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for better health and wellbeing*

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Indigenous community housing 2008–09

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Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Board Chair

Hon. Peter Collins, AM, QC

Director

Penny Allbon

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

Housing Unit

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

GPO Box 570

Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6244 1267

Email: housing@aihw.gov.au

Summary

The Indigenous community housing (ICH) collection contains data on dwellings managed by Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs) with funding provided by either the state and territory governments or the Australian Government, or both. Housing assistance provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is also reported under the state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), public rental housing and mainstream community housing collections.

Data quality remained problematic for the 2008–09 ICH collection, with some jurisdictions unable to provide data for all indicators and the use of different data sources affecting comparability. At the time of publication, data was not available for Western Australia. It should also be noted that even where data were provided, in many cases coverage was poor, that is, data were not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in the jurisdiction. For this reason, the results can only be interpreted with considerable caution as they may not reflect the entire number of ICHOs, dwellings or households in the jurisdiction concerned (see 'General notes' for more details).

In the Northern Territory, 4,096 dwellings were transferred from ICHO management to public housing during 2008–09. Due to a delay in the transfer of dwelling records, these dwellings have not been included in either the ICH or public housing collection in 2008–09. Victoria showed an increase in its dwelling stock, with the number of dwellings managed by Aboriginal Housing Victoria rising from 348 in 2007–08 to 1,233 in 2008–09. The additional dwellings were transferred from the SOMIH program, continuing the transitions that began in 2007–08.

Reporting on overcrowding across ICH dwellings at a national level was not possible for 2008–09 as not all jurisdictions were able to provide data for this performance indicator. Only Victoria, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, and two of the three Australian Government jurisdictions were able to provide this data based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. The third Australian Government jurisdiction provided an estimate based on the number of known occupants in each household. New South Wales and Queensland provided data based on the Proxy Occupancy Standard. Overcrowding rates of 33% and 32% were reported by Queensland and South Australia, while New South Wales reported 25%. It should be noted that in South Australia the overcrowding performance indicator could only be calculated on data for about half (53%) of the dwellings in that state, while in NSW the data were based on 1,557 dwellings (35% of dwelling stock in the state) and extrapolated for all ICH dwellings. Overcrowding rates were lowest in Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory (1% and 0% respectively). The Australian Government reported 14% overcrowding in its three jurisdictions overall.

Indigenous community housing 2008–09

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Scope of the ICH data collection

The scope of the Indigenous community housing (ICH) data collection includes those dwellings aimed at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples that are managed by funded and unfunded, actively and not actively registered ICHOs. The inclusion of unfunded and not actively registered Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs) took effect from the 2007–08 collection.

Administrative arrangements for ICH have been somewhat complex. In 2008–09, the Australian Government (through the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) directly funded some ICHOs in Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania. In Tasmania, the Australian Government was the only source of government funding, while in Queensland and Victoria some ICHOs were funded by the state government under the former Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA). In the four remaining jurisdictions that provided data (New South Wales, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory), funding from the relevant state or territory and the Australian Government was pooled, with the state or territory government carrying responsibility for the ICH sector. In this report, ICHOs that were under the administrative responsibility of the Australian Government (that is, in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania) are reported as aggregate data in the column 'AG'.

Data for 2008–09 ICH data was collected under the former National Reporting Framework (NRF) for Indigenous housing endorsed by the former National Committee for Housing Information (NCHI). Jurisdictions were requested to report against six qualitative NRF performance indicators, and provide data for 27 quantitative data items from which the NRF performance indicators were calculated.

On 1 January 2009 the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) and associated National Partnerships came into effect, replacing all former multilateral agreements related to the delivery of housing in Australia. The NCHI was also replaced by the Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG) in 2009. It is not known to what extent the change in arrangements for managing Indigenous community housing affected the data for 2008–09. This is the last year for which ICH data will be reported under the NRF. However, data will continue to be reported under the NAHA, which includes all social housing.

Due to differences in collection methodology, state or territory ICH data and Australian Government ICH data are not always comparable. For this reason, they are presented separately in the tables.

Data quality issues

The significant quality issues in the ICH data collection means that the results can only be interpreted with considerable caution. Although the jurisdictions were able to provide some data for between 60% and 100% of the indicators requested (see Performance Indicator 36), in many cases complete data were not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in the jurisdiction. This means that the data item totals and performance indicator values may not be representative of the entire jurisdiction. In addition to providing footnotes, jurisdictions' performance indicators that are proportions have been adjusted for non-response (by excluding unknowns and non-responders from the denominator). National performance indicators that are proportions were calculated using only those states and territories where complete information was available and valid (that is, both numerator and denominator were available and valid). Nevertheless, there is no guarantee that non-responders share the same characteristics as the responding portion of the jurisdiction.

Values that do not represent the jurisdiction total or have been adjusted for non-response are indicated as follows:

	Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.
	Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

In 2008–09, some jurisdictions (Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory) were able to provide unit record level data for NRF reporting (that is, data for individual organisations, dwellings and persons). The Northern Territory provided aggregate totals, while New South Wales, Queensland and the Australian Government provided a mix of both. Data was not available for Western Australia. Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments.

Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to data from previous years because of variation in response rates and in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or are actively registered with the jurisdiction.

Symbols

<	less than
-	none in place/not used
✓	in place/used
..	not applicable
n.a.	not available
no.	number
\$	Australian dollars
%	per cent
'000	thousands

References

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2007. Housing and infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, Australia 2006 (Reissue). ABS cat. no. 4710.0. Canberra: ABS.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2009. State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2008–09. Canberra: AIHW. Viewed 12 May 2010, <www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance>.

Definitions

Dwelling

Permanent dwelling

A dwelling is a structure designed for people to live in or where people live. Permanent dwellings have fixed walls, roof and doors. They usually have kitchen and bathroom facilities, though this is not necessary provided these facilities could be built into the dwelling. These dwellings are made from regular building materials and are intended for long-term residential use.

Improved dwelling

An improved dwelling is a structure used as a place of residence that does not meet the building requirements to be considered as a permanent dwelling, including caravans, tin sheds without internal walls, humpies, dongas, etc.

Household

ICH household

An ICH household refers to:

- 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; or
- a 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.

Indigenous community

For the purposes of the NRF, an Indigenous community has the same definition as that found in CHINS 2006 for a discrete Indigenous community: a geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be habited predominantly (that is, greater than 50% of usual residents) by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis (see ABS 2007 for more details).

Indigenous community housing organisation (ICHO)

For the purposes of the NRF, an ICHO is any Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation that is responsible for managing housing for Indigenous people. This includes community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people.

Funded organisation

A funded organisation is an ICHO that received funding in the 2008–09 financial year.

Unfunded organisation

An unfunded organisation is an ICHO that received funding in previous financial years; that is before 1 July 2008, but not in the 2008–09 financial year.

Actively registered organisation

An actively registered organisation is an ICHO that is registered with the New South Wales Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) in the 2008–09 financial year.

For New South Wales only, the ICH sector focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not actively registered rather than whether they are funded or unfunded. For the purposes of the NRF, ICHOs in New South Wales that are actively registered are included in the funded organisation category, while ICHOs in New South Wales that are not actively registered are included in the unfunded organisation category. However, it should be noted that active registration with the AHO does not guarantee funding.

S1 Indigenous community housing summary data

Table 1: Indigenous community housing summary data, by jurisdiction 2008-09

Data Item	Description	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
At 30 June 2009											
D1a	No. of permanent dwellings managed by funded organisations	2,520	1,233	4,096	n.a.	995	..	24	2,776	1,096	n.a.
D1b	No. of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations	4,423	1,233	4,096	n.a.	1,031	..	24	2,841	2,699	n.a.
D2	No. of improvised dwellings	6	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	..	0	513	0	n.a.
D3	No. of permanent dwellings not connected to water	0	0	0	n.a.	0	..	0	n.a.	1	n.a.
D4	No. of permanent dwellings not connected to sewerage	0	0	0	n.a.	0	..	0	n.a.	1	n.a.
D5	No. of permanent dwellings not connected to electricity	0	0	0	n.a.	7	..	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
D6	Total no. of households living in permanent dwellings	2,488	1,269	3,963	n.a.	1,264	..	24	2,776	820	n.a.
For year ending 30 June 2009											
D7	Rent collected from households (\$'000)	11,933	5,278	11,718	n.a.	417	..	131	4,098	4,541	n.a.
D8	Rent charged to households (\$'000)	13,468	5,611	10,120	n.a.	1,462	..	131	3,545	4,478	n.a.
D9	Housing maintenance expenditure (\$'000)	11,084	2,062	14,974	n.a.	1,805	..	n.a.	5,948	2,415	n.a.
D10	Capital expenditure (\$'000)	16,941	8,205	41,292	n.a.	6,878	..	0	n.a.	3,540	n.a.
D11a	Total recurrent costs (\$'000)	31,579	11,017	15,176	n.a.	3,253	..	242	n.a.	5,948	n.a.
D11b	Net recurrent costs (\$'000)	26,476	7,275	15,176	n.a.	3,253	..	242	n.a.	5,146	n.a.
At 30 June 2009											
D12	Total no. of permanent dwellings occupied	4,299	1,207	3,963	n.a.	891	..	24	n.a.	733	n.a.
D13	Total no. of households with overcrowding	1,110	9	1,288	n.a.	174	..	0	n.a.	37	n.a.
D14	Total no. of households requiring additional bedrooms	2,220	64	2,060	n.a.	260	..	1	n.a.	82	n.a.
D15	Total no. of additional bedrooms required	3,578	73	3,770	n.a.	713	..	1	n.a.	122	n.a.
D16	Total no. of households for which household groups and dwelling details are known	4,423	1,080	3,963	n.a.	547	..	22	n.a.	271	n.a.
D17	Total no. of bedrooms in permanent dwellings	14,006	3,597	13,210	n.a.	2,539	..	75	6,422	1,741	n.a.
D18	Total no. of people living in permanent dwellings	17,684	3,118	20,030	n.a.	3,677	..	83	n.a.	2,005	n.a.
D19a	No. of funded ICHOs	133	1	16	n.a.	32	..	1	29	36	n.a.
D19b	No. of funded and unfunded ICHOs	202	1	16	n.a.	41	..	1	30	93	n.a.
D20	No. of ICHOs with a housing management plan	75	1	14	n.a.	32	..	n.a.	17	17	n.a.
D21	Total no. of Indigenous employees in ICHOs	680	8	269	n.a.	11	..	1	94	39	n.a.
D22	No. Indigenous employees in ICHOs who had completed accredited training	54	4	130	n.a.	10	..	1	13	22	n.a.

D23	No. of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who were undertaking accredited training	28	4	101	n.a.	4	..	1	25	6	n.a.
D24	Total no. of employees in ICHOs	707	9	398	n.a.	14	..	3	115	51	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

	Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.
	Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW	D1a	In NSW data collection focuses on dwellings managed by actively registered organisations. The 133 organisations that were actively registered with NSW Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) as at 30 June 2009 managed 2520 permanent dwellings. Active registration with AHO does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs.
	D1b	The number of permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported is sourced from a new Aboriginal Community Housing Provider database which was developed after extensive data cleansing, matching of existing databases, including Condition Assessment Survey data.
	D2	This number should be approached with caution as there may be data quality concerns that result from non-clarity of what is an improvised dwelling on the part of ICHOs that completed AHO registration forms.
	D3, D5	This is consistent with the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) 2006 data for NSW.
	D4	This is mostly consistent with the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) 2006 data for NSW.
	D6	The dwelling level data is only for organisations that renewed registration with AHO. Further, it probably has data quality issues that need scrutiny. It is largely assumed most dwellings consist of only one household, except mostly where there is obviously two couples in a dwelling. 48 occupied permanent dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain only one household.
	D7	The amount refers to rent collected from the dwellings managed by ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at 30 June 2009. It does not include the amount of rent collected by ICHOs that did not renew their registration with AHO. As a result of data quality the data excludes information on 128 dwellings managed by four actively registered organisations.
	D8	As a result of data quality issues, the data excludes information on 128 dwellings managed by four actively registered organisations.
	D9	This comprises only AHO expenditure on the sector through the Repair and Maintenance program. Housing maintenance expenditure by ICHOs is not available and therefore not included.
	D10	This data is only capital expenditure that AHO spent on the housing sector. ICHO capital expenditure is not available.
	D11a	The recurrent expenses are those incurred by AHO through employee related and other project expenses for example Sector Support and Resourcing, Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiatives, Tenants Initiative, Resourcing Community Organisations. Recurrent expenses incurred by ICHOs are not included.
	D11b	The net recurrent expenses are incurred by AHO on the Aboriginal community housing sector. The net recurrent expenses of ICHOs are not available and are not included.
	D12	The number was derived by extrapolating proportionately for all ICHO sectors based on the number of permanent dwellings managed by the ICHOs that renewed registration with the AHO that are occupied as at June 2009. Caution should be applied in using this to derive occupancy rate because 52 out of 74 unoccupied permanent dwellings of ICHOs that renewed registration are not tenatable.
	D13, D14, D15	Based on Proxy occupancy standard. Data are approximate only, and extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.
	D16	Based on data for 4,423 dwellings, extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.
	D17	The number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported here is sourced from a newly developed Aboriginal Community Housing Providers database.
	D18	The number was sourced from AHO's newly developed Aboriginal Community Housing Providers database.
	D19a	The data is for ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at June 2009. 22 of the ICHOs do not manage properties as at June 2009.

	D19b	The 202 was sourced from a newly developed Aboriginal Community Housing Providers database.
	D20	The reported data refers to ICHOs with a housing management plan that includes at least 2 of the 4 specified components of the plan. The number of ICHOs that have components of the plan is: objectives for delivering housing assistance (72), asset management plan (56), rent collection policies (74) and financial practices and reporting systems that link resources to outcomes (72). The number of ICHOs that have all housing management plan components is 52.
	D21	This includes Aboriginal paid staff (398), Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) (126), contractors (67) and apprentices (85). There are many volunteers in the NSW ICHO sector. For example, there are 611 volunteers working for the 133 organisations that renewed registration with the AHO as at June 2009.
	D22	Two ICHOs have volunteer staff and committee members that have either completed training or are undertaking training.
Qld	D1a, D1b, D10, D17	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009.
	D3, D4, D5	Source: PCAT Survey 2006–07.
	D6, D16	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for six tenancy managed communities. Remaining communities data as self-reported by Councils in the Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report.
	D7	Source: SAP 30 June 2009 for five of the six tenancy managed communities. Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report for remaining Councils.
	D8	Source: SAP 30 June 2009 for five of the six tenancy managed communities. Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report for remaining Councils. One council unable to provide full year data.
	D9	Source: Maintenance services provided by Qbuild at 30 June 2009.
	D11a, D11b	Councils are currently unable to separate the recurrent costs associated with housing services from those associated with the other services that they provide. The amount reported here is the cost of maintenance services provided by the Qld Government plus staff and related administrative costs associated with the Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative. Includes Indigenous Govt Co-ord contribution and Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative (HIHI) recurrent costs.
	D12	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for six tenancy managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as self-reported by Councils in the Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report.
	D13, D14, D15	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for six tenancy managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as reported by PCAT survey in 2005 and 2006. Proxy standard used.
	D18	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for six tenancy managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as reported by PCAT survey in 2005 and 2006.
	D20	14 completed. Local government reforms resulted in two councils being developed from the amalgamation of 5 and 15 councils respectively.
	D21, D23, D24	Source: Combination of self-reported data provided by 14 of the 16 Councils in 2007–08 of property and tenancy management employees as 2008–09 data not available, and from a telephone survey of the 16 Councils conducted by the Department in May 2009 about the employees involved in housing related trades. Data also sourced from Qbuild's Human Resource Information System at 30 June 2009. This data may not be a true reflection of the actual number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees as it is not compulsory for staff to complete an Equality of Employment Opportunity census form or identify as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.
	D22	Source: Combination of self-reported data provided by 14 of the 16 Councils in 2007–08 of property and tenancy management employees as 2008–09 data not available, and from a telephone survey of the 16 Councils conducted by the Department in May 2009 about the qualified trades employees involved in housing related trades. Data also sourced from Qbuild's Human Resource Information System at 30 June 2009. This data may not be a true reflection of the actual number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees as it is not compulsory for staff to complete an Equality of Employment Opportunity census form or identify as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.
SA	D1a	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 6 dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent.
	D1b	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 15 dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent.
	D2	Data not collected.
	D3, D4, D12-D18	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.
	D5	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. Dwelling without Metered Power with a condition rating of Not Applicable or Poor are counted as not being connected to electricity.
	D6	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 169 occupied permanent dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain only 1 household per dwelling.

	D7	Rent collected for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarilena Community Inc.
	D9	Housing maintenance expenditure for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarilena Community Inc.
	D10	Total includes emergency funds provided by the Office for Aboriginal Housing to communities that can not be directly apportioned to individual communities.
	D11a	Total recurrent expenses for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarilena Community Inc.
	D11b	Funding arrangements assumes D11a and D11b are equal.
ACT	D9	Maintenance costs for dwellings under lease to Indigenous community housing in the ACT are met by government (18 dwellings). Maintenance costs for the remaining dwellings were met by the ICHO but were not available for reporting.
	D13, D14, D15	Based on data for 22 of 24 households.
NT	D1a, D1b	During 2008–09, 4,096 dwellings were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations.
	D7	Rent collected is lower than previous years due to the reclassification of 4,096 dwellings to Remote Public Housing during 2008-09. Based on data provided by 22 of the 30 organisations.
	D8	Based on data provided by 22 of the 30 organisations.
	D9	Based on data provided by 29 of the 30 organisations.
	D19a, D19b	Total includes Shire Councils, Outstation Resource Centres and housing organisations.
	D20	Due to the commencement of the Shires data collected in 2008–09.
	D21, D22, D23, D24	Based on data provided by 19 of the 30 organisations.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D1a	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records. Qld: Data include dwelling counts for five funded ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing 40% of the dwelling stock managed by funded ICHOs). Data for eight non-responding funded ICHOs were sourced from jurisdiction's own records. 373 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For two organisations, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. 19 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
	D1b	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records. Qld: Data include dwelling counts for eight ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing 15% of the dwelling stock). Data for 60 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from jurisdiction's own records. 1834 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For two organisations historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. 103 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
	D2	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records.
	D3, D4, D5	Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.
	D6	Vic: 65 dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to have one household per dwelling. Qld: 109 dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain one household per dwelling. Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.

D7, D9, D11b, D17, D18	Tas: Data is for one ICHO only.
D11a	Qld: For one organisation, total recurrent cost figure was also used for net recurrent costs. Tas: Data is for one ICHO only.
D12	Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.
D13	Vic: Data should be interpreted with caution due to data quality issues. Qld: Based on data for two ICHOs only. Tas: Current household counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. Estimates are based on the number of known occupants in household.
D14, D15	Vic: Data should be interpreted with caution due to data quality issues. Qld: Based on data for two ICHOs only. Tas: Current bedroom counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. Estimates are based on the number of known occupants in household.
D16	Vic: Data should be interpreted with caution due to data quality issues. Qld: Based on data for two ICHOs only. Tas: Current dwelling and household counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.
D19a	Vic: Funding status for nine non-responding ICHOs was determined from the jurisdictions own records.
D19b	Vic: Funding status for nine non-responding ICHOs was determined from the jurisdictions own records. Qld: 60 ICHOs did not provide a response for data. Funding status and total number of dwellings managed was obtained from historical records held by jurisdiction.
D20	Tas: Current data was only available for one organisation. For two organisations, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.
D21, D22, D23, D24	Tas: Current data was only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.

S2 Indigenous community housing performance indicators

Table 2: Indigenous community housing performance indicators, by jurisdiction, 2008–09

Data Item	Description	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
P1	No. of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people	4,429	1,233	4,096	n.a.	1,031	..	24	3,354	2,699	n.a.
P2	Proportion of improvised dwellings (%)	0.1	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	..	0.0	15.3	0.0	n.a.
P7a	Proportion of dwellings not connected to water (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	0.00	..	0.00	n.a.	0.04	n.a.
P7b	Proportion of dwellings not connected to sewerage (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	0.00	..	0.00	n.a.	0.04	n.a.
P7c	Proportion of dwellings not connected to electricity (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	0.77	..	0.00	n.a.	0.00	n.a.
P9	Average weekly rent collected (\$)	101	80	57	n.a.	26	..	105	38	115	n.a.
P10	Rent collection rate (%)	90.4	94.1	115.8	n.a.	60.3	..	100.0	115.6	97.9	n.a.
P11	Total amount spent on maintenance each year (\$'000)	11,084	2,062	14,974	n.a.	1,805	..	n.a.	5,948	2,415	n.a.
P12	Average amount spent on maintenance each year (\$)	4,416	1,672	3,656	n.a.	1,820	..	n.a.	2,143	3,520	n.a.
P13	Maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected (%)	92.9	39.1	127.8	n.a.	77.0	..	n.a.	108.7	53.2	n.a.
P14	Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio	1.86	1.34	0.37	n.a.	0.49	..	..	n.a.	0.81	n.a.
P15	Net recurrent cost per unit (\$)	5,986	5,901	3,705	n.a.	3,276	..	10,088	n.a.	7,501	n.a.
P16	Occupancy rates (%)	99.2	97.9	96.8	n.a.	87.7	..	100.0	n.a.	95.3	n.a.
P21	Average no. of additional bedrooms required	1.6	1.1	1.8	n.a.	2.7	..	1.0	n.a.	1.5	n.a.
P22	Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded (%)	25.1	0.8	32.5	n.a.	31.8	..	0.0	n.a.	13.7	n.a.
P25	No. of Indigenous community housing organisations	202	1	16	n.a.	41	..	1	30	93	n.a.
P26	Proportion of ICHOs that have a housing management plan (%)	56.4	100.0	87.5	n.a.	97.0	..	n.a.	89.5	81.0	n.a.
P28	Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training (%)	7.9	50.0	48.3	n.a.	90.9	..	100.0	13.8	61.1	n.a.
P29	Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who are undertaking accredited training (%)	4.1	50.0	37.5	n.a.	36.4	..	100.0	26.6	15.7	n.a.
P30	Proportion of people employed in housing management who are Indigenous (%)	96.2	88.9	67.6	n.a.	78.6	..	33.3	81.7	76.5	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

NSW	P9, P10	Calculation is based on 2,113 dwellings for which full rental information (weekly rent, weeks tenanted and weeks in arrears) was available during the registration period.
	P12	Calculation is based on 2,510 dwellings that were registered in the 2008 collection and so received funding in 2008–09.
SA	P9	Total number for permanent dwellings (D1b) was used to determine average rent instead of total number of households living in permanent dwellings (D6).
	P10	Includes only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known.
	P13	Includes only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and maintenance expenditure were known.
	P14	Includes only those ICHOs for which both recurrent and capital expenditure were known.
ACT	P22	Based on data for 22 of 24 households.
NT	P1	During 2008–09, 4,096 dwellings were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of P1, performance indicators are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous Community Organisations in the jurisdiction.
	P14	Qld: Includes only those ICHOs for which both recurrent and capital expenditure were known.
	P28	Qld: Includes only those ICHOs for which number of Indigenous employees who have completed accredited training was known.
	P29	Qld: Includes only those ICHOs for which number of Indigenous employees undertaking accredited training was known.

P1 Total number of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people^(a)

Table 3: Total number of Indigenous community housing dwellings, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total
No. of ICH dwellings	D1b + D2	4,429	1,233	4,096	n.a.	1,031	..	24	3,354	2,699	n.a.
Total	P1	4,429	1,233	4,096	n.a.	1,031	..	24	3,354	2,699	n.a.

(a) Only ICH dwellings are reported here. For the total number of state owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings, see Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2009.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW	D1b	The number of permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported is sourced from a new Aboriginal Community Housing Provider database which was developed after extensive data cleansing, matching of existing databases including Condition Assessment Survey data.
	D2	This number should be approached with caution as there may be data quality concerns that result from non-clarity of what is an improvised dwelling on the part of ICHOs that completed AHO registration forms.
Qld	D1b	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009.
SA	D1b	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 15 dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent.
	D2	Data not collected.
NT	D1b, P1	During 2008–09, 4,096 dwellings were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations.
AG	D1b	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records.
		Qld: Data include dwelling counts for eight ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing 15% of the dwelling stock). Data for 60 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from jurisdiction's own records. 1,834 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
		Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For two organisations historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. 103 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
	D2	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records.

P2 Proportion of improvised dwellings

Table 4: Number and proportion of Indigenous community housing improvised dwellings, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
No. of improvised dwellings	D2	6	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	..	0	513	0	n.a.
Total no. of dwellings	D1b + D2	4,429	1,233	4,096	n.a.	1,031	..	24	3,354	2,699	n.a.
Proportion of improvised dwellings (%)	P2	0.1	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	..	0.0	15.3	0.0	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All		Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
NSW	D1b	The number of permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported is sourced from a new Aboriginal Community Housing Provider database which was developed after extensive data cleansing, matching of existing databases, including Condition Assessment Survey data.
	D2	This number should be approached with caution as there may be data quality concerns that result from non-clarity of what is an improvised dwelling on the part of ICHOs that completed AHO registration forms.
Qld	D1b	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009.
SA	D1b	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 15 dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent.
	D2	Data not collected.
NT	D1b	During 2008–09, 4096 dwellings were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations.
AG	D1b	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records. Qld: Data include dwelling counts for eight ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing 15% of the dwelling stock). Data for 60 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from jurisdiction's own records. 1834 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For two organisations historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. 103 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
	D2	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P5 Mechanisms to ensure that new houses and upgrades meet national minimum standards

Table 5a: Whether or not new houses and upgrades are required to meet national standards

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Required to meet national standards	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	✓	✓	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Notes

AG Qld: Relevant State / Local Council Building Standards are adhered to as per normal Building Inspections. No specific requirement is included in CHIP Funding Agreements to ensure the National Framework for the Design, Construction and Maintenance of Indigenous Housing is adhered to. The Qld Government standards will apply to all upgrades on ICHO houses that transition.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

Table 5b: Mechanisms in place to ensure compliance with relevant standards

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Design and construction of new properties undertaken in accordance with relevant standard	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	-	✓	✓
Acquisition of properties approved in accordance with relevant standard	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	✓	-	✓
Maintenance standards set in accordance with relevant standard	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	-	-	✓
Upgrades done in accordance with relevant standard	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other (see below for details)	-	-	✓	n.a.	✓	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other mechanisms

- Qld Program Support Officers approve all pre-construction plans, to ensure proposed new dwellings and major upgrades conform to all standards before work commences.
- SA Accommodation standards include the Ministers Specification SA78A Housing on designated Aboriginal Lands National Indigenous Housing Guide (NIHG) and the Building Code of Australia (BCA).
- AG Qld: Relevant State / Local Council Building Standards as per normal Building Inspections.
Tas: Costings for upgrades to meet national standards have been incorporated in Commonwealth State negotiations for transfer of responsibility to State Government.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

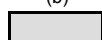
P7 Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water, (b) sewerage and (c) electricity

Table 6: Number and proportion of Indigenous community housing dwellings not connected to an organised system for water, sewerage or electricity, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
No. of dwellings not connected											
Water	D3	0	0	0	n.a.	0	..	0	n.a.	1	n.a.
Sewerage	D4	0	0	0	n.a.	0	..	0	n.a.	1	n.a.
Electricity	D5	0	0	0	n.a.	7	..	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
Total no. of dwellings for which connection status is known	D1b ^(b)	4,423	1,233	4,096	n.a.	905	..	24	2,841	2,431	n.a.
Proportion of dwellings not connected (%)											
Water	P7a	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	0.00	..	0.00	n.a.	0.04	n.a.
Sewerage	P7b	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	0.00	..	0.00	n.a.	0.04	n.a.
Electricity	P7c	0.00	0.00	0.00	n.a.	0.77	..	0.00	n.a.	0.00	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Values may be less than D1b as dwellings for which connection status is unknown are excluded.

 Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

 Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All		Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
NSW	D1b	The number of permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported is sourced from a new Aboriginal Community Housing Provider database which was developed after extensive data cleansing, matching of existing databases, including Condition Assessment Survey data.
	D3, D5	This is consistent with the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) 2006 data for NSW.
	D4	This is mostly consistent with the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) 2006 data for NSW.
Qld	D1b	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009.
	D3, D4, D5	Source: PCAT Survey 2006–07.
SA	D1b	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 15 dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent.
	D3, D4	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.
	D5	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. Dwelling without Metered Power with a condition rating of Not Applicable or Poor are counted as not being connected to electricity.
NT	D1b	During 2008–09, 4,096 dwellings were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous Community Organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D1b	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records.
		Qld: Data include dwelling counts for eight ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing 15% of the dwelling stock). Data for 60 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from jurisdiction's own records. 1834 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
		Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For two organisations historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. 103 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
	D3, D4, D5	Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P9 Average weekly rent collected

Table 7: Average weekly rent collected for Indigenous community housing, by jurisdiction, 2008–09

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
Total rent collected (\$'000)	D7	11,933	5,278	11,718	n.a.	417	..	131	4,098	4,541	n.a.
Number of households for which rent collected is known for ICHO	D6 ^(b)	2,113	1,269	3,963	n.a.	310	..	24	2,085	760	n.a.
Average weekly rent collected (\$)	P9	101	80	57	n.a.	26	..	105	38	115	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Values reported may be less than D6, as households in dwellings managed by ICHOs for which rent collected is unknown have been excluded.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All		Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
NSW	D6	The dwelling level data is only for organisations that renewed registration with AHO. Further, it probably has data quality issues that need scrutiny. It is largely assumed most dwellings consist of only one household, except mostly where there is obviously two couples in a dwelling. 48 occupied permanent dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain only one household.
	D7	The amount refers to rent collected from the dwellings managed by ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at 30 June 2009. It does not include the amount of rent collected by ICHOs that did not renew their registration with AHO. As a result of data quality the data excludes information on 128 dwellings managed by four actively registered organisations.
	P9	Calculation is based on 2,113 dwellings for which full rental information (weekly rent, weeks tenanted and weeks in arrears) was available during the registration period.
Qld	D6	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for six tenancy managed communities. Remaining communities data as self-reported by Councils in the Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report.
	D7	Source: SAP 30 June 2009 for five of the six tenancy managed communities. Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report for remaining Councils.
SA	D6	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 169 occupied permanent dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain only 1 household.
	D7	Rent collected for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarilena Community Inc.
	P9	Total number for permanent dwellings (D1b) was used to determined average rent instead of total number of households living in permanent dwellings (D6).
NT	D7	Rent collected is lower than previous years due to the reclassification of 4,096 dwellings to Remote Public Housing during 2008–09. Based on data provided by 22 of the 30 organisations.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D6	Vic: 65 dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to have one household per dwelling. Qld: 109 dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain one household per dwelling. Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.
	D7	Tas: Data is for one ICHO only.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P10 Rent collection rate

Table 8: Rent collected, rent charged and rent collection rate for Indigenous community housing, by jurisdiction, 2008–09

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
Total rent collected (\$'000)	D7	11,933	5,278	11,718	n.a.	417	..	131	4,098	4,541	n.a.
Total rent charged (\$'000)	D8	13,468	5,611	10,120	n.a.	1,462	..	131	3,545	4,478	n.a.
Rent collection rate (%)	P10	90.4	94.1	115.8	n.a.	60.3	..	100.0	115.6	97.9	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All		Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
NSW	D7	The amount refers to rent collected from the dwellings managed by ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at 30 June 2009. It does not include the amount of rent collected by ICHOs that did not renew their registration with AHO. As a result of data quality the data excludes information on 128 dwellings managed by four actively registered organisations.
	D8	As a result of data quality issues, the data excludes information on 128 dwellings managed by four actively registered organisations.
	P10	Calculation is based on 2,113 dwellings for which full rental information (weekly rent, weeks tenanted and weeks in arrears) was available during the registration period.
Qld	D7	Source: SAP 30 June 2009 for five of the six tenancy managed communities. Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report for remaining Councils.
	D8	Source: SAP 30 June 2009 for five of the six tenancy managed communities. Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report for remaining Councils. One council unable to provide full year data.
SA	D7	Rent collected for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarilena Community Inc.
	P10	Includes only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known.
NT	D7	Rent collected is lower than previous years due to the reclassification of 4,096 dwellings to Remote Public Housing during 2008-09. Based on data provided by 22 of the 30 organisations.
	D8	Based on data provided by 22 of the 30 organisations.
AG	All	Vic - With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous Community Organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D7	Tas: Data is for one ICHO only.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P11 and 12 Total and average amount spent on maintenance each year

Table 9: Total and average amount spent on maintenance for Indigenous community housing each year, by jurisdiction, 2008–09

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
Total amount spent on maintenance (\$'000)	D9 (P11)	11,084	2,062	14,974	n.a.	1,805	..	n.a.	5,948	2,415	n.a.
Total no. of dwellings for which ICHO maintenance expenditure is known	D1b ^(b)	2,510	1,233	4,096	n.a.	992	..	24	2,776	686	n.a.
Average amount spent on maintenance (\$)	P12	4,416	1,672	3,656	n.a.	1,820	..	n.a.	2,143	3,520	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Values reported may be less than D1b, as dwellings managed by ICHOs for which total spent on maintenance is unknown have been excluded.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW	D1b	The number of permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported is sourced from a new Aboriginal Community Housing Provider database which was developed after extensive data cleansing, matching of existing databases, including Condition Assessment Survey data.
	D9	This comprises only AHO expenditure on the sector through the Repair and Maintenance program. Housing maintenance expenditure by ICHOs is not available and therefore not included.
	P12	Calculation is based on 2,510 dwellings that were registered in the 2008 collection and so received funding in 2008–09.
Qld	D1b	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009.
	D9	Source: Maintenance services provided by Qbuild at 30 June 2009.
SA	D1b	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 15 dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent.
	D9	Housing maintenance expenditure for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarilena Community Inc.
ACT	D9	Maintenance costs for dwellings under lease to Indigenous community housing in the ACT are met by government (18 dwellings). Maintenance costs for the remaining dwellings were met by the ICHO but were not available for reporting.
NT	D1b	During 2008–09, 4,096 dwellings were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations.
	D9	Based on data provided by 29 of the 30 organisations.
AG	All	Vic - With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous Community Organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D1b	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records.
		Qld: Data include dwelling counts for eight ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing 15% of the dwelling stock). Data for 60 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from jurisdiction's own records. 1,834 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
		Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For two organisations historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. 103 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
	D9	Tas: Data is for one ICHO only.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P13 Maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected

Table 10: Maintenance expenditure, rent collected and maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected for Indigenous community housing, by jurisdiction, 2008–09

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
Total amount spent on maintenance (\$'000)	D9	11,084	2,062	14,974	n.a.	1,805	..	n.a.	5,948	2,415	n.a.
Total rent collected (\$'000)	D7	11,933	5,278	11,718	n.a.	417	..	131	4,098	4,541	n.a.
Maintenance expenditure as proportion of rent collected (%)	P13	92.9	39.1	127.8	n.a.	77.0	..	n.a.	108.7	53.2	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

	Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.
	Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW	D7	The amount refers to rent collected from the dwellings managed by ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at 30 June 2009. It does not include the amount of rent collected by ICHOs that did not renew their registration with AHO. As a result of data quality the data excludes information on 128 dwellings managed by four actively registered organisations.
	D9	This comprises only AHO expenditure on the sector through the Repair and Maintenance program. Housing maintenance expenditure by ICHOs is not available and therefore not included.
Qld	D7	Source: SAP 30 June 2009 for five of the six tenancy managed communities. Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report for remaining Councils.
	D9	Source: Maintenance services provided by Qbuild at 30 June 2009.
SA	D7	Rent collected for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarlana Community Inc.
	D9	Housing maintenance expenditure for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarlana Community Inc.
	P13	Includes only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and maintenance expenditure were known.
ACT	D9	Maintenance costs for dwellings under lease to Indigenous community housing in the ACT are met by government (18 dwellings). Maintenance costs for the remaining dwellings were met by the ICHO but were not available for reporting.
NT	D7	Rent collected is lower than previous years due to the reclassification of 4,096 dwellings to Remote Public Housing during 2008-09. Based on data provided by 22 of the 30 organisations.
	D9	Based on data provided by 29 of the 30 organisations.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D7, D9	Tas: Data is for one ICHO only.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P14 Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio

Table 11: Recurrent and capital expenditure and recurrent to capital expenditure ratio for Indigenous community housing, by jurisdiction, 2008–09

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
Total recurrent expenditure (\$'000)	D11a	31,579	11,017	15,176	n.a.	3,253	..	242	n.a.	5,948	n.a.
Total capital expenditure (\$'000)	D10	16,941	8,205	41,292	n.a.	6,878	..	0	n.a.	3,540	n.a.
Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio	P14	1.86	1.34	0.37	n.a.	0.49	..	..	n.a.	0.81	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW	D10	This data is only capital expenditure that AHO spent on the housing sector. ICHO capital expenditure is not available.
	D11a	The recurrent expenses are those incurred by AHO through employee related and other project expenses for example Sector Support and Resourcing, Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiatives, Tenants Initiative, Resourcing Community Organisations. Recurrent expenses incurred by ICHOs are not included.
Qld	D10	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009.
	D11a	Councils are currently unable to separate the recurrent costs associated with housing services from those associated with the other services that they provide. The amount reported here is the cost of maintenance services provided by the Qld Government plus staff and related administrative costs associated with the Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative. Includes Indigenous Govt Co-ord contribution and Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative (HIHI) recurrent costs.
SA	D10	Total includes emergency funds provided by the Office for Aboriginal Housing to communities that can not be directly apportioned to individual communities.
	D11a	Total recurrent expenses for the following organisations is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period: Akenta Incorporated; Bullinda Incorporated; Iga Warta Homeland Aboriginal Corporation; Koongawa Dundey Association Incorporated; Nepabunna Community Incorporated; Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association Incorporated; Port Lincoln Aboriginal Community Council Incorporated; Tia Tuckia Association Incorporated; Tjirilya Aboriginal Corporation; Yarlana Community Inc.
	P14	Includes only those ICHOs for which both recurrent and capital expenditure were known.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D11a	Qld: For one organisation, total recurrent cost figure was also used for net recurrent costs. Tas: Data is for one ICHO only.
	P14	Qld: Includes only those ICHOs for which both recurrent and capital expenditure were known.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P15 Net recurrent cost per unit

Table 12: Net recurrent cost per unit for Indigenous community housing by jurisdiction, 2008–09

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
Net recurrent cost (\$'000)	D11b	26,476	7,275	15,176	n.a.	3,253	..	242	n.a.	5,146	n.a.
No. of dwellings for which ICHO net recurrent costs is known	D1b ^(b)	4,423	1,233	4,096	n.a.	993	..	24	2,841	686	n.a.
Net recurrent cost per unit (\$)	P15	5,986	5,901	3,705	n.a.	3,276	..	10,088	n.a.	7,501	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Values reported may be less than D1b, as dwellings managed by ICHOs for which net recurrent cost is unknown have been excluded.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All		Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
NSW	D1b	The number of permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported is sourced from a new Aboriginal Community Housing Provider database which was developed after extensive data cleansing, matching of existing databases, including Condition Assessment Survey data.
	D11b	The net recurrent expenses are incurred by AHO on the Aboriginal community housing sector. The net recurrent expenses of ICHOs are not available and are not included.
Qld	D1b	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009.
	D11b	Councils are currently unable to separate the recurrent costs associated with housing services from those associated with the other services that they provide. The amount reported here is the cost of maintenance services provided by the Qld Government plus staff and related administrative costs associated with the Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative. Includes Indigenous Govt Co-ord contribution and Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative (HIHI) recurrent costs.
SA	D1b	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 15 dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent.
	D11b	Funding arrangements assumes D11a and D11b are equal.
NT	D1b	During 2008–09, 4,096 dwellings were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations.
AG	All	Vic : With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D1b	Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records.
		Qld: Data include dwelling counts for eight ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing 15% of the dwelling stock). Data for 60 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from jurisdiction's own records. 1834 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
		Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For two organisations historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. 103 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.
	D11b	Tas: Data is for one ICHO only.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P16 Occupancy rates

Table 13: Occupancy rate for Indigenous community housing, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
No. of occupied dwellings	D12	4,299	1,207	3,963	n.a.	891	.	24	n.a.	733	n.a.
Total no. of dwellings for which occupancy status is known	D1b ^(b)	4,333	1,233	4,096	n.a.	1,016	.	24	n.a.	769	n.a.
Occupancy rate (%)	P16	99.2	97.9	96.8	n.a.	87.7	.	100.0	n.a.	95.3	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Values reported may be less than D1b, as dwellings managed by ICHOs for which net recurrent cost is unknown have been excluded.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW D1b Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

D12 The number was derived by extrapolating proportionately for all ICHO sectors based on the number of permanent dwellings managed by the ICHOs that renewed registration with the AHO that are occupied as at June 2009. Caution should be applied in using this to derive occupancy rate because 52 out of 74 unoccupied permanent dwellings of ICHOs that renewed registration are not tenable.

Qld D1b Source: SAP at 30 June 2009.

D12 Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for 6 tenancy managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as self-reported by Councils in the Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report.

SA D1b Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 15 dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent.

D12 Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.

NT D1b During 2008–09, 4,096 dwellings were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations.

AG All Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous Community Organisations in the jurisdiction.

D1b Vic: Data for the nine non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records.

Qld: Data include dwelling counts for eight ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing 15% of the dwelling stock). Data for 60 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from jurisdiction's own records. 1834 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.

Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For two organisations historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. 103 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.

D12 Tas: Current dwelling counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P21 Average number of additional bedrooms required

Table 14: Total and average number of additional bedrooms required for Indigenous community housing, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
Total no. of additional bedrooms required	D15	3,578	73	3,770	n.a.	713	..	1	n.a.	122	n.a.
No. of households requiring extra bedrooms	D14	2,220	64	2,060	n.a.	260	..	1	n.a.	82	n.a.
Average no. of additional bedrooms required	P21	1.6	1.1	1.8	n.a.	2.7	..	1.0	n.a.	1.5	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

 Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

 Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW D14, D15 Based on Proxy occupancy standard. Data are approximate only, and extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.

Qld D14, D15 Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for 6 tenancy managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as reported by PCAT survey in 2005 and 2006. Proxy standard used.

SA D14, D15 Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.

ACT D14, D15 Based on data for 22 of 24 households.

AG All Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.

D14, D15 Vic: Data should be interpreted with caution due to data quality issues.

Qld: Based on data for two ICHOs only.

Tas: Current bedroom counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. Estimates are based on the number of known occupants in household.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P22 Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded

Table 15: Number and proportion of overcrowded Indigenous community housing households, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
No. of overcrowded households	D13	1,110	9	1,288	n.a.	174	.	0	n.a.	37	n.a.
Total no. of households for which household groups and dwelling details are known	D16	4,423	1,080	3,963	n.a.	547	.	22	n.a.	271	n.a.
Proportion of households that are overcrowded (%)	P22	25.1	0.8	32.5	n.a.	31.8	.	0.0	n.a.	13.7	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

	Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.
	Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All		Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
NSW	D13	Based on Proxy occupancy standard. Data are approximate only, and extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.
	D16	Based on data for 1,557 dwellings, extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.
Qld	D13	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for 6 tenancy managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as reported by PCAT survey in 2005 and 2006. Proxy standard used.
	D16	Source: SAP at 30 June 2009 for 6 tenancy managed communities. Remaining communities data as self-reported by Councils in the Annexure 2A Quarterly Performance Report.
SA	D13, D16	Data provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.
ACT	D13	Based on data for 22 of 24 households.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D13, D16	Vic: Data should be interpreted with caution due to data quality issues.
		Qld: Based on data for two ICHOs only.
	D13	Tas: Current household counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. Estimates are based on the number of known occupants in household.
	D16	Tas: Current dwelling and household counts were only available for one organisation. For one organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P24 Allocation of resources on the basis of need

Table 16a: Criteria used by jurisdictions to allocate capital funding for Indigenous housing

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Overcrowding	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	✓	✓	✓
Affordability	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓
Dwelling condition	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	✓	✓
Homelessness	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	✓	✓
Housing demand	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓
Housing supply	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	-
Connection to essential services	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓
Emerging need	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	-
Market conditions	✓	✓	-	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	-
Other (see below for details)	✓	✓	-	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other criteria

NSW ICHOs must be registered with the AHO to be eligible to receive funding.

Vic Other factors, such as Aboriginal Housing Victoria and regional priorities, state government policies and local knowledge are also taken into account.

SA Remoteness indicators, governance and financial management; eligibility criteria to program; investment strategy; economic benefits.

AG Qld: No capital funding was distributed by FaHCSIA Qld in 2008-09 to ICHOs for Indigenous Community Housing.

Source: ICH collection 2008-09.

P24 Allocation of resources on the basis of need

Table 16b: Criteria used by jurisdictions to allocate Indigenous housing to tenants

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Eligibility									
Indigenous status	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	✓	✓	✓
Low income	✓	✓	-	n.a.	-	..	✓	-	✓
Aged over 45 years	✓	-	-	n.a.	-	..	-	-	✓
Other (see below for details)	✓	-	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	✓	✓
Allocation									
Wait turn	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	✓	✓	✓
Location preference	✓	✓	-	n.a.	-	..	-	-	-
Greatest need	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	✓	✓	✓
Other (see below for details)	✓	-	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other criteria

Eligibility

NSW Family composition, e.g. single parent; family circumstances, e.g. domestic violence.

Qld Connection to community (external applicants) is verified through the Tenancy Advisory Group on council.

SA Community membership.

NT Residential history.

AG Vic: Safety (family violence and child abuse), Age (Youth housing), Family Status.

Qld: FaHCSIA does not allocate housing to tenants. Each ICHO has its own policies which may vary from one to another. Allocation decisions are made by the ICHO Board.

Tas: Overcrowding & urgency issues.

Allocation

NSW Households/families with special needs, eg. members with disability; family circumstances, e.g. applicants who are victims of domestic violence.

Qld For government-managed communities, allocations are consistent with the tenancy management guidelines for communities. As a condition of funding under the Housing Act 2003, all other councils are required to maintain an allocations policy. The Housing Regulations 2003 outline generic criteria for developing allocations policies, however specific allocations policies vary between communities.

SA ICHOs have different allocation policies to each other. With the shift to a public like housing model, this process will change to a uniform process of tenancy management.

AG Qld: Allocations are made by individual ICHO boards based on respective policies.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P25 Number of Indigenous community housing organisations

Table 17: Number of Indigenous community housing organisations, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
	D19b -										
Unfunded organisations	D19a	69	0	0	n.a.	9	..	0	1	57	n.a.
Funded organisations	D19a	133	1	16	n.a.	32	..	1	29	36	n.a.
Total organisations	P25	202	1	16	n.a.	41	..	1	30	93	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW D19a The data is for ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at June 2009. 22 of the ICHOs do not manage properties as at June 2009.

D19b The 202 was sourced from a newly developed Aboriginal Community Housing Providers database.

NT D19a, 19b Total includes Shire Councils, Outstation Resource Centres and housing organisations.

AG All Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.

D19a, 19b Vic: Funding status for 9 non-responding ICHOs was determined from the jurisdictions own records.

D19b Qld: 60 ICHOs did not provide a response for data. Funding status and total number of dwellings managed was obtained from historical records held by jurisdiction.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

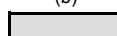
P26 Proportion of ICHOs that have a housing management plan

Table 18: Number and proportion of Indigenous community housing organisations that have a housing management plan, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
No. of ICHOs with housing management plan	D20	75	1	14	n.a.	32	..	n.a.	17	17	n.a.
Total no. of ICHOs for which plan status was known	D19b ^(b)	133	1	16	n.a.	33	..	1	19	21	n.a.
Proportion of ICHOs that have a housing management plan (%)	P26	56.4	100.0	87.5	n.a.	97.0	..	n.a.	89.5	81.0	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Values reported may be less than D19b, as ICHOs for which plan status was unknown have been excluded.

 Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

 Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW	D19b	The 202 was sourced from a newly developed Aboriginal Community Housing Providers database.
	D20	The reported data refers to ICHOs with housing management plan that includes at least 2 of the 4 specified components of the plan. The number of ICHOs that have components of the plan is: objectives for delivering housing assistance (72), asset management plan (56), rent collection policies (74) and financial practices and reporting systems that link resources to outcomes (72). The number of ICHOs that have all housing management plan components is 52.
Qld	D20	14 completed. Local government reforms resulted in 2 councils being developed from the amalgamation of 5 and 15 councils respectively.
NT	D19b	Total includes Shire Councils, Outstation Resource Centres and housing organisations.
	D20	Due to the commencement of the Shires data collected in 2008–09.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D19b	Vic: Funding status for 9 non-responding ICHOs was determined from the jurisdictions own records. Qld: 60 ICHOs did not provide a response for data. Funding status and total number of dwellings managed was obtained from historical records held by jurisdiction.
	D20	Tas: Current data was only available for one organisation. For two organisations, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P27 What jurisdictions are doing to assist ICHOs in developing and implementing housing management plans

Table 19a: Whether policy or legislative requirements for the provision of assistance to ICHOs to develop and implement housing management plans are in place in jurisdictions

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Whether policy or legislative requirements for the provision of assistance to ICHOs to develop and implement housing management plans are in place in jurisdictions	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	-	✓	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P27 What jurisdictions are doing to assist ICHOs in developing and implementing housing management plans

Table 19b: Strategies jurisdictions have in place to assist ICHOs in developing and implementing housing management plans

Strategies	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Provision of training or funds for training	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	-	-	✓
Provision of support/advice to develop housing management plans	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Incentives	-	-	-	n.a.	✓	-	-	-
Developing model management plans	-	✓	✓	n.a.	-	-	-	✓
Provision of software	-	-	-	n.a.	✓	-	-	-
Other (see below for details)	-	-	-	n.a.	-	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other strategies

AG Qld: As ICHOs agree to transition to the Qld Gov One Social Housing System they are required to develop housing management plans. In 2008–09 FaHCSIA provided HIHI funds to Dept of Communities to assist with this process.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P28 and 29 Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed or are undertaking accredited training

Table 20: Number and proportion of Indigenous employees in Indigenous community housing organisations who have completed accredited training, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
No. of Indigenous employees completed training	D22	54	4	130	n.a.	10	..	1	13	22	n.a.
No. of Indigenous employees undertaking training	D23	28	4	101	n.a.	4	..	1	25	6	n.a.
Total no. of Indigenous employees	D21	680	8	269	n.a.	11	..	1	94	39	n.a.
Proportion of Indigenous employees who have completed accredited training (%)	P28	7.9	50.0	48.3	n.a.	90.9	..	100.0	13.8	61.1	n.a.
Proportion of Indigenous employees who are undertaking accredited training (%)	P29	4.1	50.0	37.5	n.a.	36.4	..	100.0	26.6	15.7	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW	D21	This includes Aboriginal paid staff (398), Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) (126), contractors (67) and apprentices (85). There are many volunteers in the NSW ICHO sector. For example, there are 611 volunteers working for the 133 organisations that renewed registration with the AHO as at June 2009.
	D22	Two ICHOs have volunteer staff and committee members that have either completed training or are undertaking training.
Qld	D21, D23	Source: Combination of self-reported data provided by 14 of the 16 Councils in 2007–08 of property and tenancy management employees as 2008–09 data not available, and from a telephone survey of the 16 Councils conducted by the Department in May 2009 about the employees involved in housing related trades. Data also sourced from Qbuild's Human Resource Information System at 30 June 2009. This data may not be a true reflection of the actual number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees as it is not compulsory for staff to complete an Equality of Employment Opportunity census form or identify as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.
	D22	Source: Combination of self-reported data provided by 14 of the 16 Councils in 2007–08 of property and tenancy management employees as 2008–09 data not available, and from a telephone survey of the 16 Councils conducted by the Department in May 2009 about the qualified trades employees involved in housing related trades. Data also sourced from Qbuild's Human Resource Information System at 30 June 2009. This data may not be a true reflection of the actual number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees as it is not compulsory for staff to complete an Equality of Employment Opportunity census form or identify as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.
NT	D21, D22, D23	Based on data provided by 19 of the 30 organisations.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D21, D22, D23	Tas: Current data was only available for 1 organisation. For 1 organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.
	P28	Qld: Includes only those ICHOs for which number of Indigenous employees who have completed accredited training was known.
	P29	Qld: Includes only those ICHOs for which number of Indigenous employees undertaking accredited training was known.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P30 Proportion of people employed in housing management who are Indigenous

Table 21: Number and proportion of people employed in housing management who are Indigenous, by jurisdiction, 30 June 2009

	Data item/PI	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG	Total ^(a)
No. of Indigenous employees	D21	680	8	269	n.a.	11	..	1	94	39	n.a.
Total no. of employees	D24	707	9	398	n.a.	14	..	3	115	51	n.a.
Proportion of employees who are Indigenous (%)	P30	96.2	88.9	67.6	n.a.	78.6	..	33.3	81.7	76.5	n.a.

(a) A shaded total indicates that it includes at least one value that is incomplete or unavailable. Shaded totals should be interpreted with caution.

Value does not represent the jurisdiction total, as data were not available for all organisations/dwellings/households.

Value has been adjusted for non-response and excludes organisations/dwellings/households for which details were unknown.

Notes

All Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

NSW	D21	This includes Aboriginal paid staff (398), Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) (126), contractors (67) and apprentices (85). There are many volunteers in the NSW ICHO sector. For example, there are 611 volunteers working for the 133 organisations that renewed registration with the AHO as at June 2009.
Qld	D21, D24	Source: Combination of self-reported data provided by 14 of the 16 Councils in 2007/08 of property and tenancy management employees as 2008/09 data not available, and from a telephone survey of the 16 Councils conducted by the Department in May 2009 about the employees involved in housing related trades. Data also sourced from Qbuild's Human Resource Information System at 30 June 2009. This data may not be a true reflection of the actual number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees as it is not compulsory for staff to complete an Equality of Employment Opportunity census form or identify as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.
NT	D21, D24	Based on data provided by 19 of the 30 organisations.
AG	All	Vic: With the exception of data items D1a and D1b, data is based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Indigenous community organisations in the jurisdiction.
	D21, D24	Tas: Current data was only available for 1 organisation. For 1 organisation, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P31 Strategies and outcomes to increase Indigenous employment in housing services

Table 22: Strategies jurisdictions have in place to increase Indigenous employment

Criteria	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Preferential tender process	✓	-	-	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	-
Minimum requirement for the percentage of Indigenous employees	✓	-	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	-
Employment and training opportunities	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	✓	✓	✓
Other (see below for details)	-	✓	-	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other strategies

- Vic Indigenous employment opportunities are advertised via Indigenous networks and Indigenous applicants are encouraged and supported.
- SA Providing policy advice with regard to including local employment in building contracts; Housing SA continued to work with the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division (DPC-AARD) to improve the employment and training outcomes for local Indigenous labour in the APY Lands through its building program. DPC, DFEEST and Housing SA agreed on the AES to engage with local Indigenous candidates and assist them to participate in building work on offer by contracted builders; and trial all types of work opportunities prior to engaging in training programs that match their work preferences.
- AG Qld: Qld ICHOs are being transitioned to the Qld One Social Housing System. The QG has a 20% Indigenous Employment policy which may apply to major construction contracts but decisions regarding Indigenous employment in ICHOs are made by individual ICHOs.
- Tas: Linkage with upcoming CDEP reforms will be important for the Tasmanian island communities.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P32 Mechanisms for Indigenous input to planning, decision making and delivery of services

Table 23a: Strategies jurisdictions have in place to ensure Indigenous input into housing programs and decision-making is facilitated

Criteria	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Representation on boards	✓	✓	-	n.a.	-	..	-	✓	✓
Negotiation tables	-	✓	✓	n.a.	-	..	-	-	-
Consultation with community members and regional stakeholders	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	✓	✓	✓
Engagement in service planning, decision making and delivery	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓
Other (see below for details)	✓	-	-	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other strategies

NSW Regional Aboriginal Housing Committees provide local input to assist in the development of programs.

SA Housing SA representation at community meetings by invitation. During 2009/10 there will be Aboriginal representation on the SAHT board.

AG Qld: Consultation in 08-09 was limited to the impact of the ICHO transition to Qld Government.

P32 Mechanisms for Indigenous input to planning, decision making and delivery of services

Table 23b: How Indigenous input feeds into planning processes

Criteria	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Representation on boards	✓	✓	-	n.a.	-	. .	-	✓	✓
Negotiation tables	-	✓	✓	n.a.	-	. .	-	-	
Planning committees	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	. .	-	-	✓
Community forums	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	. .	✓	✓	✓
Other (see below for details)	✓	-	✓	n.a.	✓	. .	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other strategies

NSW	Workshops with Aboriginal community housing providers; surveys administered to Aboriginal community housing providers.
Qld	Housing Improvement Plans are developed in close consultation with individual councils to ensure the plans best reflect the specific needs of each community.
SA	Assets consultations and standards forum. Meetings held with Aboriginal Housing Committees on APY and other jurisdictions. Presentation undertaken by Housing SA to the Premier of South Australia Aboriginal Advisory Council. Consultations occurred between Housing SA and ALT on the planning for a public like housing model. Consultations occurred between Housing SA and West Coast Communities regarding the Ceduna Homelands Future Housing Sustainability Project.
AG	Vic: Encouragement of ICHO networking at regional, state and national levels. Qld: Community forums are a part of the Transition of Ind Housing project moving housing from the Aust Gov to the Qld State. Individual ICHO planning processes are determined by them. Tas: Encouragement of ICHO networking at regional, state and national levels.

P32 Mechanisms for Indigenous input to planning, decision making and delivery of services

Table 23c: How Indigenous input feeds into service delivery processes

Criteria	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Representation on boards	✓	✓	-	n.a.	-	..	-	✓	✓
Negotiation tables	-	✓	✓	n.a.	-	..	-	-	-
Planning committees	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	✓	✓
Employment and training opportunities	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	✓	✓	✓
Workshops	✓	✓	-	n.a.	-	..	-	✓	✓
Other (see below for details)	-	-	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other strategies

Qld Where tenancy management services are provided by the department a community based Tenant Advisory Group is established to assist the department in decision making regarding tenancy matters.

SA Housing SA representation at community meetings by invitation. Community Development Officers engage ICHOs for input on required changes.

AG Qld: In the main service delivery is submission driven.

Tas: Encouragement of ICHO networking at regional, state and national levels.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P33 Coordination of housing and other services that seek to improve the health and wellbeing of Indigenous people

Table 24: How Indigenous housing is coordinated with other services

Criteria	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	AG ^(a)
Memorandum of understanding/ agreements with other government agencies and service providers to avoid duplication of services	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	✓	✓
Representation on committees/reference groups	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓
Policy frameworks	✓	✓	-	n.a.	✓	..	-	✓	✓
Collaboration and partnerships with government and non-government agencies	✓	✓	✓	n.a.	✓	..	✓	✓	✓
Other (see below)	✓	-	-	n.a.	✓	..	-	-	✓

(a) Not all selections may be applicable to all states within the Australian Government jurisdiction.

Other strategies

NSW	AHO Regional Managers attend Regional Coordination Management Group meeting and represent the interest of Aboriginal housing, including Aboriginal community housing in this multi-agency/service group.
SA	Ongoing projects from 2007–08 into 2008–09 include: - Implement Industry Standards Framework; - Interim Strategy and ICHOs Agreement (however in 2008–09 with two communities: APY Lands and Point Pearce); - Strategic Partnerships Connecting Community & Governments (Integrated planning and service provision Partnerships between three tiers of government); - Safe Tracks - Transitional Accommodation Program, Ceduna and Port Augusta Centres
AG	Qld: Remote Indigenous Housing National Partnership Agreement and Joint Steering Committee of Commonwealth and State representatives.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

P33 (continued) Initiatives and new projects

Table 25: Initiatives

Jurisdiction	Initiatives/new projects	Assessment/evidence of outcomes
NSW	Housing Management Reviews	HMR of 145 Aboriginal Community Housing Providers to assist them to identify their strengths and weaknesses and develop strategies to improve performance.
Qld	National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous housing	From 2008–09, the Australian Government provided funding of \$1.2 billion over 10 years to improve housing amenity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and reduce overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete Indigenous communities. This agreement will result in 1141 new dwellings, 1216 major upgrades, repairs and maintenance being undertaken, the provision of tenancy management services and housing-related infrastructure and employment outcomes. This funding is awaiting approval from the Executive Council before commencing, which is anticipated in 2009–10.
SA	National Partnerships with Commonwealth Government	The South Australian Government committed to the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing in November 2008. An Implementation Plan has been developed, outlining the commitment of the South Australian Government to reform the provision of housing for Aboriginal people in remote communities and to reduce overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing condition and severe housing shortages in remote communities.
	Repairs & Maintenance Blitz - based on FHBH principles	FHBH7 and FHBH8 (projects 7 and 8 of FHBH) were finalised in 2008–09. The combined budget of the projects was \$1.8m. The projects have taken place in nine communities within the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands during the year. One hundred and sixty-nine staff participated with 155 Indigenous staff assisting with the survey/fix works throughout the projects. A total of 222 houses were surveyed and minor repairs undertaken including: 50 houses in Amata; 30 in Ernabella; 36 in Indulkana; 15 in Kalka; 16 in Kanpi and Murputja; 29 in Mimili; 11 in Nyapari; 20 in Pipalyatjara; and 15 in Watarru. In Pipalyatjara, Kalka, Nyapari, Murputja, Watarru and Mimili the critical Healthy Living Practice scores increased on average from 42% to 68%. Amata, Ernabella and Indulkana scores increased on average from 44% to 75%.
	Strategic Partnerships, Connecting Community & Governments Indigenous Community Housing	As part of rolling out public housing like standards of management in Indigenous Community Housing, Housing SA is working with ICHOs to negotiate the transition to new housing management arrangements. In most instances it is expected that these will be delivered by Housing SA. ICHOs in both remote and non remote locations form part of the intended rollout.
	Ceduna Homelands Future Housing Sustainability Project	Research commenced for the Ceduna Homelands Future Housing Sustainability Project, with the engagement of Flinders Partners as consultants. This project is a partnership between Commonwealth, State (Housing SA) and local Ceduna Indigenous community organisation, Tjutjunaku Worka Tjuta (TWT). This project is exploring land tenure options for each of the Homelands. A regional and the individual Homelands profile was provided by Housing SA to the researcher.
	Home Living Skills Assistance Program	The HLSA program continued to be implemented under the guidance of the newly formed Strategic Policy and Aboriginal Outcomes Directorate within Housing SA. The program will focus on developing a range of tenancy support materials in traditional languages using common phrases across communities. Housing SA has appointed an experienced Aboriginal graphic designer to develop a range of specific communication tools for communities and housing officers such as: flip charts and cue cards; tenancy information; and repairs and maintenance advice. The flip chart and cue card content will be primarily graphic using key local language words as an explanation. Information will be provided to Aboriginal households on an individual basis via Housing SA staff discussing the flip charts and other issues such as budgeting to meet other basic costs of living. The HLSA will continue to promote the Fixing Houses for Better Health program and will incorporate the nine healthy living skills to achieve these housing outcomes. It will have particular emphasis on the nine healthy living practises. These will be incorporated into a poster and handbook titled '11 things you should know about living in your home'. Following implementation, the program package (flip charts, tenancy and delivery) will be reviewed and refined to maximise program outcomes with a view to integrate it into the new tenancy model for all Aboriginal Housing Communities.

Transitional Accommodation scoping research	Housing SA – Office for Aboriginal Housing investigated mobility & health issues and the options for a Transitional Accommodation facility in the Far North (Coober Pedy). OAH staff visited this region and Umoona Community to discuss current housing and health issues. This contributed to the negotiations for the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness. Research has also taken place by Housing SA divisions to investigate scope for establishing an Adelaide Metropolitan Region Transitional Accommodation facility.
Aboriginal mobility based research study	In 2008 Housing SA investigated options of an Aboriginal mobility-based research study. Following this decision, the DFC Research and Analysis Unit identified that AHURI (Southern) were undertaking a similar research study entitled 'Improving Housing Policy Responses to Indigenous Patterns of Mobility'. Housing SA began investigating alternative research options for a Stage 2 of the research study and the aim of the project is to generate a broader understanding of Indigenous patterns of mobility from a service delivery perspective, to locate gaps between mobility and service provision and to identify best practice approaches. The research approach that is being proposed to Housing SA Leadership Group, will include the case study site of Ceduna Region; distinction between categories of mobility and homelessness; and tri-state-border patterns of mobility. In 2009 the Research and Analysis Unit provided ethics approval to AHURI to access Housing SA data, including SOMIH data as a part of Stage 1 of the scoping study. Housing SA will undertake a supportive role to the Research and Analysis Unit and AHURI. This will include the current arrangements of SOMIH data and an inclusion of the data derived from the Transitional Accommodation Program
Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Housing – MOU	In August 2009 the Minister for Housing signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Incorporated (APY) This MOU affirms the intention of the parties to work collaboratively to implement a new housing model for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands. Both parties are committed to delivering improved housing and maintenance services and providing improved opportunities for Anangu. This Memorandum also confirms the commitment by the Minister to the transition of Community Housing Program (CHP) dwellings and households to a new APY housing management model aligning with the 10-year Department for Families and Communities (DFC) Asset Strategy and the National Partnership for Remote Indigenous Housing.
APY Lands	During 2009–10 Housing SA has maintained a housing office on the APY Lands providing a local and central point of contact for housing matters and the delivery of a repairs and maintenance service. A Regional Manager APY has been appointed, and a regional office structure that will provide housing management, coordination of tenant support services and repairs and maintenance will operate from the Housing SA Umuwa (APY) office.
Safe Tracks – Mobility Assistance Return to Country Program	A reserve in the City of Charles Sturt council area has become a meeting place for local and visiting Aboriginal people staying with friends or family who live in and around The Parks region. The reserve is also used by local residents and a number of sporting groups. A multi-agency rapid response model has been established to assist rough-sleeping Anangu and cross border visitors in meeting their immediate needs and provide assistance to return to their communities. There is a strong inter agency collaborative approach and the South Australian Housing Trust, through Housing SA, works closely with the Street to Home Program, City of Charles Sturt, other key health and support agencies. Improved communication with Aboriginal communities has resulted in better coordinating the service response for Anangu prior to their visiting Adelaide. Support and assistance is provided to enable Anangu to return home to their community when they fall between the gaps.

P36 Proportion of indicators on which jurisdictions could report

Table 26: Number and proportion of Indigenous community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing program indicators for which jurisdictions could provide data, by jurisdiction, 2008–09

Criteria	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	ACT	NT	AG
No. of indicators provided	20	20	19	0	20	15	12	18
No. of indicators requested	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Proportion of indicators provided (%)	100	100	95	0	100	75	60	90

Note

All Includes only quantitative indicators. Table does not assess the quality of the data provided.

Source: ICH collection 2008–09.

Indigenous Housing Indicators 2008–09

Note: the following is web content only.

Performance indicator specifications

P1 Number of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people

Outcomes to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 3: More housing Outcome 5: Greater effectiveness and efficiency	Total number of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people	D1b	Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations
		D2	Number of improvised dwellings

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P1 = \frac{\text{Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations (D1b) + Number of improvised dwellings (D2)}}{\text{Total number of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people}}$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the number of dwellings specifically targeted to Indigenous households, regardless of the condition of the dwelling, and an indication of the growth in housing provided to Indigenous people.

Scope

The 2008–09 Indigenous community housing (ICH) online tables cover ICH dwellings.

P2 Proportion of improvised dwellings

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 1: Better housing	Proportion of improvised dwellings	D1b	Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations
		D2	Number of improvised dwellings

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P2 = \frac{\text{Total number of improvised dwellings (D2)}}{\text{Total number of permanent and improvised dwellings (D1b + D2)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the number of inadequate dwellings. There is a strong correlation between inadequate housing and poor health outcomes.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH dwellings.

P5 Mechanisms to ensure that new houses and upgrades meet national minimum standards

P5 is a qualitative performance indicator.

Background

Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010 (BBF) Strategy 3.2 is to implement the National Framework for the Design, Construction and Maintenance of Indigenous Housing.

There are four national principles for the design, construction and maintenance of Indigenous housing: safety, health, quality control and sustainability (see <www.fahcsia.gov.au> for more details on the standards).

Information required

- Whether or not new houses and upgrades are required to meet national standards.
- If not, the name of the state or territory standard applicable for new houses and upgrades.
- An indication of the mechanisms in place to ensure compliance with relevant standards.

Description

This indicator details strategies and procedures that jurisdictions have in place to ensure that new houses and major upgrades are built to standards or to detect failures in the system.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH only.

P7 Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water, (b) sewerage and (c) electricity

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicators	Data items	
Outcome 1: Better housing	Proportion of dwellings not connected to	D3	Number of permanent dwellings not connected to water
	P7a water		
	P7b sewerage		
	P7c electricity		
		D4	Number of permanent dwellings not connected to sewerage
		D5	Number of permanent dwellings not connected to electricity
		D1b	Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P7a = \frac{\text{Number of dwellings not connected to **water** (D3)}}{\text{Total number of permanent dwellings (D1b)}} \times 100$$

$$P7b = \frac{\text{Number of dwellings not connected to **sewerage** (D4)}}{\text{Total number of permanent dwellings (D1b)}} \times 100$$

$$P7c = \frac{\text{Number of dwellings not connected to **electricity** (D5)}}{\text{Total number of permanent dwellings (D1b)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the proportion of ICH dwellings that are not connected to essential infrastructure.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH dwellings.

P9 Average weekly rent collected

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services	Average weekly rent collected	D7	Rent collected from tenants for the year ending 30 June
		D6	Total number of households living in permanent dwellings

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P9 = \frac{\text{Rent collected from tenants for the year ending 30 June (D7) / 52}}{\text{Total number of households living in permanent dwellings (D6)}}$$

OR

If the number of households is not available the indicator is calculated as:

$$P9 = \frac{\text{Rent collected from tenants for the year ending 30 June (D7) / 52}}{\text{Total number of permanent dwellings (D1b)}}$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the sustainability of organisations, as rental income is required to meet the costs of providing housing.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH permanent dwellings.

P10 Rent collection rate

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services	Rent collection rate	D7	Rent collected from tenants for the year ending 30 June
		D8	Rent charged to tenants for the year ending 30 June

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P10 = \frac{\text{Rent collected from tenants for the year ending 30 June (D7)}}{\text{Rent charged to tenants for the year ending 30 June (D8)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the sustainability of organisations, as rental income is required to meet the costs of providing housing.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH permanent dwellings.

P11 Total amount spent on maintenance each year

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services	Total amount spent on maintenance each year	D9	Housing maintenance expenditure for the year ending 30 June

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P11 = \text{Housing maintenance expenditure for the year ending 30 June (D9)}$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the sustainability of organisations, as ongoing expenditure on maintenance is essential to maintain the condition of dwellings.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH permanent dwellings.

P12 Average amount spent on maintenance each year

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services	Average amount spent on maintenance each year	D9	Housing maintenance expenditure for the year ending 30 June
		D1b	Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P12 = \frac{\text{Total amount spent on maintenance each year (D9)}}{\text{Total number of permanent dwellings (D1b)}}$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the sustainability of organisations, as ongoing expenditure on maintenance is essential to maintain the condition of dwellings.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH permanent dwellings.

P13 Maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services	Maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected	D9	Housing maintenance expenditure for the year ending 30 June
		D7	Rent collected from tenants for the year ending 30 June

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P13 = \frac{\text{Housing maintenance expenditure for the year ending 30 June (D9)}}{\text{Rent collected from tenants for the year ending 30 June (D7)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the sustainability of organisations, as ongoing expenditure on maintenance is essential to maintain the condition of dwellings. Maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected provides an indication of the proportion of rental income used to maintain dwellings.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH permanent dwellings.

P14 Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services Outcome 4: Improved partnerships	Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio	D11a	Total recurrent expenses for the year ending 30 June
		D10	Total capital expenditure for the year ending 30 June

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P14 = \frac{\text{Total recurrent expenses for the year ending 30 June (D11a)}}{\text{Total capital expenditure for the year ending 30 June (D10)}}$$

Description

A balancing of capital and recurrent expenditure is required to avoid what has been termed the 'build and abandon' approach to Indigenous housing. Some ongoing recurrent expenditure is required to maintain the condition of dwellings. Capital expenditure is required for new dwellings and major upgrades to existing dwellings.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover funded, actively registered and unfunded, and not actively registered Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs).

P15 Net recurrent cost per unit

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 6: Improved performance linked to accountability	Net recurrent cost per unit	D11b	Net recurrent costs for the year ending 30 June
		D1b	Total number of dwellings

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P15 = \frac{\text{Net recurrent costs for the year ending 30 June (D11b)}}{\text{Total number of dwellings (D1b)}}$$

Description

This indicator assesses the cost of SOMIH and ICH rental provision by measuring the average cost of providing assistance per dwelling.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover funded, actively registered and unfunded, and not actively registered Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs).

P16 Occupancy rates

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 5: Greater effectiveness and efficiency	Occupancy rates	D12	Total number of permanent dwellings occupied at 30 June
		D1b	Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P16 = \frac{\text{Total number of permanent dwellings occupied at 30 June (D12)}}{\text{Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations (D1b)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator assesses the use of dwellings.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH permanent dwellings.

P21 Average number of additional bedrooms required

Outcomes to be measured	Performance indicators	Data items	
Outcome 1: Better housing Outcome 3: More housing	Average number of additional bedrooms required	D14	Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms at 30 June
		D15	Total number of additional bedrooms required at 30 June

Calculation

The total and average number of additional bedrooms required to meet the Occupancy Standard. Occupancy standards measure bedroom need based on the household size and composition. For ICH, need is measured relative to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. For SOMIH, need is measured relative to the Proxy Occupancy Standard.

The Canadian National Occupancy Standard states that:

- no more than two people shall share a bedroom
- parents or couples may share a bedroom
- children under 5 years, either of the same sex or opposite sex, may share a bedroom
- children under 18 years of the same sex may share a bedroom
- a child aged 5 to 17 years should not share a bedroom with a child under 5 years of the opposite sex
- single adults 18 years and over and any unpaired children require a separate bedroom.

The Proxy Occupancy Standard states that:

- single adult – one bedroom
- single adult group – one bedroom per adult

- couple with no children – two bedrooms
- sole parent or couple with one child – two bedrooms
- sole parent or couple with two or three children – three bedrooms
- sole parent or couple with four children – four bedrooms.

For sole parents or couples with more than four children, the number of bedrooms required is the same as the number of children in the household.

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P21 = \frac{\text{Total number of additional bedrooms required at 30 June (D15)}}{\text{Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms at 30 June (D14)}}$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the degree of overcrowding in Indigenous households. Overcrowding places stress on kitchen, bathroom and laundry facilities as well as on sewerage systems such as septic tanks. Overcrowding increases the risk of the spread of infectious diseases (Howden-Chapman & Wilson 2000).

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover households living in ICH permanent dwellings.

P22 Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 1: Better housing Outcome 3: More housing	Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded	D13	Total number of Indigenous households that are overcrowded
		D16	Total number of Indigenous households for which household groups and dwelling details are known at 30 June

Calculation

An overcrowded household is one requiring two or more extra bedrooms to meet the relevant occupancy standard (Proxy Occupancy Standard for SOMIH, Canadian National Occupancy Standard for ICH – see P21 for details of the occupancy standards).

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P22 = \frac{\text{Number of Indigenous households that are overcrowded (D13)}}{\text{Total number of Indigenous households for which household groups and dwelling details are known at 30 June (D16)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator assesses the prevalence of ‘over-occupation’ of dwellings. It measures the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate to the household size due to overcrowding.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover households living in ICH permanent dwellings.

P24 Allocation of resources on the basis of need

P24 is a qualitative performance indicator.

Background

Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010 Strategy 1.1 is to develop and use a multi-measure approach to quantify and to assist in informing resource allocation at national, state and territory and regional levels.

Information required

- The criteria used to allocate capital funding for Indigenous housing.
- The criteria used to allocate housing to tenants, including eligibility.

Description

This indicator details how need is defined, and whether resources are allocated on the basis of need.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH only.

P25 Number of Indigenous community housing organisations

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services	Number of ICHOs	D19b	Total number of funded and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June

Calculation

An ICHO is any Indigenous organisation that is responsible for managing housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This includes community organisations such as resource agencies, and land councils that have a range of functions, provided they manage housing for Indigenous Australians.

The indicator is calculated as:

P25 = Number of funded and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June (D19b)

Description

This indicator reports on the number of ICHOs.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover funded or actively registered, and unfunded or not actively registered Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs).

P26 Proportion of ICHOs that have a housing management plan

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services	Proportion of ICHOs that have a housing management plan	D20	Total number of ICHOs with a housing management plan
		D19b	Total number of funded and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P26 = \frac{\text{Total number of ICHOs with a housing management plan (D20)}}{\text{Total number of funded and unfunded ICHOs (D19b)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of whether ICHOs are well managed, through the use of a plan outlining objectives, financial management, tenancy management and human resource management.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover funded/actively registered and unfunded/not actively registered Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs).

P27 What jurisdictions are doing to assist ICHOs in developing and implementing housing management plans

P27 is a qualitative performance indicator.

Background

Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010 Strategy 2.6 is to support organisations to develop housing management plans containing:

- objectives for housing assistance delivery
- an asset management plan, including client consultation and feedback mechanisms and appropriate information and training for tenants to ensure tenants' responsibilities are understood and their rights protected
- Rent collection policies and systems
- Financial practices and reporting systems that link resources to outcomes.

Information required

- Whether policy or legislative requirements for the provision of assistance to ICHOs to develop and implement housing management plans are in place.
- The strategies in place to assist ICHOs in developing and implementing housing management plans.

Description

This indicator details mechanisms and procedures jurisdictions have in place to assist ICHOs in preparing and implementing housing management plans.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH only.

P28 Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services Outcome 4: Improved partnerships	Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training	D22	Number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training
		D21	Total number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P28 = \frac{\text{Number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training (D22)}}{\text{Total number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs (D21)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the number of Indigenous employees who have completed accredited training in housing management and related areas. Increasing the number of Indigenous employees who have completed training will increase the capacity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to be actively involved in planning and delivering housing services.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover funded or actively registered, and unfunded or not actively registered Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs). Note employees can have completed some form of accredited training and also be undertaking training at a higher level.

P29 Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who are undertaking accredited training

Outcomes to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 2: Better housing services Outcome 4: Improved partnerships	Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who are undertaking accredited training	D23	Number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who are undertaking accredited training at 30 June
		D21	Total number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs at 30 June

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P29 = \frac{\text{Number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who are undertaking accredited training (D23)}}{\text{Total number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs (D21)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the number of Indigenous employees who are currently undertaking accredited training in housing management and related areas. Increasing the number of Indigenous employees who have completed training will increase the capacity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to be actively involved in planning and delivering housing services.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover funded/actively registered and unfunded/not actively registered Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs). Note employees can have completed some form of accredited training and also be undertaking training at a higher level.

P30 Proportion of people employed in housing management who are Indigenous

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	
Outcome 4: Improved partnerships	Proportion of people employed in housing management who are Indigenous	D21	Total number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs at 30 June
		D24	Total number of employees in ICHOs at 30 June

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P30 = \frac{\text{Total number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs (D21)}}{\text{Total number of employees in ICHOs (D24)}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the extent to which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are involved in the management of SOMIH and ICH services.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover funded/actively registered and unfunded/not actively registered Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs).

P31 Strategies and outcomes to increase Indigenous employment in housing services

P31 is a qualitative performance indicator.

Background

Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010 Strategy 2.3 is to maximise opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to be involved in housing construction and maintenance through:

- investigating a tender preference system and building incentives into the tender process
- voluntary registers of Indigenous companies and tradespeople, and companies that employ Indigenous Australians.

Strategy 4.3 is to establish Indigenous employment policies in state, territory and Australian Government housing agencies.

Information required

- The strategies in place to increase Indigenous employment in ICHOs.
- The strategies in place to increase Indigenous employment in SOMIH.

Description

This indicator details mechanisms in place to increase opportunities for Indigenous employment in SOMIH and ICHOs, including senior management, policy and program development, tenancy management, property management, and construction.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH only.

P32 Mechanisms for Indigenous input to planning, decision making and delivery of services

P32 is a qualitative performance indicator.

Background

Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010 Strategy 1.3 ensures policies, plans and service provision take account of the needs and aspirations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and communities.

Strategy 2.4 is to develop principles and standards for service delivery by ICHOs and to ensure that Indigenous Australians are fully consulted about, and involved in the planning and delivery of housing and related services.

Information required

- How Indigenous input into housing programs and decision-making is facilitated.
- How Indigenous input feeds into planning processes for ICHO and SOMIH.
- How Indigenous input feeds into service delivery processes for ICHO and SOMIH.

Description

This indicator details strategies and procedures in place for Indigenous input to planning, decision-making and delivery of services.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH only.

P33 Coordination of housing and other services that seek to improve the health and wellbeing of Indigenous people

P33 is a qualitative performance indicator.

Background

Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010 (BBF) Strategy 4.2, acknowledges the need to coordinate housing and related program areas to improve the health and wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The strategy implies a need for housing agencies to actively collaborate, and where necessary initiate linkages with other program areas. BBF specifically identifies linkages with:

- infrastructure programs (that is, essential road works, sewerage, power and water supply)
- primary and environmental health programs
- mainstream public and community housing
- the income support system
- community services programs
- the Community Development Employment Program
- education, training and employment programs
- communication technology.

Information required

- How housing is coordinated with other services.
- Initiatives or new projects for 2007–08, including a brief assessment/evidence of outcomes.

Description

This indicator provides information that demonstrates the partnerships developed between housing and other services aimed at improving the quality of life of Indigenous Australians.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH only.

P36 Proportion of indicators (not Census or CHINS) on which jurisdictions could report

This indicator is calculated by the AIHW from jurisdictions' data.

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P36 = \frac{\text{Number of SOMIH/ICH indicators for which jurisdictions could provide data}}{\text{Total number of SOMIH/ICH indicators for which data were requested}} \times 100$$

Description

This indicator provides a measure of the capacity of jurisdictions to report on SOMIH and ICH. It does not, however, measure whether those data were of high quality.

Scope

The 2008–09 ICH online tables cover ICH only.
