

CSHA Community housing data collection 2006–07

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

PRELIMINARY REPORT

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare is Australia's national health and welfare statistics and information agency. The Institute's mission is *better information and statistics for better health and wellbeing*.

Please note that as with all statistical reports there is the potential for minor revisions of data in this report over its life. Please refer to the online version at <www.aihw.gov.au>.

WELFARE AND HOUSING WORKING PAPER SERIES

Number 58

CSHA Community housing data collection 2006–07

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

2008

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Canberra

Cat. no. WP 58

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2008

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced without prior written permission from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Requests and enquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be directed to the Head, Media and Communications Unit, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601.

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

Suggested citation

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2008. CSHA Community housing data collection 2006–07: results for the trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data. Welfare and Housing working paper series no. 58. Cat.no.WP 58. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Board Chair

Hon. Peter Collins, AM, QC

Director

Penny Allbon

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

Simon Arnold

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

GPO Box 570

Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6244 1267

Email: simon.arnold@aihw.gov.au

Published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Contents

- Acknowledgments and authorship.....vii**
- 1 Introduction.....1**
- 2 Summary of data across jurisdictions2**
 - Organisations2
 - Dwellings.....5
- 3 Individual state and territory data11**
 - 3.1 New South Wales11
 - 3.2 Victoria18
 - 3.3 Queensland26
 - 3.4 Western Australia35
 - 3.5 South Australia.....40
 - 3.6 Tasmania44
 - 3.7 Australian Capital Territory49
 - 3.8 Northern Territory51
- 4 Data quality, structure and issues.....54**
 - 4.1 Overview54
 - 4.2 Extraction plan assessment and data issues54
- 5 Use of administrative data for national reporting58**
 - 5.1 Consistency of data: a comparison to the 2006–07 CSHA national data collection...58
- 6 Recommendations.....60**
- Appendix A: Mapping data to national standards.....63**
- References68**
- List of tables69**
- List of figures73**

Acknowledgments and authorship

This report was produced by the Housing Assistance Unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). The authors of the report were Simon Arnold and Melinda Petrie. Data were provided under the National Housing Data Agreement, a subsidiary agreement to the 2003 Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA), by all states and territories. The authors would like to thank the National Committee for Housing Information (NCHI) for their direction in preparing this report.

The authors would also like to acknowledge the vital role played by the data providers. This report could not have been produced without the efforts and cooperation of those individuals in each state and territory who not only prepared their own jurisdiction's data but also responded to queries from the AIHW Housing Assistance Unit.

1 Introduction

Mainstream community housing is one of the six housing assistance programs that operate under the CSHA. It provides an expanded range of choice for social housing tenants and is an alternative to public rental housing. Through the provision of safe, secure, appropriate and affordable housing by way of community-based initiatives it has the ability to integrate a range of community services to meet tenant needs. The ability of tenants to be involved in decision making and management also differentiates many community housing models from other forms of social housing (Australia's Welfare 2005).

The main purpose of the 2006–07 trial data collection was to:

- source unit record level data for CSHA reporting purposes
- improve the current data quality for key variables relating to dwelling and organisation descriptors
- demonstrate the potential for future community housing reporting using unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data.

As was agreed at the National Committee for Housing Information (NCHI) meeting in March 2007, that data for this trial collection would be requested from all jurisdictions. Jurisdictions were requested to provide details of the unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data held in information systems that may be useful for CSHA reporting purposes. Data were received from all jurisdictions.

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

This report, including the recommendations, was endorsed out of session by the NCHI in December 2007.

2 Summary of data across jurisdictions

The 2006–07 collection was the fourth trial collection of community housing unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data. All jurisdictions participated in this trial collection. The summary of results in this section describes the participating jurisdictions and includes data from 2004–05, 2005–06 and 2006–07 trial collections.

Differences are reported between the trial collections for the number of community housing organisations and dwellings. These are due to a range of factors, for example the amalgamation of organisations, changes in the number of eligible organisations and data quality issues. This is the first year the Australian Capital Territory has reported administrative data.

Differences between jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as variables are not always classified the same way across jurisdictions. Appendix A of this report outlines the different ways that jurisdictions classify their administrative data for four of the key variables (organisation type, community housing program, dwelling type and target group). It maps them across jurisdictions and with the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 3 (NHADD) data items where applicable.

It should be noted that reference to '2006–07' is a snapshot at 30 June 2007.

Organisations

At a national level, there were a total of 1,115 CSHA funded community housing organisations in 2005–06 and 1,074 organisations in 2006–07 representing an overall decrease of approximately 4% from 2005–06 (a decrease of 41 organisations).

Queensland had the greatest number of CSHA funded community housing organisations, with 296 organisations managing dwellings within this state as at 30 June 2007. Queensland had 41% more organisations than New South Wales which was the next largest jurisdiction, with 210 community housing organisations (Figure 2.1). This was followed by Western Australia (191 organisations), Victoria (179 organisations) and South Australia (115 organisations). Fifty-one community housing organisations were in operation in Tasmania in 2006–07 and 24 community housing organisations in the Northern Territory.

Queensland showed the largest decrease in the number of community housing organisations, with 11% fewer organisations in 2006–07 (296 organisations compared to 331 in 2005–06). This reduction is largely due to an improvement in the quality of the community housing data with a subsequent reduction in double counting of organisations. The number of organisations also decreased in New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria, with proportional decreases of 7%, 3% and 2% respectively.

Conversely, the number of CSHA funded community housing organisations in Tasmania and the Northern Territory increased in 2006–07. The Northern Territory showed the largest proportional increase, with 20% more organisations in 2006–07 (24 organisations compared to 20 in 2005–06). This was followed by Tasmania, with an increase of 9% in the number of organisations in 2006–07 (47 organisations in 2005–06 compared to 51 in 2006–07).

The number of organisations in Western Australia remained stable.

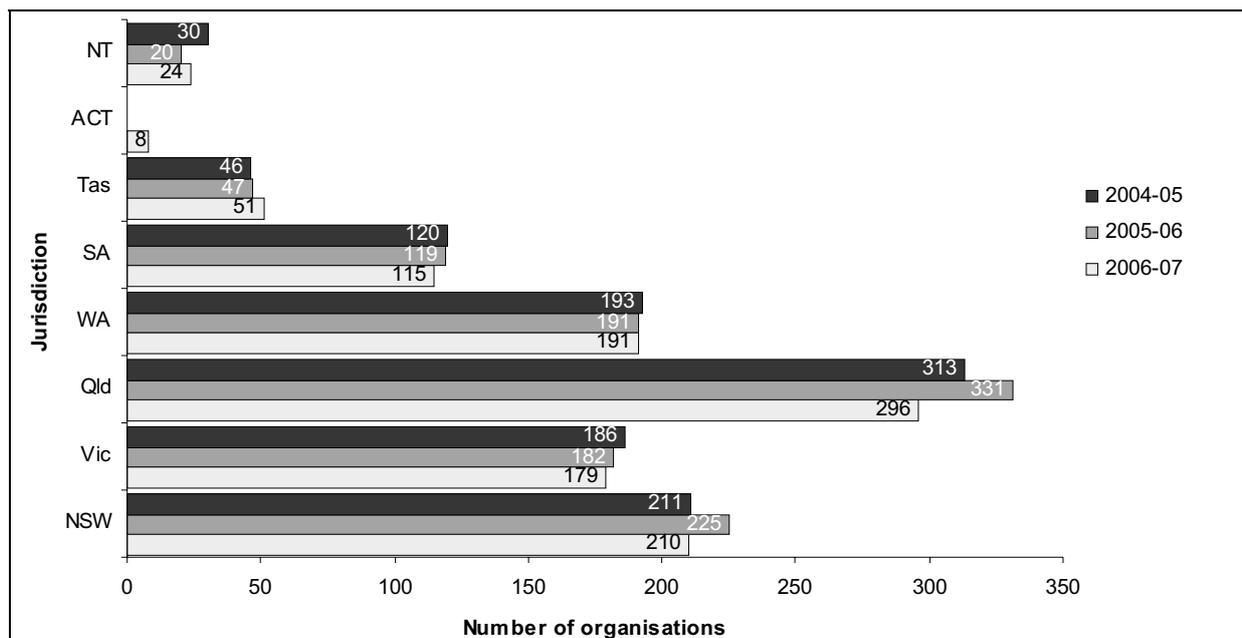


Figure 2.1: Number of organisations by jurisdiction, 2004–05, 2005–06 and 2006–07

In all jurisdictions in 2006–07, community housing organisations managing less than 20 dwellings were the most common, ranging from 100% of organisations in the Northern Territory to 50% in the Australian Capital Territory (Table 2.1). Community housing organisations managing between 20 and 49 dwellings were the next most frequently observed size in all jurisdictions (excluding the Northern Territory and New South Wales), ranging from 38% of organisations in the Australian Capital Territory to 6% of organisations in Tasmania.

Community housing organisations managing 100 or more dwellings were less common than smaller organisations in all jurisdictions. The proportion of organisations managing 100 or more dwellings ranged from zero in the Northern Territory to 13% in the Australian Capital Territory.

The national average number of dwellings managed per organisation was 33, ranging from 93 in the Australian Capital Territory to four in the Northern Territory. New South Wales averaged 68 dwellings per organisation, South Australia averaged 38 while Victoria and Western Australia averaged 26 and 22 dwellings per organisation respectively. This was followed by Queensland, the jurisdiction with the largest number of community housing organisations, which averaged 21 dwellings per organisation. Tasmania averaged 10 dwellings per organisation.

Table 2.1: Proportion of community housing organisations by organisation size in each jurisdiction, 2006–07

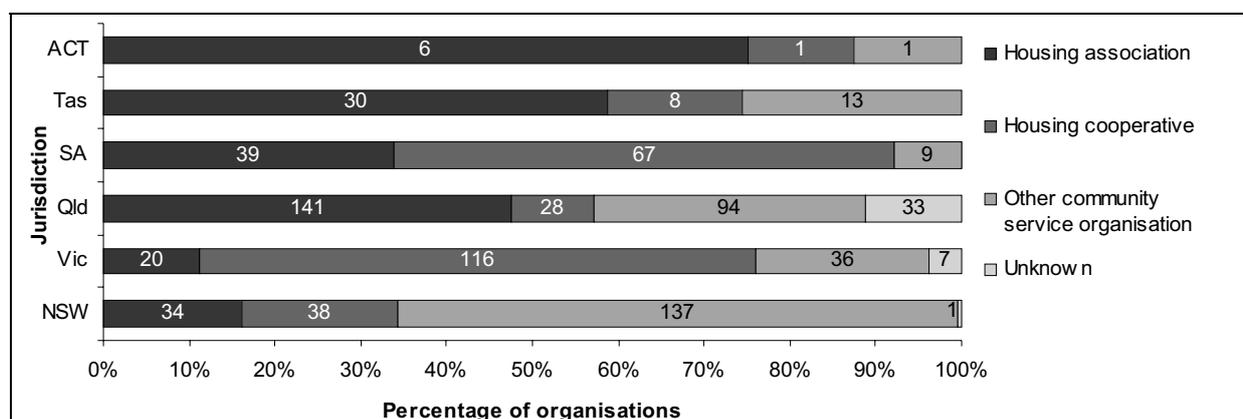
Organisation size	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	Per cent								
200 or more dwellings	11.0	1.7	1.4	2.1	5.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	3.8
100–199 dwellings	1.0	3.4	2.7	0.5	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
50–99 dwellings	2.9	3.9	3.7	5.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
20–49 dwellings	6.2	20.1	12.2	16.2	27.8	5.9	37.5	0.0	14.3
Less than 20 dwellings	79.0	70.9	80.1	75.9	58.3	92.2	50.0	100.0	76.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total organisations	210	179	296	191	115	51	8	24	1,074
Average dwellings per organisation	68	26	21	22	38	10	93	4	33

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Six jurisdictions provided information about the type of CSHA funded community housing organisation. Figure 2.2 outlines the types of organisations managed in each of these jurisdictions.

Overall, housing associations and housing cooperatives were about equal in number, representing 31% and 30% respectively of all organisations. The biggest category was ‘other’ which accounted for 34% of all organisations.

The majority of organisations in both Victoria and South Australia were Housing cooperatives (65% and 58% respectively). The majority of organisations in New South Wales were classified as ‘other’ (65%), whereas the majority of organisations in Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory were Housing associations (48%, 59% and 75% respectively).



Note: Inclusions in these categories differ across jurisdictions. See Table A1 for details.

Figure 2.2: Proportion of organisations by type in each jurisdiction, 2006–07

Dwellings

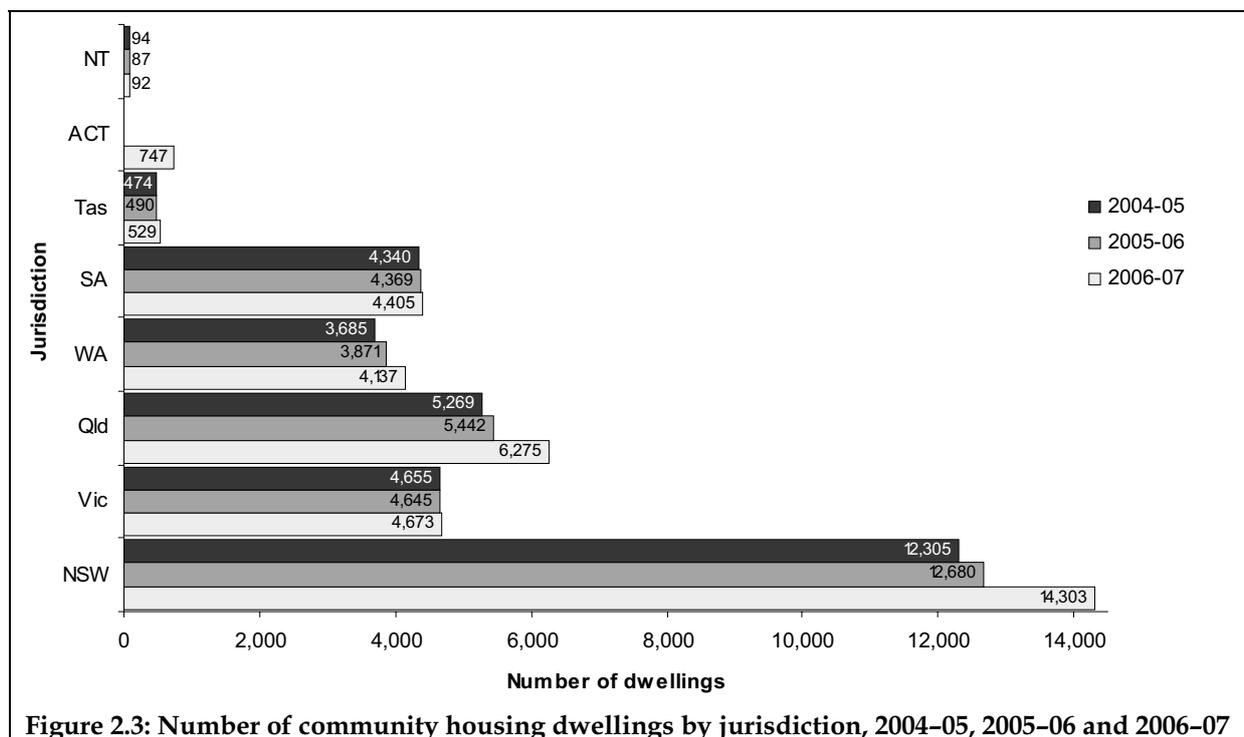
In 2006–07 there were a total of 35,161 community housing dwellings. This represents an overall increase of 3,547 dwellings from 2005–06 (or approximately 11%).

New South Wales had the greatest number of community housing dwellings in 2006–07 (14,303) (Figure 2.3). This was more than double the number of dwellings than Queensland and over three times the number of dwellings each in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

There were 6,275 community housing dwellings located in Queensland. This was followed by Victoria (4,673), South Australia (4,402) and Western Australia (4,137). The Australian Capital Territory had 747 dwellings and Tasmania 529 while the Northern Territory only had 92.

All states and territories increased their number of community housing dwellings between 2005–06 and 2006–07.

Queensland had the largest increase in its dwelling portfolio, with an increase of 833 dwellings (5,442 dwellings in 2005–06 to 6,275 in 2006–07 – an increase of 15%). New South Wales had an increase of 1,623 dwellings (12,680 dwellings in 2005–06 to 14,303 in 2006–07 – an increase of 13%). Tasmania had an 8% increase in dwellings, from 490 dwellings in 2005–06 to 529 in 2006–07. Western Australia recorded an increase of 266 dwellings (3,871 dwellings in 2005–06 to 4,137 in 2006–07 – an increase of 7%). The number of dwellings in South Australia, Victoria and the Northern Territory also increased in 2006–07, with increases of 36 dwellings, 28 dwellings and five dwellings respectively.



The majority (66%) of community housing dwellings are located in Major cities, with the next largest group (20%) located in Inner regional areas.

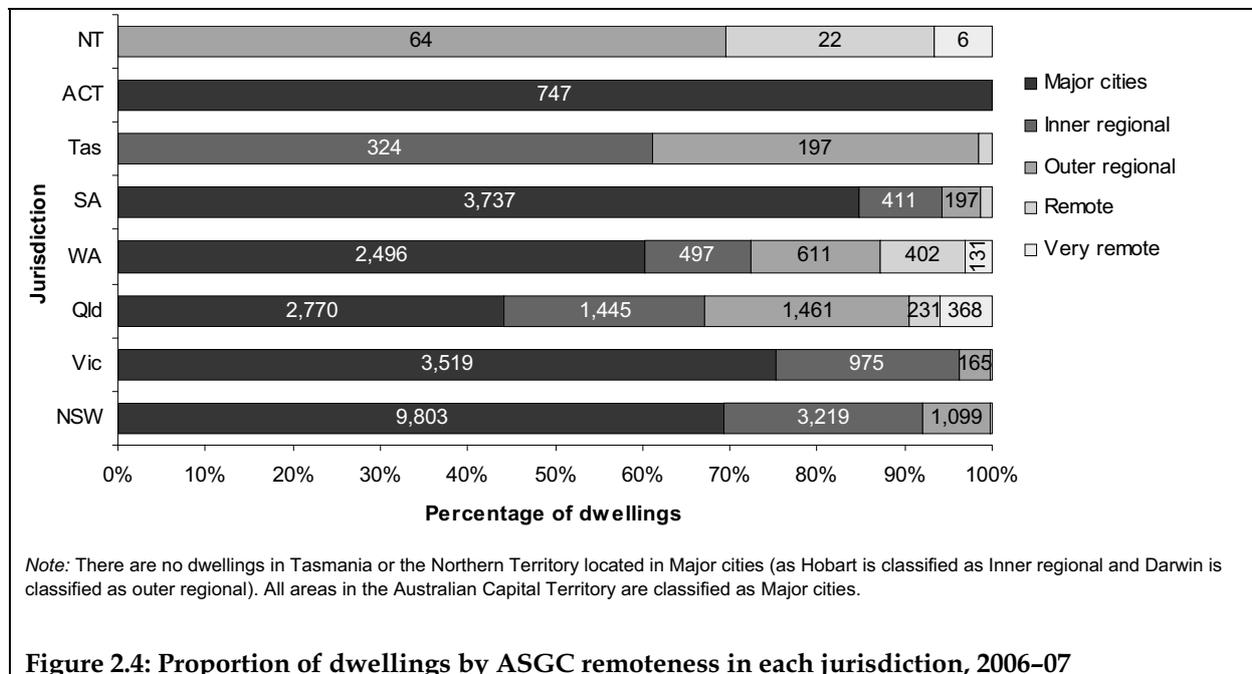
All areas of the Australian Capital Territory are classified as Major cities, therefore 100% of dwellings are located in this area. South Australia had the second greatest proportion of

dwellings located in Major cities (85%), followed by Victoria (75%), Western Australia (60%) and Queensland (44%) (Figure 2.4).

There are no Major cities located in Tasmania, however this jurisdiction had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in Inner regional areas (61%) followed by Queensland (23%), Victoria (21%), Western Australia (12%) and South Australia (9%). There were no dwellings located in Inner regional areas of the Northern Territory, however, this jurisdiction had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in outer regional areas (70%), followed by Tasmania (37%), Queensland (23%), Western Australia (15%), South Australia (5%) and Victoria (4%).

The Northern Territory had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in remote areas, with 24% of community housing dwellings in this jurisdiction located in these areas. Ten per cent of dwellings in Western Australia were located in remote areas and only 4% of dwellings in Queensland, 2% in Tasmania and 1% in South Australia were located in remote areas.

The Northern Territory had the greatest proportion of dwellings located in very remote areas (7%) closely followed by Queensland (6%) and Western Australia (3%).



Nationally, the average number of bedrooms per dwellings was 2.2 in 2006-07. This is smaller than last year, where the average was 2.3.

Dwellings in the Northern Territory were the largest, with an average of 3.2 bedrooms per dwelling in 2006-07 (Figure 2.5). Somewhat lower averages were reported in South Australia (2.5 bedrooms per dwelling), New South Wales (2.4 bedrooms per dwellings), Victoria (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling), Queensland and Tasmania (2.0 bedrooms per dwelling) and Western Australia (1.6 bedrooms per dwelling). Dwellings in the Australian Capital Territory were the smallest, averaging 1.5 bedrooms per dwelling in 2006-07.

Slight reductions in the average number of bedrooms per dwelling since 2005-06 occurred in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania. Western Australia had a reduction from 1.9 bedrooms per dwelling to 1.6 bedrooms per dwelling, however this is due to an improvement in data quality.

The Northern Territory was the only jurisdiction that had an increase in the average number of bedrooms per dwelling (3.1 in 2005–06 to 3.2 bedrooms per dwelling in 2006–07).

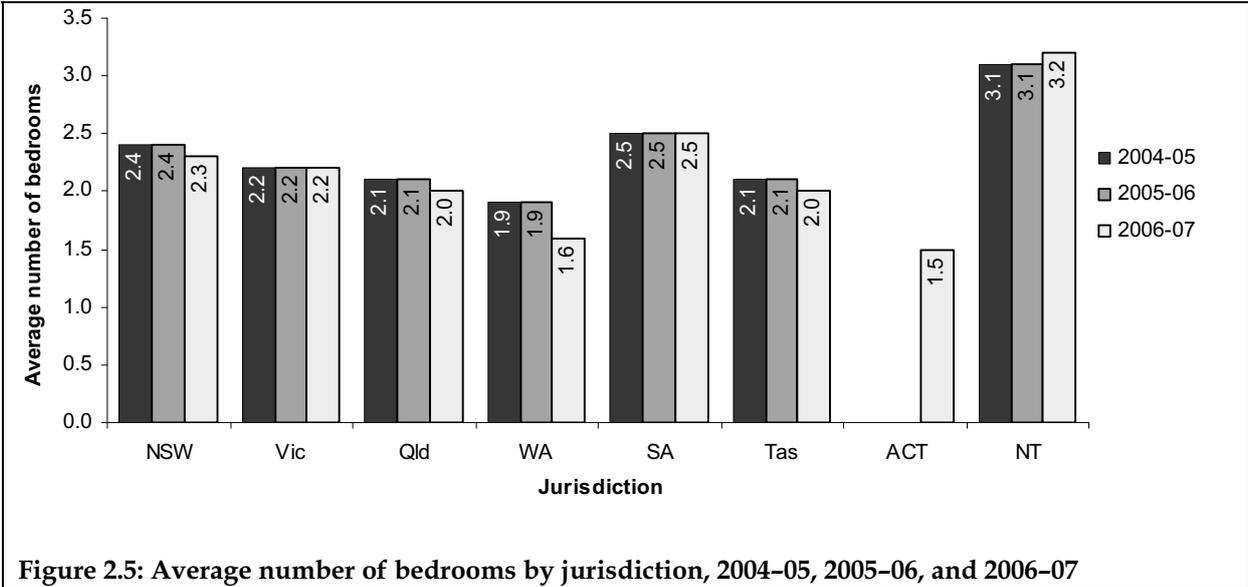
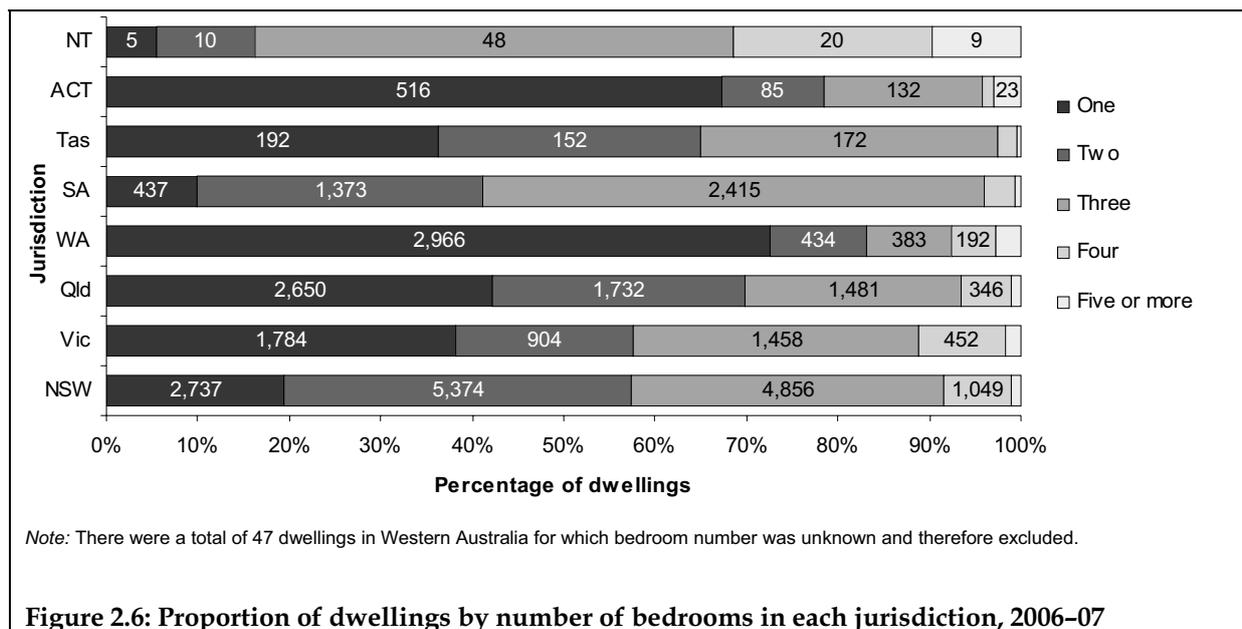


Figure 2.5: Average number of bedrooms by jurisdiction, 2004–05, 2005–06, and 2006–07

Nationally, the majority of dwellings (32%) had one bedroom.

The proportion of dwellings in each jurisdiction by the number of bedrooms each dwelling contains varies across Australia. The proportion of three bedroom dwellings was greater in the smaller jurisdictions, with 55% of dwellings in South Australia, 52% in the Northern Territory and 33% in Tasmania containing three bedrooms (Figure 2.6). There was a considerable proportion of one bedroom dwellings in Western Australia (72%), the Australian Capital Territory (69%), Queensland (42%), Victoria (38%) and Tasmania (36%), accounting for the lower average number of bedrooms in these four jurisdictions. In New South Wales the greatest proportion of dwellings contained two bedrooms (39%), closely followed by dwellings containing three bedrooms (35%). In Victoria, the greatest proportion of dwellings contained one bedroom (38%), followed by those containing three bedrooms (32%).

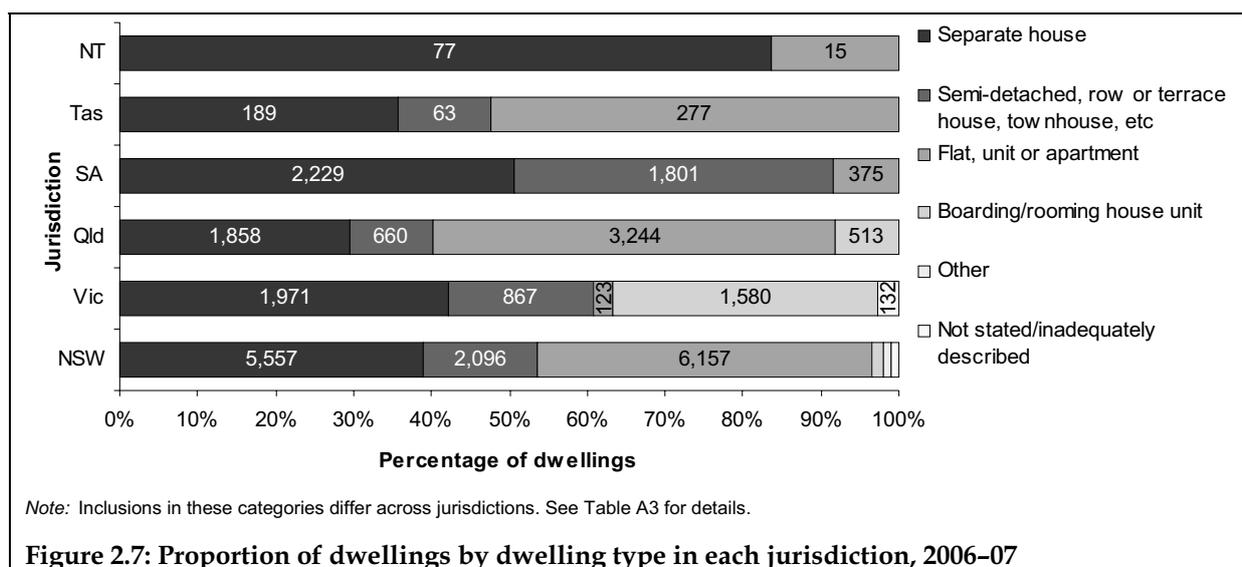
In Queensland, one of the jurisdictions with the lowest average number of bedrooms, the second-greatest proportion of dwellings contained two bedrooms (28%) followed by three bedrooms (24%). The second-greatest proportion of dwellings in the Northern Territory contained four bedrooms (22%) followed by two bedrooms (11%). The Northern Territory had the greatest proportion of dwellings containing five or more bedrooms, which accounts for the higher average number of bedrooms in this jurisdiction (an average of 3.2 bedrooms per dwelling).



Overall, the most common dwellings type was separate house (39%).

There were a considerable proportion of separate houses in Northern Territory (84%), South Australia (51%) and Victoria (42%) (Figure 2.7).

The highest proportion of dwellings in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania were flats, units or apartments (42%, 52% and 53% of dwellings respectively). Forty-one per cent of dwellings in South Australia were semi-detached row, terrace or townhouses while Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales were the only jurisdictions with boarding/rooming house units (34%, 8% and 1% of dwellings respectively). Dwelling type information was not provided by Western Australia or the Australian Capital Territory.



The majority of dwellings across all jurisdictions were funded under long term community housing programs, with all of the dwellings in South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory funded under this program type (Table 2.2).

All of the dwellings funded under short to medium term community housing programs were located in Queensland, with 32% of dwellings in this jurisdiction funded under this program type. Thirty-four per cent of dwellings in Victoria were funded by boarding/rooming house programs and 11% of dwellings were funded under 'other' community housing programs.

The majority of dwellings funded under joint venture programs were located in Western Australia, with 46% of dwellings in this jurisdiction funded under this type of program. There were also 7% of dwellings in New South Wales funded under this type of program.

Table 2.2: Proportion and total number of dwellings, by type of community housing program, by jurisdiction, 2006-07

Community housing program ^(a)	NSW ^(b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Total ^(c)
Per cent								
Long term community housing	90.4	55.3	52.7	54.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.8
Short to medium term community housing	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Boarding/rooming house	0.0	33.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Joint venture	6.5	0.0	9.2	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
Other	3.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total dwellings	14,159	4,673	6,275	4,137	4,405	529	92	34,270

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

(a) Inclusions in these categories differ across jurisdictions. See Table A2 for details.

(b) 144 dwellings have an unknown program type and are therefore excluded.

(c) Excludes the Australian Capital Territory as data were not provided.

Table 2.3 outlines the proportion of dwellings by target group at a national and jurisdictional level. New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory were unable to provide target group information and are therefore excluded from national figures. The highest proportion Australia-wide with 22% of dwellings targeted towards other target groups (defined as 'Other' in Table 2.3) is largely due to the high proportion of dwellings in Queensland and South Australia which are targeted to multiple groups. Low income earners were the target group for a fifth of national community housing dwellings, followed by the aged and frail with 17%. People with a disability and the homeless were the next most targeted groups with 13% and 10% respectively. Singles were the main target group for 3% of dwellings nationwide, mainly due to a high concentration in Western Australia. This was followed by youth and Indigenous target groups, both with 2.5% of Australian community housing dwellings.

Table 2.3: Proportion of dwellings by target group in each jurisdiction, 2006–07

Target group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia^(a)
Aged and frail	..	2.1	16.6	40.4	6.3	41.0	..	..	16.5
Families	..	2.2	5.0	9.7	5.9	1.9	..	..	5.4
Homeless	..	28.5	6.8	3.5	3.4	0.0	..	..	10.3
Indigenous	..	0.1	7.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	..	..	2.5
Low income	..	46.8	9.2	0.0	24.0	41.8	..	..	20.2
Mental health	..	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	..	..	0.1
People escaping domestic violence	..	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.3
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	..	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.5	0.8	..	..	1.1
People with a disability	..	13.1	1.6	32.5	12.2	7.0	..	..	13.1
Singles	..	3.0	0.1	9.5	0.9	0.0	..	..	2.9
Substance abuse	..	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.1
Youth	..	0.4	4.7	0.8	3.1	3.8	..	..	2.5
Other	..	1.3	39.1	1.0	40.4	0.6	..	..	21.6
Unknown	..	2.3	8.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	..	..	3.2
<i>Total</i>	..	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	..	..	<i>100.0</i>
Total dwellings	..	4,673	6,275	4,137	4,405	529	..	..	20,019

(a) New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have not provided target group information and have been excluded from the national figures. The 20,019 national figure represents 61% of all dwellings.

3 Individual state and territory data

Analysis of state and territory administrative data has been undertaken where possible at an organisation and dwelling level. Details of the variables supplied by each jurisdiction can be found in Chapter 4.1 as complete data sets are not available for some jurisdictions.

3.1 New South Wales

Organisation level data

There were 210 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in New South Wales in 2006–07. Those organisations managing 300 or more dwellings, which accounted for only 8% of all organisations, managed 75% of all dwellings in New South Wales (Table 3.1.1). Whereas, 79% of organisations (those managing less than 20 dwellings) managed only 7% of the total New South Wales dwelling portfolio.

Those organisations managing 300 or more dwellings managed larger dwellings overall, with an average of 2.4 bedrooms per dwelling. On average, the smallest dwellings were amongst those managed by organisations managing between 20 and 199 dwellings, with an average of two bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.1.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, New South Wales, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms ^(a)
300 or more dwellings	17	10,763	633	2.4
200–299 dwellings	6	1,469	245	2.2
100–199 dwellings	2	262	131	2.0
20–99 dwellings	19	879	46	2.0
Less than 20 dwellings	166	930	6	2.1
Total	210	14,303	68	2.3

(a) There were 141 records with five or more bedrooms. These records could only be assumed to have five bedrooms, therefore, average number bedroom calculations may be an underestimation. Additionally, 146 records had an unknown number of bedrooms and were excluded from the average.

Overall, Housing associations managed more dwellings than Housing cooperatives and others. All organisations managing 100 or more dwellings were housing associations. There were no housing associations managing less than 20 dwellings. In contrast, all Housing cooperatives managed less than 100 dwellings per organisation with the greatest majority less than 20 dwellings.

Of the 210 community housing organisations in New South Wales in 2006–07, the majority (137) were classified as ‘other’ community service organisations, followed by Housing cooperatives (38). Thirty four organisations were classified as Housing associations (Table 3.1.2).

Housing associations manage the largest dwellings in size averaging 2.3 bedrooms per dwelling, followed by Housing cooperatives (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling) and 'other' community service organisations (1.9 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.1.2: Number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, New South Wales, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Housing association	Housing cooperative	Other community service organisation ^(a)	Unknown
300 or more dwellings	17	0	0	0
200–299 dwellings	6	0	0	0
100–199 dwellings	2	0	0	0
20–99 dwellings	9	3	6	1
Less than 20 dwellings	0	35	131	0
Total organisations	34	38	137	1
Total dwellings	13,019	393	867	24
Average number. bedrooms ^(b)	2.3	2.2	1.9	–

(a) See Table A1 for details of inclusions in Other category.

(b) There were 141 records with five or more bedrooms. These records could only be assumed to have five bedrooms, therefore, average number bedroom calculations may be an underestimation. Additionally, 146 records had an unknown number of bedrooms and were excluded from the average.

Target group information was available for 113 of the 210 (54%) organisations in New South Wales for 2006–07. The most frequently targeted group by community housing organisations (where target group was known) were low income earners, with 40 organisations (19%) targeted towards this group (Table 3.1.3). Fifteen organisations were targeted towards the aged and frail and nine towards the homeless.

Table 3.1.3: Number of organisations by target group and organisation size, New South Wales, 2006–07

Target Group	300 or more dwellings	200–299 dwellings	100–199 dwellings	20–99 dwellings	Less than 20 dwellings	Total organisations
Aged and frail	0	1	0	1	13	15
Families	2	0	0	2	3	7
Homeless	2	2	0	2	3	9
Indigenous	0	0	0	0	4	4
Low income	9	1	2	5	23	40
Mental health	0	0	0	2	3	5
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	1	0	0	0	5	6
People with a disability	1	0	0	0	6	7
Youth	0	0	0	0	4	4
Unknown	2	2	0	7	102	113
Total	17	6	2	19	166	210

Of the 40 organisations targeting low income earners, the majority (15 organisations) were Housing associations, followed by 'other' community service organisations (13 organisations) and Housing cooperatives (12 organisations). Of the 15 organisations targeting the aged and frail, the majority (11 organisations) were 'other' community service organisations (Table 3.1.4).

Table 3.1.4: Number of organisations by target group and organisation type, New South Wales, 2006–07

Target Group	Housing association	Housing cooperative	Other community service organisation	Unknown
Aged and frail	1	3	11	0
Families	4	2	1	0
Homeless	6	0	3	0
Indigenous	0	0	4	0
Low income	15	12	13	0
Mental health	1	0	4	0
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	1	3	2	0
People with a disability	1	3	3	0
Youth	0	2	2	0
Unknown	5	13	94	1
Total organisations	34	38	137	1

Dwelling level data

There were 14,303 CSHA dwellings managed by community housing organisations in New South Wales in 2006–07. The greatest proportion (43%) of dwellings in New South Wales in the 2006–07 period were flats, units or apartments, followed by 5,557 (39%) separate houses (Table 3.1.5).

The size of dwellings in New South Wales varied depending on the type of dwelling. Separate houses were the largest, with an average of three bedrooms per dwelling. Flats, units or apartments, the most frequently observed dwelling type in this jurisdiction, were the smallest, averaging 1.8 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.1.5: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, New South Wales, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms ^(a)
Separate house	5,557	3.0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc..	2,096	2.4
Flat, unit or apartment	6,157	1.8
Boarding house	203	1.0
Other	146	2.1
Not stated/inadequately described	144	0.0
Total	14,303	2.3

(a) There were 141 records with five or more bedrooms. These records could only be assumed to have five bedrooms, therefore, average number bedroom calculations may be an underestimation. Additionally, 146 records had an unknown number of bedrooms and were excluded from the average.

The majority (69%) of dwellings managed by community housing organisations in New South Wales in 2006–07 were in Major cities (Table 3.1.6). Twenty-three per cent (3,219) of dwellings were located in Inner regional areas and 8% (1,099) of dwellings in outer regional areas. Only 29 community housing dwellings were located in remote New South Wales and two dwellings in very remote areas.

The majority of dwellings in the inner and outer regional areas of New South Wales were separate houses. This dwelling type accounted for 60% of dwellings in Inner regional areas, and 48% of dwellings in outer regional areas. Flat, unit or apartments were the most common in Major cities and remote areas with 50% and 83% of dwellings in these areas respectively.

Dwellings located in Inner regional New South Wales were the largest, averaging 2.5 bedrooms per dwelling, whereas dwellings in remote areas were the smallest on average due to the higher proportion of flats, units or apartments.

Table 3.1.6: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness category, New South Wales, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Separate house	3,075	1,943	532	3	0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	1,605	358	132	1	0
Flat, unit or apartment	4,872	828	428	24	2
Boarding/rooming house unit	163	40	0	0	0
Other	89	50	7	0	0
Total dwellings^(a)	9,803	3,219	1,099	29	2
Average number bedrooms	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8

(a) There were 151 records excluded as they had missing or invalid postcodes which could not be mapped to an ASGC remoteness category.

Community housing dwellings most frequently contained two bedrooms, with 5,374 community housing dwellings (38%) containing two bedrooms followed by 4,856 three bedroom dwellings (34%) (Table 3.1.7).

The majority of smaller dwellings were flats, units or apartments, with 85% of one bedroom dwellings and 58% of two bedroom dwellings falling within this dwelling type category. The majority of three bedroom dwellings (71%) and four bedroom dwellings (87%) were separate houses. Of those dwellings with five or more bedrooms, the majority (91%) were also separate houses.

Table 3.1.7: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, New South Wales, 2006–07

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Separate house	42	1,032	3,447	908	128
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	152	1,097	773	71	3
Flat, unit or apartment	2,332	3,136	607	70	10
Boarding house	203	0	0	0	0
Other	8	109	29	0	0
Total dwellings^(a)	2,737	5,374	4,856	1,049	141

(a) There were 146 records excluded as they had an unknown number of bedrooms.

Ninety per cent of community housing dwellings in New South Wales (12,806) in 2006–07 were funded under Long term community housing programs. Joint venture programs funded 924 dwellings (6%) and ‘other’ programs funded 429 dwellings (3%) (Table 3.1.8).

The majority of dwellings funded under Long term community housing programs were flats, units or apartments (42%), and separate houses (41%).

The size of dwellings across the community housing programs in New South Wales were varied with those funded under Long term community housing and ‘other’ programs the largest, with an average of 2.4 bedrooms per dwelling. Those dwellings in Joint venture programs were the smallest, averaging 1.9 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.1.8: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and community housing program, New South Wales, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Long term community housing	Joint venture	Other	Unknown
Separate house	5,234	197	126	0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	1,841	174	81	0
Flat, unit or apartment	5,446	523	188	0
Boarding house	139	30	34	0
Other	146	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	144
Total dwellings	12,806	924	429	144
Average number bedrooms ^(a)	2.4	1.9	2.4	–

(a) There were 141 records with five or more bedrooms. These records could only be assumed to have five bedrooms, therefore, average number bedroom calculations may be an underestimation. Additionally, 146 records had an unknown number of bedrooms and were excluded from the average.

Two bedroom dwellings were the most common dwelling size for long term and 'other' community housing programs (39% and 31% respectively) (Table 3.1.9). Dwellings funded under Joint venture programs were generally smaller in size with 47% being one bedroom dwellings.

Table 3.1.9: Number of dwellings by community housing program and number of bedrooms, New South Wales, 2006–07

Community Housing Program	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Long term community housing	2,205	5,030	4,520	947	102
Joint venture	433	211	204	56	20
Other	99	133	132	46	19
Total dwellings	2,737	5,374	4,856	1,049	141

(a) There were 146 records excluded as they had an unknown number of bedrooms.

The majority of dwellings in Major cities and Inner regional areas were funded under the Long term community housing program (91%) (Table 3.1.10).

Eighty-six per cent of dwellings in outer regional areas were funded under the Long term community housing program, whereas most dwellings (62%) in remote New South Wales areas were funded under Joint venture programs.

Table 3.1.10: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, New South Wales, 2006–07

Community housing program	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Long term community housing	8,902	2,942	944	11	1
Joint venture	572	190	143	18	2
Other	329	88	12	0	0
Total dwellings^(a)	9,803	3,219	1,099	29	2

(a) There were 151 records excluded as they had missing or invalid postcodes which could not be mapped to an ASGC remoteness category.

The majority of dwellings in Major cities and outer regional areas contain two bedrooms (39% and 38% respectively), followed by three bedrooms (31% and 35% respectively) and one bedroom (22% and 20% respectively). Four bedroom dwellings account for only 7% of major city dwellings and 6% of out regional dwellings (Table 3.1.11).

The most common bedroom number in Inner regional New South Wales is three bedrooms (44%), followed by two bedroom (33%), one bedroom (12%) and four bedroom (10%) dwellings.

Over half (52%) of all dwellings in remote New South Wales only contain one bedroom.

Table 3.1.11: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, New South Wales, 2006-07

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings^(a)
Major cities	2,122	3,865	3,029	669	118	9,803
Inner regional	379	1,075	1,432	314	18	3,218
Outer regional	220	420	390	64	5	1,099
Remote	15	11	2	1	0	29
Very remote	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total dwellings	2,737	5,372	4,853	1,048	141	14,151

(a) There were 152 records excluded as they had missing or invalid postcodes which could not be mapped to an ASGC remoteness category or missing bedroom information.

3.2 Victoria

Organisation level data

There were 179 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in Victoria in 2006–07. The majority of community housing organisations in Victoria (71%) each managed less than 20 dwellings which accounted for 28% of the total Victorian dwelling portfolio (Table 3.2.1). Only three organisations, that each managed more than 200 dwellings, managed 21% of all dwellings in this state.

Those organisations managing 200 or more dwellings managed smaller dwellings overall, with an average of one bedroom per dwelling for organisations of this size. Smaller organisations in Victoria (i.e. those managing less than 20 dwellings) managed the largest dwellings, with an average of three bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.2.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Victoria, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
200 or more dwellings	3	970	323	1.0
100–199 dwellings	6	852	142	2.3
50–99 dwellings	7	473	68	1.9
20–49 dwellings	36	1,069	30	2.2
Less than 20 dwellings	127	1,309	10	3.0
Total	179	4,673	26	2.2

Of the 179 community housing organisations in Victoria in 2006–07, Housing cooperatives were the most common type of organisation (65% of all organisations) with 79% of these cooperatives managing less than 20 dwellings (Table 3.2.2). The majority (55%) of other community service organisations also managed less than 20 dwellings each. The organisation type was unable to be determined for seven organisations.

The 116 Housing cooperatives in Victoria accounted for 65% of organisations in this jurisdiction but managed only 43% of dwellings. Despite only 20% of all organisations being classified as ‘other community service organisations’, these organisations managed 37% of all dwellings in Victoria.

Those organisations with an unknown organisation type manage the largest dwellings in size averaging four bedrooms per dwelling. Housing cooperative organisations manage the second largest dwellings in size averaging three bedrooms per dwelling. Housing associations manage the smallest dwellings with an average of 1.2 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.2.2: Number of organisations and total dwellings by organisation size and type, Victoria, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Housing association	Housing cooperative	Other community service organisation ^(a)	Unknown
200 or more dwellings	2	0	1	0
100–199 dwellings	0	1	5	0
50–99 dwellings	2	2	3	0
20–49 dwellings	8	21	7	0
Less than 20 dwellings	8	92	20	7
Total organisations	20	116	36	7
Total dwellings	915	2,001	1,742	15
Average number bedrooms	1.2	3.0	1.7	4.0

(a) See Table A1 for details of inclusions in Other category.

Dwelling level data

There were 4,673 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Victoria in 2006–07.

The greatest proportion of dwellings in Victoria in 2006–07 were separate houses, with 1,971 (42%) of dwellings falling within this category (Table 3.2.3). This was followed by 1,542 boarding/rooming house units (33%).

Separate houses, the most common dwelling type, were also the largest, with an average bedroom size of 3.1 bedrooms per dwelling. Boarding/rooming house units were the smallest with an average of one bedroom per dwelling.

Table 3.2.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Victoria, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Separate house	1,971	3.1
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	867	2.3
Flat, unit or apartment	123	1.8
Boarding/rooming house unit	1,580	1.0
Not stated/inadequately described	132	1.6
Total	4,673	2.2

The majority of dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Victoria in 2006–07 were in Major cities, with 75% of dwellings (3,519) in this state located in this area (Table 3.2.4). This was followed by 975 dwellings located in Inner regional areas (21%) and 165 dwellings (4%) located in outer regional areas. Only 14 community housing dwellings were located in remote Victoria and no dwellings were located in very remote areas.

The majority of dwellings in all areas of Victoria, excluding Major cities, were separate houses. This dwelling type accounted for 60% of dwellings in Inner regional areas, 51% of dwellings in outer regional areas and 71% in remote Victoria.

The dwelling types in Major cities differed from other areas in Victoria. Boarding/rooming house units were the most common dwelling type in this area, with 1,450 (41%) falling within this category.

Dwellings located in Inner regional Victoria were the largest, averaging 2.8 bedrooms per dwelling, whilst dwellings in Major cities were the smallest on average (2.0 bedrooms per dwelling), reflecting the large number of boarding/rooming house units located in this area.

Table 3.2.4: Number of dwellings by type and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Separate house	1,294	583	84	10	0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	597	230	38	2	0
Flat, unit or apartment	94	18	11	0	0
Boarding/rooming house unit	1,450	99	31	0	0
Not stated/inadequately described	84	45	1	2	0
Total dwellings	3,519	975	165	14	0
Average number bedrooms	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	—

The greatest proportion of community housing dwellings in Victoria in 2006–07 were one bedroom dwellings, with 1,784 dwellings, or 38% of all dwellings fitting this description (Table 3.2.5). Eighty-eight per cent of these one bedroom dwellings were boarding/rooming house units.

Three bedroom dwellings were also common, with 1,458 dwellings or 31% of dwellings falling within this category. Of those dwellings containing three bedrooms, the majority (84%) were separate houses, followed by semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouses (14%).

Almost one in five dwellings contained two bedrooms, with semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouses making up half of these.

There were 452 community housing dwellings in Victoria containing four bedrooms (10%), the majority of these being separate houses (83%). Seventy-five dwellings contained 5 or more bedrooms in Victoria, and again, the majority of these were separate houses (84%).

Table 3.2.5: Number of dwellings by type and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2006–07

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Separate house	9	304	1,219	376	63
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	138	451	207	66	5
Flat, unit or apartment	30	88	5	0	0
Boarding/rooming house unit	1,577	3	0	0	0
Not stated/inadequately described	30	58	27	10	7
Total dwellings	1,784	904	1,458	452	75

Fifty-five per cent of Victorian community housing dwellings (2,584) in 2006–07 were funded under the Long term community housing program (Table 3.2.6). Other community housing

programs under which dwellings are funded in Victoria accounted for the remaining 11% of dwellings.

All 1,580 dwellings funded under the Boarding/rooming house program were boarding/rooming house units. The majority of dwellings funded under the Long term community housing program were separate houses (70%), and most dwellings funded under 'other' community housing programs were semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouses (47%).

Dwellings funded under the Long term community housing program were the largest, with an average of 2.8 bedrooms per dwelling. This reflects the larger number of separate houses funded under this program. Smaller dwellings were found among those managed by the Boarding/rooming house program, with an average of one bedroom per dwelling.

Table 3.2.6: Number of dwellings by type and community housing program, Victoria, 2006-07

Dwelling type	Long term community housing	Boarding/ rooming house	Other
Separate house	1,820	0	151
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, /townhouse, etc..	627	0	240
Flat, unit or apartment	38	0	85
Boarding/rooming house unit	0	1,580	0
Not stated/inadequately described	99	0	33
Total dwellings	2,584	1,580	509
Average number bedrooms	2.8	1.0	2.6

The large majority of one bedroom dwellings in Victoria were funded under the Boarding/rooming house program (88%). A further 8% of one bedroom dwellings were funded under the Long term community housing program.

The distribution of funding source for two bedroom dwellings was quite different, with 69% funded under the Long term community housing program and 30% under 'other' community housing programs.

The majority of three and four bedroom dwellings were funded under the Long term community housing program (94% and 93% respectively). Sixty-five per cent of dwellings containing five or more bedrooms were funded under 'other' community housing programs.

Table 3.2.7: Number of dwellings by community housing program and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2006-07

Community housing program	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Long term community housing	146	628	1,365	419	26
Boarding/rooming house	1,577	3	0	0	0
Other	61	273	93	33	49
Total dwellings	1,784	904	1,458	452	75

There were 1,710 dwellings funded under the Long term community housing program located in Major cities in Victoria, accounting for 49% of all dwellings in this area (Table

3.2.8). Forty-one per cent of dwellings located in Major cities were funded under the Boarding/rooming house program (1,450 dwellings).

Of those dwellings located in regional areas, the majority (78%) were also funded under the Long term community housing program in Inner regional areas and 60% in outer regional areas. All dwellings located in remote areas were funded under the Long term community housing program.

Table 3.2.8: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2006–07

Community housing program	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Long term community housing	1,710	760	99	14	0
Boarding/rooming house	1,450	99	31	0	0
Other	360	114	35	0	0
Total dwellings	3,520	973	165	14	0

Separate houses and semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouses were largely targeted towards people on low incomes (88% and 40% respectively) (Table 3.2.9). Flats, units or apartments were mostly targeted towards those with a disability (82%) whilst Boarding/rooming house units were largely targeted towards the homeless, with 1,325 of dwellings (84%) targeted to this group.

Table 3.2.9: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and target group, Victoria, 2006–07

Target group	Separate house	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	Flat, unit or apartment	Boarding/rooming house unit	Not stated/inadequately described
Aged and frail	3	58	0	12	24
Families	48	51	3	0	0
Homeless	3	1	4	1,325	0
Indigenous	2	1	0	0	0
Low income	1,727	343	11	42	63
Mental health	2	8	0	0	2
People with a disability	163	308	101	7	33
Singles	0	9	0	129	0
Substance abuse	2	2	0	0	0
Youth	2	14	2	0	0
Other	16	17	1	25	1
Unknown	3	55	1	40	9
Total dwellings	1,971	867	123	1,580	132

Note: See Table A4 for target group mappings.

In all ASGC remoteness categories the majority of dwellings were targeted towards those on low incomes (Table 3.2.10). Of those dwellings located in Major cities, 1,408 dwellings (40%)

were targeted towards this group, followed by 1,263 dwellings (36%) targeted towards the homeless.

In Inner regional areas, those on low incomes were the target group for 69% of dwellings, followed by 14% targeted towards those with a disability.

Fifty-four per cent (89 dwellings) in outer regional areas and all dwellings in remote areas of Victoria were targeted towards people on low incomes.

Table 3.2.10: Number of dwellings by target group and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2006–07

Target group	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Aged and frail	95	2	0	0	0
Families	64	35	3	0	0
Homeless	1,263	39	31	0	0
Indigenous	0	3	0	0	0
Low income	1,408	675	89	14	0
Mental health	3	8	1	0	0
People with a disability	440	138	34	0	0
Singles	100	36	2	0	0
Substance abuse	1	0	3	0	0
Youth	12	4	2	0	0
Other	29	31	0	0	0
Unknown	106	2	0	0	0
Total dwellings	3,520	973	165	14	0

Note: See Table A4 for target group mappings.

The largest group targeted by community housing in Victoria in 2006–07 were people on low incomes, with 2,186 dwellings (47%) targeted towards this group (Table 3.2.11). A further 1,333 dwellings (29%) were targeted towards the homeless.

Of those dwellings targeted towards those on low incomes, the majority (98%) were funded under the Long term community housing program. Almost all dwellings (99%) targeting the homeless were funded under the Boarding/rooming house program. The majority of dwellings (93%) targeted towards singles were also funded under this program. Of those dwellings targeted towards people with a disability, 77% were funded under 'other' community housing programs. The majority of dwellings targeted towards the aged and frail (84%) were also funded under the Long term community housing program. Of those dwellings targeted towards families, 98% were also funded under this program.

The four dwellings targeting those with problems relating to substance abuse were the largest on average (3.3 bedrooms per dwelling) followed by an average of three bedrooms per dwelling for those dwellings targeted towards people on low incomes and indigenous people. Smaller dwellings in Victoria were targeted towards the aged and frail (1.1 bedrooms per dwelling), with singles and the homeless averaging one bedroom per dwelling.

Table 3.2.11: Number of dwellings by community housing program and target group, Victoria, 2006–07

Target group	Long term community housing	Boarding/ rooming house	Other	Total dwellings	Average number bedrooms
Aged and frail	81	12	4	97	1.1
Families	100	0	2	102	2.5
Homeless	6	1,325	2	1,333	1.0
Indigenous	3	0	0	3	3.0
Low income	2,133	42	11	2,186	3.0
Mental health	10	0	2	12	2.1
People with a disability	135	7	470	612	2.5
Singles	7	129	2	138	1.0
Substance abuse	1	0	3	4	3.3
Youth	14	0	4	18	1.9
Other	33	25	2	60	1.9
Unknown	61	40	7	108	2.0

Note: See Table A4 for target group mappings.

The majority of one bedroom dwellings were targeted towards the homeless, with 74% of one bedroom dwellings targeted towards this group in Victoria in 2006–07 (Table 3.2.12). Two bedroom dwellings were mostly targeted towards people on low incomes (48%) and people with a disability (37%). The majority of three and four bedroom dwellings were targeted towards people on low income (87% and 88% respectively), while the majority of dwellings containing five or more bedrooms were targeted towards people with a disability (65%).

Table 3.2.12: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2006–07

Target group	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Aged and frail	92	2	1	2	0
Families	8	41	46	6	1
Homeless	1,322	8	3	0	0
Indigenous	0	1	1	1	0
Low income	64	430	1,272	399	21
Mental health	0	11	1	0	0
People with a disability	87	341	105	30	49
Singles	133	5	0	0	0
Substance abuse	0	2	1	0	1
Youth	2	15	1	0	0
Other	25	16	18	1	0
Unknown	51	32	9	13	3
Total dwellings	1,784	904	1,458	452	75

Note: See Table A4 for target group mappings.

The size of dwellings varied across ASGC remoteness category, with larger dwellings generally found in areas outside Major cities (Table 3.2.13). There were 1,620 one bedroom dwellings located in Major cities, accounting for 46% of dwellings located in this area.

In contrast to those dwellings located in Major cities of Victoria, the majority of dwellings in Inner regional areas were three bedrooms dwellings (46%) followed by two bedroom dwellings (25%). As was the case in Inner regional areas, the majority of dwellings in outer regional Victoria (41%) contained three bedrooms, followed by one bedroom dwellings (25%).

Table 3.2.13: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2006–07

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings
Major cities	1,620	621	938	288	53	3,520
Inner regional	123	246	444	141	20	973
Outer regional	41	34	68	20	2	165
Remote	0	3	8	3	0	14
Very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total dwellings	1,784	904	1,458	452	75	4,673

3.3 Queensland

Organisation level data

There were 296 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in Queensland in 2006–07, 11% less than the 331 organisations funded in 2005–06. The majority of community housing organisations in Queensland (80%) each managed less than 20 dwellings, which accounted for only 29% of all dwellings in this state (Table 3.3.1). In contrast, only four organisations (1% of all organisations) each managing 200 or more dwellings, accounted for 22% of the total Queensland dwelling portfolio.

Organisations managing 200 or more dwellings have the smallest average size of bedrooms per dwelling (1.6 bedrooms per dwelling). Organisations managing 50–99 dwellings have the largest average (2.3 bedrooms per dwelling), followed by those managing 100–199 dwellings (2.2 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.3.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Queensland, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
200 or more dwellings	4	1,361	340	1.6
100–199 dwellings	8	1,214	152	2.2
50–99 dwellings	11	827	75	2.3
20–49 dwellings	36	1,080	30	1.9
Less than 20 dwellings	237	1,793	8	1.9
Total	296	6,275	21	2.0

Of the 296 community housing organisations in Queensland, Housing Associations were the most common type of organisation with the majority of Housing Associations (79%) managing less than 20 dwellings (Table 3.3.2). This is the first year in which organisation type was supplied, however it was unable to be determined for 33 organisations.

The majority of organisations for all other organisation types also managed less than 20 dwellings.

The 141 Housing associations in Queensland accounted for only 48% of organisations in this jurisdiction but managed 65% of dwellings. Thirty-two per cent of all organisations were classified as other community service organisations and managed 21% of all dwellings in Queensland. Housing cooperatives accounted for 9% of organisations in yet managed only 6% of the dwellings in this jurisdiction.

Housing cooperatives managed the largest dwellings averaging three bedrooms per dwelling and ‘other’ community service organisations averaging the smallest (1.7 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.3.2: Number of organisations and total number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, Queensland, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Housing association	Housing cooperative	Other community service organisation	Unknown
200 or more dwellings	4	0	0	0
100–199 dwellings	7	0	1	0
50–99 dwellings	8	0	0	3
20–49 dwellings	11	6	16	3
Less than 20 dwellings	111	22	77	27
Total organisations	141	28	94	33
Total dwellings	4,093	372	1,298	512
Average number bedrooms	2.0	3.0	1.7	1.9

Dwelling level data

There were 6,275 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Queensland in 2006–07.

The greatest proportion of dwellings, 3,244 (52%) in Queensland in 2006–07 were flats, units or apartments, followed by separate houses (30%), semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouses (11%), and boarding/rooming house units (8%) (Table 3.3.3).

Separate houses and other dwelling types were the largest, with an average bedroom size of 3.1 bedrooms per dwelling. This was followed by semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouses with 1.8 bedrooms per dwelling. Boarding/rooming house units were the smallest dwellings in the state with an average of one bedroom per dwelling.

Table 3.3.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Queensland, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Separate house	1,858	3.1
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	660	1.8
Flat, unit or apartment	3,244	1.5
Boarding/rooming house unit	513	1.0
Total	6,275	2.0

The greatest proportion of dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Queensland in 2006–07 were in Major cities, with 44% of dwellings (2,770) in the state located in this area (Table 3.3.4). This was followed by 1,461 dwellings located in outer regional areas (23%) and 1,445 dwellings (23%) located in Inner regional areas. Six per cent of dwellings in Queensland (368) were located in very remote areas and 4% (231 dwellings) in remote areas.

The types of dwellings in Queensland were distributed relatively evenly across ASGC remoteness categories. The majority of dwellings in Major cities (57%) were flat, unit or apartments, followed by separate houses (28%). The majority of dwellings located in Inner

regional, outer regional, remote and very remote areas in Queensland were flats, units or apartments (47% Inner regional, 49% outer regional, 55% remote, and 41% very remote).

There was little variation in the size of dwellings across ASGC remoteness categories. Dwellings located in Inner regional Queensland had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.1 bedrooms per dwelling) followed by both those in outer regional and very remote areas (2.1 bedrooms per dwelling). Dwellings in Major cities and remote areas had the lowest average number of bedrooms (1.9 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.3.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Separate house	777	481	427	49	124
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	96	163	267	45	89
Flat, unit or apartment	1,566	682	717	127	152
Boarding/rooming house unit	331	119	49	10	3
Total dwellings	2,770	1,445	1,461	231	368
Average number bedrooms	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0

Forty-two per cent of community housing dwellings (2,650 dwellings) in Queensland were one bedroom dwellings (Table 3.3.5), with the majority of these one bedroom dwellings flats, units or apartments (72%). Two bedroom dwellings were also most consistently flats, units or apartments (67%), whilst larger dwellings were predominately separate houses.

Table 3.3.5: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Queensland, 2006–07

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Separate house	5	212	1,237	339	65
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..	227	351	82	0	0
Flat, unit or apartment	1,911	1,163	162	7	1
Boarding/rooming house unit	507	6	0	0	0
Total dwellings	2,650	1,732	1,481	346	66

There were 2,888 dwellings (53%) in Queensland funded under the Long term community housing program, followed by 2,010 (32%) funded under the Short to medium term community housing program (Table 3.3.6). Under the Boarding/rooming house program there were 377 dwellings (6%), and there were 580 dwellings (9%) funded under the Joint venture community housing program.

The greatest variation in dwelling type was observed amongst those dwellings funded under the largest community housing program in Queensland in 2006–07, the Long term community housing program. Fifty-four per cent of dwellings funded under this program were flats, units or apartments, 23% were separate houses, 19% were semi-detached, row, terrace or townhouses and 4% were classified as boarding/rooming house units. The majority (55%) of dwellings funded under Short to medium term community housing were separate houses and 43% were flats, units or apartments.

Table 3.3.6: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and community housing program, Queensland, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Long term community housing	Short to medium term community housing	Boarding/rooming house	Joint venture
Separate house	751	1,107	0	0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	630	30	0	0
Flat, unit or apartment	1,792	873	115	464
Boarding/rooming house unit	135	0	262	116
Total dwellings	3,308	2,010	377	580
Average number bedrooms	1.8	2.6	1.0	1.2

Ninety-nine per cent of dwellings funded under the Boarding/rooming house program were one bedroom dwellings (Table 3.3.7). The greatest proportion of dwellings funded under the Short to medium term community housing program were either three bedroom dwellings (41%) or two bedroom dwellings (41%). This was followed by four bedroom dwellings (10%), one bedroom dwellings (7%) and dwellings containing five or more bedrooms (2%).

For those dwellings funded under the Long term community housing program, 50% (1,650 dwellings) contained one bedroom, 25% (841 dwellings) had two bedrooms, 19% (639 dwellings) had three bedrooms, and 150 dwellings (5%) contained four bedrooms. Only 28 dwellings funded under this program had 5 or more bedrooms. For those dwellings funded under the Joint venture community housing programs, 83% of the dwellings had one bedroom (479 dwellings), 14% had two bedrooms (81 dwellings) and 3% had three bedrooms (20 dwellings).

Table 3.3.7: Number of dwellings by number of bedrooms and community housing program, Queensland, 2006–07

Community housing program	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings
Boarding/rooming house	375	2	0	0	0	377
Short to medium term community housing	146	808	822	196	38	2,010
Long term community housing	1,650	841	639	150	28	3,308
Joint venture	479	81	20	0	0	580
Total dwellings	2,650	1,732	1,481	346	66	6,275

In all remoteness areas the greatest proportion of dwellings were funded under the Long term community housing program (Table 3.3.8).

Generally, the number of dwellings funded under each program decreased with increased distance from Major cities. Dwellings funded under the Long term community housing program were the exception, with the largest number of dwellings (956, or 29%) located in outer regional Queensland.

New inclusions for 2006–07 are the 580 joint venture dwellings, all of which are located in Major cities.

Table 3.3.8: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2006–07

Community Housing Program	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Long term community housing	972	830	956	207	343
Short to medium term community housing	942	557	461	24	25
Boarding/rooming house	276	58	43	0	0
Joint venture	580	0	0	0	0
Total dwellings	2,770	1,445	1,461	231	368

The largest group targeted by community housing in Queensland in 2006–07 were multiple target groups that were unable to be uniquely defined and have therefore been classified as ‘other’, with 2,451 dwellings (39% of all Queensland dwellings) targeted towards this group (Table 3.3.9). A further 1,043 dwellings (17%) were targeted towards the aged and frail.

Separate houses, flats, units or apartments and boarding/rooming house units were largely targeted towards the ‘other’ target group (55%, 34% and 39% respectively). Of the dwellings that are able to be identified with one target group, 51% of semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouses are targeted towards the aged and frail. Twenty-three per cent of boarding/rooming house units were targeted towards people on low incomes, with 11% of these dwellings having an unknown target group.

The size of dwellings in Queensland varied across the different groups to which they were targeted. Larger dwellings were targeted towards those from culturally diverse backgrounds (3.2 bedrooms per dwelling) and families (2.6 bedrooms per dwelling). Smaller dwellings in Queensland were targeted towards the aged and frail (1.5 bedrooms per dwelling) and those on low incomes (1.2 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.3.9: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and target group, Queensland, 2006–07

Target group	Separate house	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	Flat, unit or apartment	Boarding/rooming house unit	Total dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Aged and frail	80	335	605	23	1,043	1.5
Families	179	42	91	0	312	2.6
Homeless	153	10	234	28	425	2.1
Indigenous	186	34	188	48	456	2.3
Low income	0	0	464	116	580	1.2
People escaping domestic violence	5	12	16	12	45	1.7
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	36	0	4	0	40	3.2
People with a disability	25	14	32	29	100	1.9
Singles	1	0	5	0	6	1.8
Youth	90	24	184	0	298	2.1
Other	1,023	120	1,106	202	2,451	2.2
Unknown	80	69	315	55	519	1.7
Total dwellings	1,858	660	3,244	513	6,275	2.0

Across the ASGC remoteness categories in Queensland the highest proportion of dwellings were targeted towards two main target groups, namely the 'other' target group (which mainly consists of multiple target groups unable to be defined separately) and the aged and frail (Table 3.3.10). Of those dwellings located in Major cities, 1,533 dwellings (55%) were targeted towards the 'other' group, as were 458 dwellings (32%) in Inner regional areas. For the remaining areas, 496 dwellings (34%) in outer regional, 103 dwellings (44%) in remote and 131 dwellings (36%) were targeted towards the aged and frail.

Table 3.3.10: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Queensland, 2006–07

Target group	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Aged and frail	110	203	496	103	131
Families	36	13	131	17	116
Homeless	3	372	28	4	18
Indigenous	15	193	153	41	54
Low income	580	0	0	0	0
People escaping domestic violence	0	15	15	11	4
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	0	25	14	0	0
People with a disability	58	7	34	1	0
Singles	6	0	0	0	0
Youth	201	47	49	1	0
Other	1,533	458	377	39	44
Unknown	227	112	164	16	1
Total dwellings	2,770	1,445	1,461	232	368

All dwellings targeted towards the aged and frail were funded under the long term community housing program and accounted for 32% of all dwellings in this program (Table 3.3.11). Twenty-eight per cent of those dwellings under the long term program were targeted towards the 'other' group. The majority of short to medium term dwellings (63%) were also targeted towards the 'other' group.

The 'other' target group was the main target group for 73% dwellings funded under the boarding/rooming house community housing program. Of the joint venture community housing programs, all 580 dwellings were targeted towards people on low incomes, which also were the only dwellings in Queensland targeted towards this group.

Table 3.3.11: Number of dwellings by community housing program and target group, Queensland, 2006–07

Target group	Long term community housing	Short to medium term housing	Boarding/ rooming house	Joint venture
Aged and frail	1,043	0	0	0
Families	288	24	0	0
Homeless	155	239	31	0
Indigenous	190	236	30	0
Low income	0	0	0	580
People escaping domestic violence	45	0	0	0
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	40	0	0	0
People with a disability	100	0	0	0
Singles	6	0	0	0
Youth	126	172	0	0
Other	919	1,257	275	0
Unknown	396	82	41	0
Total dwellings	3,308	2,010	377	580

Of all dwelling sizes, the majority of dwellings were targeted towards the 'other' group (Table 3.3.12). Aside from the 'other' group, 25% of one bedroom dwellings and 15% of two bedroom dwellings were targeted towards the aged and frail. Nine per cent of three bedroom dwellings were targeted towards families as well as Indigenous persons, and 14% of four bedroom dwellings were also target towards the Indigenous.

Table 3.3.12: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Queensland, 2006–07

Target group	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Aged and frail	667	267	100	5	4
Families	44	84	139	40	5
Homeless	144	145	103	20	13
Indigenous	109	157	138	49	3
Low income	479	81	20	0	0
People escaping domestic violence	21	19	4	1	0
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	0	4	24	12	0
People with a disability	43	38	14	3	2
Singles	5	0	0	0	1
Youth	78	132	70	14	4
Other	754	688	796	186	27
Unknown	306	117	73	16	7
Total dwellings	2,650	1,732	1,481	346	66

One bedroom dwellings were the most common in all ASGC remoteness areas except for very remote Queensland (Table 3.3.13). Forty-nine per cent of dwellings in Major cities, 37% in Inner regional areas, 37% in outer regional areas and 41% in remote areas contained one bedroom. The highest proportion of dwellings (35%) located in very remote areas contained two bedrooms.

Table 3.3.13: Number of dwellings by dwelling size and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2006–07

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings
Major cities	1,361	540	541	94	114	2,770
Inner regional	658	396	456	91	130	1,445
Outer regional	587	389	346	41	118	1,461
Remote	133	99	104	5	5	231
Very remote	31	20	14	0	1	368
Total dwellings	2,650	1,732	1,481	346	66	6,275

3.4 Western Australia

Organisation level data

There were 191 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in Western Australia in 2006–07. The majority of community housing organisations (76%) each managed less than 20 dwellings, which accounted for only 25% of all dwellings in this state (Table 3.4.1). In contrast, only four organisations (2% of all organisations) each managing 200 or more dwellings, accounted for 34% of the total West Australian dwelling portfolio.

Organisations managing between 100 and 199 dwellings had the highest average number of bedrooms per dwelling (3.5 bedrooms per dwelling), followed by those managing 200 or more dwellings (1.7 bedrooms per dwelling) and those managing less than 20 dwellings (1.5 bedrooms per dwelling). Organisations managing 50–99 dwellings and 20–49 dwellings had an average of 1.4 and 1.2 bedrooms per dwelling respectively.

Table 3.4.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Western Australia, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
200 or more dwellings	4	1,411	353	1.7
100–199 dwellings	1	118	118	3.5
50–99 dwellings	10	630	63	1.4
20–49 dwellings	31	951	31	1.2
Less than 20 dwellings	145	1,027	7	1.5
Total	191	4,137	22	1.6

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

Dwelling level data

There were 4,137 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Western Australia in 2006–07.

Most dwellings were funded under the Long term community housing program, a total of 54% of all dwellings in this jurisdiction (Table 3.4.2). The remaining 46% of dwellings were funded under the Joint venture program.

Dwellings funded under the Long term community housing program had the highest average number of bedrooms, with 1.9 bedrooms per dwelling. Dwellings funded under the Joint venture program had an average of 1.1 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.4.2: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by community housing program, Western Australia, 2006–07

Community housing program	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Long term community housing	2,240	1.9
Joint venture	1,897	1.1
Total	4,137	1.6

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

Sixty per cent of one bedroom dwellings in Western Australia were funded under the Joint venture program. One bedroom dwellings accounted for 96% of all Joint venture dwellings (Table 3.4.3). The distribution of funding sources for larger dwellings was quite different, with over 90% funded under the Long term community housing program.

Table 3.4.3: Number of dwellings by community housing program and number of bedrooms, Western Australia, 2006–07

Community housing program	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings ^(a)
Long term community housing	1,179	418	357	179	103	2,236
Joint venture	1,787	16	26	13	12	1,854
Total dwellings	2,966	434	383	192	115	4,090

(a) Forty-seven records have been excluded as they have an unknown number of bedrooms.

There were 1,632 dwellings funded under Long term community housing programs located in Major cities, accounting for 65% of all dwellings in this area (Table 3.4.4). The majority (61%) of dwellings located in Inner regional areas were also funded under Long term community housing programs. In contrast, the majority of dwellings located in outer regional, remote and very remote areas of Western Australia were funded under the Joint venture program, accounting for 70%, 78% and 74% of all dwellings in these areas respectively.

Larger dwellings were located in both Major cities and Inner regional areas, with dwellings in these areas averaging two bedrooms. Dwellings located in very remote areas were the smallest, with an average of 1.5 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.4.4: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, Western Australia, 2006–07

Community housing program	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Long term community housing	1,632	301	185	88	34
Joint venture	864	197	425	315	97
Total dwellings	2,496	497	611	402	131
Average number bedrooms	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.2

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

In all ASGC remoteness categories, except Major cities, the majority of dwellings were targeted towards the aged and frail (Table 3.4.5). Of those dwellings located in Inner regional areas, 218 dwellings (44%) were targeted towards this group, followed by 171 dwellings (34%) targeted towards people with a disability.

In outer regional areas, the aged and frail were the target group for 62% of dwellings, followed by 15% targeted towards people with a disability.

Sixty per cent (242 dwellings) in remote areas were targeted towards the aged and frail with a further 58 dwellings targeted towards singles and 44 dwellings towards families. Of the 131 dwellings located in very remote Western Australia, over half were targeted towards the aged and frail.

The majority of dwellings located in Major cities were targeted towards people with a disability, with 1,050 dwellings (42%) in these areas targeted towards this group. A further 754 dwellings (30%) were targeted towards the aged and frail, and 243 dwellings (10%) were targeted towards singles.

Table 3.4.5: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and target group, Western Australia, 2006–07

Target Group	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Aged and frail	754	218	379	242	79
Families	216	52	76	44	12
Homeless	145	0	0	0	0
Indigenous	9	7	3	18	12
People escaping domestic violence	19	0	0	0	0
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	12	1	0	0	0
People with a disability	1,050	171	89	24	9
Singles	243	32	45	58	17
Substance abuse	12	0	0	0	0
Youth	11	3	4	15	0
Other	17	9	11	1	2
Unknown	8	4	4	0	0
Total dwellings	2,496	497	611	402	131

The largest target group for Western Australian community housing dwellings was the aged and frail, with 1,672, or 40% of dwellings in this jurisdiction targeted towards this population group (Table 3.4.6). The majority of these dwellings (1,551 or 93%) were funded under the Joint venture community housing program. A large number of dwellings were also targeted towards people with a disability, with 1,343 dwellings (32%) targeting this group. The majority of these dwellings (94%) were funded under the Long term community housing program.

The largest dwellings were targeted towards people with a disability and Indigenous groups, with an average 2.2 bedrooms per dwelling. However, 16 dwellings with an unknown target group have an average of 2.4 bedrooms per dwelling. The smallest

dwellings in Western Australia were targeted towards the aged and frail, the homeless and singles, with an average of 1.0 bedroom, 1.1 bedrooms and 1.1 bedrooms per dwelling respectively.

Table 3.4.6: Number of dwellings by community housing program and target group, Western Australia, 2006–07

Target group	Long term community housing	Joint venture	Total dwellings	Average number bedrooms
Aged and frail	121	1,551	1,672	1.0
Families	323	77	400	1.9
Homeless	97	48	145	1.1
Indigenous	25	24	49	2.2
People escaping domestic violence	19	0	19	1.4
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	13	0	13	1.8
People with a disability	1,263	80	1,343	2.2
Singles	288	107	395	1.1
Substance abuse	12	0	12	2.1
Youth	23	10	33	1.7
Other	40	0	40	1.8
Unknown	16	0	16	2.4
Total	2,240	1,897	4,137	1.6

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

The majority of one bedroom dwellings were targeted towards the aged and frail, with 55% of one bedroom dwellings targeted towards this group in Western Australia in 2006–07 (Table 3.4.7). Those with more than one bedroom were mostly targeted at people with a disability, with 81% and 69% of two and three bedroom dwellings respectively targeted towards this group. Sixty-two per cent of four bedroom dwellings and 85% those with five or more bedrooms were also targeted at people with a disability.

Table 3.4.7: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Western Australia, 2006–07

Target group	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Aged and frail	1,624	18	2	2	0
Families	252	13	76	47	9
Homeless	130	13	1	1	0
Indigenous	25	4	7	11	2
People escaping domestic violence	16	0	1	2	0
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	7	3	2	1	0
People with a disability	494	353	263	119	98
Singles	368	8	10	3	4
Substance abuse	1	9	2	0	0
Youth	20	7	4	1	1
Other	24	1	13	2	0
Unknown	5	5	2	3	1
Total dwellings^(a)	2,966	434	383	192	115

(a) Forty-seven records have been excluded as they have an unknown number of bedrooms.

The most common size of community housing dwellings in all areas of Western Australia was those containing one bedroom. In the Major cities 1,676 dwellings, accounting for 68% of all dwellings in this area, were one bedroom dwellings (Table 3.4.8). One bedroom dwellings accounted for 60% of all dwellings in Inner regional areas and 85% of those in outer regional areas. This trend continued in remote and very remote areas with one bedroom dwellings accounting for 94% and 88% of total dwellings respectively.

Table 3.4.8: Number of dwellings by dwelling size and ASGC remoteness category, Western Australia, 2006–07

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings ^(a)
Major cities	1,676	334	247	133	93	2,482
Inner regional	286	58	71	41	19	475
Outer regional	519	40	39	7	2	608
Remote	372	1	16	7	1	396
Very remote	114	1	10	4	0	129
Total dwellings	2,966	434	383	192	115	4,090

(a) Forty-seven records have been excluded as they have an unknown number of bedrooms.

3.5 South Australia

Organisation level data

There were 115 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in South Australia in 2006–07. The majority of community housing organisations in South Australia (58%) each managed less than 20 dwellings which accounted for only 17% of dwellings in this state (Table 3.5.1). In contrast, only six organisations (5% of all organisations) each managing more than 200 dwellings, accounted for 37% of the total South Australian dwelling portfolio.

Organisations managing less than 20 dwellings had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.7 bedrooms per dwelling), closely followed by those organisations managing 200 or more dwellings (2.6 bedrooms per dwelling). Organisations managing between 20 and 49 dwellings and 50–99 dwellings both had an average of 2.5 bedrooms per dwelling. The lowest average number of bedrooms per dwelling was observed in those organisations managing between 100 and 199 dwellings (2.3 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.5.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, South Australia, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
200 or more dwellings	6	1,648	275	2.6
100–199 dwellings	6	833	139	2.3
50–99 dwellings	4	317	79	2.5
20–49 dwellings	32	870	27	2.5
Less than 20 dwellings	67	734	11	2.7
Total	115	4,402	38	2.5

Note: Organisation count excludes the South Australia Community Housing Authority (SACHA) but the dwelling count includes three dwellings managed by this organisation as they are funded under CSHA in the 2006–07 period. SACHA is not considered to be a community housing organisation.

Of the 115 community housing organisations in South Australia, 67 were classified as housing cooperatives, 39 as housing associations and nine as ‘other’ community service organisations (Table 3.5.2).

The most common type of organisations was Housing cooperatives with the majority of them (72%) each managing less than 20 dwellings. Eleven of the twelve largest organisations, managing 100 or more dwellings, were housing associations.

Despite 58% of organisations being classified as housing cooperatives, and 34% classified as housing associations, associations managed over double the number of dwellings (3,062) as those managed by cooperatives (1,219). Other organisations, by far the smallest group of organisations (9) managed only 121 dwellings.

Housing cooperatives manage the largest dwellings in size averaging 2.6 bedrooms per dwelling. Associations and ‘other’ organisations, both have an average of 2.5 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.5.2: Number of organisations and total number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, South Australia, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Housing association	Housing cooperative	Other community service organisation
200 or more dwellings	6	0	0
100–199 dwellings	5	1	0
50–99 dwellings	3	1	0
20–49 dwellings	13	17	2
Less than 20 dwellings	12	48	7
Total organisations	39	67	9
Total dwellings	3,062	1,219	121
Average number of bedrooms	2.5	2.6	2.5

Note: Organisation count excludes the South Australia Community Housing Authority (SACHA) but the dwelling count includes 3 dwellings managed by this organisation as they are funded under CSHA in the 2006–07 period. SACHA is not considered to be a community housing organisation.

Dwelling level data

Subsequent to the finalisation of these figures, South Australia identified an issue with the coding of dwelling type. Analysis by dwelling type in the following tables has not been provided and will be addressed for the 2007–08 collection.

There were 4,402 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in South Australia in 2006–07. The majority of these dwellings (2,415) contained three bedrooms, accounting for 55% of dwellings in the jurisdiction (Table 3.5.3), with 31% of dwellings containing two bedrooms.

The most common size of community housing dwellings in the Major cities of South Australia were those containing three bedrooms (2,046 dwellings), followed by two bedroom dwellings (1,169). For regional areas, the majority of dwellings had three bedrooms, with 61% of dwellings in Inner regional areas and 50% of dwellings in outer regional areas containing three bedrooms. Two bedroom dwellings were the most prevalent in remote areas of South Australia (55%) followed by three bedroom dwellings (34%).

Dwellings were largest on average in Inner regional areas (2.6 bedrooms per dwelling) followed by those in Major cities (2.5 bedrooms per dwelling). The four dwellings located in very remote South Australia were the smallest with an average of one bedroom per dwelling.

Table 3.5.3: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and dwelling size, South Australia, 2006–07

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings	Average no. bedrooms
Major cities	373	1,169	2,046	124	24	3,737	2.5
Inner regional	42	94	251	22	2	411	2.6
Outer regional	12	79	98	6	2	197	2.4
Remote	6	31	19	0	0	56	2.2
Very remote	4	0	0	0	0	4	1.0
Total	437	1,373	2,415	152	28	4,405	2.5

The greatest proportion of dwellings in South Australia were targeted towards other target groups (27%), followed by those on low incomes (24%) (Table 3.5.4).

The greatest number of community housing dwellings in South Australia were located in Major cities, with 85% of all dwellings in this jurisdiction located in these areas. Inner regional South Australia contained 9%, outer regional South Australia 4% and remote South Australia 1% of all dwellings. Only four dwellings were located in very remote regions.

In most ASGC remoteness categories, with the exception of outer regional and very remote areas, the majority of dwellings were targeted towards the 'other' target group. Of those dwellings located in Major cities, 1,553 (42%) were targeted towards this group, followed by 919 dwellings (25%) targeted towards those with low incomes.

In Inner regional areas, 131 dwellings (32%) were targeted towards the 'other' target group, whilst 36% of dwellings (71 dwellings) in outer regional areas were targeted towards those on low income. Of the 56 dwellings in remote areas of South Australia, half were targeted towards the 'other' group.

All four of the dwellings in very remote areas were targeted towards the aged and frail.

Table 3.5.4: Number of dwellings by target group and ASGC remoteness category, South Australia, 2006-07

Target Group	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total dwellings
Aged and frail	175	35	41	24	4	279
Families	145	116	0	0	0	261
Homeless	117	13	17	4	0	151
Low income	919	69	71	0	0	1,059
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	156	0	0	0	0	156
People with a disability	499	40	0	0	0	539
Singles	38	3	0	0	0	41
Youth	135	1	2	0	0	138
Other	1,553	131	67	28	0	1,778
Unknown	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total dwellings	3,737	411	197	56	4	4,405

The greatest proportion of one bedroom dwellings were targeted towards the aged and frail, with 33% of one bedroom dwellings targeted towards this group (Table 3.5.5). Two bedroom dwellings were mostly targeted towards other target groups (39%) and low income groups (25%). The majority of three and four bedroom dwellings were targeted towards other target groups (45% and 38% respectively), while the majority of dwellings containing five or more bedrooms were targeted towards people with a disability (47%).

The size of dwellings in South Australia varied across the different groups to which they were targeted. Larger dwellings were targeted towards people from culturally diverse backgrounds (3.1 bedrooms per dwelling), families (2.9 bedrooms per dwelling) and singles (2.8 bedrooms per dwelling). Smaller dwellings in South Australia were targeted towards the homeless, with an average of 1.9 bedrooms per dwellings, and the aged and frail (1.6 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.5.5: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, South Australia, 2006–07

Target Group	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Average no. bedrooms
Aged and frail	145	120	10	0	4	1.6
Families	9	29	203	20	0	2.9
Homeless	54	56	41	0	0	1.9
Low income	59	338	629	27	6	2.6
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	0	7	129	20	0	3.1
People with a disability	55	226	224	21	13	2.5
Singles	0	12	26	3	0	2.8
Youth	22	43	69	4	0	2.4
Other	90	542	1,084	57	5	2.6
Unknown	3	0	0	0	0	1.0
Total dwellings	437	1,373	2,415	152	28	2.5

3.6 Tasmania

Organisation level data

There were 51 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in Tasmania in 2006–07. The majority of community housing organisations (61%) each managed less than 10 dwellings which accounted for only 26% of dwellings in this state (Table 3.6.1). In contrast, 37% of dwellings were managed by 31% of organisations (those managing between 10 and 19 dwellings each). One organisation accounted for 22% of the Tasmanian dwelling portfolio.

The organisation managing the most dwellings (i.e. more than 100 dwellings) also had the highest average number of bedrooms (2.8 bedrooms per dwelling). Dwellings managed by the one organisation managing between 30 and 99 dwellings were the smallest, averaging one bedroom per dwelling.

Table 3.6.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings, and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Tasmania, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
100 or more dwellings	1	115	115	2.8
30–99 dwellings	1	35	35	1.0
20–29 dwellings	2	47	24	2.3
10–19 dwellings	16	195	12	1.7
Less than 10 dwelling	31	137	4	2.0
Total	51	529	10	2.0

Of the 51 community housing organisations in Tasmania in 2006–07, the largest proportion (30) were classified as Housing associations with most organisations managing less than 10 dwellings, 13 organisations were classified as being of ‘other’ type and eight organisations as Housing cooperatives (Table 3.6.2).

Housing associations were the most common organisation type and accounted for 59% of all community housing organisations in Tasmania and managed 57% of all dwellings. A quarter of all organisations are classified as ‘other’ type, these organisations managed 23% of all dwellings in Tasmania. Housing cooperatives accounted for only 16% of all organisations in this jurisdiction and managed 19% of all dwellings.

Housing cooperative organisations manage the largest dwellings in size averaging 2.9 bedrooms per dwelling whereas ‘other’ organisations manage the smallest with an average of 1.4 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.6.2: Number of organisations and total number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, Tasmania, 2006-07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Housing association	Housing cooperative	Other
100 or more dwellings	1	0	0
30-99 dwellings	0	0	1
20-29 dwellings	0	1	1
10-19 dwellings	9	4	3
Less than 10 dwelling	20	3	8
Total organisations	30	8	13
Total dwellings	304	101	124
Average number bedrooms	2.0	2.9	1.4

Dwelling level data

There were 529 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in Tasmania in 2006-07.

Fifty-two per cent of the community housing dwellings in Tasmania were flats, units or apartments (277 dwellings) and 36% (189 dwellings) were separate houses (Table 3.6.3). The remaining 12% of dwellings were semi-detached/row, or terrace/townhouses (63 dwellings).

Separate houses in Tasmania had the highest average number of bedrooms, with an average of three bedrooms per dwelling. Semi-detached/row and terrace/townhouses averaged 2.1 bedrooms per dwelling. As would be expected, the smallest community housing dwellings in Tasmania were flats, units or apartments (1.3 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.6.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Tasmania, 2006-07

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Separate house	189	3.0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	63	2.1
Flat, unit or apartment	277	1.3
Total	529	2.0

Of the 529 community housing dwellings in Tasmania, 61% (324) were located in Inner regional areas, 37% (197) were located in outer regional areas, and the remaining 2% were located in remote Tasmania (Table 3.6.4).

The majority of dwellings located in Inner regional areas (50%) were separate houses while the majority of dwellings in outer regional areas of Tasmania were flats or apartments (84%). All of the eight dwellings located in remote areas were also flats, units or apartments.

Dwelling size in Tasmania decreased with further distance from the city. There was an average of 2.3 bedrooms per dwelling for those located in Inner regional areas, an average of 1.9 bedrooms for those located in outer regional areas and an average of 1.6 bedrooms for those dwellings located in remote Tasmania.

Table 3.6.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness, Tasmania, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Separate house	0	163	25	0	0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	0	57	7	0	0
Flat, unit or apartment	0	104	165	8	0
Total dwellings	0	324	197	8	0
Average number bedrooms	—	2.3	1.9	1.6	—

Note: There are no Major cities in Tasmania (as Hobart is classified as Inner regional).

One bedroom dwellings accounted for 36% of all community housing dwellings in Tasmania (Table 3.6.5). Almost all of these one bedroom dwellings were flats, units or apartments (98%). Three bedroom dwellings were the next most frequent dwelling size (33%), which were predominately classified as separate houses. There were 152 two bedroom dwellings (29%) in Tasmania, of which over half were flats, units or apartments.

Table 3.6.5: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2006–07

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Separate house	0	14	164	9	2
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	4	51	6	2	0
Flat, unit or apartment	188	87	2	0	0
Total dwellings	192	152	172	11	2

The greatest proportion of dwellings in Tasmania were targeted towards those on low incomes (42%), followed by the aged and frail (41%) (Table 3.6.6).

The size of dwellings in Tasmania varied across the different groups to which they were targeted. Larger dwellings were targeted towards those from culturally diverse backgrounds (3.3 bedrooms per dwelling) and families (3.0 bedrooms per dwelling). Smaller dwellings in Tasmania were targeted towards those with mental health issues (1.4 bedrooms per dwelling) and the aged and frail (1.3 bedrooms per dwelling).

The majority of dwellings targeted towards the aged and frail (98%), youth (65%) and people with a disability (62%) were flats or apartments while the majority of dwellings targeting those on low incomes (76%) were separate houses.

Table 3.6.6: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and target group, Tasmania, 2006–07

Target group	Separate house	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	Flat, unit or apartment	Total dwellings	Average number bedrooms
Aged and frail	0	4	213	217	1.3
Families	10	0	0	10	3.0
Low income	169	34	18	221	2.7
Mental health	0	7	10	17	1.4
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	2	2	0	4	3.3
People with a disability	6	8	23	37	1.8
Youth	2	5	13	20	1.8
Other	0	3	0	3	2.3
Total dwellings	189	63	277	529	2.0

The type of groups targeted varies across remoteness categories with the majority of dwellings in Inner regional areas were targeted towards people on low incomes (62%) whereas the majority of dwellings in outer regional areas were targeted at the aged and frail (80%) (Table 3.6.7). The eight dwellings located in remote areas were also targeted at the aged and frail.

Table 3.6.7: Number of dwellings by target group and ASGC remoteness, Tasmania, 2006–07

Target group	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote
Aged and frail	0	51	158	8	0
Families	0	9	1	0	0
Low income	0	201	20	0	0
Mental health	0	17	0	0	0
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	0	4	0	0	0
People with a disability	0	29	8	0	0
Youth	0	10	10	0	0
Other	0	3	0	0	0
Total dwellings	0	324	197	8	0

Note: There are no Major cities in Tasmania (as Hobart is classified as Inner regional).

Smaller dwellings (i.e. those with one bedroom) were mostly targeted towards the aged and frail (75%), as were two bedroom dwellings (48%) (Table 3.6.8). Almost all of three bedroom dwellings were targeted towards people on low incomes (90%) and nine of the eleven four bedroom dwellings were also targeted towards this group.

Table 3.6.8: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2006–07

Target group	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Aged and frail	144	73	0	0	0
Families	0	0	10	0	0
Low income	12	46	154	9	0
Mental health	10	7	0	0	0
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	0	2	1	0	1
People with a disability	19	12	3	2	1
Youth	7	10	3	0	0
Other	0	2	1	0	0
Total dwellings	192	152	172	11	2

In 2006–07 the proportion of smaller community housing dwellings was generally greater in outer regional and remote areas than in Inner regional areas of Tasmania (Table 3.6.9). One bedroom dwellings were most common in outer regional areas, accounting for half of the dwellings in this area. The eight dwellings in remote Tasmania also contained one bedroom. There were 85 one bedroom dwellings located in Inner regional Tasmania, accounting for only 26% of dwellings in this area.

The proportion of two bedroom dwellings was also greater in outer regional areas compared to those in Inner regional Tasmania, with 37% of dwellings in outer regional areas and 24% of dwellings in Inner regional areas containing two bedrooms. In contrast, three bedroom dwellings were much more frequent in Inner regional areas compared to outer regional areas. Forty-six per cent of dwellings in Inner regional Tasmania contained three bedrooms compared to only 11% in outer regional areas.

Table 3.6.9: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2006–07

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings
Major cities ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	85	79	150	8	2	324
Outer regional	99	73	22	3	0	197
Remote	8	0	0	0	0	8
Very remote	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	192	152	172	11	2	529

(a) There are no Major cities in Tasmania (as Hobart is classified as Inner regional).

3.7 Australian Capital Territory

Data for the Australian Capital Territory was sourced from the national CSHA survey collection. Responses were received from all providers allowing for complete reporting of organisation and dwellings counts, organisation types and bedroom information.

Unfortunately, the CSHA collection does not collect other fields such as target group, dwelling types or community housing program information and therefore have not been reported.

Organisation level data

There were eight community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in the Australian Capital Territory in 2006–07. Three community housing organisations managed less than 15 dwellings, with two organisations managing between 15 and 29 dwellings and another two organisations managing 30–99 dwellings. One organisation managed 633 dwellings which is 85% of the Australian Capital Territory’s dwelling portfolio (Table 3.7.1).

This one large organisation also managed the smallest dwellings (1.4 bedrooms per dwelling) and the smallest organisations managed the largest dwellings (3.8 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.7.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings, and average number of bedrooms, by size, Australian Capital Territory, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
100 or more dwellings	1	633	633	1.4
30–99 dwellings	2	63	24	2.7
15–29 dwellings	2	39	12	1.9
Less than 15 dwellings	3	12	4	3.8
Total	8	747	93	1.5

Six out of the eight organisations in the Australian Capital Territory are Housing associations managing a total of 684 dwellings (Table 3.7.2).

Table 3.7.2: Number of organisations and total number of dwellings by size and organisation type, Australian Capital Territory, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Housing association	Housing cooperative	Other community service organisation
100 or more dwellings	1	0	0
30–99 dwellings	0	1	1
15–29 dwellings	2	0	0
Less than 15 dwellings	3	0	0
Total	6	1	1
Total dwellings	684	32	31
Average number bedrooms	1.4	2.8	2.6

Dwelling level data

All dwellings in the Australian Capital Territory are in Major cities as no other remoteness categories exist (Table 3.7.3).

One bedroom dwellings account for 69% of all dwellings in the Australian Capital Territory due to its high proportion of units and boarding rooms. Only 18% of dwellings contain three bedrooms followed by 11% of dwellings containing two bedrooms. Only four dwellings contain five or more bedrooms.

Table 3.7.3: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Australian Capital Territory, 2006-07

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings
Major cities	516	85	132	10	4	747
Inner regional	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outer regional ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remote ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote ^(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	516	85	132	10	4	747

(a) There are no Outer regional, Remote or Very remote regions in the ACT.

3.8 Northern Territory

Organisation level data

There were 24 community housing organisations funded under the CSHA in the Northern Territory in 2006–07. Three-quarters of community housing organisations in the Northern Territory managed less than five dwellings and accounted for only one-third of dwellings (Table 3.8.1). Two organisations who each managed between 15 and 19 dwellings, accounted for 34% of the Northern Territory dwelling portfolio.

The smallest dwellings, with an average of 2.9 bedrooms per dwelling, were managed by those organisations managing between five and nine dwellings, while those managing between 10 and 14 dwellings had the largest dwellings with an average of 3.7 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.8.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings, and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Northern Territory, 2006–07

Number of dwellings managed by the organisation	Number of organisations	Number of dwellings	Average dwellings per organisation	Average number of bedrooms
15–19 dwellings	2	31	16	3.4
10–14 dwellings	1	12	12	3.7
5–9 dwellings	3	19	6	2.9
Less than five dwellings	18	30	2	3.1
Total	24	92	4	3.2

Dwelling level data

There were 92 CSHA funded dwellings managed by community housing organisations in the Northern Territory in 2006–07. The majority of community housing dwellings in the Northern Territory in 2006–07 were separate houses, with 84% of dwellings falling within this category (77 dwellings). The remaining 16% (15 dwellings) of dwellings were flats, units or apartments (Table 3.8.2).

Separate houses, the most common dwelling type, were also the largest, with an average bedroom size of 3.5 bedrooms per dwelling. Flats, units or apartments were the smallest dwellings, with an average bedroom size of 1.7 bedrooms per dwelling.

Table 3.8.2: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Northern Territory, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Separate house	77	3.5
Flat, unit or apartment	15	1.7
Total	92	3.2

Of the 92 community housing dwellings in the Northern Territory, 70% (64 dwellings) were located in outer regional areas, 24% (22 dwellings) were located in remote areas and the remaining six dwellings were located in remote Northern Territory (Table 3.8.3).

The majority of dwellings located in outer regional (86%) and remote (73%) areas were separate houses, as were all the in very remote areas.

Dwelling size in the Northern Territory was reasonably consistent across remoteness areas with the largest in outer regional areas (3.3 bedrooms per dwelling), followed by very remote areas (3.2 bedrooms per dwelling) and those in remote areas (3.1 bedrooms per dwelling).

Table 3.8.3: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness, Northern Territory, 2006–07

Dwelling type	Major regional	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total dwellings
Separate house	55	16	6	77
Flat, unit or apartment	9	6	0	15
Total	64	22	6	92
Average number bedrooms	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2

Note: There are no Major cities or Inner regional areas in the Northern Territory.

The greatest proportion of community housing dwellings in the Northern Territory were three bedroom dwellings, with 48 dwellings, or 52% of all dwellings fitting this description (Table 3.8.4). All one and two bedroom dwellings (5% and 11% of all dwellings respectively) were flats, units or apartments, whereas all three, four and five or more bedroom dwellings (52%, 22% and 10% of all dwellings respectively) were separate houses.

Table 3.8.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Northern Territory, 2006–07

Dwelling type	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Separate house	0	0	48	20	9
Flat, unit or apartment	5	10	0	0	0
Total dwellings	5	10	48	20	9

Seventy per cent of community housing dwellings in the Northern Territory were located in outer regional areas (Table 3.8.5). Twenty-four per cent (22 dwellings) were located in remote areas of the Northern Territory, and six dwellings in very remote areas.

The majority of dwellings in all areas were three bedroom dwellings (Table 3.8.5). In outer regional Northern Territory 56% of dwellings had three bedrooms, 19% had four bedrooms and 11% contained two bedrooms.

In remote Northern Territory, 36% of dwellings contained three bedrooms, 27% contained four bedrooms, 14% of dwellings had two bedrooms and another 14% had one bedroom. Only two dwellings contained five or more bedrooms.

Table 3.8.5: Number of dwellings by number of bedrooms and ASGC remoteness category, Northern Territory, 2006-07

ASGC remoteness category	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	Total dwellings	Average number of bedrooms
Major cities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inner regional	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer regional	2	7	36	12	7	64	3.3
Remote	3	3	8	6	2	22	3.1
Very remote	0	0	4	2	0	6	3.3
Total	5	10	48	20	9	92	3.2

Note: There are no Major cities or Inner regional areas in the Northern Territory.

4 Data quality, structure and issues

4.1 Overview

In May 2007, each jurisdiction was provided with an extraction plan prior to data supply, outlining the variables and data format required. Table 4.1 outlines those variables requested and whether these were able to be supplied by each jurisdiction. It is important to note that the level of information held varies across the eight jurisdictions. A considerable amount of information is required for program administration however only those variables considered useful and appropriate for CSHA reporting are listed.

Table 4.1: Community housing variables supplied by jurisdictions

AIHW variable name	Description	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(a)	NT
Dwelling identifier	Unique dwelling identification number	▲	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	▼	▲
Organisation identifier	Unique organisation identification number	▲	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	▼	▲
Organisation name	Name of organisation managing the dwelling	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Organisation address	Street address of organisation	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s
Organisation suburb	Suburb of organisation	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s
Organisation postcode	Postcode of organisation	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s
Organisation type	Type of community housing organisation	▲	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	▲	n.s
CH program	Community housing program type	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s	n.s	▲	▲
Dwelling address	Street address of dwelling	n.s	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s	▲
Dwelling suburb	Suburb of dwelling	n.s	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s	▲
Dwelling postcode	Postcode of the dwelling	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▼	▲
Number of bedrooms	Number of bedrooms in the dwelling	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▼	▲
Dwelling type	Type of dwelling	▲	▲	▲	n.s	▲	▲	n.s	▲
Target group ^(b)	Target group of dwelling/organisation	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	n.s	n.s

n.s not supplied.

▲ data item provided.

• variable created from other supplied variables, e.g. Suburb.

▼ data item sourced from national CSHA survey data collection.

(a) The Australian Capital Territory provided data from administrative sources on community housing organisations but not on dwellings. Consequently it was necessary to source all data from the national CSHA survey collection for this report.

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

4.2 Extraction plan assessment and data issues

The extraction plans supplied to the jurisdictions were tailored to the data requirements of each jurisdiction and highlighted data issues from the previous year. The plans also listed recommendations based on the data issues identified in the previous year, and which were addressed by the jurisdictions prior to the submission of data to the AIHW.

It was requested that each record referred to a single dwelling. A dwelling is a structure or a discrete space within a structure where a person or group of people live. In the case of boarding/rooming/lodging houses and hostels it was requested that each unit record refer to a tenancy (rental) unit. A tenancy (rental) unit is a unit of accommodation (either a dwelling or part of a dwelling) to which a rental agreement can be made and is a way of counting the number of distinct rentable units that a dwelling structure can contain.

On the whole, there was a significant reduction in the number and range of data issues. Jurisdictions have taken an active role in ensuring the reliability of their supplied data particularly regarding bedroom count, organisation name and identifier variables.

It should be noted however, jurisdictions supplying variables for the first time as part of the trial collection are likely to experience data issues. It is hoped that ongoing communication between the AIHW and jurisdictions through extraction plans and clear guidance will minimise data issues. This ongoing processing of refinement is moving towards a collection where all variables from all jurisdictions will be made available to the highest standard.

New South Wales

New South Wales was able to provide several of the variables requested but was unable to supply dwelling address and suburb (Table 4.1).

There were some minor issues identified in the administrative community housing data for New South Wales. There were 20 records listed as having more than five bedrooms. These records were included in average number of bedroom calculations but were all assumed to have five bedrooms. Subsequently, the average number of bedrooms may be slightly underestimated.

There were 238 records listed as having '0' bedrooms, however, it was clarified that these referred to bed-sit dwellings and were therefore counted as one bedroom dwellings in accordance with the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary.

Additionally, 146 records had an 'UNKNOWN' number of bedrooms. These records were included in dwelling counts but excluded when calculating the average number of bedrooms and excluded from dwelling size analysis.

This was the first year that New South Wales had submitted postcodes for each of its organisations and dwellings. Some minor data entry issues were identified with the postcode fields but corrected before producing final results. Postcode details were 'UNKNOWN' for 144 records, which have been excluded from location analysis.

Some minor issues were identified with the community housing program field, with 47 records listed as '#NA'. This was identified as a lookup error and rectified before the production of tables.

Victoria

Victoria was able to provide all variables requested (Table 4.1). There were some minor issues with Victoria data in regards to missing values for certain variables. Dwelling type was not allocated for all 1,507 records funded under the Common Equity Rental Cooperatives (CERC) program. This was the case in 2005–06 however was eventually resolved. The dwelling types were updated based on matched properties from the 2005–06 collection with 132 unmatched records reported as 'Not stated/inadequately described'.

In addition, there were three records with invalid postcodes and a small number of organisations that had multiple postcodes recorded for the one organisation. These records were rectified before the production of the following tables.

Looking into the discrepancies between the national CSHA survey collection and the trial collection, it became apparent that some duplicate organisations existed in the trial data. These duplicates were removed and new tables produced. There is an additional three organisations being reported in this collection, however one of these are an 'Unknown' organisation which may be already accounted for. This discrepancy has been raised with the jurisdiction and will be further investigated and addressed for the 2007–08 data collections.

Queensland

Queensland was able to provide all of the variables requested, which is a significant improvement on previous years (Table 4.1). Queensland have provided locally used variables that are mapped to the AIHW and NHADD V3 variables.

There were 512 records (8.1% of total records) with an 'Unknown' organisation type. Target group was also missing for 859 records (13.7% of total records), which were assigned to the 'Unknown' target group.

Since 2005–06, Queensland has undertaken work to improve the quality of the community housing data. This improvement has resulted in an overall reduction in reported number of organisations as some were previously reported as two separate organisations. It should also be noted that Queensland has expanded its boarding housing and one bed accommodation portfolios over the previous year. This includes the inaugural reporting of a joint venture organisation which manages 580 dwellings.

Another change from the previous year's collection is all dwellings under the 'Same house different landlord program' are now excluded.

Western Australia

Western Australia was able to provide several of the variables requested, but was unable to supply an organisation identifier, dwelling identifier, organisation type, dwelling type and dwelling postcode (Table 4.1). Individual organisations were identified using organisation name and dwelling postcodes were determined by using dwelling suburb.

Of the 4,651 dwelling records originally sent by Western Australia, 514 were removed from the data as they were funded under the Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) and not used for community housing, leaving a total of 4,137 records to be used for analysis.

Several assumptions made when analysing the Western Australian community housing data. Firstly, nine records recorded as having zero bedrooms were assumed to have one bedroom, the minimum number of bedrooms possible. Also, the number of bedrooms per dwelling was unknown for 47 records and not included in bedroom count analysis. There were 16 records with no target group recorded, which were therefore updated to 'Unknown' for analytical purposes.

South Australia

South Australia was able to provide all variables requested excluding community housing program information (Table 4.1).

Of the 4,405 records supplied, three records were missing target group information, and were mapped to the 'Unknown' target group.

For 2006–07, South Australia had supplied their own mappings for dwelling type from local variables to the national standard. In 2004–05 and 2005–06, some of the supplied variables were mapped to the 'Other' national standard. This year, these variables have been mapped to the 'Flat, unit or apartment' national standard variable, which will result in a significant shift in dwelling counts by dwelling type from the previous year (Appendix A: Table A3).

Tasmania

Tasmania was able to provide all variables requested excluding community housing program type (Table 4.1).

The data received by Tasmania was complete for all variables.

The process of determining organisation type has been revised by Tasmania, which may result in minor shifts in figures from the previous year when reporting by organisation type.

Australian Capital Territory

The ACT provided data on community housing organisations from administrative sources for this report, however while those variables supplied by the ACT were complete, issues surrounding the current status of each organisation needed clarification as some organisations had amalgamated with others or closed during the period. In addition, dwelling data was not provided for each organisation from administrative sources. Consequently, all data has been sourced from the national CSHA survey collection as the ACT had a complete response rate in the survey. For dwelling data, only dwelling identifiers, postcodes and bedroom counts could be extracted from the collection. All organisation details used for analytical purposes are as at June 30 2007.

Matching of dwelling records and organisation data will be addressed for the 2007–08 collections.

Northern Territory

The Northern Territory was able to supply many of the variables requested but was unable to supply organisation type, organisation address, suburb and postcode, and target group (Table 4.1).

Those variables supplied by the Northern Territory were complete. Some minor issues with multiple postcodes allocated to more than one suburb were addressed before the production of analytical tables.

5 Use of administrative data for national reporting

5.1 Consistency of data: a comparison to the 2006–07 CSHA national data collection

This section summarises issues that have been identified in comparing the trial unit record level administrative data with the data supplied by jurisdictions for the CSHA national data collection in 2006–07 (AIHW 2008).

The following table (Table 5.1.1) compares the number of community housing organisations provided by jurisdictions for the trial data collection to the number reported for the national data collection. In cases where jurisdictions have used administrative data for both collections (i.e. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory), the numbers reported should be equal, however for two jurisdictions (New South Wales and Victoria) this is not the case. These discrepancies were raised with jurisdictions and will need to be further investigated and addressed for the 2007–08 data collections.

Where survey data has been used for the national data collection it would be expected that the number of organisations would be less than provided in the administrative data due to lower (less than 100%) response rates, and this is the case for Western Australia, the only jurisdiction who used survey data.

Table 5.1.1: Number of community housing organisations by data source

State/territory	Trial unit record administrative data	National CSHA data collection	National CSHA data collection survey response rates
New South Wales	210	224	Not applicable
Victoria	179	176	Not applicable
Queensland	296	296	Not applicable
Western Australia	191	129	69%
South Australia	115	115	Not applicable
Tasmania	51	51	Not applicable
Australian Capital Territory ^(a)	8	8	100%
Northern Territory	24	24	Not applicable

Note: Shading denotes use of administrative data, unshaded cells denote the use of survey data.

Source: AIHW 2008.

(a) The Australian Capital Territory provided data from administrative sources on community housing organisations but not on dwellings. Consequently it was necessary to source all data from the national CSHA survey collection for this report.

Table 5.1.2 compares the number of dwellings provided by jurisdictions for the trial data collection to the number of tenancy (rental) units reported for the national data collection. It should be noted that differences in counting units make it difficult to compare the data. As more than one tenancy (rental) unit can be attached to a dwelling (e.g. two households in a three bedroom house), more records would be expected in the CSHA national data collection. However, this is not always the case, as response rates for the CSHA data collection survey are less than 100% except for the Australian Capital Territory. In cases where jurisdictions have used administrative data for both collections (i.e. Queensland, Tasmania and Northern Territory), the numbers reported are equal.

The Australian Capital Territory has sourced the national CSHA survey collection. The reported dwellings versus tenancy (rental) units are different due to tenancies in the CSHA survey collection with unmatched dwellings.

Table 5.1.2: Number of dwellings/tenancy (rental) units by data source

State/territory	Number of dwellings in the trial unit record administrative data	Number of tenancy (rental) units in the national CSHA data collection	National CSHA data collection portfolio coverage
New South Wales	14,303	14,140	92%
Victoria	4,673	4,593	98%
Queensland	6,275	6,275	Not applicable
Western Australia	4,137	3,869	87%
South Australia	4,405	4,373	95%
Tasmania	529	529	Not applicable
Australian Capital Territory	747	801	100%
Northern Territory	92	92	Not applicable

Note: Shading denotes use of administrative data, unshaded cells denote the use of survey data.

Source: AIHW 2008.

6 Recommendations

In February 2008, the NCHI agreed out of session to the following recommendations.

This trial collection has shown that the use of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data increases the quality and comparability of data. In addition, the 2007–08 NHDA work program previously endorsed provision of data for the 2007–08 unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data collection.

It is recommended that the NCHI:

1. Agree to the use of the unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data for national reporting purposes (i.e. CSHA national data report) from the 2007–08 collection onwards. In particular, the following data items are to be sourced from the administrative data collection:

- S21 – Total tenancy (rental) units in Major cities of Australia
- S22 – Total tenancy (rental) units in Inner regional Australia
- S23 – Total tenancy (rental) units in Outer Regional Australia
- S24 – Total tenancy (rental) units in Remote Australia
- S25 – Total tenancy (rental) units in Very Remote Australia
- S26 – Total tenancy (rental) units in Migratory areas
- S28a – Total number of boarding/rooming/lodging house buildings
- S28b – Total number of boarding/rooming/lodging house units
- S28c – Total number of boarding/rooming/lodging house rooms
- S29 – Total community housing providers
- S30 – Total housing associations
- S31 – Total housing cooperatives
- S32 – Total other community service organisations.

2. Support ongoing work to improve the comparability of the unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data where practicable. This will include the continued use of detailed data extraction plans and analysis to increase the quality and comparability of data.

The trial collection included additional items to those currently required for national reporting purposes. However, these items support and provide context to the existing data items.

It is recommended that the NCHI:

3. Agree to include additional data items in the CSHA national report sourced from the administrative data collection. The following items are to be included:

- Number of community housing organisations by organisation size
 - Managing 200 or more dwellings
 - Managing 100–199 dwellings

- Managing 50–99 dwellings
- Managing 20–49 dwellings
- Managing less than 20 dwellings.
- Total number of dwellings
- Number of dwellings by funding type
 - Long term community housing program
 - Short to medium term community housing program
 - Boarding/rooming house program
 - Joint venture program
 - 'other' program.
- Number of dwellings by dwelling size
 - Containing one bedroom
 - Containing two bedrooms
 - Containing three bedrooms
 - Containing four bedrooms
 - Containing five or more bedrooms.
- Average number of bedrooms per dwelling
- Number of dwellings by dwelling type
 - Separate house
 - Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc..
 - Flat, unit or apartment
 - Boarding/rooming house unit
 - Other.

The use of administrative data for national reporting means that the range of data to be collected from organisations can be significantly reduced. This will limit the burden on data reporting by organisations and potentially increase the quality of household data that organisations will still need to provide.

It is recommended that the NCHI:

4. Agree to streamline the community housing organisation survey to remove unnecessary organisation/dwelling items.

Should the NCHI agree to recommendations 1 and 3, the trial collection report would no longer be required. However, this would mean that there is no report of results at the state jurisdiction level.

It is recommended that the NCHI:

5. Agree to discontinue production of the report on the annual collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data.

6. Agree to revise the structure and layout of the CSHA national data report to incorporate the new data items outlined in recommendation 3.

7. Agree to support the production of separate jurisdiction 'briefings'. These 'briefings' will build on the existing feedback flyers and incorporate analysis of jurisdiction administrative data that is currently provided in Chapter 3 of the trial collection report.

Appendix A: Mapping data to national standards

The following tables provide details of the codes that were supplied by jurisdictions for several variables that have been mapped against the corresponding data item in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 3. This mapping of data items to national standards was agreed upon for the 2005–06 data collection however some minor adjustments have been made for the 2006–07 collection which have been footnoted in the following tables. Queensland has provided numerous variables for the first time, including Organisation type and Target group. Not all jurisdictions who participated were able to supply all of the variables requested.

Table A1: Mapping of Organisation type variable to the NHADD V3

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

Table A2: Mapping of Community housing program variable across jurisdictions

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

Table A3: Mapping of dwelling type variable to the NHADD V3

Dwelling structure data item codes (NHADD V3)	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Tasmania
Separate house	Cottage House	Separate housing	Separate house		Separate house
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	Cluster Dual-occupancy Duplex Townhouse Terrace	Semi Detached Housing Medium Density	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.	Attached house Townhouse Double unit	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.
Flat, unit or apartment	Low rise Pensioners unit Unit	High Rise Low Rise Flat	Flat, unit or apartment	Cottage flat Single unit brick ^(a) Single unit timber ^(a) Flat WUF	Flat, unit or apartment
Caravan, tent, cabin etc. in caravan park, houseboat in marina etc.					Caravan, tent, cabin etc. in caravan park, houseboat in marina etc.
Caravan not in caravan park, houseboat not in marina					Caravan not in caravan park, houseboat not in marina
Improvised home, campers out					Improvised home, campers out
House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.					House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.
Boarding/rooming house unit		Rooming House	Boarding/rooming house unit		Boarding/rooming house unit
Other	Centre Hostel Villa	Movable Units Other	Other	Mud brick	Other
Not stated/inadequately described	Not known	Unknown	Not stated/inadequately described		

(a) Mapped to 'Other' in the 2005-06 data collection

Table A4: Mapping of Target group variable across jurisdictions

Target group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Western Australia	South Australia	Tasmania
Aged and frail	Older People	Elderly people	Older Person (55+ years)	Seniors—people over 55	Aged	Elderly
Families	Women (including women with children)	Families Families and singles Women and children	Families Larger Families Women and Children	Families Women and children	Families	Low income families
Homeless	Homeless	Homeless people Homeless singles	Homeless or at risk of Homelessness	Homeless men	Homeless	
Indigenous	ATSI	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders	Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Aboriginal People	Aboriginal families Aboriginal singles Aboriginal youth		
Low income	No Target Group	General	Low Income		Low income	Low income Low income men Low/moderate income
Mental health	DSP Mental	Mental health Youth, singles & psychiatric				Mental illness
People escaping domestic violence			Women and Children Escaping Domestic Violence	Women escaping domestic violence		
People from culturally diverse backgrounds	NESB		Australian South Sea Islander People from Non-English speaking background	Migrant NESB families NESB seniors	NESB	NESB
People with a disability	DSP	Acquired Brain Injury Disabilities Dual Disabilities Elderly disabled people Intellectual & physical disabilities Intellectual disability Other disability Physical & psychiatric disability	People with Disability	Disability—Cognitive Disability—Intellectual Disability—Physical Disability—Psychiatric Disability—Respite housing Disability—Sensory General disabled	Disability	Disabled Intellectually disabled

Target group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	Western Australia	South Australia	Tasmania
		Physical & sensory disabilities Physical disability Physical, intellectual & psychiatric disability Psychiatric disability Sensory disability Youth & disabilities				
Singles	Singles Singles and youth	Singles Single Female Single Male Single People	Singles	Singles	Single	
Substance abuse		Drug and alcohol		Singles substance abuse Substance abuse		
Youth	Young People	Youth	Young Female Young People Youth (Up to 25 years)	Youth	Young people	Youth
Other	Other	Other AIDS and HIV Clients exiting Transitional Housing	Generalist Other Women	Ex-offenders Other	Special needs Multiple Women Other	HIV/AIDS
Unknown					Unknown	

References

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2006a. Community housing data collection 2004–05: Results for the trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data. AIHW Welfare and Housing Group working paper no. 55. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2006b. National housing assistance data dictionary version 3. Housing Assistance Data Development Series. Cat no. HOU 147. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2007a. Community housing 2005–06: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data reports. Housing assistance data development series. Cat no. HOU 152. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2007b. Community housing data collection 2005–06: Results for the trial collection of unit record level dwelling and organisation administrative data. Welfare and Housing Group working paper no. 56. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2008 (unpublished). Community housing 2006–07: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data reports. Housing assistance data development series. Cat no. HOU 152. Canberra: AIHW.

List of tables

Table 2.1: Proportion of community housing organisations by organisation size in each jurisdiction, 2006–07	4
Table 2.2: Proportion and total number of dwellings, by type of community housing program, by jurisdiction, 2006–07	9
Table 2.3: Proportion of dwellings by target group in each jurisdiction, 2006–07	10
Table 3.1.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, New South Wales, 2006–07	11
Table 3.1.2: Number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, New South Wales, 2006–07	12
Table 3.1.3: Number of organisations by target group and organisation size, New South Wales, 2006–07	12
Table 3.1.4: Number of organisations by target group and organisation type, New South Wales, 2006–07	13
Table 3.1.5: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, New South Wales, 2006–07	14
Table 3.1.6: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness category, New South Wales, 2006–07	14
Table 3.1.7: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, New South Wales, 2006–07	15
Table 3.1.8: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and community housing program, New South Wales, 2006–07	15
Table 3.1.9: Number of dwellings by community housing program and number of bedrooms, New South Wales, 2006–07	16
Table 3.1.10: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, New South Wales, 2006–07	16
Table 3.1.11: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, New South Wales, 2006–07	17
Table 3.2.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Victoria, 2006–07	18
Table 3.2.2: Number of organisations and total dwellings by organisation size and type, Victoria, 2006–07	19
Table 3.2.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Victoria, 2006–07	19
Table 3.2.4: Number of dwellings by type and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2006–07.....	20
Table 3.2.5: Number of dwellings by type and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2006–07.....	20
Table 3.2.6: Number of dwellings by type and community housing program, Victoria, 2006–07.....	21
Table 3.2.7: Number of dwellings by community housing program and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2006–07.....	21
Table 3.2.8: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2006–07.....	22

Table 3.2.9: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and target group, Victoria, 2006–07	22
Table 3.2.10: Number of dwellings by target group and ASGC remoteness category, Victoria, 2006–07	23
Table 3.2.11: Number of dwellings by community housing program and target group, Victoria, 2006–07	24
Table 3.2.12: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2006–07	24
Table 3.2.13: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Victoria, 2006–07	25
Table 3.3.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Queensland, 2006–07	26
Table 3.3.2: Number of organisations and total number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, Queensland, 2006–07	27
Table 3.3.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Queensland, 2006–07	27
Table 3.3.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2006–07	28
Table 3.3.5: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Queensland, 2006–07	28
Table 3.3.6: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and community housing program, Queensland, 2006–07	29
Table 3.3.7: Number of dwellings by number of bedrooms and community housing program, Queensland, 2006–07	29
Table 3.3.8: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2006–07	30
Table 3.3.9: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and target group, Queensland, 2006–07	31
Table 3.3.10: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Queensland, 2006–07	32
Table 3.3.11: Number of dwellings by community housing program and target group, Queensland, 2006–07	33
Table 3.3.12: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Queensland, 2006–07	33
Table 3.3.13: Number of dwellings by dwelling size and ASGC remoteness category, Queensland, 2006–07	34
Table 3.4.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Western Australia, 2006–07	35
Table 3.4.2: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by community housing program, Western Australia, 2006–07	36
Table 3.4.3: Number of dwellings by community housing program and number of bedrooms, Western Australia, 2006–07	36
Table 3.4.4: Number of dwellings by community housing program and ASGC remoteness category, Western Australia, 2006–07	36
Table 3.4.5: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and target group, Western Australia, 2006–07	37

Table 3.4.6: Number of dwellings by community housing program and target group, Western Australia, 2006–07.....	38
Table 3.4.7: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Western Australia, 2006–07.....	39
Table 3.4.8: Number of dwellings by dwelling size and ASGC remoteness category, Western Australia, 2006–07.....	39
Table 3.5.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, South Australia, 2006–07.....	40
Table 3.5.2: Number of organisations and total number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, South Australia, 2006–07.....	41
Table 3.5.3: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and dwelling size, South Australia, 2006–07.....	41
Table 3.5.4: Number of dwellings by target group and ASGC remoteness category, South Australia, 2006–07.....	42
Table 3.5.5: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, South Australia, 2006–07.....	43
Table 3.6.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings, and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	44
Table 3.6.2: Number of organisations and total number of dwellings by organisation size and organisation type, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	45
Table 3.6.3: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	45
Table 3.6.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	46
Table 3.6.5: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	46
Table 3.6.6: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and target group, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	47
Table 3.6.7: Number of dwellings by target group and ASGC remoteness, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	47
Table 3.6.8: Number of dwellings by target group and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	48
Table 3.6.9: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Tasmania, 2006–07.....	48
Table 3.7.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings, and average number of bedrooms, by size, Australian Capital Territory, 2006–07.....	49
Table 3.7.2: Number of organisations and total number of dwellings by size and organisation type, Australian Capital Territory, 2006–07.....	49
Table 3.7.3: Number of dwellings by ASGC remoteness category and number of bedrooms, Australian Capital Territory, 2006–07.....	50
Table 3.8.1: Number of organisations, total number of dwellings, average number of dwellings, and average number of bedrooms, by organisation size, Northern Territory, 2006–07.....	51
Table 3.8.2: Number of dwellings and average number of bedrooms by dwelling type, Northern Territory, 2006–07.....	51
Table 3.8.3: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and ASGC remoteness, Northern Territory, 2006–07.....	52

Table 3.8.4: Number of dwellings by dwelling type and number of bedrooms, Northern Territory, 2006–07	52
Table 3.8.5: Number of dwellings by number of bedrooms and ASGC remoteness category, Northern Territory, 2006–07.....	53
Table 4.1: Community housing variables supplied by jurisdictions.....	54
Table 5.1.1: Number of community housing organisations by data source.....	58
Table 5.1.2: Number of dwellings/tenancy (rental) units by data source.....	59
Table A1: Mapping of Organisation type variable to the NHADD V3	63
Table A2: Mapping of Community housing program variable across jurisdictions	64
Table A3: Mapping of dwelling type variable to the NHADD V3.....	65
Table A4: Mapping of Target group variable across jurisdictions	66

List of figures

Figure 2.1: Number of organisations by jurisdiction, 2004–05, 2005–06 and 2006–073

Figure 2.3: Number of community housing dwellings by jurisdiction, 2004–05, 2005–06 and
2006–075

Figure 2.4: Proportion of dwellings by ASGC remoteness in each jurisdiction, 2006–076

Figure 2.5: Average number of bedrooms by jurisdiction, 2004–05, 2005–06, and 2006–077

Figure 2.6: Proportion of dwellings by number of bedrooms in each jurisdiction, 2006–078

Figure 2.7: Proportion of dwellings by dwelling type in each jurisdiction, 2006–078