8%	10%	6%	0%	0%	17%	100%
Educational	9%	20%	0%	69%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Other type	86%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%

Time stock is under management

Table 4: Dwellings by years under management by location

	Years								Unknown	Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 or more		
	Number									
Capital city	3904	4735	2505	2728	2120	1595	77	210	3289	21163
Other metropolitan centre	236	154	486	269	139	39	0	4	55	1382
Large rural centre	499	408	158	450	141	56	0	0	118	1830
Other rural area	1201	867	1052	839	839	237	120	0	618	5773
Other remote area	222	205	96	9	72	10	0	0	30	644
Total	6062	6369	4297	4295	3311	1937	197	214	4110	30792
	Percent (within location)									
Capital city	18%	22%	12%	13%	10%	8%	0%	1%	16%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	17%	11%	35%	19%	10%	3%	0%	0%	4%	100%
Large rural centre	27%	22%	9%	25%	8%	3%	0%	0%	6%	100%
Other rural area	21%	15%	18%	15%	15%	4%	2%	0%	11%	100%
Other remote area	34%	32%	15%	1%	11%	2%	0%	0%	5%	100%

Dwelling type

B5: Community housing assets

Dwelling type

Dwelling type refers to the structure of dwellings. Boarding houses are counted as one dwelling structure as are bed sits with individual kitchen and bathroom facilities.

All totals and percents include the total number of dwellings instead of the addition of the number of dwelling types for each category. No information was available for NSW CSHA organisations (5836 dwellings).

Note: CSHA includes dwellings whose organisations were identified through the State Housing Authorities list of organisations. The Aged and Disabled list are organisations identified from the Commonwealth department of Health Aged care list (1998). Other non-CSHA includes the NCHF list and other organisations not classified elsewhere.

Table 1: Dwellings by dwelling type by CSHA/ Non-CSHA

	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Flat/ Apartment	Boarding House	Other	Total ¹
Number						
CSHA	5234	2321	3048	168	282	16907
Aged and Disabled list	329	1162	1235	4	191	2921
Other non-CSHA	1637	3045	5696	550	54	10964
Total	7200	6528	9979	722	527	30792
Percent (within CSHA/ Non CSHA)						
CSHA	31%	14%	18%	1%	2%	65% ²
Aged and Disabled list	11%	40%	42%	0%	7%	100%
Other non-CSHA	15%	28%	52%	5%	0%	100%

¹ The total number of dwellings includes all dwellings for each category regardless of known dwelling type

² Percent total do not equal 100% as NSW CSHA dwellings have been included in the total number of dwellings even though they do not have a dwelling type.

Table 2: Dwellings by dwelling type by state

	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Flat/Apartment	Boarding House	Other	Total
Number						
NSW	159	939	2029	123	59	9145 ¹
VIC	4323	707	3304	108	287	8729
QLD	1010	1605	2743	402 ²	26	5786
WA	652	1720	509	77	18	2976
SA	750	891	1052	1	125	2819
TAS	210	553	184	11	12	970
ACT	54	113	157	0	0	324
NT	42	0	1	0	0	43
Total	7200	6528	9979	722	527	30792
Percent (within State)						
NSW	2%	10%	22%	1%	1%	36% ³
VIC	50%	8%	38%	1%	3%	100%
QLD	17%	28%	47%	7%	0%	100%
WA	22%	58%	17%	3%	1%	100%
SA	27%	32%	37%	0%	4%	100%
TAS	22%	57%	19%	1%	1%	100%
ACT	17%	35%	48%	0%	0%	100%
NT	98%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%

1. NSW CSHA data did not include a dwelling type and therefore 5836 dwellings have no dwelling type for NSW but are included in the total for NSW. The actual number of NSW dwellings in each dwelling type is therefore from non-CSHA organisations.

2. QLD data for boarding houses includes 400 dwellings for one organisation

3. NSW CSHA: 64% of unknown dwelling type. The percent of NSW dwellings in each dwelling type is therefore from non-CSHA organisations which represent 36% of NSW organisations.

Dwelling type

Table 3: Dwellings by dwelling type by organisation type

	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Flat/ Apartment	Boarding House	Other	Total
Number						
Community housing organisation – general	2965	871	1473	127	89	10445
Community housing organisation – co-op	1301	165	256	2	97	2388
Other welfare/not-for-profit	1638	3474	2939	31	286	8350
Church based	891	1306	3995	27	39	6455
Local Government	399	687	762	24	15	2019
Educational	5	25	551	511	1	1093
Other type	1	0	3	0	0	42
Total	7200	6528	9979	722	527	30792
Percent (within organisation type) ¹.						
Community housing organisation – general	28%	8%	14%	1%	1%	53%
Community housing organisation – co-op	54%	7%	11%	0%	4%	76%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	20%	42%	35%	0%	3%	100%
Church based	14%	20%	62%	0%	1%	97%
Local Government	20%	34%	38%	1%	1%	93%
Educational	0%	2%	50%	47%	0%	100%
Other type	2%	0%	7%	0%	0%	10%

¹. Percent total does not equal 100% as NSW CSHA dwellings have been included in the total number of dwellings even though they do not have a dwelling type.

Dwelling type

The following two tables on location of dwellings uses the Postcode of the organisation as it is unknown what dwellings had which postcode for each type of dwelling within an organisation.

Table 4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type by location

	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Flat/ Apartment	Boarding House	Other	Total
Number						
Capital city	5392	4082	7669	691	405	21163
Other metropolitan centre	141	185	482	5	0	1382
Large rural centre	433	378	290	6	20	1830
Other rural area	1080	1620	1341	20	100	5773
Other remote area	154	263	197	0	2	644
Total	7200	6528	9979	722	527	30792
Percent (within dwelling type)						
Capital city	75%	63%	77%	96%	77%	69%
Other metropolitan centre	2%	3%	5%	1%	0%	4%
Large rural centre	6%	6%	3%	1%	4%	6%
Other rural area	15%	25%	13%	3%	19%	19%
Other remote area	2%	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent (within location)¹						
Capital city	25%	19%	36%	3%	2%	86%
Other metropolitan centre	10%	13%	35%	0%	0%	59%
Large rural centre	24%	21%	16%	0%	1%	62%
Other rural area	19%	28%	23%	0%	2%	72%
Other remote area	24%	41%	31%	0%	0%	96%

¹. Percent total do not equal 100% as NSW CSHA dwellings have been included in the total number of dwellings even though they do not have a dwelling type.

Vacancies

Vacancies

Vacancies are identified separately for group and boarding house dwellings from other dwellings. Occupied refers to the number of dwellings/bedrooms where there is a current tenancy agreement at 30 June 1998, and vacant refers to the number of dwellings/bedrooms where there is no current tenancy agreement at 30 June 1998.

Bedrooms refers to the number of bedrooms (occupied or vacant at 30 June) for all group and boarding houses. Dwellings refer to the number of dwellings (occupied or vacant at 30 June) for all other houses.

Although numbers are small, the following tables suggests that nearly a fifth of all Aged and Disabled identified group/boarding houses were vacant.

Table 1: Number and percentage of units (rooms and dwellings) vacant (within CSHA/ Non-CSHA)

	Group and Boarding houses			Other		
	Occupied bedrooms	Vacant bedrooms	Bedrooms vacant %	Occupied dwellings	Vacant dwellings	Dwellings vacant %
CSHA	3208	175	5%	15454	506	3%
Aged and Disabled	55	11	17%	2802	103	4%
Other non-CSHA	3619	177	5%	7331	287	4%
Total	6882	363	5%	25587	896	3%

Table 2: Number and percentage of units (rooms and dwellings) vacant (within state)

	Group and Boarding houses			Other		
	Occupied bedrooms	Vacant bedrooms	Bedrooms vacant %	Occupied dwellings	Vacant dwellings	Dwellings vacant %
NSW	1201	67	5%	8675	303	3%
VIC	2835	157	5%	7041	164	2%
QLD	1920	29	1%	3283	165	5%
WA	372	50	12%	2784	131	4%
SA	231	36	7%	2614	105	3%
TAS	223	16	13%	846	28	4%
ACT	100	8	7%	301	0	0%
NT	0	0	0%	43	0	0%
Total	6882	363	5%	25587	896	3%

WA and SA have the largest percent of bedrooms vacant, whereas, the percent of dwellings vacant is fairly similar across jurisdictions.

Table 3: Number and percentage of units (rooms and dwellings) vacant (within organisation type)

	Group and Boarding houses			Other		
	Occupied bedrooms	Vacant bedrooms	Bedrooms vacant %	Occupied dwellings	Vacant dwellings	Dwellings vacant %
Community housing organisation – general	1593	127	7	9921	277	3
Community housing organisation – co-op	258	3	1	2281	28	1
Other welfare/not-for-profit	2751	149	5	7317	369	5
Church based	374	10	3	4031	159	4
Local Government	236	25	10	1889	57	3
Educational	1670	49	3	106	6	5
Other type	0	0	0	42	0	0
Total	6882	363	5	25587	896	3

Table 4: Number and percentage of units (rooms and dwellings) vacant (within location)

	Group and Boarding houses			Other		
	Occupied bedrooms	Vacant bedrooms	Bedrooms vacant %	Occupied dwellings	Vacant dwellings	Dwellings vacant %
Capital city	5891	306	5	16824	538	3
Other metropolitan centre	123	2	2	1279	73	5
Large rural centre	274	8	3	1677	36	2
Other rural area	571	41	7	5215	214	4
Other remote area	23	6	21	592	35	6
Total	6882	363	5	25587	896	3

A fifth of all bedrooms in remote areas are vacant. As there are no boarding houses included in this data for remote areas, group homes account for this alone. However, the numbers are small and should be interpreted with caution.

Overall, there is no real difference in vacancy rates between group/boarding homes (5%) and dwellings (3%). However, group and boarding homes appear to have more variation in how the 5% is made up across states, organisation type and location, whereas, the vacancy rate for dwellings appears to be distributed more evenly across these categories.

B6: Financial and title arrangements

Ongoing support

This section relates to recurrent funding received by organisations for operation expenses such as administration, repairs and maintenance, rental/operational subsidies to organisations and tenant management fees. Operation subsidies do not include rent assistance paid to tenants. Such support can include in-kind support such as involvement in a housing management committee board, provision of administration premises, access to community facilities, and administrative services such as accounting/bookkeeping.

In total 308 (33%) organisations received recurrent funding while 422 (45%) do not and 214 (23%) are unknown.

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations receiving recurrent subsidies

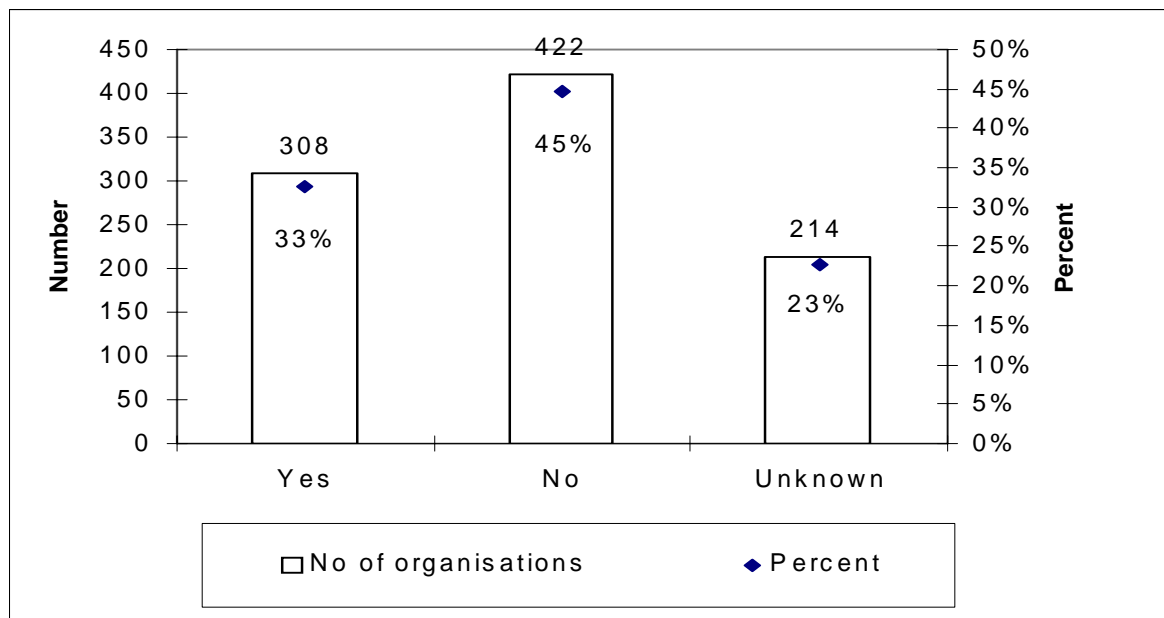


Table 1: Organisations receiving recurrent subsidies by CSHA/non-CSHA

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
CSHA	248	200	181	629
non-CSHA	60	222	33	315
Total	308	422	214	944

Table 2: Organisations receiving recurrent subsidies by State

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
Yes	79	142	37	16	23	8	1	2	308
No	71	78	107	58	60	41	7	–	422
Unknown	136	72	2	–	2	2	–	–	214
Total	286	292	146	74	85	51	8	2	944
Percent (within States)									
Yes	28%	49%	25%	27%	22%	16%	13%	100%	33%
No	25%	27%	73%	71%	78%	80%	88%	0%	45%
Unknown	48%	25%	1%	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of 'Yes' as a total of 'Yes' plus 'No' responses									
	53%	65%	26%	22%	28%	16%	13%	100%	42%

Table 3: Organisations receiving recurrent subsidies

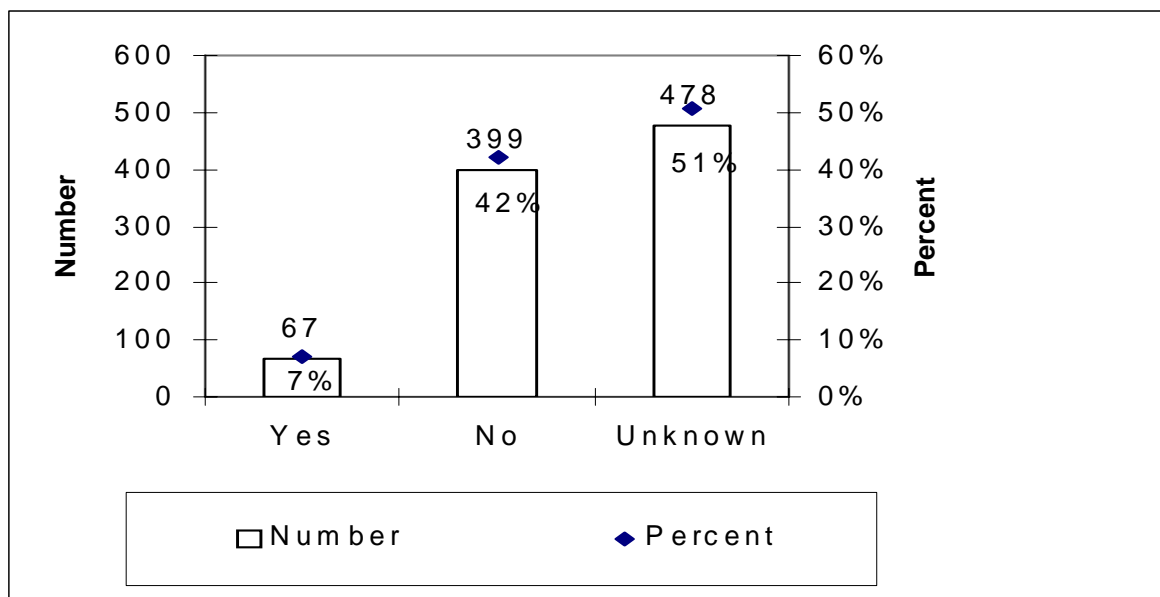
	Community housing org – general	Community housing org – co-op	Other welfare/ not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
Yes	133	29	105	29	11	–	1	308
No	51	56	149	73	89	4	–	422
Unknown	48	44	8	54	54	–	6	214
Total	232	129	262	156	154	4	7	944
Percent (within organisation type)								
Yes	57%	22%	40%	19%	7%	0%	14%	33%
No	22%	43%	57%	47%	58%	100%	0%	45%
Unknown	22%	35%	3%	35%	35%	0%	86%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of 'Yes' as a total of 'Yes' plus 'No' responses								
	72%	34%	41%	28%	11%	0%	100%	42%

Ongoing support

Table 4: Number and percent of organisations receiving ongoing support either from local government or welfare organisations by CSHA and non-CSHA organisations

	Type of ongoing support received					
	Local Government			Welfare		
	CSHA	Non-CSHA	Total	CSHA	Non-CSHA	Total
Yes	41	26	67	42	69	111
No	169	230	399	168	205	373
Unknown	419	59	478	419	41	460
Total	629	315	944	629	315	944
Yes %	61%	39%	100%	38%	62%	100%

Figure 2: Percentage of organisations receiving ongoing support from local government



Ongoing support

In total 67 (7%) organisations responded 'yes' to receiving ongoing support from local government, 399 (42%) responded 'no', and 478 (51%) were unknown.

Table 5: Organisations receiving ongoing support from local government (within state)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total	
Number										
Yes	9	7	18	21	7	4	–	1	67	
No	74	60	96	56	62	42	8	1	399	
Unknown	203	225	32	8	5	5	–	–	478	
Total	286	292	146	85	74	51	8	2	944	
Percent										
			Yes	3%	2%	12%	25%	9%	8%	0%
			No	26%	21%	66%	66%	84%	82%	100%
			Unknown	71%	77%	22%	9%	7%	10%	0%
			Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of 'Yes' as a total of 'Yes' plus 'No' responses										
	11%	10%	16%	27%	10%	9%	0%	50%	14%	

1: Percent calculated from the total of 'y' plus 'n' responses for each state.

Table 6: Number of organisations receiving ongoing support from local government (within organisation type)

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Yes	9	6	16	2	34	–	–	67
No	60	57	168	69	41	4	–	399
Unknown	163	66	78	85	79	–	7	478
Total	232	129	262	156	154	4	7	944

Ongoing support

In total 111 (12%) organisations responded 'yes' to receiving ongoing support from welfare organisations, 373 (40%) responded 'no', and 460 (49%) were unknown.

Figure 3: Percentage of organisations receiving ongoing support from welfare organisation

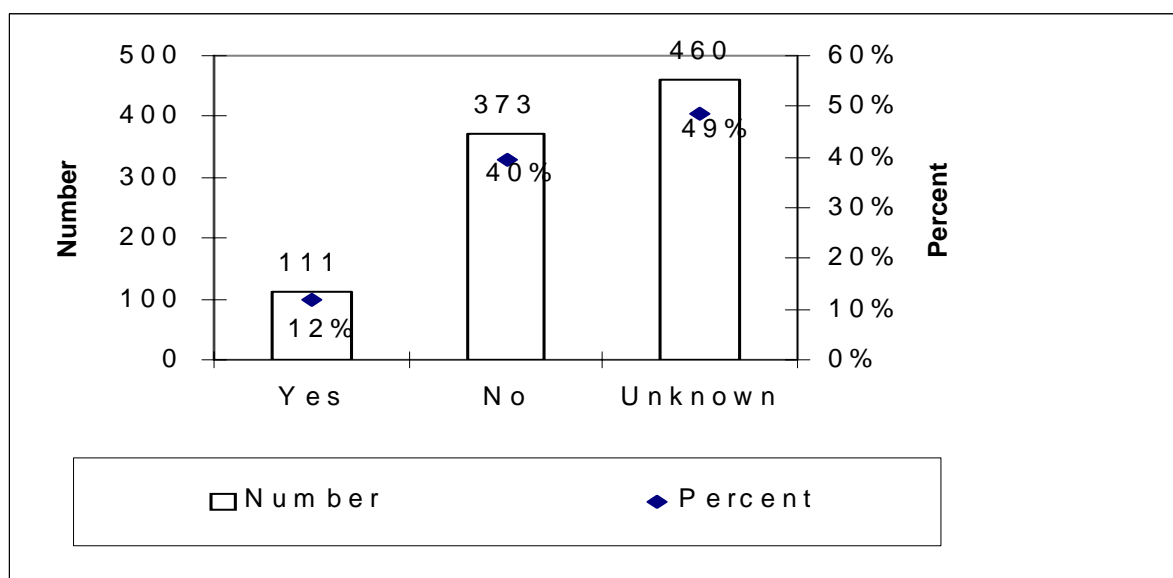


Table 7: Organisations receiving ongoing support from welfare organisation (within state)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
Yes	22	23	23	19	16	5	1	2	111
No	64	55	95	59	51	42	7	–	373
Unknown	200	214	28	7	7	4	–	–	460
Total	286	292	146	85	74	51	8	2	944
Percent									
Yes	8%	8%	16%	22%	22%	10%	13%	100%	12%
No	22%	19%	65%	69%	69%	82%	88%	0%	40%
Unknown	70%	73%	19%	8%	9%	8%	0%	0%	49%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of 'Yes' as a total of 'Yes' plus 'No' responses (within State)									
	26%	29%	19%	24%	24%	11%	13%	100%	23%

Table 8: Organisations receiving ongoing support from welfare organisation (within organisation type)

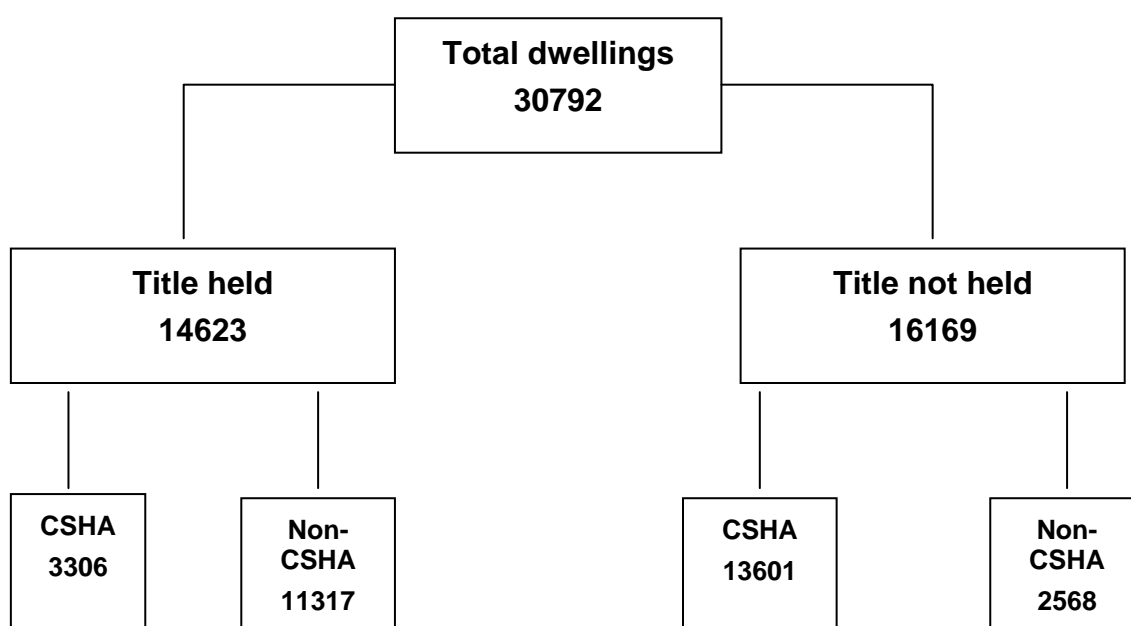
	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
Yes	20	5	41	42	3	–	–	111
No	51	55	144	45	74	4	–	373
Unknown	161	69	77	69	77	–	7	460
Total	232	129	262	156	154	4	7	944
Percent								
Yes	9%	4%	16%	27%	2%	0%	0%	12%
No	22%	43%	55%	29%	48%	100%	0%	40%
Unknown	69%	53%	29%	44%	50%	0%	100%	49%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of 'Yes' as a total of 'Yes' plus 'No' responses (within organisation type)								
	28%	8%	22%	48%	4%	0%	0%	23%

B6: Financial and title arrangements

Title arrangements

Title arrangement refers to the title (deed/mortgage) of dwellings that are used for accommodation purposes only.

The following tables show that just under half of the dwellings managed by organisation have the title held by the organisation also.



These numbers also show that non-CSHA funded organisations hold title to a larger proportion of the stock they manage, than CSHA funded organisations. See above figure and table below.

Table 1: Dwellings with title held by organisations who manage the dwellings by CSHA/ Non CSHA funded organisations

	Number	Percent (within source)
CSHA	3306	20%
Aged and Disabled	2289	78%
Other non-CSHA	9028	82%
Total	14623	47%

Title and funding arrangements

Table 2: Number and percentage of dwellings whose title is held by organisations who manage the dwellings (within state)

	Number	Percent (within state)
NSW	2379	26%
VIC	2039	23%
QLD	4521	78%
WA	2412	81%
SA	2329	83%
TAS	791	82%
ACT	152	47%
NT	0	0%
Total	14623	47%

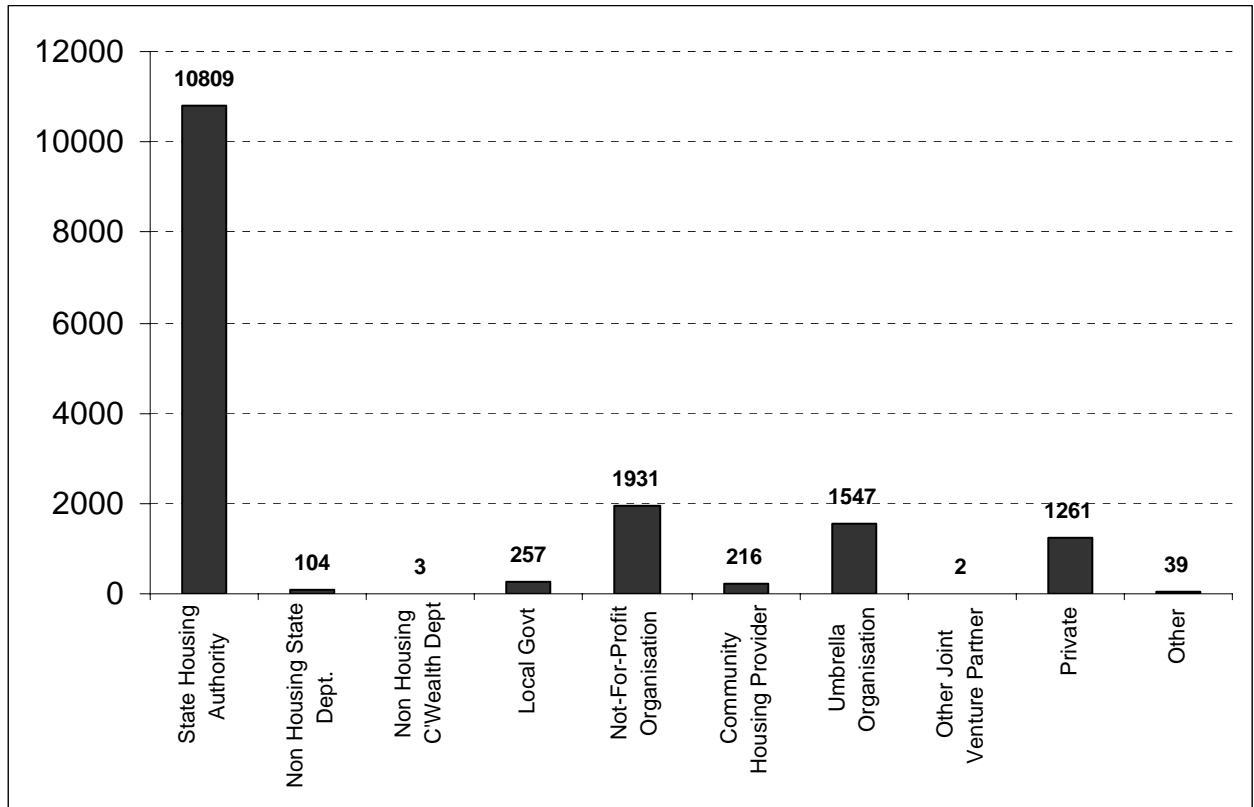
Table 3: Dwellings whose title is held by organisations who manage the dwellings by organisation type (within organisation type)

	Number	Percent
Community housing organisation - general	963	9%
Community housing organisation - co-op	768	32%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	6390	77%
Church based	3953	61%
Local Government	1456	72%
Educational	1093	100%
Other type	0	0%
Total	14623	47%

Title and funding arrangements

It should be noted that NSW data includes 3197 headleased stock for whom the title was not held by the organisations. These are coded as the title being held by the State Housing Authority. As it is not known which dwellings this applied to for the entire NSW CSHA data, the data cannot be changed on the project database. This figure and the following 2 tables have not been adjusted for NSW as it is unknown who holds the title to these dwellings. The majority are privately headleased with the rest from a variety of sources including Local Government and State Housing Authority.

Figure 1: Number of dwellings managed by an organisation whose title is held by another agency



Note: The SHA and Community Housing Department information has been amalgamated due to coding difficulties.

Title and funding arrangements

Table 4: Dwellings (where title held by another agency) by agency who holds title by state

	State Housing Authority (SHA) ¹ .	Other Non Housing State Dept	Other Non Housing C'wealth Dept	Local Govt	Not-For-Profit Organisation	Community Housing Provider	Umbrella Organisation	Other Joint Venture Partner	Private	Other	Total
	Number										
NSW	6024	6	0	6	663	29	0	1	37	0	6766
VIC	3703	51	0	171	1138	2	4	0	44	35	5148
QLD	154	4	0	19	51	20	0	0	1013	4	1265
WA	444	42	3	38	1	5	1	1	29	0	564
SA	343	0	0	2	11	85	0	0	49	0	490
TAS	59	0	0	1	67	52	0	0	0	0	179
ACT	40	0	0	20	0	23	0	0	89	0	172
NT	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Total	10809	104	3	257	1931	216	5	2	1261	39	14627
	Percent										
NSW	89%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
VIC	72%	1%	0%	3%	22%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%
QLD	12%	0%	0%	2%	4%	2%	0%	0%	80%	0%	100%
WA	79%	7%	1%	7%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	0%	100%
SA	70%	0%	0%	0%	2%	17%	0%	0%	10%	0%	100%
TAS	33%	0%	0%	1%	37%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
ACT	23%	0%	0%	12%	0%	13%	0%	0%	52%	0%	100%
NT	98%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

¹. The SHA includes Community Housing Department

Title and funding arrangements

Table 5: Dwellings (where title held by another agency) by agency who holds title by location

	State Housing Authority ¹	Non Housing State Dept.	Non Housing C'wealth Dept	Local Govt	Not-For-Profit Organisation	Community Housing Provider	Umbrella Organisation	Other Joint Venture Partner	Private	Other	Total
	Number										
Capital city	6592	94	0	48	1258	143	1546	1	588	4	8732
Other metropolitan centre	714	2	0	1	216	0	0	0	71	0	1004
Large rural centre	963	1	0	13	119	12	0	0	309	0	1417
Other rural area	2405	3	3	151	311	60	0	1	233	35	3202
Other remote area	135	4	0	44	27	1	1	0	60	0	272
Total	10809	104	3	257	1931	216	1547	2	1261	39	14627
	Percent										
Capital city	75%	1%	0%	1%	14%	2%	18%	0%	7%	0%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	71%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	100%
Large rural centre	68%	0%	0%	1%	8%	1%	0%	0%	22%	0%	100%
Other rural area	75%	0%	0%	5%	10%	2%	0%	0%	7%	1%	100%
Other remote area	50%	1%	0%	16%	10%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	100%
Total	74%	1%	0%	2%	13%	1%	11%	0%	9%	0%	100%

¹. The SHA includes Community Housing Department

Title and funding arrangements

Table 6: Total dwellings with title held by organisation by size of organisation (based on tenancies)

	Number	Percent (within size)
Single	1	6%
Very small	197	29%
Small	2082	48%
Medium	3073	42%
Large	2338	43%
Very large	710	27%
Extra large ⁽¹⁾	4824	54%
Not applicable ⁽²⁾	1398	N/a
Total	14623	47%

¹ VIC CERCs included as one organisation only.

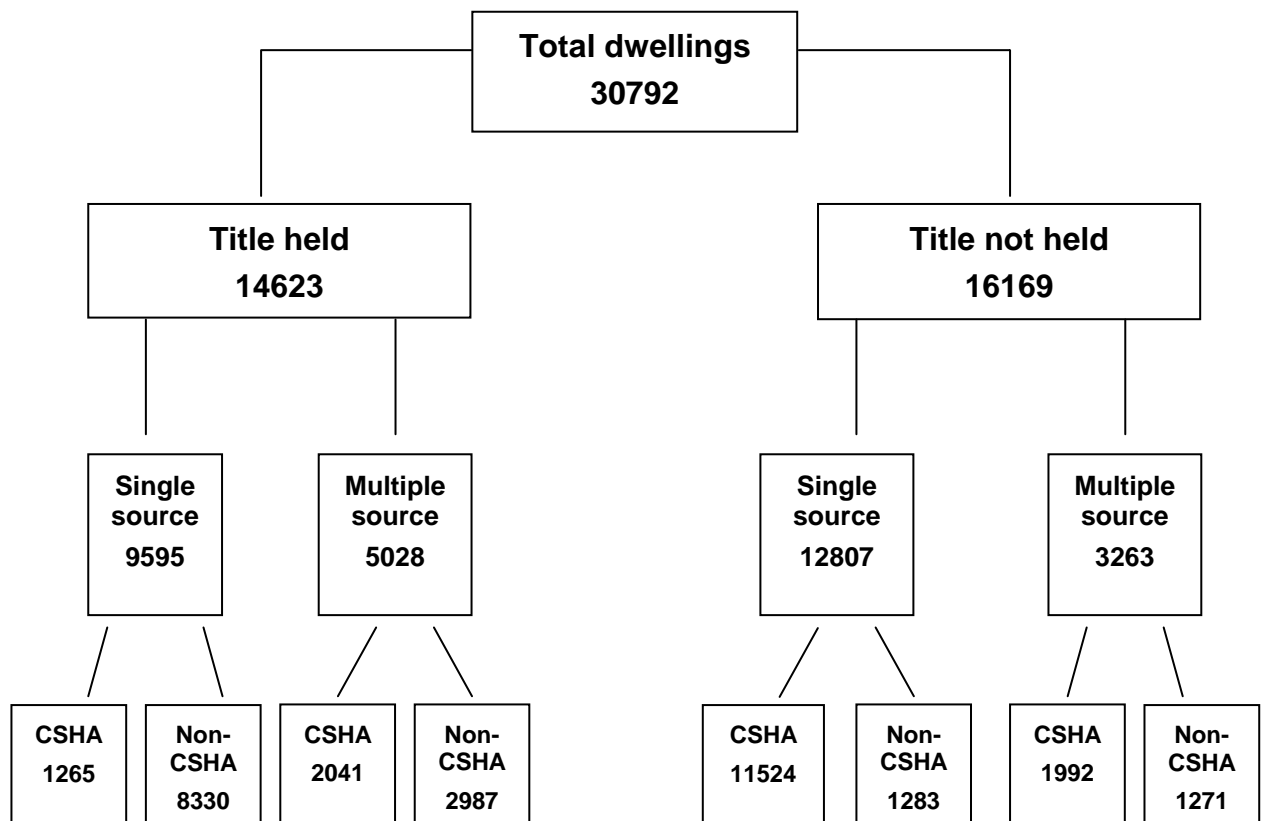
² There were 13 organisations with no tenancies therefore the size of the organisations could not be calculated.

Title and funding arrangements

Title and funding arrangements

This section combines information on the relationship between title arrangements and capital funding arrangements. Single source capital funding refers to organisations or dwellings for whom there was only one source of the capital funds. Multiple source refers to organisations or dwellings where there are more than one contributor to the capital of the dwelling. This also includes land and other major contributions such as materials for construction.

It should be noted that the total number of dwellings for whom the organisation does not hold title to, does not equal the sum of the title not held for single source plus and multiple source funded dwellings, as there are 99 properties for whom the capital sources of funding are unknown.



Title and funding arrangements

Figure 2: Number and percentage of stock with title within single capital funding source and multiple funded

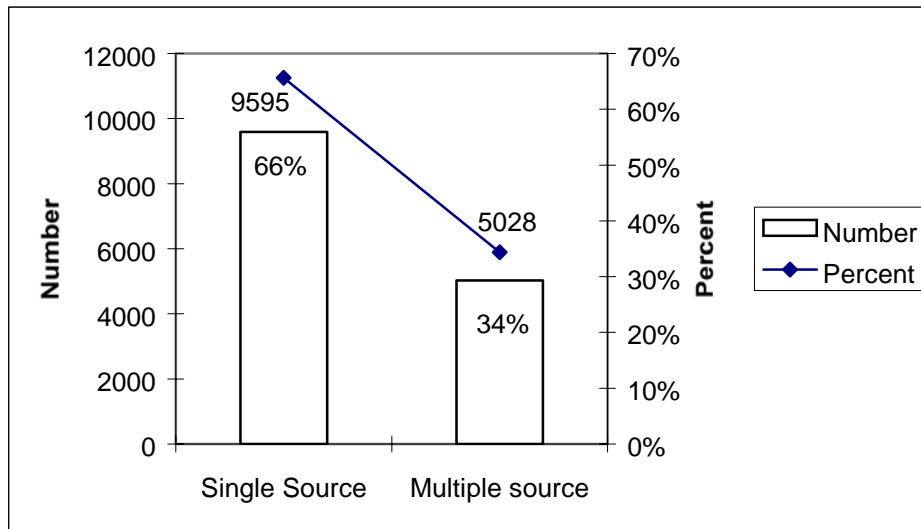


Table 7: Stock with title held by organisation by source of single capital funding

	Number	Percent
Your Organisation - Debt Funded	3216	34%
Your Organisation - Other Funded	2188	23%
State Housing Authority ¹ :	713	7%
Other Non Housing State Dept	38	0%
Other Non Housing C'wealth Dept	122	1%
Local Govt	126	1%
Not-For-Profit Organisation	2453	26%
Community Housing Provider	670	7%
Umbrella Organisation	0	0%
Other Joint Venture	9	0%
Private	60	1%
Other	0	0%
Total	9595	100%

¹: The SHA includes Community Housing Department

Title and funding arrangements

Table 8: Dwellings with title by source of single capital funding (by CSHA/ Non CSHA)

	Your Organisation - Debt Funded	Your Organisation - Other Funded	State Housing Authority (SHA) ¹ .	Other Non Housing State Dept	Other Non Housing C'wealth Dept	Local Govt	Not-For-Profit Organisation	Community Housing Provider	Umbrella Organisation	Other Joint Venture	Private	Other	Total
	Number												
CSHA	153	314	593	2	3	14	87	90	0	9	0	0	1265
Aged and Disabled	283	632	29	20	0	6	298	4	0	0	12	0	1284
Other non CSHA	2780	1242	91	16	119	106	2068	576	0	0	48	0	7046
Total	3216	2188	713	38	122	126	2453	670	0	9	60	0	9595
	Percent												
CSHA	12%	25%	47%	0%	0%	1%	7%	7%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Aged and Disabled	22%	49%	2%	2%	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Other non CSHA	39%	18%	1%	0%	2%	2%	29%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Total	34%	23%	7%	0%	1%	1%	26%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%

¹. The SHA includes Community Housing Department

Title and funding arrangements

Table 9: Dwellings without title by source of single capital funding (CSHA/ Non-CSHA)

	Your Organisation - Debt Funded	Your Organisation - Other Funded	State Housing Authority ¹	Other Non Housing State Dept	Other Non Housing C-Wealth Dept	Local Govt	Not-For-Profit Organisation	Community Housing Provider	Umbrella Organisation	Other Joint Venture	Private	Other	Total
Number													
CSHA	3	5	10201	4	0	2	179	108	0	1	95	3	11524
Aged and Disabled	0	11	15	0	0	4	22	0	0	0	0	0	52
Other non CSHA	189	6	404	5	3	10	526	12	0	7	69	0	1231
Total	192	22	10620	9	3	16	727	120	0	8	164	3	12807
Percent													
CSHA	0%	0%	89%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	9%	0%	100%
Aged and Disabled	0%	21%	29%	0%	0%	8%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Other non CSHA	15%	0%	33%	0%	0%	1%	43%	1%	0%	1%	6%	0%	100%
Total	2%	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	8%	0%	100%

¹: The SHA includes Community Housing Department

Title and funding arrangements

Note: As stated previously, NSW CSHA data includes 3197 headleased stock for whom the title was not held by the organisations. These are coded as the title being held by the State Housing Authority. As it is not known which dwellings this applied to for the entire NSW CSHA data, the data cannot be changed on the project database

Table 10: Single capital funded dwellings with title held by organisation by source by State

	Your Organisation - Debt Funded	Your Organisation - Other Funded	State Housing Authority (SHA)	Other Non Housing State Dept	Other Non Housing C-Wealth Dept	Local Govt	Not-For-Profit Organisation	Community Housing Provider	Umbrella Organisation	Other Joint Venture	Private	Other	Total
Number													
NSW	424	443	30	21	14	0	912	4	0	0	36	0	1884
VIC	784	343	0	14	0	0	18	0	0	0	4	0	1163
QLD	1083	508	146	0	12	9	1313	612	0	8	0	0	3691
WA	159	458	77	3	63	115	44	15	0	1	0	0	935
SA	618	221	449	0	0	2	59	35	0	0	20	0	1404
TAS	138	215	2	0	33	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	495
ACT	10	0	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	23
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3216	2188	713	38	122	126	2453	670	0	9	60	0	9595
Percent (within State)													
NSW	23%	24%	2%	1%	1%	0%	48%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%
VIC	67%	29%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
QLD	29%	14%	4%	0%	0%	0%	36%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
WA	17%	49%	8%	0%	7%	12%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
SA	44%	16%	32%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
TAS	28%	43%	0%	0%	7%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
ACT	43%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
NT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Capital funding sources

Capital funding includes funding for the purchase or construction of properties, redevelopment and improvements of properties. Also included are land purchases and development. It does not include recurrent funding. The following information includes dwellings where capital funding source was known. i.e. Note, not all headleased properties will be included, as the capital funding sources may not be known. All NSW CSHA identified organisations have been coded as 100% capital single source funded as well as all Victorian CSHA dwellings, have been coded as 100% capital single source funded whose title was held by the State Housing authority.

Capital funding sources have been divided into two parts, single source and multiple sources of capital funding.

In total there were 22402 dwellings capital funded from a single source and 8291 dwellings capital funded from multiple sources. There were 99 dwellings for whom either no capital funding was received (e.g. headleased properties, or no information was recorded).

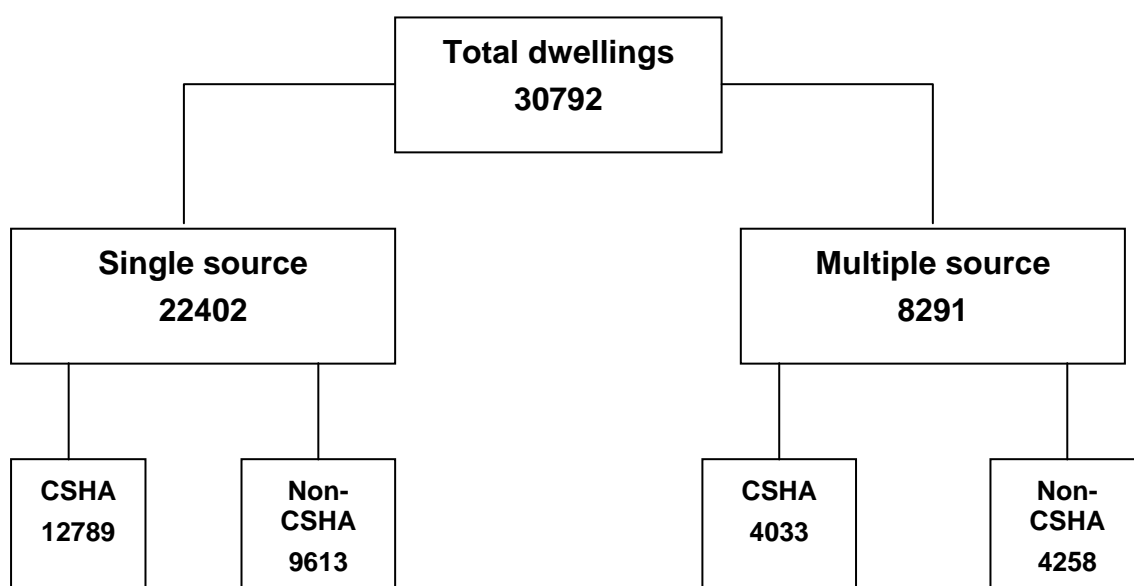


Table 1: Capital funded dwellings

	Single		Multiple		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
CSHA	12789	76%	4033	24%	16822
Aged and Disabled	1336	46%	1585	54%	2921
Non-CSHA	8277	76%	2673	24%	10950
Total	22402	73%	8291	27%	30693

Capital funding source

Table 2: Single capital funded dwellings by source of funding

	Number	Percent (within source)
Your Organisation - Debt Funded	3408	15%
Your Organisation - Other Funded	2210	10%
State Housing Authority (SHA) ¹	11333	51%
Other Non Housing State Dept	47	0%
Other Non Housing C'wealth Dept	125	1%
Local Govt	142	1%
Not-For-Profit Organisation	3180	14%
Community Housing Provider	790	4%
Umbrella Organisation	0	0%
Other Joint Venture	17	0%
Private	1147	5%
Other	3	0%
Total	22402	100%

¹: SHA includes Community Housing Departments.

Capital funding source

Table 3: Percentage of single capital funded dwellings by source of funding (within states)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Your Organisation - Debt Funded	5%	15%	23%	12%	34%	22%	9%	0%	15%
Your Organisation - Other Funded	7%	7%	11%	34%	12%	34%	0%	0%	10%
State Housing Authority (SHA) ¹	71%	72%	5%	32%	41%	15%	9%	86%	51%
Other Non Housing State Dept	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%
Other Non Housing C'Wealth Dept	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	1%
Local Govt	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Not-For-Profit Organisation	15%	6%	28%	3%	3%	23%	0%	0%	14%
Community Housing Provider	0%	0%	13%	4%	5%	2%	4%	0%	4%
Umbrella Organisation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Joint Venture	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private	1%	0%	20%	0%	4%	0%	79%	0%	5%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹Includes Community Housing Departments

Capital funding source

Table 4: Single capital funded dwellings by source of funding by CSHA/ Non CSHA

	CSHA	Aged and Disabled	Other non-CSHA	Total
		Number		
Your Organisation - Debt Funded	156	283	2969	3408
Your Organisation - Other Funded	319	643	1248	2210
State Housing Authority (SHA) ¹	10794	44	495	11333
Other Non Housing State Dept	6	20	21	47
Other Non Housing C'Vealth Dept	3	0	122	125
Local Govt	16	10	116	142
Not-For-Profit Organisation	266	320	2594	3180
Community Housing Provider	198	4	588	790
Umbrella Organisation	0	0	0	0
Other Joint Venture	10	0	7	17
Private	1018	12	117	1147
Other	3	0	0	3
Total	12786	1336	8277	22402
		Percent		
Your Organisation - Debt Funded	1%	21%	36%	15%
Your Organisation - Other Funded	2%	48%	15%	10%
State Housing Authority (SHA) ¹	84%	3%	6%	51%
Other Non Housing State Dept	0%	1%	0%	0%
Other Non Housing C'Vealth Dept	0%	0%	1%	1%
Local Govt	0%	1%	1%	1%
Not-For-Profit Organisation	2%	24%	31%	14%
Community Housing Provider	2%	0%	7%	4%
Umbrella Organisation	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Joint Venture	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private	8%	1%	1%	5%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹Includes Community Housing Departments

Capital funding source

The following data is not additive. That is, each cell should be read as an individual item. For example there are 186 organisations that received some funding from the State Housing Authority in addition to other sources of capital funding. No other inference can be made.

In total 284 organisations received funding from multiple sources or 30% of all organisations (from Q21) as used for the table below.

or

In total 282 organisations received funding from multiple sources or 30% of all organisations (from Q20a and Q20b in the questionnaire))

Table 5: Number of Organisations that receive funding from multiple sources for each capital type

	Capital type		
	Dwellings	Land	In-kind
Your Organisation	206	209	54
State Housing Authority (SHA) ¹	205	50	2
Other Non Housing State Dept	15	11	3
Other Non Housing C'Vealth Dept	98	16	1
Local Govt	28	61	18
Not-For-Profit Organisation	80	49	24
Community Housing Provider	36	8	1
Umbrella Organisation	2	0	3
Other Joint Venture	4	2	2
Private	33	16	8
Other	21	37	2

¹Includes Community Housing Departments

Capital funding source

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations that have dwellings fully funded from 2, 3, and >3 sources

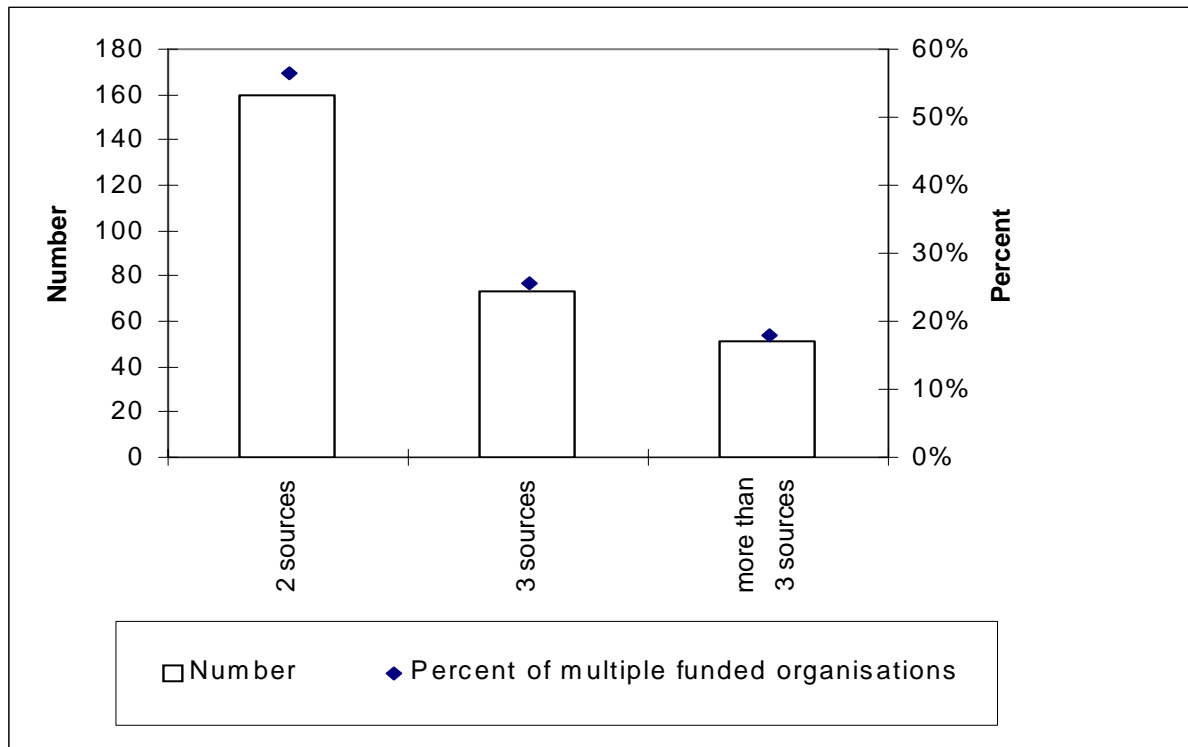


Table 6: Organisations that receive capital funding from multiple sources by number of sources

	Number	Percent
Funded from 2 sources	160	56%
Funded from 3 sources	73	26%
Funded from more than 3 sources	51	18%
Total	284	100%

Joint partnerships and ventures

The following section present information on organisations and dwellings, which were funded from multiple sources for capital works. This can include funding for construction and/or purchase or dwellings and land and in-kind contributions such as construction materials.

In total there were 8291 dwellings funded from multiple sources, which represented 27% percent of all dwellings. 282 organisations had some form of multiple capital funding or 30% of all organisations.

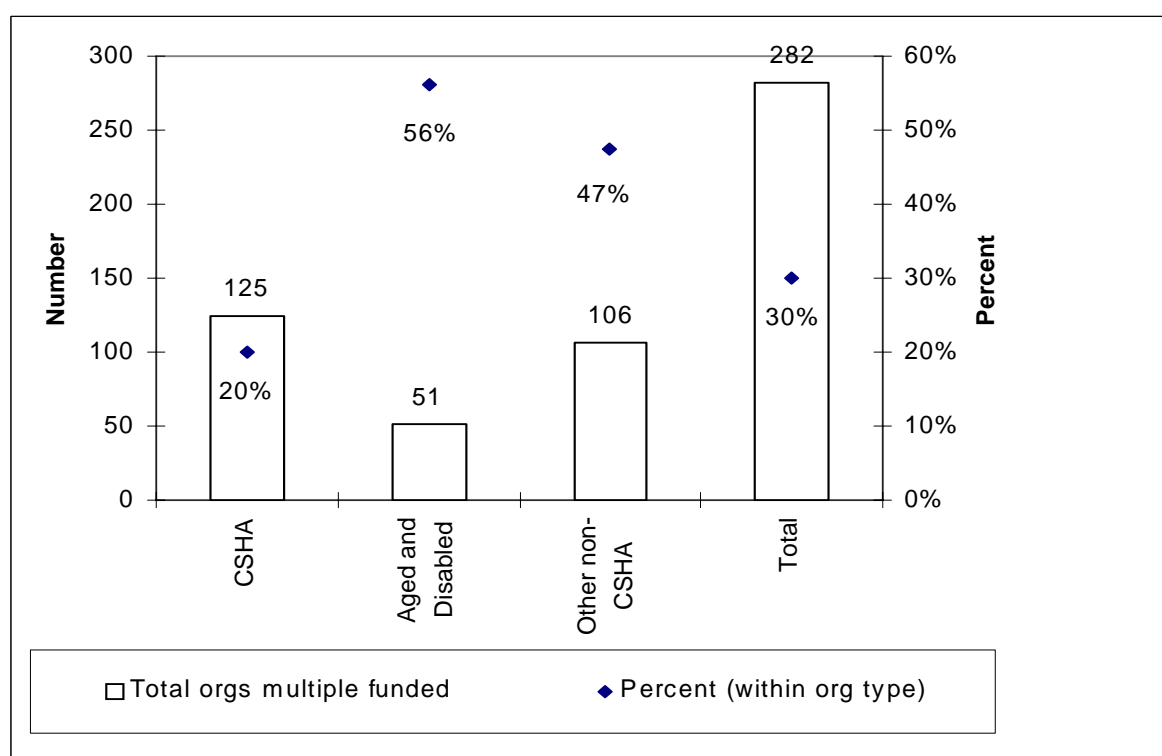
There were 17 dwellings identified in the previous section on capital funding that identified as joint venture partners. 10 of these were CSHA and 7 were non-CSHA. (Organisations hold title for 9 dwellings (all CSHA) and do not hold title for 8).

Table 1: Dwellings funded by multiple sources by state

	Number	Percent (within states)
NSW ¹	642	7%
VIC	3477	40%
QLD	975	17%
WA	1634	55%
SA	978	35%
TAS	338	35%
ACT	211	65%
NT	36	84%
Total	8291	27%

¹ There are no NSW CSHA identified organisations with multiple sources of funding. This means that the numbers reflect non-CSHA dwellings only.

Figure 1: Percentage of all organisations with some multiple funded dwellings within CSHA/ Non-CSHA



Joint ventures

Table 2: Organisations with some multiple funded dwellings within CSHA/ Non-CSHA

	Number	Percent (within CSHA/non-CSHA)
CSHA	125	20%
Aged and Disabled	51	56%
Other non-CSHA	106	47%
Total	282	30%

Table 3: Organisations of all multiple funded organisations by organisation type

	Number	Percent (within organisation type)
Community housing organisation – general	34	15%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	21	16%
Community housing organisation – co-op	105	40%
Church based	55	35%
Local Government	66	43%
Educational	1	25%
Other type	0	0%
Total	282	30%

Figure 2: Number and percentage of all organisations with some multiple funded dwellings by location

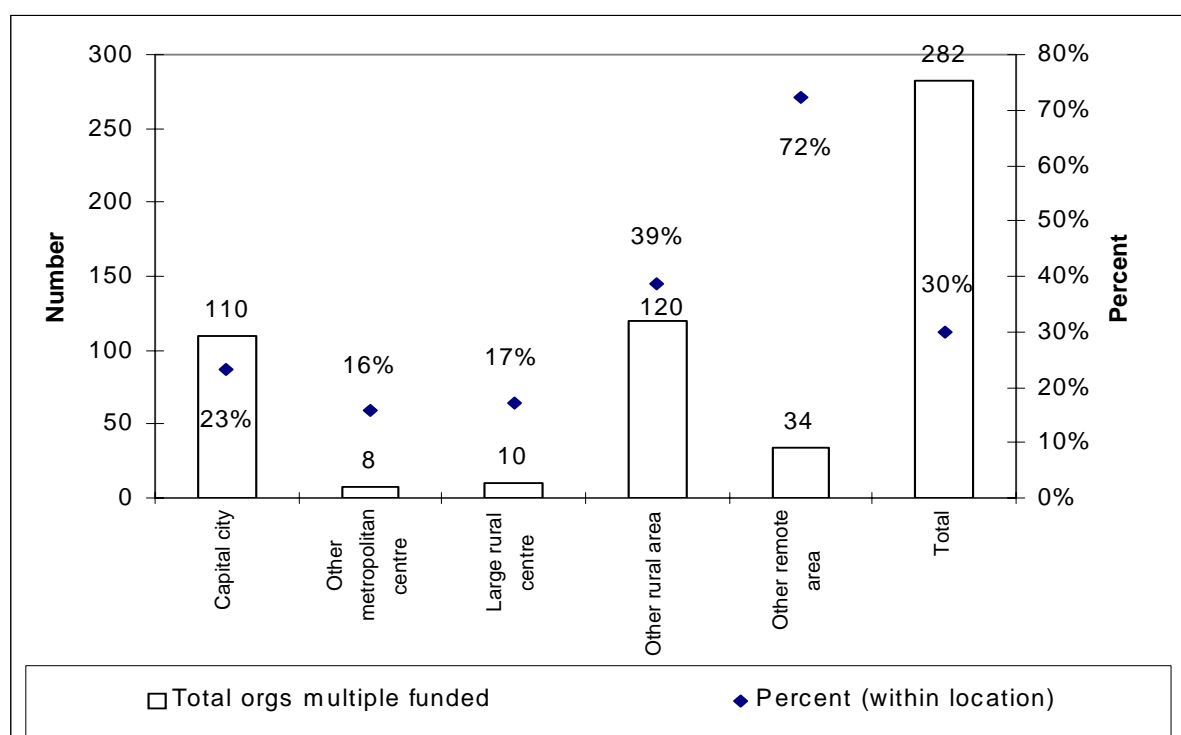


Table 4: Dwellings that were multiple funded for which organisations hold title by organisation type

Joint partnerships and ventures

	Number	Percent (within organisation type)
Community housing organisation – general	349	3%
Community housing organisation – co-op	167	7%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	2702	32%
Church based	940	15%
Local Government	869	43%
Educational	1	0%
Other type	0	0%
Total	5028	16%

Table 5: Dwellings that were multiple funded for which organisations do not hold title by organisation type

	Number	Percent (within organisation type)
Community housing organisation – general	197	2%
Community housing organisation – co-op	1595	67%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	460	6%
Church based	921	14%
Local Government	90	4%
Educational	0	0%
Other type	0	0%
Total	3263	11%

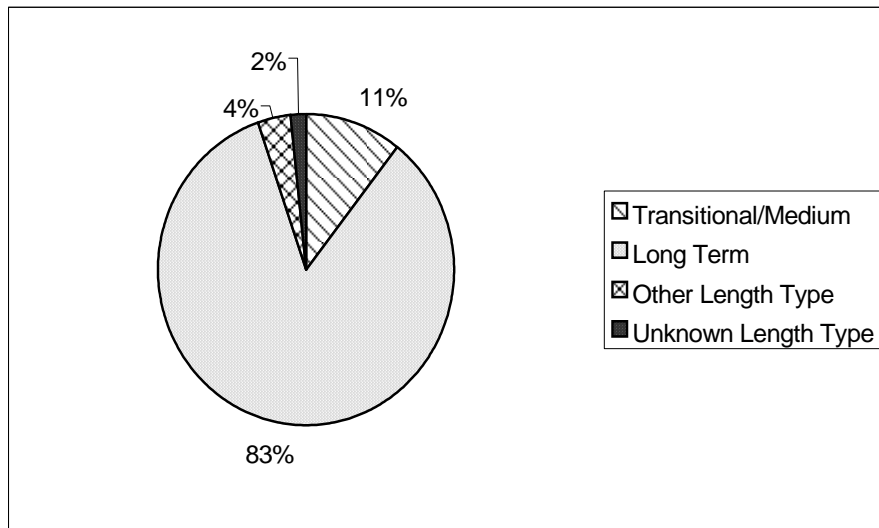
B7: Access to community housing

Tenure offered by organisation

Tenure offered refers to an organisation's policy rather than current lease arrangements. This is coded as:

- Transitional/medium
- Long term
- Other, and
- Unknown

Figure 1: Percent of dwellings by intended duration



As shown 83% of dwellings (25895) are intended for long term tenancy, 11% (3243) for transitional /medium terms, 4% (1108) dwellings other type of tenancy and 2% (546) of unknown tenancy type.

Table 1: Dwellings by intended duration by CSHA/ Non-CSHA

	Transitional/ Medium	Long Term	Other Length Type	Unknown Length Type	Total
Number					
CSHA	2982	13726	79	120	16907
Non-CSHA	261	12169	1029	426	13885
Total	3243	25895	1108	546	30792
Percent					
CSHA	92%	53%	7%	22%	55%
Non-CSHA	8%	47%	93%	78%	45%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The following table shows Queensland as having the most variation in the length of accommodation intended to be provided and ACT as the least with 100% long term tenancy. (The majority of the dwellings in QLD 'Other Length Type' data are from University type organisations).

Table 2: Dwellings by intended duration by state

	Transitional/ Medium	Long Term	Other Length Type	Unknown Length Type	Total
Number					
NSW	455	8572	4	114	9145
VIC	1600	6786	2	341	8729
QLD	1086	3650	989	61	5786
WA	35	2922	15	4	2976
SA	56	2645	96	22	2819
TAS	10	955	1	4	970
ACT	0	324	0	0	324
NT	1	41	1	0	43
Total	3243	25895	1108	546	30792
Percent					
NSW	5%	94%	0%	1%	100%
VIC	18%	78%	0%	4%	100%
QLD	19%	63%	17%	1%	100%
WA	1%	98%	1%	0%	100%
SA	2%	94%	3%	1%	100%
TAS	1%	98%	0%	0%	100%
ACT	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
NT	2%	95%	2%	0%	100%

Tenure

Table 3: Dwellings by intended duration by organisation type

	Transitional/ Medium	Long Term	Other Length Type	Unknown Length Type	Total
Number					
Community housing organisation – general	2143	6646	35	79	8903
Community housing organisation – co-op	8	3889	3	30	3930
Other welfare/not-for-profit	693	7481	83	93	8350
Church based	330	5783	31	311	6455
Local Government	68	1913	5	33	2019
Educational	0	142	951	0	1093
Other type	1	41	0	0	42
Total	3243	25895	1108	546	30792
Percent					
Community housing organisation – general	24%	75%	0%	1%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	0%	99%	0%	1%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	8%	90%	1%	1%	100%
Church based	5%	90%	0%	5%	100%
Local Government	3%	95%	0%	2%	100%
Educational	0%	13%	87%	0%	100%
Other type	2%	98%	0%	0%	100%

The following table shows that large rural areas have the greatest diversity of length of accommodation.

Table 4: Dwellings by intended duration by location

	Transitional/ Medium	Long Term	Other Length Type	Unknown Length Type	Total
Number					
Capital city	1807	17935	1063	358	21163
Other metropolitan centre	160	1221	1	0	1382
Large rural centre	516	1234	0	80	1830
Other rural area	698	4926	41	108	5773
Other remote area	62	579	3	0	644
Total	3243	25895	1108	546	30792
Percent					
Capital city	9%	85%	5%	2%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	12%	88%	0%	0%	100%
Large rural centre	28%	67%	0%	4%	100%
Other rural area	12%	85%	1%	2%	100%
Other remote area	10%	90%	0%	0%	100%

Length of tenancy

Length of tenancy in the following tables refer to the length of time current tenants have been residing in community housing under a tenancy agreement. It is the count in years from the date the tenancy commenced to the 30 June 1998. This is different to the policy tenure offered by organisations as in the previous section. This information was not available for Victoria CSHA tenants who have been coded as 'unknown'.

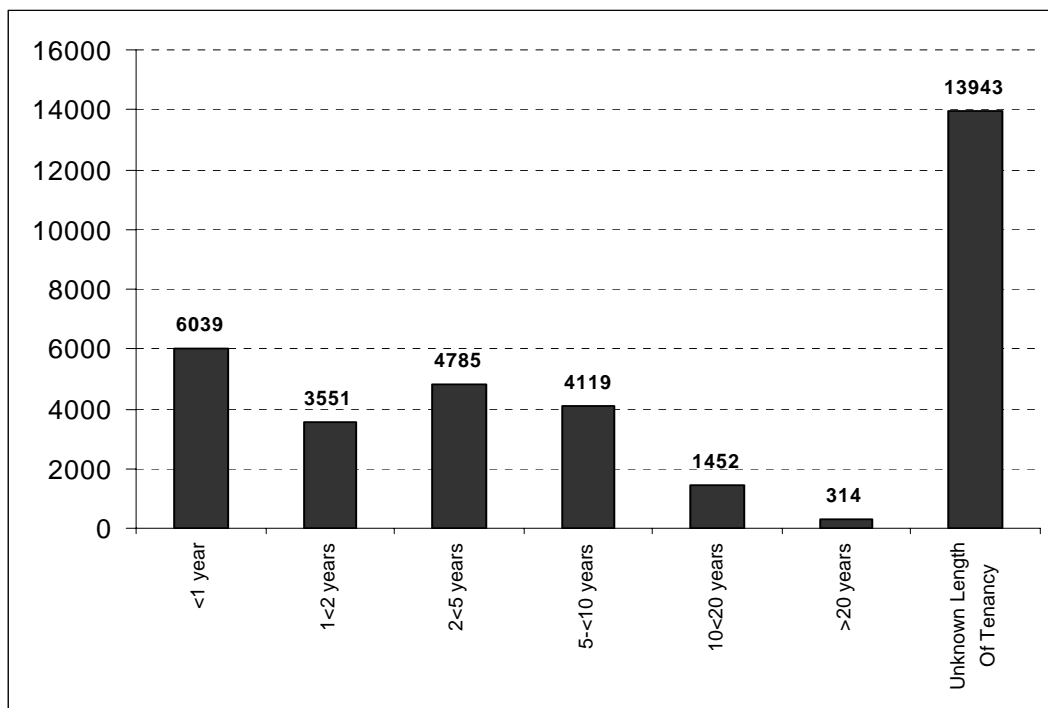


Figure 2: Number of tenancies by length of tenancy

Tenure

Figure 3: Percent of tenancies by length of tenancy

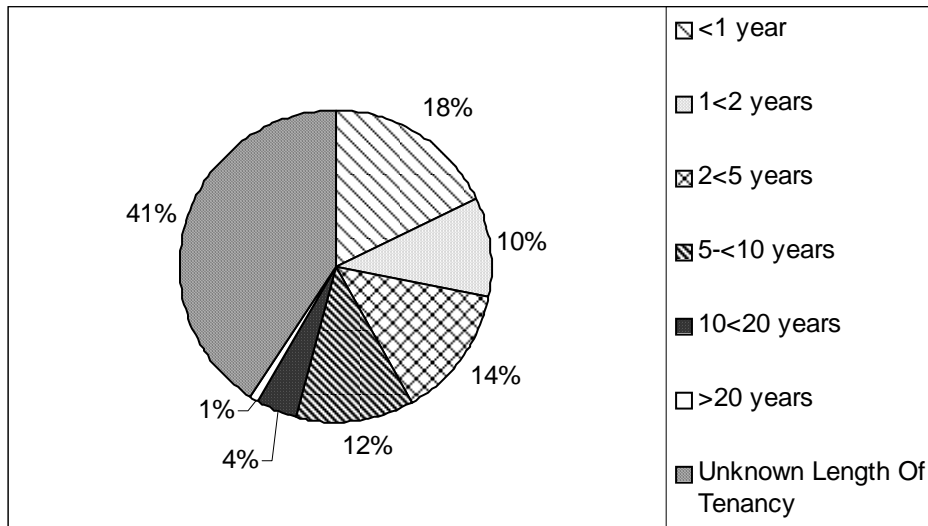


Table 5: Tenancies by length of tenancies by CSHA/Non-CSHA

	<1 year	1<2 years	2<5 years	5<10 years	10<20 years	>20 years	Unknown Length Of Tenancy	Total Tenancies
Number								
CSHA	3992	2509	3070	1893	244	18	7500	19238
Non-CSHA	2047	1042	1715	2226	1208	296	6443	14975
Total	6039	3551	4785	4119	1452	314	13943	34213
Percent								
CSHA	66%	71%	64%	46%	17%	6%	54%	56%
Non-CSHA	34%	29%	36%	54%	83%	94%	46%	44%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6: Tenancies by length of tenancies by state

	<1 year	1<2 years	2<5 years	5<10 years	10<20 years	>20 years	Unknown Length Of Tenancy	Total tenancies
Number								
NSW	3165	1413	2145	1389	367	58	1521	10070
VIC	458	355	813	745	264	116	8332 ⁽¹⁾	11081
QLD	1435	927	575	684	253	28	1353	5255
WA	429	332	453	486	206	29	1455	3390
SA	317	304	444	487	235	74	1066	2927
TAS	126	110	253	263	119	9	143	1023
ACT	89	76	100	65	8	0	73	411
NT	20	34	2	0	0	0	0	56
Total	6039	3551	4785	4119	1452	314	13943	34213
Percent								
NSW	31%	14%	21%	14%	4%	1%	15%	100%
VIC	4%	3%	7%	7%	2%	1%	75% ⁽¹⁾	100%
QLD	27%	18%	11%	13%	5%	1%	26%	100%
WA	13%	10%	13%	14%	6%	1%	43%	100%
SA	11%	10%	15%	17%	8%	3%	36%	100%
TAS	12%	11%	25%	26%	12%	1%	14%	100%
ACT	22%	18%	24%	16%	2%	0%	18%	100%
NT	36%	61%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

1 Victoria CSHA data was not available for this item and were coded to unknown.

Tenure

Table 7: Percentage of tenancies excluding 'unknowns' by length of tenancy (within state)

	<1 year	1<2 years	2<5 years	5<10 years	10<20 years	>20 years	Total tenancies
NSW	37%	17%	25%	16%	4%	1%	100%
VIC	17%	13%	30%	27%	10%	4%	100%
QLD	37%	24%	15%	18%	6%	1%	100%
WA	22%	17%	23%	25%	11%	1%	100%
SA	17%	16%	24%	26%	13%	4%	100%
TAS	14%	13%	29%	30%	14%	1%	100%
ACT	26%	22%	30%	19%	2%	0%	100%
NT	36%	61%	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Table 8: Tenancies by length of tenancies by organisation type

	<1 year	1<2 years	2<5 years	5<10 years	10<20 years	>20 years	Unknown	Total
Number								
Community housing organisation –general	3037	1758	1626	923	103	24	2799	10270
Community housing organisation –co-op	556	389	1035	593	66	8	1452	4111
Other welfare/not-for-profit	888	827	1109	1483	883	169	5177	10534
Church based	360	333	635	777	298	95	2971	5469
Local Government	240	188	334	336	102	18	950	2168
Educational	949	50	45	5	0	0	583	1632
Other type	9	6	1	2	0	0	11	29
Total	6039	3551	4785	4119	1452	314	13943	34213
Percent								
Community housing organisation –general	30%	17%	16%	9%	1%	0%	27%	100%
Community housing organisation –co-op	14%	9%	25%	14%	2%	0%	35%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	8%	8%	11%	14%	8%	2%	49%	100%
Church based	7%	6%	12%	14%	5%	2%	54%	100%
Local Government	11%	9%	15%	15%	5%	1%	44%	100%
Educational	58%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	36%	100%
Other type	31%	21%	3%	7%	0%	0%	38%	100%

Tenure

Table 9: Percentage of tenancies (excluding unknowns) by length of tenancies (within organisation type)

	<1 year	1<2 years	2<5 years	5<10 years	10<20 years	>20 years	Total
Community housing organisation – general	41%	24%	22%	12%	1%	0%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	21%	15%	39%	22%	2%	0%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	17%	15%	21%	28%	16%	3%	100%
Church based	14%	13%	25%	31%	12%	4%	100%
Local Government	20%	15%	27%	28%	8%	1%	100%
Educational	90%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Other type	50%	33%	6%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Total	30%	18%	24%	20%	7%	2%	100%

Table 10: Tenancies by length of tenancy by location

	<1 year	1<2 years	2<5 years	5<10 years	10<20 years	>20 years	Unknown	Total
Number								
Capital city	3637	2130	2958	2532	1035	147	11745	24196
Other metropolitan centre	320	235	212	182	18	29	373	1369
Large rural centre	631	361	374	250	40	9	350	2015
Other rural area	1318	676	1087	1044	351	126	1403	6003
Other remote area	133	149	154	111	8	3	72	630
Total	6039	3551	4785	4119	1452	314	13943	34213
Percent								
Capital city	15%	9%	12%	10%	4%	1%	49%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	23%	17%	15%	13%	1%	2%	27%	100%
Large rural centre	31%	18%	19%	12%	2%	0%	17%	100%
Other rural area	22%	11%	18%	17%	6%	2%	23%	100%
Other remote area	21%	24%	24%	18%	1%	0%	11%	100%

Tenure

Table 11: Percentage of tenancies (excluding unknowns) by length of tenancy by location (within location)

	<1 year	1<2 years	2<5 years	5<10 years	10<20 years	>20 years	Total
Capital city	29%	17%	24%	20%	8%	1%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	32%	24%	21%	18%	2%	3%	100%
Large rural centre	38%	22%	22%	15%	2%	1%	100%
Other rural area	29%	15%	24%	23%	8%	3%	100%
Other remote area	24%	27%	28%	20%	1%	1%	100%
Total	30%	18%	24%	20%	7%	2%	100%

Allocation procedures

This section describes organisations allocation procedures including whether they keep a waiting list, whether the waitlist is managed by another agency, whether applicants with special needs are identified and if there is a priority waiting list.

Waiting lists

Please note that all NSW CSHA organisations were coded as having a waiting list and CSHA Victoria organisations (excluding CERCs) are coded as 'unknown'.

Table 1: Number of organisations with waiting list by state

	Yes	Percent Yes (within state)	No	Unknown	Total
NSW	221	77%	64	1	286
VIC ¹	64	22%	31	197	292
WA	66	78%	18	1	85
QLD	117	80%	27	2	146
SA	59	80%	15	–	74
TAS	27	53%	23	1	51
ACT	7	88%	1	–	8
NT	–	0%	2	–	2
Total	561	59%	181	202	944

Table 2: Number of organisations with waiting list by organisation type

	Yes	Percent (Yes) within type	No	Unknown	Total
Community housing organisation – general	167	72%	27	37	232
Community housing organisation – co-op	92	71%	19	19	129
Other welfare/not-for-profit	148	56%	45	69	262
Church based	82	53%	45	29	156
Local Government	65	42%	43	46	154
Educational	4	100%	–	–	4
Other type	3	43%	2	2	7
Total	561	59%	181	202	944

Allocation procedures

Table 3: Organisations with waiting list by location

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Capital city	266	82	129	477
Other metropolitan centre	33	10	8	51
Large rural centre	35	10	13	58
Other rural area	191	69	51	311
Other remote area	36	10	1	47
Total	561	181	202	944
	Percent			
Capital city	56%	17%	27%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	65%	20%	16%	100%
Large rural centre	60%	17%	22%	100%
Other rural area	61%	22%	16%	100%
Other remote area	77%	21%	2%	100%

Wait list managed by another organisation

Please note that no information was available for NSW and Victoria CSHA organisations (excluding CERCs) and these were coded to 'unknown'.

In the following table WA stands out as having a large proportion of organisations with waitlists managed by another agency. However, as NSW and VIC CSHA organisations have a large unknown component and are therefore unable to be compared to other jurisdictions. NT numbers are too small to draw any conclusions from the data.

Table 4: Organisations with waiting list managed by another organisation by state

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
NSW	6	81	199	286
VIC	9	57	226	292
QLD	7	136	3	146
WA	29	51	5	85
SA	9	65	–	74
TAS	5	14	32	51
ACT	–	8	–	8
NT	1	1	–	2
Total	66	413	465	944
	Percent			
NSW	2%	28%	70%	100%
VIC	3%	20%	77%	100%
QLD	5%	93%	2%	100%
WA	34%	60%	6%	100%
SA	12%	88%	0%	100%
TAS	10%	27%	63%	100%
ACT	0%	100%	0%	100%
NT	50%	50%	0%	100%

Allocation procedures

Table 5: Organisations with waiting list managed by another organisation by organisation type

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Community housing organisation – general	10	77	145	232
Community housing organisation – co-op	4	54	71	129
Other welfare/not-for-profit	24	156	82	262
Church based	5	67	84	156
Local Government	23	54	77	154
Educational	0	4	0	4
Other type	0	1	6	7
Total	66	413	465	944
	Percent			
Community housing organisation – general	4%	33%	63%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	3%	42%	55%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	9%	60%	31%	100%
Church based	3%	43%	54%	100%
Local Government	15%	35%	50%	100%
Educational	0%	100%	0%	100%
Other type	0%	14%	86%	100%

Table 6: Organisations with waiting list managed by another organisation by location

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Capital city	24	194	259	477
Other metropolitan centre	2	20	29	51
Large rural centre	2	25	31	58
Other rural area	24	147	140	311
Other remote area	14	27	6	47
Total	66	413	465	944
	Percent			
Capital city	5%	41%	54%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	4%	39%	57%	100%
Large rural centre	3%	43%	53%	100%
Other rural area	8%	47%	45%	100%
Other remote area	30%	57%	13%	100%

Priority wait lists

No information was available for NSW and Victoria CSHA organisations (excluding CERCs), and were coded to 'unknown'.

Table 7: Organisations with priority waiting list by state

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
NSW	56	32	198	286
VIC	35	37	220	292
QLD	65	72	9	146
WA	46	32	7	85
SA	39	31	4	74
TAS	27	15	9	51
ACT	8	–	–	8
NT	1	1	–	2
Total	277	220	447	944
	Percent			
NSW	20%	11%	69%	100%
VIC	12%	13%	75%	100%
QLD	45%	49%	6%	100%
WA	54%	38%	8%	100%
SA	53%	42%	5%	100%
TAS	53%	29%	18%	100%
ACT	100%	0%	0%	100%
NT	50%	50%	0%	100%

Allocation procedures

Table 8: Organisations with priority waiting list by organisation type

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Community housing organisation – general	36	50	145	231
Community housing organisation – co-op	37	28	65	130
Other welfare/not-for-profit	99	84	79	262
Church based	42	35	79	156
Local Government	61	21	72	154
Educational	2	2	0	4
Other type	0	0	7	7
Total	277	220	447	944
	Percent			
Community housing organisation – general	16%	22%	63%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	28%	22%	50%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	38%	32%	30%	100%
Church based	27%	22%	51%	100%
Local Government	40%	14%	47%	100%
Educational	50%	50%	0%	100%
Other type	0%	0%	100%	100%

Table 9: Organisations with priority waiting list by location

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Capital city	130	97	250	477
Other metropolitan centre	10	12	29	51
Large rural centre	8	19	31	58
Other rural area	107	74	130	311
Other remote area	22	18	7	47
Total	277	220	447	944
	Percent			
Capital city	27%	20%	52%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	20%	24%	57%	100%
Large rural centre	14%	33%	53%	100%
Other rural area	34%	24%	42%	100%
Other remote area	47%	38%	15%	100%
Total	29%	23%	47%	100%

Local eligibility requirements

The following tables refer to organisations who have an eligibility criterion for housing applicants to be a resident of the local area (excluding State and Territory based eligibility requirements). No information was available for NSW CSHA organisations which were coded as 'unknown'. All Victoria CSHA organisations (excluding CERCs) were coded as 'no'.

Table 10: Organisations with local eligibility requirements by states

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
NSW	16	73	197	286
VIC	19	233	40	292
QLD	31	111	4	146
WA	25	59	1	85
SA	16	58	–	74
TAS	9	41	1	51
ACT	1	7	–	8
NT	–	2	–	2
Total	117	584	243	944
	Percent			
NSW	6%	26%	69%	100%
VIC	7%	80%	14%	100%
QLD	21%	76%	3%	100%
WA	29%	69%	1%	100%
SA	22%	78%	0%	100%
TAS	18%	80%	2%	100%
ACT	13%	88%	0%	100%
NT	0%	100%	0%	100%
Total	12%	62%	26%	100%

Allocation procedures

Table 11: Organisations with local eligibility requirement by organisation type

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Community housing organisation – general	20	111	100	231
Community housing organisation – co-op	15	72	43	130
Other welfare/not-for-profit	49	211	2	262
Church based	2	87	67	156
Local Government	31	98	25	154
Educational	0	4	0	4
Other type	0	1	6	7
Total	117	584	243	944
	Percent			
Community housing organisation – general	9%	48%	43%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	12%	55%	33%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	19%	81%	1%	100%
Church based	1%	56%	43%	100%
Local Government	20%	64%	16%	100%
Educational	0%	100%	0%	100%
Other type	0%	14%	86%	100%
Total	12%	62%	26%	100%

Table 12: Organisations with local eligibility requirements by location

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Capital city	38	317	122	477
Other metropolitan centre	4	25	22	51
Large rural centre	3	40	15	58
Other rural area	52	180	79	311
Other remote area	20	22	5	47
Total	117	584	243	944
	Percent			
Capital city	8%	66%	26%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	8%	49%	43%	100%
Large rural centre	5%	69%	26%	100%
Other rural area	17%	58%	25%	100%
Other remote area	43%	47%	11%	100%
Total	12%	62%	26%	100%

Demand for housing

This section describes whether an organisation collects information on the demand for community rental services. All NSW CSHA organisations were coded as 'yes' and Victoria CSHA organisations (excluding CERCs) were coded 'unknown'.

305 (32%) organisations collect information on the demand for community rental services, 410 (43%) do not specifically collect information, whilst 229 (24%) are unknown.

Table 1: Organisations which collect information on demand by CSHA/Non-CSHA organisations

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
Number				
CSHA	246	193	190	629
Non-CSHA	59	217	39	315
Total	305	410	229	944
Percent				
CSHA	39%	31%	30%	100%
Non-CSHA	19%	69%	12%	100%
Total	32%	43%	24%	100%

Table 2: Organisations which collect information on demand by state

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
Number				
NSW	166	117	3	286
VIC	20	57	215	292
QLD	59	82	5	146
WA	30	52	3	85
SA	19	52	3	74
TAS	9	42	0	51
ACT	2	6	0	8
NT	0	2	0	2
Total	305	410	229	944
Percent				
NSW	58%	41%	1%	100%
VIC	7%	20%	74%	100%
QLD	40%	56%	3%	100%
WA	35%	61%	4%	100%
SA	26%	70%	4%	100%
TAS	18%	82%	0%	100%
ACT	25%	75%	0%	100%
NT	0%	100%	0%	100%

Demand

Table 3: Organisations that collect information on demand by organisation type

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Community housing organisation – general	137	54	40	231
Community housing organisation – co-op	51	59	20	130
Other welfare/not-for-profit	45	147	70	262
Church based	31	77	48	156
Local Government	37	68	49	154
Educational	–	3	1	4
Other type	4	2	1	7
Total	305	410	229	944
	Percent			
Community housing organisation – general	59%	24%	17%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	40%	45%	16%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	17%	56%	27%	100%
Church based	20%	49%	31%	100%
Local Government	24%	44%	32%	100%
Educational	0%	75%	25%	100%
Other type	57%	29%	14%	100%

Table 4: Organisations that collect information on demand by location

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Capital city	133	198	146	477
Other metropolitan centre	23	19	9	51
Large rural centre	20	24	14	58
Other rural area	112	141	58	311
Other remote area	17	28	2	47
Total	305	410	229	944
	Percent			
Capital city	28%	42%	31%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	45%	37%	18%	100%
Large rural centre	34%	41%	24%	100%
Other rural area	36%	45%	19%	100%
Other remote area	36%	60%	4%	100%

Access for specific groups

The following section describes an organisation’s response to people with special needs such as modified dwellings, and identifying special needs on waiting lists for community housing.

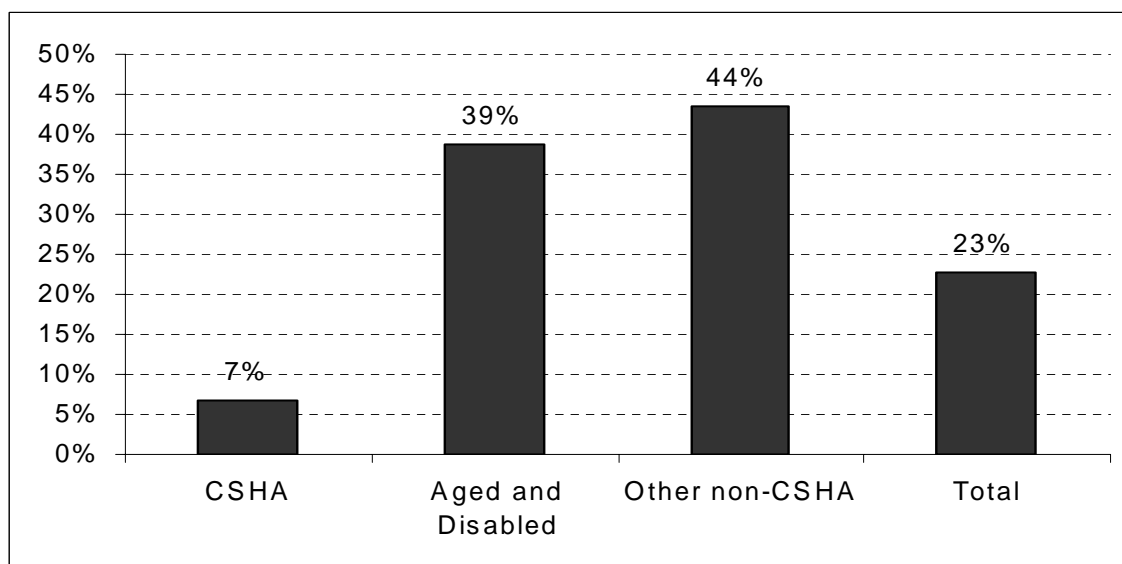
Please note that NSW CSHA data was not available for this item. VIC CSHA data (excluding CERCs) assumed that all dwellings under the Group Housing Disabled category and ‘Long term disabled’ category, were modified dwellings. VIC ecumenical housing data assumed that if the house was inhabited by a group with target group of disabled. QLD CRS data assumed that all dwellings requiring modification were included in this category.

In total there are 7037 (23%) of dwellings that have been specifically modified or purpose built for use by people with disabilities or the frail aged as at 30 June 1998.

Table 1: Number of dwellings that are specifically modified by CSHA/ Non-CSHA

	Number of purpose built/ modified dwellings	Total number of dwellings
CSHA	1132	16907
Aged and Disabled	1132	2921
Other non-CSHA	4773	10964
Total	7037	30792

Figure 1: Percentage of dwellings that are specifically modified by CSHA/ Non-CSHA



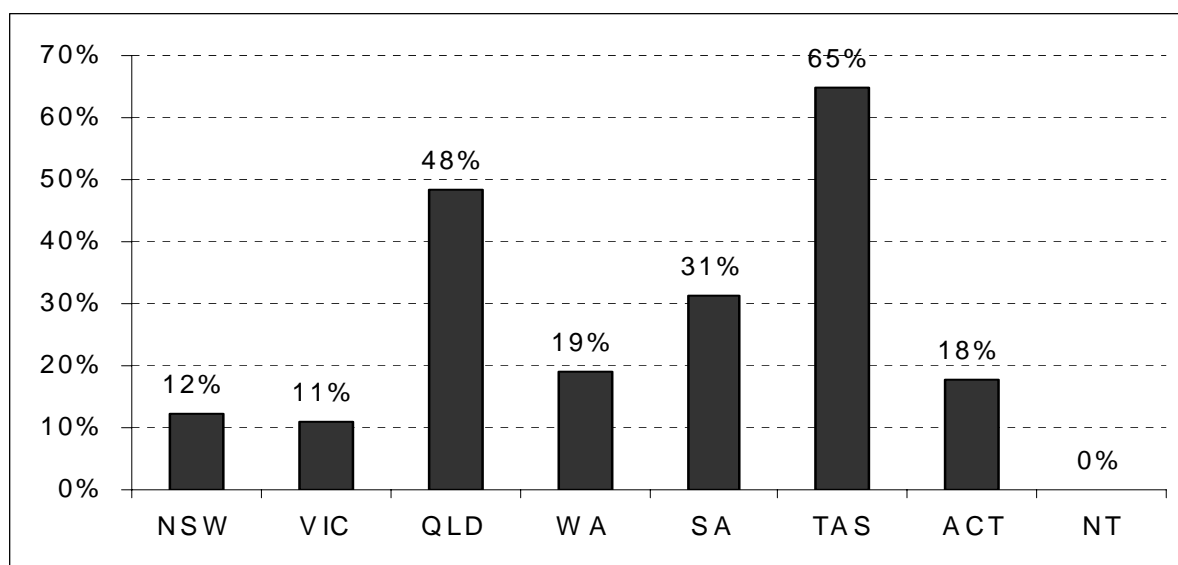
Access for specific groups

Table 2: Number of dwellings that have been specifically modified by state

	Purpose built/modified	Total dwellings by state
NSW	1118	9145
VIC	971	8729
QLD	2804	5786
WA	571	2976
SA	886	2819
TAS	629	970
ACT	58	324
NT	0	43
Total	7037	30792

Note: NSW CSHA data was not available for this item. VIC CSHA data (excluding CERCs) assumed that all dwellings under the Group Housing Disabled category and 'Long term disabled' category, were modified dwellings. VIC ecumenical housing data assumed that if the house was inhabited by a group with target group of disabled. QLD CRS data assumed that all dwellings requiring modification were included in this category.

Figure 2: Percentage of dwellings that have been specifically modified by state



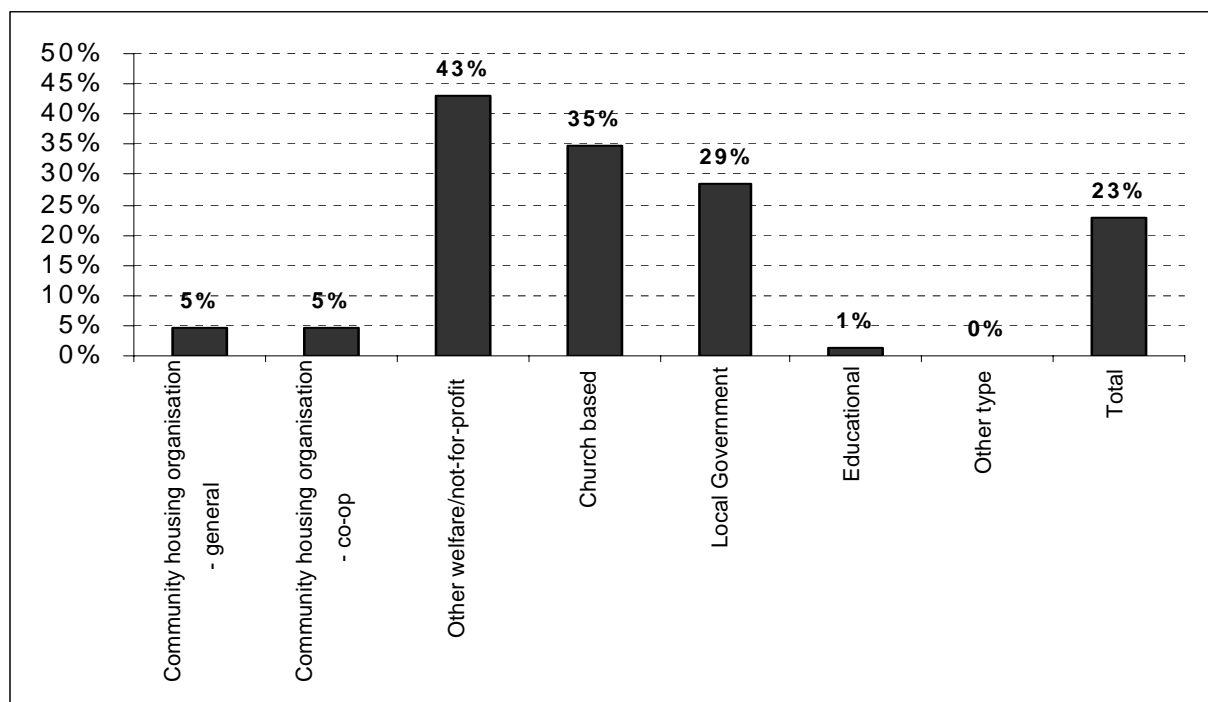
Note: NSW CSHA data was not available for this item. VIC CSHA data (excluding CERCs) assumed that all dwellings under the Group Housing Disabled category and 'Long term disabled' category, were modified dwellings. VIC ecumenical housing data assumed that if the house was inhabited by a group with target group of disabled. QLD CRS data assumed that all dwellings requiring modification were included in this category.

Access for specific groups

Table 3: Number of dwellings that are specifically modified by organisation type

	Purpose built/ modified	Total dwellings by type
Community housing organisation – general	406	8903
Community housing organisation – co-op	187	3930
Other welfare/not-for-profit	3597	8350
Church based	2254	6455
Local Government	577	2019
Educational	16	1093
Other type	0	42
Total	7037	30792

Figure 3: Percentage of dwellings that are specifically modified by organisation type

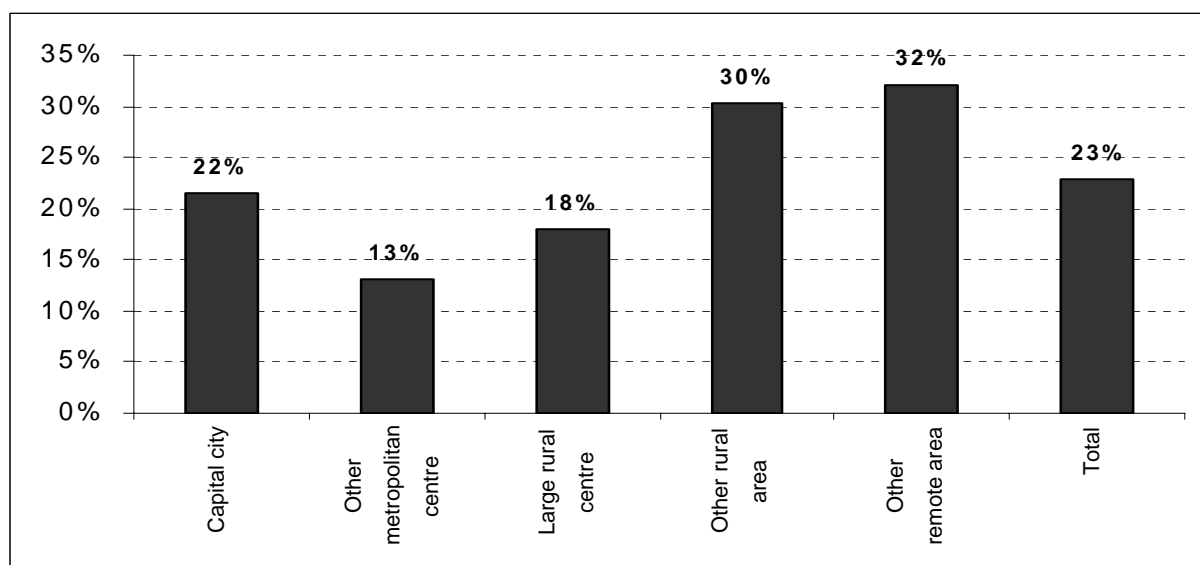


Access for specific groups

Table 4: Number of dwellings that are specifically modified by location

	Purpose Built/ Modified	Number of dwellings by location
Capital city	4565	21163
Other metropolitan centre	182	1382
Large rural centre	330	1830
Other rural area	1754	5773
Other remote area	206	644
Total	7037	30792

Figure 4: Percentage of dwellings that are specifically modified by location



Access for specific groups

Data was not available for the following table from NSW and VIC CSHA organisations (except (CERCs) and were therefore coded as 'Unknown',

In total 329 (35%) of organisations identify applicants for community housing that have special needs, 162 (17%) do not, and 453 (48%) are unknown.

Table 5: Organisations with waiting list, which identifies applicants with special needs by state

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
NSW	56	31	199	286 *
VIC	47	24	221	292 *
QLD	102	34	10	146
WA	50	27	8	85
SA	50	19	5	74
TAS	19	22	10	51
ACT	4	4	0	8
NT	1	1	0	2
Total	329	162	453	944
	Percent			
NSW	20%	11%	70%	100%
VIC	16%	8%	76%	100%
QLD	70%	23%	7%	100%
WA	59%	32%	9%	100%
SA	68%	26%	7%	100%
TAS	37%	43%	20%	100%
ACT	50%	50%	0%	100%
NT	50%	50%	0%	100%

Access for specific groups

Table 6: Organisations with waiting list, which identifies applicants with special needs by organisation type

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Community housing organisation – general	71	18	142	231
Community housing organisation – co-op	36	28	66	130
Other welfare/not-for-profit	130	51	81	262
Church based	50	26	80	156
Local Government	39	38	77	154
Educational	3	1	0	4
Other type	0	0	7	7
Total	329	162	453	944
	Percent			
Community housing organisation – general	31%	8%	61%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	27%	22%	51%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	50%	19%	31%	100%
Church based	32%	17%	51%	100%
Local Government	25%	25%	50%	100%
Educational	75%	25%	0%	100%
Other type	0%	0%	100%	100%

Table 7: Organisations with waiting list, which identifies applicants with special needs by location

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Capital city	151	74	252	477
Other metropolitan centre	15	6	30	51
Large rural centre	23	4	31	58
Other rural area	111	67	133	311
Other remote area	29	11	7	47
Total	329	162	453	944
	Percent			
Capital city	32%	16%	53%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	29%	12%	59%	100%
Large rural centre	40%	7%	53%	100%
Other rural area	36%	22%	43%	100%
Other remote area	62%	23%	15%	100%

Target groups

Organisations

This section relates to target groups identified by organisations as groups specifically targeted for assistance. It does not necessarily represent the actual target groups assisted but refers to the organisation's policy.

The following table summarises target groups identified in the original questionnaire. As organisations may seek to assist more than one group and/or be coded to more than one category the number can not be totaled to reflect the actual number of organisations. The total number of organisations within a state is used to calculate the percent of organisations instead.

Summary Target group mapping

Disabled	Psychiatric Disability Persons Intellectual Disability Persons Physical/Sensory Disability Persons Acquired Brain Injury Persons Dual/Multiple Disability Persons Drug/Alcohol Abuse Persons Other: Disabled
Indigenous	Indigenous
Aged	Low Income Elderly Persons Low Income Frail Aged Other: Aged Homeless Frail Aged
Homeless	Homeless Single Adults Homeless Youth Homeless Families Homeless Frail Aged Other: Homeless
Young people	Homeless Youth Low Income Young Persons
Low Income	Low Income Young Persons Low Income Families Low Income Elderly Persons Low Income Single Persons Low Income Frail Aged Other: Low Income Earners
Women and DV	Other: Women Women/Children From Domestic Violence
NESB	Recent Migrants Other as identified in free text field
Other	Other: General
Families	Low Income Families Homeless Families Other: Families
No target	No organisational policy on targeting housing. This includes all NSW CSHA generalist organisations.

Target groups

Figure 1: Total number of organisations by summary target group

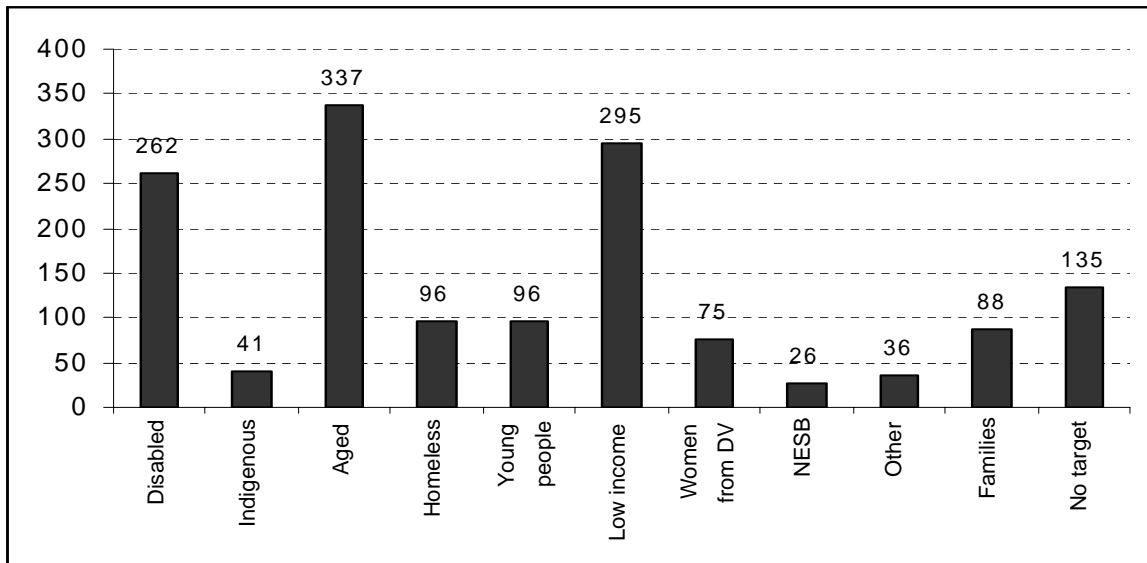


Figure 2: Total percent of organisations by summary target group

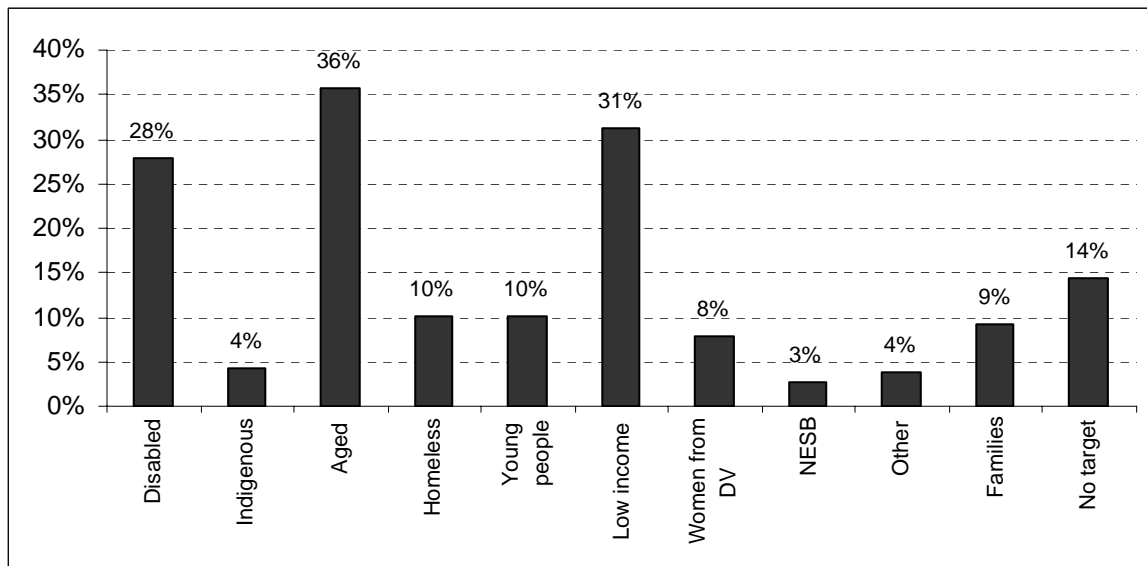


Table 1: Organisations which target specific groups by source list

	Disabled	Indigenous	Aged	Homeless	Young people	Low income	Women and DV	NESB	Other	Families	No target	Total number of orgs
Number												
CSHA	188	39	161	67	87	199	64	19	21	74	106	629
Aged and Disabled	12	1	67	8	2	38	5	2	1	-	9	91
Other non-CSHA	62	1	109	21	7	58	6	5	14	14	20	224
Total	262	41	337	96	96	295	75	26	36	88	135	944
Percent (within source list)												
CSHA	30%	6%	26%	11%	14%	32%	10%	3%	3%	12%	17%	163%
Aged and Disabled	13%	1%	74%	9%	2%	42%	5%	2%	1%	0%	10%	159%
Other non-CSHA	28%	0%	49%	9%	3%	26%	3%	2%	6%	6%	9%	142%
Total	28%	4%	36%	10%	10%	31%	8%	3%	4%	9%	14%	158%

Target groups

Table 2: Organisations which target specific groups by state

	Disabled	Indigenous	Aged	Homeless	Young people	Low income	Women and children escaping DV	NESB	Other	Families	No target ¹	Total number of organisations within the state
Number												
NSW	54	12	81	20	8	35	14	15	15	4	70	286
VIC	98	0	87	48	39	75	20	5	5	36	36	292
QLD	48	26	69	11	34	87	27	1	4	15	11	146
WA	24	1	37	6	5	35	4	1	7	7	8	85
SA	22	1	35	7	7	38	7	2	3	17	6	74
TAS	14	0	26	3	2	21	1	2	2	6	3	51
ACT	1	0	2	1	1	4	2	0	0	3	1	8
NT	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	262	41	337	96	96	295	75	26	36	88	135	944
Percent (within State)²												
NSW	19%	4%	28%	7%	3%	12%	5%	5%	5%	1%	24%	115%
VIC	34%	0%	30%	16%	13%	26%	7%	2%	2%	12%	12%	154%
QLD	33%	18%	47%	8%	23%	60%	18%	1%	3%	10%	8%	228%
WA	28%	1%	44%	7%	6%	41%	5%	1%	8%	8%	9%	159%
SA	30%	1%	47%	9%	9%	51%	9%	3%	4%	23%	8%	196%
TAS	27%	0%	51%	6%	4%	41%	2%	4%	4%	12%	6%	157%
ACT	13%	0%	25%	13%	13%	50%	25%	0%	0%	38%	13%	188%
NT	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total	28%	4%	36%	10%	10%	31%	8%	3%	4%	9%	14%	158%

1 'No target' target group is derived from the whether the organisations targets a specific group or not. If 'no' then they are considered a 'no target' organisation.

2 Total percent of organisations does not equal 100% as organisations may have several target groups and/or be coded to several categories.

Table 3: Organisations which target specific groups, by organisation type (within organisation type)

	Disabled	Indigenous	Aged	Homeless	Young people	Low income	Women escaping DV	NESB	Other	Families	No target	Total number of orgs by type
	Number											
Community housing organisation - general	80	28	49	30	40	67	36	5	8	12	48	231
Community housing organisation - co-op	16	6	20	7	12	43	12	12	8	27	41	130
Other welfare/not-for-profit	120	3	104	23	12	66	13	1	3	6	9	262
Church based	25	1	74	27	13	41	10	6	5	14	18	156
Local Government	17	2	90	9	18	77	4	2	7	29	19	154
Educational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Other type	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Total	262	41	337	96	96	295	75	26	36	88	135	944
	Percent (within organisation type)¹											
Community housing organisation - general	34%	12%	21%	13%	17%	29%	16%	2%	3%	5%	21%	174%
Community housing organisation - co-op	12%	5%	16%	5%	9%	33%	9%	9%	6%	21%	32%	157%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	46%	1%	40%	9%	5%	25%	5%	0%	1%	2%	3%	137%
Church based	16%	1%	47%	17%	8%	26%	6%	4%	3%	9%	12%	150%
Local Government	11%	1%	58%	6%	12%	50%	3%	1%	5%	19%	12%	178%
Educational	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Other type	57%	14%	0%	0%	14%	14%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	114%
Total	28%	4%	36%	10%	10%	31%	8%	3%	4%	9%	14%	158%

¹ Total percent of organisations does not equal 100% as organisations may have several target groups and/or be coded to several categories.

Target groups

Table 4: Organisations which target specific groups by location

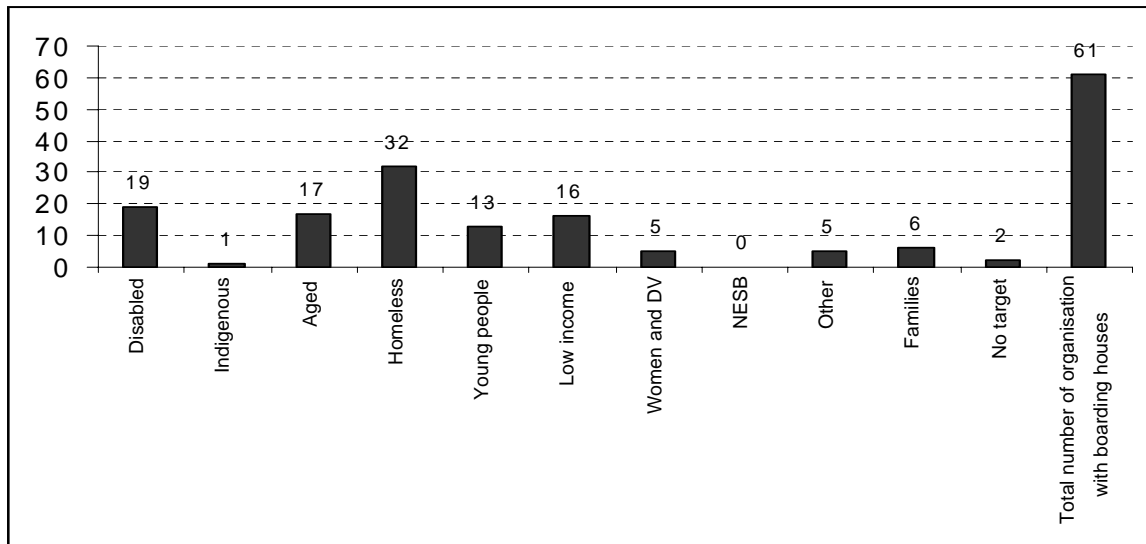
	Disabled	Indigenous	Aged	Homeless	Young people	Low income	Women escaping DV	NESB	Other	Families	No target	Total number of orgs by location
Number												
Capital city	155	12	118	62	58	123	39	23	26	42	69	477
Other metropolitan centre	13	6	11	9	6	10	6	1	2	5	7	51
Large rural centre	24	5	14	5	6	21	8	0	1	8	8	58
Other rural area	62	13	164	15	18	110	19	2	4	26	4	311
Other remote area	8	5	30	5	8	31	3	0	3	7	4	47
Total	262	41	337	96	96	295	75	26	36	88	92	944
Percent¹												
Capital city	32%	3%	25%	13%	12%	26%	8%	5%	5%	9%	14%	152%
Other metropolitan centre	25%	12%	22%	18%	12%	20%	12%	2%	4%	10%	14%	149%
Large rural centre	41%	9%	24%	9%	10%	36%	14%	0%	2%	14%	14%	172%
Other rural area	20%	4%	53%	5%	6%	35%	6%	1%	1%	8%	1%	141%
Other remote area	17%	11%	64%	11%	17%	66%	6%	0%	6%	15%	9%	221%
Total	28%	4%	36%	10%	10%	31%	8%	3%	4%	9%	10%	153%

¹ Total percent of organisations does not equal 100% as organisations may have several target group and/or be coded to several categories.

Organisations with group and/or boarding houses by target group.

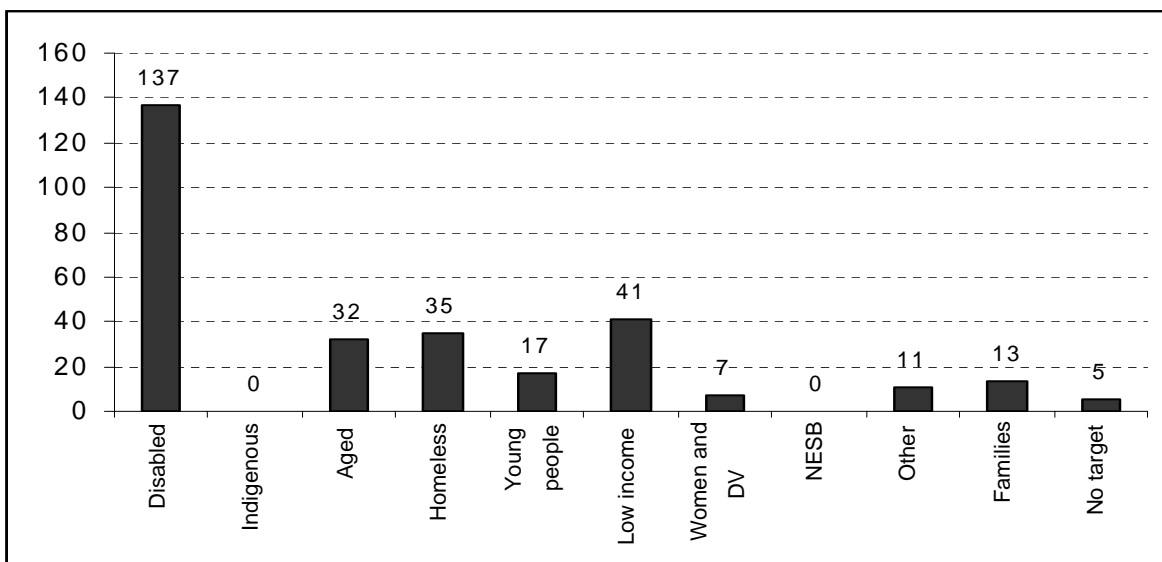
The following table counts organisations with a dwellings type 'Boarding house'.

Figure 3: Number of organisations with boarding houses by target group of organisation



The following table counts organisations with a number greater than 0, of occupied bedrooms in group and/or boarding houses.

Figure 4: Number of organisations with occupied group and/or boarding house bedrooms by target group



Target groups

Dwellings

The target group information is identified by the number of dwellings an organisation states is aimed at specific groups. It is unknown which specific dwellings are targeted to which target group and the dwellings may be used to assist more than one category.

34940 dwellings are identified as being targeted (included no target dwellings), whilst there are 30792 dwellings in total. This represents an over count of 13%.

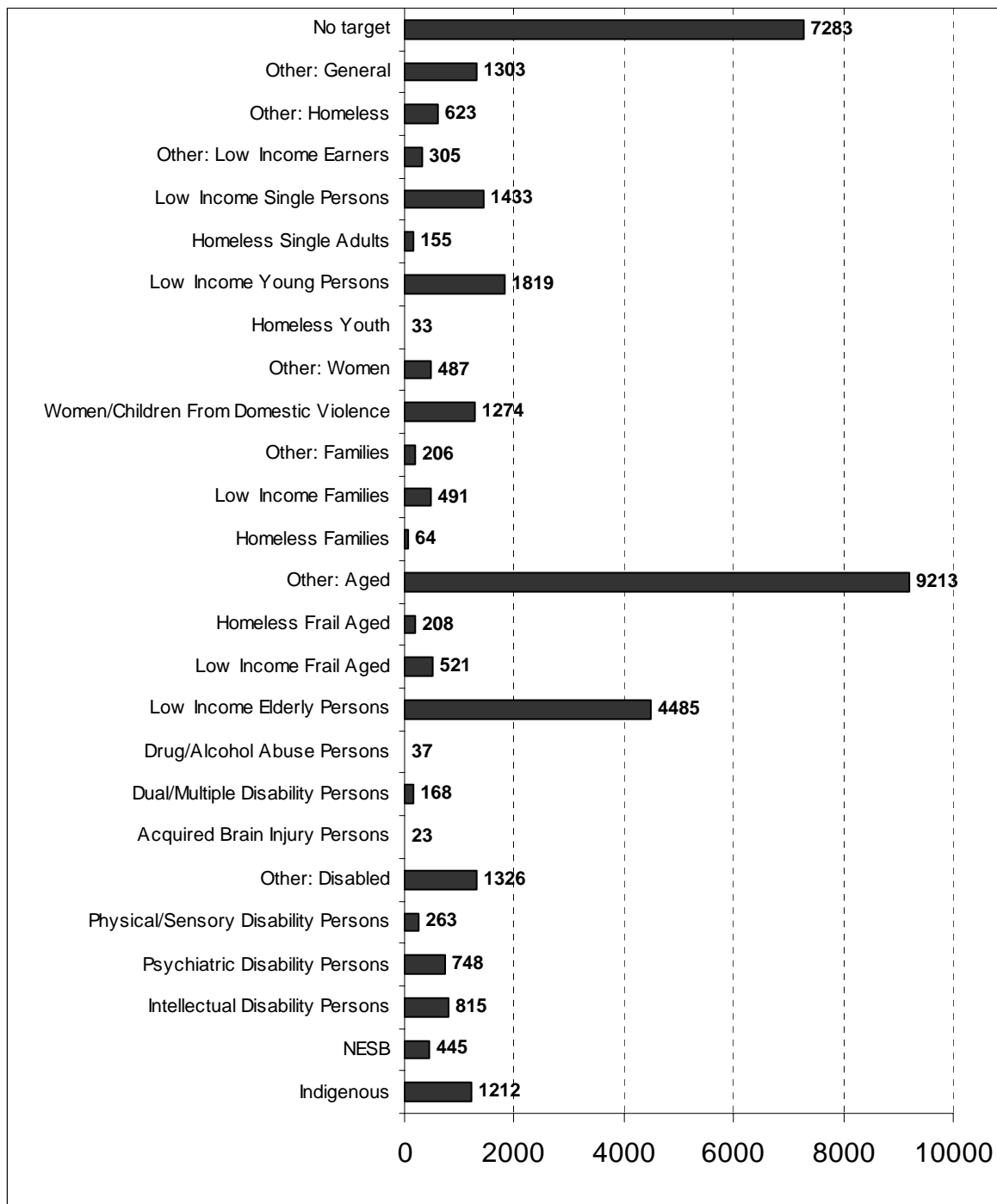
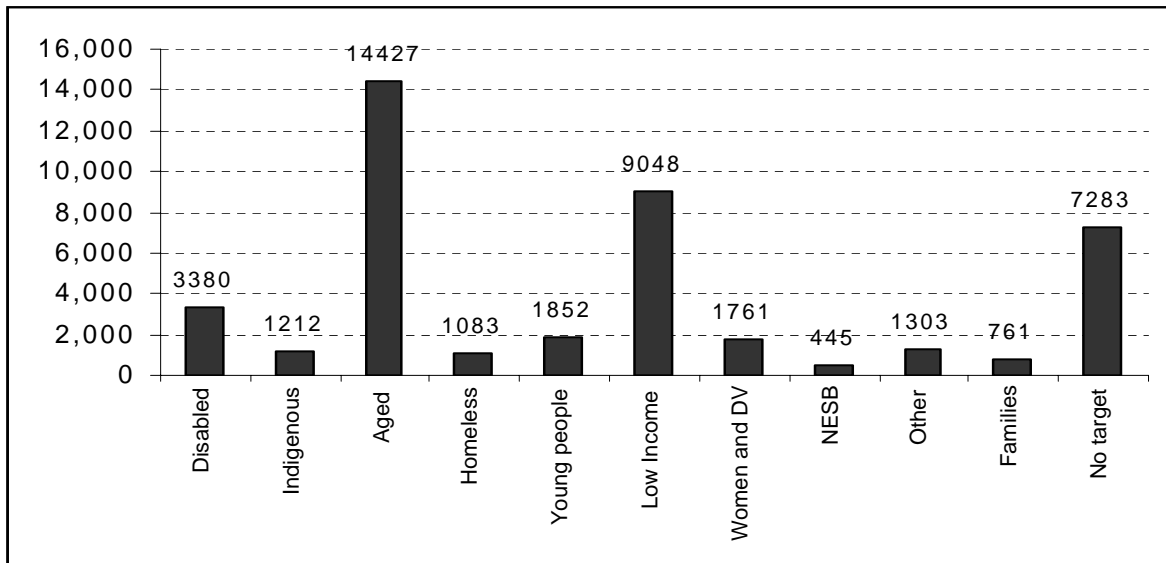


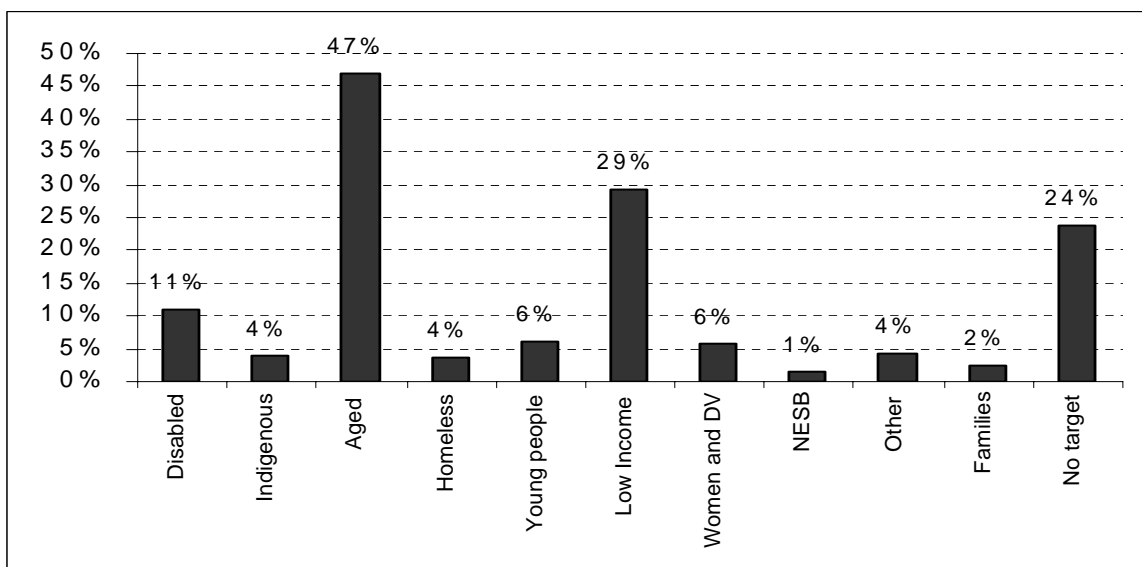
Figure 5: Total number of dwellings by complete list of target groups

Figure 6: Total number of dwellings by summary target group



The percent figures (below) have been calculated using the total number of dwellings, and therefore, the percent total will not equal 100% as dwellings can be allocated to more than one target group.

Figure 7: Total percent of dwellings by summary target group



Target groups

Table 5: Number of dwellings by summary target group by source

	Disabled	Indigenous	Aged	Homeless	Young people	Low Income	Women and DV	NESB	Other: General	Families	No target
Number											
CSHA	2426	1183	3160	752	1830	5569	1589	338	127	707	6532
Aged and Disabled	178	8	2488	146	2	1258	118	75	50	0	170
Other Non-CSHA	776	21	8779	185	20	2221	54	32	1126	54	581
Total	3380	1212	14427	1083	1852	9048	1761	445	1303	761	7283
Percent ¹											
CSHA	72%	98%	22%	69%	99%	62%	90%	76%	10%	93%	90%
Aged and Disabled	5%	1%	17%	13%	0%	14%	7%	17%	4%	0%	2%
Other Non-CSHA	23%	2%	61%	17%	1%	25%	3%	7%	86%	7%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. Percent calculated with the source type. I.e. does not reflect the actual percent of dwellings rather the proportion of dwellings related to the source list.

Table 6: Dwellings by summary target group by states

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
	Number								
Disabled	404	865	1245	454	310	85	10	7	3380
Indigenous	84	0	1059	3	30	0	0	36	1212
Aged	2537	3302	3875	2135	1650	800	128	0	14427
Homeless	552	328	37	62	72	23	9	0	1083
Young people	70	593	1086	27	65	5	6	0	1852
Low Income	738	1965	3676	1086	1029	377	177	0	9048
Women from DV	303	103	1076	22	235	11	11	0	1761
NESB	324	26	20	1	60	14	0	0	445
Other – General	263	11	955	52	17	5	0	0	1303
Families	20	243	106	26	209	70	87	0	761
No target dwellings	4523	2187	118	108	330	16	1	0	7283
Total dwellings for each state¹	9145	5786	8729	2976	2819	970	43	324	30792
	Percent ¹ (within State)								
Disabled	4%	15%	14%	15%	11%	9%	23%	2%	11%
Indigenous	1%	0%	12%	0%	1%	0%	0%	11%	4%
Aged	28%	57%	44%	72%	59%	82%	298%	0%	47%
Homeless	6%	6%	0%	2%	3%	2%	21%	0%	4%
Young people	1%	10%	12%	1%	2%	1%	14%	0%	6%
Low Income	8%	34%	42%	36%	37%	39%	412%	0%	29%
Women and DV	3%	2%	12%	1%	8%	1%	26%	0%	6%
NESB	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Other – General	3%	0%	11%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Families	0%	4%	1%	1%	7%	7%	202%	0%	2%
No target	49%	38%	1%	4%	12%	2%	2%	0%	24%
Total dwellings targeted	107%	166%	152%	134%	142%	145%	998%	13%	138%

1. Percent calculated on the actual number of dwellings for each state with a total of 30792 dwellings. That is, the last line of the percent table is the number of dwellings by state for a particular target group type divided by the total number of dwellings for that state, rather than dividing by the sum of all dwellings allocated to particular target groups for each state.

Target groups

Table 7: Dwellings by summary target group by organisation type

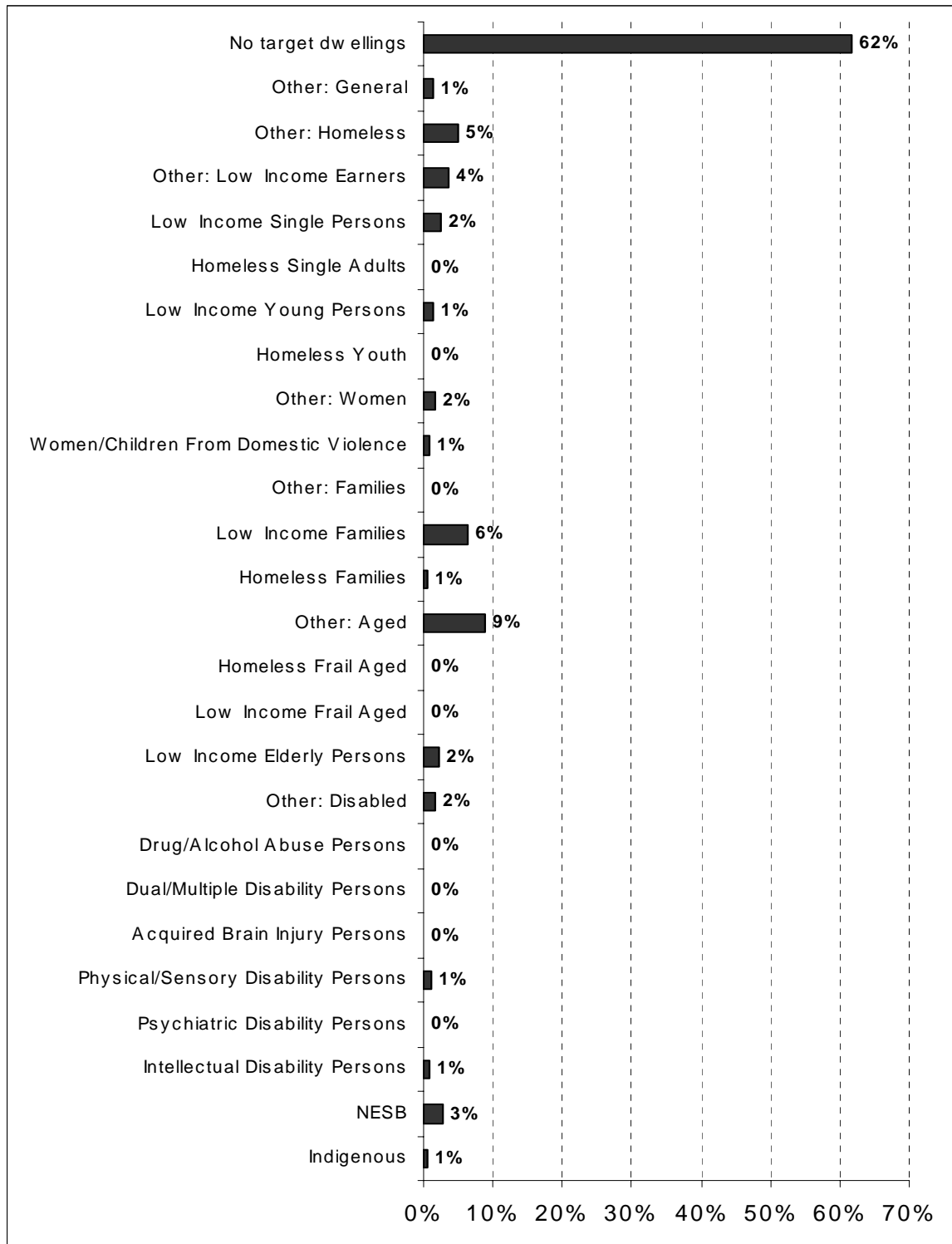
	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/ not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
Disabled	1698	138	1109	240	181	0	14	3380
Indigenous	1081	24	65	4	15	0	23	1212
Aged	803	434	6345	5378	1467	0	0	14427
Homeless	392	229	181	163	118	0	0	1083
Young people	1380	59	224	137	51	0	1	1852
Low Income	3093	628	2961	1398	967	0	1	9048
Women and DV	1403	96	174	76	12	0	0	1761
NESB	234	106	71	30	4	0	0	445
Other – General	52	52	9	16	77	1093	4	1303
Families	187	286	22	99	167	0	0	761
No target	4049	2426	352	316	140	0	0	7283
Number of dwellings managed by organisation type	10445	2388	8350	6455	2019	1093	42	30792
Percent ¹.								
Disabled	16%	6%	13%	4%	9%	0%	33%	11%
Indigenous	10%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	55%	4%
Aged	8%	18%	76%	83%	73%	0%	0%	47%
Homeless	4%	10%	2%	3%	6%	0%	0%	4%
Young people	13%	2%	3%	2%	3%	0%	2%	6%
Low Income	30%	26%	35%	22%	48%	0%	2%	29%
Women and DV	13%	4%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	6%
NESB	2%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Other – General	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%	100%	10%	4%
Families	2%	12%	0%	2%	8%	0%	0%	2%
No target	54%	37%	4%	5%	7%	0%	0%	24%
Percentage Of Dwellings Managed	152%	123%	138%	122%	158%	100%	102%	138%

1. Percent calculated on the actual number of dwellings for each organisation type with a total of 30792 dwellings. That is, the last line of the percent table is the number of dwellings by organisation type for a particular target group type divided by the total number of dwellings for that organisation type, rather than dividing by the sum of all dwellings allocated to particular target groups for each organisation type.

The following 7 figures presents the percent of dwellings allocated to each target group by the organisation type.

Community Housing Organisation - General

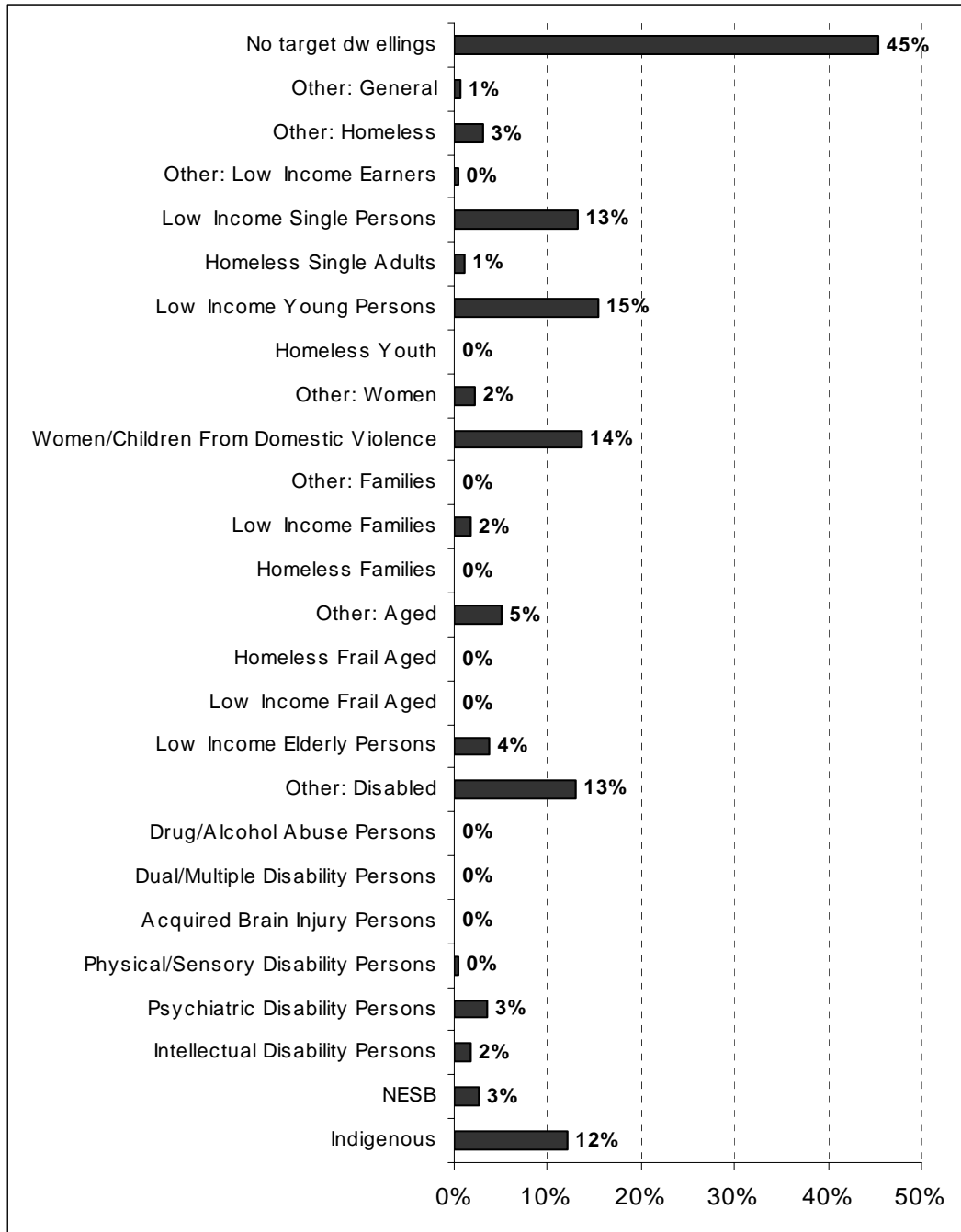
Figure 8: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for community housing organisation – general



Target groups

Community Housing Organisation – Co-op

Figure 9: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for community housing organisation – co-op



Welfare/not-for-profit

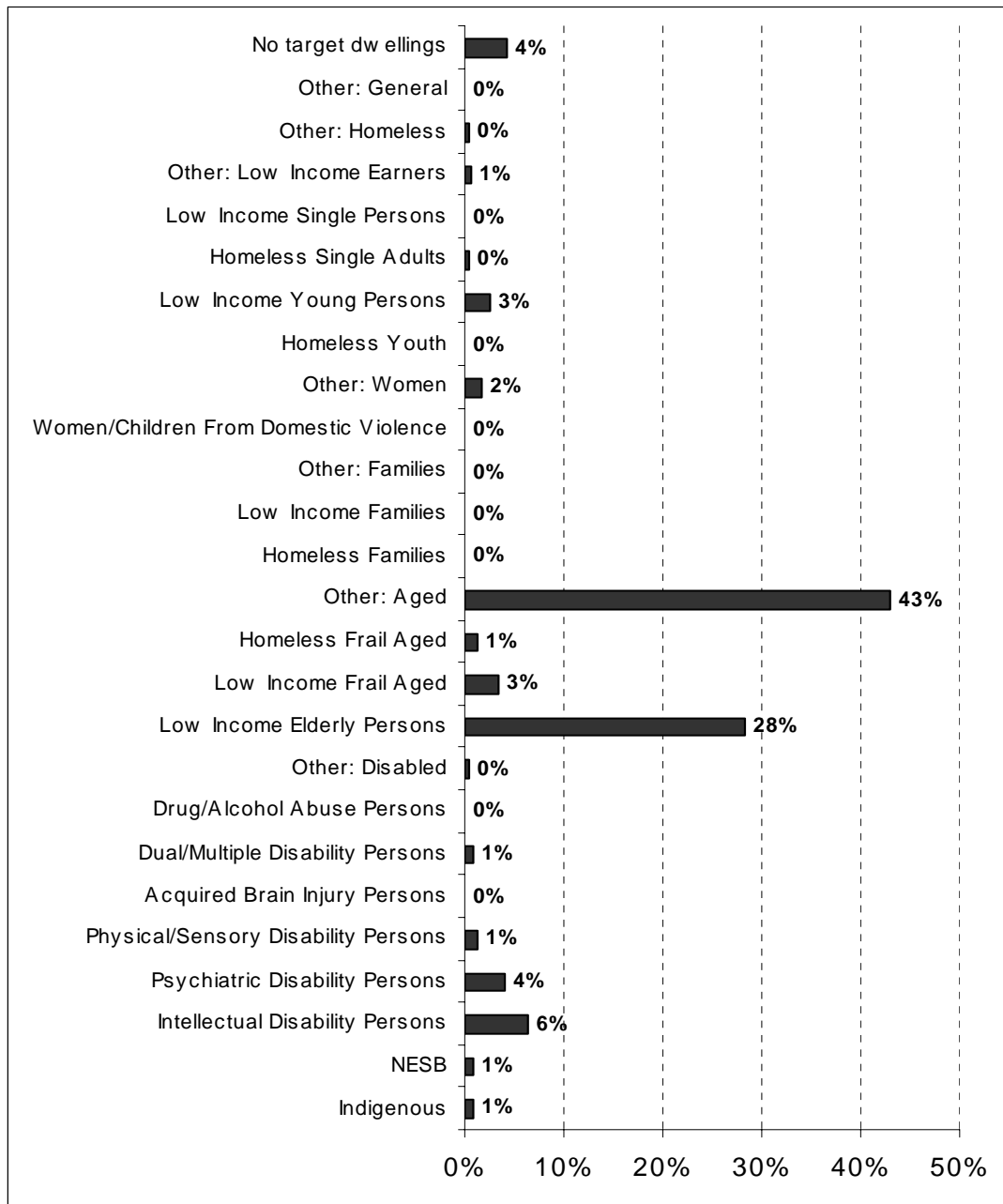
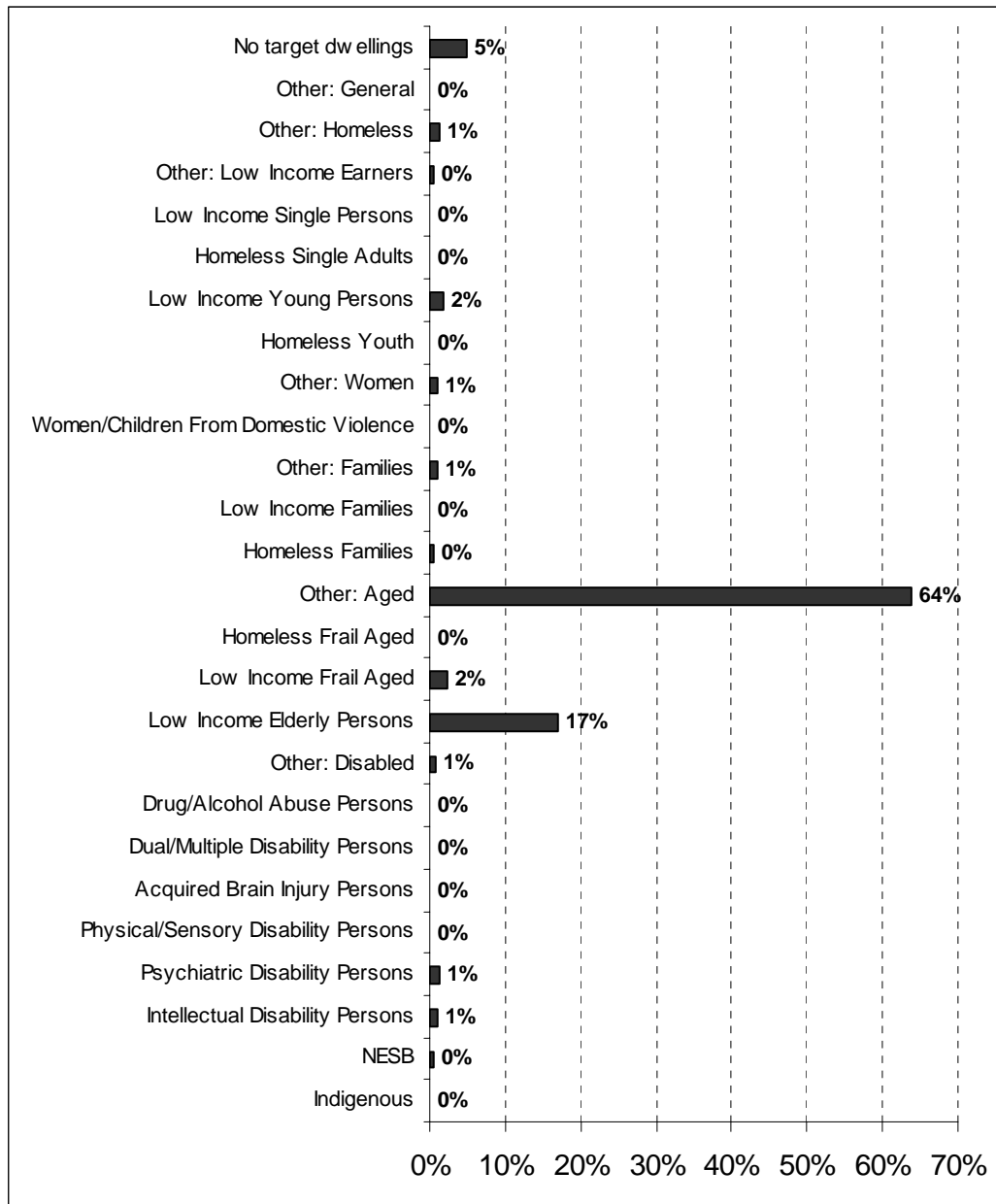


Figure 10: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for welfare/ not for profit

Target groups

Church Based

Figure 11: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for church based



Local Government

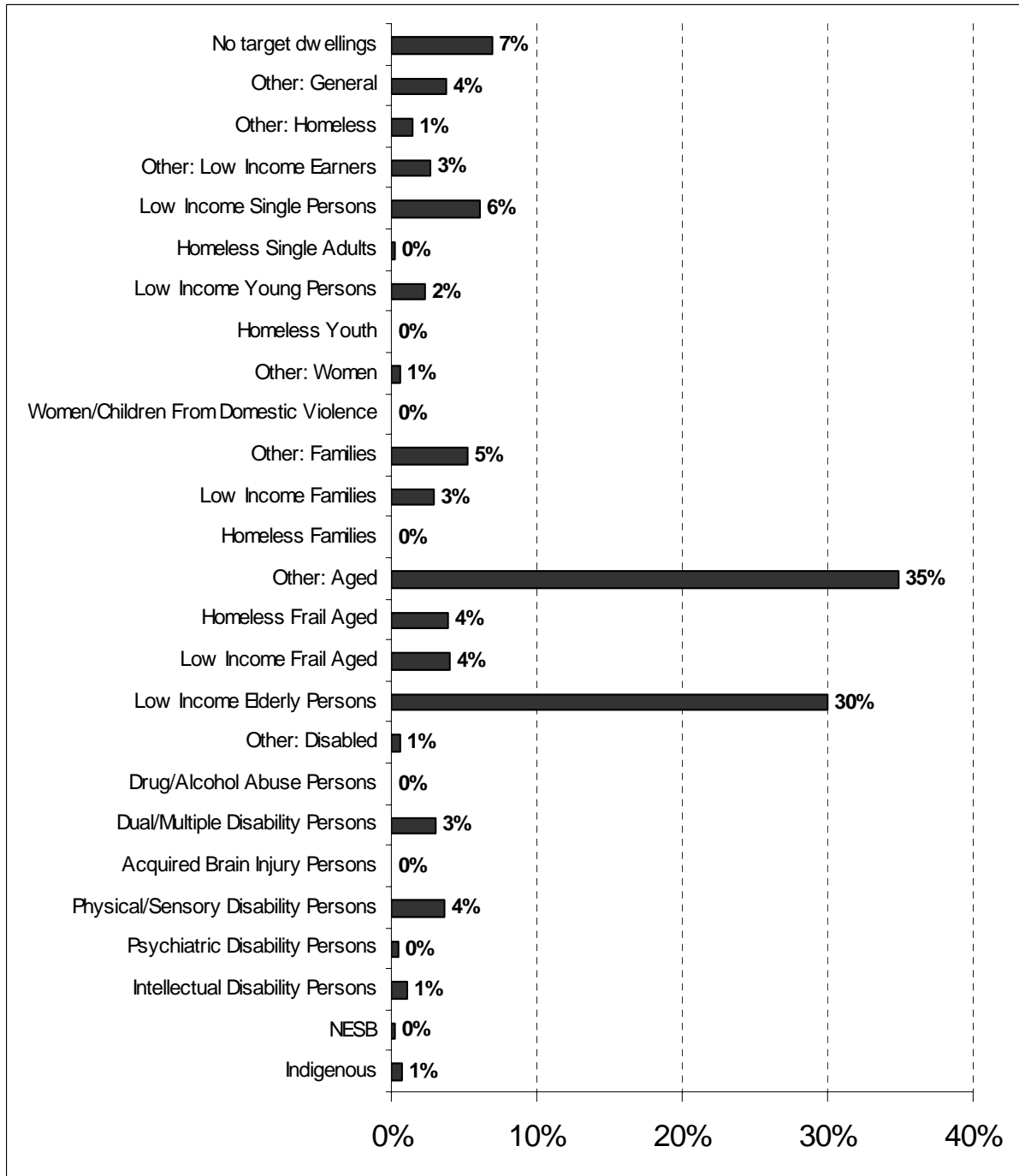


Figure 12: percentage of dwellings by full target groups for local government

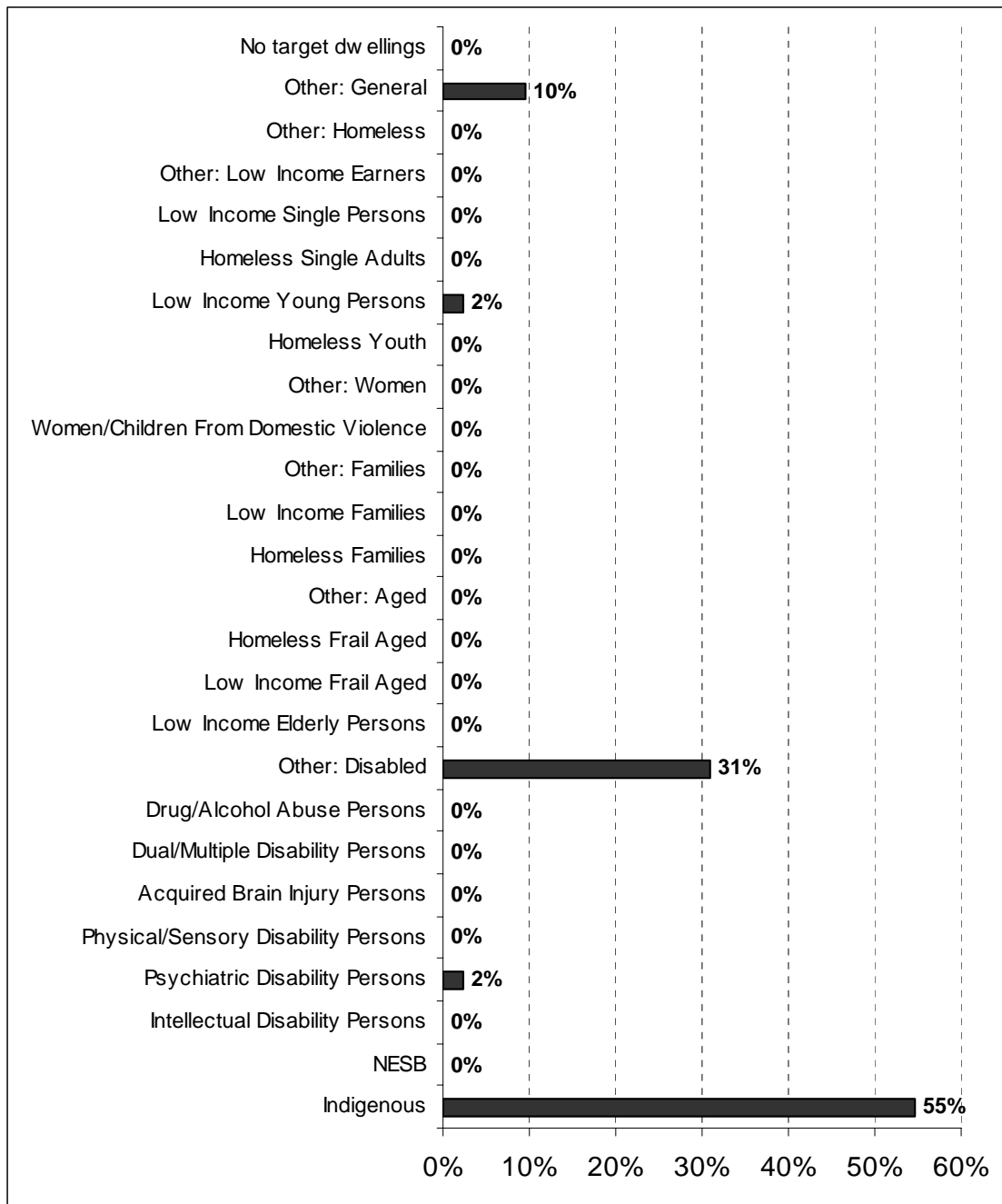
Target groups

Educational

Note: A figure for the percentage of dwellings by full target groups for educational has not been included as 'other general' accounts for all target group types

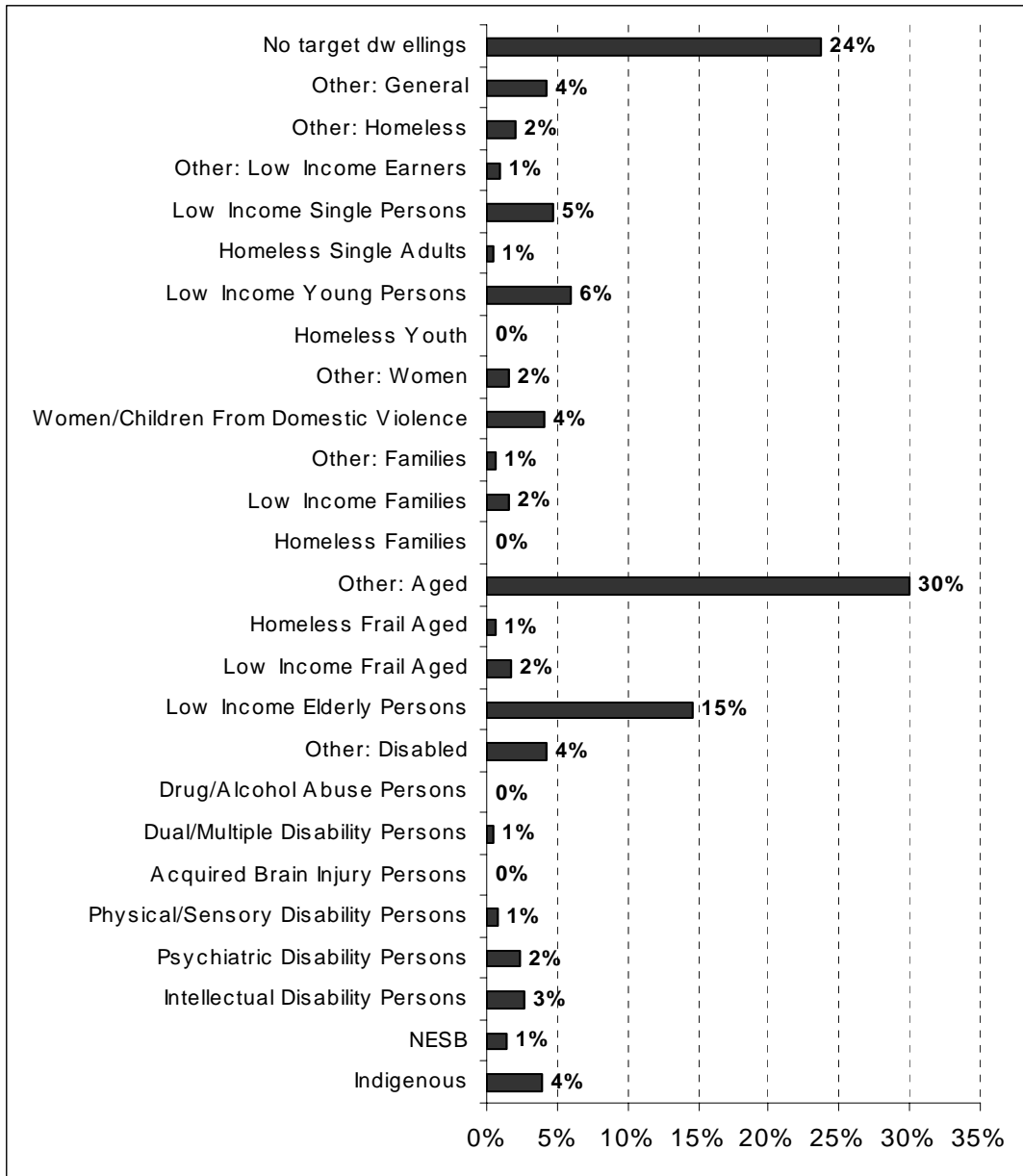
Other type of organisation

Figure 13: Percentage of dwellings by full target groups for other type



All organisations

Figure 14: Percentage of dwellings by full target group for total

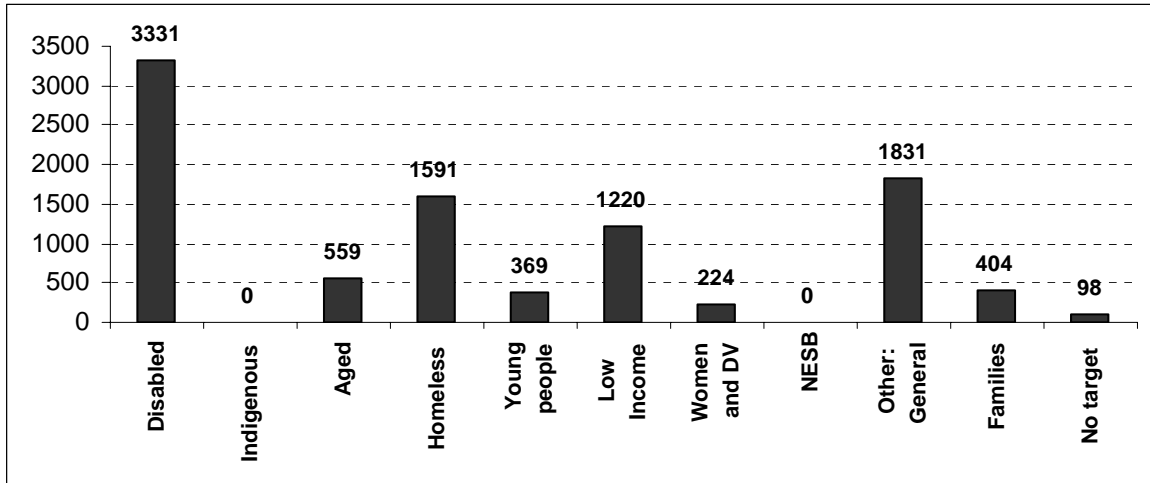


Target groups

Group/Boarding houses bedrooms

The follow table uses the number of occupied group and/or boarding house bedrooms, that have a target group allocated for the organisation.

Figure 15: Number of occupied group/ boarding house dwellings by target group of organisation



Specific groups housed

This section reports on the total number of households with one or more members (including children) that identify as Indigenous, disabled, and/or from a non-English speaking background.

These groups are not exclusive and therefore not additive.

The following table shows the number of households occupying community housing that belong to one or more of these groups and the number of dwellings that are targeted to these groups.

Figure 1: Number of households identified as targeted to special needs groups and number of households occupied by special needs groups

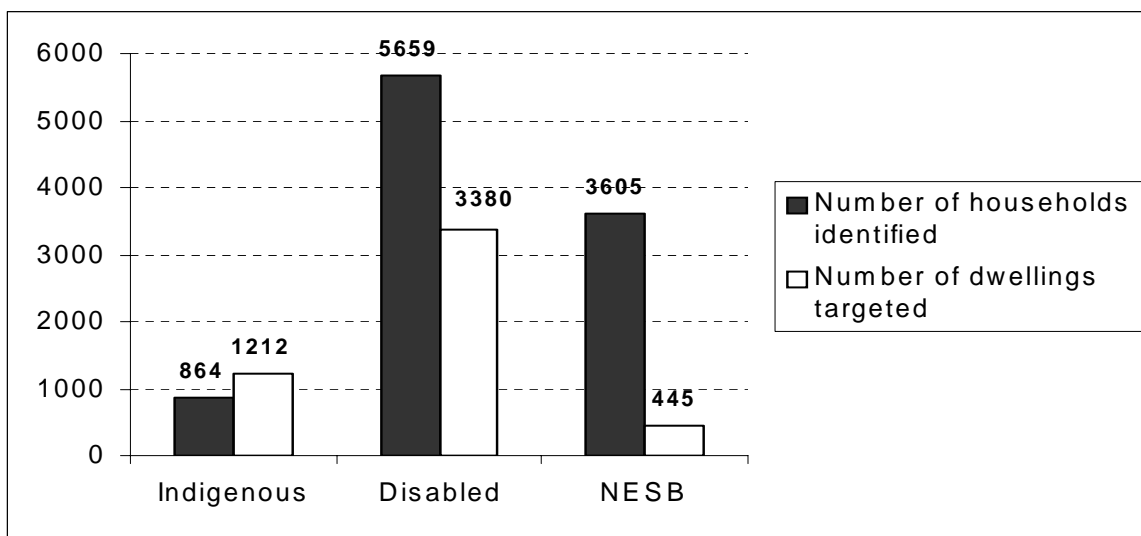


Table 1: Number of households identified as belonging to special needs groups by CSHA/ Non-CSHA

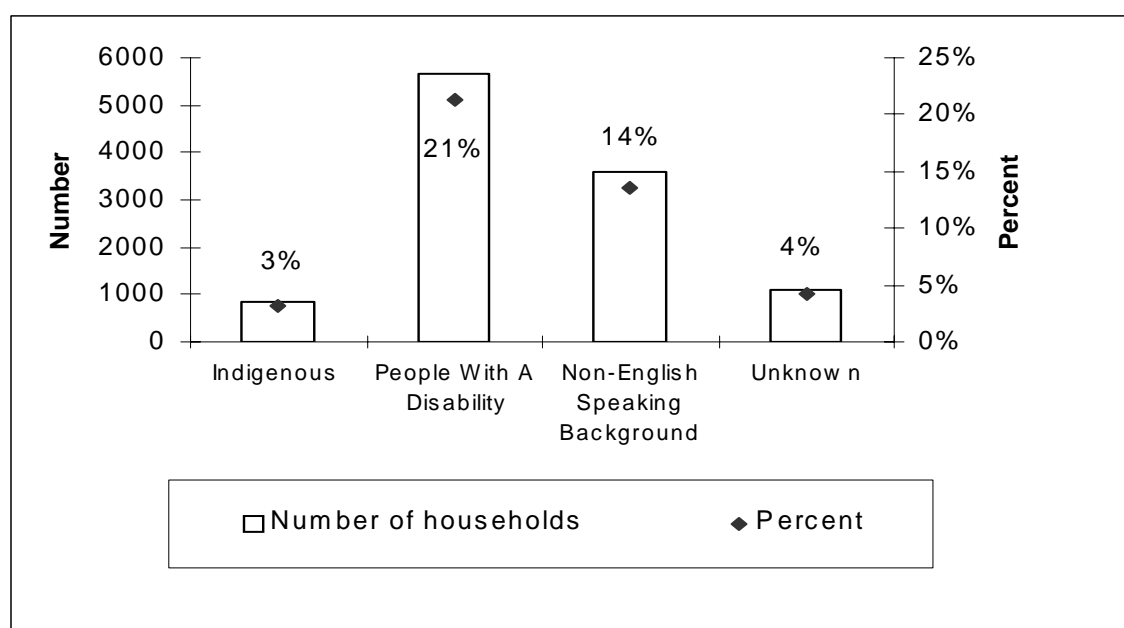
	Indigenous Tenant	People With A Disability	Non-English Speaking Background	Unknown
CSHA	746	3650	2259	370
Aged and Disabled	27	226	248	436
Other non-CSHA	91	1783	1098	301
Total	864	5659	3605	1107

Specific groups housed

Table 2: Total number of households identified as belonging to special needs groups by states

	Indigenous Tenant	People With A Disability	Non-English Speaking Background	Unknown
NSW	434	1738	1455	365
VIC	4	1164	811	503
QLD	329	1409	575	73
WA	36	745	59	32
SA	19	409	634	20
TAS	2	154	23	114
ACT	3	20	46	0
NT	37	20	2	0
Total	864	5659	3605	1107

Figure 2: Percentage of households belonging to special needs groups



Note: Total percent does not equal 100% as household number taken from the household composition tables. Categories are also not exclusive. Percents calculated using total number of households, i.e. 26,579.

Specific groups housed

Table 3: Number of special needs groups households by all households within states

	Indigenous Tenant	People With A Disability	Non-English Speaking Background	Unknown	Total households in each state
Number					
NSW	434	1738	1455	365	9927
VIC	4	1164	811	503	4782
QLD	329	1409	575	73	4822
WA	36	745	59	32	2984
SA	19	409	634	20	2752
TAS	2	154	23	114	1108
ACT	3	20	46	0	148
NT	37	20	2	0	56
Total	864	5659	3605	1107	26579
Percent					
NSW	4%	18%	15%	4%	40%
VIC	0%	24%	17%	11%	52%
QLD	7%	29%	12%	2%	49%
WA	1%	25%	2%	1%	29%
SA	1%	15%	23%	1%	39%
TAS	0%	14%	2%	10%	26%
ACT	2%	14%	31%	0%	47%
NT	66%	36%	4%	0%	105%

Note: categories are not additive. e.g. A household may identify as Indigenous and Disabled.

Specific groups housed

Table 4: Special needs households by all households within organisation type

	Indigenous Tenant	People With A Disability	Non-English Speaking Background	Unknown	Total households by type
Number					
Community housing organisation – general	579	2232	1301	144	9412
Community housing organisation – co-op	69	244	899	65	1874
Other welfare/not-for-profit	128	2639	784	490	7994
Church based	28	283	218	351	3917
Local Government	47	235	17	57	1734
Educational	8	9	386	0	1622
Other type	5	17	0	0	26
Total	864	5659	3605	1107	26579
Percent					
Community housing organisation – general	6%	24%	14%	2%	45%
Community housing organisation – co-op	4%	13%	48%	3%	68%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	2%	33%	10%	6%	51%
Church based	1%	7%	6%	9%	22%
Local Government	3%	14%	1%	3%	21%
Educational	0%	1%	24%	0%	25%
Other type	19%	65%	0%	0%	85%
Total	3%	21%	14%	4%	42%

Table 5: Special needs households by all households by location

	Indigenous Tenant	People With A Disability	Non-English Speaking Background	Unknown	Total households by location
Number					
Capital city	323	3858	3095	753	17596
Other metropolitan centre	65	247	171	15	1218
Large rural centre	120	455	149	118	1836
Other rural area	282	1019	184	187	5292
Other remote area	74	80	6	34	637
Total	864	5659	3605	1107	26579
Percent					
Capital city	2%	22%	18%	4%	46%
Other metropolitan centre	5%	20%	14%	1%	41%
Large rural centre	7%	25%	8%	6%	46%
Other rural area	5%	19%	3%	4%	32%
Other remote area	12%	13%	1%	5%	30%
Total	3%	21%	14%	4%	42%

Specific groups housed

B8: Tenant/household profile

The following information is based on all persons occupying community housing as at 30 June 1998. It includes all members of the household under the tenancy agreement including children. This information was not available for all Victoria CSHA organisations and organisations reported on under the Ecumenical Housing Survey, and for Queensland Community Rent Scheme organisations. These organisations have not been included in the total or 'unknown' category, as the number of tenants is not available. A total of 37843 tenants were identified.

Gender

In total there were 16431 Single households identified of which 2717 were Male (17 %) and 6698 (41%) were female, and 7016 (43%) were identified as single households but no gender defined.

Table 1: Number of tenants by gender and age

	Number	Percent of total
Male	11462	30%
Female	18644	49%
Unknown Gender	7737	20%
Total	37843	100%

Table 2: Total number of single adult households by gender and age

	Under 25		25–54		55 years and older		No age or gender defined	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Single adult, no dependent children	382	188	887	611	1397	5568	3658	12691
Single adult, dependent children	3	73	45	226	3	32	3358	3740
Total Single households	385	261	932	837	1400	5600	7016	16431

NSW CSHA data does not define gender or age of households, and QLD CRS organisations do not identify age and have been included in the no age or gender defined category. VIC CSHA and Ecumenical housing household data not available on households. 6067 households were of 'unknown type'. These are not included in this table.

Gender

Table 3: Tenants by gender by location

	Male	Female	Unknown gender	Total
Number				
Capital city	7107	11121	7139	25367
Other metropolitan centre	708	1199	24	1931
Large rural centre	946	1502	89	2537
Small rural centre	2378	4491	397	7266
Other remote area	323	331	88	742
Total	11462	18644	7737	37843
Percent				
Capital city	28%	44%	28%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	37%	62%	1%	100%
Large rural centre	37%	59%	4%	100%
Small rural centre	33%	62%	5%	100%
Other remote area	44%	45%	12%	100%

Age

As presented in the following tables, the largest age group of community housing household members covered in this project were 'Aged' (i.e. 65 and over). This information was not available for all Victoria CSHA organisations, for organisations reported on under the Ecumenical Housing Survey, or for Queensland Community Rent Scheme organisations. These organisations have not been included in the total or 'unknown' category, as the number of household members is not available.

Table 1: Number and percentage of household members within each age group

	Number	Percent of total
<15	4886	13%
15-24	3243	9%
25-34	3014	8%
35-44	2946	8%
45-54	1818	5%
55-64	2687	7%
65 and over	10432	28%
Unknown	8808	23%
Total	37834	100%

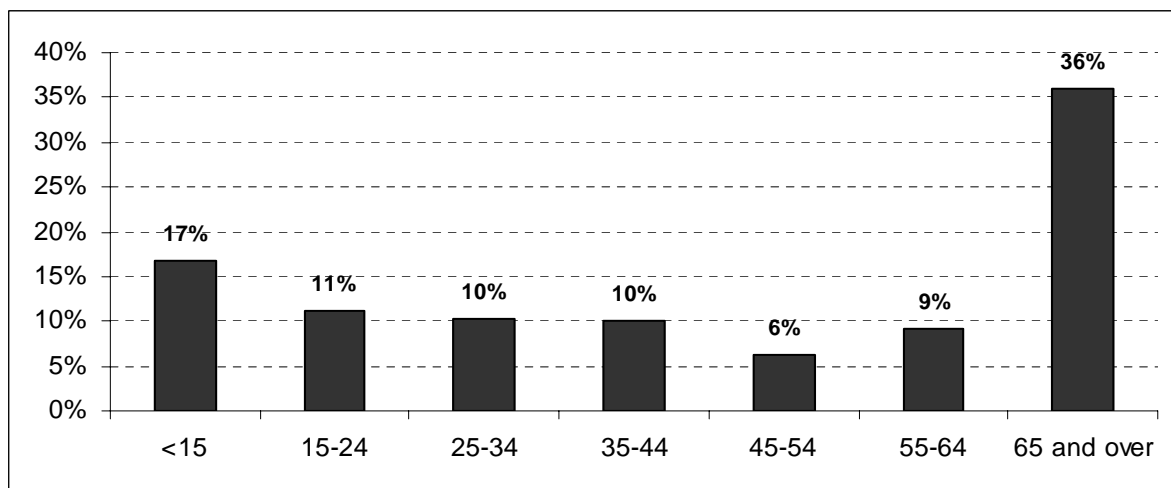


Figure 1: Percentage of household members for whom age known

Age

This table illustrates the difference between CSHA and Non-CSHA organisations with a greater percent of household members living in CSHA funded dwellings being in a younger age group than those living in non-CSHA dwellings for each age group. However there are a large number of household members with 'unknown' age.

Table 2: Number of household members in CSHA/non-CSHA identified organisations within each age group

	CSHA	Non-CSHA	Total
	Number		
<15	4674	212	4886
15–24	2422	821	3243
25–34	2323	691	3014
35–44	2344	602	2946
45–54	1362	456	1818
55–64	1010	1677	2687
65 and over	2313	8119	10432
Unknown	5927	2881	8808
Total	22375	15459	37834
	Percent (within each age group)		
<15	96%	4%	100%
15–24	75%	25%	100%
25–34	77%	23%	100%
35–44	80%	20%	100%
45–54	75%	25%	100%
55–64	38%	62%	100%
65 and over	22%	78%	100%
Unknown	67%	33%	100%

Table 3: Percentage of household members in CSHA/non-CSHA identified organisations (within CSHA/non-CSHA organisations)

	CSHA	Non-CSHA	Total
<15	21%	1%	13%
15–24	11%	5%	9%
25–34	10%	4%	8%
35–44	10%	4%	8%
45–54	6%	3%	5%
55–64	5%	11%	7%
65 and over	10%	53%	28%
Unknown	26%	19%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%

This table shows the distribution of age groups within a State. It is difficult to compare between states due to the large unknown component in some states.

Table 4: Household members by age by state

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
<15	3993	16	328	133	196	133	87	0	4886
15–24	2356	73	310	160	163	77	103	1	3243
25–34	1794	77	435	334	259	99	10	6	3014
35–44	1861	74	334	351	205	104	8	9	2946
45–54	1063	94	246	248	128	33	5	1	1818
55–64	758	183	1169	362	152	60	1	2	2687
65 and over	3693	2124	1065	1129	1454	815	151	1	10432
Unknown	819	5079	1155	722	748	137	112	36	8808
Total	16337	7720	5042	3439	3305	1458	477	56	37834
Percent									
<15	24%	0%	7%	4%	6%	9%	18%	0%	13%
15–24	14%	1%	6%	5%	5%	5%	22%	2%	9%
25–34	11%	1%	9%	10%	8%	7%	2%	11%	8%
35–44	11%	1%	7%	10%	6%	7%	2%	16%	8%
45–54	7%	1%	5%	7%	4%	2%	1%	2%	5%
55–64	5%	2%	23%	11%	5%	4%	0%	4%	7%
65 and over	23%	28%	21%	33%	44%	56%	32%	2%	28%
Unknown	5%	66%	23%	21%	23%	9%	23%	64%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: This information was not available for all Victoria CSHA organisations and organisations reported on under the Ecumenical Housing Survey, and for Queensland Community Rent Scheme organisations. These organisations have not been included in the total or 'unknown' category, as the number of household members is not available.

Age

Table 5: Household members by age by organisation type

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
<15	3740	769	169	103	86	16	3	4886
15–24	1749	436	377	80	80	517	4	3243
25–34	1612	430	701	94	103	67	7	3014
35–44	1688	412	675	97	58	8	8	2946
45–54	906	275	499	78	55	2	3	1818
55–64	579	116	1359	346	284	1	2	2687
65 and over	1411	466	4407	3239	907	0	2	10432
Unknown	848	4511	1433	533	455	1028	0	8808
Total	12533	7415	9620	4570	2028	1639	29	37834
Percent								
<15	30%	10%	2%	2%	4%	1%	10%	13%
15–24	14%	6%	4%	2%	4%	32%	14%	9%
25–34	13%	6%	7%	2%	5%	4%	24%	8%
35–44	13%	6%	7%	2%	3%	0%	28%	8%
45–54	7%	4%	5%	2%	3%	0%	10%	5%
55–64	5%	2%	14%	8%	14%	0%	7%	7%
65 and over	11%	6%	46%	71%	45%	0%	7%	28%
Unknown	7%	61%	15%	12%	22%	63%	0%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6: Household members by age by location

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural area	Other remote area	Total
Number						
<15	2412	450	760	1186	78	4886
15–24	2164	227	249	545	58	3243
25–34	1894	198	292	569	61	3014
35–44	1943	179	270	524	30	2946
45–54	1280	92	141	279	26	1818
55–64	1975	210	114	350	38	2687
65 and over	6083	499	522	2972	356	10432
Unknown	7604	76	189	844	95	8808
Total	25355	1931	2537	7269	742	37834
Percent						
<15	10%	23%	30%	16%	11%	13%
15–24	9%	12%	10%	7%	8%	9%
25–34	7%	10%	12%	8%	8%	8%
35–44	8%	9%	11%	7%	4%	8%
45–54	5%	5%	6%	4%	4%	5%
55–64	8%	11%	4%	5%	5%	7%
65 and over	24%	26%	21%	41%	48%	28%
Unknown	30%	4%	7%	12%	13%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Household composition

Household composition

Household composition as defined in this project refers to the description of households based on age, gender and relationship between household members. Independent children aged 16 and over are considered adults and thus would be included in the family household category. Children aged under 16, and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 are considered dependent children. Residents of boarding houses are treated as separate households for each tenancy agreement. The oldest member of a couple, shared or family household is used as the reference person for the age category. No information was available on households from either the Victoria CSHA data, or the Victoria Ecumenical housing survey and have not been included here.

In total 26579 households were identified.

Table 1: Total number of households in each household type by age category

	Single adult, no dependent children	Single adult with dependent children	Couple, no dependent children	Couple with dependent children	Family	Other shared	Unknown	Total
Under 25	570	76	16	42	7	48	365	1124
25–54	1498	271	80	228	29	179	1229	3514
55 years and older	6965	35	956	11	19	50	2699	10735
No age defined	3658	3358	550	1285	0	581	1774	11206
Total	12691	3740	1602	1566	55	858	6067	26579

Note: NSW CSHA data and QLD CRS organisations do not define age of households and have been included in the no age defined category.

In the following table, single adults with no dependent children (48%) comprise the majority of households living in community housing, with the majority of these being in the older categories.

Table 2: Household type

	Total	Percent
Single adult, no dependent children	12691	48%
Single adult, dependent children	3740	14%
Couple no dependent children	1602	6%
Couple, dependent children	1566	6%
Family	55	0%
Other shared	858	3%
Unknown	6067	23%
Total	26579	100%

Household composition

Table 3: Households in CSHA/non-CSHA identified organisations by household type group

	Single adult, no dependent children	Single adult, dependent children	Couple no dependent children	Couple, dependent children	Family	Other shared	Unknown	Total
Number								
CSHA	5572	3604	829	1506	49	647	1197	13404
Non-CSHA	7119	136	773	60	6	211	4870	13175
Total	12691	3740	1602	1566	55	858	6067	26579
Percent								
CSHA	42%	27%	6%	11%	0%	5%	9%	100%
Non-CSHA	54%	1%	6%	0%	0%	2%	37%	100%
Total	48%	14%	6%	6%	0%	3%	23%	100%

Household composition

Table 4: Households by household type by state

	Single adult, no dependent children	Single adult, dependent children	Couple no dependent children	Couple, dependent children	Family	Other shared	Unknown	Total
Number								
NSW	5078	2040	550	825	1	524	909	9927
VIC ¹	1999	591	320	360	0	181	1331	4782
QLD	1807	734	210	216	24	47	1784	4822
WA	1733	44	253	37	11	13	893	2984
SA	1237	290	143	81	16	65	920	2752
TAS	701	35	109	44	1	24	194	1108
ACT	116	6	17	3	2	4	0	148
NT	20	0	0	0	0	0	36	56
Total	12691	3740	1602	1566	55	858	6067	26579
Percent								
NSW	51%	21%	6%	8%	0%	5%	9%	100%
VIC ¹	42%	12%	7%	8%	0%	4%	28%	100%
QLD	37%	15%	4%	4%	0%	1%	37%	100%
WA	58%	1%	8%	1%	0%	0%	30%	100%
SA	45%	11%	5%	3%	1%	2%	33%	100%
TAS	63%	3%	10%	4%	0%	2%	18%	100%
ACT	78%	4%	11%	2%	1%	3%	0%	100%
NT	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	100%

¹ No information was available on households from either the Victoria CSHA data, or the Victoria Ecumenical housing survey and have not been included here.

Household composition

Table 5: Households by household type by organisation type

	Single adult, no dependent children	Single adult, dependent children	Couple no dependent children	Couple, dependent children	Family	Other shared	Unknown	Total
Number								
Community housing organisation – general	3294	2692	492	875	9	320	193	7875
Community housing organisation – co-op	1101	837	266	594	36	309	268	3411
Other welfare/not-for-profit	4569	106	376	31	9	178	2725	7994
Church based	2403	52	345	8	1	41	1067	3917
Local Government	1042	50	121	41	0	7	473	1734
Educational	262	2	0	17	0	0	1341	1622
Other type	20	1	2	0	0	3	0	26
Total	12691	3740	1602	1566	55	858	6067	26579
Percent								
Community housing organisation – general	42%	34%	6%	11%	0%	4%	2%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	32%	25%	8%	17%	1%	9%	8%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	57%	1%	5%	0%	0%	2%	34%	100%
Church based	61%	1%	9%	0%	0%	1%	27%	100%
Local Government	60%	3%	7%	2%	0%	0%	27%	100%
Educational	16%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	83%	100%
Other type	77%	4%	8%	0%	0%	12%	0%	100%

Household composition

Table 6: Households by household type by location

	Single adult, no dependent children	Single adult, dependent children	Couple no dependent children	Couple, dependent children	Family	Other shared	Unknown	Total
Number								
Capital city	7677	2182	840	901	33	616	5347	17596
Other metropolitan centre	684	232	140	87	4	59	12	1218
Other rural area	3240	738	457	396	8	139	314	5292
Large rural centre	697	541	115	156	7	41	279	1836
Other remote area	393	47	50	26	3	3	115	637
Total	12691	3740	1602	1566	55	858	6067	26579
Percent (within location)								
Capital city	44%	12%	5%	5%	0%	4%	30%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	56%	19%	11%	7%	0%	5%	1%	100%
Other rural area	61%	14%	9%	7%	0%	3%	6%	100%
Large rural centre	38%	29%	6%	8%	0%	2%	15%	100%
Other remote area	62%	7%	8%	4%	0%	0%	18%	100%

Household composition

Table 7: Household age by household type

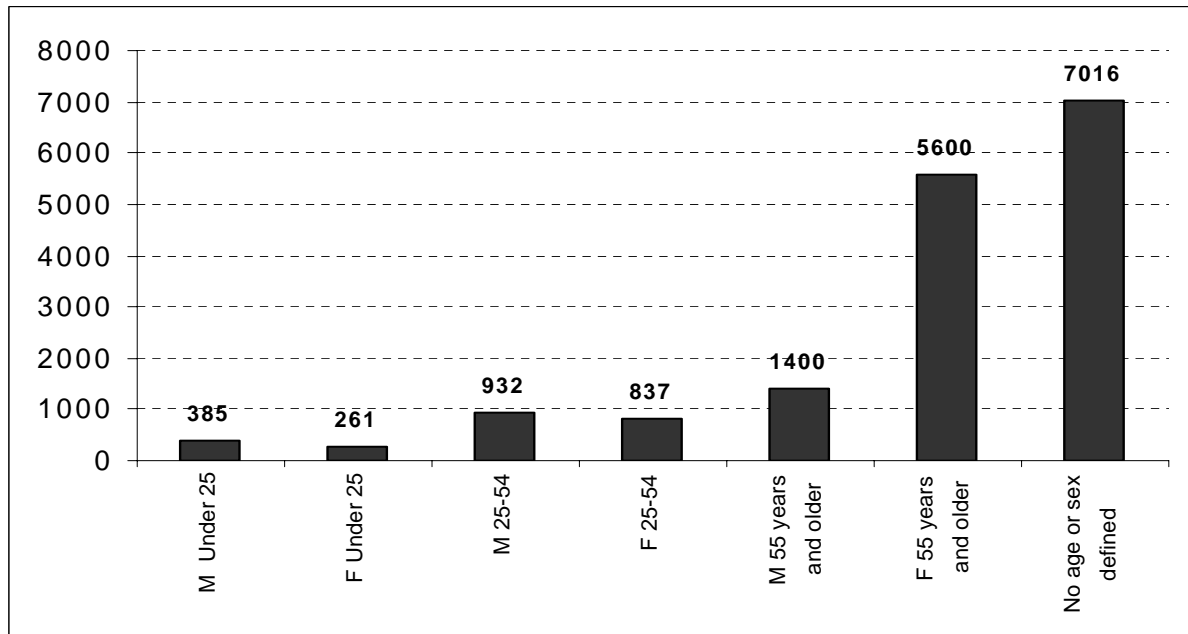
	Single adult, no dependent children	Single adult, dependent children	Couple no dependent children	Couple, dependent children	Family	Other shared	Unknown	Total
Number								
Under 25	570	76	16	42	7	48	365	1124
25–54	1498	271	80	228	29	179	1229	3514
55 years and older	6965	35	956	11	19	50	2699	10735
No age defined	3658	3358	550	1285	0	581	1774	11206
Total	12691	3740	1602	1566	55	858	6067	26579
Percent (within age)								
Under 25	51%	7%	1%	4%	1%	4%	32%	100%
25–54	43%	8%	2%	6%	1%	5%	35%	100%
55 years and older	65%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%
No age defined	33%	30%	5%	11%	0%	5%	16%	100%
Total	48%	14%	6%	6%	0%	3%	23%	100%
Percent (within household type)								
Under 25	4%	2%	1%	3%	13%	6%	6%	4%
25–54	12%	7%	5%	15%	53%	21%	20%	13%
55 years and older	55%	1%	60%	1%	35%	6%	44%	40%
No age defined	29%	90%	34%	82%	0%	68%	29%	42%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Single households

Single households

This section focuses on single households only. These are households with a tenancy agreement for one adult with or without dependent children. In total there were 16431 single households. Of these, 12691 households identified as single households without dependent children and 3740 households with dependent children.

Figure 1: Total number of single adult households by sex and age



Single households

Figure 2: Total percent of single adult households by sex and age

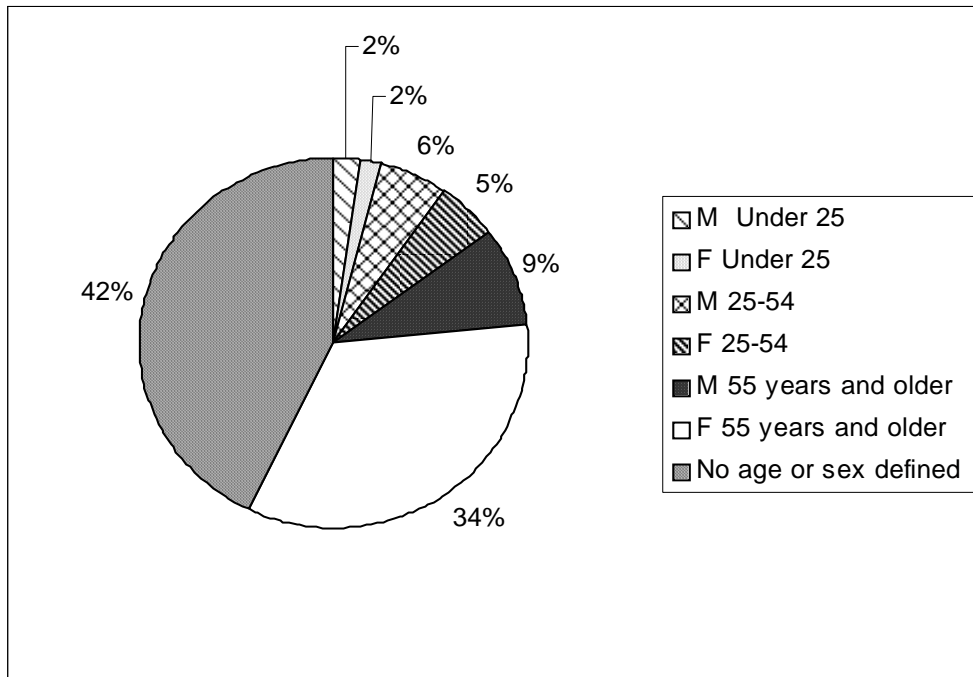
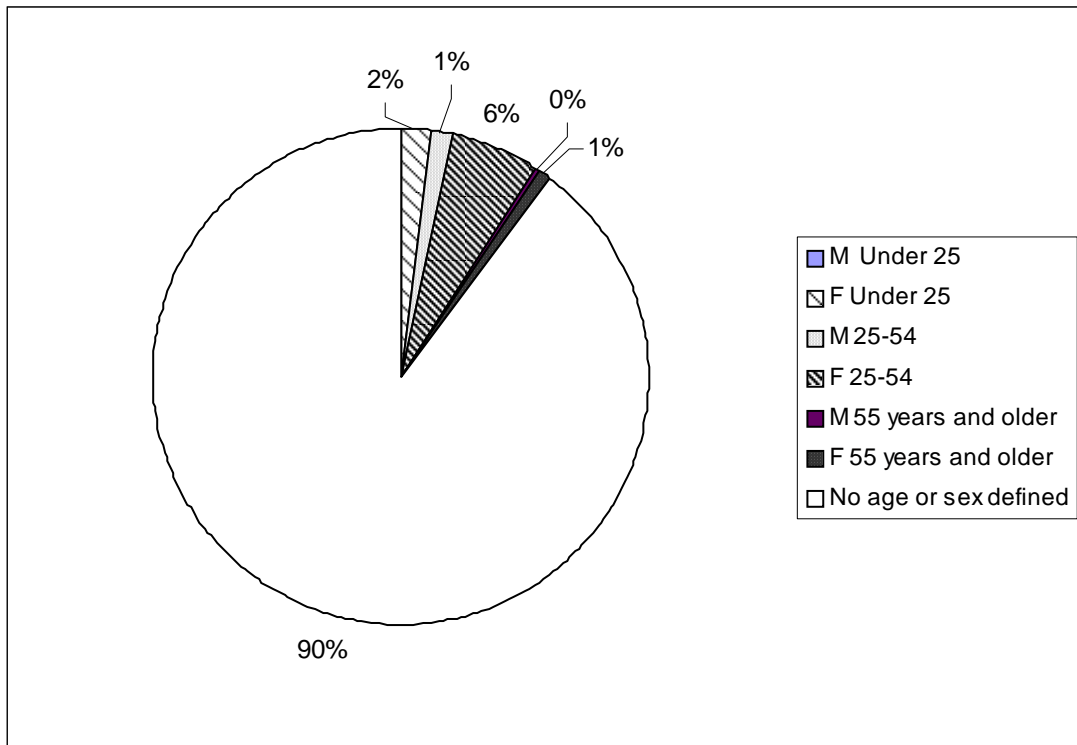


Table 1: Total number of single households with dependent children by age, and sex

	Single adult, dependent children
Male Under 25	3
Female Under 25	73
Male 25–54	45
Female 25–54	226
Male 55 years and older	3
Female 55 years and older	32
No age or sex defined (NSW CSHA data)	3358
Total	3740

Figure 3: Total percent of single households with dependent children by age and sex

Single households



Income source

B9: Affordability

Income source

This item relates to the income source of the primary tenant. Main income source is the source by which a person derives most (equal to or greater than 50%) of his/her income. The primary tenant is the person who has a current rental or tenancy agreement with the organisation. All members of a co-tenancy agreement are considered main tenants and are reported on separately.

No information was available for the Victoria CSHA tenants (except CERCs).. These were coded as 'not stated'.

In total 34511 primary tenants were identified including Victoria CSHA tenants.

Note: 'Other Govt Pension or Benefit' describes the number of primary tenants on a government pension or benefit other than Disability, Aged or Unemployment. It may include the youth allowance, or a DVA pension. 'Pension: General' is used to describe the number of primary tenants on a government pension or benefit where the type is not defined.

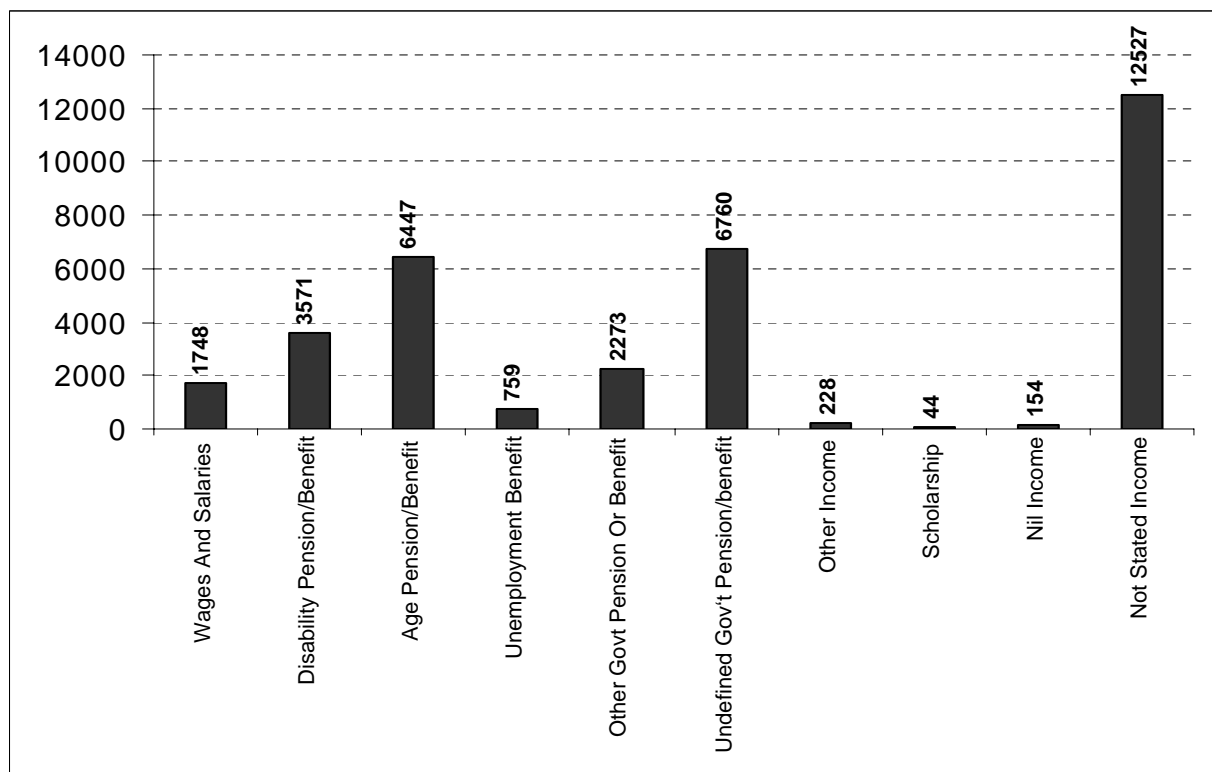


Figure 1: Number of primary tenants by income source

Income source

Table 1: Primary tenants by income source by CSHA/non-CSHA

	Wages And Salaries	Disability Pension/Benefit	Age Pension/Benefit	Unemployment Benefit	Other Govt Pension Or Benefit	Undefined Govt Pension/benefit	Other Income	Scholarship	Nil Income	Not Stated Income	Total
	Number										
CSHA	1575	1456	1845	657	1596	5686	88	19	34	6578	19534
Non-CSHA	173	2115	4602	102	677	1074	140	25	120	5949	14977
Total	1748	3571	6447	759	2273	6760	228	44	154	12527	34511
	Percent										
CSHA	8%	7%	9%	3%	8%	29%	0%	0%	0%	34%	100%
Non-CSHA	1%	14%	31%	1%	5%	7%	1%	0%	1%	40%	100%
Total	5%	10%	19%	2%	7%	20%	1%	0%	0%	36%	100%

Income source

Table 2: Primary tenants by income source by State

	Wages And Salaries	Disability Pension/Benefit	Age Pension/Benefit	Unemployment Benefit	Other Govt Pension Or Benefit	Undefined Govt Pension/benefit	Other Income	Scholarship	Nil Income	Not Stated Income	Total
	Number										
NSW	766	465	1265	40	372	5057	74	25	71	1935	10070
VIC	354	530	1472	20	483	1544	60	0	58	6562 ¹	11083
QLD	200	1240	842	323	1010	0	32	2	0	1883	5532
WA	115	817	1350	72	119	0	9	13	0	902	3397
SA	185	360	1025	168	209	30	49	4	22	875	2927
TAS	44	144	466	24	27	129	4	0	1	196	1035
ACT	84	15	27	112	53	0	0	0	2	118	411
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	56
Total	1748	3571	6447	759	2273	6760	228	44	154	12527	34511
	Percent										
NSW	8%	5%	13%	0%	4%	50%	1%	0%	1%	19%	100%
VIC	3%	5%	13%	0%	4%	14%	1%	0%	1%	59% ¹	100%
QLD	4%	22%	15%	6%	18%	0%	1%	0%	0%	34%	100%
WA	3%	24%	40%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	100%
SA	6%	12%	35%	6%	7%	1%	2%	0%	1%	30%	100%
TAS	4%	14%	45%	2%	3%	12%	0%	0%	0%	19%	100%
ACT	20%	4%	7%	27%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	100%
NT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

¹ Includes all Victoria CSHA primary tenants (except CERCs).

Income source

Table 3: Primary tenants by income source by organisation type

	Wages And Salaries	Disability Pension/Benefit	Age Pension/Benefit	Unemployment Benefit	Other Govt Pension Or Benefit	Undefined Govt Pension/benefit	Other Income	Scholarship	Nil Income	Not Stated Income	Total
	Number										
Community housing org – general	693	719	600	476	926	4311	60	10	24	2735	10554
Community housing org – co-op	780	132	245	141	541	1043	15	6	2	1206	4111
Other welfare/not-for-profit	66	2325	3209	79	655	296	71	2	12	3833	10548
Church based	41	314	1392	20	63	930	76	0	75	2558	5469
Local Government	143	81	1001	43	18	156	6	1	0	719	2168
Educational	25	0	0	0	70	0	0	25	40	1472	1632
Other type	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	1	4	29
Total	1748	3571	6447	759	2273	6760	228	44	154	12527	34511
	Percent										
Community housing org – general	7%	7%	6%	5%	9%	41%	1%	0%	0%	26%	100%
Community housing org – co-op	19%	3%	6%	3%	13%	25%	0%	0%	0%	29%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	1%	22%	30%	1%	6%	3%	1%	0%	0%	36%	100%
Church based	1%	6%	25%	0%	1%	17%	1%	0%	1%	47%	100%
Local Government	7%	4%	46%	2%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	33%	100%
Educational	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	2%	90%	100%
Other type	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	0%	3%	14%	100%

Income source

Table 4: Primary tenants by income source by location

	Wages And Salaries	Disability Pension/Benefit	Age Pension/Benefit	Unemployment Benefit	Other Govt Pension Or Benefit	Undefined Govt Pension/benefit	Other Income	Scholarship	Nil Income	Not Stated Income	Total
	Number										
Capital city	1214	2887	3438	455	1484	3956	145	44	101	10575	24299
Other metropolitan centre	62	77	304	31	77	480	36	0	0	316	1383
Large rural centre	101	185	169	110	350	769	6	0	0	403	2093
Other rural area	265	391	2210	128	318	1542	38	0	53	1143	6088
Other remote area	106	31	326	35	44	13	3	0	0	90	648
Total	1748	3571	6447	759	2273	6760	228	44	154	12527	34511
	Percent										
Capital city	5%	12%	14%	2%	6%	16%	1%	0%	0%	44%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	4%	6%	22%	2%	6%	35%	3%	0%	0%	23%	100%
Large rural centre	5%	9%	8%	5%	17%	37%	0%	0%	0%	19%	100%
Other rural area	4%	6%	36%	2%	5%	25%	1%	0%	1%	19%	100%
Other remote area	16%	5%	50%	5%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	14%	100%

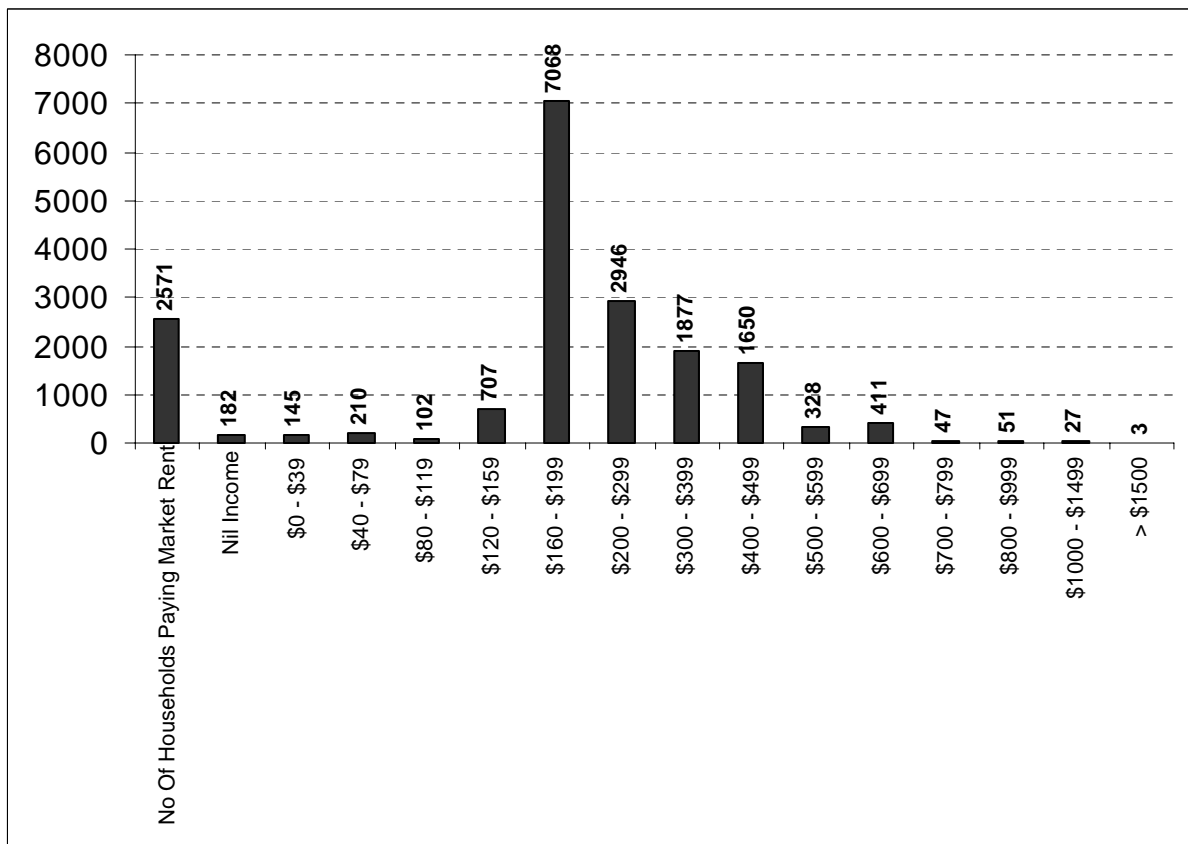
Household Income

Household income is defined as the gross weekly income from all sources for all household members in dollars per week. In the following charts, households paying market rent are NOT included in the income range information except for NSW CSHA data.

No information was available for the Victoria CSHA tenants (except CERCs). All Victoria Ecumenical Housing survey tenants were coded as paying either market rent as specified in their data or coded as 'unknown'. All QLD CRS tenants were coded as unknown.

Nearly half of households (47%) did not have an income range stated.

Figure 1: Total number of households by household income



Note: Number of households paying market rent for NSW CSHA have also been included in the income ranges. They are unable to be separated out.

Household income

Table 1: Percentage of households by household income

	Percent ¹
Households paying market rent	7%
Nil Income	1%
\$0 – \$39	0%
\$40 – \$79	1%
\$80 – \$119	0%
\$120 – \$159	2%
\$160 – \$199	21%
\$200 – \$299	9%
\$300 – \$399	5%
\$400 – \$499	5%
\$500 – \$599	1%
\$600 – \$699	1%
\$700 – \$799	0%
\$800 – \$999	0%
\$1000 – \$1499	0%
> \$1500	0%
Unknown Income Amount ²	47%
Total households	100%

¹ The Number of total households used to calculate the percent was 34363. This includes double counting of NSW CSHA households paying market rent (150 households), as they could not be separated out from inclusion in the income ranges.

² No information was available for the Victoria CSHA tenants (except CERCs). All Victoria Ecumenical Housing survey tenants were coded as paying either market rent as specified in their data or coded as 'unknown'. All QLD CRS tenants were coded as unknown.

Household income

Table 2: Households by income amount by CSHA/ Non-CSHA

	CSHA	Non-CSHA	Total	CSHA	Non-CSHA	Total
	Number			Percent ¹		
Households paying market rent	587	1984	2571	3%	13%	7%
Nil Income Recorded For Amount	153	29	182	1%	0%	1%
\$0 – \$39	8	137	145	0%	1%	0%
\$40 – \$79	143	67	210	1%	0%	1%
\$80 – \$119	76	26	102	0%	0%	0%
\$120 – \$159	521	186	707	3%	1%	2%
\$160 – \$199	2783	4285	7068	14%	29%	21%
\$200 – \$299	2374	572	2946	12%	4%	9%
\$300 – \$399	1778	99	1877	9%	1%	5%
\$400 – \$499	892	758	1650	5%	5%	5%
\$500 – \$599	307	21	328	2%	0%	1%
\$600 – \$699	403	8	411	2%	0%	1%
\$700 – \$799	42	5	47	0%	0%	0%
\$800 – \$999	48	3	51	0%	0%	0%
\$1000 – \$1499	25	2	27	0%	0%	0%
> \$1500	3	0	3	0%	0%	0%
Unknown Income Amount ²	9243	6795	16038	48%	45%	47%
Total	19386	14977	34363	100%	100%	100%

¹ The Number of total households used to calculate the percent was 34363. This includes double counting of NSW CSHA households paying market rent (150 households), as they could not be separated out from inclusion in the income ranges.

² No information was available for the Victoria CSHA tenants (except CERCs). All Victoria Ecumenical Housing survey tenants were coded as paying either market rent as specified in their data or coded as 'unknown'. All QLD CRS tenants were coded as unknown.

Household income

Table 3: Households by household income by state

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Total
	Number								
Households paying market rent	693	126	1241	241	210	42	18	0	2571
Nil Income	26	124	25	0	4	1	2	0	182
\$0 – \$39	5	0	16	0	124	0	0	0	145
\$40 – \$79	45	1	140	15	9	0	0	0	210
\$80 – \$119	52	12	35	0	3	0	0	0	102
\$120 – \$159	425	108	56	47	65	6	0	0	707
\$160 – \$199	2602	1548	609	849	861	590	9	0	7068
\$200 – \$299	1682	451	173	344	161	132	3	0	2946
\$300 – \$399	1223	365	76	85	105	19	4	0	1877
\$400 – \$499	611	220	754	37	26	1	1	0	1650
\$500 – \$599	285	0	2	26	12	1	2	0	328
\$600 – \$699	128	266	2	8	4	3	0	0	411
\$700 – \$799	43	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	47
\$800 – \$999	43	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	51
\$1000 – \$1499	24	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	27
> \$1500	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown Income Amount	2317	7861	2122	1735	1341	234	372	56	16038
Total households	10206	11083	5255	3390	2927	1035	411	56	34363

Household income

Table 4: Households by household income by states (within state)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT
	Percent ¹							
Households paying market rent	7%	1%	24%	7%	7%	4%	4%	0%
Nil Income Recorded For Amount	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$0 – \$39	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%
\$40 – \$79	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$80 – \$119	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$120 – \$159	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%
\$160 – \$199	25%	14%	12%	25%	29%	57%	2%	0%
\$200 – \$299	16%	4%	3%	10%	6%	13%	1%	0%
\$300 – \$399	12%	3%	1%	3%	4%	2%	1%	0%
\$400 – \$499	6%	2%	14%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
\$500 – \$599	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$600 – \$699	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$700 – \$799	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$800 – \$999	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
\$1000 – \$1499	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
> \$1500	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown Income Amount ²	23%	71%	40%	51%	46%	23%	91%	100%
Total households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ The Number of total households used to calculate the percent was 34363. This includes double counting of NSW CSHA households paying market rent (150 households), as they could not be separated out from inclusion in the income ranges.

² No information was available for the Victoria CSHA tenants (except CERCs). All Victoria Ecumenical Housing survey tenants were coded as paying either market rent as specified in their data or coded as 'unknown'. All QLD CRS tenants were coded as unknown

Household income

Table 5: Households by household income by organisation type

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
	Number							
Households paying market rent	316	160	460	84	218	1333	0	2571
Nil Income Recorded For Amount	9	135	34	0	3	0	1	182
\$0 – \$39	9	4	124	0	8	0	0	145
\$40 – \$79	47	12	33	62	56	0	0	210
\$80 – \$119	39	34	24	3	2	0	0	102
\$120 – \$159	329	130	179	41	27	0	1	707
\$160 – \$199	1425	573	3525	855	677	0	13	7068
\$200 – \$299	1503	590	577	155	119	0	2	2946
\$300 – \$399	1159	561	85	33	39	0	0	1877
\$400 – \$499	575	292	746	5	31	0	1	1650
\$500 – \$599	251	47	12	2	16	0	0	328
\$600 – \$699	119	284	0	0	8	0	0	411
\$700 – \$799	29	16	2	0	0	0	0	47
\$800 – \$999	29	15	7	0	0	0	0	51
\$1000 – \$1499	9	16	0	0	2	0	0	27
> \$1500	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown Income Amount	4503	1278	4739	4233	975	299	11	16038
Total	10351	4149	10548	5473	2181	1632	29	34363

Household income

Table 6: Households by household income by organisation type (within type)

	Community housing organisation – general	Community housing organisation – co-op	Other welfare/not-for-profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type
	Percent						
Households paying market rent	3%	4%	4%	2%	10%	82%	0%
Nil Income Recorded For Amount	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
\$0 – \$39	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$40 – \$79	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%
\$80 – \$119	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$120 – \$159	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%
\$160 – \$199	14%	14%	33%	16%	31%	0%	45%
\$200 – \$299	15%	14%	5%	3%	5%	0%	7%
\$300 – \$399	11%	14%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%
\$400 – \$499	6%	7%	7%	0%	1%	0%	3%
\$500 – \$599	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
\$600 – \$699	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$700 – \$799	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$800 – \$999	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$1000 – \$1499	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
> \$1500	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown Income Amount	44%	31%	45%	77%	45%	18%	38%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Household income

Table 7: Households by household income by location

	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural area	Other remote area	Total
	Number					
Households paying market rent	1955	46	54	399	117	2571
Nil Income Recorded For Amount	175	0	0	7	0	182
\$0 – \$39	125	4	0	16	0	145
\$40 – \$79	94	0	3	112	1	210
\$80 – \$119	55	12	3	30	2	102
\$120 – \$159	406	8	21	247	25	707
\$160 – \$199	4160	277	451	1954	226	7068
\$200 – \$299	1757	175	297	680	37	2946
\$300 – \$399	1174	121	153	409	20	1877
\$400 – \$499	1301	73	57	198	21	1650
\$500 – \$599	205	29	21	59	14	328
\$600 – \$699	346	16	15	26	8	411
\$700 – \$799	37	3	0	5	2	47
\$800 – \$999	37	3	6	5	0	51
\$1000 – \$1499	23	1	0	1	2	27
> \$1500	3	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown Income Amount	12417	614	953	1899	155	16038
Total households	24270	1382	2034	6047	630	34363

Household income

Table 8: Households by household income by location (within location)

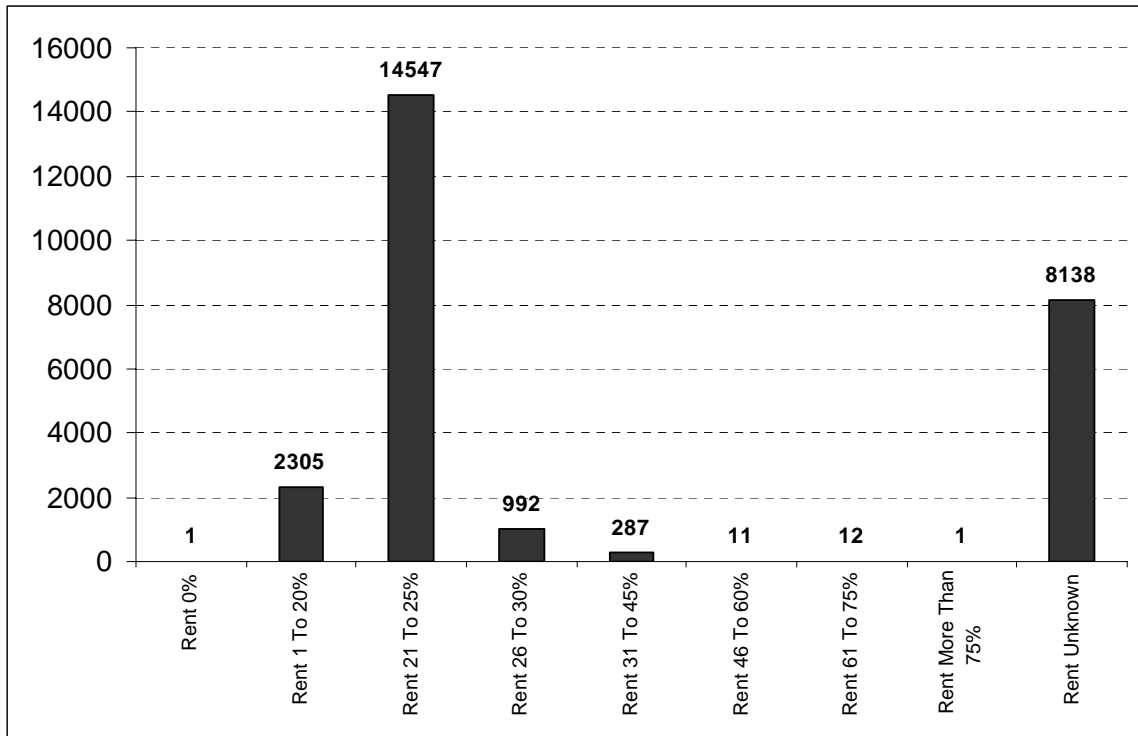
	Capital city	Other metropolitan centre	Large rural centre	Other rural area	Other remote area
	Percent				
Households paying market rent	8%	3%	3%	7%	19%
Nil Income Recorded For Amount	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$0 – \$39	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$40 – \$79	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
\$80 – \$119	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
\$120 – \$159	2%	1%	1%	4%	4%
\$160 – \$199	17%	20%	22%	32%	36%
\$200 – \$299	7%	13%	15%	11%	6%
\$300 – \$399	5%	9%	8%	7%	3%
\$400 – \$499	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%
\$500 – \$599	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
\$600 – \$699	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
\$700 – \$799	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$800 – \$999	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$1000 – \$1499	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
> \$1500	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown Income Amount	51%	44%	47%	31%	25%
Total households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Rents and charges

Rent charged

This section relates to the percentage of gross income paid in rent by households. Gross income includes any rent assistance payments from the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services. Amount paid as rent is for rent only. The next section describes rent and service charges.

Figure 1: Number of households by percentage of income paid in rent



Rents and charges

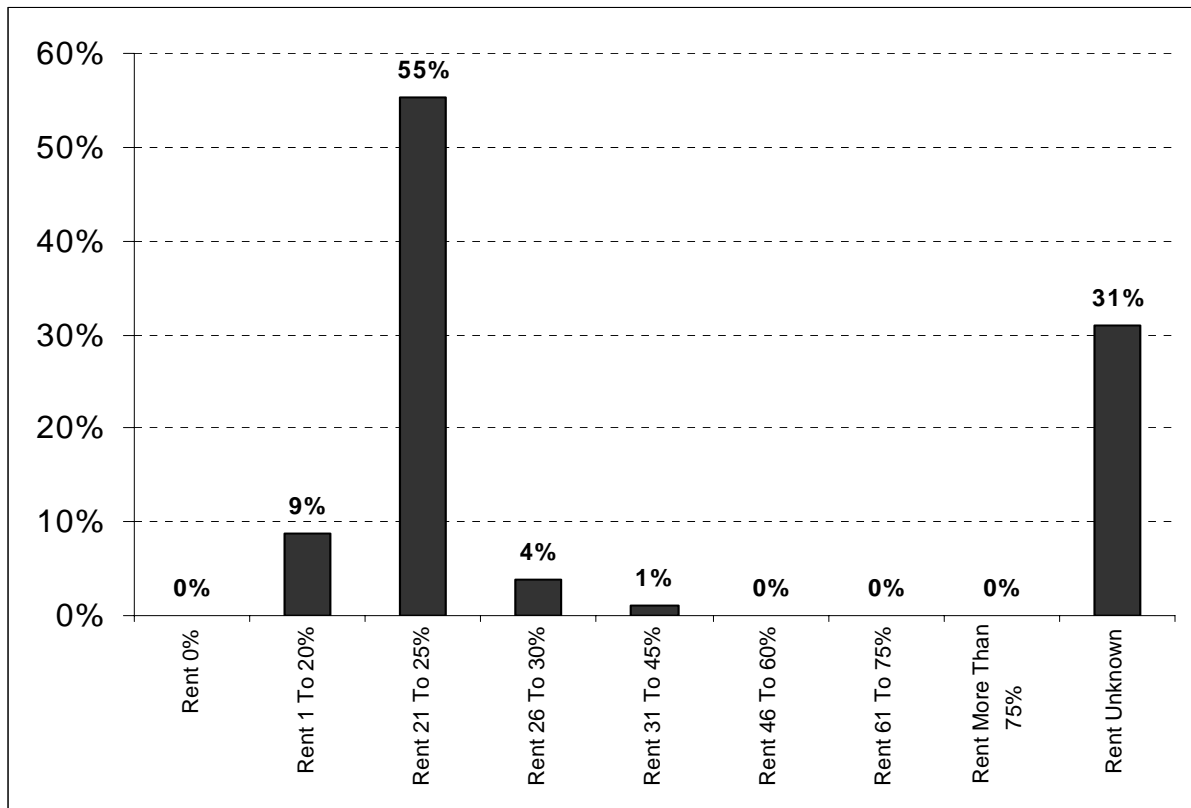


Figure 2: Percentage of households by percentage of income paid in rent

Table 1: Households by percentage of income paid in rent by CSHA/non-CSHA

	Rent 0%	Rent 1 To 20%	Rent 21 To 25%	Rent 26 To 30%	Rent 31 To 45%	Rent 46 To 60%	Rent 61 To 75%	Rent More Than 75%	Rent Unknown	Total
Number										
CSHA	1	1379	13285	394	142	11	12	0	2565	17789
Non-CSHA	0	926	1262	598	145	0	0	1	5573	8505
Total	1	2305	14547	992	287	11	12	1	8138	26294
Percent										
CSHA	0%	8%	75%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	14%	100%
Non-CSHA	0%	11%	15%	7%	2%	0%	0%	0%	66%	100%
Total	0%	9%	55%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	31%	100%

Rents and charges

Table 2: Households by percentage of income paid in rent by states

	Rent 0%	Rent 1 To 20%	Rent 21 To 25%	Rent 26 To 30%	Rent 31 To 45%	Rent 46 To 60%	Rent 61 To 75%	Rent More Than 75%	Rent Unknown	Total
Number										
NSW	0	1157	4749	248	54	0	0	0	2324	8532
VIC	0	150	7004	519	90	0	0	1	1607	9371
QLD	0	292	1408	120	97	0	0	0	1055	2972
WA	0	87	457	0	37	10	12	0	1712	2315
SA	0	446	735	96	9	1	0	0	1005	2292
TAS	1	173	172	9	0	0	0	0	413	768
ACT	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Total	1	2305	14547	992	287	11	12	1	8138	26294
Percent										
NSW	0%	14%	56%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	27%	100%
VIC	0%	2%	75%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%	17%	100%
QLD	0%	10%	47%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	35%	100%
WA	0%	4%	20%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	74%	100%
SA	0%	19%	32%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	100%
TAS	0%	23%	22%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	54%	100%
ACT	0%	0%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%
NT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%

Rents and charges

Table 3: Households by percentage of income paid in rent by organisation type

	Community housing org – general	Community housing org – co-op	Other welfare/not-for- profit	Church based	Local Government	Educational	Other type	Total
Number								
Rent 0%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rent 1 To 20%	917	192	786	158	249	0	3	2305
Rent 21 To 25%	7825	2824	2297	1018	565	0	18	14547
Rent 26 To 30%	147	184	202	453	6	0	0	992
Rent 31 To 45%	31	26	97	85	47	0	1	287
Rent 46 To 60%	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	11
Rent 61 To 75%	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Rent More Than 75%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rent Unknown	595	424	3531	2597	555	429	7	8138
Total	9515	3651	6937	4311	1422	429	29	26294
Percent (within type of organisation)								
Rent 0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rent 1 To 20%	8%	9%	11%	4%	18%	0%	10%	9%
Rent 21 To 25%	83%	71%	33%	24%	40%	0%	62%	55%
Rent 26 To 30%	1%	9%	3%	11%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Rent 31 To 45%	0%	1%	1%	2%	3%	0%	3%	1%
Rent 46 To 60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rent 61 To 75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rent More Than 75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rent Unknown	7%	10%	51%	60%	39%	100%	24%	31%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Rents and charges

Table 4: Households by percentage of income paid in rent by location

	Rent 0%	Rent 1 To 20%	Rent 21 To 25%	Rent 26 To 30%	Rent 31 To 45%	Rent 46 To 60%	Rent 61 To 75%	Rent More Than 75%	Rent Unknown	Total
Number										
Capital city	1	1079	9850	707	148	11	12	1	6233	18042
Other metropolitan centre	0	139	631	54	14	0	0	0	275	1113
Large rural centre	0	199	1305	11	17	0	0	0	270	1802
Other rural area	0	799	2652	163	86	0	0	0	1210	4910
Other remote area	0	89	109	57	22	0	0	0	150	427
Total	1	2305	14547	992	287	11	12	1	8138	26294
Percent										
Capital city	0%	6%	55%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	35%	100%
Other metropolitan centre	0%	12%	57%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%
Large rural centre	0%	11%	72%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	15%	100%
Other rural area	0%	16%	54%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%
Other remote area	0%	21%	26%	13%	5%	0%	0%	0%	35%	100%

Cost of housing - rent and service charges

Cost of housing includes components other than rent charged to tenants. For example up-front fees and service charges. Up-front fees do not include rental bond payments, or rent paid in advance as part of normal rent arrangements.

No information was available for NSW and Victoria CSHA tenants (except CERCs), Victoria Ecumenical Housing survey tenants, and QLD CRS tenants. These were all coded to 'Unknown'.

Table 1: Organisations that charge up-front fees

	CSHA		Non-CSHA		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	26	4%	102	32%	128	14%
No	188	30%	161	51%	349	37%
Unknown	415	66%	52	17%	467	49%
Total	629	100%	315	100%	944	100%

Table 2: Organisations that charge up-front fees and rent also

	CSHA		Non-CSHA		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	25	4%	80	25%	105	11%
No	20	3%	20	6%	40	4%
Unknown	584	93%	215	68%	799	85%
Total	629	100%	315	100%	944	100%

Cost of housing

Table 3: Organisations that charge up-front fees by organisation type

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Community housing org – general	15	55	161	231
Community housing org – co-op	1	67	62	130
Other welfare/ not-for-profit	59	125	78	262
Church based	33	37	86	156
Local Government	19	62	73	154
Educational	1	3	0	4
Other type	0	0	7	7
Total	128	349	467	944
	Percent			
Community housing org – general	6%	24%	70%	100%
Community housing org – co-op	1%	52%	48%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	23%	48%	30%	100%
Church based	21%	24%	55%	100%
Local Government	12%	40%	47%	100%
Educational	25%	75%	0%	100%
Other type	0%	0%	100%	100%

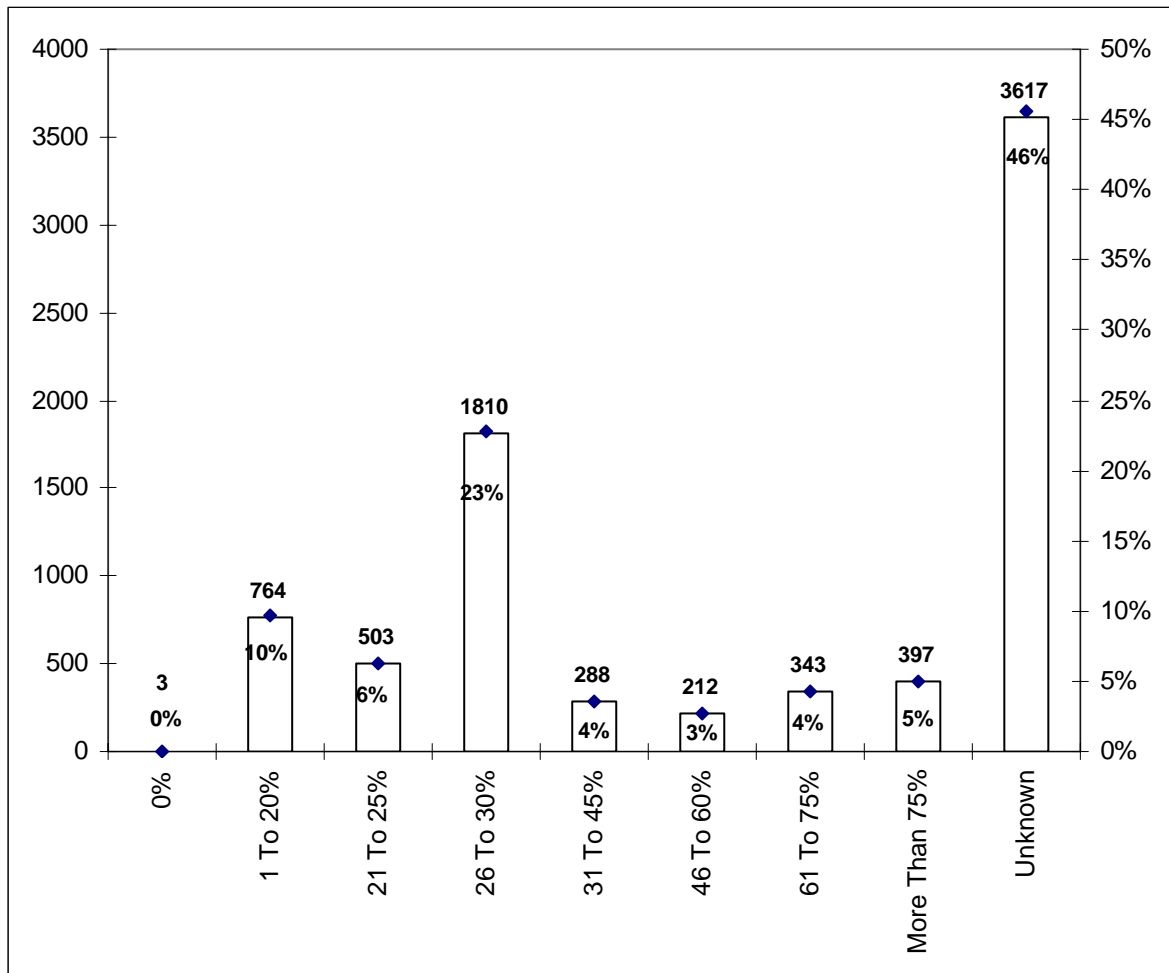
Table 4: Organisations that charge upfront fees as well as rent by organisation type

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
Community housing organisation – general	12	8	211	231
Community housing organisation – co-op	1	7	122	130
Other welfare/not-for-profit	53	14	195	262
Church based	20	8	128	156
Local Government	18	3	133	154
Educational	1	0	3	4
Other type	0	0	7	7
Total	105	40	799	944
	Percent			
Community housing organisation – general	5%	3%	91%	100%
Community housing organisation – co-op	1%	5%	94%	100%
Other welfare/not-for-profit	20%	5%	74%	100%
Church based	13%	5%	82%	100%
Local Government	12%	2%	86%	100%
Educational	25%	0%	75%	100%
Other type	0%	0%	100%	100%

Cost of housing

In total there were 7937 households paying for services charges as well as rent.

Figure 1: Number of households paying service fees by percentage of income paid in rent and service fees



B10: Appropriateness

This section looks at whether organisations collect any information on the appropriateness of housing for each tenancy. The purpose of this question was to establish whether it is worthwhile in future collections to seek further information on this area. No data was supplied for Victoria CSHA organisations. All NSW CSHA organisations were coded as unknown, however, where possible, the following tables have been 'adjusted' to include 196 NSW CSHA organisations as 'Yes'. (Due to the late change the database was unable to be changed).

Table 1: Organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by CSHA/non-CSHA

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
Number				
CSHA	332	79	218	629
Non-CSHA	138	123	54	315
Total	470	202	272	944
Percent				
CSHA	53%	13%	35%	100%
Non-CSHA	44%	39%	17%	100%
Total	50%	21%	29%	100%

Note: Adjusted for NSW CSHA organisations

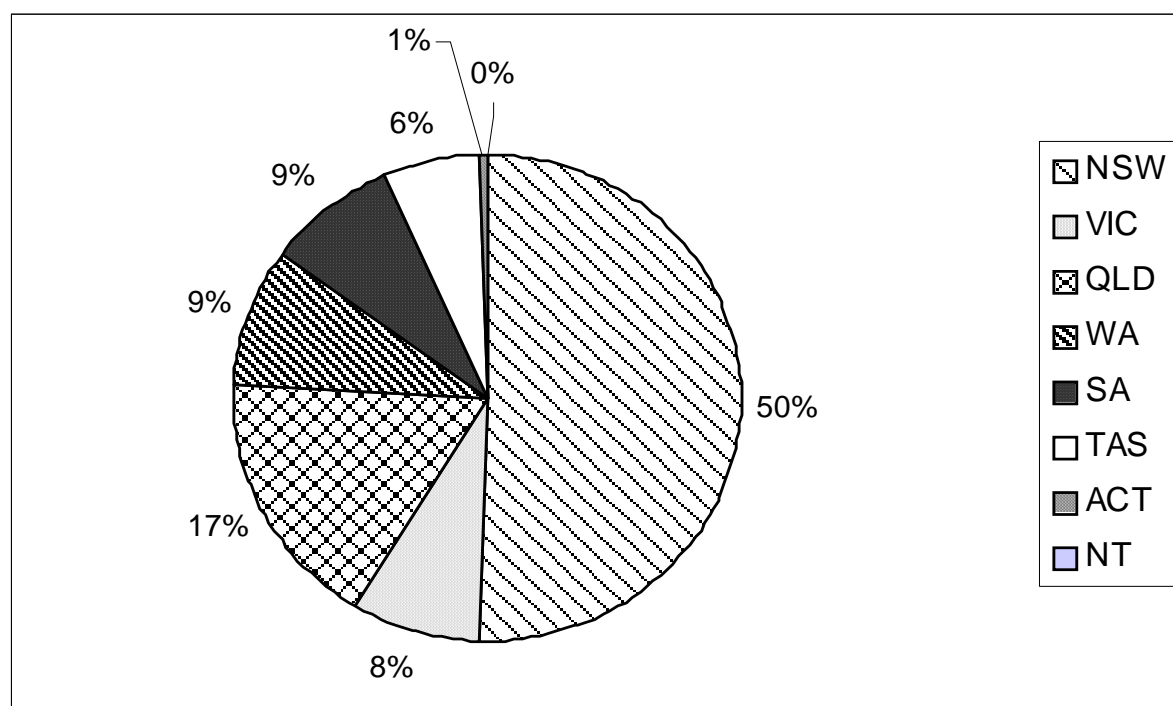
Table 2: Number and percent of organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by state

	Yes	Percent 'Y' (within States)	No	Unknown	Total
NSW	237	83%	46	3	286
VIC	39	13%	27	226	292
QLD	81	55%	38	27	146
WA	42	49%	37	6	85
SA	40	54%	32	2	74
TAS	28	55%	16	7	51
ACT	3	38%	4	1	8
NT	0	0%	2	0	2
Total	470	50%	202	468	944

Note: Adjusted for NSW CSHA organisations

Appropriateness

Figure 1: Percentage of total organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by state



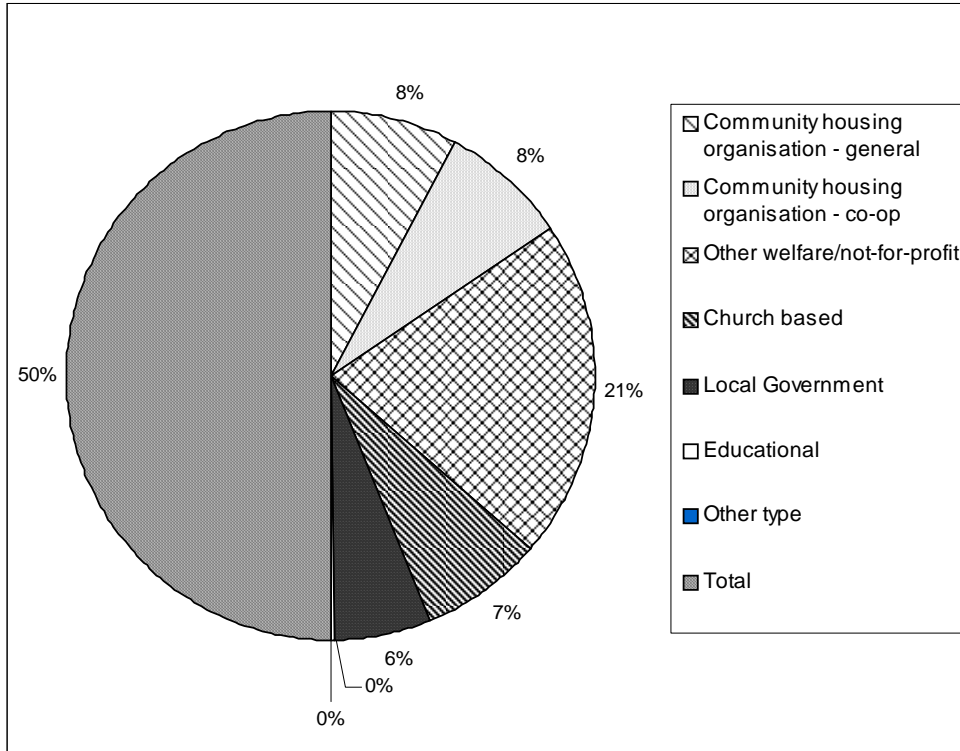
Note: Adjusted for NSW CSHA organisations

Table 3: Number and percentage of total organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by organisation type

	Yes	Percent (within Org Type)	No	Unknown	Total
Community housing organisation – general	42	18%	25	164	231
Community housing organisation – co-op	43	33%	21	66	130
Other welfare/not-for-profit	115	44%	73	74	262
Church based	41	26%	30	85	156
Local Government	32	21%	50	72	154
Educational	1	25%	3	0	4
Other type	0	0%	0	7	7
Total	274	29%	202	468	944

Note: Not adjusted for NSW CSHA organisations

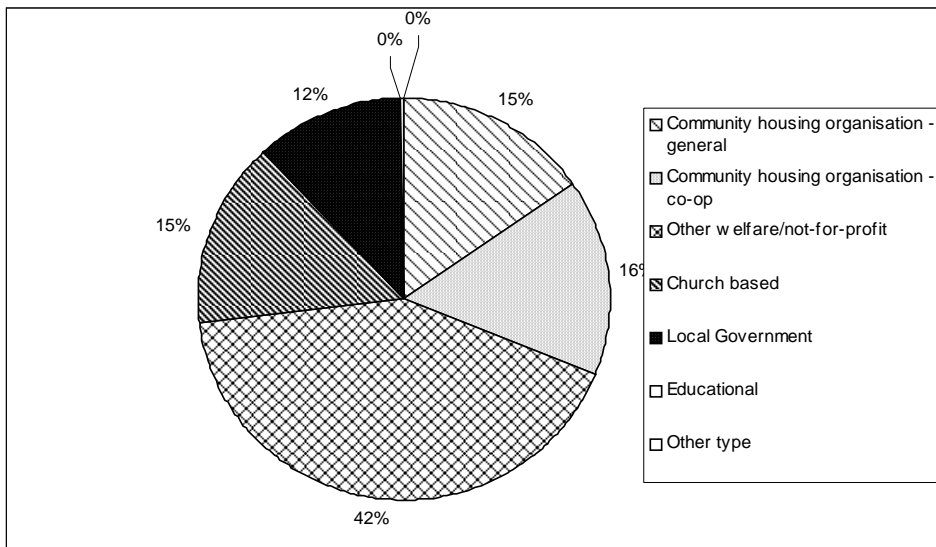
Figure 2: Percentage of total organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided



by organisation type

Note: Not adjusted for NSW CSHA organisations

Figure 3: Percentage of total organisations collecting information on the appropriateness of housing provided by organisation type within total



Note: Not adjusted for NSW CSHA organisations

Outcomes

B11: Outcomes

This section reports on organisations that collection information on the impact of the provision of housing on personal circumstances of tenants. This may include information on the tenant's change in circumstances before and after provision of community housing such as employment or educational circumstances. 170 organisations were identified as collecting this type of information. No information was available for NSW or Victoria CSHA organisations (except CERCs), the Victoria Ecumenical Housing Survey , or the QLD CRS data collections.

Table 1: Organisations that collect information on outcomes of housing provided by CSHA/non-CSHA

	Yes	No	Unknown	Total
	Number			
CSHA	104	126	399	629
Non-CSHA	66	191	58	315
Total	170	317	457	944
	Percent			
CSHA	17%	20%	63%	100%
Non-CSHA	21%	61%	18%	100%
Total	18%	34%	48%	100%

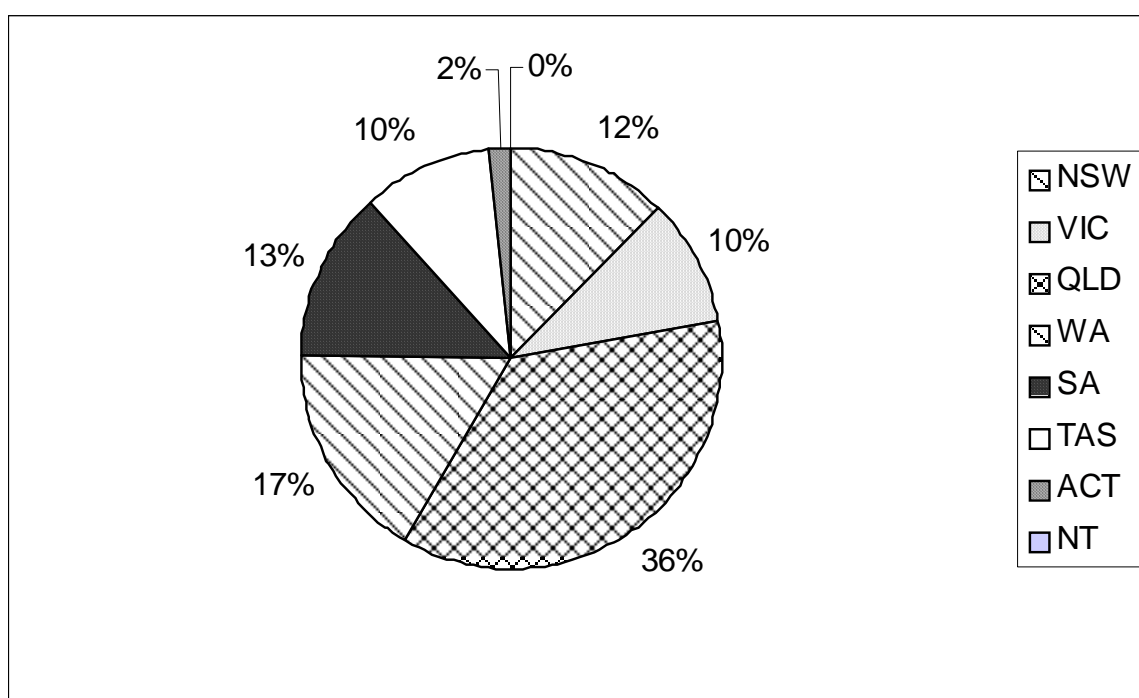
Table 2: Number organisations that collect information on outcomes of housing provided by states

	Yes	Percent (within States)	No	Unknown	Total
NSW	21	7%	62	203	286
VIC	17	6%	51	224	292
QLD	61	42%	74	11	146
WA	29	34%	49	7	85
SA	22	30%	48	4	74
TAS	17	33%	26	8	51
ACT	3	38%	5	0	8
NT	0	0%	2	0	2
Total	170	18%	317	457	944

Table 3: Number of organisations that collect information on the outcomes of housing within organisation type

	Yes	Percent (within Org Type)	No	Unknown	Total
Community housing organisation – general	47	20%	39	145	231
Community housing organisation – co-op	28	22%	38	64	130
Other welfare/not-for-profit	59	23%	124	79	262
Church based	21	13%	47	88	156
Local Government	15	10%	65	74	154
Educational	0	0%	4	0	4
Other type	0	0%	0	7	7
Total	170	18%	317	457	944

Figure 1: Percentage of organisations that collect information on the outcomes of housing

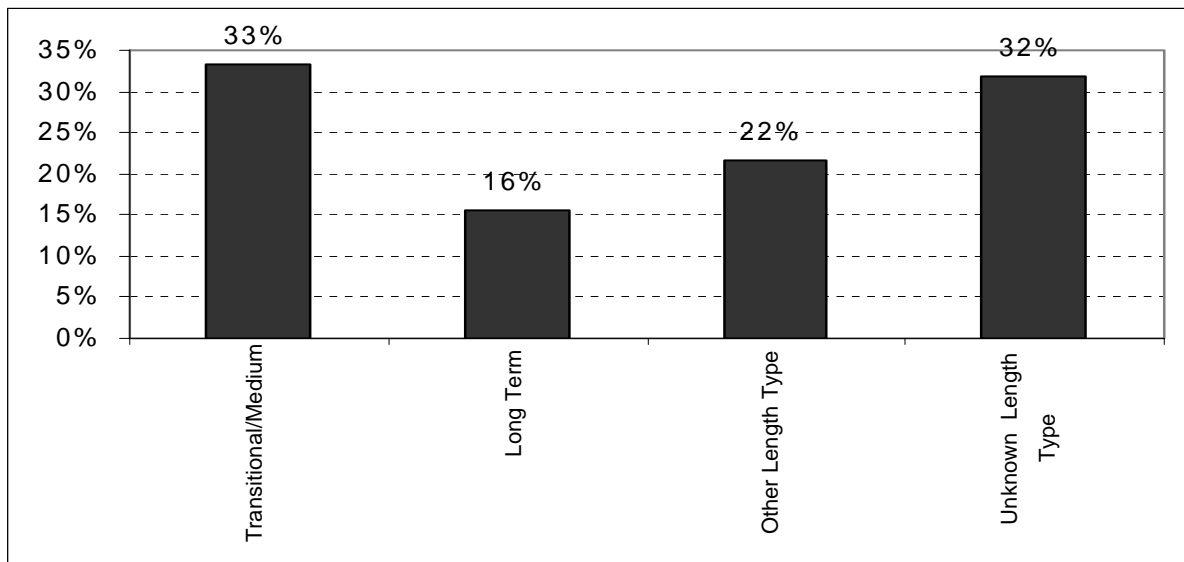


Outcomes

Table 4: Number of organisations that collect information on the outcomes of housing by length of tenure offered

Total number of organisations who collect information on outcomes	170
Transitional/Medium	38
Long Term	129
Other Length Type	5
Unknown Length Type	7

Figure 2: Percentage of organisations that collect information on the outcomes of housing by length of tenure offered (within tenure type)



Note: The number of organisations in each category is not additive as an organisation may have multiple tenure types offered. This amounts to an over count of 2%. The percentage is calculated from the total number of organisations within each category, not the sum of categories.

Attachment 1:

Census 1996

Community Housing Data

Census Data

B12: Community Housing Information from the 1996 Census

This section on 1996 ABS Census data provides some reference material on the profile of community housing in Australia. It should be noted that the definition used by the ABS in their Directory of Standards and Concepts, for social, labour and demographic statistics, is the Landlord type. The Landlord type is the legal entity to which rent is paid or with whom the tenure contract or arrangement is made. This includes Housing cooperatives/Community/Church groups.

Table 1: Number of community or co-operative housing dwellings by dwelling structure

Dwelling structure	Number ('00)	Percentage
Separate house	164	51%
Semi-detached row/ terrace townhouse etc	49	15%
Flat/unit/apartment etc	97	30%
Caravan/cabin/houseboat	1	0%
Not stated	10	3%
Total	321	100%

Table 2: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative dwellings (incl. rent free) by state

Geographic area of enumeration	Number ('00)	Percentage
NSW	86	24%
VIC	74	21%
QLD	71	20%
SA	41	11%
WA	41	11%
TAS	12	3%
NT&ACT	33	9%
Total	358	100%

Table 3: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative dwellings (incl. rent free) by household type

Household type	Number ('00)	Percentage
One family household	188	53%
Two family household	32	9%
Lone person household	124	35%
Group household	11	3%
Visitors only	3	1%
Total	358	100%

Census Data

Table 4: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by family type

Family type	Number ('00)	Percentage
Couple family with children under 15	66	18%
Couple family with dependent students 15–24	1	0%
Couple family with children under 15 and dependent students	10	3%
Couple family with non-dependent children	4	1%
Couple family without children	34	9%
One parent family with children under 15	64	18%
One parent family with dependent students 15–24	3	1%
One parent family with children under 15 and dependent students	6	2%
One parent family with non-dependent children	8	2%
Other family	3	1%
Not applicable	159	44%
Total	358	100%

Table 5: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by family income

Family income	Number ('00)	Percentage
Negative income	1	0%
Nil income	1	0%
\$1 – \$119	2	1%
\$120 – \$159	5	1%
\$160 – \$199	12	3%
\$200 – \$299	29	8%
\$300 – \$399	50	14%
\$400 – \$499	28	8%
\$500 – \$599	8	2%
\$600 – \$699	7	2%
\$700 – \$799	3	1%
\$800 – \$999	13	4%
\$1000 – \$1199	5	1%
\$1200 – \$1499	6	2%
\$2000 or more	2	1%
All incomes not stated	6	2%
Partial incomes stated	21	6%
Not applicable	159	44%
Total	358	100%

Table 6: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by household income

Household income	Number ('00)	Percentage
Negative income	2	1%
Nil income	1	0%
\$1 – \$119	8	2%
\$120 – \$159	30	8%
\$160 – \$199	56	16%
\$200 – \$299	48	13%
\$300 – \$399	57	16%
\$400 – \$499	36	10%
\$500 – \$599	18	5%
\$600 – \$699	9	3%
\$700 – \$799	11	3%
\$800 – \$999	15	4%
\$1000 – \$1199	11	3%
\$1200 – \$1499	5	1%
\$1500 – \$1999	7	2%
\$2000 or more	3	1%
All incomes not stated	26	7%
Partial incomes stated	15	4%
Total	358	100%

Table 7: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by dwelling structure

Dwelling structure	Number ('00)	Percentage
Separate house	197	55%
Semi detached row/terrace townhouse etc	50	14%
Flat/unit/apartment etc	100	28%
Caravan/cabin/houseboat	1	0%
Not stated	10	3%
Total	358	100%

Census Data

Table 8: Numbers of families in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by weekly rent

Rent (weekly)	Number ('00)	Percentage
\$0 – \$24	25	7%
\$25 – \$49	123	34%
\$50 – \$74	80	22%
\$75 – \$99	60	17%
\$100 – \$124	26	7%
\$125 – \$149	10	3%
\$150 – \$174	9	3%
\$175 – \$199	7	2%
\$200 – \$224	4	1%
\$250 – \$274	2	1%
Not stated	12	3%
Total	358	100%

Table 9: Numbers of persons in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by age

Age	Number ('00)	Percentage
Under 15	336	35%
15–24	149	15%
25–34	151	16%
35–44	111	12%
45–54	63	7%
55–64	34	4%
65 and over	118	12%
Total	962	100%

Table 10: Community or co-operative housing group by age and sex

	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	All	Percentage
Under 15	179	40%	157	31%	336	35%
15–24	72	16%	77	15%	149	15%
25–34	70	16%	81	16%	151	16%
35–44	48	11%	63	12%	111	12%
45–54	30	7%	33	6%	63	7%
55–64	16	4%	18	4%	34	4%
65 and over	35	8%	83	16%	118	12%
Total	450	100%	512	100%	962	100%

Census Data

Table 11: Numbers of persons in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by language spoken at home

Language	Number ('00)	Percentage
English speaking	637	66%
Non-English speaking	322	33%
Overseas visitor	3	0%
Total	962	100%

Table 12: Numbers of persons in rented occupied community or co-operative housing group dwellings (incl. rent free) by birthplace

Birthplace of individual	Number ('00)	Percentage
Australia	822	85%
United Kingdom & Ireland	25	3%
New Zealand	20	2%
Other Europe	18	2%
Asia	31	3%
The Middle East and Africa	9	1%
America & Caribbean	13	1%
Other Oceania and Antarctica	2	0%
Not stated/not adequately described	19	2%
Overseas visitor	3	0%
Total	962	100%

Table 13: Numbers of families in rented occupied private dwellings (incl. rent free) by landlord type

Landlord	Number ('00)	Percentage
Private landlord not in same household	5724	8%
Real estate agent	8141	11%
State/Territory Housing Authority	3514	5%
Community or co-operative housing group	358	0%
Employer – Government	412	1%
Employer – Other	446	1%
Other	806	1%
Not stated	673	1%
Not applicable	53579	73%
Total	73653	100%

Census Data

Part C

Methodology report

5. Data Collection Methodology

The following section describes the method by which the data collection questionnaire was developed, data coverage, mail-out and data processing procedures. The main stages in developing and implementing the data collection framework were:

- Identifying the coverage of the survey
- Identifying appropriate organisations
- Developing data items, questions and classifications
- Design of the clerical processing system
- Design of the computerized data base
- Ensuring data confidentiality

In developing this data collection the experience of previous data collection for CSHA funded community housing provided an indication of significant data issues that needed to be born in mind. Previous data collection has shown that the major issues facing the development of the collection were:

- identifying all agencies that may meet the definition for inclusion in the survey;
- the diversity of agencies likely to provide data and the need to ensure a common understanding of the terms and definitions used;
- limitations that the existing provider level data may have in terms of detail and timeliness in areas such as financial information and tenant profiles.
- potential for overlap
- non-response – the need for respondents to be clear about the importance of the data and to undertake follow up where possible.

5.1 The coverage of the data collection

5.1.1 Scope

Organisations targeted for inclusion in the data collection are not-for-profit, non-government managed rental housing regardless of financing arrangements.

This includes:

- Community Housing Program (CHP) and Local Government Community Housing Program (LGCHP), and CHP and LGCHP funded housing, which is targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- Public housing stock which is headleased to community housing organisations.
- Medium term/transitional housing other than that under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) and Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP).
- Not-for-profit boarding houses.
- Special purpose housing funded by non-housing government agencies such as health and/or community services departments for specific client groups such as disability, drug and alcohol, ex-offenders, and family group homes.
- Aged accommodation, which is not-for-profit and independent (such as independent living units for the aged, boarding houses, rooming houses (not hostels), and group homes).

Methodology report

Excluded from this data collection are:

- Indigenous community housing provided through the Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP), or the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP) and any other Indigenous housing specific programs except as above.
- Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) short term accommodation.
- Supported Accommodation Assistance Program accommodation.
- For-profit boarding houses, retirement villages and nursing homes
- Nursing homes and hostels for the aged
- Services or programs where accommodation provisions are for the sole purpose of delivery to therapeutic or rehabilitation programs.

5.1.2 Definition of community housing

The definition of community housing included in this project is different to that used for data collection under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) Community Housing data collection. Many community housing providers have a mix of CSHA fully or partially funded properties as well as other government and non-government funded properties as well as other forms of housing including crisis.

The definition used for the 1997-98 CSHA data collection included dwellings where:

- funding (capital and/or recurrent) is provided fully or partly through the CSHA;
- the tenancy management functions are undertaken by a community organisation or Local Government;
- a principle of the community organisation is to provide medium to long term housing tenure to tenants, that is of six months or more duration; and
- it specifically excludes dwellings funded under the Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP).

The definition *excludes* properties where the tenancy management function is managed under:

- Public Rental Housing
- Aboriginal Rental Housing Program; and the
- Crisis Accommodation Program

and non-CSHA programs such as those provided by the:

- Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services;
- Department of Veterans Affairs;
- the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Commission;
- other State/Territory based funding programs;
- Local Government Community Housing Program (LGCHP) properties that have not been bought by the State Housing/Community Housing Authority; and
- properties owned and managed by community housing groups not funded under the CSHA.

The following table 1 describes the State and Territory housing programs that are reported under various data collections. As shown, housing programs are not reported on consistently across the data collections nor across similar programs in other jurisdictions. Thus, defining what programs are or are not included under community housing and any subsequent definitive number of community housing organisations and properties is dependent on what programs are included.

Methodology report

Table 1. Summary of jurisdictional specific programs included in the CHP Mapping Project, Crisis Mapping Project, the CSHA community Housing Data collection and the CSHA public Housing Data collection.

State	Programs included in the <i>Community</i> housing mapping project	Programs included in the <i>Crisis</i> housing mapping project	Programs included in the <i>Community housing CSHA data collection</i>	Programs included in the <i>Public housing CSHA data collection</i>
NSW	Community housing program Local Government Community Housing Program Community Tenancy Scheme Housing Partnership Program Housing Stock transfers Older persons Housing Strategy State Government Leasehold Properties Community Tenancy Acquisitions	Crisis Accommodation Program Surplus Government Leasehold Properties Program	Community housing program Local Government Community Housing Program Community Tenancy Scheme Housing Partnership Program Housing Stock transfers Older persons Housing Strategy State Government Leasehold Properties Community Tenancy Acquisitions	General housing General housing redevelopment Pensioner Housing Pensioner housing redevelopment Housing Partnership Program Housing for the Aged Supported Housing Initiative Scheme Headleasing
VIC	Community housing program (CHP) Local Government Community Housing Program (LGCHP) Long term/general (ILTFM) Long term/disabled (ILTPRHC) Emergency housing outside THM network (REMG) Group Housing/disabled (RGC) Rental housing co-ops (RHC) Rooming houses (RHCM) Transitional housing (THM) Common Equity Rental Coops (CERCS) Joint ventures/housing partnership	Crisis Accommodation Program Transitional Housing Program	Community housing program (CHP) Local Government Community Housing Program (LGCHP) Long term/general (ILTFM) Long term/disabled (ILTPRHC) Emergency housing outside THM network (REMG) Group Housing/disabled (RGC) Rental housing co-ops (RHC) Rooming houses (RHCM) Transitional housing (THM)	General Housing Supported Housing

Methodology report

State	Programs included in the <i>Community housing mapping project</i>	Programs included in the <i>Crisis housing mapping project</i>	Programs included in the <i>Community housing CSHA data collection</i>	Programs included in the <i>Public housing CSHA data collection</i>
QLD	Community housing program Boarding House Program Community Housing Partnership Scheme Co-operative Housing Program Community Rent Scheme Housing Accommodation Assistance Scheme Local Government and Community Housing Program Rural and Regional Community Housing Program	Crisis Accommodation Program Boarding house Community rent scheme Special Program (non SAAP funded services)	Community housing program Boarding House Program Community Housing Partnership Scheme Co-operative Housing Program Community Rent Scheme Housing Accommodation Assistance Scheme Local Government and Community Housing Program Rural and Regional Community housing Program	Public Housing
WA	Community housing program Community Disability Housing Program Joint Ventures Lodging Houses	Crisis Accommodation Program	Community housing program Community Disability Housing Program Joint Ventures Lodging Houses	Public Housing
SA	Community housing program Joint Ventures Rooming Houses	Crisis Accommodation Program Supported Tenancy Scheme	Community housing program Joint Ventures	Rooming Housing Supported Tenancy Scheme
TAS	Community housing program Local Government Community Housing Program Grants for Elderly Persons Program Community Tenancies Public House lease	Crisis Accommodation Program	Community housing program Local Government Community Housing Program Grants for Elderly Persons Program Community Tenancies	General Public Housing Direct tenancies Headleasing

Methodology report

State	Programs included in the <i>Community housing mapping project</i>	Programs included in the <i>Crisis housing mapping project</i>	Programs included in the <i>Community housing CSHA data collection</i>	Programs included in the <i>Public housing CSHA data collection</i>
ACT	Community Housing Program Community Organisations Rental Housing Assistance Program (CORHAP) Community Housing Expansion Program (CHEP) (pre LGCHP)	Crisis Accommodation Program Community Organisations Rental Housing Associated Program (CORHAP)	Community Housing Program Community Organisations Rental Housing Assistance Program (CORHAP) Community Housing Expansion Program (CHEP) (pre LGCHP)	Public Housing
NT	Community housing Crisis Accommodation Program	Crisis Accommodation Program Industry Housing Capital Work Program Local Government Community Housing Program	Community housing projects	Public Housing (Also includes Industry housing which incorporates some community housing and some crisis and supported accommodation)

5.2 The development of the data collection provider list

Community Housing providers were identified from a variety of sources. The major source lists were:

- the non-CSHA community housing agencies list compiled by the National Community Housing Forum
- CSHA lists of organisations supplied by State and Territory housing authorities, and
- the Aged and Disabled Housing Act list (Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care)

These lists are described below. In addition to these sources names of suitable agencies were also supplied through ad hoc queries from agencies during the data collection phase.

In addition to organisations identified to receive a questionnaire, other organisations were identified from existing data collections. This resulted in identification of 2161 organisations that received a questionnaire or that were listed in an existing data collection. Note: this is not the number of organisations providing community housing in Australia. (See Overview: National Aggregate data Table 7 in Part B).

5.2.1 The National Community Housing Forum list

The National Community Housing Forum developed a list of non CSHA community housing agencies across Australia from contacts with a wide variety of agencies and conducted a 'screening questionnaire' of 2941 potential agencies. (See Appendix A for a copy of the Screening questionnaires) The purpose of the screening questionnaire was to determine whether the agency provides community managed, not-for-profit community rental housing and whether they were willing to participate in the survey. The screening questionnaire resulted in 476 returns, of which 307 were suitable (i.e. they managed community housing). Of these 29 matched with other lists, 20 organisations did not want to participate in the project, and therefore 278 organisations were included in the mail-out as a result of the screening questionnaire. This list was added to as the data collection phase progressed and agencies volunteered information about other organisations that had not received a survey questionnaire. In total there were 299 organisations that were sent a questionnaire. For further information on the sources used for establishing the screening questionnaire mailing list. (See Appendix B in Part D)

5.2.2 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) Lists

The CSHA lists were supplied by Western Australia, ACT, Northern Territory, South Australia, Tasmania and Queensland State and Territory housing authorities. This resulted in 751 organisations being sent a questionnaire. Note: Victoria SHA supplied CSHA data directly from the Department of Human Services Administrative Data System - 182 organisations (excluding data provided by the Common Equity Housing Co-ops-75 organisations), New South Wales SHA supplied CSHA data from the NSW CSHA Community Housing data collection survey where participants agreed to have their information forwarded for the Mapping project (about 88% or 196 of the total NSW CSHA organisations), and QLD supplied administrative data on the Community Rent Scheme (CRS) (22 organisations). Therefore the total number of relevant CSHA organisations is 1226.

5.2.3 Aged and Disabled List (Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care)

A list of agencies funded to supply housing under the Commonwealth Aged and Disabled Persons' Act was supplied by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care. A cross match was

Methodology report

also conducted with the forum's list and the CSHA State supplied list to reduce duplication. This resulted in 522 suitable organisations.

5.2.4 Ad hoc

The community housing sector is diverse with new organisations being formed continually. Capture of these organisations is difficult. During the course of the data collection additional organisations were added to the mail list from contact with agencies ringing in with queries. For example, from contact with agencies, an additional 13 organisations were identified from the WA Disability Services Commission Annual Report, 60 organisations from the NSW Uniting Ministries, and 47 organisations identified from the NSW Department of Health. In addition, the Common Equity Rental Co-ops organisation (CERCs) supplied data on 1542 dwellings and Ecumenical housing in Victoria supplied data from a survey conducted of community housing organisations which resulted in an additional 41 organisations that did not cross match with any other sources.

5.2.5 Use of data from existing data collections

The following data sources were used to supply additional data to the mail-out questionnaire. These data collections were mapped to the mail-out questionnaire to best fit. Not all data matched but where possible was imputed. (See Section 6.4: Merging data from other sources).

- NSW CSHA Community Housing Data Collection survey
- Victorian CSHA Community Housing Data Collection administration collection
- QLD Community Rent Scheme administrative collection
- Victorian Ecumenical Housing Survey
- Common Equity Housing Co-operative (CERCs)

Additional information on community housing will also be available from the CSHA Community Housing Performance Indicator Data Collection (National, State and Territory).

5.3 Developing data items, questions and classifications

5.3.1 Data collection questionnaire design

See Appendix C in Part D for a copy of the questionnaire form.

The questionnaire was developed in conjunction with the National Community Housing Forum, State and Territory housing departments, and the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (formerly Department of Social Security). The Steering Committee which oversees the project also provided input into the questionnaire design and content which includes representatives from some State housing authorities, the Department of Family and Community Services, non government organisations and the Community Housing Federation of Australia.

A large consideration in the design was the compatibility with other Community housing data collection questions. Specifically the NSW CSHA data collection is very similar to the mapping project questionnaire and consideration of the compatibility of the code lists and questions were paramount. This allowed the NSW CSHA data collection data to be used instead of sending an additional questionnaire for the mapping project.

The principal questions were obtained from the project brief. This included the following data concepts:

- Size and purpose of stock
- Differences across target groups
- Information on assets
- Accessibility of stock
- Appropriateness
- Funding sources
- Ownership
- Demand
- Affordability
- Tenant outcomes

From discussion with the National Community Housing Forum the decision was made to only request data at an organisation level. That is, all data on dwellings, tenants and households would be aggregated to the organisation level. No individual unit record data would be obtained. Although this provides limitations for cross tabulation, (i.e. an individual's characteristics will not be able to be associated with a particular dwelling type as it is unknown which tenants live in which dwellings), the data burden would be greatly reduced and confidentiality of individuals and their addresses would be ensured. It was also thought that Community Housing organisations would be more responsive to a questionnaire that did not identify individual dwellings and the characteristics of the occupants.

An earlier version of the questionnaire used in the main mail-out was used for the Tasmania CSHA funded services. This was in order to match the timelines for the mail-out of the Community Housing CSHA collection in that State. There are two additional questions in the final questionnaire of which a generic answer covering the Tasmania CSHA funded community housing can be obtained.

5.3.2 Content of the questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided into 10 sections. These were:

1. Organisation information
2. Dwelling information
3. Occupancy
4. Title arrangements
5. Funding arrangements
6. Tenancy information
7. Tenant profile
8. Household profile
9. Rent and charges
10. Tenant outcomes

In total there were 36 questions which resulted in 244 data fields.

5.3.3 Use of standard definitions

Where possible data definitions provided are consistent with the Australian Bureau of Statistics 1996 Census Data Dictionary (Cat. No. 2901.0) and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data definitions including the CSHA community housing data collection manual for 1997–98 (Cat. no. HOU 23) and the National Community Services Data Dictionary (Cat no. HWI 13).

5.3.4 Testing questionnaire

Due to time constraints a pilot of the questionnaire was not conducted. Preliminary testing was conducted with an ACT based organisation (Havelock House) and members of the steering committee from non government agencies. Further input was provided by the Local Government sector from North Sydney Council, Culcain Local Government and Adelaide City Council. Where possible the questionnaire was modified to accommodate their needs and suggestions.

Input was also obtained from within the AIHW with experienced survey designers and data collectors.

5.4 The computerised database

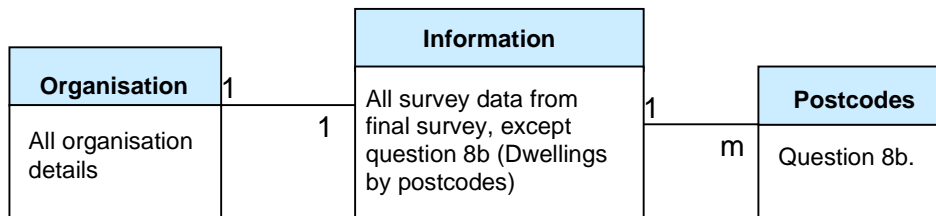
The database used for the mapping project was designed in-house to meet the following criteria:

- flexible – in order to accommodate non-standard data received
- user-friendly – for data entry purposes especially
- able to export data in various formats – for data analysis and checking
- stable – in order to cope with around 1000 records.

5.4.1 Design of the database

The database for processing and output for the mapping project was created using Access 97. The data was easily exported from Access to other packages for analysis and checking. These were Briquiry and Excel. The data can also be exported to SAS should the need arise for further data analysis.

The general structure of the database, indicating relationships, follows:



Primary key

The key linking all tables is the Organisation ID key. This number is automatically generated by Access and replaced the code that was written on surveys when they were received. This unique number was written on the top of each survey as the information from it was entered onto the database.

Tables

Three tables have been created to store separate sections of the data. These are the:

- Organisation table
- Information table
- Postcode table

If, at any time in the future, the data collected is requested by an external organisation or body the data can be de-identified by removing the relationship between tables. This does not effect the data collected and stored in the information or postcode table, but simply disconnects it from the Organisation table.

Methodology report

Organisation table

This table contains 9 fields as listed below. The information stored in this table comes from the **Contact details** section of the survey. Where contact details were not supplied a Primary Key was still generated that was used to link to the other tables.

Field name	Type	Description
ID	Number	Primary Key. Auto generated
Source	Text	From which list the organisation comes: C – CSHA N – Non CSHA D – Department of Health and Family Services F – NCHF
Organisation name	Text	Name of the organisation
Address line 1	Text	Address supplied by the organisation
Address line 2	Text	2 nd address line
City	Text	Town/ suburb/ city location
Code	Number	Postcode of organisation
State	Text	State of organisation
Phone	Text	Telephone number if supplied
Fax	Text	Fax number if supplied

Information Table

This table contains 232 fields (including the primary key). All of the information collected from each survey was stored in this table with the exception of the **Contact details** (page 1 of the survey) and **Question 8b**, which identifies the postcode location of the dwellings managed by the organisation.

A master copy of the survey listing all fields in this table next to the related question on the survey is held on file for reference purposes.

Postcode Table

This table contains three fields. The details of these fields are set out below. Information stored in this table comes from **Question 8a** of the survey. A separate table was created to allow for multiple entries against the same organisation (or primary key).

Where more than one postcode was entered for one organisation the information was stored in a new row against the same primary key.

Field name	Type	Description
ID	Number	Primary Key. Auto generated
Post_Code	Number	Postcode of dwelling managed
No_dwellings	Number	Number of dwellings within the postcode

5.4.2 Data input

A form was created to allow data to be easily entered onto the database. While the user sees only one form, it is a series of forms created using the utilities available in Access. This series of forms is linked

to the three tables described above. All survey forms received were entered onto the database via this form.

Entering Non-standard data

Data received from states in electronic format was incorporated into existing tables within the database. Where data was not specified, or able to be derived from, the information provided electronically, the entry NA (not asked) was made in appropriate fields. This enabled data to be identified as 'not asked', as opposed to 'not answered'.

For example, the survey used for Tasmania CHSA respondents is slightly different from the final survey issued. These responses were accommodated within the existing tables using NA where appropriate.

5.4.3 Storage and access

The electronic version of the database is stored on the AIHW server. This is located in a locked room with access available only to AIHW system administrators.

The database is backed-up every night via the usual information technology backup system. The database was saved in backup format to a separate location on the server twice a week. A copy of the final database has been archived as a precaution.

Only the Project team within the Housing unit can read, modify and write to this database. This access is given via permission approved by the Head, Housing Assistance Unit only, and set by the Institute's Information Technology System Manager. On completion of the project outputs, the database will remain protected via password control. This will be available to the data custodians only (Head Housing Assistance Unit at the AIHW and nominated delegates).

5.5 Design of the processing system

The processing system for the data collection is based on several clerical and automated phases.

5.5.1 Clerical processing

Field phase:

Dispatch to agencies

In total 1692 questionnaires were dispatched. (This does not include follow-up questionnaires dispatched). Each organisation received a questionnaire and a covering letter from the National Community Housing Forum (NCHF) explaining the project objectives. Also included was a reply paid envelope to the AIHW.

Monitoring and documentation of field queries and follow-up

An estimated 50 organisations contacted the AIHW regarding the questionnaire. In addition, organisations contacted the NCHF for further clarification of the scope of the collection.

Office processing Phase:

Receipt, labeling and cross checks

On receipt of the questionnaire form the organisation's details were cross-checked with the questionnaire mail-out list of organisations as well as organisations identified from existing data collections to see if there were any duplicates. If the organisation did not cross match, then a unique processing number was assigned. The organisation's details were then entered on a flow control register.

Initial form check

Following receipt and labeling a range of edits were undertaken to initially identify inconsistencies in the returned forms that required follow up or some form of imputation to make them logically consistent. At this stage forms were checked and partially completed schedules were sorted into groups requiring further processing. The checking of forms included checking that the organisation's postcode was entered and checking for accidentally skipped pages.

Initial data checks

At this stage a range of clerical checking was undertaken to ensure that the logical relationships expected between the various parts of a completed questionnaire exist. These logical checks examine the relationships between the questions relating to dwellings, tenants and households. Returned questionnaires that fail these data checks were set aside into partially responding workloads for further investigation such as follow up or imputation. (For details of the Clerical data checks, see Attachment 1: Office Processing).

Coding of 'other' categories.

Where an 'other' category has been used the questionnaire form was examined to identify whether it could be recoded to a defined category. This is based on the information provided by the respondent including any comments and responses to related questions. Code lists were established from the responses identified in the first batch of questionnaires processed. (For a full list of recoded fields, see mapping of other categories in Attachment 2).

Coding of free text

Schedules containing comments in those areas where it may be requested such as in questions 21, 34 and 35 were put aside for further investigation. This information was then incorporated where appropriate in the results section and/or in Part D of this report in Data issues.

Editing data

All data corrections were noted on the forms and discussed and agreed to by the project team. After edits were completed, forms were marked ready for data entry (RFE).

5.5.2 Computer processing

Data entry

There were two forms of data entry. The first concerns entry of data from the questionnaire forms and the second relates to data obtained via existing data collections.

Entry of data from questionnaire forms

Once a collection form had successfully been through the clerical editing phases it was available for data entry. There were 752 questionnaire forms entered on the project database. This included questionnaires from organisations where administrative data was supplied, and manually coded by the project team.

Entry of data from other sources

Data supplied from the NSW CSHA data collection was entered directly onto the database from the data provided. All other sources of information were converted into a questionnaire form for each organisation and then entered onto the database. This was a more time efficient option than programming for each field separately for each of the data collections provided. It also enabled rigorous checking of the data to occur.

Data Integrity and validation checks

After the data entry for all organisations was complete the data was checked via Excel for entry errors:

- Missing data values
- Logical relationships between survey data items
- Consistency of information within records.

Data entry errors were checked against the original source and the required edit or amendment undertaken. (See Attachment 1, section on Data integrity and validation checks).

Output editing

Further analysis of data was undertaken looking at the distributional properties of the data and characteristics of similar records. Extreme values in the data were investigated and resolved.

5.6 Data confidentiality

The following section outlines the AIHW's policies and procedures to ensure confidentiality of data obtained and processed by the AIHW.

5.6.1 Legislation

The AIHW is required to adhere to the eleven Privacy Principles specified under the Privacy Act 1988. Section 29 of the AIHW Act (The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987) forbids the AIHW from supplying any information that may identify an individual. Each employee or contractor working for the AIHW is required to sign a form, which makes them aware of this provision.

5.6.2 Building and Computer system security

There is an electronic security system which restricts entry to the AIHW building.

The AIHW's computing system is a stand-alone system, which is only networked internally. There is no dial-in access to the AIHW's databases.

All data from this collection is stored on the AIHW's central server. The server is located in a locked room accessible only by authorized AIHW personnel.

5.6.3 Privacy in the receipt, handling and storage of data collection forms

The project team has set up the following procedures to ensure data collection forms are kept confidential:

Community Housing organisations were given reply paid envelopes to send completed data collection forms to the AIHW Housing Unit Community Mapping Project officer.

The forms are stored in locked cabinets at the AIHW.

Once the forms have arrived at the AIHW they will not leave the AIHW's building.

After one year from the release of the final report, the forms will be destroyed at the AIHW.

5.6.4 Privacy of the project database

Contact details of organisations are stored in a separate table of the database. This enables the data to be de-identified easily should the need arise. The other tables within the database contain the de-identified information received from organisations along with the organisation's allocated number.

In order to access the database a person must be an AIHW staff member with a computer account and password. They must also be granted permission to view or edit the database by the IT System Administrator and the Head, Housing Assistance Unit.

5.6.5 Privacy of published information

All data was aggregated by postcode to State level and at a sub level to city/metro and rural/remote classifications. This ensures published data can not be identified at the organisation level and thus the privacy of the participating agencies will be protected.

5.6.6 Copyright

Joint copyright is held by the AIHW and the NCHF on the project data outputs.

5.6.7 Future availability of data

The availability of the data for future use is determined by the conditions of the project contract between the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services and the National Community Housing Forum. Any release of data will be subject to the privacy principles in the AIHW 1987 Act.

Attachment 1: Office Processing

Receipt and labeling main processes

1. Assign a unique processing code.
2. Enter on flow control register.

Initial form check main processes

1. Check organisational postcode is entered in question **1**.
2. Check pages for blanks (i.e. accidentally skipped pages)
3. If postcode or pages missing ring contact person (if available) for details.
4. If no contact person put form aside for further investigation.
5. If postcode entered and no blank pages do initial data checks.

Initial data checks

1. Conduct the following data checks manually. Note: (For Tasmania CSHA data collection forms a different data check was conducted to allow for the additional two questions in the main data collection form).

Number of dwellings

8a number of dwellings = sum of **8b** = sum of **9** = Sum of **10** = Sum of **12**

8a number of dwellings = **15** + **16**

8a number of dwellings = Sum **19** + Sum **20A** and **20b**

Number of tenancies

23 number of tenancies = Sum **24**

23 number of tenancies = Sum **29**

23 number of tenancies = Sum **30**

23 number of tenancies = Sum **32** + Sum **33**

Number of household members

Sum **25** = Sum **26**

2. Mark data checks that do not match and put form aside for further investigation.

Coding processes

1. Coding of 'other' categories.

Where another category is used and cannot be included in the code list, note the free text on a separate list. A code list will be established to cover the majority of cases when enough cases have been seen.

2. Coding of free text

Where comments have been requested [21], [34], [35] mark put aside for further investigation. For question [36] and all other free text please mark entries.

Entering data onto the database

After all issues had been investigated and resolved, the data was entered onto the Access database. During data entry, computerised checks were in place to reduce input errors as follows:

- A state had to be entered on organisation details before access to the next input form was granted.
- Where yes/no/not asked/not answered questions were asked the fields were limited to accept only valid input (i.e. the above options)
- Only numbers could be entered in numeric fields.
- Fields were limited to accept specific data, for example postcode fields were limited to 4 numbers and state fields had to have NSW, Qld, Vic, WA, SA, Tas, ACT or NT entered into them.
- If a postcode was entered in the postcode table a figure for the number of dwellings within that code had to be entered before the next form could be accessed.

Once the data had been entered onto the database a new unique identifier was given to the organisation. This number was automatically generated by the database and replaced the original manual code given to the organisation when the survey was received. This identifier was used for any further follow up.

The original form was then placed on file.

Data integrity and validation checks

The database was checked for entry and logical errors using comparisons and formulae available in Excel. Computerised checks were performed on all initial manual data checks (detailed previously) along with logical consistencies within records (such as a CSHA identified organisation with no SHA funding). In addition, checks were performed on all fields that were a total, 'missing' data was investigated and corrected if required, and cross checks were carried out between tables.

Checking between tables included:

- Number of dwellings in the Postcode table against the total number of dwellings in the information table.
- Postcodes in the postcode table against postcodes in the information table to ensure consistency and validity.

Errors were found in 9% of the total records and most of these were keying errors. All of the errors found were corrected.

Methodology report

Attachment 2: Coding guidelines

The following information was used to assist in the recoding of data items in the Community Housing mapping project where either:

- Inconsistencies arise that can not be clarified via the original source
- A question has not been understood but from the available information can be recoded easily
- Entries in the 'other' categories can be recoded to an available data item in a category

It also provides a record of changes to the original data supplied by community housing organisations for use in analysis.

Mapping of "other" categories to code lists provided

Question	Code List	'Other' data items included
Describe your organisation # 2	Community Housing Organisation – tenant managed cooperative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing co-operative (non equity) • Owner managed co-op (equity based)
	Community Housing Organisation – other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State government community organisation • Housing association
	Other Welfare or not for profit organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aged care provider (where not otherwise stated) • Benevolent • Disability service organisation • Rehabilitation • SAAP organisation managing CH dwellings • Home based outreach/ supported accommodation • Service club • Freemasons • Supported accommodation
	Church based organisation	
	Local government	
	Educational institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University college
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victoria Offender Support
	Target groups # 4b	Homeless single adults
Homeless youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth
Homeless families		
Homeless frail aged		
Indigenous		
Psychiatric disability		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental illness and drug or alcohol problem
Intellectual disability		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless women with intellectual or physical disability or drug or alcohol problems
Physical / sensory disability		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurological disability • Homeless women with intellectual or physical disability or drug or alcohol problems
Acquired brain injury		
Dual or multiple disability		
Low income young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth 	

Methodology report

	Low income older people	
	Low income families	
	Low income single people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single homeless low income adults with mental health disability
	Low income frail aged	
	Women/children escaping domestic violence	
	Recent migrants / refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic • Hispanic low income families
	People affected by alcohol / drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless women with intellectual or physical disability or drug or alcohol problems
	Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young families • Young sole parents • Adolescent parents
Target groups #4b	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless women with intellectual or physical disability or drug or alcohol problems • Widows of veterans • Women (and their families) with a housing need who are unable to access the housing market • Widows of ex -servicemen • Young women and children • Women with a psychiatric disability • Women who wish to live in a drug and alcohol free environment
	Aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frail aged • Service aged, and aged pensioners • Frail aged in inappropriate accommodation • Middle income elderly inappropriately housed • Low income aged church members • Over 55's • Must be receiving a social security pension (aged and disabled) • Moderate income/asset older people • Aged ex-service persons or dependants
	Homeless	
	Disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income disabled • Must be receiving a social security pension (aged and disabled)
	Low income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low income 25 years and over • Low income general • People receiving a pension • Home-start mortgage payers • Medium income

Methodology report

	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons released from prison • Low income students • People interested in sustainable lifestyles • Lesbian, gay and transgender youth • Young students • People with HIV /AIDS • HIV positive with pre existing listed conditions • Patients and their families from country areas diagnosed with leukemia / cancer • Residential foster care • Employees • Environmentally / Socially sensitive cluster housing
Dwelling Type # 9	Detached house	
	Semi detached house (duplex, etc)	
	Flat or apartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual living unit • One bedroom units • 5 units in converted warehouse • Bed-sitter
	Boarding house	
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group homes • Serviced units with common living areas
Title Holder # 16	Community housing provider	
	SHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Govt. and community housing program
	State/Territory housing admin (not SHA)	
	Other non housing State/Territory Dept	
	Other non housing Commonwealth Dept	
	Local government	
	Umbrella organisation	
	Church, welfare or not for profit	
	Other joint venture partner	
	Private party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executor trustee
Other		
Capital Funding Source (single) # 19	Your organisation – debt funded	
	Your organisation – other funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self funded- i.e. rental income • Community involved • Community support • Community fundraising
	Community housing provider	
	SHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Govt. and community housing provider
	State / Territory housing administrator where different from SHA	
	Other non housing State/Territory Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kids under cover
	Other non housing Commonwealth Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonwealth Government/Home and Care • ATSIC
	Local government	
	Umbrella organisation	
Church, welfare or not for profit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service clubs – Lions, Rotary, Apex etc. 	

Methodology report

	Other joint venture partner	
	Private party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bequests
	Other	
Capital Funding Source (multiple) # 21	Your organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank (loan) • Church joint venture with community housing provider (also church welfare org.) • Community fundraising • Community
	Community housing provider	
	SHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Govt. and community housing program
	State/Territory housing admin(not SHA)	
	Other non housing Commonwealth Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Government • ATSIC
	Other non housing State / Territory Dept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Services Commission
	Local government	
	Umbrella organisation	
	Church, welfare or not for profit organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Vincent de Paul • Philanthropic • Benevolent • Church joint venture with community housing provider (also your org.) • Lotteries Commission
	Other joint venture partner	
	Private party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder donor • Bequests
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific purpose donation

6. The conduct of the data collection

Data collection was undertaken in the form of a questionnaire during the period August 1998 to February 1999 for CSHA funded services in QLD, WA, SA, TAS, ACT and NT, and non-CSHA funded services in all States and Territories. CSHA data was obtained from Victoria and New South Wales State Housing Authority, Common Equity Rent Co-operatives, and from the QLD Community Rent Scheme, and non-CSHA data from the Victorian Ecumenical Housing Survey, and merged with the questionnaire information obtained. A follow-up was conducted of agencies that had not responded during November–December. The final data entry and data checking was completed on the 10 February 1999.

The data collection was at the organisational level. Data regarding specific dwellings the organisation manages was aggregated to the organisation level by the individual organisations involved in the collection.

6.1 Field collection phase

Each questionnaire was individually identified prior to sending out, by State, and whether the organisation was identified as CSHA (C) or Non CSHA (N), or (D) Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) Aged and Disabled Housing list, to allow for tracking of duplicate organisations and easier identification of CSHA funded and non CSHA funded organisations for analysis purposes. Where an organisation's name appeared on a CSHA list and the Forum's or DHAC lists the organisation was assigned a prefix of C for CSHA. Each form was numbered on receipt at the AIHW in order to assist tracking of data entry and processing procedures.

6.2 Response rates

Just over half of organisations' data was obtained via the mail-out questionnaire form (54%), the rest were obtained through other sources (46%). Section 3.2.1 related to the response rate for the mail-out questionnaire and section 3.2.2 related to all organisations.

6.2.1 Response rates for mail-out questionnaire

In total 1692 questionnaires were set to organisations. This excludes NSW and VIC CSHA organisations which provided data through other means, data supplied via the VIC Ecumenical Housing Survey and the QLD Community Rent Scheme organisations.

In the following table, 'Completed returns for data entry' are forms that could be entered on the database. It should also be noted that organisations on the Aged and Disabled list might not currently have community housing.

Methodology report

Table 1: Summary information of questionnaire forms return rates

List source	Issued	Completed returns for data entry ¹	% of issued completed for data entry ²	Not Applicable Returns	Return To Sender	Total response rate
Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement	751	230	30.5%	7	1	31.7%
Department of Health and Aged Care – Aged and Disabled List	522	91	14.4%	12	24	24.3%
National Community Housing Forum	299	159	53.2%	10	1	56.9%
WA Disability Services Commission	13	1	7.7%	1	0	15.4%
NSW Department of Health list	47	12	25.5%	2	2	34.0%
NSW Uniting Ministries list	60	13	21.7%	4	2	35%
Total	1692	506	29.9%	36	30	33.8%

1. Completed returns for data are valid questionnaires.

It should be noted that it is unknown whether organisations identified on the Aged and Disabled list currently manage community housing.

Table 2: Detailed information of questionnaire form return rates

State	List category	Number issued	Completed Returns (For data entry)	% of issued completed for data entry ²	N/A Returns	Return to sender ¹	Total response rate
NSW	NCHF	94	44	46.8%	3	1	51.1%
	CSHA	–	–	–	–	–	–
	DHAC	98	22	22.4%	2	1	25.5%
	Department of Health	47	12	25.5%	2	2	34.0%
	Uniting Ministries	60	13	21.7%	4	2	31.7%
Vic	NCHF	76	44	57.9%	1	0	59.2%
	CSHA	–	–	–	–	–	–
	DHAC	152	26	17.1%	3	10	25.7%
Qld	NCHF	39	19	48.7%	2	0	53.8%
	CSHA	363	89	24.5%	4	0	25.6%
	DHAC	85	16	18.8%	1	3	23.5%
WA	NCHF	23	15	65.2%	1	0	69.6%
	CSHA	186	60	32.3%	1	0	32.8%
	DHAC	69	10	14.5%	3	2	21.7%
	WA DSC	13	1	7.7%	1	0	15.4%
SA	NCHF	40	24	60.0%	2	0	65.0%
	CSHA	116	42	36.2%	1	0	37.1%
	DHAC	84	9	10.7%	2	5	19.0%
Tas.	NCHF	21	12	57.1%	1	0	61.9%
	CSHA	64	31	48.4%	1	0	50.0%
	DHAC	33	8	24.2%	1	3	36.4%
ACT	NCHF	3	1	33.3%	0	0	33.3%
	CSHA	14	6	48.4%	0	0	48.4%
NT	NCHF	3	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
	CSHA	8	2	25.0%	0	1	37.5%
	DHAC	1	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total		1692	506	29.9%	22	21	33.8%

Notes:

List category code
 NCHF = National Community Housing Forum list
 CSHA = Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement list
 DHAC = Department of Health and Aged Care – Aged and Disabled list
 WA DSC = West Australian Disability Services Commission list

^{1.} Seven of the CSHA returns that were sent back were deemed 'non applicable'. Reasons include that the dwellings were still under construction, the dwellings were no longer associated with CSHA community housing, SAAP funded or forms were returned blank.

Methodology report

6.2.2 Response rates for total organisations identified

The following table includes the previous information on response rates for the mail-out questionnaire with the addition of organisations supplied from existing databases.

Table 3: Detailed information of information completed for all organisations identified as relevant for inclusion on the database.

State	List category	Number of Organisations either sent or included in existing data	Completed Returns	% of issued completed for data entry	Total response rate
NSW	NCHF	94	44	47%	51%
	CSHA	224 ¹	196	98%	86%
	DHAC	98	22	22%	26%
	Department of Health	47	12	26%	34%
	Uniting Ministries	60	13	22%	32%
Vic.	NCHF + Ecumenical ²	117	85	73%	73%
	CSHA ³	183	183	100%	100%
	DHAC	152	26	17%	26%
Qld	NCHF	39	19	49%	54%
	CSHA	384 ⁴	109	29%	29%
	DHAC	85	16	19%	24%
WA	NCHF	23	15	65%	70%
	CSHA	186	60	32%	33%
	DHAC	69	10	15%	22%
	WA DSC	13	1	8%	15%
SA	NCHF	40	24	60%	65%
	CSHA	116	42	36%	37%
	DHAC	84	9	11%	19%
Tas.	NCHF	21	12	57%	62%
	CSHA	64	31	48%	50%
	DHAC	33	8	24%	36%
ACT	NCHF	3	1	33%	33%
	CSHA	14	6	48%	48%
NT	NCHF	3	0	0%	0%
	CSHA	8	2	25%	38%
	DHAC	1	0	0%	0%
	Total	2161	947	44%	47%

1. NSW CSHA survey data identified 224 organisations. Of these 198 returned a survey form and 196 of these agreed to have their organisation's details included in the Community Housing Mapping Project.

2. 41 organisations' information was included from the Ecumenical housing survey. This excludes unsuitable organisations, such as those providing short-term accommodations and those organisations for whom details were available from other sources (such as CSHA).

3. Includes Common Equity Rental Cooperatives as one organisations rather than 75.

4. Includes QLD Community Rent Scheme organisations

6.3 Follow-up response

A follow up of organisations that did not respond to the questionnaire was conducted in November. 547 organisations were contacted resulting in 96 returns, which represented 23% of all questionnaire returns received.

Table List	Total received	Telephoned	Received after calling	Percentage returned after calling of organisations telephoned	Percentage of total returns
NSW Uniting Ministries	13	22	8	36.4%	61.5%
Tasmania CSHA	34	20	3	15%	8.8%
West Australia CSHA	60	105	16	15.2%	26.6%
Queensland CSHA	91	151	24	15.2%	26.4%
South Australia CSHA	43	69	6	8.7%	14%
Northern Territory CSHA	2	9	1	11.1%	50%
ACT CSHA	6	9	1	10%	17%
NCHF	162	162	38	23.5%	23.5%
Total	410	547	96	17.5%	23%

6.3.1 Follow up procedures

From 21/10/98 to 17/11/98 agencies were contacted to try to increase the response rate. 180 agencies were unable to be contacted, or no telephone number was available.

39 surveys were re-sent to organisations who had misplaced their original copy. Some organisations responded that the survey was not applicable. Reasons include, 'only manage hostels and nursing homes', 'community housing in the process of construction', 'managed supported housing only', and the majority of these organisations were Local Councils who are not directly responsible for community housing.

6.4 Merging data from sources other than obtained via the questionnaire

The following data sources were used to supply additional data to the mail-out questionnaire. These data collections were mapped to the mail-out questionnaire to best fit. Not all data matched but where possible were imputed. These were the:

Methodology report

- NSW CSHA Community Housing Data Collection survey
- Victorian CSHA Community Housing Data Collection administration collection
- Victorian Ecumenical Housing Survey
- QLD Community Rent Scheme administrative collection

6.4.1 NSW CSHA Community Housing Data Collection survey

An analysis of the NSW CSHA survey with the questionnaire was conducted to identify identical questions and coding structures. Where this was not possible some data was aggregated with a resultant loss in data detail.

NSW supplied an Access v2.0 database, and an Excel 5 file, which contained the Office of Community Housing's CSHA survey data for 1997/98.

Data Summary:

There were 200 records with no postcode information.

Organisational postcode information was supplied separately for the records, with 4 additional organisation numbers provided without data. These were left out.

No postcode data for dwellings was supplied, the postcode for the managing organisation was used in lieu.

In summary, 17 of the 36 questions could not be mapped.

In total information on 196 organisations, 5865 Community Housing dwellings, and 5920 households were obtained.

The resultant mapping of data resulted in the following coverage of questionnaire information.

CHMP	NSW CSHA Survey
Contact details:	State and postcode available
Q1 Postcode of agency	Postcode of agency
Q2 Organisation type	Main function of organisation (q1.2) & type of housing provided (q1.3)
Community Housing Organisation –other	Q1.2 1 (Non government, community housing provider) = 2 (CHMP) ¹
Local Government	Q1.2 2 (Local Government or Council Organisation) = 5 (CHMP)
Church based organisation	Q1.2 3 (Church Organisation) = 4 (CHMP)
Other	Q1.2 4 (Other) 5 (Aboriginal Land Council) 6 (State Government Health Service) and 7 (Department of Community Services) = 7 (CHMP)
Community Housing Organisation –Other	Q1.3 1 (Housing Association service) = 2 (CHMP)
Community Housing Organisation –Co-op	Q1.3 2 (Housing Cooperative) = 1 (CHMP)
Q3 Tenant participation	Not available
Q4a Target specific group	If Q1.5 (main target population = Generalist (i.e. 1), then No, else Yes

Methodology report

Q4b Target groups	As follows:
Low income young people	Q1.5 8 Youth
Low Income single people	Q1.5 13 Single men

¹ CHMP – Community Housing Mapping Project

Methodology report

People with a psychiatric disability	Q1.5 12 Mental Health Consumers
Recent migrants	Q1.5 2 Non-English speaking
Indigenous	Q1.5 3 Aborigines & Torres Strait Islanders
Other: Disabled	Q1.5 4 People with Disabilities
Other: Homeless	Q1.5 5 Homeless
Other: Aged	Q1.5 6 Aged
Other: Women	Q1.5 7 Women
Other (general)	Q1.5 9 Other target
Other (general)	Q1.5 10 Students
Other: Families	Q1.5 11 Families
Q5 Eligibility criterion	Not available
Q6 Applicants for public housing	Yes for all
Q7 Change in management arrangement	Not available
Q8a Dwellings managed	Derived from Q5.1 total dwellings = Occupied dwelling + vacant dwellings and used as number of dwellings for all related questions
Q8b Number of dwellings with postcode	Use Organisational postcode as proxy for dwelling postcode
Q9 Dwelling type	Not available
Q10 Length of management	Age of dwelling calculated by subtracting Q1.1 (In what year was your organisation first assisted with government funding) from 1998. When Onknown only total no. of dwellings completed.
Q11 Number of modified dwellings	Not available
Q12 Intended duration of tenancy Transitional/Medium Long Term Other	Q1.4 (NSW) Short term (1) and Medium term (2) (2) Long term (4) Other
Q13 Bedrooms occupied/vacant	Not available
Q14 Dwellings occupied/vacant	Q5.1 = total number of dwellings. i.e. does not differentiate between group/boardings houses and other dwellings
Q15 No. Of dwellings managed and hold title	All zero (Number of organisations hold title to the dwellings they manage under the CSHA).

Methodology report

Q16 Organisation that holds Title	All State Housing Authority. Total number of dwellings managed used in SHA and total cells. It should be noted that there are 3197 headleased properties. It is unknown which dwellings this refers to and therefore all dwellings were coded to SHA.
Q17 Recurrent funding	Yes for Housing Associations only, i.e. when Q1.3 = 1(Housing association service), else NA
Q18 Non dollar support	Not available
Q19 Capital single source funded	All 'title held by another organisation' State Housing Authority. Total number of dwellings managed used.
Q20 No of dwellings capital funded from multiple source	None (All dwellings are assumed to have been totally capital funded via the SH authority)
Q21 Sources of multiple capital funded	None (All dwellings are assumed to have been totally capital funded via the SH authority)
Q22a Demand information	Yes if organisation has a waitlist, i.e. if Q1.4=yes, then yes, else no
Q22b Waiting list	Q4.1 Waiting list = yes, else no.
Q22c Waitlist management	Not available
Q22d Special need wait list	Not available
Q22e Priority wait list	Not available
Q23 Total number of tenancies	Total Q3.1 Total of Male and Female head tenants at 30/6/98
Q24 No. of tenancies by length of tenancy Less than 1 year Less than 1 year 1 year to less than 2 years 2 years to less than 5 years 5 years to less than 10 years Unknown Total	Q 2.8 Under 6 months >6 months but < 12 months >12 months but < 2 years >2 years but < 5 years Over 5 years Don't know Total
Q25 No. of Female and male household members	Q3.3 Total females, total males. Total has been checked against Q26 total. All entries are correct.

Methodology report

Q26 No. of household members by age	Q3.3 Categories identical except for NSW '65 to 74' and '75 and over' mapped to '65 and over' (CHMP).
Q27 Household profile Single adult no dependent children Single adult with dependent children Couple no dependent children Couple with dependent children Family households Other shared household Unknown	Q2.1 Unable to break down by age or sex categories. Mapping as follows: Single person Sole parent Couple with no children Couple with dependent children Family household NA for NSW 2 or more people unrelated with children; 2 or more people unrelated with no children; 3 or more people with 1 or more children; Other household types. Household type unknown
Q28 Access and equity groups	Q 3.2 Only available by Head tenants for Indigenous, NESB and unknown. Household with a person with a disability supplied. Unknown not supplied or derived.
Q29 Primary tenant source of income Wages and salaries Disabled pension/benefit Age pension/benefit Unemployment benefit Other Govt. pension/benefit Other Scholarships Nil income Not stated General Govt pension/benefit	Q2.7 Main source of household income. Wages and salaries Not differentiated Not differentiated Not differentiated Not differentiated Other source: private retirement fund Not differentiated No income Don't know Pensions, training, educational or other Centrelink payment
Q30 No. of households by income category	Q 2.2 Income categories included 'households paying market rent. Also: NSW \$1–\$79 mapped to CHMP \$40–\$79 NSW \$more than \$1000 mapped to CHMP \$1000–\$1499 For market rent NSW Q2.6 used
	Note: NSW have included income details of those households paying market rent. The CHMP survey excludes this data.
Q31a Upfront fees	No for all
Q31b Rent with upfront fees	Not available
Q32 Percentage of income in rent	Q2.3 NSW groups are different except for households paying 21–25% and 26 to 30%, and don't know = unknown NSW less than or equal to 20% mapped to CHMP 1–20% NSW 31% and over mapped to CHMP 31–45%
Q33 Rent and service charges	Not available
Q34	Not available

Appropriateness of housing	
Q35 Outcome information	Not available
Q36 General comments	Not available

VIC CSHA Community Housing Data Administration Collection

The VIC CSHA data was supplied in excel format.

Total number of organisations 183. CERCS (Common Equity Rental Co-ops) was the only other organisation coded to VC and were included in the following summary numbers.

Data Summary:

Total number of households 6894.

Total number of dwellings 5268.

Victoria CSHA data was cross-checked with all other lists. Where a return had already been entered, the Victoria information was not entered.

In total 16 questions were not able to be answered.

Coverage of questionnaire information as follows:

CHMP	VIC CSHA Survey
Contact details:	Organisation name, organisation postcode and state available
Q1 Postcode of agency	Postcode of agency – 'org postcode'.
Q2 Organisation type	'Short name' on database: RHC (Rental Housing Co-ops) mapped to Community Housing Organisation – tenant managed cooperative. For all others – used organisation name to judge what the organisation type is. Eg: Any org name including 'Shire', 'Council' etc was assumed to be a Local Government; Organisations with Church, parish, St ? etc included in the org name were assumed to be Church based; Any organisation names containing 'housing co-operative' were assumed to be Community housing organisation – tenant managed co-op; Organisation names containing 'housing association', 'housing service' etc were assumed to be Community housing organisation – other Other community groups eg Salvation Army, were mapped to Other welfare or not for profit organisation.
Q3 Tenant participation	When short name (therefore organisation type) is RHC (Rental housing co-ops) then tenant participation is 'yes.' Left blank for all others.
Q4a Target specific group	Yes, if lists target groups. Otherwise left blank.
Q4b Target groups	Heading 'Stock Target Group' As follows:
Homeless single adults	Homeless singles
Psychiatric disability	Psychiatric disability, adult schizophrenia
Intellectual disability	Intellectual disability, intellectual and physical disability
Physical/sensory disability	Physical and sensory disability, physical disability, sensory disability
Acquired brain injury	Acquired brain injury

Methodology report

Dual/multiple disability	Dual disability
Low income young people	youth
Low income single people	Singles, families and singles(also in other: families)
Alcohol/drug abuse	Drug and alcohol
Recent migrants/ refugees	Migrants/ refugees
Other: other	Other
Other: disabled	Other disability
Other: aged	Elderly disabled people, elderly people
Other: women	Women and children
Other: families	Families, Families and singles(also in low income single people)
Other: homeless	Homeless people
Q5 Eligibility criterion	No for all
Q6 Applicants for public housing	Yes for all
Q7 Change in management arrangement	Not available
Q8a Dwellings managed	Add total rows of dwellings for each organisation name.
Q8b Number of dwellings with postcode	Postcodes provided for each individual dwelling
Q9 Dwelling type	Dwelling type available under heading 'Stock type'. Flat and unit = flat or apartment; house = detached house; medium density villa = semi detached house; rooming house = boarding house; High rise and movable unit = other. Where not stated, the name and number of the dwelling address was used – a dwelling with a number like 1/10 Sunny St was counted as a unit. A dwelling with 5 Sunny St was counted as a detached house.
Q10 Length of management	Heading 'handover date' gave date the organisation took over the management of particular dwellings. When 'short name' was RHC (Rental housing Co-ops) or CHP (Community Housing Program) the number of these dwellings was put in 5 to 9 years (as CHP and RHC were only begun during that time period.) Where no information available, placed in unknown.
Q11 Number of modified dwellings	The number of dwellings from 'Short name' RGH (Group Housing Disabled) and ICTRGH (Long-term disabled) were counted for q.11 as they house only disabled persons and would be modified for this reason.
Q12 Duration of tenancy Transitional/Medium Long Term	Dwellings from 'short name' THM (Transitional Housing) were mapped to Transitional/ medium. All except 'short name' THM were mapped to Long term.
Q13 Bedrooms occupied/vacant	For 'short name' RGH (Group House/ Disabled) and RHCM (Rooming houses) they were completed as 95% occupancy.
Q14 Dwellings occupied/vacant	THM (Transitional Housing) from 'short name' column were given 95% occupancy. All except THM, RGH and RHCM were given 100% occupancy.
Q15 No. Of dwellings managed and hold title	See 'Sign up type' column. If purchased by own organisation put in q. 15. If that organisation is CHP (Community Housing Program) or LGCHP (Local Government Community Housing Program) put in q.16.
Q16	See 'Sign up type'.

Methodology report

Organisation that holds Title	Purchased by Dept of Housing = State Housing Authority (SHA). CHP (Community Housing Program) or LGCHP (Local Government Community Housing Program) = SHA. 'Hard to let' = SHA. Leased by org or leased by DOH = Private (including headleased).
Q17 Recurrent funding	Yes for all except 'short name' CHP (Community Housing Program) or LGCHP (Local Government Community Housing Program) which were coded as 'No'
Q18 Non dollar support	Not available
Q19 Capital single source funded	Linked to Q.15 and Q.16. Answer in Q.15 = 'Your organisation' column – 'Your organisation – other funded' Answer in Q.16 under SHA = 'Another organisation – SHA'. Not available if answered 'Private' in Q.16
Q20 No of dwellings capital funded – multiple source	Not known – Information available only on single source.
Q21 Sources of multiple capital funded	Not available (Unknown)
Q22a Demand information	Not available (Unknown)
Q23 Total number of tenancies	See 'total bedrooms' and 'short name'. RGH and RHCM are group houses. Number of bedrooms counted for group houses and number of dwellings counted for others. Add together for total tenancies.
Q24 No. of tenancies by length of tenancy	Not available (Unknown)
Q25 No. of Female and male household members	Not available (Unknown)
Q26 No. of households persons by age	Not available (Unknown)
Q27 Household profile	Not available (Unknown)
Q28 Access and equity groups	People with a disability = the number of tenancies stated as for disabilities. See target groups.
Q29 Primary tenant source of income	Not available (Unknown)
Q30 No. of households by income category	Not available (Unknown)
Q31a Upfront fees	Not available (Unknown)
Q31b Rent with upfront fees	Not available (Unknown)
Q32 Percentage of income in rent	All pay 21–25%
Q33 Rent and service charges	Not available (Unknown)

Methodology report

Q34 Appropriateness of housing	Not available
Q35 Outcome information	Not available
Q36 General comments	Not available

Victorian Ecumenical Housing Survey

The VIC Ecumenical data was supplied in excel format.

Data summary:

Total number of organisations 41.

Total number of households 983

Total number of dwellings 732

All organisations were cross checked with other Victoria data and where a match was found the organisation was excluded.

In summary 12 questions were not able to be answered.

Coverage of questionnaire information as follows:

(Please note that 'Dwellings database' refer to the Ecumenical Housing survey data base).

CHMP	Ecumenical Housing
Contact details:	Org name and postcode available. See Dwelling database q.4. (Manager)
Q1 Postcode of agency	Org postcode (or suburb) available. See Dwelling database q.6
Q2 Organisation type Church based organisation	All church based organisations
Q3 Tenant participation	Management database q.11 – How many management members are clients? Any clients who are management members = yes No clients who are management members = blank.
Q4a Target specific group	See Dwelling database q.50, 53, 56 Yes if any target specified. No if no target specified.
Q4b Target groups	See Dwelling database q.50, 53, 56 Same fields used.
Q5 Eligibility criterion	Not available
Q6 Applicants for public housing	See Dwelling database q.60 Yes = yes No = leave blank
Q7 Change in management arrangement	Q.7 (a and b) Not available Q.7(c) – transferring in stock: See Management database q.19 Yes = yes; no = blank.
Q8a Dwellings managed	See Management database q.3 – total number of properties managed for the purpose of housing.
Q8b Number of dwellings with postcode	Individual postcodes not available. Use organisation postcode for all dwellings.
Q9 Dwelling type	See Dwelling database q.12 – What kind of properties are included in the project? group house or individual dwelling = Detached house multi unit dwelling = Flat or apartment hostels or boarding/rooming houses = Boarding house

Methodology report

Q10 Length of management	Not available
Q11 Number of modified dwellings	Assume is modified if it is group home with target group disabled.
Q12 Intended duration of tenancy	See Dwelling database q.49 – medium/ transitional and long term separately identified. Short term was excluded.
Q13 Bedrooms occupied/vacant	Dwelling database q.12 shows number of bedrooms in group houses. If the number of bedrooms in group homes is smaller than the number of clients, put all bedrooms occupied. If not, leave blank.
Q14 Dwellings occupied/vacant	Not available
Q15 No. Of dwellings managed and hold title	See Dwelling database q.7 and q.8. If organisation name and registered owner are the same, title is held by own organisation.
Q16 Organisation that holds Title	See Dwelling database q.7 and q.8. Church property trust = Church, welfare group or not for profit organisation. Victorian Office of Housing = State Housing Authority. Private landlord = Private (including headleased) Ecumenical Housing Trust = Umbrella organisation Other = other
Q17 Recurrent funding	See Dwelling database q.44. Yes = yes. No = leave blank.
Q18 Non dollar support	See Dwelling database q.28 Local government stated as not providing support = leave blank. Local government stated as providing support = yes. See Dwelling database q.35 If church stated as providing support = yes. Not answered = leave blank.
Q19 Capital single source funded	If the organisation holds the title themselves the capital funding is put in 'Your organisation – other funded'. If private party holds title at Q.16 the capital funding is unknown and left blank. See Dwelling database q.15, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37.
Q20 No of dwellings capital funded from multiple source	See Dwelling database q.15, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37. Funding source provided. If more than one, then multiple.
Q21 Sources of multiple capital funded	See Dwelling database q.15, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37. Funding source provided
Q22a Demand information	Waiting list information provided. See Dwelling database q.64. If yes, put yes at q.22 (a) and (b) for waiting lists. If no, leave blank. See Dwelling database q.67. If yes, put yes at q.22 (d) and (e) for special needs waiting list. If no, leave blank.
Q23 Total number of tenancies	Clients = tenancies. See Dwelling database q.51, 54 and 57.
Q24 No. of tenancies by length of tenancy	See Dwelling database q.59. Use number at q.23 – total number of tenancies. 12 month lease = 1 year to less than 2 years 2 year lease = 2 years to less than 5 years 3 – 5 year lease = 2 years to less than 5 years Open ended lease = unknown

Methodology report

Q25 No. of Female and male household members	Not available
Q26 No. of households persons by age	Not available
Q27 Household profile	Not available
Q28 Access and equity groups	Equals number of dwellings target group has specified as people with a disability.
Q29 Primary tenant source of income	See Dwelling database q.52, 55 and 58. Specifies general pensions or benefits, wages and salaries, or no income.
Q30 No. of households by income category	Dwelling database q.43 shows whether the client is paying market rent. Put remaining (or all) other clients as unknown.
Q31a Upfront fees	Not available
Q31b Rent with upfront fees	Not available
Q32 Percentage of income in rent	If clients on general pension or benefits they pay 21–25% of income as rent. See Dwelling database q.43. May specify amount the client is charged in rent.
Q33 Rent and service charges	Not available
Q34 Appropriateness of housing	Not available
Q35 Outcome information	Not available
Q36 General comments	Not available

Methodology report

QLD Community Rent Scheme administrative collection

The QLD community rent scheme data was supplied in excel format.

Data Summary:

Total number of organisations: 22 (but one of these was a double up with a Qld Dept Health entry. Total forms entered as Qld CRS is 21)

Total number of households: 1005 (22 of these were included in the Qld Dept Health match. Total households entered as Qld CRS is 983)

Total number of dwellings: 985 (22 of these were included in the Qld Dept Health match. Total dwellings entered as Qld CRS is 963)

All organisations were cross checked with organisations on other Qld mailing lists and with the entries already on the database.

In total 14 Questions could not be answered.

Coverage of questionnaire information as follows:

CHMP	Community Rent Scheme
Contact details:	Organisation name, Auspice name and address details used
Q1 Postcode of agency	Office address postcode used
Q2 Organisation type Community Housing Organisation –Other	All community housing organisation – other.
Q3 Tenant participation	See q. 5.0. (current) Any = yes, none = no
Q4a Target specific group	Yes to all
Q4b Target groups	Categories: Indigenous, Low income young people, women escaping from domestic violence, disabled and low income single people all show same number as total number of dwellings managed (q.8a)
Indigenous	Equals total dwellings managed (q.8a)
Low income young people	Equals total dwellings managed (q.8a)
Low income single people	Equals total dwellings managed (q.8a)
Women escaping domestic violence	Equals total dwellings managed (q.8a)
Other: disabled	Equals total dwellings managed (q.8a)
Q5 Eligibility criterion	No to all
Q6 Applicants for public housing	Yes to all
Q7 Change in management arrangement	Not available
Q8a Dwellings managed	See q.4.1 – year figure. If numbers not all same, use average of all.

Methodology report

Q8b Number of dwellings with postcode	Use area postcode with total number of dwellings
Q9 Dwelling type	No boarding houses. Numbers available for detached house, duplex, flat or unit, and other. See q.4.4
Q10 Length of management	15% at 0–4 years, and 85% at 5–9 years.
Q11 Number of modified dwellings	See q.2.2. Number of properties requiring modification.
Q12 Intended duration of tenancy Transitional/Medium Long Term	All dwellings are transitional / medium. Not applicable
Q13 Bedrooms occupied/vacant	Not available
Q14 Dwellings occupied/vacant	Total number of dwellings are occupied.
Q15 No. Of dwellings managed and hold title	No organisations are known to hold the title to their own dwellings
Q16 Organisation that holds Title	See q.4.1. QDHLGP = State Housing Authority (SHA); Privately owned = Private (including headleased); and other = other.
Q17 Recurrent funding	Yes to all
Q18 Non dollar support	Not available
Q19 Capital single source funded	See Q.16. QDHLGP have a single capital source from the SHA in the 'Another organisation' column. Information not available on the capital funding for private headleased dwellings, or funding from other.
Q20 No of dwellings capital funded from multiple source	Not available
Q21 Sources of multiple capital funded	Not available
Q22a Demand information	Yes for part (a), (b), (d) and (e). No for part (c)
Q23 Total number of tenancies	See q.1.1. Total year figure for number of households approved for housing.
Q24 No. of tenancies by length of tenancy	See q.3.2. Average length of time of tenancy for all dwellings.
Q25 No. of Female and male	Not available

Methodology report

household members	
Q26 No. of households persons by age	Not available
Q27 Household profile	See q.2.1. Profile of clients available for single male and female; Single parent family; couple with children; couple without children and other. This is a throughput measure.
Q28 Access and equity groups	See q.1.2. Number of households currently housed. Information on disabled clients, Indigenous, and LOTE (Non English speaking) people.
Q29 Primary tenant source of income	See q.2.3. Numbers available for wages and salaries; disability pension and age pension. Job search allowance, New Start Allowance and Young Homeless Job Search Allowance are mapped to Unemployment benefit. Carer pension, Sole parent family allowance, other government benefit and wages/ government pension or benefit are mapped to Other government pension or benefit. Other is other. This is a throughput measure.
Q30 No. of households by income category	All unknown
Q31a Upfront fees	All unknown
Q31b Rent with upfront fees	All unknown
Q32 Percentage of income in rent	All 21–25%
Q33 Rent and service charges	Not available
Q34 Appropriateness of housing	Not available
Q35 Outcome information	All yes
Q36 General comments	Not available

VIC Common Equity Rental Co-ops

The Common Equity Rental Co-ops data was supplied in paper copy only.

Data Summary:

Total number of organisations: 75 (However, as the data was not disaggregated by organisation, only one organisation was entered on the data base.

Total number of households: 1537

Total number of dwellings: 1542

All organisations were cross-checked with organisations on other Victoria mailing lists and with the entries already on the database.

In total only 1 question could not be answered.

Coverage of questionnaire information as follows:

CHMP	Mapping for Common Equity Rental Co-ops (CERCS)
Contact details	Provided
Q1 Postcode of agency	Provided
Q2 Organisation type	Provided
Q3 Tenant participation	Provided
Q4a Target specific group	Provided – have none
Q4b Target groups	Not applicable as have none
Q5 Eligibility criterion	Provided
Q6 Applicants for public housing	Provided
Q7 Change in management arrangement	Provided
Q8a Dwellings managed	Provided
Q8b Number of dwellings with postcode	List A was provided containing the postcodes for each individual dwelling. This list was sorted into postcode groups so we only needed to sum the number of dwellings per each code.
Q9 Dwelling type	Provided
Q10 Length of management	Provided
Q11 Number of modified dwellings	Provided
Q12 Duration of tenancy Long Term	Provided – all long term
Q13 Bedrooms occupied/vacant	Not available
Q14 Dwellings	List B contained information on the duration of tenancies in each individual dwelling. The dwellings with a current tenancy entered were calculated and used for 'dwellings occupied'. The

Methodology report

occupied/vacant	dwelling with no current tenancy information were counted as 'dwellings vacant'. The number of dwellings occupied is equal to the number entered in Q23 – total number of tenancies.
Q15 No. Of dwellings managed and hold title	None.
Q16 Organisation that holds Title	All coded to 'Umbrella' organisation.
Q17 Recurrent funding	Provided
Q18 Non dollar support	Provided
Q19 Capital single source funded	None.
Q20 No of dwellings capital funded – multiple source	Equal to the number of dwellings
Q21 Sources of multiple capital funded	Provided. All dwellings funded by multiple sources. These were SHA, Umbrella organisations and Private.
Q22 a, b, c, d, e Demand information	Provided
Q23 Total number of tenancies	The total from Q24 was used as the total number of tenancies.
Q24 No. of tenancies by length of tenancy	List B contained information on the duration of tenancies for each individual dwelling. The length of tenancy was calculated for each dwelling individually and entered in the relevant time category. The total number of tenancies was used for total number of tenancies at Q23.
Q25 No. of Female and male household members	Gender information is unknown. List C contained information about the number of persons in each household. The total number of persons was calculated and used in the unknown category.
Q26 No. of households persons by age	Age information is unknown. List C contained information about the number of persons in each household. The total number of persons was calculated and used in the unknown category
Q27 Household profile	List C contained information about household profile in the categories of 'live alone': counted in single adult 'couples only': counted in couple no dependent children 'couples – children': counted in couple with dependent children 'single parents': counted in single adult with dependent children 'adult groups': counted in other shared households
Q28 Access and equity groups	List C gave a breakdown of Nationalities. The number of households with persons considered to be from English speaking countries were omitted from this list in order to provide total number of NESB households. No other information was available
Q29 Primary tenant source of income	List C contained information on income source under the categories of 'wages': counted in wages 'pensions': counted in pension/ benefit general 'benefits': counted in pension/ benefit general 'allowances': counted in other government pension or benefit 'other': counted in unknown
Q30 No. of households by income category	List C contained information on income under several categories and included an average income within each category. '\$0 – \$100' (with an average of \$0) was included as nil income '\$101 – \$200' (with an average of \$173.84) was included as \$160 – \$199

Methodology report

	<p>'\$201 – \$300' was included as \$200 – \$299</p> <p>'\$301 – \$400' was included as \$300 – \$399</p> <p>\$401 – \$500' was included as \$400 – \$499</p> <p>'\$501+' (with an average of \$619.21) was included as \$600 – \$699</p>
Q31a Upfront fees	Provided
Q31b Rent with upfront fees	Not applicable
Q32 Percentage of income in rent	A figure of 86% was quoted as paying 23 – 25% of income in rent. The total number of tenancies was calculated to provide the number of households who pay between 21 – 25% of income in rent. The remaining households were included as unknown.
Q33 Rent and service charges	Not applicable
Q34 Appropriateness of housing	Provided
Q35 Outcome information	Provided
Q36 General comments	Not applicable

7. Output data items and classifications

7.1 Output obtainable

The mapping project data collection is an agency level data collection and as a result the database contains data structured around the agency level information. This approach was based on a balance between collecting a range of data about each organisation based on the types of data they would be able to report on and the need to keep their reporting workload to a minimum. In particular, detailed information on tenant characteristics was not collected.

7.2 Aggregate national data

The data collected through either the questionnaire form or administrative data does not cover the entire Community Housing industry as known in Australia. The Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement community housing data collection for 1997–98 provides information of the total number of community housing dwellings and households in Australia that are capital and/or recurrent funded under the CSHA. This data is used in addition to the data provided by the CH mapping project to provide as complete a picture of community housing in Australia as is currently possible.

7.3 Data base outputs

The following indicates the type of output that can be obtained directly from the database. The information has been separated into 4 sections for easier interpretation of what cross tabulations can be achieved.

These are:

A: Organisation level data

B: Dwelling level data

C: Tenant-Household level data

D: Person level data

The following section explains what data is within each category and what cross-classifications are available.

A: Organisation level data

Any of the following information in part A can be cross-tabulated with all other sections either by using *number of data* or *percentage of data*. The information can also be cross tabulated with any items within section A. For example 'numbers of organisations' by 'organisation type' with and without 'recurrent funding' can be obtained.

- Total number of organisations
- By state
- By postcode, or any grouping of postcodes
- By organisation type
- With/out tenant participation
- With/out target client groups
- With/out local eligibility
- With/out public housing
- By change in management arrangement
- With/out demand info
- With/out waiting list
- With/out special need identification
- With/out priority
- With/out up front fees
- With/out up front fees and rent also
- With/out information on appropriateness
- With/out information on impact
- With/out recurrent funding
- With/out non dollar support
- With/out multiple source funding for land and/or dwellings and/or in kind

For the following A, B and C level data, numbers of dwellings, tenant-households and persons; can be cross-classified by variables listed in group A (organisational level data). Within each of A, B and C levels variables can be cross-classified by the total within the same category. For example total number of 'tenancies by household type'.

Numbers of dwellings/ tenant-households /persons using cross-classifications within groups B and/or C and/or D cannot be obtained; for example 'tenancies by income group' by 'household type' cannot be obtained either at the total level or for any cross-classification of items in group A.

B. Dwelling level data

Numbers of dwellings:

- Total dwellings managed
- By location/postcode
- By dwelling type
- By length of management
- Total dwellings modified
- By lease type
- By target group type
- By title
- By title agency
- Funded from a single source (owned) by source
- Funded from a single source (not owned) by source
- Funded from multiple sources (owned)
- Funded from multiple sources (not owned)
- By occupancy (dwellings with single tenancies)

Numbers of bedrooms:

- By occupancy (bedrooms in dwellings with multiple tenancies)

C. Tenant-household level data

- Total households
- By length of tenancy
- By household type
- By special group
- By main source of income of primary tenant
- By income group
- By % income on rent (ranges)
- By % income on rent and service charges (ranges)

D. Person level data

- Total
- By age
- By gender

7.4 Cross Tabulations

The following table identifies the groups of information that can be cross-tabulated.

Note: Any group A items can be cross tabulated with any combination of the following:

	A Total	A	B Total	B	C Total	C	D Total	D
A Total	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B Total	✓	✓	✓	✓				
B	✓	✓	✓					
C Total	✓	✓			✓	✓		
C	✓	✓			✓			
D Total	✓	✓					✓	✓
D	✓	✓					✓	

For example:

Total number organisations (A Total) × state/postcode group/postcode (A) × organisation type (A) × No/ of dwellings (B total) with title held by the organisation (B)

Total percent of organisations (A Total) × state/postcode group/postcode (A) × organisation type (A) × No/ of dwellings (B total) with title held by the organisation (B)

7.5 Data definitions

(See Glossary, Appendix D)

Household

A household is defined as the usual members of an occupied community housing dwelling. This may include members of a family with several tenancy agreements.

Tenancy

Refers to the members of a household occupying community housing related to a single tenancy agreement with the organisation/housing authority, tenancy manager. There may be more than one household in a dwelling. Each tenancy agreement within boarding houses is counted as a separate tenancy.

Dwelling

Refers to a 'private dwelling' normally a house, flat, or part of a house. Accommodation in Boarding houses run by community housing organisations are considered one dwelling with multiple households.

Organisation Type

A seven category list provides a description of the organisation. These are:

- Community housing organisation- general
- Community housing organisation - co-op
- Other welfare, not-for-profit organisation
- Church based organisation
- Local Government
- Educational Institution
- Other

CSHA/Non-CSHA

CSHA

Organisations labelled CSHA Organisations were sourced from State Housing Authority (SHA) lists.

Non - CSHA

Non-CSHA organisations are all other organisations including those sourced from the National Community Housing Forum and the Aged and Disabled list.

Aged and Disabled

The Aged and Disabled list are organisations identified from the Commonwealth department of Health and Community Services (1998).

Other non - CSHA

Other non-CSHA includes the NCHF list and other organisations not classified elsewhere.

7.5 Derived data items

The following section details the data items that will be derived from other data obtained in the data collection. That is they will be created from the database.

7.5.1 Location data

State data identified by NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, SA, TAS, ACT, and NT

The Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas classification (RRMA) has been used to further disaggregate data. This classification was developed in 1994 jointly by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the then Department of Human Services and Health. A modified version has been used for this report combing the 'Other rural' and 'small rural center' categories in to 'Rural other' and 'Remote center' and 'Other remote' areas into 'Remote'

Classification	Example
Capital city	Sydney (NSW)
Other metropolitan centre	Townsville (QLD), Newcastle (NSW)
Large rural centre	Bendigo (VIC), Wagga Wagga (NSW)
Other rural- (Other rural area/ Small rural centre)	Devonport (TAS), Mount Gambier (SA) Katherine (NT),
Remote- (Remote centre/ Other remote area)	Alice Springs (NT), Ceduna (SA) Kununurra (WA)

7.5.2 Size of organisation

The following categories were used to describe the distribution of the size of organisations.

Single	Single tenancy organisations
Very small	2 to 5 tenancies
Small	6 to 25 tenancies
Medium	26 to 75 tenancies
Large	76 to 150 tenancies
Very large	151 to 200 tenancies
X large	more than 200 tenancies

7.5.3 Target group

Target group information was further aggregated for some tables and charts to in order to provide a more manageable summary of types.

These are:

- Disabled
- Indigenous
- Aged
- Homeless
- Young people

Methodology report

- Low income
- Women
- NESB
- Other
- Families
- No target (Generalist)

Unfortunately a 'primary' target group type was not able to be allocated to each organisation in order to perform cross tabulation with other data. (It is a B level data variable which means it can not be cross-classified with household and person level data. i.e. As the information is only available at the organisational level we are unable to derive which specific dwellings have a particular target group). This proved too difficult as some organisations had multiple types of target groups (At least 3342 dwellings are in this category not counting dwellings where the total dwellings for an organisation = the total number of dwellings with a target group—we don't know if these are multiple categories or not unless we check every record manually). In addition organisations that had generalist dwellings as well as targeted dwellings would be labeled resulting in a loss of information regarding the organisation. (i.e. 797 dwellings are in this category). Also QLD Community Rent Scheme organisations (1507 dwellings) have multiple targets and would be unable to be labeled in one category only.

Part D

Appendixes

Appendix A: Screening questionnaire

Appendix B: Development of the Forum's organisation list

Appendix C: Questionnaire form

Appendix D: Glossary

Appendix A:

Screening

questionnaire

Community based organisations



National
Community
Housing
Forum

**Does your organisation provide community-managed, not-for-profit rental housing?
If so, we are seeking your assistance.**

Dear

I am writing to ask for your assistance with a project being conducted by the National Community Housing Forum (NCHF).

The NCHF is presently conducting a national community housing mapping project. The project is aiming to establish the scope and characteristics of community housing in Australia, in order to provide a picture of the contribution that community managed housing makes to the housing effort in Australia and to assist with informing Commonwealth-State negotiations on future arrangements for community housing.

The National Community Housing Forum

The NCHF is a tripartite agency which brings together all government and non-government stakeholders involved in community housing. The aim of the Forum is to foster a shared understanding amongst stakeholders nationally of the desirability of, and the opportunities for, creating a viable community housing sector which offers meaningful choice to social housing tenants and applicants.

How the project is defining community housing

Community housing has been defined broadly for the purposes of this Project. In general, it includes all independent, not-for-profit housing that is community managed and provided on a rental basis. It includes independent accommodation targeted to people with special needs, including the aged and people with a disability. It includes housing associated with agencies working in areas such as mental health, drug and alcohol and prisoner's aid.

How you can help

At this stage of the Project, we are seeking to identify organisations that provide such housing with dwellings that have been funded through sources **other than** State Housing Authority programs. For example, housing may have been acquired with funding from:

- State government departments (non-housing)
- Commonwealth government sources (for example, the Aged and Disabled Person's Homes Act)
- Local government
- Church or welfare groups
- Joint ventures

To enable the Project to develop an accurate profile of community housing in Australia, we intend to distribute a survey to these organisations. The survey will be conducted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and will seek information on a number of key aspects of the housing being provided. To ensure confidentiality, only non-identifying aggregated information will be requested. The information gained through the project will be controlled and maintained by the NCHF and will be made available in aggregate form to stakeholders in community housing.

We are keen to find out if your organisation provides housing as described above, and whether you would be interested in being involved in the Project. It would be much appreciated if you could indicate this by completing the attached form and returning it to the NCHF.

If you would like more information about the project, please contact me on the above number. Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Adam Farrar". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Adam Farrar
Executive Director

Please complete and return this form to the Community Housing Mapping Project / National Community Housing Forum:

By FAX

FAX: (02) 9211 3735

By POST

**National Community
Housing Forum
Room 626, Level 6
3 Smail St
Ultimo NSW 2007**

**OR phone in your
response**

PHONE: (02) 9211 0422

Organisation name _____

Contact person _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Fax _____

1. Does your organisation provide community managed, not-for-profit rental housing that is for independent, medium to long-term living ? *(please tick)* **YES** **NO**
2. Does your housing stock include dwellings (houses, units, flats, boarding houses etc) that were acquired through: *(please tick as appropriate)*
- State government departments (non-housing)
 - Commonwealth government
 - Local government
 - Church or welfare groups
 - Joint ventures
 - Other
3. In addition to the dwellings described in question 2, does your organisation also have dwellings that were acquired through funding from your State Housing Authority (or State community housing administrator)? **YES** **NO**
4. Would you be willing to participate in a survey for the National Community Housing Mapping Project? **YES** **NO**

Thank you for your assistance.

Appendix B:

Development of the Forum's organisation list



National
Community
Housing
Forum

**Does your organisation provide community-
managed, not-for-profit rental housing?
If so, we are seeking your assistance.**

Dear

I am writing to ask for your assistance with a project being conducted by the National Community Housing Forum (NCHF).

The NCHF is presently conducting a national community housing mapping project. The project is aiming to establish the scope and characteristics of community housing in Australia, in order to provide a picture of the contribution that community managed housing makes to the housing effort in Australia and to assist with informing Commonwealth-State negotiations on future arrangements for community housing.

The National Community Housing Forum

The NCHF is a tripartite agency which brings together all government and non-government stakeholders involved in community housing. The aim of the Forum is to foster a shared understanding amongst stakeholders nationally of the desirability of, and the opportunities for, creating a viable community housing sector which offers meaningful choice to social housing tenants and applicants.

How the project is defining community housing

Community housing has been defined broadly for the purposes of this Project. In general, it includes all independent, not-for-profit housing that is community managed and provided on a rental basis. It includes independent accommodation targeted to people with special needs, including the aged and people with a disability. It includes housing associated with agencies working in areas such as mental health, drug and alcohol and prisoner's aid.

How you can help

At this stage of the Project, we are seeking to identify organisations that provide such housing with dwellings that have been funded through sources **other than** State Housing Authority programs. For example, housing may have been acquired with funding from:

- State government departments (non-housing)
- Commonwealth government sources (for example, the Aged and Disabled Person's Homes Act)
- Local government
- Church or welfare groups
- Joint ventures

To enable the Project to develop an accurate profile of community housing in Australia, we intend to distribute a survey to these organisations. The survey will be conducted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and will seek information on a number of key aspects of the housing being provided. To ensure confidentiality, only non-identifying aggregated information will be requested. The information gained through the project will be controlled and maintained by the NCHF and will be made available in aggregate form to stakeholders in community housing.

We are keen to find out if your organisation provides housing as described above, and whether you would be interested in being involved in the Project. It would be much appreciated if you could indicate this by completing the attached form and returning it to the NCHF.

If you would like more information about the project, please contact me on the above number. Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Adam Farrar". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Adam Farrar
Executive Director

Please complete and return this form to the Community Housing Mapping Project / National Community Housing Forum:

By FAX

FAX: (02) 9211 3735

By POST

**National Community
Housing Forum
Room 626, Level 6
3 Smail St
Ultimo NSW 2007**

**OR phone in your
response**

PHONE: (02) 9211 0422

Organisation name _____

Contact person _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Fax _____

1. Does your organisation provide community managed, not-for-profit rental housing that is for independent, medium to long-term living ? *(please tick)* **YES** **NO**

2. Does your housing stock include dwellings (houses, units, flats, boarding houses etc) that were acquired through: *(please tick as appropriate)*
 - State government departments (non-housing)
 - Commonwealth government
 - Local government
 - Church or welfare groups
 - Joint ventures
 - Other

3. In addition to the dwellings described in question 2, does your organisation also have dwellings that were acquired through funding from your State Housing Authority (or State community housing administrator)? **YES** **NO**

4. Would you be willing to participate in a survey for the National Community Housing Mapping Project? **YES** **NO**

Thank you for your assistance.

National Community Housing Mapping project

Scope and compilation of non-CSHA housing provider lists

1. Scope and identification of eligible organisations

The project definition of community housing –all independent, not-for-profit housing that is community managed and provided on a rental basis –provided for broad scope, inclusive of:

Independent Living Units for the aged;

Housing provided by Church organisations;

Housing targeted to specific groups ('special needs') (eg. in areas of disability and mental health)

University provided student accommodation (halls of residence etc);

Medium-term, transitional housing other than CAP funded accommodation (including purpose-specific housing, for example, hospital provided accommodation for families of patients);

Housing managed by Local governments.

Lists were compiled on a State basis using a range of sources and cross-checks. The scope and relevance of lists in relation to the organisations being targeted by the project (ie non-CSHA, non-CAP) varied from State to State depending on the information able to be obtained from key contacts.

In many cases, the Project was unable to gain comprehensive information about the financing source of housing stock used by organisations. For example, State administrations in non-housing areas were often able to provide lists of accommodation providers, but were mostly unable to determine whether organisations' stock included CSHA or CAP funded properties. While some cross-checking was possible, the lists developed by the project are likely to incorporate CSHA and CAP funded organisations to some extent. For this reason it was decided to send all organisations a mini-survey to enable further screening. The mini survey requested information on:

Whether community housing (as defined by the project) was being provided;

Source of stock acquisition;

Whether stock included State Housing Authority funded dwellings.

The key categories of housing providers identified by the project are not exclusive categories - for example, much Church stock is in the aged care sector, and Churches and aged care

providers may manage Council owned stock. While the project focused on compiling lists by category, housing managers were targeted (rather than owners), lists were cross-checked and the local government mini-surveys also aimed to identify the stock directly managed by Councils. The issue of duplication will, however, need to be taken into account in conduct of the survey.

Housing for the Aged

Information regarding eligible aged care organisations was gained primarily from State Aged Care Associations and Councils on the Ageing. The aged care sector has a significant amount of non-CSHA, Commonwealth funded stock. Under the Aged and Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954, non-government organisations received funding for construction of some 30,000 Independent Living Units between 1954 and 1985.

The project attempted to target organisations with this stock. A database of organisations which received funding under the Act was located in the Department of Health and Family Services. The database is, however, over 10 years old. The database will be used primarily for cross-checking purposes.

Church provided housing

The extent to which the project could identify Church organisations involved in housing provision varied by State. NSW was the only State where comprehensive information on services and stock funding source was able to be accessed. In other States, the project was unable to develop a systematic approach to identifying Church housing, particularly housing outside of the aged care sector. In these States, major organisations were contacted and/or central offices of main denominations. The level to which housing activity could be identified was also influenced by the structure of the particular organisation. For instance, the Catholic Church operates largely on a parish basis while the Salvation Army has a more centralised structure of two territories.

The Church sector is complex and considerable effort would be required to accurately map housing activity in all Churches across Australia. In regard to the Project, this is one area where there may be gaps in information.

Council provided housing

All Councils in Australia (excepting Queensland) were sent an initial letter/mini-survey. Distribution was either through Local Government Associations or directly by the project, with lists obtained from State Associations. In Queensland, the project deferred contacting Councils pending the completion and analysis of a Community Housing Queensland survey of Council housing activity.

'Special needs' housing

Housing services in the areas of disability, mental health, drug and alcohol, ex-offenders were identified primarily through lists of funded organisations provided by State government departments. Peak organisations were also contacted for information. In some cases, information could not be obtained due to confidentiality issues. This was mainly the case in the non-government sector. Two government departments were unable to provide contact lists for this reason.

Student housing

Student housing was identified through information gained from individual universities and relevant umbrella organisations (eg Student Housing Officers' Association).

Other

A range of other organisations (eg. cohousing or co-operative groups, hospital provided accommodation) were identified through individual recommendations and in some instances, general databases/community directories.

2. Compilation of lists and distribution of mini-surveys

2,941 organisations were sent initial letters and the mini-survey. 1,595 were distributed through mailouts of peak organisations, industry associations and other networks. 1,346 were distributed by the Project from lists compiled by the project.

Details of scope and primary information sources are summarised in the following tables. It should be noted that:

In addition to primary sources of information, lists include contacts provided through a range of other means (eg phone canvassing, individual recommendations, Web pages, community directories etc).

'*General*' as a category includes Church non-aged housing services; accommodation services provided in the areas of disability; mental health; drug and alcohol; ex-offenders. It also includes other less common housing providers, such as rental cooperatives and cohousing groups operating without government funds; accommodation provided by major hospitals to country families and out-patients; hostels for country students etc.

ACT

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date / Who	Returns due	No.
<i>Aged</i>	Council on the Ageing ACT (organisation contacts)	July 1 (NCHF)	July 20	19
<i>General</i>	Community Housing Canberra (organisation contacts) Shelter ACT (organisation contacts) ACT Housing (organisation contacts) ACT Information and Referral Service (service directory)	July 1 (NCHF)	July 20	18
TOTAL				37

No organisational lists were able to be obtained in the ACT, with most informants providing contacts for a few organisations they thought may be operating with non-CSHA/CAP stock. The general view of informants was that very few organisations were providing accommodation with stock that was not funded through CSHA or CAP.

Northern Territory

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date / who	Returns due	No.
<i>Aged</i>	Aged Care Association SA and NT	Early July (via Aged Care Assoc'n)	July 20	See SA
<i>General</i>	Community Housing Federation of Australia rep (organisation contacts) Dept Health (list of health, disability and D&A orgs) Family Services (organisation contacts) Uniting Church (organisation contacts)	July 1 (NCHF)	July 20	25
TOTAL				25

Similarly to the ACT, most informants in the NT believed that very few organisations were providing accommodation with stock that was not funded through CSHA or CAP. The listing provided by the Department of Health did not identify capital funding source. Church housing in the NT is reportedly not extensive, with much previously held stock having been handed over to Aboriginal organisations. Housing for the aged in the NT was covered through the Aged Care Association SA mailout.

Queensland

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date / Who	Returns due	No.
<i>Aged</i>	Qld Aged Care Association	29 June (via Aged Care Assoc'n)	July 30	520
<i>General</i>	Qld Community Housing Coalition (list and contacts) Qld Community Housing Resource Workers (contacts) Queensland Disability Housing Coalition (contacts) Queensland Health (Mental Health Branch, D&A) (list of organisations) Dept. Families etc (Disability Branch) (list of orgs) Churches Community Housing Group (contacts and list of key orgs) Qld Corrective Services Commission (contacts)	July 8 (NCHF)	July 24	116
<i>Local Govt</i>	<i>No Local Government Included at this stage - survey being undertaken by Community Housing Queensland</i>	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL				636

A variety of sources contributed to the development of a list for Queensland. Some information received identified non-CSHA stock while some listings provided (eg Dept. Families, Youth and Community Care) did not identify capital funding sources.

In the Aged Care sector, the project's mini-survey was distributed through a Queensland Aged Care Association member mail out. Many organisations receiving the survey would be ineligible organisations within the project's definition (eg, for-profit organisations, nursing homes), so the expected return may be lower than might be expected from this size mailout.

Local government in Queensland was not included in the work of the project at this stage, pending the completion of a survey being undertaken by Community Housing Queensland. Survey results should be available in early August and CHQ has indicated it will provide a list of Councils active in housing to the NCHF. The NCHF will distribute surveys to these Councils.

Western Australia

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date/Who	Returns due	No.
<i>Aged</i>	Aged Care Association WA	July 1 (via Aged Care Association)	July 20	430
<i>General</i>	Federation of Housing Collectives (contacts) Community Housing Coalition (contacts) Shelter WA (list of organisations) Disability Services Commission (contacts) Drug and Alcohol Strategy Office (list of organisations) Family and Childrens Services (contacts) Wesley Care (church contacts) Health Dept (list of organisations) People with Disabilities WA (list of organisations)	July 8 (NCHF)	July 24	54
<i>Local Govt</i>	WA Municipal Association (list of Councils)	July 8 (NCHF)	July 31	148
TOTAL				630

Distribution of the mini-survey to housing providers in the aged care area was undertaken through a member mailout of the Aged Care Association of WA. Many organisations receiving the survey would be ineligible (eg, for-profit organisations, nursing homes), so the expected return may be much than might be expected from this size mailout.

The number of organisations providing housing financed through non-CSHA/CAP sources was relatively small. From information received, Homeswest stock is the major source of housing for services funded through other government agencies (eg disability).

New South Wales

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date/who	Returns due	No.
<i>Aged</i>	Council on the Ageing (Contact list of homes) Seniors Information Service (contact list of rental ILU's)	July 8 (NCHF)	July 24	205
<i>General</i>	Association to Resource Cooperative Housing (contacts) NSW Community Housing Federation (contacts) Dept Community Services (list of organisations) Ageing and Disability Department (list of orgs) Dept Corrective Services (contacts) Presbyterian Social Services (list) Churches Community Housing (list of Church housing) NSW Association of Mental Health Services (list of organisations)	July 16 (NCHF)	July 31	214
<i>Local Govt</i>	Local Govt and Shires Association	July 14 (via LGSA mailout)	July 31	177

TOTAL				596
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Solid information was able to be obtained on independent living units for the Aged and Church provided housing in NSW. In the aged care sector, only organisations providing ILU's were targeted, so a reasonable rate of return could be expected. Cross checking to eliminate duplication through sending information to both parent bodies and local agencies was also undertaken. Churches Community Housing Inc was able to provide a range of information about local Church services providing housing, with a reasonable amount of information on capital funding source.

Departmental lists did not identify capital funding sources, and may contain CAP/CSHA funded organisations.

The Local Government and Shires Association took a keen interest in the project included a letter of encouragement in the mailout to Councils.

The Department of Health was contacted by phone and in writing for information, but had not responded to this point.

Tasmania

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date / Who	Returns due	No.
<i>Aged</i>	Council on the Ageing (list of organisations)	July 13 (NCHF)	July 31	41
<i>General</i>	Tas Community Housing Service Development Officer (Mapping project undertaken in Tasmania) Aged and Disabled Information Service (database)	July 13 (NCHF)	July 31	62
<i>Local Govt</i>	CHS Development Officer (list of Tas Councils)	July 9 (NCHF)	July 31	24
TOTAL				127

Apart from some additional contacts in the aged and disability areas, the majority of contacts were gained from the Community Housing Service (Hobart City Mission). The Service's development officer has undertaken a mapping project in Tasmania, and lists were forwarded to the Project.

Victoria

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date / Who	Returns due	No.
<i>Aged</i>	Council on the Ageing Victoria (list of rental ILUs) Ageing and Disability Information Service <i>(NOTE: No Church housing re Ecumenical survey - extra question on return form to screen)</i>	July 13 (NCHF)	July 27	175
<i>General</i>	Community Housing Federation Victoria (contacts, list) DSS Victoria (contacts) Drug Treatment Services (list of accommodation organisations) Ecumenical Housing (contacts) VICSERV (mental health/psych disability peak) - to send letter in mailout Office of Correctional Services Commissioner (contacts) Amida (disability housing) information on contacts Disability Information Network Whitehorse Manningham community information (electronic database) <i>No Church housing to be included - re Ecumenical Housing Churches housing mapping project- extra question on return form to screen)</i>	July 16 (NCHF) Mental health / psych - Estimate July 15 (via VICSERV mailout)	July 31 July 17 (?)	93 300 (?)
<i>Local Govt</i>	Vic Council Housing Network St Kilda Council (list of organisations)	Early July (via Council Housing Network Mailout)	July 31	78
TOTAL				646

Church provided housing was excluded from the project in Victoria in order to avoid duplication with recent survey work undertaken by Ecumenical Housing on Church funded housing services. Ecumenical Housing will provide raw and aggregate data to the NCHF to incorporate into the mapping project. In compiling lists, the project aimed to exclude Church organisations from lists being compiled. However, as it was not always possible to identify these organisations, they are likely to be included in both aged and general lists. An additional screening question to identify Church organisations has therefore been included in the Victorian mini-survey.

The list of Aged housing providers was targeted to non-Church organisations providing ILUs.

At his point in time, promised lists from the Department of Human Services for disability and mental health services had not been received. However, information on disability services was gained through other sources (Disability Information Service database, other

electronic databases and individual recommendations). There may, however be some gaps in this area.

Mailout of the mini-survey through the networks of VICSERV, a peak organisation in psychiatric disability/mental health, will ensure that accommodation providers in the area of mental health will be reached. The VICSERV mail list includes non-accommodation services, so returns may be lower than might be expected from this size mailout.

South Australia

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date / Who	Returns due	No.
<i>Aged</i>	Aged Care Association SA and NT	July 4 (via Aged Care Association)	July 20	90
<i>General</i>	Shelter SA (contacts and organisations) Department of Human Services (list of organisations - disability, mental health, D&A) Inter-Church housing unit (some contacts) Disability Action (peak) (contacts) Community Services Information Australia (Electronic database provided)	July 17 (NCHF)	July 17	45
<i>Local Govt</i>	Local Govt Association (list of Councils)	July 8 (NCHF)	July 31	71
TOTAL				206

The mini-survey was distributed to Aged Care organisations through a mailout of the Aged Care Association of SA & NT. The mailout targeted organisations providing rental/ILU's.

Most informants were of the view that few housing organisations operate in SA using non-CSHA/CAP stock. The Department of Human Services undertook some research in SA in compiling a list of eligible organisations for the project, and concluded that the majority of accommodation providers operated with either SACHA or CAP stock.

Some additional contacts were gained from an electronic database provided by Community Information Services Australia.

Student Accommodation

Sector	Primary Information Sources	Letters sent: Date / Who	Returns due	No.
<i>Universities / institutions</i>	Student Housing Officers Association (list of contacts) DEETYA (contacts) Universities (contacts)	July 1 (NCHF)	July 20	36
TOTAL				36

Other main information sources

Sector	Primary Information Sources
<i>State contacts</i>	Dept Health and Family Services (Organisation database: funded ILU's) Community Housing Federation of Australia (list, contacts) Centacare (State organisations list) Community Services Australia (list, Uniting Church orgs) YWCA (state organisations list) Council on the Ageing (state contacts and bibliography)

3. Issues

Information gaps

Given the broad scope of the project and limited time to compile information, lists are unlikely to cover all organisations and services providing housing that meets the project's definition. Church housing is one example of a sector where further investigation would be required to gain comprehensive information about community housing stock.

In addition, there are areas which have not been fully investigated. For example:
 Permaculture communities/cohousing groups (although much of this will be equity)
 On-arrival accommodation for refugees;
 Housing provided through worker's compensation / insurance agencies.

Lists and eligible organisations

In general, most informants were unable to identify organisations providing accommodation with non-CSHA/CAP stock. It is therefore likely that compiled lists will include services that would be determined out of scope for the project. This issue should however be resolved through information gained from the mini survey.

Duplication

While the project targeted services being provided at the local level, it was not always possible to ensure that the parent bodies of local services were excluded from the lists. This could lead to duplication and will require some screening measure in conducting the survey.

Appendix C:

Questionnaire form

Community Housing Mapping Project Data Collection information

This data collection has been commissioned by the National Community Housing Forum (NCHF) as part of the Community Housing Mapping Project. The objective of the project is to identify the characteristics of community housing funded through government and non-government funding sources including those funded under the Commonwealth—State Housing Agreement (CSHA). The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is undertaking the data collection component of the Mapping project in conjunction with the NCHF and State and Territory housing authorities.

Scope of collection

The information being collected covers all not-for-profit, non-government managed community rental housing financed either through the Commonwealth—State Housing Agreement (CSHA) or other government and non-government initiatives/programs.

The collection is not limited to households, which are eligible for public housing or DSS payments, but includes all types of community housing described above. This includes:

- Community Housing Program (CHP) and Local Government Community Housing Program (LGCHP) funded housing which is targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- Public housing stock which is headleased to community housing organisations.
- Medium term/transitional housing other than that under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) and Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP).
- Not-for-profit boarding houses.
- Special purpose housing funded by non-housing government agencies such as health and/or community services departments for specific client groups such as disability, drug and alcohol, ex-offenders, and family group homes.
- Aged accommodation, which is not-for-profit and independent (such as independent living units for the aged, boarding houses (not hostels), and group homes). For profit retirement villages and nursing homes are not included.

Excluded from this data collection are:

- Indigenous community housing provided through the Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP), or the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP) and any other Indigenous housing specific programs except as above.
- Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) short term accommodation.
- Supported Accommodation Assistance Program accommodation.
- For-profit boarding houses
- Nursing homes and aged care hostels
- Services or programs where accommodation provisions are for the sole purpose of delivery to therapeutic or rehabilitation programs.



Data collection process

The data collection forms are being sent out to organisations that provide not-for-profit housing, non-government managed housing via either the AIHW or the appropriate State or Territory Housing Authority. These forms will be returned to the AIHW for collation and entry into the project database. These data will then be summarised for use in the report on the scope and characteristics of community housing in Australia.

Data collection protocols

Definitions provided are consistent where possible with Australian Bureau of Statistics and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data definitions including the National Community Services Data Dictionary.

Data storage will be undertaken by the AIHW under its privacy and confidentiality guidelines, which include the Privacy Act (1988) and the AIHW Act (1987). No individual households or dwellings data will be held by the AIHW.

Data level

Data collections will be at the organisational level. Each organisation will be identified by postcode, organisation type, target groups, and management and financial arrangements. Data regarding the specific dwellings the organisation manages will be aggregated to the organisation level by the individual organisations involved in the data collection.

Queries regarding the Community Housing Mapping Project should be directed to:

Adam Farrar
National Community Housing Forum
Room 626, Level 6
3 Smail Street
Ultimo NSW 2007

Phone: (02) 9211 0422
Fax: (02) 9211 3735

e-mail: nchf@nchf.org.au

Queries regarding the data collection for the Community Housing Mapping Project should be directed to:

Tanya Wordsworth
Housing Assistance Unit
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
GPO Box 570
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6244 1119
Fax: (02) 6244 1199

e-mail: tanya.wordsworth@aihw.gov.au

Please do not complete this form if:

- All of your stock is funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, that is, the Homeless Persons Assistance Program, or from the Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP), or if you have completed a questionnaire through the national crisis accommodation mapping program.
- You are a local government organisation that contracts out management of community housing to another agency or is not responsible for the management of community housing.
- Your organisation is an aged care organisation that oversees other agencies management of accommodation for example an umbrella or 'Central Agency'.

Instructions

Please print your answer in the space provided for each question. Please tick the appropriate response where 'Yes / No' answers are required. There is room for extra comments at the back of the questionnaire.

If your organisation also manages housing services that are outside the scope of this project such as crisis or emergency housing then please exclude these dwellings from this data collection.

Please also exclude dwellings where your organisation contracts out management of community housing to another agency or is not responsible for the management of the community housing dwelling.

Where the 'number of dwellings' is required please include only dwellings providing accommodation. E.g., exclude buildings used for administrative purposes only.

If you have any queries please contact Tanya Wordsworth on (02) 6244 1119.

Please return the completed form in the stamped, addressed envelope provided by **18 September 1998**.

Your contact details

Organisations are encouraged to provide details of a contact person, telephone number and address in order to assist any follow up queries and to receive details of the summary report. Organisations who do not wish to provide these details are not obliged to.

Organisation name:

Contact person:

Address:

.....

.....

Phone: **Fax:**

Community Housing Mapping Project Data Collection Form

Organisation information

1. What is the postcode of your organisation?

This is the postcode of the usual premises of the organisation (that is the physical address postcode).

2. How would you describe your organisation?

- Community housing organisation —tenant managed cooperative
- Community housing organisation ————— other
- Other welfare or not-for-profit organisation
- Church based organisation
- Local Government
- Educational Institution
- Other (please describe below)

Please tick one category only.

3. Does your organisation incorporate 'tenant participation' in the housing management arrangements?

- Yes
No

This refers to the policy of your organisation in including tenant participation in the management of their housing.

4a. Does your organisation target a specific group or groups?

- Yes
No

If yes, please answer question 4b. If no, please go to question 5.

4b. What are the target groups your organisation seeks to assist and the number of dwellings identified for use by these groups.

This refers to your organisation's policy rather than the current tenants residing in community housing.

Please fill in the number of dwellings targeted to each group type.

Target group type	Number of dwellings
Homeless single adults	
Homeless youth	
Homeless families	
Homeless frail aged	
Indigenous	
People with a psychiatric disability	
People with an intellectual disability	
People with a physical/sensory disability	
People with an acquired brain injury (ABI)	
People with a dual or multiple disability	
Low income young people	
Low income families	
Low income older people	
Low income single people	
Low income frail aged	
Women/children escaping domestic violence	
Recent migrants/refugees	
People affected by alcohol/drug abuse	
Other (please specify)	

5. Does your organisation include an eligibility criterion that applicants for housing must be a resident of the local area? (This excludes State and Territory based eligibility requirements). Yes No
6. Does your organisation receive applications for housing from public housing applicants/tenants? Yes No
7. Within the next 12 months is your organisation expected to change management arrangements of stock by: Please tick the relevant circle
- Amalgamating with another organisation?
- Transferring out the management of your stock?
- Transferring in stock to be managed by your organisation?

Dwelling information

The following information relates to dwellings used for accommodation purposes. Dwellings used for administrative purposes only are excluded.

8a. How many dwellings does your organisation currently manage?

8b. Please identify the postcode location of these dwellings and the number of dwellings in each.
Note: If additional space is required please use the back of this form.

Postcode	Number of dwellings	Postcode	Number of dwellings

9. What is the number of dwellings for each of the following 'dwelling types' at the 30 June 1998?

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings
Detached house (separate house)	
Semi-detached house (duplex, townhouse, row or terrace house)	
Flat or apartment	
Boarding house	
Other	
Total	

10. How long have the dwellings been under your organisation's management as at 30 June 1998?

Please fill in the number of dwellings against each year category.

Years	Number of dwellings
0 to 4	
5 to 9	
10 to 14	
15 to 19	
20 to 29	
30 to 39	
40 to 49	
50 or more	
Unknown	
Total	

11. What is the number of dwellings that have been specifically modified or purpose built for use by people with disabilities or the frail aged as at 30 June 1998?

12. What is the intended duration of tenancies for your dwellings?

The intended use of the dwelling in terms of the expected length of tenancies. This refers to your organisation's policy rather than current lease arrangements. Include group dwellings and boarding houses.

Duration of tenancy	Number of dwellings
Transitional/medium (non supported transitional accommodation for example accommodation related to the waitlist for public housing)	
Long term (secure tenancy of an ongoing nature)	
Other	
Unknown	

Occupancy

For questions 13 and 14:

'occupied' refers to the number of dwellings (or bedrooms for boarding houses and specifically designed group houses) where there is a current tenancy agreement at 30 June 1998; and

'vacant' refers to the number of dwellings/bedrooms where there is no current tenancy agreement at 30 June 1998.

At 30 June 1998:

13. How many bedrooms in group and boarding houses were: Occupied:-----

Vacant: -----

14. How many dwellings (excluding group and boarding houses) were: Occupied: -----

Vacant:-----

Title arrangements

(Title arrangements relate to the title of dwellings that are used for accommodation purposes.)

15. What is the number of dwellings that your organisation manages and holds the title (or deed/mortgage) to?

16. For dwellings where the title (or deed/mortgage) is held by other agencies/parties who are the title holders:

Please fill in the number of dwellings against each agency in the table provided below:

Title agency	Number of dwellings
Community housing provider	
State (or Territory) Housing Authority (SHA)	
State/Territory Community Housing Administrator where different from SHA	
Other non housing State/Territory Department	
Other non housing Commonwealth Department	
Local Government	
Umbrella organisation (eg Community Equity Housing Limited, Community Housing ACT)	
Church, welfare group or not-for-profit organisation	
Other joint venture partner (eg. private investor/developer)	
Private (including headleased)	
Other — please describe	
Total	

Funding arrangements

The following questions relate to funding of stock that is used for accommodation purposes.

Recurrent/ongoing funding

Recurrent funding includes funding for operation expenses such as administration, repairs and maintenance, rental/operational subsidies to organisations and tenancy management fees. Operational subsidies do not include rent assistance paid to tenants

17. Does your organisation receive recurrent (ongoing) funding for dwellings?

Yes
No

18. Does your organisation receive ongoing (non dollar) support from any:

(a) local government authority?

Yes
No

(b) church based, welfare, not-for-profit organisation?

Yes
No

For example, in-kind support such as involvement in housing management committees/boards, provision of administration premises, access to community facilities, and administrative services such as accounting/bookkeeping.

Capital funding for dwellings funded from a single source

Capital funding includes funding for acquisitions (purchase of properties), construction costs, redevelopment and improvements of properties, and land acquisitions and development. It does not include recurrent funding.

19. What is the number of dwellings against each funding source for dwellings (a) your organisation holds title to ? and (b) dwellings where the title is held by other agencies ?

Funding source	Dwellings your agency manages that were funded from a single source	
	(a) Number of dwellings whose title is held by YOUR Organisation	(b) Number of dwellings whose title is held by ANOTHER Organisation
Your organisation – debt funded		
Your organisation – other funded		
Community housing provider		
State (or Territory) Housing Authority (SHA)		
State/Territory Community Housing Administrator where different from SHA		
Other non housing State/Territory Department		
Other non housing Commonwealth Department		
Local Government		
Umbrella organisation (eg Community Equity Housing Limited, Community Housing ACT)		
Church, welfare group or not-for-profit organisation		
Other joint venture partner (eg. private investor/developer)		
Private party		
Other - please describe		
Total		

Capital funding for dwellings funded from multiple sources

20. What is the number of dwellings your organisation manages that were provided with capital funding from more than one funding source;

(a) that your organisation holds title to ?

(b) that your organisation does not hold title to ?

Tenancy information

22. Does your organisation collect information on the demand for community rental services? Yes No

Does your organisation have a waiting list for applicants Yes No

Is there a waiting list managed by another agency? For example the State Housing Authority (SHA) Yes No

Does the waiting list identify applicants with special need? Yes No

Is there a priority waiting list? Yes No

23. What is the total number of tenancies at the 30 June 1998?

Total number of tenancies is a count of households who occupy community housing at 30 June 1998. A tenancy refers to the members of a household occupying community housing related to a single tenancy agreement with the organisation/housing authority/tenancy manager. There may be more than one household in a dwelling. For example, 4 adults sharing accommodation, each with a separate tenancy agreement are counted as 4 households. Each tenancy agreement within boarding houses is counted as a separate tenancy. That is, the number of tenancies is equivalent to the number of households.
Note: the number of households may be more than the number of dwellings

24. What is the number of tenancies within your organisation by the length of tenancy as at 30 June 1998?

The length of time current tenants have been resident in community housing under a tenancy agreement. It is the count in years from the date the tenancy commenced to 30 June 1998.

Length of tenancy	Number of tenancies
less than 1 year	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
1 year to less than 2 years	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2 years to less than 5 years	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
5 years to less than 10 years	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
10 years to less than 20 years	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
more than 20 years	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Unknown	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Total	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

Tenant profile

25. What is the total number of male and female household members as at 30 June 1998?

Include all members of the household under the tenancy agreement including children.

Gender	Number of persons
Male	
Female	
Unknown	

26. What is the total number of household members in the following age groups as at 30 June 1998?

Include all members of the household under the tenancy agreement including children.

Age	Number of persons
Under 15	
15-24	
25-34	
35-44	
45-54	
55-64	
65 and over	
Unknown	
Total	

Household profile

27. What is the number of household types as at 30 June 1998 within each of the following categories?

The household profile refers to the composition of the household based on age, gender and relationship between household members. Independent children aged 16 and over are considered adults and thus would be included in the family household category. Children aged under 16, and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 are considered dependent children. Residents of boarding houses are treated as separate households for each tenancy agreement. The oldest member of a couple, shared or family household is used as the reference person for the age category.

Number of households described as:

Household type	Under 25 year (oldest member)		25-54 years (oldest member)		55 years and over (oldest member)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Single adult, no dependent children						
Single adult, with dependent children						
Couple no dependent children						
Couple with dependent children						
Family households with more than one family unit, eg. multiple generations or related adults						
Other shared households						
Unknown						

28. How many households were identified as belonging to the following groups as at 30 June 1998?

The total number of households with one or more members (including children) that identify as belonging to one or more of these groups. A household can be counted in more than one category. For example a household may identify as indigenous and also contain a person with a disability

Groups	Number of households
Indigenous (Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander)	
People with a disability	
People from non English speaking background	
Unknown	

29. What is the number of primary tenants with the following main source of income as at 30 June 1998?

Main income source is the source by which a person derives most (equal to or greater than 50%) of his/her income. The primary tenant is the person who has a current rental or tenancy agreement with the organisation. All members of a co-tenancy agreement are considered main tenants and are reported on separately.

Main Income source	Number of primary tenants
Wage and Salaries (paid employment and/or income from a person's own business/partnership)	
Disability pension/benefit (Centrelink/DSS)	
Age pension/benefit (Centrelink/DSS)	
Unemployment benefit (Centrelink/DSS)	
Other government pension or benefit (eg. youth allowance, DVA pension)	
Other (includes compensation payments, superannuation or other retirement benefits, and investments)	
Scholarship	
Nil income	
Not stated/not known/inadequately described	

30. What is the number of households within each of the following gross weekly income ranges as at 30 June 1998?

This is the number of households who have a tenancy agreement with the organisation, within each income range. Household income is defined as the gross weekly income from all sources for all household members expressed as dollars per week.

Note: This is not the same assessable income used to determine eligibility for services. Where income details are not known then please use 'unknown'. Income includes Department of Social Security (DSS) Rent Assistance payments and any government pensions and benefits. Annual income ranges are included in brackets.

Households paying market rent are *not* included in the income range information. Please use the 'market rent' category to identify these households

Gross household income	Number of households
Number of households paying market rent	
<hr/>	
(For households not paying market rent):	Number of households in range
Nil income	
\$0-\$39 (\$1-\$2,079)	
\$40-\$79 (\$2,081-\$4,159)	
\$80-\$119 (\$4,160-\$6,239)	
\$120-\$159 (\$6,240-\$8,319)	
\$160-\$199 (\$8,320-\$10,399)	
\$200-\$299 (\$10,400-\$15,599)	
\$300-\$399 (15,600-\$20,799)	
\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)	
\$500-\$599 (\$26,000-\$31,199)	
\$600-\$699 (\$31,200-\$26,399)	
\$700-\$799 (\$36,400-\$41,599)	
\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	
\$1000-\$1499 (\$52,000-\$77,999)	
\$1500 or more (\$78,000 or more)	
Unknown	

Rent and charges

31a. Are up-front fees charged?

Up-front fees do not include rental bond payments, or rent in advance as part of the normal rental arrangements. It does include up-front fees for entry into retirement villages and may include service charges.

If 'no' please go to question 32.

Yes

No

31b. Where up-front fees are charged, is rent also charged?

Yes

No

32. What is the number of households who pay the following percentage of their gross income in rent?

If rent cannot be separated from other service charges, DO NOT ANSWER this question. Please go to question 33.

Gross income includes Rent Assistance provided by the Department of Social Security. Rent should be for accommodation purposes only. This is the rent paid as in net rent.

Percentage of gross income being paid in rent	Number of households
0%	
Paying 1 – 20%	
Paying 21 – 25%	
Paying 26 – 30%	
Paying 31 – 45%	
Paying 46 – 60%	
Paying 61 – 75%	
Paying more than 75%	
Unknown	

33. What is the number of households who pay the following percentage of their gross income in rent and service charges (eg. housekeeping, utilities, and meals)?

Percentage of gross income being paid in rent and service charges	Number of households
0%	
Paying 1 – 20%	
Paying 21 – 25%	
Paying 26 – 30%	
Paying 31 – 45%	
Paying 46 – 60%	
Paying 61 – 75%	
Paying more than 75%	
Unknown	

Appendix D:

Glossary

Glossary

Appropriateness:	Refers to the suitability of the accommodation for the groups housed. e.g. the design and physical type of dwelling, dwelling accessibility, size and whether the house is suitably located in terms of transport ,family, medical, social and employment.
Bedrooms:	This is a count of the number of occupied and vacant bedrooms in each dwelling, for group and boarding houses only.
Boarding house:	A boarding house, run by a community housing organisation, is considered to be one dwelling with multiple households. Residents of boarding houses are treated as separate households for each tenancy agreement.
Capital funding – multiple:	Refers to capital funding received from multiple sources. It includes funding for acquisitions (purchase of properties), construction costs, redevelopment and improvements of properties, and land acquisitions and development. It does not include recurrent funding.
Capital funding – single:	Refers to capital funding received from a single source. It includes funding for acquisitions (purchase of properties), construction costs, redevelopment and improvements of properties, and land acquisitions and development. It does not include recurrent funding.
CSHA/Non-CSHA:	<u>CSHA</u> Organisations labelled CSHA Organisations were sourced from State Housing Authority (SHA) lists. These organisations receive funding under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. <u>Non – CSHA</u> Non-CSHA organisations are all other organisations including those sourced from the National Community Housing Forum and the Aged and Disabled list. These organisations do not receive funding under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. <u>Aged and Disabled</u> The Aged and Disabled list are organisations specifically identified from the Commonwealth Department of Health and Community Services (1998). These dwellings were funded under the Aged and Disabled Act to assist with housing. <u>Other non – CSHA</u> Other non-CSHA includes the NCHF list and other organisations not classified elsewhere.
Derived data items:	The data items will be derived from other data obtained in the data collection. That is they will be created from the database.
Duration of tenancies:	The intended use of the dwelling in terms of the expected length of the tenancies. This refers to the organisation’s policy rather than the current lease arrangements.
Dwelling:	Refers to a building or structure in which people live. This can be a house, flat, or part of a house, or Boarding and rooming houses. Boarding and rooming houses are counted as one dwelling. This variable excludes dwellings used for administrative purposes only.
Dwelling type:	Refers to the type of structure of dwellings. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detached house (separate house)• Semi-detached house (duplex, townhouse, row or terrace house)• Flat or apartment• Boarding house• Other
Group house:	A dwellings intended for use by a group of unrelated adults with separate tenancy agreements. All members with a separate tenancy agreement of a group house are considered main tenants and are reported as separate tenancies.

Household: A household is defined as the usual members of an occupied community housing dwelling who live and eat together as a domestic unit. This may include members of a family with several tenancy agreements. Residents of boarding houses are treated as separate households for each tenancy agreement.

Household – Indigenous: The total number of households with one or more members (including children) that identify as being Indigenous. A household can be counted in more than one category. For example a household may identify as indigenous and also contain a person with a disability.

Household – Non-English Speaking Background: The total number of households with one or more members (including children) that identify as being from a Non-English speaking background. A household can be counted in more than one category. For example a household may identify as containing a person from a Non-English speaking background and also contain a person with a disability.

Household – Person with Disability: The total number of households with one or more members (including children) that identify as having a disability. A household can be counted in more than one category. For example a household may identify as indigenous and also contain a person with a disability.

Household profile: Household profile refers to the composition of the household based on age, gender and relationship between household members. Independent children aged 16 and over are considered adults and thus would be included in the family household category. Children aged under 16, and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 are considered dependent children. Residents of boarding houses are treated as separate households for each tenancy agreement. The oldest member of a couple, shared or family household is used as the reference person for the age category.

- Single adult, no dependent children
- Single adult, with dependent children
- Couple no dependent children
- Couple with dependent children
- Family households with more than one family unit, eg. multiple generations or related adults
- Other shared households
- Unknown

Income – Main source: Main income source is the source by which a person derives most (equal to or greater than 50%) of his/her income. The categories are:

- Wage and Salaries (paid employment and/or income from a person's own business/partnership)
- Disability pension/ benefit (Centrelink/DSS)
- Age pension/ benefit (Centrelink/DSS)
- Unemployment benefit (Centrelink/DSS)
- Other government pension or benefit (e.g. youth allowance, DVA pension)
- Other (includes compensation payments, superannuation or other retirement benefits, and investments)
- Scholarship
- Nil income
- Not stated/not known/inadequately described

Income – Household: Household income is defined as the gross weekly income from all sources for all household members expressed as dollars per week. The categories are:

Nil income	
\$0-\$39	(\$1-\$2,079)
\$40-\$79	(\$2,081-\$4,159)
\$80-\$119	(\$4,160-\$6,239)
\$120-\$159	(\$6,240-\$8,319)
\$160-\$199	(\$8,320-\$10,399)
\$200-\$299	(\$10,400-\$15,599)
\$300-\$399	(\$15,600-\$20,799)
\$400-\$499	(\$20,800-\$25,999)
\$500-\$599	(\$26,000-\$31,199)
\$600-\$699	(\$31,200-\$36,399)
\$700-\$799	(\$36,400-\$41,599)
\$800-\$999	(\$41,600-\$46,799)
\$1000-\$1499	(\$46,800-\$51,999)
\$1500 or more	(\$52,000-\$77,999)
Unknown	(\$78,000 or more)

Income – Gross:	The value of gross weekly income from all sources (before deductions for income tax, superannuation, etc.) for all household members expressed as dollars per week. Gross income is regarded as all receipts which are received regularly and are of a recurring nature. Gross income refers to gross income for all household members together.														
Length of tenancy	The length of time current tenants have been residing in community housing under a tenancy agreement. It is the count in years from the date the tenancy commenced to 30 June 1998.														
Location:	Based on the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area Classifications (RRMA) developed in 1994 jointly by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the then Department of Human Services and Health. A modified version has been used for this report combing the 'Other rural' and 'small rural centre' categories in to 'Rural other' and 'Remote centre' and 'Other remote' areas into 'Remote' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital city • Other metropolitan centre • Large rural centre • Other rural–(Other rural area/ Small rural centre) • Remote–(Remote centre/ Other remote area) 														
Market rent:	This refers to the number of households paying the market rental value for the dwelling. That is, the value of rent the dwelling would receive if it were in the private rental market.														
Modified/purpose built dwellings:	Dwellings that are modified or purpose built for people with disabilities, or the frail aged.														
Non-dollar support:	In-kind support such as involvement in housing management committees/ boards, provision of administration premises, access to community facilities, and administrative services such as accounting/bookkeeping.														
Organisation size:	The following categories were used to describe the distribution of the size of organisations. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Single</td> <td>Single tenancy organisations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very small</td> <td>2 to 5 tenancies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small</td> <td>6 to 25 tenancies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>26 to 75 tenancies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Large</td> <td>76 to 150 tenancies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very large</td> <td>151 to 200 tenancies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X large</td> <td>more than 200 tenancies</td> </tr> </table>	Single	Single tenancy organisations	Very small	2 to 5 tenancies	Small	6 to 25 tenancies	Medium	26 to 75 tenancies	Large	76 to 150 tenancies	Very large	151 to 200 tenancies	X large	more than 200 tenancies
Single	Single tenancy organisations														
Very small	2 to 5 tenancies														
Small	6 to 25 tenancies														
Medium	26 to 75 tenancies														
Large	76 to 150 tenancies														
Very large	151 to 200 tenancies														
X large	more than 200 tenancies														
Organisation type:	A seven category list that provides a description of the organisation. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community housing organisation– general • Community housing organisation – co-op • Other welfare, not-for-profit organisation • Church based organisation • Local Government • Educational Institution • Other 														
Primary tenants:	The primary tenant is the person who has a current rental or tenancy agreement with the organisation.														
Recurrent/ ongoing funding:	Includes funding for operation expenses such as administration, repairs and maintenance, rental/ operational subsidies to organisations and tenancy management fees. Operational subsidies do not include rent assistance paid to tenants.														
State and Territory	Data identified by NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, SA, TAS, ACT, and NT.														

Target group:	<p>Target group information has aggregated further for some tables and charts to in order to provide a more manageable summary of types.</p> <p>These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled • Indigenous • Aged • Homeless • Young people • Low income • Women • NESB • Other • Families • No target (Generalist)
Tenancies:	Refers to the count of households who occupy community housing.
Tenancy:	Refers of the members of a household occupying community housing related to a single tenancy agreement with the organisations/housing authority, tenancy manager. There may be more than one household in a dwelling. Each tenancy agreement within boarding houses is counted as a separate tenancy.
Tenant:	Any member of the household. Including children, who occupy community housing.
Tenant participation:	Refers to the policy of an organisation in including tenant participation in the management of their housing.
Title arrangements:	Relates to the title of dwellings that are used for accommodation purposes. This may also include holding of the 'deed' or 'mortgage' over the property.
Up front fees:	Up-front fees do not include rental bond payments, or rent in advance as part of the normal rental arrangements. It does include up-front fees for entry into retirement villages and may include service charges.