Appendix A: Additional tables

Table A1.1: Number of occupied dwellings, by tenure type, 2006

Housing tenure type	Number of dwellings ^(a)
Owners	
Owner without a mortgage	2,430,727
Owner with a mortgage ^(b)	2,436,110
Renters	
Private ^(c)	1,498,175
Public	304,431
Community	50,165
Other landlord ^(d)	99,451
Total renters	2,010,765 ^(e)
Other tenure type(s)(f)	60,079
Not stated	206,715
Total	7,144,396

⁽a) Count of occupied dwellings.

Source: ABS 2006a.

Table A2.1: Income quintiles of households, by tenure, 2006 (per cent)

Tenure and landlord type	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	All households
Owner without a mortgage	47.6	39.9	28.6	24.6	26.7	34.3
Owner with a mortgage	13.8	27.6	41.9	47.3	50.3	35.0
Renter with state/territory housing authority	13.2	4.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	4.7
Renter with private landlord	19.2	23.9	24.3	24.1	19.9	22.0
Other tenure	6.2	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.7	4.0
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS 2007b.

Table A2.2: Households income quintile, by family composition, 2005-06 (per cent)

	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	All households
One-family households						
Couple family with dependent children	12.7	28.7	36.0	34.4	24.6	26.2
One parent family with dependent children	10.7	10.8	6.6	3.2	1.8	6.8
Couple only	24.4	24.9	20.2	24.1	34.8	25.8
Other one-family households	5.6	12.5	12.9	14.6	14.0	11.5
Multiple family households	0.3	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
Non-family households						
Lone person	45.0	19.0	20.1	18.3	19.5	25.7
Group households	1.3	2.3	3.0	4.2	4.4	3.0
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS 2007b.

⁽b) Includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

⁽c) Comprises dwellings being rented from real estate agent and person not in same household, such as parent/other relative or other person.

⁽d) Comprises dwellings being rented through a 'Residential park' (includes caravan parks and marinas), 'Employer-government' (includes Defence Housing Authority) and 'Employer-other employer'.

⁽e) Includes 58,543 dwellings for which landlord type was not stated.

⁽f) Includes dwellings 'Being occupied under a life tenure scheme'.

Table A2.3: Tenure, by family composition, 2005–06 (per cent)

	Owner without a mortgage	Owner with a mortgage	State/ territory housing authority	Private landlord	Other landlord type	Total renters	Other tenure type	All households
One-family households								
Couple family with dependent children	13.0	46.4	11.4	19.4	18.9	18.1	18.1	26.2
One parent family with dependent children	2.5	5.2	21.5	12.4	13.5	13.9	5.1	6.8
Couple only	37.9	22.1	9.4	18.0	18.1	16.6	15.3	25.8
Other one-family households	14.7	10.6	12.8	8.6	6.8	9.2	6.7	11.5
Multiple family households	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.0
Non-family households								
Lone person	30.2	13.4	41.3	31.4	37.5	33.4	49.5	25.7
Group households	0.7	1.1	1.9	9.5	3.2	7.9	4.7	3.0
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS 2007b.

Table A5.1: Australian dwellings, by Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness structure and tenure type, 2006

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total			
	Number								
Fully owned	1,604,572	552,315	268,736	38,070	14,575	2,478,268			
Being purchased	1,720,636	486,620	210,597	25,159	5,201	2,448,213			
Rented	1,435,259	363,304	198,079	40,828	26,478	2,063,948			
Other tenure type	41,509	13,853	7,252	1,751	1,346	65,711			
Total	5,616,099	1,731,402	880,934	149,302	68,650	8,446,726			
			Per cer	nt					
Fully owned	33.4	39.0	39.3	36.0	30.6	35.1			
Being purchased	35.8	34.4	30.8	23.8	10.9	34.7			
Rented	29.9	25.7	28.9	38.6	55.6	29.3			
Other tenure type	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.8	0.9			
Total ^(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

(a) Total does not include not stated and not applicable tenure types.

Source: ABS 2006a.

Table A6.1:Tenancy composition in public housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing, 30 June 2007 (per cent)

	Public housing	SOMIH
Single adult	49.6	21.8
Couple only	9.2	5.3
Sole parent	19.5	38.5
Couple with children	7.0	13.4
Other single	0.6	1.8
Groups household	7.2	7.1
Mixed composition	6.9	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: AIHW 2007a.

Table A7.1: Benefits achieved through moving into public housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing, 2007 (per cent)

	Public housing	SOMIH
Feel more settled	90	90
Manage money better	89	87
Able to stay in area	89	91
More able to cope	85	89
Better access to services	78	83
Part of a local community	71	82
Enjoy better health	63	79
Start/continue education	50	60
Better job situation	43	52
Improved family life	n.a.	88

Notes

- 1. Respondents could tick more than one box, so responses add up to more than 100%.
- 2. There is no 'improved family life' category for public housing.

Source: RMR 2007a, 2008(forthcoming).

Table A8.1: Rental payments as a proportion of household assessable income, Australia 30 June 2007 (per cent)

		Proportion of households
	Public housing	Community housing
20 or less	18.2	17.0
>20–25	80.0	57.4
>25–30	1.7	14.5
>30 or more	0.1	11.2

Sources: AIHW 2008c,e.

Table A9.1: Benefits achieved through moving into mainstream community housing, 2007 (per cent)

Benefit	Per cent
Able to stay in area	92
Feel more settled	91
Manage money better	91
More able to cope	87
Supported by organisation	82
Better access to services	79
Part of the local community	75
Enjoy better health	70
Start/continue education	59
Better job situation	50

Source: RMR 2007a.

Table A9.2: Housing situation before moving into mainstream community housing, 2007 (per cent)

Housing situation before community housing	Per cent
Private rental	42
Friends and relatives	16
Another community housing organisation	10
Public rental	8
Own home	7
Caravan park	5
Homeless	5
Boarding house	2

Source: RMR 2007a.

Table A10.1: Average number of people per bedroom in Indigenous community housing dwellings, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2006

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Average number of people per bedroom	1.8	1.0	1.6	n.a.	2.1	0.8	1.0	2.9

Source: AIHW 2007i.

Table A10.2: Number of Indigenous community housing dwellings, by jurisdiction, remoteness, 2006

	NSW ^(a)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT
Non-remote	3407	469	2396	238	238	84	184
Remote	191	0	878	523	22	0	827
Very remote	578	0	2956	2701	685	50	5437

(a) Includes ACT Source: ABS 2007a.

Table A11.1: Commonwealth Rent Assistance recipients (income units), by income unit type, June 2006

Income unit type	Per cent	Number of income units
Single, no dependent children	52.0	492,362
Single, 1 or 2 dependent children	19.8	188,028
Single, 3 or more dependent children	4.0	37,710
Single with children	23.8	225,738
Partnered, no dependent children	8.5	80,482
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependent children	10.4	98,789
Partnered, 3 or more dependent children	5.0	47,262
Partnered with dependent children	15.4	146,051
Total	100.0	947,333

Notes

- 1. This table differs from Table 11.1 as it includes 719 income units with nil total income or missing rent.
- 2. Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of FaCSIA only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of DVA or DEST.
- 3. A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.
- 4. 'Single, no dependent children' includes single people in shared accommodation.
- 5. Total includes 2,700 individual who are partnered with no dependent children and temporarily separated or separated due to illness.

Source: Australian Government Housing Data Set, June 2006.

Table A11.2: Number of households assisted under Commonwealth State Housing Agreement private rent assistance, 2005–06

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia ^(a)
Bond loans	15,705	12,672	17,207	9,445	11,448	2,709	77	613	69,876
Rental grants/subsidies	9,236	27,205	1,205		10,30w5	2,759			50,170
Relocation expenses		2,651				147	46		2,844
Other one-off grants	5,448	1,013				4,090			10,551
Households assisted	30,389	43,541	18,412	9,445	21,753	9,705	123	613	133,981
Total value of assistance provided (\$'000)	32,918	14,595	14,550	4,653	9,424	1,680	64	539	78,423

(a) May not represent national total because data was not available from all jurisdictions.

Source: AIHW 2006a.

Table A13.1: Supported Accommodation Assistance Program support periods active each day and accommodation periods active each night, average by month, 2005–06 (number)

Date	Support periods	Accommodation periods
July 2005	21,800	8,900
August 2005	22,600	8,900
September 2005	22,900	8,800
October 2005	22,600	8,700
November 2005	22,900	8,700
December 2005	22,600	8,600
January 2006	22,500	8,500
February 2006	23,500	8,500
March 2006	24,000	8,400
April 2006	23,400	8,200
May 2006	23,800	7,900
June 2006	23,700	7,300
Support periods: total number of days	8,405,300	2,984,100

Source: AIHW2007j.

Table A14.1: Type of house/dwelling immediately before and after a support period, 2005–06 (per cent closed support periods)

	Closed support perio clients needed assi obtain/main independent ho	istance to tain	All closed support periods		
Type of house/dwelling	Before	After	Before	After	
Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough	8.9	2.2	10.5	4.7	
Improvised dwelling/car/tent/squat	5.7	1.5	5.5	2.4	
Street/park/in the open	3.2	0.6	5.0	2.3	
House/dwelling	85.3	94.5	83.9	90.5	
House/flat	67.5	79.4	65.4	70.9	
Caravan	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	
Boarding/rooming house	7.6	7.8	8.6	10.1	
Hostel/hotel/motel	7.0	4.7	7.3	7.4	
Institutional setting	5.7	3.4	5.6	4.8	
Hospital	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.6	
Psychiatric institution	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	
Prison/youth training centre	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.5	
Other institutional setting	3.0	2.1	2.7	3.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total (number with valid data)	37,100	29,400	139, 100	109,300	
Number with 'Client left without providing					
any information'	n.a.	4,300	n.a.	15,400	
Number with 'Don't know'	1,500	4,200	15,100	26,600	
Number with missing data	600	1,300	5,800	8,600	
Total (number)	39,200	39,200	160,000	160,000	

Source: AIHW2007g.

Table A14.2: Supported Accommodation Assistance Program closed support periods: type of accommodation immediately before and after a support period by client group, 2004–05

	Before supp	ort	After suppo	rt
Type of accommodation	per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
		Mental heal	lth	
SAAP or other emergency housing	18.9	1,800	19.5	1,900
Living rent-free in house/flat	10.9	1,000	8.9	900
Private rental	13.5	1,300	14.3	1,400
Public or community housing	10.9	1,000	17.4	1,700
Rooming house/hostel/hotel/caravan	9.1	900	10.0	1,000
Boarding in a private home	9.5	900	8.6	800
Own home	3.9	400	3.1	300
Living in a car/tent/park/street/squat	10.9	1,000	6.4	600
Institutional	10.6	1,000	9.4	900
Other non-SAAP	1.8	200	2.4	200
Total	100.0	9,500	100.0	9,500
		Substance u	ıse	
SAAP or other emergency housing	23.5	4,200	21.0	3,800
Living rent-free in house/flat	10.2	1,800	8.4	1,500
Private rental	8.4	1,500	9.6	1,700
Public or community housing	10.9	1,900	15.0	2,700
Rooming house/hostel/hotel/caravan	7.1	1,300	8.5	1,500
Boarding in a private home	8.8	1,600	8.2	1,500
Own home	1.2	200	1.0	200
Living in a car/tent/park/street/squat	16.1	2,900	13.9	2,500
Institutional	12.7	2,300	12.7	2,300
Other non-SAAP	1.2	200	1.6	300
Total	100.0	17,900	100.0	17,900
		Neither		
SAAP or other emergency housing	11.7	9,900	15.8	13,200
Living rent-free in house/flat	12.7	10,600	10.2	8,600
Private rental	20.3	17,000	21.5	18,100
Public or community housing	16.2	13,600	19.0	15,900
Rooming house/hostel/hotel/caravan	10.6	8,900	11.5	9,700
Boarding in a private home	12.8	10,800	10.4	8,800
Own home	4.9	4,100	3.4	2,900
Living in a car/tent/park/street/squat	7.4	6,200	4.5	3,800
Institutional	1.8	1,600	2.0	1,700
Other non-SAAP	1.6	1,300	1.8	1,500
Total	100.0	84,000	100.0	84,000

Source: AIHW 2007c.

Table A15.1: Tenure type, by Indigenous and non-Indigenous households 2006 (per cent)

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Fully owned	11.0	34.6
Being purchased	23.2	34.4
Private renter	18.8	14.2
State or territory housing authority	20.0	3.9
Indigenous and mainstream community housing	8.9	0.5
Other renter ^(a)	12.5	8.8
Other tenure/not stated (b)	5.6	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0

⁽a) Includes: 'rented—person not in same household', 'rented—other landlord type' and 'rented—landlord type not stated'.

Source: ABS 2006a.

Table A15.2:Tenure type by Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness classification (Indigenous households)

	Major	Inner	Outer		Very	
	cities	regional	regional	Remote	remote	All
Fully owned	7,097	4,928	4,533	1,159	648	18,365
Being purchased	16,928	10,452	8,229	1,649	403	37,661
State or territory housing authority	14,087	7,548	7,245	2,505	1,908	33,293
Community housing/housing cooperative	1,246	1,667	2,155	2,156	7,234	14,458
Other renters	22,994	13,481	10,313	2,343	1,212	50,343
Other tenure type ^(a)	3,978	2,381	3,066	1,387	1,738	12,550
Total	66,330	40,457	35,541	11,199	13,143	166,670

⁽a) Includes tenure type 'not stated'.

Source: ABS 2006a.

Table A16.1: Number of households ('000), by age of reference person and tenure, 2005-06

	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	All households
Owner without a mortgage	677.8	640.2	618.9	2,718.1
Owner with a mortgage	346.8	64.4	20.4	2,772.0
Renter with state/territory housing authority	62.3	53.0	27.2	368.8
Renter with a private landlord	139.3	63.3	34.0	1,745.3
Total ^(a)	1,261.3	857.8	730.3	7,926.2

⁽a) Includes tenure type 'not stated'.

Source: ABS 2007b.

⁽b) Includes: 'other tenure type' and 'tenure type not stated'.

Table A16.2: Older Commonwealth Rent Assistance recipients, rent type by age, June 2006

	Private	Board and lodging	Lodging only	Site and mooring fees	Maintenance and other fees	Total	Per cent
				Number			
65-74 years	64,386	7,221	5,626	12,748	2,273	92,491	57.0
75–84 years	36,386	7,915	3,499	7,414	5,482	60,840	31.0
85 years and over	7,976	4,550	1,000	1,050	4,108	18,729	12.0
Total	108,748	19,686	10,125	21,212	11,863	172,060	100.0
				Per cent			
65-74 years	69.6	7.8	6.1	13.8	2.5	100.0	_
75–84 years	59.8	13.0	5.8	12.2	9.0	100.0	_
85 years and over	42.6	24.3	5.3	5.6	21.9	100.0	_
Total	63.2	11.4	5.9	12.3	6.9	100.0	_

Source: 2006 FaCSIA housing data set.

Table A16.3: Households in public housing, by age of main tenant and selected characteristics, 2005-06

	Under 65 years	65 years and over	Not stated	Total
Number of households	236,275	96,082	1,611	333,968
Greatest need household	9,271	907	308	10,486
Newly allocated household	23,535	3,413	596	27,544
Newly allocated households in low-income A	20,740	3,112	46	23,898
Newly allocated households in low-income B	2,068	256	3	2,327
Newly allocated household with income details known	22,875	3,369	51	26,295
Rebated household	202,690	90,314	809	293,813
Non-rebated household	33,585	5,768	802	40,155
Households with at least one tenant with a disability	75,682	21,151	375	97,208

Source: AIHW analysis of 2005–06 public housing assistance national minimum data set.

Table A16.4: Commonwealth Rent Assistance recipients, by age of principal clients and type of rent paid, June 2006

	Private	Board and lodging	Lodging only	Site and mooring fees	Maintenance and other fees	Total
Older recipients (65 years and over)	63.2	11.4	5.9	12.3	6.9	100.0
Younger recipients (under 65 years)	82.7	7.8	7.4	1.8	0.1	100.0
All CRA recipients	79.2	8.5	7.1	3.7	1.3	100.0

Source: Australian Government housing data set, June 2006.

Table A16.5: Older Commonwealth Rent Assistance recipients, average rent paid and CRA per week (\$), June 2006

	Private	Board and lodging	Lodging only	Site and mooring fees	Maintenance and other fees	Total
Rent	140.8	128.7	108.8	97.4	96.0	129.0
CRA	41.4	41.3	33.1	29.0	23.0	38.1

Source: Australian Government housing data set, June 2006.

Table A17.1: Public rental housing tenants and state owned and managed Indigenous housing tenants with a disability, 30 June 2006 (per cent)

Tenants	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Public housing	17.6	39.5	39.0	44.6	26.6	39.6	22.8	0.0	29.1
SOMIH	9.4	22.9	20.1	34.2	14.3	32.7	0.0	0.0	18.8

Source: AIHW 2007a.

Table A17.2: Number of service users for Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement funded services, by service type, by state and territory, 2005–06

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/residential	1,866	739	871	441	908	234	0	0	5,059
Group homes	3,398	4,331	943	1,157	787	452	201	145	11,414
Accommodated	5,264	5,070	1,814	1,598	1,695	686	201	145	16,473

Source: AIHW2007a.

Table A17.3: Disability status of people aged 15-64 years living in households, 2003 (per cent)

	Core activity limitation ^(a)					
	Profound/ severe	Moderate	Mild	All with disability ^(b)	No disability	Total with/without disability
Owner without mortgage	4.6	5.3	6.8	21.9	78.1	100.0
Owner with mortgage	2.7	2.4	3.1	13.4	86.6	100.0
Public housing renter	14.2	8.4	10.2	41.6	58.4	100.0
Private renter	3.4	2.8	4.0	15.7	84.3	100.0
Boarder	3.8	1.3	3.9	15.6	84.4	100.0
Living rent-free	3.7	1.6	3.2	12.9	87.1	100.0
Other ^(c)	4.5	1.8	3.5	13.7	86.3	100.0
Total	3.7	3.2	4.4	16.6	83.4	100.0

⁽a) Core activities comprise communication; mobility and self-care (see Topic 5).

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers confidentialised unit record file.

⁽b) Includes those with employment or schooling restrictions or people without restrictions but still screened as disabled.

⁽c) Includes life tenure schemes and rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

Glossary

Client

A person, group or organisation eligible to receive services either directly or indirectly from an agency or government program.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)

The Commonwealth pays rent assistance to recipients of income support payments, including those who receive more than the base rate of family tax benefit (Part A), and pay private rent above minimum thresholds. Rent assistance can be used for:

- rent (other than for public housing or the state/ territory owned and managed Indigenous housing)
- service and maintenance fees in a retirement village
- lodging
- fees paid to use a site for a caravan or other accommodation which is occupied as the principal home
- fees paid to moor a vessel occupied as the principal home.

Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA)

A multilateral agreement between the Australian Government and each state and territory that aims to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance for those who most need it, for the duration of their need.

CSHA program areas

There are six housing assistance program areas which operate under the CSHA:

- public housing
- state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)
- community housing
- crisis accommodation program (CAP)
- private rent assistance (PRA)
- home purchase assistance (HPA).

CSHA community housing (mainstream and Indigenous)

Provides capital and/or recurrent funding under the CSHA through state or territory housing authorities or state or territory community housing administrators for property and tenancy management. CSHA-funded community housing properties include those:

- leased from the private rental sector, government or non-government agencies for the provision of community housing (head leasing)
- purchased using state and territory housing or community housing authority funds from the CSHA community housing program
- purchased under joint venture arrangements where the purpose of the arrangement is to provide housing which falls into the scope of community housing (for example, when assistance is funded by the CSHA and the Building Better Cities Program or the Social Housing Subsidy Program).

Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP)

Provides the funding for dwellings used by governments, churches and other welfare organisations to assist people in actual or impending crisis or homelessness.

Dependant

Someone aged 24 years or under who lives in the primary care of parent(s), carer(s) or guardian(s), and:

- is studying full-time (ages 5 and over)
- is not in receipt of a pension, payment or benefit (for example, Youth Allowance) or a Prescribed Education Scheme payment (for example, ABSTUDY)
- has an annual income of no more than the amount specified by Centrelink for basic eligibility for Family Tax Benefit Part A.

Disability

The umbrella term for any or all of: an impairment of body structure or function, a limitation in activities, or a restriction in participation.

Disability is a multi-dimensional and complex concept and is conceived as a dynamic interaction between health conditions and environmental and personal factors (WHO 2001).

Dwelling

A structure or a discrete space within a structure intended for people to live in or where a person or group of people live. Thus a structure that people actually live in is a dwelling regardless of its intended purpose, but a vacant structure is only a dwelling if intended for human residence. A dwelling may include one or more rooms used as an office or workshop, provided the dwelling is in residential use. For the purposes of this document, a dwelling includes:

- a separate house
- a semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.
- a flat, unit or apartment; caravan, tent, cabin etc., either in or not in a caravan park, houseboat in marina, etc.
- · an improvised home, tent, camper
- a house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.
- a boarding/rooming house unit.

Greatest need

See priority allocation below.

First Home Owner Grant Scheme (FHOG)

A one-off \$7,000 grant paid by the Australian Government to first home buyers.

Homeless

A person is homeless if he or she does not have access to safe, secure and adequate housing. Unsafe, insecure and inadequate housing includes housing:

- in which the client did not feel safe (this can include the client's own home)
- in which the client did not have a legal right to continued occupation of their home (security of tenure)
- that lacked the amenities or resources necessary for living (such as adequate heating, plumbing or cooking facilities)
- that was provided by a Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) agency of other emergency accommodation agency.

Home purchase assistance (HPA)

Provides assistance to eligible low-income families in securing and maintaining home ownership. The eligibility requirements and types of assistance offered vary widely between jurisdictions.

Household

A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. A household can also be single person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

Improvised dwelling

A structure used as a place of residence which does not meet the building requirements to be considered a permanent dwelling. This includes caravans, tin sheds without internal walls, humpies and dongas. Permanent dwellings are buildings designed for people to live in, with fixed walls, a roof and doors. Dwellings were not considered permanent unless they had internal walls dividing the living space into separate rooms.

Income unit

One person or a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is shared, or any person living in a non-private dwelling who is in receipt of personal income. Income units are restricted to relationships of marriage (registered or de facto) and of parent/dependent child who usually resides in the same household. This means that an income unit can be defined as:

- a married couple or sole parent, and dependent children only
- a married couple only with no dependent children present
- a person who is not related to any other household member either by marriage or by the parent/ dependent child relationship.

Indigenous household

A household which contains one or more Indigenous people. A household is considered one of the basic groups of social aggregation. Information on household numbers and composition aids in identifying groups within the population or the number of people living alone.

Indigenous status

A measure of whether a person identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Overcrowding

Under the CSHA, overcrowding occurs when two or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the national standard (the Proxy occupancy standard—see below).

Priority allocation

Provided to individuals classified as in greatest need. This means they were homeless, their life or safety was at risk, their health condition was aggravated by their housing, their housing was inappropriate to their needs or they had very high rental housing costs.

Private rent assistance (PRA)

Funded under the CSHA and often a one-off payment to eligible low-income households to establish and maintain tenancies in the private rental market.

Proxy occupancy standard

This specifies the bedroom requirements of a household, based on their household size and composition.

Household composition	Dwelling size required
Single adult only	1 bedroom
Single adult (group)	1 bedroom per adult
Couple with no children	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with 1 child	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with 2 or 3 children	3 bedrooms

For sole parent or couple households with four or more children the dwelling size in terms of bedrooms should be the same value as the total number of children in the household.

Public housing (or public rental housing)

Rental housing provided under the CSHA. Included are households residing in public rental dwellings where the dwelling is either:

- owned by the housing authority
- leased from the private sector or other housing program areas and used for provision of public rental housing
- · leased to public housing tenants.

Rebated households

A household receiving housing assistance, (usually via a state or territory or community housing provider), who pays less than the market rent value of the dwelling.

Shared home ownership schemes

Where the tenant and the government both purchase a share of the property, providing the tenant with guaranteed security of tenure.

Social housing

Rental housing provided by not-for-profit organisations either government (public housing) or non-government (community housing).

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)

A major part of Australia's overall response to homelessness. It was established in 1985 to consolidate a number of Australian Government and state and territory government programs designed to assist people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless, including women and children escaping domestic violence.

The current program, SAAP V, is governed by the *Supported Accommodation Assistance Act 1994*. This specifies that the overall aim of SAAP is to provide transitional supported accommodation and related support services to help homeless people achieve the maximum possible degree of self-reliance and independence.

Tenure type

The nature of a person or social group's legal right to occupy a dwelling. Tenure types include:

- owner
 - fully owned
 - being purchased/with mortgage
- renter
 - private housing
 - public housing
 - community housing
- rent free
- life tenure scheme
- shared equity or rent/buy scheme
- none/homeless.

Websites for further information

To assist the reader in finding additional information on the topics covered the following URL are provided.

Government agencies

Australian government departments	
Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	http://www.facsia.gov.au/
Torres Strait Island Regional Authority	http://www.tsra.gov.au/
Australian Bureau of Statistics	http://www.abs.gov.au/
Productivity Commission: Report on Government Services	http://www.aic.gov.au/stats/aust/rogs.html
State and territory departments	
ACT Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services	http://www.dhcs.act.gov.au/
SA Department for Families and Communities	http://www.familiesandcommunities.sa.gov.au/
NSW Department of Housing	http://www.housing.nsw.gov.au/
Aboriginal Housing Office, NSW	http://www.aho.nsw.gov.au/
Vic Department of Human Services	http://hnp.dhs.vic.gov.au/wps/portal
NT Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport	http://www.dlghs.nt.gov.au/
WA Department of Housing and Works	http://www.dhw.wa.gov.au/
Qld Department of Housing	http://www.housing.qld.gov.au/
Tas Department of Health and Human Services	http://www.dhhs.tas.gov.au/index.php
Other Government	
Council of Australian Governments	http://www.coag.gov.au/



Community housing	
Community housing federation of Australia	http://www.chfa.com.au/
Homelessness	
Homelessness Australia	http://www.homelessnessaustralia.org.au/site/index.php
Australian Federation of Homelessness Organisations	http://www.afho.org.au/
High and complex needs	
Personal Helpers and Mentors Program	http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/ mentalhealth/nav.htm
Housing and Accommodation Support Initiative	http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2007/hasi_intiative.html
Research, statistical and reporting organisations	
Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute	http://www.ahuri.edu.au/
National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling	http://www.canberra.edu.au/centres/natsem/
National housing organisations	
Housing Industry Association	http://hia.com.au/

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AIHW 2005d. Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data reports 2003–04: public rental housing. Housing assistance data development series. Cat. no. HOU 114. Canberra: AIHW.

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