Community housing data collection 2004–05

Results for the trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data

Community housing data collection 2004–05

Results for the trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data

January 2007

A complete list of the Institute's publications is available from the Institute's website at <www.aihw.gov.au>.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Board Chair
Hon. Peter Collins, AM, QC

Director
Penny Allbon

Any enquiries about or comments on this publication should be directed to:

Melinda Petrie
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
GPO Box 570
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6244 1124

Contents

Acknowledgments

Summary of recommendations from the trial collection

The main purpose of the 2004-05 trial collection was to:

- identify the potential use of unit record level data for CSHA reporting purposes and for other purposes, such as the sampling process for the National Social Housing Survey
- identify the current data quality for key variables relating to dwelling and organisation descriptors
- provide the starting point to further the development of classifications of dwellings and organisations.

The data provided has been used to produce some comparative data which is summarised in Section 2.

The experience with the 2005 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS) sample selection process, particularly with community housing providers being involved in the sampling of tenants with the potential for bias, has raised the need to examine how the trial data could improve this process. The use of data similar to that provided in the 2004-05 trial could be used to select a sample of dwellings adjusting for vacant dwellings rather than using the provider tenant information approach from 2005. Further development of this will be undertaken in the preparation of the 2007 NSHS.

The NHDAMG endorsed the following recommendations.

General

1. The NHDAMG:

- agrees to support work to improve the comparability of the data where practicable
- agrees that for the 2006-07 NHDA work program all jurisdictions provide unit record level dwelling and organisation administration data for 2005–06 using data extraction plans and analysis to address areas of inconsistency in the data as outlined below.

Consistency of recording within jurisdictions

During the analysis of the data supplied by jurisdictions a number of inconsistencies in the way in which data was recorded for some variables were identified. For example, when recording the name of an organisation or dwelling type, there were often multiple ways in which these variables were recorded.

2. The AIHW agrees to provide jurisdictions with instances of inconsistent recording to enable updates to be made.

3. Each jurisdiction to develop strategies to ensure consistency of recording of variables.

Using data to continue development of national standards to improve the value of data

Section 4 of this report outlines the different ways that jurisdictions classify their administrative data for four of the key variables provided and maps them across jurisdictions and with National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 3 (NHADD) data items where applicable. Such mapping will allow future analysis of data provided for this data collection to be consistent and comparable across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions were asked to comment on the current mapping of the variables in Section 4 and no comments were received indicating any changes required at this stage.

4. To assist in the analysis and mapping of the Dwelling type variable a description of the codes to be provided by those jurisdictions not using the NHADD data item Dwelling structure.

5. The agreed mapping be adopted for future analysis of data provided for the unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data collection.

Dwellings versus Tenancy rental units

It is vital that each record supplied is referring to the same concept across jurisdictions if across state comparisons are to be made. Inconsistencies in recording means that even basic comparisons on the number of dwellings across jurisdictions may be meaningless.

6. Apart from boarding/rooming/lodging houses and hostels, each jurisdiction to adopt the national definition for dwelling in their administration data and that each record refer to a single dwelling. A dwelling refers to a structure or discrete space within a structure intended for people to live in or where a person or group of people live.

In the case of boarding/rooming/lodging houses and hostels, however, each record should refer to a tenancy rental unit. A tenancy rental unit is a unit of accommodation (either a dwelling or part of a dwelling) to which a rental agreement can be made and is a way of counting the number of distinct rentable units that a dwelling structure can contain. Due to the large number of bedrooms and tenancy rental units attached to boarding/rooming/lodging houses and hostels, counting tenancy rental units for these dwellings provides a better indication of the capacity of community housing.

Organisation, dwelling and tenancy (rental) unit identifiers

Following the community housing 2003–04 trial collection of unit record level administrative data, it was recommended that each jurisdiction supply both organisation and dwelling identifiers. Whilst this allows for the unique identification of organisations and dwellings, it does not allow for the unique identification of tenancy (rental) unit records in the case of boarding/rooming/lodging houses and hostels.

7. All jurisdictions to supply an organisation identifier, a dwelling identifier and a tenancy (rental) unit identifier (for boarding /rooming /lodging houses and hostels only) for each record.

Use of administrative data for national reporting

The current manual for the community housing data collection recommends use of administrative data for the count of community housing organisations.

8. Data supplied for the community housing 2005–06 trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data to be used for national reporting of the count of community housing organisations.

9. Further investigation of the use of administrative data for national reporting to be undertaken as part of data development in 2006–07.

1 Introduction

This paper reports on the issues arising and findings from the CSHA community housing trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data for the year 2004–05. This paper has been endorsed by the NHDAMG.

As was agreed at the NHDDC teleconference in March 2005, data for this trial collection were requested from all jurisdictions. Jurisdictions were requested to provide details of the unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data held in information systems that may be useful for CSHA reporting purposes. Data was received from all jurisdictions except the Australian Capital Territory. This jurisdiction was unable to supply data due to data quality issues.

This report begins by outlining key variables provided by each jurisdiction which were considered useful for CSHA reporting and highlights issues relating to this data. It also provides a summary of results for each jurisdiction and a comparison across jurisdictions in order to demonstrate the potential for future community housing reporting using unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data. Finally, this report aims to highlight areas for future data development and makes recommendations to assist in improving the quality of community housing data.

2 Summary of data across jurisdictions

All jurisdictions except the Australian Capital Territory participated in the 2004–05 trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data. The summary of results presented in this section are therefore only results for the seven jurisdictions that participated.

Organisations

Of the seven jurisdictions providing unit record administration data for 2004–05, Queensland had the greatest number of CSHA funded community housing organisations, with 313 organisations managing dwellings within this state. There were close to 100 less organisations in the next largest jurisdiction in terms of the number of community housing organisations, with 211 community housing organisations managing dwellings during the 2004–05 period in New South Wales (Figure 2.1). This was followed by Western Australia (193 organisations), Victoria (186 organisations) and South Australia (120 organisations).

Forty-six community housing organisations were in operation in Tasmania over the 2004–05 period and 30 community housing organisations in the Northern Territory.

Figure 2.1: Number of community housing organisations by jurisdiction, 2004–05
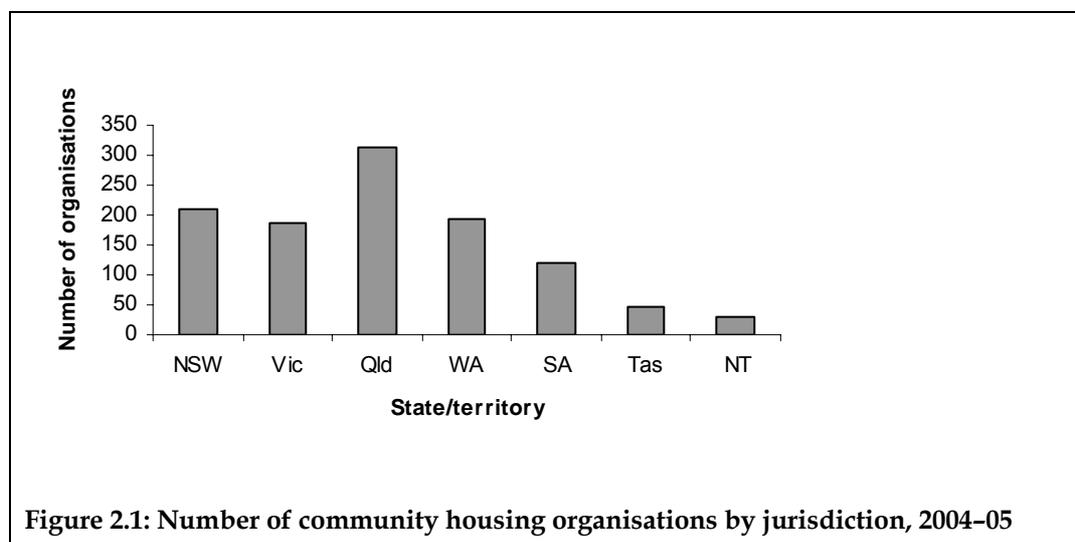
In all jurisdictions over the 2004–05 period, community housing organisations managing less than 20 dwellings were the most common, ranging from 100% of organisations in the Northern Territory to 58% in South Australia (Table 2.1). Community housing organisations managing 20–49 dwellings were the next most frequently observed organisation size in all jurisdictions, excluding the Northern Territory, ranging from 29% of organisations in South Australia to 9% of organisations in both Queensland and New South Wales.

Community housing organisations managing 50–99 dwellings and 100–199 dwellings were less common in all jurisdictions. The proportion of organisations managing 50–99 dwellings ranged from 6% in Western Australia to 3% in South Australia. The proportion of

organisations managing 100–199 dwellings ranged from 6% in South Australia to 1% in New South Wales.

The largest community housing organisations (i.e. those managing 200 or more dwellings) were most frequent in New South Wales, with 10% of organisations in this jurisdiction falling within this category. Four percent of organisations in South Australia, 2% in Victoria and 1% in both Queensland and Western Australia managed 200 or more dwellings.

Overall, during the 2004–05 period, the proportion of larger community housing organisations in New South Wales and South Australia was greater than in other jurisdictions whereas the proportion of smaller organisations was greater in the smaller states of Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

Table 2.1: Percentage of community housing organisations by organisation size in each jurisdiction, 2004–05

Organisation size	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
200 or more dwellings	10	2	1	1	4	0	0	3
100–199 dwellings	1	3	2	2	6	2	0	3
50–99 dwellings	5	4	4	6	3	0	0	4
20–49 dwellings	10	19	9	16	29	9	0	14
Less than 20 dwellings	73	73	84	75	58	89	100	76
Total[a]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total number of organisations	*211*	*186*	*313*	*193*	*120*	*46*	*30*	*1,099*

(a) Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 2.2 outlines the average number of dwellings managed per organisation in each jurisdiction. New South Wales, the jurisdiction with the largest organisations, averaged 58 dwellings per organisation, followed by South Australia which averaged 36 dwellings per organisation. Victoria and Western Australia averaged 25 and 19 dwellings per organisation respectively. This was followed by Queensland, the jurisdiction with the largest number or community housing organisations, which averaged 17 dwellings per organisation. The two smaller jurisdictions contained organisations smaller in size, with organisations in Tasmania averaging 10 dwellings per organisation and those in the Northern Territory averaging 3 dwellings per organisation.
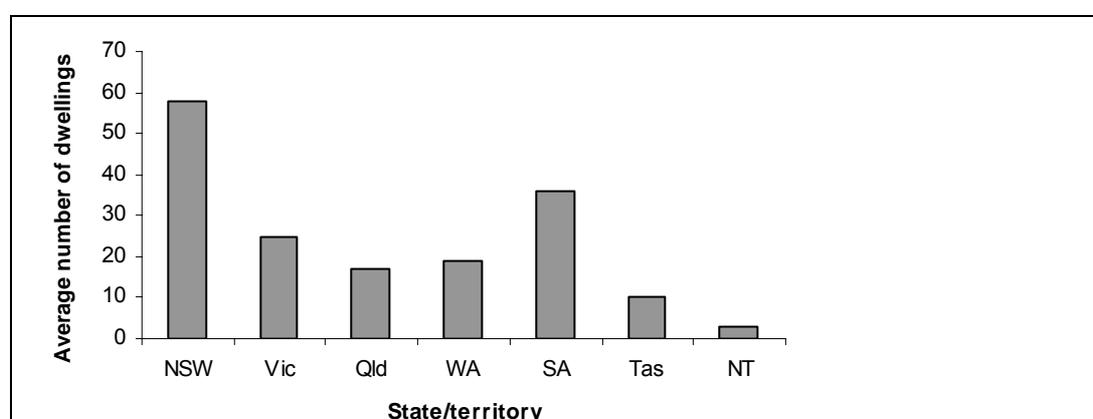
Figure 2.2: Average number of dwellings per organisation in each jurisdiction, 2004–05

Dwellings

New South Wales had the greatest number of community housing dwellings during the 2004–05 period (12,305 dwellings) (Figure 2.3). Despite having only the second largest number of community housing organisations, New South Wales had more than double the number of dwellings in Queensland and approximately three times the number of dwellings in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia over the same period.

There were 5,368 community housing dwellings located in Queensland, although this jurisdiction had by far the greatest number of community housing organisations. This was followed by Victoria (4,655 dwellings), South Australia (4,346 dwellings) and Western Australia (3,685 dwellings).

The two jurisdictions with the least number of community housing organisations also had the least number of dwellings, with 474 dwellings located in Tasmania and 94 dwellings located in the Northern Territory over the 2004–05 period.

Figure 2.3: Number of community housing dwellings by jurisdiction, 2004–05
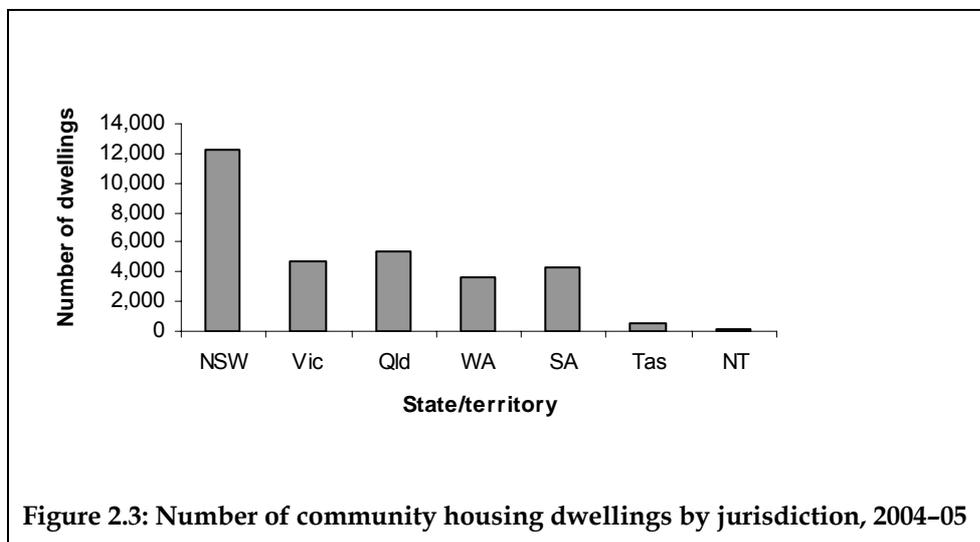
Of the five jurisdictions for which postcode information was available, South Australia had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in major cities (86%), followed by Victoria (75%) and Queensland (37%) (Figure 2.4). There were no dwellings in Tasmania or the Northern Territory located in major cities over the 2004–05 period as there are no major cities located in these two jurisdictions.

Tasmania had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in inner regional areas (60%) followed by Queensland (25%), Victoria (21%) and South Australia (9%). There were no dwellings located in inner regional areas of the Northern Territory, however, this jurisdiction had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in outer regional areas (66%), followed by Tasmania (38%), Queensland (26%), South Australia (4%) and Victoria (4%).

Again, the Northern Territory had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in remote areas, with 31% of community housing dwellings in this jurisdiction located in these areas. Only four percent of dwellings in Queensland, 2% in Tasmania and 1% in South Australia were also located in remote areas.

Queensland had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in very remote areas (7%) followed by the Northern Territory (3%).

Figure2.4: Percentage of community housing dwellings by ASGC remoteness in each jurisdiction, 2004–05
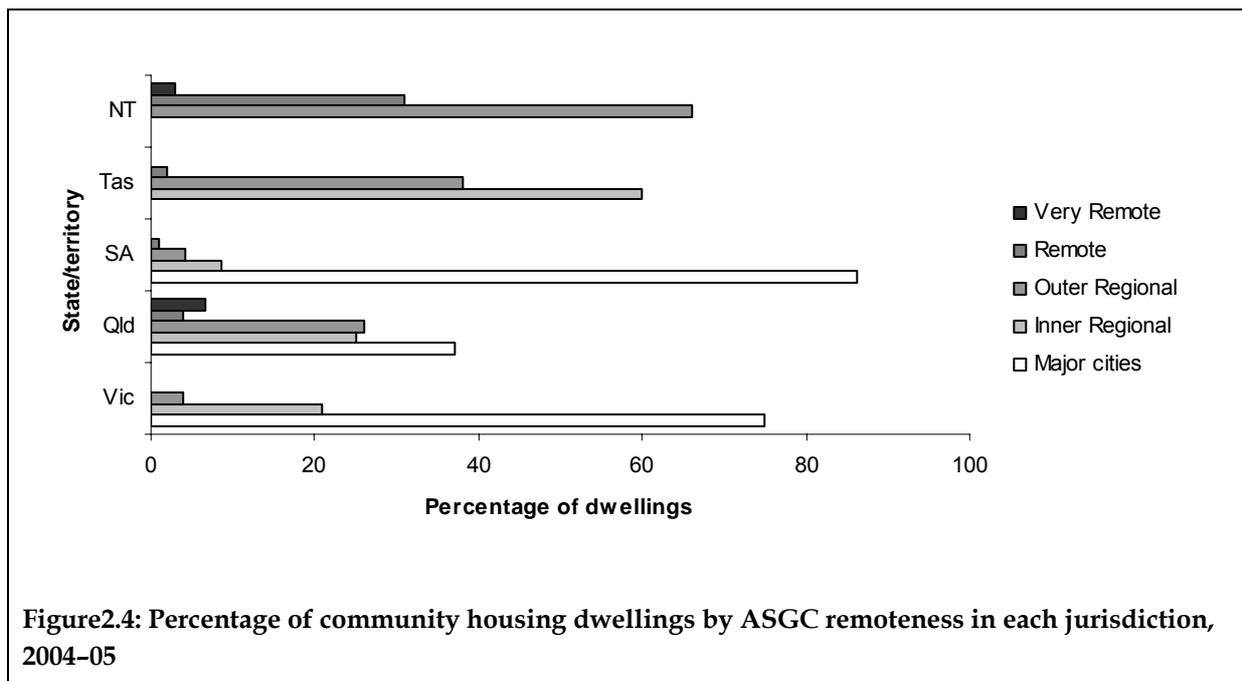
Dwellings in the Northern Territory were the largest, with an average of 3.1 bedrooms per dwelling during the 2004–05 period (Figure 2.5). This was followed by South Australia (2.5 bedrooms per dwelling), New South Wales (2.4 bedrooms per dwellings), Victoria (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling) and both Queensland and Tasmania (2.1 bedrooms per dwelling). Dwellings in Western Australia were the smallest, averaging 1.9 bedrooms per dwelling during the 2004–05 period.

Figure 2.5: Average number of bedrooms by jurisdiction, 2004–05
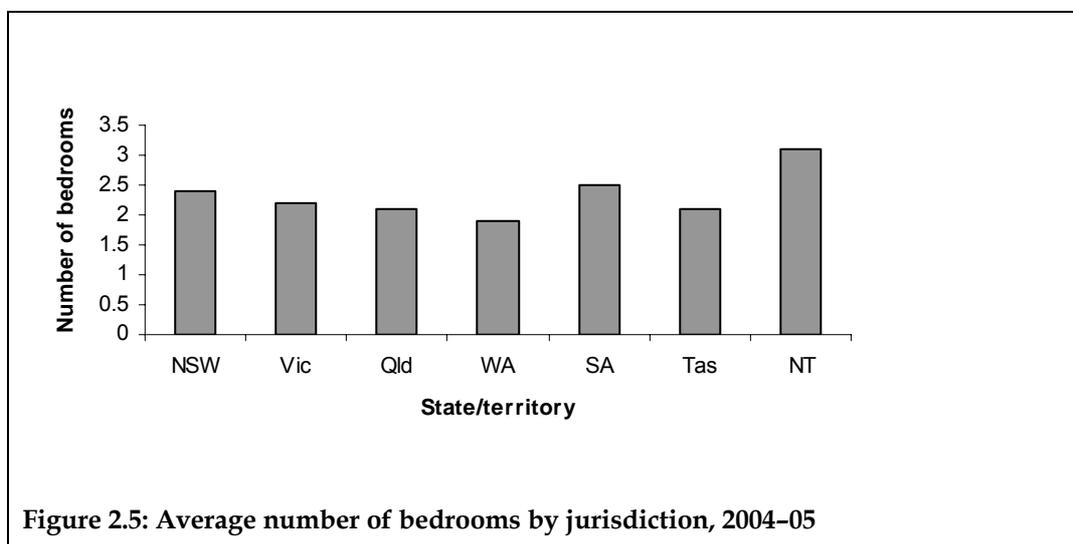
Table 2.2 outlines the number and percentage of dwellings in each jurisdiction by the number of bedrooms the dwelling contains. The proportion of three bedroom dwellings was greater in the smaller jurisdictions, with 54% of dwellings in South Australia, 45% in the Northern Territory and 38% in Tasmania containing three bedrooms. There was also a considerable proportion of one bedroom dwellings in Tasmania (32%), accounting for the lower average number of bedrooms in this jurisdiction. In New South Wales the majority of

dwellings contained two bedrooms (39%), closely followed by dwellings containing three bedrooms (35%). In Victoria, the majority of dwellings contained one bedroom (37%), followed by those containing three bedrooms (32%). In Queensland, one of the jurisdictions with the lowest average number of bedrooms, the majority of dwellings contained one bedroom (35%) followed by two bedrooms (29%) and then three bedrooms (28%).

Table 2.2: Number of dwellings, by bedroom size, by jurisdiction 2004–05

Number of bedrooms	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	NT
			Number			
One	2,129	1,732	1,841	479	151	3
Two	4,786	883	1,547	1,341	130	24
Three	4,315	1,498	1,478	2,351	180	42
Four	942	465	342	144	11	16
Five or more	133	77	61	25	2	9
Total[a]	**12,305**	**4,655**	**5,269**	**4,340**	**474**	**94**
			Percent			
One	17	37	35	11	32	3
Two	39	19	29	31	27	26
Three	35	32	28	54	38	45
Four	8	10	6	3	2	17
Five or more	1	2	1	1	0	10
Total[b]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

(a). Total number of bedrooms for which bedroom number was known.

(b) Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Note: WA was not included in these calculations as figures were not considered accurate due to assumptions that had to be made in relation to the number of bedrooms in some dwellings.

6

3 Individual state and territory data

Overview

In June 2005, each jurisdiction was provided with an extraction plan prior to data supply, outlining the variables and data format required. Table 3.1 outlines those variables requested and whether these were able to be supplied by each jurisdiction. It is important to note that the level of information held varies across the seven jurisdictions who were able to supply data. A considerable amount of information is required for program administration and many of the variables provided are not necessarily useful, therefore only those variables considered useful and appropriate for CSHA reporting are listed.

It was requested that each record in the data supplied refer to a single dwelling. A dwelling is a structure or a discrete space within a structure where a person or group of people live. It was recommended that in the case of boarding/rooming/lodging houses and hostels, counting the structure as only one dwelling would not be particularly useful due to the large number of bedrooms and tenancy agreements attached to such dwellings. Therefore, in the case of boarding/rooming/lodging houses and hostels it was requested that each record refer to a tenancy (rental) unit rather than a dwelling. A tenancy (rental) unit is a unit of accommodation (either a dwelling or part of a dwelling) to which a rental agreement can be made and is a way of counting the number of distinct rentable units that a dwelling structure can contain.

Table 3.1: Community housing variables supplied by jurisdictions

AIHW variable name	Description	Jurisdiction						
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT
Dwelling identifier	Unique dwelling identification number	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s
Organisation identifier	Unique organisation identification number	n.s	▲	n.s	n.s	n.s	▲	▲
Organisation name	Name of organisation managing the dwelling	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Organisation address	Street address of organisation	n.s	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	n.s
Organisation suburb	Suburb of organisation	n.s	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	n.s
Organisation postcode	Postcode of organisation	n.s	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	n.s
Organisation type	Type of community housing organisation	▲	▲	n.s	n.s	▲	▲	n.s
CH program	Community housing program type	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s	n.s	▲
Dwelling address	Street address of dwelling	n.s	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Dwelling suburb	Suburb of dwelling	n.s	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Dwelling postcode	Postcode of the dwelling	n.s	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	▲
Dwelling region[a]	Region of Dwelling	n.s	n.s	n.s	▲	n.s	n.s	n.s
Local government area[b]	Local Government Area	▲	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s	n.s
Number of rental units[c]	The number of rental units for that record	n.s	n.s	n.s	▲	n.s	n.s	n.s
Number of bedrooms	Number of bedrooms in the dwelling	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Dwelling type	Type of dwelling	▲	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	n.s
Target group[d]	Target group of dwelling/organisation	n.s	▲	n.s	▲	●	▲	n.s

n.s – not supplied

'▲' – data item provided.

'●' – variable created from organisation information.

(a)   Dwelling region was not requested but was supplied by WA.

(b)   Local Government Area was not requested but was supplied by NSW.

(c)   Number of rental units was not required by all jurisdictions except WA as each record of data in other jurisdictions referred to a single rental unit.

(d)   Target group was attached to the dwelling for Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania whereas for South Australia, this information was attached to the organisation.

3.1 New South Wales

Data structure and issues

New South Wales was able to provide several of the variables requested but was unable to supply an organisation identifier, organisation address, suburb and postcode, dwelling address, suburb and postcode and target group (Table 3.1). As dwelling postcode information was not provided, Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) category could not be derived for this jurisdiction.

Organisations were grouped into five groups based on the number of dwellings managed. The number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms were calculated for each organisation group, organisation type, community housing program and dwelling type.

There were some minor issues identified in the administrative community housing data for New South Wales. There were 134 records listed as having '5+' bedrooms. These records were included in average number of bedroom calculations but were all assumed to have a minimum of five bedrooms. Subsequently, average number of bedroom calculations within this jurisdiction may be slightly underestimated.

There were also 98 records listed as having '0' bedrooms, however, it was clarified that these referred to bedsit dwellings where tenants slept in the living area. The National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary recommends that bedsits be counted as one bedroom dwellings, therefore this rule was adopted.

Another minor issue identified was in the dwelling type variable where the same values were recorded in slightly different ways (e.g. 'Villa' , 'VILLA' and 'vILLA').

There was one record referring to a hostel containing '5+' bedrooms. As each record for boarding houses and hostels should refer to a single tenancy (rental) unit rather than a dwelling, it was assumed that this record should in fact be counted as five separate one bedroom tenancy (rental) units. While five tenancy (rental) units is likely to be an undercount, the exact number was not known.

Organisation level data

There were 211 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in New South Wales during the 2004–05 period. Table 3.1.1 shows the number of organisations and dwellings and the average number of bedrooms for these organisations, grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The majority of community housing organisations in New South Wales (73%) managed less than 20 dwellings during the 2004–05 period. Thirty-three community housing organisations in New South Wales (16%) managed between 20–99 dwellings, 2 organisations managed 100–199 dwellings (1%), 6 organisations managed between 200–299 dwellings (3%) and fifteen organisations managed 300 or more dwellings (7%).

Despite accounting for the vast majority (73%) of community housing organisations in New South Wales over the 2004–05 period, smaller organisations (i.e. those managing less than 20 dwellings) only managed 8% of dwellings within this jurisdiction. Conversely, those larger organisations managing 300 or more dwellings accounted for only 7% of organisations in New South Wales, yet managed 67% of dwellings. Organisations managing 200–299 dwellings and those managing 20–99 dwellings both managed 12% of dwellings. The two organisations managing 100–199 managed 2% of the dwellings in this jurisdiction.

Those organisations managing more than 300 dwellings managed an average of 547 dwellings per organisation, which was over twice the average number managed by those organisations managing 200–299 dwellings (236 dwellings per organisation). Those organisations managing 100–199 dwellings averaged 116 dwellings per organisation and those managing 20–99 dwellings averaged 45 dwellings per organisation. Of the 155 organisations managing less than 20 dwellings, the organisations were generally very small, averaging 6 dwellings per organisation.

Those organisations managing 300 or more dwellings managed larger dwellings overall, with an average of 2.5 bedrooms per dwelling for organisations of this size. Smaller organisations, those managing less than 20 dwellings, were the next largest in size (2.3 bedrooms per dwelling), closely followed by those managing 200–299 dwellings (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling) and those managing 20–99 dwellings (2.1 bedrooms per dwelling). On average, the smallest dwellings were observed amongst those managed by organisations managing between 100 and 199 dwellings, with an average of two bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.1.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, New South Wales, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms[a]
300 or more dwellings	15	8,199	547	2.5
200-299 dwellings	6	1,417	236	2.2
100-199 dwellings	2	231	116	2.0
20-99 dwellings	33	1,474	45	2.1
Less than 20 dwelling	155	984	6	2.3
Total	**211**	**12,305**	**58**	**2.4**

(a)   There were 134 records with 5 or more bedrooms. These records could only be assumed to have five bedrooms, therefore, average number bedroom calculations may be an underestimation.

Of the 211 community housing organisations in New South Wales during the 2004–05 period, the majority (43) were classified as Housing Associations, followed by Co-operatives (40). Twenty-five organisations were classified as Other type, 24 as Council organisations, 23 as Religious organisations, 21 as Aboriginal organisations, 18 as Older People organisations and 16 as Crisis organisations (Table 3.1.2).

When looking at the type of CSHA funded community housing organisation in New South Wales by organisation size, the vast majority of organisations within each organisation type managed 20 or less dwellings, with the exception of housing associations. The majority of housing associations (49%) managed between 20–99 dwellings and 35% of these organisations managed 300 or more dwellings. Despite accounting for only 20% of community housing organisations in New South Wales during the 2004–05 period, housing associations managed 88% of dwellings within this jurisdiction.

Only one organisation was classified as a New South Wales government organisation and this managed only two dwellings with an average of 4 bedrooms per dwelling. Aboriginal organisations were the next largest in size averaging 2.9 bedrooms per dwelling, followed by Co-operatives and Other organisations (2.5 bedrooms per dwelling), Crisis and Housing Associations (2.4 bedrooms per dwellings) and Religious organisations (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling). Smaller dwellings were managed by Council organisations (1.6 bedrooms per dwelling) and Older people organisations (1.4 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.1.2: Number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, New South Wales, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Aboriginal	Co-operative	Council	Crisis	Housing association	NSW govt	Older people	Religious	Other
300 or more dwellings	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
200-299 dwellings	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
100-199 dwellings	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
20-99 dwellings	0	2	0	0	21	0	4	4	2
Less than 20 dwelling	21	38	24	16	0	1	14	18	23
Total	**21**	**40**	**24**	**16**	**43**	**1**	**18**	**23**	**25**
Total dwellings	64	358	133	41	10,885	2	242	356	224
Average no. bedrooms[a]	2.9	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.4	4.0	1.4	2.2	2.5

(a)   There were 134 records with 5 or more bedrooms. These records could only be assumed to have five bedrooms, therefore, average number bedroom calculations may be an underestimation.

Dwelling level data

There were 12,305 CSHA dwellings managed by community housing organisations in New South Wales in 2004–05. Table 3.1.3 separates these by the type of dwelling and shows the average number of bedrooms for each.

The majority of dwellings in New South Wales in the 2004–05 period were units, with 5,226 (42%) of dwellings falling within this category. This was followed by 2,599 houses (21%), 2,046 cottages (17%), 1,158 villas (9%) and 818 townhouses (7%). There were 315 dwellings in New South Wales for which dwelling type was not known.

The size of dwellings in New South Wales varied significantly depending on the type of dwelling. Centre dwellings were the largest, with an average of 4.6 bedrooms per dwelling. Terraces were the next largest in size (3.3 bedrooms per dwelling), followed by cottages (3.2 bedrooms per dwelling), and dual occupancies and houses (three bedrooms per dwelling). Units, the most frequently observed dwelling type in this jurisdiction, were among the smallest, averaging 1.8 bedrooms per dwelling. Other smaller dwelling types included cluster housing (1.9 bedrooms per dwelling), low rise dwellings (1.2 bedrooms per dwelling) and hostels (one bedroom per dwelling).

Table 3.1.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, New South Wales, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms[a]
Centre	40	4.6
Cluster	23	1.9
Cottage	2,046	3.2
Dual occupancy	2	3.0
Duplex	13	2.4
Hostel	5	1.0
House	2,599	3.0
Low Rise	35	1.2
Pensioner Unit	16	2.0
Townhouse	818	2.6
Terrace	9	3.3
Unit	5,226	1.8
Villa	1,158	2.1
Unknown	315	2.4
Total	**12,305**	**2.4**

(a)   There were 134 records with 5 or more bedrooms. These records were assumed to have five bedrooms, therefore, average number bedroom calculations may be an underestimation.

Eighty-eight percent of community housing dwellings in New South Wales (10,865) in 2004–05 were funded under non-crisis community housing programs. The partnership scheme funded 983 dwellings (8%) and other programs funded 457 dwellings (4%) (Table 3.1.4).

The majority of dwellings funded under non-crisis programs were units (41%), followed by houses (24%), cottages (16%), villas (9%) and townhouses (7%). For dwellings funded under both the partnership scheme and other community housing programs, units were also the most frequent dwelling type (57% and 46% respectively) followed by cottages (20% and 25% respectively) and villas (13% and 18% respectively).

When looking at the size of dwellings across the community housing programs in New South Wales, those funded under other programs were the largest, with an average of 2.6 bedrooms per dwelling. Dwellings funded under non-crisis programs averaged 2.4 bedrooms per dwelling and those funded under the partnership scheme were the smallest, averaging 2.0 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.1.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and community housing program, New South Wales, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Non-crisis	Partnership scheme	Other[b]
Centre	31	6	3
Cluster	23	0	0
Cottage	1,732	200	114
Dual occupancy	2	0	0
Duplex	11	0	2
Hostel	5	0	0
House	2,599	0	0
Low Rise	35	0	0
Pensioner Unit	16	0	0
Townhouse	724	56	38
Terrace	9	0	0
Unit	4,454	563	209
Villa	946	132	80
Unknown	278	26	11
Total	**10,865**	**983**	**457**
Average no. bedrooms [a]	2.4	2.0	2.6

(a) There were 134 records with 5 or more bedrooms. These records were assumed to have five bedrooms, therefore, average number bedroom calculations may be an underestimation.

(b) Thirty-five records were listed as being funded under an 'Affordable' community housing program. These records were combined with the 'Other' category for program type.

Community housing dwellings in New South Wales during the 2004–05 period most frequently contained two bedrooms, with 4,786 community housing dwellings (39%) containing two bedrooms (Table 3.1.5). This was followed by 4,315 three bedroom dwellings (35%), 2,129 one bedroom dwellings (17%), 942 four bedroom dwellings (8%) and 133 dwellings containing five or more bedrooms (1%). There were 98 records for which bedroom number was unknown and these were removed from average number of bedroom calculations.

The majority of smaller dwellings in New South Wales were units, with 87% of one bedroom dwellings and 58% of two bedroom dwellings falling within this dwelling type category. The majority of three bedroom dwellings (37%) and four bedroom dwellings (49%), however, were houses. Cottages also made up a large proportion of three bedroom dwellings (32%). Of those dwellings with five or more bedrooms, the majority (65%) were cottages.

Table 3.1.5: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, New South Wales, 2004–05

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Centre	0	3	2	3	32
Cluster	9	8	6	0	0
Cottage	4	214	1,396	346	86
Dual occupancy	0	0	2	0	0
Duplex	0	8	5	0	0
Hostel	5	0	0	0	0
House	0	558	1,578	463	0
Low Rise	29	6	0	0	0
Pensioner Unit	4	10	1	0	1
Townhouse	13	322	436	45	2
Terrace	0	2	4	1	2
Unit	1,847	2,770	554	49	6
Villa	147	749	254	8	0
Unknown	71	136	77	27	4
Total	**2,129**	**4,786**	**4,315**	**942**	**133**

Table 3.1.6 shows the number dwellings by the number of bedrooms and community housing program. For non-crisis and other community housing programs two bedroom dwellings were the most common dwelling size, followed by three bedroom dwellings, one bedroom dwellings, four bedroom dwellings and dwellings containing five or more bedrooms. Forty percent of dwellings funded under non-crisis programs contained two bedrooms, 36% contained three bedrooms and 15% contained one bedroom. Of those dwellings funded under other programs 36% contained two bedrooms, 32% contained three bedrooms and 15% contained one bedroom.

Dwellings funded under the partnership scheme were generally smaller in size, with the majority of these dwellings containing one bedroom (42%), followed by two bedrooms (25%), and three bedrooms (24%).

Table 3.1.6: Number of dwellings by community housing program and number of bedrooms, New South Wales, 2004–05

Community housing program	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Non-crisis	1,651	4,371	3,934	835	74
Partnership Scheme	409	249	234	62	29
Other[a]	69	166	147	45	30
Total	**2,129**	**4,786**	**4,315**	**942**	**133**

(a)   Thirty-five records were listed as being funded under an 'Affordable' community housing program. These records were combined with the 'Other' category for program type.

3.2 Victoria

Data structure and issues

Victoria was able to provide all variables requested (Table 3.1). Organisations were grouped into five groups based on the number of dwellings managed. The number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms were calculated for each organisation group, organisation type, community housing program, dwelling type, target group and ASGC remoteness category.

There was one minor issue identified in the administrative community housing data for Victoria. An organisation identifier was not allocated for those records funded under the Common Equity Rental Cooperatives (CERCs) program. However, the organisation name field was able to be used as an organisation identifier for these records.

Organisation level data

There were 186 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in Victoria during the 2004–05 period. Table 3.2.1 shows the number of organisations and dwellings and the average number of bedrooms for these organisations, grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The majority of community housing organisations in Victoria (73%) managed less than 20 dwellings during the 2004–05 period. Three community housing organisations in Victoria managed more than 200 dwellings (2%), five managed between 100 and 199 dwellings (3%), seven managed between 50 and 99 dwellings (4%) and 36 organisations managed between 20 and 49 dwellings (19%).

The majority of CSHA funded community housing organisations in Victoria (i.e. those managing less than 20 dwellings), also managed the majority of dwellings in this state (30%), closely followed by those organisations managing 20–49 dwellings (24%). The three organisations managing 200 or more dwellings managed 21% of all dwellings in this state, despite accounting for only 2% of the organisations in Victoria. Organisations managing 100–199 dwellings managed 15% of dwellings and those organisations managing 50–99 managed 10% of the dwellings in this state during the 2004–05 period.

Those organisations managing more than 200 dwellings managed an average of 332 dwellings per organisation, which was over twice the average number managed by those organisations managing 100–199 dwellings (136 dwellings per organisation). Those organisations managing 50–99 dwellings averaged 68 dwellings per organisation, those managing 20–49 dwellings averaged 31 dwellings per organisation and those managing less than 20 dwellings, averaged 10 dwellings per organisation.

Those organisations managing 200 or more dwellings managed smaller dwellings overall, with an average of 1 bedroom per dwelling for organisations of this size. Those organisations managing 50–99 dwellings managed dwellings with an average of 2 bedrooms per dwelling and organisations managing both 100–199 dwellings and 20–49 dwellings managed dwellings with an average bedroom size of 2.3 bedrooms per dwelling. Smaller organisations in Victoria (i.e. those managing less than 20 dwellings) managed larger dwellings overall, with an average of 3 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.2.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Victoria, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
200 or more dwellings	3	997	332	1.0
100–199 dwellings	5	678	136	2.3
50–99 dwellings	7	478	68	2.0
20–49 dwellings	36	1,103	31	2.3
Less than 20 dwellings	135	1,399	10	3.0
Total	**186**	**4,655**	**25**	**2.2**

Of the 186 community housing organisations in Victoria during the 2004–05 period, the majority (109) were classified as Rental Co-ops, 15 organisations were classified as Incorporated Associations, 11 as Public Companies, 5 as Housing Co-operatives and 5 as Other type. There were 41 organisations in Victoria for which organisation type was not recorded (Table 3.2.2).

When looking at the type of CSHA funded community housing organisations in Victoria by organisation size, the largest group was Rental Co-ops managing less than 20 dwellings, with 95 organisations falling within this category. The majority of organisations for all other organisation types managed 20 dwellings or more.

The 109 Rental Co-ops in Victoria accounted for 59% of organisations in this jurisdiction but managed only 33% of dwellings. Despite only 6% of all organisations being classified as Public Companies, these organisations managed 31% of all dwellings in Victoria. Incorporated Associations only accounted for 8% of organisations in Victoria in 2004–05, yet managed 17% of the dwellings in this jurisdiction.

Rental Co-ops had the highest average number of bedrooms (3.1 bedrooms per dwelling), followed by Housing Co-operatives (2.7 bedrooms per dwelling). Other organisations averaged 2.3 bedrooms per dwelling and Public Companies 1.7 bedrooms per dwelling. The smallest dwellings in this jurisdiction were managed by Incorporated Associations with an average of 1.2 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.2.2: Number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, Victoria, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Housing cooperative	Incorporated association	Public company	Rental co-op	Other	Not recorded
200 or more dwellings	0	2	1	0	0	0
100–199 dwellings	1	0	0	0	0	4
50–99 dwellings	1	2	4	0	0	0
20–49 dwellings	3	4	2	14	2	11
Less than 20 dwellings	0	7	4	95	3	26
Total	**5**	**15**	**11**	**109**	**5**	**41**
Total dwellings	178	773	1,439	1,545	95	625
Average no. bedrooms	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.1	2.3	2.3

Dwelling level data

There were 4,655 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Victoria in 2004–05. Table 3.2.3 separates these by the type of dwelling and shows the average number of bedrooms for each.

The majority of dwellings in Victoria during the 2004–05 period were separate houses, with 1,980 (43%) of dwellings falling within this category. This was closely followed by 1,535 boarding/rooming house rooms/units (33%), and 926 semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses (20%). Flats or apartments accounted for 206 (4%) of the dwellings in Victoria and 8 dwellings had a dwelling type which was not stated or inadequately described.

Separate houses, the most common dwelling type, were also the largest, with an average bedroom size of 3.2 bedrooms per dwelling. This was followed by semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses (2.3 bedrooms per dwelling), flats or apartments (1.8 bedrooms per dwelling) and boarding/rooming house rooms/units (1 bedroom per dwelling).

Table 3.2.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Victoria, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Separate house	1,980	3.2
Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	926	2.3
Flat or apartment	206	1.8
Boarding/rooming house room/unit	1,535	1
Not stated/inadequately described	8	3
Total	**4,655**	**2.2**

The majority of dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Victoria during the 2004–05 period were in major cities, with 75% of dwellings (3,492) in this state located in this area (Table 3.2.4). This was followed by the 974 dwellings located in inner regional areas (21%) and the 174 dwellings (4%) located in outer regional areas. Only 15 community housing dwellings were located in remote Victoria during the 2004–05 period and no dwellings were located in very remote areas.

Table 3.2.4 shows the type of dwellings located across ASGC remoteness category. The majority of dwellings in all areas of Victoria, excluding major cities, were separate houses. This dwelling type accounted for 63% of dwellings in inner regional areas, 55% of dwellings in outer regional areas and 73% in remote Victoria. Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses were the next most frequent dwelling type in these areas, followed by boarding/rooming house units/rooms.

The distribution of different dwelling types in major cities differed slightly from other areas in Victoria. Boarding/rooming house units/rooms were the most common dwelling type in this area, with 1,405 (40%) falling within this category. This was closely followed 1, 264 separate houses (27%) and 626 semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses (18%). Flats and apartments were the least common dwelling type in major cities, with 195 dwellings falling within this category (6%).

Dwellings located in inner regional Victoria were the largest in the 2004–05 period, averaging 2.8 bedrooms per dwelling. This was followed by dwellings in outer regional Victoria (2.6 bedrooms per dwelling) and remote Victoria (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling). Dwellings in

major cities were the smallest on average (2.1 bedrooms per dwelling), reflecting the large number of boarding/rooming house units/rooms located in this area.

Table 3.2.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Separate house	1,264	610	95	11	0
Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	626	250	47	3	0
Flat or apartment	195	10	1	0	0
Boarding/rooming house room/unit	1,405	99	31	0	0
Not stated/inadequately described	2	5	0	1	0
Total	**3,492**	**974**	**174**	**15**	**0**
Average no. bedrooms	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	–

Table 3.2.5 shows the number of community housing dwellings in Victoria in 2004–05 by dwelling type and the target group of the dwelling. Separate houses and semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses were largely targeted towards people on low incomes (88% and 43% respectively) followed by people with a disability (8% and 35% respectively). Flats or apartments were mostly targeted towards those with a disability and 12% towards those on a low income. Twenty-four percent of dwellings of this type had an unknown target group. Boarding/rooming house rooms/units were largely targeted towards the homeless, with 1,326 of dwellings (86%) of this type targeted towards the homeless.

Table 3.2.5: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and target group, Victoria, 2004–05

Target group	Separate house	Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	Flat or apartment	Boarding/rooming house room/unit	Not stated/ inadequately described
Disability[a]	154	327	118	7	0
Drugs and Alcohol	2	2	0	0	0
Elderly	2	80	3	12	0
Families[b]	48	54	1	0	0
Homeless[c]	3	1	4	1,326	0
Indigenous	2	1	0	0	0
Low Income[d]	1,748	400	24	46	8
Singles[e]	2	14	2	78	0
Youth	0	13	3	0	0
Other[f]	15	20	2	25	0
Unknown	4	14	49	41	0
Total	**1,980**	**926**	**206**	**1,535**	**8**
Average no. bedrooms	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.0	3.0

(a)   Disability includes the following categories: Acquired brain Injury, Dual Disabilities, Elderly Disabled People, Intellectual and Physical Disabilities, Intellectual Disability, Other Disability, Physical and Psychiatric Disability, Physical and Sensory Disability, Physical Disability, Physical Intellectual and Psychiatric Disability, Psychiatric Disability, Sensory Disability, Youth and Disabilities.

(b)   Families include the following categories: Families and Singles, Women and Children.

(c)   Homeless includes the Homeless Singles category.

(d)   Low income includes the General category.

(e)   Singles includes the following categories: Singles and Youth, Youth, Singles and Psychiatric.

(f)   Other includes the following categories: AIDS and HIV, Clients Exiting Transitional Housing, Mental Health.

The majority of community housing dwellings in Victoria during the 2004–05 period were one bedroom dwellings, with 1,732 dwellings, or 37% of all dwellings fitting this description (Table 3.2.6). Eighty-seven per cent of these one bedroom dwellings were boarding/rooming house units/rooms.

Three bedroom dwellings were also frequently used for community housing purposes, with 1,498 dwellings or 32% of dwellings falling within this category. Of those dwellings containing three bedrooms, the vast majority (83%) were separate houses, followed by semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses (16%).

One in five dwellings in Victoria contained two bedrooms, with semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses making up the majority of these (56%), followed by separate houses (31%) and flats or apartments (13%).

There were 465 community housing dwellings in Victoria containing four bedrooms (10%), the majority of these being separate houses (85%), followed by semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses (13%). Seventy-seven dwellings contained 5 or more bedrooms in Victoria, and again, the majority of these were separate houses (91%), with the remaining seven dwellings classified as semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses.

Table 3.2.6: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2004–05

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Separate house	6	273	1,238	393	70
Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	126	491	243	59	7
Flat or apartment	68	115	11	12	0
Boarding/rooming house room/unit	1,532	3	0	0	0
Not stated/inadequately described	0	1	6	1	0
Total	**1,732**	**883**	**1,498**	**465**	**77**

Thirty-three percent of Victorian community housing dwellings (1,545) in 2004–05 were funded under the CERC Program and 33% of dwellings (1,535) were funded under the Rooming House Program (Table 3.2.7). Other community housing programs under which dwellings are funded in Victoria include the Rental Housing Co-operative Program (funding 12% of dwellings), the Group Housing Program (11% of dwellings), the Long-Term Community Housing Program—Financial Model (9% of dwellings) and the Long-Term Community Housing Program—Pilot—Rental Housing Co-op (2% of dwellings).

All 1,535 dwellings funded under the Rooming House Program were boarding/rooming house units/rooms. The vast majority of dwellings funded under the CERC program were separate houses (83%), and 253 dwellings were semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses (16%). The eight dwellings whose dwelling type was not stated or inadequately described were all funded under the CERC Program.

The majority of dwellings funded under the Rental Housing Co-operative Program (76%) were also separate houses, 22% were semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses and 2% were flats or apartments. For those dwellings funded under the Group Housing Program, however, the majority (52%) were semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses, 27% were separate houses and 20% were flats or apartments. Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses also made up the majority of dwellings funded under the Interim Long-term Community Housing Program (Financial Model) (66%), followed by flats or apartments (21%) and separate houses (13%). Of the 108 dwellings funded under the Interim Long-Term Community Housing Program (Pilot – Rental Housing Co-op), 78 were separate houses (72%), 24 were semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses (22%) and 6 were flats or apartments (6%).

When looking at the size of dwellings across the community housing programs under which dwellings are funded in Victoria, those funded under the CERC program were the largest, with an average of 3.1 bedrooms per dwelling. This reflects the larger number of separate houses funded under this program. Dwellings funded under the Rental Housing Co-operative Program and the Interim Long-Term Community Housing Program (Pilot—Rental Housing Co-op) both averaged 2.8 bedrooms per dwelling, and those funded under the Group Housing Program averaged 2.6 bedrooms per dwelling. Smaller dwellings were found among those managed by the Interim Long-Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model) (two bedrooms per dwelling) and the Rooming House Program (one bedroom per dwelling).

Table 3.2.7: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and community housing program, Victoria, 2004–05

Dwelling type	CERC Program	Group Housing Program	Interim Long Term CHP – Financial Model	Interim Long Term CHP—Pilot-Rental Housing Co-op	Rental Housing Co-operative Program	Rooming House Program
Separate house	1,284	137	53	78	428	0
Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	253	262	265	24	122	0
Flat or apartment	0	101	85	6	14	0
Boarding/rooming house room/unit	0	0	0	0	0	1,535
Not stated/inadequately described	8	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,545**	**500**	**403**	**108**	**564**	**1,535**
Average no. bedrooms	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.8	1.0

There were 1,405 dwellings funded under the Rooming House Program located in major cities in Victoria over the 2004–05 period, accounting for 40% of all dwellings in this area (Table 3.2.8). The large number of dwellings funded under this program in major cities reflects the large number of boarding/rooming house units/rooms located in this area. Twenty-four percent of dwellings located in major cities were funded under the CERC program (843 dwellings) and 16% by the Rental Housing Co-operative Program (564 dwellings), accounting for all dwellings funded under this program. Ten percent of dwellings in major cities were funded under the Group Housing Program (257 dwellings) and 9% under the Interim Long-Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model).

Of those dwellings located in inner regional areas, the majority (63%) were funded under the CERC Program, 11% the Group Housing Program, 10% the Rooming House Program, 9% the Interim Long-Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model) and 6% under the Interim Long-Term Community Housing Program Pilot—Rental Housing Co-op). The distribution of dwellings in outer regional areas by funding source was similar to that of inner regional areas, with 43% of dwellings funded under the CERC program, 20% the Group Housing Program, 18% under the Rooming House Program, 13% the Interim Long-Term Community Housing Program (Pilot—Rental Housing Co-op) and 7% under the Interim Long-Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model). Fourteen of the fifteen dwellings located in remote areas were funded under the CERC Program.

Table 3.2.8: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2004–05

Community housing program	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
CERC Program	843	614	74	14	0
Group Housing Program	357	110	33	0	0
Interim Long Term Community Housing Program - Financial Model	297	92	13	1	0
Interim Long Term Community Housing Program - Pilot - Rental Housing Co-op	26	59	23	0	0
Rental Housing Co-operative Program	564	0	0	0	0
Rooming House Program	1,405	99	31	0	0
Total	**3,492**	**974**	**174**	**15**	**0**
Average no. bedrooms	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	–

Table 3.2.9 outlines the number of dwellings funded under each community housing program and the number of bedrooms each dwelling contains. The large majority of one bedroom dwellings in Victoria during the 2004–05 period were funded under the Rooming House Program (88%), again reflecting the large number of boarding/rooming house units/rooms funded under this program. A further 7% of one bedroom dwellings were funded under the Interim Long Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model).

The distribution of funding source for two bedroom dwellings was more evenly spread, with 31% funded under the Group Housing Program, 28% the CERC Program, 22% the Interim Long Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model), 15% by the Rental Housing Co-operative Program and 3% under the Interim Long Term Community Housing Program (Pilot – Rental Housing Co-op).

The majority of dwellings for three and four bedroom dwellings were funded under the CERC Program (62% and 74% respectively), followed by the Rental Housing Co-operative Program (23% and 13% respectively). Of those dwellings with five or more bedrooms, 64% were funded under the Group Housing Program and 29% under the CERC Program.

Table 3.2.9: Number of dwellings by community housing program and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2004–05

Community housing program	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
CERC Program	1	250	926	346	22
Group Housing Program	58	272	89	32	49
Interim Long Term Community Housing Program - Financial Model	123	198	62	16	4
Interim Long Term Community Housing Program - Pilot - Rental Housing Co-op	1	26	70	11	0
Rental Housing Co-operative Program	17	134	351	60	2
Rooming House Program	1,532	3	0	0	0
Total	**1,732**	**883**	**1,498**	**465**	**77**

The largest group targeted by community housing in Victoria during the 2004–05 period were people on low income, with 2,226 dwellings (48%) targeted towards this group (Table 3.2.10). A further 1,334 dwellings (29%) were targeted towards the homeless and 606 dwellings (13%) towards those with a disability. Other groups targeted in Victoria included families (2%), singles (2%), and the elderly (2%).

Of those dwellings targeted towards those on low incomes, the majority (69%) were funded under the CERC Program, a further 11% by the Rental Housing Co-operative Program and 5% the Interim Long Term Community Housing Program (Pilot – Rental Housing Co-op). Almost all dwellings (99%) targeting the homeless were funded under the Rooming House Program. The majority of dwellings (81%) targeted towards singles were also funded under this program. Of those dwellings targeted towards people with a disability 77% were funded under the Group Housing Program and 22% by the Interim Long Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model). The vast majority of dwellings targeted towards the elderly (84%) were also funded under the Interim Long Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model). Of those dwellings targeted towards families 59% were funded under the Rental housing Co-operative Program and 39% the Interim Long Term Community Housing Program (Financial Model).

The four dwellings targeting those with drug and alcohol problems were the largest on average (3.3 bedrooms per dwelling) followed by an average of three bedrooms per dwelling for those dwellings targeted towards people on low incomes and indigenous people. Dwellings targeted towards those with a disability and families had an average of 2.5 bedrooms per dwellings and dwellings targeted towards youth, other groups, and those for which target group was unknown had an average of 1.9 bedrooms per dwelling. Smaller dwellings in Victoria were targeted towards singles (1.2 bedrooms per dwelling), the elderly (1.1 bedrooms per dwellings) and the homeless (one bedroom per dwelling).

Table 3.2.10: Number of dwellings by community housing program and target group, Victoria, 2004–05

Community housing program	Disability[a]	Drugs and alcohol	Elderly	Families[b]	Homeless[c]	Indigenous	Low income[e]	Singles[f]	Youth	Other[f]	Unknown
CERC Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,545	0	0	0	0
Group Housing Program	467	3	4	2	2	0	7	2	4	3	6
Interim Long Term Community Housing Program - Financial Model	132	1	81	40	4	3	22	16	12	34	58
Interim Long Term Community Housing Program - Pilot - Rental Housing Co-op	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0
Rental Housing Co-operative Program	0	0	0	61	2	0	498	0	0	0	3
Rooming House Program	7	0	12	0	1,326	0	46	78	0	25	41
Total	**606**	**4**	**97**	**103**	**1,334**	**3**	**2,226**	**96**	**16**	**62**	**108**
Average no. bedrooms	2.5	3.3	1.1	2.5	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a)   Disability includes the following categories: Acquired brain Injury, Dual Disabilities, Elderly Disabled People, Intellectual and Physical Disabilities, Intellectual Disability, Other Disability, Physical and Psychiatric Disability, Physical and Sensory Disability, Physical Disability, Physical Intellectual and Psychiatric Disability, Psychiatric Disability, Sensory Disability, Youth and Disabilities.

(b)   Families include the following categories: Families and Singles, Women and Children.

(c)   Homeless includes the Homeless Singles category.

(d)   Low income includes the General category.

(e)   Singles includes the following categories: Singles and Youth, Youth, Singles and Psychiatric.

(f)   Other includes the following categories: AIDS and HIV, Clients Exiting Transitional Housing, Mental Health.

Table 3.2.11 shows the number of dwellings in each target group by the number of bedrooms contained in the dwelling. By far, the majority of one bedroom dwellings were targeted towards the homeless, with 76% of one bedroom dwellings targeted towards this group in Victoria during the 2004–05 period. Two bedroom dwellings were mostly targeted towards people on low incomes (47%) and people with a disability (39%). The vast majority of three and four bedroom dwellings were targeted towards people on low income (88% and 89% respectively), while the majority of dwellings containing five or more bedrooms were targeted towards people with a disability (64%) and those on low incomes (30%).

Table 3.2.11: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2004–05

Target group	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Disability[a]	82	340	106	29	49
Drugs and Alcohol	0	2	1	0	1
Elderly	92	2	1	2	0
Families[b]	8	41	47	6	1
Homeless[c]	1,323	8	3	0	0
Indigenous	0	1	1	1	0
Low Income[d]	66	412	1,312	413	23
Singles[e]	82	13	1	0	0
Youth	2	14	0	0	0
Other[f]	25	18	18	1	0
Unknown	52	32	8	13	3
Total	**1,732**	**883**	**1,498**	**465**	**77**

(a) Disability includes the following categories: Acquired brain Injury, Dual Disabilities, Elderly Disabled People, Intellectual and Physical Disabilities, Intellectual Disability, Other Disability, Physical and Psychiatric Disability, Physical and Sensory Disability, Physical Disability, Physical Intellectual and Psychiatric Disability, Psychiatric Disability, Sensory Disability, Youth and Disabilities.

(b) Families include the following categories: Families and Singles, Women and Children.

(c) Homeless includes the Homeless Singles category.

(d) Low income includes the General category.

(e) Singles includes the following categories: Singles and Youth, Youth, Singles and Psychiatric.

(f) Other includes the following categories: AIDS and HIV, Clients Exiting Transitional Housing, Mental Health.

In all ASGC remoteness categories the majority of dwellings were targeted towards those on low incomes (Table 3.2.12). Of those dwellings located in major cities, 1,426 dwellings (41%) were targeted towards this group, followed by 1,264 dwellings (36%) targeted towards the homeless and 440 dwellings (13%) target towards those with a disability.

In inner regional areas, those on low income were the target group for 70% of dwellings, followed by 14% targeted towards those with a disability. A further 4% of dwellings in inner regional Victoria were targeted towards both singles and the homeless and a further 3% to both families and those of other target group.

Fifty-eight percent (100 dwellings) in outer regional areas of Victoria were targeted towards people on low incomes with a further 32 dwellings targeted towards those with a disability and 31 dwellings towards those who were homeless. Of the fifteen dwellings located in remote Victoria, fourteen were targeted towards those on low incomes.

Table 3.2.12: Number of dwellings by target group and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2004–05

Target group	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Disability[a]	440	134	32	0	0
Drugs and Alcohol	1	0	3	0	0
Elderly	95	2	0	0	0
Families[b]	66	34	3	0	0
Homeless[c]	1,264	39	31	1	0
Indigenous	0	3	0	0	0
Low Income[d]	1,426	685	100	14	0
Singles[e]	50	43	3	0	0
Youth	12	2	2	0	0
Other[f]	31	31	0	0	0
Unknown	107	1	0	0	0
Total	**3,492**	**974**	**174**	**15**	**0**
Average no. bedrooms	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	–

(a)   Disability includes the following categories: Acquired brain Injury, Dual Disabilities, Elderly Disabled People, Intellectual and Physical Disabilities, Intellectual Disability, Other Disability, Physical and Psychiatric Disability, Physical and Sensory Disability, Physical Disability, Physical Intellectual and Psychiatric Disability, Psychiatric Disability, Sensory Disability, Youth and Disabilities.

(b)   Families include the following categories: Families and Singles, Women and Children.

(c)   Homeless includes the Homeless Singles category.

(d)   Low income includes the General category.

(e)   Singles includes the following categories: Singles and Youth, Youth, Singles and Psychiatric.

(f)   Other includes the following categories: AIDS and HIV, Clients Exiting Transitional Housing, Mental Health.

The size of dwellings varied across ASGC remoteness category, with larger dwellings generally found in areas outside major cities (Table 3.2.13). There were 1,573 one bedroom dwellings located in major cities, accounting for 45% of dwellings located in this area. Three bedroom dwellings accounted for 27% of dwellings in major cities, two bedroom dwellings for 18%, four bedroom dwellings for 8% and dwellings with five or more bedrooms accounting for 2% of dwellings.

In contrast to those dwellings located in major cities of Victoria, the majority of dwellings in inner regional areas were three bedrooms dwellings (47%) followed by two bedroom dwellings (24%), four bedrooms dwellings (15%), one bedroom dwellings (12%) and dwellings with five or more bedrooms (2%). As was the case in inner regional areas, the majority of dwellings in outer regional Victoria (44%) contained three bedrooms, followed by one bedroom dwellings (22%), two bedroom dwellings (19%) and four bedroom dwellings (13%). Only two dwellings in outer regional areas contained five or more bedrooms.

Of the fifteen dwellings located in remote Victoria during the 2004–05 period, three contained two bedrooms, eight contained three bedrooms and three contained four bedrooms.

Table 3.2.13: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2004–05

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Major cities	1,573	617	955	292	55
Inner regional	120	229	458	147	20
Outer regional	39	33	77	23	2
Remote	0	4	8	3	0
Very remote	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,732**	**883**	**1,498**	**465**	**77**

3.3 Queensland

Data structure and issues

Queensland was able to provide the majority of variables requested, excluding an organisation identifier, organisation type and target group information (Table 3.1). Organisations were grouped into five groups based on the number of dwellings managed. The number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms were calculated for each organisation group, community housing program, dwelling type and ASGC remoteness category.

There were some minor issues with the Queensland data in regards to missing values for certain variables. There were 175 records missing organisation postcode information, two records missing dwelling postcode and seven records missing dwelling type information. There were 101 dwellings missing bedroom number information. These records were excluded from average number of bedroom calculations.

One additional issue identified in this jurisdiction was that an organisation identifier variable was not provided. Organisation name was therefore used to count the number of organisations, however, this was difficult due to same organisations being recorded slightly differently in the data.

There were 53 records in the data which were listed as having an inactive organisation meaning that these dwellings were no longer being funded under community housing and were being managed by the Departmental Area Office. These dwellings were removed from organisation counts, however, as these dwellings were still being used for community housing purposes, remained in the count of dwellings.

Organisation level data

There were 313 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in Queensland during the 2004–05 period. Table 3.3.1 shows the number of organisations and dwellings and the average number of bedrooms for these organisations, grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The majority of community housing organisations in Queensland (83%) managed less than 20 dwellings during the 2004–05 period. Two community housing organisations in Queensland managed more than 200 dwellings, 8 managed between 100 and 199 dwellings (3%), 14 managed between 50 and 99 dwellings (4%) and 29 organisations managed between 20 and 49 dwellings (9%).

The majority of CSHA funded community housing organisations in Queensland (i.e. those managing less than 20 dwellings), also managed the majority of dwellings in this state (35%). Those organisations managing between 100–199 dwellings managed 21% of all dwellings in this state, despite accounting for only 3% of the organisations in Queensland. Organisations managing 50–99 dwellings managed 19% of dwellings and those organisations managing 20–49 managed 17% of the dwellings in this state. The two organisations managing 200 or more dwellings managed 9% of community housing dwellings in Queensland in 2004–05.

The two organisations managing 200 or more dwellings managed an average of 225 dwellings per organisation, while the eight organisations managing between 100–199 dwellings averaged 136 dwellings per organisation. Those organisations managing 50–99 dwellings averaged 72 dwellings per organisation and those managing 20–49 dwellings averaged 30 dwellings per organisation. Of the 260 organisations managing less than 20 dwellings, the organisations were generally very small, averaging 7 dwellings per organisation.

The size of dwellings in Queensland appeared to generally increase with increased size of the organisation. Organisations managing 200 or more dwellings had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.5 bedrooms per dwelling), followed by those organisations managing 50–99 dwellings (2.3 bedrooms per dwelling), and those managing 100–199 dwellings (2.4 bedrooms per dwelling). Those organisations managing between 20 and 49 dwellings and less than 20 dwellings both had an average size of two bedrooms per dwelling.

The average number of bedrooms for community housing dwellings in Queensland has increased considerably from 1.8 bedrooms per dwelling in 2003–04 (AIHW 2005) to 2.1 bedrooms per dwelling in 2004–05. This is due to improved quality in the Queensland data. For the 2003–04 period (AIHW 2005), 1,880 records were missing bedroom number information and were excluded from calculations compared to only 99 records missing bedroom number information for the 2004–05 period.

Table 3.3.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Queensland, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms[a]
200 or more dwellings	2	450	225	2.5
100–199 dwellings	8	1,086	136	2.2
50–99 dwellings	14	1,004	72	2.3
20–49 dwellings	29	872	30	2.0
Less than 20 dwellings	260	1,846	7	2.0
Total	**313**	**5,258**	**17**	**2.1**

Note: Total dwelling and organisation counts exclude 53 dwellings managed by the Departmental Area Office and 57 dwellings which have been handed back to Community Housing.

(a)   Average bedrooms calculations exclude 99 records missing bedroom number information.

Dwelling level data

There were 5,368 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Queensland in 2004–05. Table 3.3.2 separates these by the type of dwelling and shows the average number of bedrooms for each.

The majority of dwellings, 1,886 (35%) in Queensland during the 2004–05 period were detached houses, closely followed by apartments (27%), duplexes (12%), units (12%) and boarding houses (9%).

Detached houses, the most common dwelling type, were also the largest, with an average bedroom size of 3.1 bedrooms per dwelling. This was followed by dual occupancy dwellings (2.4 bedrooms per dwelling), cluster houses (2.3 bedrooms per dwelling), attached houses (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling), hostels (2 bedrooms per dwelling) and units (1.9 bedrooms per dwelling). Apartments were among the smaller dwellings in Queensland with an average of 1.4 bedrooms per dwelling, with the smallest being boarding houses (1.1 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.3.2: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Queensland, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings[a]	Average number of bedrooms[b]
Apartment	1,470	1.4
Attached House	99	2.2
Boarding House	485	1.1
Cluster House	20	2.3
Detached House	1,886	3.1
Dual Occupancy	22	2.4
Duplex	662	1.8
Hostel	30	2.0
Senior Units	30	1.7
Unit	656	1.9
Unknown	8	2.0
Total	**5,368**	**2.1**

(a)   Counts of boarding houses and hostels refer to tenancy (rental) units rather than dwellings.

(b)   Average bedrooms calculations exclude 99 records missing bedroom number information.

The majority of dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Queensland over the 2004–05 period were in major cities, with 37% of dwellings (1,987) in this state located in this area (Table 3.3.3). This was followed by the 1,421 dwellings located in outer regional areas (26%) and the 1,357 dwellings (25%) located in inner regional areas. Seven percent of dwellings in Queensland (366) were located in very remote areas and 4% (236 dwellings) in remote areas.

Table 3.3.3 shows the type of dwellings located across ASGC remoteness category. The types of dwellings in Queensland were distributed relatively evenly across ASGC remoteness categories. The majority of dwellings in major cities (40%) and inner regional areas of Queensland (36%) were detached houses, followed by apartments (22% in major cities and 27% in inner regional areas). There were 332 boarding houses, accounting for 68% of all boarding houses in this jurisdiction, located in major cities.

While the majority of dwellings in major cities and inner regional areas were detached houses, apartments were the predominant dwelling type in both outer regional (31%), remote (42%) and very remote areas (37%). This was followed by detached houses (29% in outer regional, 22% in remote and 36% in very remote areas) and duplexes (18% in outer regional, 18% in remote and 21% in very remote areas).

There was little variation in the size of dwellings across ASGC remoteness categories, although dwellings were slightly smaller in remote (1.9 bedrooms per dwelling) and very remote (2 bedrooms per dwelling) areas. Dwellings located in inner regional Queensland had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.4 bedrooms per dwelling) followed by both those in major cities and outer regional areas (2.1 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.3.3: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Apartment	436	365	436	98	135
Attached House	29	25	38	3	4
Boarding House[a]	332	81	59	9	3
Cluster House	6	4	10	0	0
Detached House	792	495	416	53	130
Dual Occupancy	4	6	7	1	5
Duplex	88	200	252	42	78
Hostel[a]	1	22	7	0	0
Senior Units	0	0	19	10	2
Unit	297	157	174	20	9
Unknown	3	3	2	0	0
Total	**1,988**	**1,358**	**1,420**	**236**	**366**
Average no. bedrooms[b]	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0

(a)   Counts of boarding houses and hostels refer to tenancy (rental) units rather than dwellings.

(b)   Average bedrooms calculations exclude 99 records missing bedroom number information.

Thirty-four per cent of community housing dwellings (1,841 dwellings) in Queensland over the 2004–05 period were one bedroom dwellings, followed by two bedroom dwellings (29%), three bedroom dwellings (28%), four bedroom dwellings (6%) and dwellings with five or more bedrooms (1%). There were 99 dwellings for which bedroom number was unknown (Table 3.3.4).

Table 3.3.4 outlines the number of dwellings by the number of bedrooms in each dwelling and the type of dwelling. The majority of one bedroom dwellings were apartments (54%), followed by boarding houses (25%) and duplexes (12%), while the majority of two bedroom dwellings were units (31%), apartments (25%) and duplexes (24%). By far, the majority of three, four and five or more bedroom dwellings were detached houses, accounting for 85%, 98% and 85% of these dwellings respectively.

Table 3.3.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Queensland, 2004–05

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Unknown
Apartment	1,002	391	74	2	1	0
Attached House	8	65	26	0	0	0
Boarding House	459	21	3	0	2	0
Cluster House	4	6	10	0	0	0
Detached House	4	182	1,255	334	52	59
Dual Occupancy	0	15	6	1	0	0
Duplex	227	371	63	0	0	1
Hostel	23	0	0	1	6	0
Senior Units	10	20	0	0	0	0
Unit	104	475	41	4	0	32
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	7
Total	**1,841**	**1,547**	**1,478**	**342**	**61**	**99**

There were 2,960 dwellings (55%) in Queensland over the 2004–05 period funded under the Community Housing Long Term program, followed by 1,852 (35%) funded under the Community Rent Scheme (Table 3.3.5). Under the Boarding House Program there were 457 dwellings (9%) and under the Same House Different Landlord program there were 99 dwellings (2%).

The greatest variation in dwelling type was observed amongst those dwellings funded under the largest community housing program in Queensland in 2004–05, the Community Housing Long Term program. Forty seven percent of dwellings funded under this program were apartments, 26% were detached houses, 17% duplexes, 3% attached houses and 3% boarding houses. All dwellings funded under the Community Rent Scheme in Queensland fell into the category of either a detached houses (58%), unit (34%) or duplex (8%).

All dwellings funded under the Boarding House Program, with the exception of one, were either boarding houses (85%) or apartment (15%). Almost all dwellings funded under the Same House Different Landlord program were either detached houses (60%) or units (32%).

31

Table 3.3.5: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and community housing program, Queensland, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Boarding House Program	Community Rent Scheme	Community Housing Long Term	Same House Different Landlord
Apartment	67	0	1,403	0
Attached House	0	0	99	0
Boarding House	389	0	96	0
Cluster House	0	0	20	0
Detached House	1	1,071	755	59
Dual Occupancy	0	0	22	0
Duplex	0	156	505	1
Hostel	0	0	30	0
Senior Units	0	0	30	0
Unit	0	624	0	32
Unknown	0	1	0	7
Total	**457**	**1,852**	**2,960**	**99**
Average no. bedrooms[a]	1.1	2.6	1.9	n.a

(a)   Average bedrooms calculations exclude 99 records missing bedroom number information.

Table 3.3.6 shows the number of dwellings funded under community housing programs in Queensland by ASGC remoteness category over the 2004–05 period. In all remoteness areas the majority of dwellings were funded under the Community Housing Long Term program, excluding dwellings located in major cities where the majority of dwellings were funded under the Community Rent Scheme (42%).

Generally, the number of dwellings funded under each program decreased with increased distance from major cities. Dwellings funded under the Community Housing Long Term Program were the exception, with the majority of these dwellings (30%) located in outer regional Queensland.

The average number of bedrooms did not vary greatly across ASGC remoteness category in Queensland. Smaller dwellings were located in remote areas (1.9 bedrooms per dwelling) and very remote areas (2 bedrooms per dwelling). Major cities and outer regional areas averaged 2.1 bedrooms per dwelling, while the largest dwellings on average were located in inner regional areas (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.3.6: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2004–05

Community Housing Program	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Boarding House Program	316	83	57	1	0
Community Rent Scheme	841	517	438	26	30
CH Long Term	798	725	894	206	336
Same House Different Landlord	32	32	32	3	0
Total	**1,987**	**1,357**	**1,421**	**236**	**366**
Average no. bedrooms[a]	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0

(a)   Average bedrooms calculations exclude 99 records missing bedroom number information.

Table 3.3.7 shows the number of dwellings by bedroom number and the Community Housing Program under which the dwelling is funded. All dwellings funded under the Community Housing Boarding House program were one bedroom dwellings. For those dwellings funded under the Community Housing Long-Term program, 45% (1,311 dwellings) contained one bedroom, 27% (799 dwellings) had two bedrooms, 22% (659 dwellings) had three bedrooms and 141 dwellings (5%) contained four bedrooms. Only 30 dwellings funded under this program had 5 or more bedrooms. For those dwellings funded under the Same House Different Landlord program, 61% of the dwellings had no bedroom information recorded. Of those that did, 45% of dwellings had two bedrooms (17 dwellings), 24% had one bedroom (9 dwellings) and 16% contained three bedrooms (6 dwellings). No bedroom information was provided for those dwellings funded under the Community Rent Scheme.

Table 3.3.7: Number of dwellings by number of bedrooms and Community Housing Program, Queensland, 2004–05

Number of bedrooms	CH Boarding House	CH Long Term	Community Rent Scheme	Same House Different Landlord
One	453	1,311	n.a	9
Two	0	799	n.a	17
Three	0	659	n.a	6
Four	0	141	n.a	2
Five or more	0	30	n.a	4
Unknown	0	0	1,821	59
Total	**453**	**2,940**	**1,821**	**97**

n.a—not available

One bedroom dwellings were the most common in all other ASGC remoteness areas except for very remote Queensland (Table 3.3.8). Thirty-five percent of dwellings in major cities, 32% in inner regional areas, 35% in outer regional areas and 39% in remote areas contained one bedroom. The number of dwellings in the majority of remoteness categories decreased steadily with increased dwelling size. The exception to this were dwellings located in very remote areas, where the majority of dwellings (35%) contained three bedrooms, followed by one and two bedroom dwellings (34%) and one bedroom dwellings (30%).

Table 3.3.8: Number of dwellings by dwelling size and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2004–05

Number of bedrooms	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
One	702	439	501	92	108
Two	512	389	430	92	123
Three	584	382	340	43	128
Four	139	93	99	5	6
Five or more	18	22	19	1	1
Unknown	32	32	32	3	0
Total	**1,987**	**1,357**	**1,421**	**236**	**366**

3.4 Western Australia

Data structure and issues

Western Australia was able to provide several of the variables requested, but was unable to supply an organisation identifier, organisation address, suburb or postcode, organisation type, dwelling postcode and dwelling type (Table 3.1). As dwelling postcode was not supplied, ASGC remoteness category could not be derived for this jurisdiction.

Organisations were grouped into five groups based on the number of dwellings managed. The number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms were calculated for each Organisation Group, Community Housing Program, Target Group and Region.

Of the 4,168 dwelling records originally sent by Western Australia, 483 were removed from the data. These dwellings were funded under the Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) and were identified as being used for CAP purposes and not for community housing. Therefore, 3,685 community housing dwellings were used in the analysis.

Of the 3,685 community housing records, 3 records were missing organisation name, 3 records were missing community housing program, 28 records were missing target group and 22 records were missing dwelling region. One record in the community housing program field was recorded as 'CHPCD1'. This referred to a Community Housing Program (CHP) dwelling being temporarily used in the Community Disability Housing Program (CDHP) and was counted as a CHP dwelling.

In the original data sent, three community housing records were missing number of bedrooms and 22 were recorded as having '0' bedrooms. A further 9 records were found to have a bedroom number less than the number of rental units reported.

A large number of records supplied by Western Australia referred to multiple dwellings. Additional records were added so that each record referred to and was counted as a single dwelling. In order to determine the number of bedrooms per dwelling the bedrooms were split across the dwellings by dividing the number of dwellings by the number of bedrooms. In cases where this division did not produce whole numbers assumptions about the number of bedrooms were made. For example, a record with three dwellings and 10 bedrooms was assumed to consist of two 3 bedroom and one 4 bedroom dwelling. Making this assumption would have no effect on the average number of bedrooms calculation, however, when reporting the number of dwellings per dwelling size, issues may arise as it is possible that the assumptions made were incorrect. In the above example for instance, it may be possible that this in fact consisted of two 4 bedroom and one 2 bedroom dwelling. For this reason, counts by dwelling size in this state are not reported.

There were several other assumptions made when analysing the Western Australian community housing data. Firstly, records recorded as having no bedrooms were assumed to have 1 bedroom, the minimum number of bedrooms possible. There were 9 records listed as having considerably more dwellings than the number of bedrooms. For example, one record was listed as having 12 dwellings and only one bedroom amongst these dwellings. For this record the assumption was made that this referred to 12 single bedroom dwellings. In other cases there were a higher number of bedrooms for a single dwelling than was thought likely. For example, one dwelling was listed as having 20 bedrooms. The assumption was made that this record referred to 20 single bedroom units.

One additional issue with the organisation name field was the different ways in which the same organisation was recorded. The supply of an organisation identifier would overcome this problem

Organisation level data

There were 193 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in Western Australia during the 2004–05 period. Table 3.4.1 shows the number of organisations and dwellings and the average number of bedrooms for these organisations, grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The majority of community housing organisations in Western Australia (75%) managed less than 20 dwellings during the 2004–05 period. Two community housing organisations in Western Australia managed more than 200 dwellings. Four organisations managed between 100 and 199 dwellings, 12 organisations between 50 and 99 dwellings and 30 organisations managed between 20 and 49 dwellings.

The majority of CSHA funded community housing organisations in Western Australia also managed the majority of dwellings in this state. Organisations managing less than 20 dwellings managed 27% of the dwellings in this jurisdiction, those managing 20–49 dwellings managed 25% or all dwellings and those managing 50–99 managed 21% of dwellings. Those organisations managing 100 or more dwellings, which accounted for 3% of organisations in Western Australia, managed 28% of all dwellings.

The two organisations managing 200 or more dwellings managed an average of 227 dwellings per organisation while the four organisations managing between 100–199 dwellings averaged 142 dwellings per organisation. Those organisations managing 50–99 dwellings averaged 64 dwellings per organisation and those managing 20–49 dwellings averaged 30 dwellings per organisation. Of the 145 organisations managing less than 20 dwellings, the organisations were generally very small, averaging 7 dwellings per organisation.

Organisations managing 100–199 dwellings had the highest average number of bedrooms per dwelling (2.4), followed by those managing less than 20 dwellings (2.1) and those managing between 50 and 99 dwellings (2). Organisations managing 20–49 dwellings and 200 or more dwellings both had an average of 1.6 bedrooms per dwelling.

There were considerably more organisations (253) in Western Australia reported in the 2003–04 report (AIHW 2005) compared to those reported in 2004–05. This is because 483 dwellings were removed from the data this year as they were identified as being funded under the Crisis Accommodation Program and not actually used for community housing purposes.

Table 3.4.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Western Australia, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
200 or more dwellings	2	454	227	1.6
100–199 dwellings	4	567	142	2.4
50–99 dwellings	12	769	64	2.0
20–49 dwellings	30	908	30	1.6
Less than 20 dwellings	145	984	7	2.1
Total	**193**	**3,682**	**19**	**1.9**

Notes

1. Three dwellings were missing organisation information so were excluded from the calculations.

2. Dwellings funded under CAP were excluded as they were not used for community housing purposes.

Dwelling level data

There were 3,685 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Western Australia in 2004–05. Table 3.4.2 separates these by the community housing program funding the dwellings and shows the average number of bedrooms for each.

Joint Venture was the community housing program under which most dwellings in Western Australia were funded over the 2004–05 period, with 1,800 dwellings being funded under this program, a total of 49% of all dwellings in this jurisdiction (Table 3.4.2). Dwellings funded under the Community Disability Housing Program (CDHP) represented 27% of Western Australian community housing dwellings, followed by the Community Housing Program (CHP) (23%). The remaining 1% of dwellings were funded under the Community Housing Program but were being used for CDHP purposes. The community housing program type for three dwellings was not known in this jurisdiction.

CDHP dwellings funded under CHP had the highest average number of bedrooms, 3 bedrooms per dwelling, followed by the CDHP (2.5 bedrooms per dwelling) and the CHP (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling). Dwellings funded under the Joint Venture program had the least number of bedrooms, with an average of 1.4 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.4.2: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by community housing program, Western Australia, 2004–05

Community housing program	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Community Disability Housing Program (CDHP)	996	2.5
Community Housing Program (CHP)	844	2.2
CHP funded CDHP dwellings	42	3.0
Joint Venture (JV)	1,800	1.4
Unknown	3	1.0
Total	**3,685**	**1.9**

Note: Dwellings funded under CAP were excluded as they were not used for community housing purposes.

The largest target group for Western Australian community housing dwellings were seniors, with 1,569, or 43% of dwellings in this jurisdiction targeted towards this population group (Table 3.4.3). The vast majority of these dwellings (1,519) were funded under the Joint

Venture community housing program. A large number of dwellings were also targeted towards people with a disability, with 1,181 dwellings (32%) targeting this group. The majority of these dwellings (82%) were funded under the Community Disability Housing Program.

Other groups targeted in Western Australia included families (363 dwellings), 52% of which were funded under the Community Housing Program, and Singles (327 dwellings), 69% of which were funded under the Community Housing Program. Forty-three dwellings were targeted to Indigenous people, 40 dwellings to Youth and a further 13 dwellings to people from culturally and linguistically diverse (or NESB) backgrounds.

As would be expected, the largest dwellings in Western Australia were targeted to families, with an average 2.8 bedrooms per dwelling. This was closely followed by Indigenous people and people with a disability (2.5 bedrooms per dwelling). The smallest dwellings in Western Australia were targeted towards singles and seniors, with an average of 1.5 bedrooms and 1.3 bedrooms per dwelling respectively.

Table 3.4.3: Number of dwellings by community housing program and target group, Western Australia, 2004–05

Program	Disability	Families	Indigenous	NESB	Seniors	Singles	Youth	Other	Unknown
CDHP	965	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	24
CHP	107	302	23	13	50	226	22	100	1
CHP funded CDHP dwellings	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JV	67	61	20	0	1519	99	18	16	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	**1,181**	**363**	**43**	**13**	**1,569**	**327**	**40**	**121**	**28**
Average no. of bedrooms	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9

Note: Dwellings funded under CAP were excluded as they were not used for community housing purposes.

Of the 3,685 community housing dwellings in Western Australia, 30% (1,107) were located in the Metropolitan North region, 17% (617) were located in Metropolitan Fremantle and 15% (565) were located in the Metropolitan Southeast region (Table 3.4.4). The Wheatbelt region contained 10% of the Western Australian community housing dwellings and the Southwest region contained 9% of dwellings. Six percent of dwellings were located in both the Southern and Mid-West/Gascoyne regions of Western Australia and 3% in the Goldfields region.

The average number of bedrooms ranged from 2.5 bedrooms per dwelling for those dwellings where the region was unknown, to 1.1 bedrooms per dwelling for those dwellings located in the Kimberley region. Regions with an average number of bedrooms above that of the whole of Western Australia were generally located in city areas, with an average of 2.1 bedrooms per dwelling in the Metropolitan Fremantle and an average of 2 bedrooms per dwelling for both Metropolitan North and Metropolitan Southeast areas. Regions with an average number of bedrooms considerably below the whole of Western Australia were Pilbara and Goldfields (1.5 bedrooms per dwelling), and the Kimberley (1.1 bedrooms per dwelling).

For the majority of regions, seniors were the largest target group, excluding, Metropolitan Fremantle, Metropolitan North and the Kimberley where the largest group targeted were people with a disability.

Table 3.4.4: Number of dwellings by region and target group, Western Australia, 2004–05

Region	Disability	Families	Indigenous	NESB	Seniors	Singles	Youth	Other	Unknown	Total	Average no. bedrooms
Goldfields	8	2	9	0	100	0	8	0	0	127	1.5
Kimberley	26	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	35	1.1
Metropolitan Fremantle	280	62	4	0	168	70	5	28	0	617	2.1
Metropolitan North	526	109	3	12	293	107	0	47	10	1,107	2.0
Metropolitan Southeast	205	38	2	0	288	9	5	15	3	565	2.0
Mid-West / Gascoyne	26	6	8	0	157	19	0	1	0	217	1.7
Pilbara	3	0	11	0	54	0	0	0	0	68	1.5
Southern	36	52	3	0	104	18	2	9	0	224	1.8
Southwest	57	45	0	1	184	31	3	17	0	338	1.8
Wheatbelt	7	49	3	0	221	64	17	4	0	365	1.9
Unknown	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	22	2.5

Note: Dwellings funded under CAP were excluded as they were not used for community housing purposes.

For all community housing programs in Western Australia during the 2004–05 period, the majority of dwellings were located in the Metropolitan North region, excluding CDHP dwellings funded under CHP where the majority of dwellings were located in Metropolitan Fremantle (Table 3.4.5).

Table 3.4.5: Number of dwellings by region and community housing program, Western Australia, 2004–05

Region	CDHP	CHP	CHP funded CDHP	JV	Unknown
Goldfields	8	9	0	110	0
Kimberley	0	35	0	0	0
Metropolitan Fremantle	225	182	15	195	0
Metropolitan North	472	259	13	363	0
Metropolitan Southeast	172	94	12	287	0
Mid-West / Gascoyne	20	25	0	172	0
Pilbara	1	2	0	65	0
Southern	26	62	0	136	0
Southwest	46	108	2	182	0
Wheatbelt	7	68	0	290	0
Unknown	19	0	0	0	3

Note: Dwellings funded under CAP were excluded as they were not used for community housing purposes.

3.5 South Australia

Data structure and issues

South Australia was able to provide all variables requested excluding an organisation identifier, target group and community housing program information (Table 3.1). ASGC remoteness category was derived from dwelling postcode.

Organisations were grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms were calculated for each organisation group, organisation type, dwelling type, and ASGC remoteness category.

Target group information was not provided by South Australia, however, this information was derived from the organisation description variable.

The South Australian data received was relatively complete. Of the 4,346 records supplied, six were missing dwelling type information, one record was missing dwelling postcode and six dwellings were missing bedroom number information.

Organisation level data

There were 120 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in South Australia during the 2004–05 period. Table 3.5.1 shows the number of organisations and dwellings and the average number of bedrooms for these organisations, grouped by the number of dwellings managed. Five community housing organisations in South Australia in

2004–05 managed 200 or more dwellings. These organisations managed 32% of all community housing dwellings (1,397) in South Australia, despite making up only 4% of all CSHA funded organisations in this state.

Eleven organisations in South Australia managed between 50 and 199 dwellings, 35 organisations managed between 20 and 49 dwellings, and the largest group, those managing less than 20 dwellings, consisted of 69 organisations. Despite the fact that 58% of all CSHA funded community housing organisations in South Australia did manage less than 20 dwellings, these organisations managed only 18% of all dwellings in this state.

The five organisations managing 200 or more dwellings managed an average of 279 dwellings per organisation while the seven organisations managing between 100–199 dwellings averaged 137 dwellings per organisation. Those organisations managing 50–99 dwellings averaged 70 dwellings per organisation and those managing 20–49 dwellings averaged 26 dwellings per organisation. Of the 69 organisations managing less than 20 dwellings, there was an average of 11 dwellings managed per organisation.

Organisations managing less than 20 dwellings had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.7 per dwelling), closely followed by those organisations managing between 20–49 dwellings and 200 or more dwellings (2.6 bedrooms per dwelling). Organisations managing between 50–99 dwellings had an average of 2.4 bedrooms per dwelling. The lowest average number of bedrooms per dwelling was observed in those organisations managing 100–199 dwellings (2.3 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.5.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, South Australia, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
200 or more dwellings	5	1,397	279	2.6
100–199 dwellings	7	962	137	2.3
50–99 dwellings	4	279	70	2.4
20–49 dwellings	35	916	26	2.6
Less than 20 dwellings	69	759	11	2.7
Total	**120**	**4,313**	**36**	**2.5**

Note: Counts exclude 33 dwellings which were handed back to the South Australia Community Housing Authority (SACHA) in the 2004–05 period. SACHA is not considered to be a community housing organisation so was therefore excluded from organisation counts.

Of the 120 community housing organisations in South Australia during the 2004–05 period, 72 of these were classified as Co-operatives, 39 as Associations and 9 as Holding Associations (Table 3.5.2).

When looking at the type of CSHA funded community housing organisation in South Australia by organisation size, the largest group was Co-operatives managing less than 20 dwellings, with 48 organisations falling within this category. Eleven of the twelve largest organisations, managing 100 or more dwellings, were Associations.

Despite 60% of organisations being classified as Co-operatives, and 33% classified as Associations, Associations managed over double the number of dwellings (2,859) as those managed by Co-operatives (1,330). Holding Associations, by far the smallest group of organisations (9) managed only 124 dwellings.

Co-operatives had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.6 bedrooms per dwelling). This was followed by Associations and Holding Associations, both with an average of 2.5 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.5.2: Number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, South Australia, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Association	Co-operative	Holding association
200 or more dwellings	5	0	0
100–199 dwellings	6	1	0
50–99 dwellings	3	1	0
20–49 dwellings	11	22	2
Less than 20 dwellings	14	48	7
Total organisations	**39**	**72**	**9**
Total dwellings	2,859	1,330	124
Average number of bedrooms	2.5	2.6	2.5

Note: Counts exclude 33 dwellings which were handed back to the South Australia Community Housing Authority (SACHA) in the 2004–05 period. SACHA is not considered to be a community housing organisation so was therefore excluded from organisation counts.

The most frequently targeted group by community housing organisations in South Australia over the 2004–05 were people on low incomes, with 33 organisations (28%) targeted towards this group (Table 3.5.3). Fifteen organisations were targeted towards other groups, 14 towards families, 13 towards the elderly, 11 towards those with a disability, nine towards people from non-English speaking backgrounds, eight towards multiple target groups and five towards both young people and singles.

Larger organisations tended to target multiple target groups and those with a disability with three organisation managing 100 or more dwellings targeting each of these groups. The four organisations managing 50–99 dwellings targeted the aged, families, young people and those with a disability. For those organisations managing 20–49 dwellings, 12 organisations (34%) were targeted towards people on low incomes, 6 towards families (17%), 4 towards people with a disability (11%) and 3 towards people from non-English speaking backgrounds (9%). The majority of smaller organisations (i.e. those managing less than 20 dwellings) were also targeted towards people on low incomes, with 20 of these organisations targeting this group (29%). Other groups frequently targeted by smaller organisations were other groups (17%), the aged (13%), families (7%), people from non-English speaking backgrounds (7%) and multiple target groups (7%).

Table 3.5.3: Number of organisations by target group and organisation size, South Australia, 2004–05

Target group[a]	200 or more dwellings	100–199 dwellings	50–99 dwellings	20–49 dwellings	Less than 20 dwelling	Total
Aged	0	1	1	2	9	13
Disability	1	2	1	4	3	11
Families	0	1	1	6	6	14
Homeless	0	1	0	1	0	2
Low income	1	0	0	12	20	33
Multiple	2	1	0	0	5	8
NESB	0	1	0	3	5	9
Single	0	0	0	2	3	5
Special needs	0	0	0	2	1	3
Women	0	0	0	0	1	1
Young people	0	0	1	1	3	5
Other	1	0	0	2	12	15
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**5**	**7**	**4**	**35**	**69**	**120**

Note: Counts exclude 33 dwellings which were handed back to the South Australia Community Housing Authority (SACHA) in the 2004–05 period. SACHA is not considered to be a community housing organisation so was therefore excluded from organisation counts.

(a)   The target group field was not supplied by South Australia but was determined from the organisation description.

Table 3.5.4 categorises organisations by the type of organisation and the target group of the organisation. The most frequently targeted group by organisations in South Australia over the 2004–05 period were low income earners, with 33 organisations targeting this group. Of these 33 organisations, the majority (31) were Co-operatives. Co-operatives were also more likely to target other target groups (13 organisations), families (11 organisations), people from non-English speaking backgrounds (6 organisations) and singles (5 organisations). Associations, on the other hand, were more likely to target those with a disability (10 organisations, the elderly (9 organisations) and multiple target groups (5 organisations). There were three Holding Associations targeted towards the elderly, and two towards both those with special needs and multiple target groups.

Table 3.5.4: Number of organisations by target group and organisation type, South Australia, 2004–05

Target group[a]	Association	Co-operative	Holding association	Total
Aged	9	1	3	13
Disability	10	1	0	11
Families	3	11	0	14
Homeless	2	0	0	2
Low income	2	31	0	33
Multiple	5	1	2	8
NESB	2	6	1	9
Single	0	5	0	5
Special needs	1	0	2	3
Women	0	1	0	1
Young people	3	2	0	5
Other	2	13	0	15
Unknown	0	0	1	1
Total	**39**	**72**	**9**	**120**

Note: Counts exclude 33 dwellings which were handed back to the South Australia Community Housing Authority (SACHA) in the 2004–05 period. SACHA is not considered to be a community housing organisation so was therefore excluded from organisation counts.

(a)   The target group field was not supplied by South Australia but was determined from the organisation description.

Dwelling level data

There were 4,346 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in South Australia in 2004–05. Table 3.5.5 separates these by dwelling type and shows the average number of bedrooms and average market rent for each.

Almost half of the community housing dwellings in South Australia were single brick units (2,004). Attached houses comprised of 29% (1,248) of the dwellings, with the remaining 24% classified as double unit dwellings (395), walk up flats (301), town houses (118), single timber units (118), cottage flats (110), flats (38) and mud brick dwellings (5).

Single unit timber dwellings in South Australia had the greatest average number of bedrooms, with an average of 3 bedrooms per dwelling, followed by single unit brick dwellings (2.9 bedrooms per dwelling). This was closely followed by an average of 2.8 bedrooms per dwelling for double units. The average number of bedrooms for the majority of other dwelling types was close to two bedrooms per dwelling. The smallest average number of bedrooms was recorded for cottage flats (1.1 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.5.5: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, South Australia, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Attached House	1,248	2.1
Cottage Flat	110	1.1
Double Unit	395	2.8
Flat	38	2.0
Mud Brick	5	2.2
Single Unit Brick	2,004	2.9
Single Unit Timber	118	3.0
Town House	118	2.0
Walk-up flat	304	1.9
Unknown	6	2.0
Total	**4,346**	**2.5**

By far, the greatest number of community housing dwellings in South Australia were located in major cities, with 86% of all dwellings in this jurisdiction located in these areas (Table 3.5.6). Inner regional Australia contained 9%, outer regional Australia 4% and remote Australia 1% of all dwellings. Only 4 dwellings were located in very remote South Australia.

When looking at the distribution of each dwelling type across ASGC remoteness category, the distribution appears to be relatively even, with the majority of dwellings within each remoteness category classified as either a single brick unit or an attached house. As a percentage of all dwellings within each area, walk up flats and town house's appeared to be more common in major cities than in regional and remote areas.

Dwelling size did not vary greatly across ASGC remoteness category in South Australia over the 2004–05 period, however, dwellings were slightly larger on average in major cities and inner regional areas compared to outer regional and remote areas. Dwellings were largest on average in inner regional areas (2.6 bedrooms per dwelling) followed by those in major cities (2.5 bedrooms per dwelling). An average of 2.4 bedrooms was observed in dwellings located in outer regional areas and an average of 2.3 bedrooms per dwelling in remote areas. The four dwellings located in very remote South Australia had an average of one bedroom per dwelling.

Table 3.5.6: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness category, South Australia, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Attached House	1,058	109	64	13	4
Cottage Flat	77	26	7	0	0
Double Unit	347	35	7	6	0
Flat	33	0	1	4	0
Mud Brick	5	0	0	0	0
Single Unit Brick	1,724	185	78	16	0
Single Unit Timber	53	29	31	5	0
Town House	116	2	0	0	0
Walk-up flat	302	2	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	6	0
Total	**3,715**	**388**	**188**	**50**	**4**
Average no. bedrooms	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.0

Note: One record was missing postcode information, therefore ASGC remoteness category information could not be determined for this record.

The majority of dwellings (2,351) in South Australia over the 2004–05 period contained three bedrooms, accounting for 58% of dwellings in this jurisdiction (Table 3.5.7). There were 1,341 two bedroom dwellings (31%) followed by 479 one bedroom dwellings, 144 four bedroom dwellings and only 25 dwellings containing five or more bedrooms. Six dwellings in South Australia had an unknown number of bedrooms.

One bedroom dwellings consisted mostly of attached houses (53%) and cottage flats (22%), while two bedroom dwellings consisted mostly of attached houses (51%), single brick units (19%) and walk-up flats (15%). The majority of three bedroom dwellings in South Australia were single brick units (68%), followed by double units and attached houses, accounting for 13% of three bedroom dwellings each. The majority of four bedroom dwellings (83%) and five or more bedroom dwellings (80%) were also single brick units.

Table 3.5.7: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, South Australia, 2004–05

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Unknown
Attached House	255	687	295	6	4	1
Cottage Flat	104	6	0	0	0	0
Double Unit	14	76	298	7	0	0
Flat	5	28	5	0	0	0
Mud Brick	0	4	1	0	0	0
Single Unit Brick	11	255	1,594	119	20	5
Single Unit Timber	0	11	96	10	1	0
Town House	26	70	22	0	0	0
Walk-up flat	64	198	40	2	0	0
Unknown	0	6	0	0	0	0
Total	**479**	**1,341**	**2,351**	**144**	**25**	**6**

By far the most common size of community housing dwellings in the major cities of South Australia were those containing 3 bedrooms (1,994 dwellings), followed by 2 bedroom dwellings (1,155) (Table 3.5.8). For regional areas, the majority of dwellings had 3 bedrooms, with 62% of dwellings in inner regional areas and 53% of dwellings in outer regional areas containing three bedrooms. Two bedroom dwellings were the most prevalent in remote areas of South Australia (58%) followed by three bedroom dwellings (38%)

Of the four dwellings in Very Remote South Australia, all had only one bedroom.

Table 3.5.8: Number of dwellings by dwelling size and ASGC remoteness category, South Australia, 2004–05

Dwelling size (number of bedrooms)	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
One	421	41	11	2	4
Two	1,155	87	70	29	0
Three	1,994	239	99	19	0
Four	117	20	6	0	0
Five or more	22	1	2	0	0
Unknown	6	0	0	0	0
Total dwellings	**3,715**	**388**	**188**	**50**	**4**
Average number of bedrooms	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.0

3.6 Tasmania

Data structure and issues

Tasmania was able to provide all variables requested excluding community housing program type (Table 3.1). ASGC remoteness category was derived from dwelling postcode.

Organisations were grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms were calculated for each organisation group, organisation type, dwelling type, target group, and ASGC remoteness category.

The data received by Tasmania was complete for all variables.

Organisation level data

There were 46 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in Tasmania during the 2004–05 period. Table 3.6.1 shows the number of organisations, the number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms, grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The majority of Tasmanian community housing organisations managed less than 30 dwellings, with only two community housing organisations managing more than this. One organisation managed between 30–99 dwellings and another over 100. Alone, these two organisations managed 30% of the dwellings in Tasmania during 2004–05.

Three community housing organisations in Tasmania managed between 20 and 29 dwellings, 13 organisations managed between 10 and 19 dwellings, and the majority of organisations, 61%, managed less than 10 dwellings (28 organisations). Despite a large

proportion of Tasmanian community housing organisations falling within this last category, only 20% of dwellings were managed by these organisations.

The single organisation managing 100 or more dwellings managed 111 dwellings while the organisation managing 30–99 dwellings managed only 31 dwellings. The three organisations managing 20–29 dwellings averaged 26 dwellings per organisation and those managing 10–19 dwellings averaged 12 dwellings per organisation. Of the 28 organisations managing less than 10 dwellings, the organisations were generally very small, averaging 3 dwellings per organisation.

The organisation managing the most dwellings (i.e. more than 100 dwellings) also had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.8 per dwelling). This was followed by those organisations managing between 10 and 19 dwellings (2.1 bedrooms per dwelling), those managing less than 10 dwellings (2.0 bedrooms per dwelling) and those organisations managing between 20 and 29 dwellings (1.9 bedrooms per dwelling). Dwellings managed by the one organisation managing between 30 and 99 dwellings were the smallest, averaging one bedroom per dwelling.

Table 3.6.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings, and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Tasmania, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
100 or more dwellings	1	111	111	2.8
30–99 dwellings	1	31	31	1.0
20-29 dwellings	3	78	26	1.9
10-19 dwellings	13	159	12	2.1
Less than 10 dwelling	28	95	3	2.0
Total	**46**	**474**	**10**	**2.1**

Of the 46 community housing organisations in Tasmania during the 2004–05 period, the majority (22) were classified as Housing Associations, 17 organisations were classified as being of Other type and 7 organisations as Housing Co-operatives (Table 3.6.2).

When looking at the type of CSHA funded community housing organisation in Tasmania by organisation size, the largest group was Housing Associations managing less than 10 dwellings, with 16 organisations falling within this category. Eleven of the 17 organisations of other type managed less than 10 dwellings.

Despite 37% of all organisations being classified as Other type, these organisations managed only 29% of all dwellings in Tasmania. Conversely, Co-operatives accounted for only 15% of all organisations in this jurisdiction but managed 20% of all dwellings. Housing Associations accounted for 48% of all community housing organisations in Tasmania and managed 51% of all dwellings.

Co-operatives had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.9 bedrooms per dwelling). This was followed by Housing Associations (2.1 bedrooms per dwelling) and Other organisations (1.6 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.6.2: Number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, Tasmania, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Housing association	Housing co-operative	Other
100 or more dwellings	1	0	0
30–99 dwellings	1	0	0
20-29 dwellings	0	1	2
10-19 dwellings	4	5	4
Less than 10 dwelling	16	1	11
Total	**22**	**7**	**17**
Total dwellings	242	93	139
Average no. bedrooms	2.1	2.9	1.6

Dwelling level data

There were 474 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Tasmania in 2004–05. Table 3.6.3 separates these by dwelling type and shows the average number of bedrooms for each.

Around 47% of the community housing dwellings in Tasmania were flats or apartments (224) and 41% (196) were separate houses. The remaining 11% of dwellings in Tasmania were semi-detached/row, or terrace/townhouses (54).

Houses in Tasmania had the highest average number of bedrooms, with an average of three bedrooms per dwelling. Semi-detached/row and terrace/townhouses averaged 2.2 bedrooms per dwelling. As would be expected, the smallest community housing dwellings in Tasmania were flats and apartments (1.3 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.6.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Tasmania, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Separate house	196	3.0
Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	54	2.2
Flat or apartment	224	1.3
Total	**474**	**2.1**

Of the 474 community housing dwellings in Tasmania, 60% (385) were located in inner regional areas, 38% (181) were located in outer regional areas, and the remaining 2% were located in remote Tasmania (Table 3.6.4). There were no dwellings located in major cities or in very remote areas in this jurisdiction as these ASGC remoteness areas do not exist in Tasmania.

The majority of dwellings located in inner regional areas (58%) were separate houses while the majority of dwellings in outer regional areas of Tasmania were flats or apartments (81%). Eight of the nine dwellings located in remote areas were also flats or apartments.

Dwelling size in Tasmania decreased with further distance from the city. There was an average of 2.4 bedrooms per dwelling for those located in inner regional areas, an average of 1.9 bedrooms for those located in outer regional areas and an average of 1.6 bedrooms for those dwellings located in remote Tasmania.

Table 3.6.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness, Tasmania, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Major cities [a]	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote [b]
Separate house	0	168	28	0	0
Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	0	48	7	0	0
Flat or apartment	0	69	146	8	0
Total	**0**	**285**	**181**	**8**	**0**
Average no. bedrooms	–	2.4	1.9	1.6	–

(a)   There are no major cities located in Tasmania.

(b)   There are no very remote areas located in Tasmania.

The majority of dwellings in Tasmania were targeted towards the elderly (42%), followed by those on low incomes (27%) and those on low/moderate incomes (24%) (Table 3.6.5). Four percent of dwellings were targeted towards those with a disability and 3% towards youth. Three dwellings were targeted towards those people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

The size of dwellings in Tasmania varied across the different groups to which they were targeted. Larger dwellings were targeted towards those from non-English speaking backgrounds (3.3 bedrooms per dwelling), people on low/moderate incomes (2.8 bedrooms per dwelling), people on low incomes (2.7 bedrooms per dwelling) and those with a disability (2.6 bedrooms per dwelling). Smaller dwellings in Tasmania were targeted towards youth, with an average of 1.8 bedrooms per dwelling, and the elderly (1.3 bedrooms per dwelling).

The majority of dwellings targeted towards the elderly (98%) and youth (81%) were flats or apartments while the majority of dwellings targeted at those on low incomes (75%) and those on low/moderate incomes (82%) were separate houses. Seventy two percent of dwellings targeted towards those with a disability were semi-detached/ row or terrace/townhouses.

Table 3.6.5: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and target group, Tasmania, 2004–05

Dwelling type	Disability [a]	Elderly	Low income	Low/moderate income	NESB	Youth
Separate house	5	0	95	93	1	2
Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	13	4	19	15	2	1
Flat or apartment	0	193	13	5	0	13
Total	**18**	**197**	**127**	**113**	**3**	**16**
Average no. bedrooms	2.6	1.3	2.7	2.8	3.3	1.8

(a)   Includes mental illness and HIV/AIDS.

Table 3.6.6 shows the number of dwellings by both target group and ASGC remoteness category. The type of groups targeted varies across remoteness categories. The majority of dwellings in inner regional areas were targeted towards people on low incomes (40%) and people on low to moderate incomes (36%) whereas the majority of dwellings in outer regional areas were targeted at the elderly (77%). Eight of the nine dwellings located in remote areas were also targeted at the elderly.

Table 3.6.6: Number of dwellings by target group and ASGC remoteness, Tasmania, 2004–05

Target group	Major cities [a]	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote[b]
Disability[c]	0	10	8	0	0
Elderly	0	50	139	8	0
Low income	0	114	13	0	0
Low/moderate income	0	102	10	0	0
NESB	0	3	0	0	0
Youth	0	6	10	1	0
Total	**0**	**285**	**180**	**9**	**0**

(a) There are no major cities located in Tasmania.

(b) There are no very remote areas located in Tasmania.

(c) Includes mental illness and HIV/AIDS.

There were 180 three bedroom dwellings in Tasmania used for community housing over the 2004–05 period, accounting for 38% of all community housing dwellings in this jurisdiction (Table 3.6.7). The vast majority of these three bedroom dwellings were separate houses (95%). One bedroom dwellings were the next most frequent dwelling size, with 151 dwellings (32%) fitting this description, 149 of which were flats or apartments. There were 130 two bedroom dwellings (27%) in Tasmania, 56% of which were flats or apartments, 33% of which were semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouses and 11% of which were separate houses. Of the eleven dwellings with four bedrooms, nine were classified as separate houses. Two dwellings contained five or more bedrooms and both of these dwellings were also separate houses.

Table 3.6.7: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2004–05

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Separate house	0	14	171	9	2
Semi-detached/row or terrace/townhouse	2	43	7	2	0
Flat or apartment	149	73	2	0	0
Total	**151**	**130**	**180**	**11**	**2**

Table 3.6.8 shows the number of bedrooms in each dwelling by the group for which the dwelling was targeted. Smaller dwellings (i.e. those with one bedroom) were mostly targeted towards the elderly (87%), as were two bedroom dwellings (50%). Over one in five two bedroom dwellings were also targeted towards those on low/moderate incomes. The vast majority of three bedroom dwellings were targeted towards people on low incomes (50%) and people on low/moderate incomes (47%).

Eight of the eleven four bedroom dwellings were targeted towards people on low incomes. Of the two dwellings containing five or more bedrooms, one was targeted towards people with a disability and the other to people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

Table 3.6.8: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2004–05

Target group	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Disability[a]	0	12	3	2	1
Elderly	132	65	0	0	0
Low income	12	17	90	8	0
Low/moderate income	0	28	84	1	0
NESB	0	2	0	0	1
Youth	7	6	3	0	0
Total	**151**	**130**	**180**	**11**	**2**

(a) Includes mental illness and HIV/AIDS.

In 2004–05 the proportion of smaller community housing dwellings in Tasmania was generally greater in outer regional and remote areas than in inner regional areas of Tasmania (Table 3.6.9). One bedroom dwellings were most common in outer regional areas, accounting for 48% of dwellings in this area. Eight of the nine dwellings in remote Tasmania also contained one bedroom. There were 56 one bedroom dwellings located in inner regional Tasmania, accounting for only 20% of dwellings in this area.

The proportion of two bedroom dwellings was also greater in outer regional areas compared to those in inner regional Tasmania, with 36% of dwellings in outer regional areas and 22% of dwellings in inner regional areas containing two bedrooms. In contrast, three bedroom dwellings were much more frequent in inner regional areas compared to outer regional areas. Fifty-four percent of dwellings in inner regional Tasmania contained three bedrooms compared to only 14% in outer regional areas. Eight of the eleven four bedroom dwellings and the two dwellings containing five or more bedrooms were also located in inner regional Tasmania.

Table 3.6.9: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2004–05

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Major cities[a]	0	0	0	0	0
Inner regional	56	64	155	8	2
Outer regional	87	66	25	3	0
Remote	8	1	0	0	0
Very remote[b]	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**151**	**131**	**180**	**11**	**2**

(a) There are no major cities in Tasmania.

(b) There are no very remote areas in Tasmania.

3.7 The Australian Capital Territory

Due to data quality issues, data from the Australia Capital Territory was unable to be supplied.

3.8 The Northern Territory

Data structure and issues

The Northern Territory was able to supply many of the variables requested, but was unable to supply dwelling identifier, organisation address, suburb and postcode, organisation type, dwelling type and target group (Table 3.1). ASGC remoteness category was derived from dwelling postcode.

Organisations were grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms were calculated for each organisation group and ASGC remoteness category.

Those variables supplied by the Northern Territory were complete.

Organisation level data

There were 30 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in the Northern Territory during the 2004–05 period. Table 3.8.1 shows the number of organisations, the number of dwellings and the average number of bedrooms, grouped by the number of dwellings managed. The majority of community housing organisations in the Northern Territory managed less than 5 dwellings (83%), with only five community housing organisations managing more than this. One organisation managed 15–19 dwellings, another 10–14 dwellings and three organisations managed 5–9 dwellings. There were no organisations in the Northern Territory who managed 20 or more dwellings.

Despite only five organisations managing five or more dwellings, these five organisations managed 54% of all dwellings in the Northern Territory in 2004–05. The remaining 46% of dwellings were managed by those organisations managing less than five dwellings.

Community housing organisations in the Northern Territory were comparatively small. The single organisation managing 15–19 dwellings managed 16 dwellings while the organisation managing 10–14 dwellings managed only 11 dwellings. The three organisations managing 5–9 dwellings averaged 8 dwellings per organisation and the 25 organisation managing less than five dwellings average only 2 dwellings per organisation.

Generally, smaller community housing organisations in the Northern Territory managed smaller dwellings. The smallest dwellings, with an average of 2.7 bedrooms per dwelling, were managed by those organisations managing less then five dwellings, while those managing 5–9 dwellings had an average of 2.8 bedrooms per dwelling. The highest average number of bedrooms was observed for the organisation managing 10–14 dwellings (4.1 bedrooms per dwelling), followed by the organisation managing 15–19 dwellings (3.6 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.8.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings, and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Northern Territory, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
20 or more dwellings	0	0	–	–
15–19 dwellings	1	16	16	3.6
10–14 dwellings	1	11	11	4.1
5–9 dwellings	3	24	8	2.8
Less than 5 dwelling	25	43	2	2.7
Total	**30**	**94**	**3**	**3.1**

Dwelling level data

There were 94 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in the Northern Territory in 2004–05. Table 3.8.2 separates these by ASGC remoteness category and shows the average number of bedrooms for each. There were no community housing dwellings located in major cities or inner regional areas in this jurisdiction, as these ASGC remoteness areas do not exist in the Northern Territory. Sixty six percent of the dwellings in this jurisdiction were located in outer regional areas. Thirty-one percent (29 dwellings) were located in remote areas of the Northern Territory, and only three dwellings in very remote areas.

There was little difference in the size of dwellings across remoteness categories in the Northern Territory, with an average of 3.1 bedrooms per dwelling in both outer regional and remote areas and an average of 3.1 bedrooms per dwelling for the 3 dwellings located in very remote areas.

Table 3.8.2: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by ASGC remoteness category, Northern Territory, 2004–05

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Major cities[a]	0	–
Inner regional[b]	0	–
Outer regional	62	3.1
Remote	29	3.1
Very remote	3	3.0
Total	**94**	**3.1**

(a)   There are no major cities located in the Northern Territory.

(b)   There are no inner regional areas located in the Northern Territory.

The majority of dwellings for each ASGC remoteness category where there were dwellings located, were three bedroom dwellings (Table 3.8.3). In outer regional Northern Territory 44% of dwellings had three bedrooms, 24% had two bedrooms and 11% contained four bedrooms. Seven dwellings in this area had five or more bedrooms and only three dwellings contained one bedroom.

In remote Northern Territory 41% of dwellings contained three bedrooms, 31% contained two bedrooms, 20% of dwellings had four bedrooms and only two dwellings contained five

or more bedrooms. In very remote Northern Territory all three dwellings contained three bedrooms.

Table 3.8.3: Number of dwellings by number of bedrooms and ASGC remoteness category, Northern Territory, 2004–05

Number of bedrooms	Major cities [a]	Inner regional [b]	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
One	0	0	3	0	0
Two	0	0	15	9	0
Three	0	0	27	12	3
Four	0	0	10	6	0
Five or more	0	0	7	2	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**62**	**29**	**3**

(a) There are no major cities located in the Northern Territory.

(b) There are no inner regional areas located in the Northern Territory.

4 Development of national standards

4.1 Consistency of data: a comparison to the 2004–05 CSHA national data collection

This section summarises issues that have been identified in comparing the trial unit record level administrative data with the data supplied by jurisdictions for the CSHA national data collection in 2004–05 (AIHW 2006).

The following table (Table 4.1.1) compares the number of community housing organisations provided by jurisdictions for the trial unit record level administrative data collection to the number reported for the national data collection. In cases where jurisdictions have used administrative data for both collections (i.e. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory), the numbers reported should be equal, however for two jurisdictions (New South Wales and Queensland) this is not the case. Where survey data has been used for the national data collection (i.e. Victoria and Western Australia) it would be expected that the number of organisations would be less than provided in the administrative data due to lower (less than 100%) response rates, however for one jurisdiction (Western Australia) this is not the case. These discrepancies will need to be addressed for the 2005–06 data collections.

Table 4.1.1: Number of community housing organisations by data source

State/territory	Trial unit record administrative data	National CSHA data collection
New South Wales	211	208
Victoria	186	174
Queensland	313	321
Western Australia	193	208
South Australia	121	121
Tasmania	46	46
Northern Territory	30	30

Note: Shading denotes use of administrative data.

Source: AIHW 2006.

Table 4.1.2 compares the number of dwellings provided by jurisdictions for the trial unit record level administrative data collection to the number of tenancy (rental) units reported for the national data collection, however it should be noted that differences in counting units makes it difficult to compare the data. As more than one tenancy (rental) unit can be attached to a dwelling, more records would be expected in the national data collection, however due to lower (less than 100%) survey response rates this is not always the case. In cases where jurisdictions have used administrative data for both collections (i.e. Queensland and Northern Territory), the numbers reported should be equal, however for both jurisdictions

55

this is not the case. These discrepancies will need to be addressed for the 2005–06 data collections.

Table 4.1.2: Number of dwellings/tenancy (rental) units by data source

State/territory	No. of dwellings in the trial unit record administrative data	No. of tenancy (rental) units in the national data collection	National CSHA data collection survey response rates
New South Wales	12,305	10,185	55%
Victoria	4,655	5,034	95%
Queensland	5,368	5,286	Not applicable
Western Australia	3,685	3,567	92%
South Australia	4,346	4,077	78%
Tasmania	474	446	60%
Northern Territory	94	115	Not applicable

Note: Shading denotes use of administrative data.

Source: AIHW 2006.

4.2 Variation in definitions and mapping data to national standards

The codes supplied by jurisdictions for the variables: Organisation type, Community housing program, Dwelling type and Target group varied making comparisons across jurisdictions difficult. This section provides the basis for mapping these codes across jurisdictions to develop a national standard for analysis and reporting purposes.

Organisation type variable

The following table (Table 4.2.1) provides details of the codes that were supplied by jurisdictions for the Organisation type variable mapped against the 'Community housing provider type' data item in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 3. Only four out of the seven jurisdictions who participated were able to supply this variable.

Table 4.2.1: Mapping of Organisation type variable to the NHADD V3

Community housing provider type data item codes (NHADD V3)	New South Wales	Victoria	South Australia	Tasmania
Housing association	Housing association	Incorporated association SAAP	Association	Housing association
Housing cooperative	Cooperative	Housing cooperative Rental coop	Cooperative	Housing cooperative
Other community service organisation	Aboriginal Council Crisis NSW Govt Older people Religious Other	Not recorded Public company Other	Holding association	Other

Community housing program variable

The following table (Table 4.2.2) provides a mapping across jurisdictions of the codes provided for the Community housing program variable. Five out of the seven jurisdictions who participated were able to supply this variable.

Table 4.2.2: Mapping of Community housing program variable across jurisdictions

Type of program	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Western Australia	South Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory
Long term community housing	Affordable Non crisis	CERC PROG Interim Long Term Community Housing Program—Financial Model Interim Long Term Community Housing Program—Pilot—Rental Housing Co-op Rental Housing Co-operative Program	CH Long Term	Community housing program Community Disability Housing Program CHP funded CDHP properties CHP assets temporarily used in CDHP program	SACHA community housing program	Community Housing Program	Community Housing Program
Short to medium term housing			CH Community Rent Scheme	Crisis Accommodation Program			
Boarding/rooming house		Rooming house program	CH Boarding House Program				
Joint Venture	Partnership scheme			Joint Venture			
Other	Other	Group housing	Same House Different Landlord Program				

Dwelling type variable

Table 4.2.3 provides details of the codes that were supplied by jurisdictions for the Dwelling type variable mapped against the 'Dwelling structure' data item in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 3. Five out of the seven jurisdictions who participated were able to supply this variable.

Target group variable

Table 4.2.4 provides a mapping across jurisdictions of the codes provided for the Target group variable. Only four out of the seven jurisdictions who participated were able to supply details for this variable.

Table 4.2.3: Mapping of dwelling type variable to the NHADD V3

Dwelling structure data item codes (NHADD V3)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Tasmania
Separate house	Cottage House	Separate house	Detached house Disability modified detached house		Separate house
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc	Cluster Dual-occupancy Duplex Townhouse Terrace	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc	Attached house Cluster housing Duplex Dual occupancy Disability modified duplex	Attached house Townhouse Double unit	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc
Flat, unit or apartment	Low rise Pensioners unit Unit	Flat, unit or apartment	Apartment Seniors unit Disability modified unit Unit	Cottage flat Flat Walk up flat	Flat, unit or apartment
Caravan, tent, cabin etc in caravan park, houseboat in marina etc		Caravan, tent, cabin etc in caravan park, houseboat in marina etc			Caravan, tent, cabin etc in caravan park, houseboat in marina etc
Caravan not in caravan park, houseboat not in marina		Caravan not in caravan park, houseboat not in marina			Caravan not in caravan park, houseboat not in marina
Improvised home, campers out		Improvised home, campers out			Improvised home, campers out
House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc		House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc			House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc
Boarding/rooming house unit		Boarding/rooming house unit	Boarding house		Boarding/rooming house unit
Other	Centre Hostel Villa	Other	Community facility Hostel	Mudbrick Single unit brick Single unit timber	Other
Not stated/inadequately described	Not known		Disability modified		

Table 4.2.4: Mapping of Target group variable across jurisdictions

Target group	Victoria	Western Australia	South Australia[1]	Tasmania
Aged and frail	Elderly people	Seniors—people over 55	Aged	Elderly
Families	Families Families and singles Women and children	Families Women and children	Families	Low income families
Homeless	Homeless people Homeless singles	Homeless men	Homeless	
Indigenous	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders	Aboriginal families Aboriginal singles Aboriginal youth		
Low income	General		Low income	Low income Low income men Low/moderate income
Mental health	Mental health Youth, singles & psychiatric			Mental illness
People escaping domestic violence		Women escaping domestic violence		
People from culturally diverse backgrounds		Migrant NESB families NESB seniors	NESB	NESB
People with a disability	Acquired Brain Injury Disabilities Dual Disabilities Elderly disabled people Intellectual & physical disabilities Intellectual disability Other disability Physical & psychiatric disability Physical & sensory disabilities Physical disability Physical, intellectual & psychiatric disability Psychiatric disability Sensory disability Youth & disabilities	Disability—Cognitive Disability—Intellectual Disability—Physical Disability—Psychiatric Disability—Respite housing Disability—Sensory General disabled	Disability	Disabled Intellectually disabled

(continued)

Table 4.2.4 (continued): Mapping of Target group variable across jurisdictions

Target group	Victoria	Western Australia	South Australia[1]	Tasmania
Singles	Singles Singles and youth	Singles	Single	
Substance abuse	Drug and alcohol	Singles substance abuse Substance abuse		
Youth	Youth	Youth	Young people	Youth
Other	Other AIDS and HIV Clients exiting Transitional Housing	Ex-offenders Other	Special needs Multiple Women Other	HIV/AIDS
Unknown			Unknown	

1. Target group was not supplied for South Australia but was determined from organisation description.

References

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2005. Unpublished. Community Housing Data Collection 2003–04: results for the trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data.

AIHW 2006. Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement national data reports 2004–05: CSHA community housing. AIHW cat. no. HOU 141. Housing Assistance Data Development Series. Canberra: AIHW.

List of figures

List of tables