Appendix A: NRF summary table

Table A1: National Reporting Framework national summary data by jurisdiction, 2005-06

		NSM	Vic		QIQ		WA	SA	Tas		ACT	Ä	Aust	
NRF no.	NRF no. Indicator	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	Aust ^(b) govt
_	Total no. dwellings targeted for Indigenous people													
	ICH ^(c)	4,989	:	442	4,136 ^(d)	1,535	3,213	991	:	26	23	6,807	20,159	2,033
	SOMIH	4,147	1,291		2,916		2,272	1,915	352		:	:	12,893	
7	% of improvised dwellings ICH	I	:	2.0	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	8.0	:	5.4	I	9.4	n.a.	2.0
က	% of dwellings needing major repairs			2	Vo administra	ative data co	llected in	2005-06. Di	ata from the	No administrative data collected in 2005–06. Data from the 2006 CHINS provided	provided.			
4	% of dwellings needing replacement			2	Vo administra	ative data co	llected in	2005-06. Di	ata from the	No administrative data collected in 2005-06. Data from the 2006 CHINS provided.	provided.			
ည	Mechanisms to ensure new houses and upgrades meet minimum standards ICH						Õ	Qualitative data	ta					
9	% of communities not connected to a)water b)sewerage c)electricity				Jo administra	ative data co	llected in	2005–06. Di	ata from the	No administrative data collected in 2005–06. Data from the 2006 CHINS provided.	provided.			
7	% of dwellings not connected to													
	Water	I	:	I	I	0.1	I	I	:	I	I	4.7	2.0	0.1
	Sewerage	I	:	I	I	9.0	I	I	:	I	I	6.4	2.7	0.5
	Electricity	I	:	I	I	0.1	I	I	:	I	I	5.4	2.3	0.1
∞	% of dwellings meeting the 11 critical FHBH HLPs			S N	administrati	ve data colle	ected in 20	105–06. Dat	a from the F	No administrative data collected in 2005–06. Data from the FHBH database provided	e provided.			
													(сои	(continued)

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Table A1(continued): National Reporting Framework national summary data by jurisdiction, 2005-06

		MSM	Vic		QIQ		WA	SA	Tas		ACT	Ā	Aust	
NRF no.	tF . Indicator	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust ^(b) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State ^(a) govt	Aust ^(b) govt
6	Average weekly rent collected (\$ per week)													
	ICH (per dwelling)	92	:	75	52	06	64	29 (e)	:	09	86	36 (1)	49	86
	SOMIH (per household)	106	92		86		26	95	75		:	÷	86	
10	Rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged (%)													
	ICH	89.4	:	91.4	97.4	82.9	1.46	102.7 ^(g)	:	101.8	100.0	103.8 (f)	8.96	84.7
	SOMIH	100.5	0.66		2.66		104.3	94.7	103.8		:	:	100.0	
7	Total amount spent on maintenance each year (\$000)													
	ГСН			2	No administrative data collected in 2005-06. Data from the 2006 CHINS provided.	tive data co	ollected in	2005-06. D	ata from the	2006 CHINS	provided.			
	SOMIH	11,325	1,779		7,576		7,460	5,783	886		:	:	34,809	
12	Average amount spent on maintenance each year (\$)													
	ГСН			_	No administrative data collected in 2005–06. Data from the 2006 CHINS provided.	tive data co	ollected in	2005-06. D	ata from the	2006 CHINS	provided.			
	SOMIH	2,731	1,378		2,598		3,283	3,020	2,517		÷	÷	2,700	
13	Maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected (%)													
	ГСН			_	No administrative data collected in 2005-06. Data from the 2006 CHINS provided	tive data co	ollected in	2005-06. D	ata from the	2006 CHINS	provided.			
	SOMIH	51.0	28.8		52.6		69.4	8.79	65.2		:	•	54.9	
4	Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio													
	ICH	0.67	÷	0.31	0.15 ^(h)	0.67	0.02	98.0	:	0.55	0.36	0.82	0.32	0.49
	SOMIH	2.75	1.12		2.26		9.24	1.85	1.94		:	:	3.21	
													(сои	(continued)

Table A1(continued): National Reporting Framework national summary data by jurisdiction, 2005-06

		NSW	Vic		Old		WA	SA	Tas		ACT	N.	Aust	
NRF no.	F Indicator	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State govt	Aust (b)	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust ^(b) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State ^(a) govt	Aust ^(b) govt
15	Average cost of providing assistance per dwelling (\$)													
	ІСН	6,964	:	3,386	n.a.	8,038	n.a.	6,482	:	2,474	22,391	292	n.a.	6,879
	SOMIH	5,364	6,208 (1)		6,582		7,589 (1)	6,931	5,551			:	6,354	
16	Occupancy rates (%)													
	ІСН	9.96	:	93.8	95.7 ^(k)	94.3	6.77	88.3 (1)	:	9.06	95.7	87.0 ^(m)	89.1	94.1
	SOMIH	97.4	2.96		8.96		1.46	93.5	98.3		:	:	96.1	
17	Turnaround time for SOMIH dwellings (days)	36	4		35		56	47	42		:	:	36	
18	% of Indigenous households by tenure type					Redu	ires ABS c	lata—NATS	Requires ABS data—NATSISS or Census	v				
19	% of Indigenous households in mainstream housing services													
	Public housing ⁽ⁿ⁾	7.2 (0)	2.0		6.4		14.8	2.8	5.6		4.8	31.9	6.3	
	Community housing	5.6	£.		15.1 ^(p)		4.3	1.7	2.4		3.5	n.a.	5.8	
	Commonwealth Rent Assistance ⁽⁴⁾	3.7	6.0		4.5		3.2	5.0	4.2		9.	19.1	3.2	
20	% of Indigenous people who are homeless					Rec	quires ABS	Census an	Requires ABS Census and SAAP data					
21	Total and average no. of additional bedrooms required													
	Total no.	n.a.	:	n.a.	4,565	n.a.	n.a.	102 (1)	:	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Average per household	n.a.	:	n.a.	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	:	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
													(cont	(continued)

Table A1(continued): National Reporting Framework national summary data by jurisdiction, 2005-06

		NSN	Vic		QId		WA	SA	Tas		ACT	IN	Aust	
NRF no.	F Indicator	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust ^(b) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State ^(a) , govt	Aust ^(b) govt
22	% overcrowded households													
	ЮН	п.а.	:	8.8	36.6	22.6	n.a.	5.6	·	9.4	4.5	n.a.	п.а.	19.3
	SOMIH	3.4	2.7		9.2		11.7	5.9	2.1		÷	:	9.9	
	No. of people per bedroom ICH	1.8	÷	1.0	1.6	1.2	n.a.	2.1 (s)	:	8.0	1.0	2.9	2.2	1.2
23	% of households paying 25% or more of income in rent													
	ICH					No ad	ministrative	data collec	No administrative data collected in 2005-06	90-				
	SOMIH	8.5	9.0		0.1		- -	6.	10.7		:	:	3.5	
24	Allocation of resources on the basis of need						ď	Qualitative data	m.					
25	No. of Indigenous community housing organisations ^(c)	268	÷	25	34	22	122	⁽ⁿ⁾	÷	က	-	92	559	82
26	% of organisations that have a housing management plan	57.1	÷	89.5	100.0	2.99	82.1	71.2	÷	100.0	100.0	93.4	75.3	75.9
27	What jurisdictions are doing to assist ICHOs to develop and implement housing management plans						Qu	Qualitative data	æ					
28	% of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training	20.1	÷	38.6	8.1	43.3	n.a.	70.0	÷	100.0	50.0	12.1	4.4	42.7
29	% of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who are undertaking accredited training	8.4	:	31.3	4.6 ^(v)	43.3	n.a.	10.0	·	ı	25.0	45.0	19.9	39.0

(continued)

Table A1(continued): National Reporting Framework national summary data by jurisdiction, 2005-06

		NSW	Vic		РIÖ		WA	SA	Tas		ACT	F	Aust	
NRF no.	F Indicator	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust (b)	State govt	Aust (b)	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State govt	Aust (b) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	State (a) govt	Aust ^(b) govt
30	% of people employed in housing management who are Indigenous													
	ІСН	86.7	:	73.7	95.2 (v)	71.4	n.a.	62.5	:	33.3	2.99	71.9	81.8	6.07
	SOMIH	86.4	100.0		9.4		7.2	51.9	100.0		:	:	20.1	
31	Strategies and outcomes to increase Indigenous employment in housing services						ਰੱ	Qualitative data	ţ a					
32	Mechanisms for Indigenous input to planning, decision making and delivery of services						ਰੱ	Qualitative data	ţ a					
33	Coordination of housing and other services that seek to improve the health and wellbeing of Indigenous people						ਰੱ	Qualitative data	ţ a					
34	% of clients satisfied with:													
	amenity	77.2	9.77		74.7		6.99	71.3	75.2		:	÷	74.0	
	location of their dwelling	9.98	89.7		9.06		78.8	86.7	82.8		:	:	86.5	
35	% of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided	63.2	70.0		71.1		57.6	53.7	9.69		:	:	63.3	
36	% of indicators on which jurisdictions could report on	96.0	100.0		94.0		82.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	92.9	:	97.6

Dark shading indicates that administrative data items have yet to be developed for these indicators.

Light shading indicates that administrative data are currently collected but work is required to ensure nationally consistency.

ICH data relate to funded ICHOs, or dwellings managed by funded or actively organisations (unless otherwise stated) administered by the state and territory governments. (a)

ICH data Include dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaCSIA survey, a subset of all dwellings (unless otherwise stated). The data from Victoria exclude six ICHOs. In Queensland, for example, a separate audit process found that there were 2,070 Australian Government administered dwellings, rather than the 1,535 found in the FaCSIA survey. **Q**

State ICH data relate to funded and unfunded ICHOs (or dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs). Australian Government ICH data include all organisations (or dwellings managed by all organisations), not just those responding to the survey. <u>ပ</u>

- Does not include improvised dwellings.
- Data are for 38 of 52 funded ICHOs.
- Data are a projected estimate
- Data on rent charged were collected from 32 of 52 funded ICHOs. These data were used to estimate the rent charged for 38 of 52 ICHOs for comparison with the rent collected.
- Data for recurrent expenditure are from 31 of 34 councils.
- Direct costs for 2005–06 include a \$1.8 million grant that the Office of Housing made to the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria to administer the SOMIH program. Similar grants have been excluded in previous years, therefore direct comparisons cannot be made with previous years' data (e) (f) (g) (f) (e)
- Data should be interpreted with caution as they include the costs for dwellings leased to other organisations that are excluded in the total number of dwellings
 - Data are for 30 December 2006, not 30 June.
- Data are likely to be an underestimate.
- Based on the Indigenous community housing survey.
- Data should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous identification is not mandatory in some jurisdictions.
- Estimate based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing.
- May be an underestimate, as only 98 out of a possible 362 responces were received for this question.
- Data are number of income units receiving CRA at 3 March 2006. Income units are classified as Indigenous if either partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. <u>@</u> <u>@</u> <u>E</u>
 - Data are available for only 285 dwellings. Significant under-reporting of the number of occupants in dwellings is known to occur.
- Occupancy is currently under-reported, therefore estimates have been made from 2004–05 estimates.

State ICH and SOMIH data are based on the proxy occupancy standard. Australian Government ICH data are an estimate of overcrowded dwellings.

- The method of counting ICHOs changed in 2005–06. Fifteen ICHOs on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands are now counted as individual administrative units, rather than as one. In addition, ICHOs not directly funded through the Office of Aboriginal Housing have been counted, although the scope of the data available is restricted (S) (E) (D)
- Based on data from 11 of the 34 councils.

Appendix B: NRF indicators by BBF outcome area

Outcome 1. Better housing: Housing that meets agreed standards, is appropriate to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and contributes to their health and wellbeing

Proportion of improvised dwellings Proportion of dwellings needing major repairs Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with (a) amenity (b) location of their dwelling Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded Total and average number of additional bedrooms required Proportion of households paying more than 25% of income in rent Proportion of communities not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings meeting the 11 FHBH critical living practices Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	2 3 4
Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with (a) amenity (b) location of their dwelling Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded Total and average number of additional bedrooms required Proportion of households paying more than 25% of income in rent Proportion of communities not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings meeting the 11 FHBH critical living practices Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	4
Proportion of clients satisfied with (a) amenity (b) location of their dwelling Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded Total and average number of additional bedrooms required Proportion of households paying more than 25% of income in rent Proportion of communities not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings meeting the 11 FHBH critical living practices Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	
Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded Total and average number of additional bedrooms required Proportion of households paying more than 25% of income in rent Proportion of communities not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings meeting the 11 FHBH critical living practices Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	24
Total and average number of additional bedrooms required Proportion of households paying more than 25% of income in rent Proportion of communities not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings meeting the 11 FHBH critical living practices Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	34
Proportion of households paying more than 25% of income in rent Proportion of communities not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings meeting the 11 FHBH critical living practices Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	22
Proportion of communities not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings not connected to (a) water (b) sewerage (c) electricity Proportion of dwellings meeting the 11 FHBH critical living practices Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	21
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Proportion of dwellings meeting the 11 FHBH critical living practices Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	6
Outcome 2. Better housing services: Services that are well managed and sustainable Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	7
Proportion of dwellings needing replacement Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	8
Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided Rent collection rate	
Rent collection rate	4
	35
Assessment of the month collected	10
Average weekly rent collected	9
Proportion of organisations that have a housing management plan	26
What jurisdictions are doing to assist ICHOs in developing and implementing housing management plans	27
Total amount spent on maintenance each year	11
Average amount spent on maintenance each year	12
Maintenance expenditure as a proportion of rent collected	13
Proportion of employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training	28
Proportion of employees in ICHOs who are undertaking appropriate training	29
Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio	14
Number of Indigenous Community Housing Organisations	25
Outcome 3. More housing: Growth in the number of houses to address both the backlo Indigenous housing need and emerging needs of a growing population	g of
Proportion of Indigenous households that are overcrowded	22
Total and average number of additional bedrooms required	21
Proportion of households paying more than 25% of income in rent	23
Proportion of Indigenous households housed by different tenure type	18
Proportion of households accessing mainstream housing services that are Indigenous	19
Total number of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people	1
Proportion of Indigenous people who are homeless	

planning, decision making and delivery of services	
Proportion of employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training	28
Proportion of employees in ICHOs who are undertaking appropriate training	29
Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio	14
Strategies and outcomes to increase Indigenous employment in housing services	31
Mechanisms for Indigenous input to planning, decision making and delivery of services	32
Proportion of people employed in housing management who are Indigenous	30
Outcome 5. Greater effectiveness and efficiency: Ensuring that assistance is properly directed to meeting objectives and that resources are being used to best advantage	
Proportion of clients satisfied with quality of the service provided	35
Proportion of Indigenous households housed by different tenure type	18
Proportion of households accessing mainstream housing services that are Indigenous	19
Total number of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people	1
Allocation of resources on the basis of need	24
Occupancy rates	16
Turnaround time	17
Outcome 6. Improved performance linked to accountability: Program performance reporting based on national data collection systems and good information management	ī
Proportion of indicators (not Census or CHINS) on which jurisdictions could report	36
Net recurrent cost per unit	15
Outcome 7. Co-ordination of services: A whole of government approach that ensures greater co-ordination of housing and housing related services linked to improved health and well-being outcomes	h
Coordination of housing and other services	33

Appendix C: Australian Government Questionnaire

National Reporting Framework 2005–06

Indigenous Community Housing Organisation (ICHO) Questionnaire

Name of ICHO:	
Name of contact person in ICHO:	
Phone number:	
Housing Stock O1 Number of normanent drugslings at 20 June 2006	
Q1. Number of permanent dwellings at 30 June 2006 Permanent dwelling means a structure which has fixed walls, roof and doors. They usually have a kitchen and bathroom facilities, although this is not necessary, provided these facilities could be built into the dwelling. These dwellings are made from regular building materials and are intended for long-term residential use.	
Q2. Number of improvised dwellings at 30 June 2006	
Improvised dwelling means a structure or place of residence which does not meet the building requirements to be considered as a permanent dwelling. Types of structures included as improvised dwellings are caravans, tin sheds without internal dividing walls, humpies, dongas or other makeshift shelters.	

Q3. Number of permanent dwelli	ngs not conr	ected to water at 30	June 2006
Water means any community-orgator human consumption. It does not water to the community for person connected to town supply, bore was pumped from a river or reservoir, organised supply.	ot include ind nal consumpt ater, rain wat	lividuals bringing ion. It includes er tanks, water	
Q4. Number of permanent dwelli	ngs not conr	ected to sewerage a	t 30 June 2006
Sewerage system means any organ sewerage. This can include town s system, septic tanks, pit or pan toil such as chemical or biological systems.	ystem, comm lets or anothe	unity waterborne	
Q5. Number of permanent dwelli	ngs not conr	ected to electricity a	at 30 June 2006
Electricity means any organised electronic those organised on a community be individual houses. It includes state community generators, domestic gorganised electricity supply.	oasis and those grid/transm	e organised for nitted supply,	
Q6. Total number of ICHO mana	ged permane	nt dwellings at 30 J	une 2006 by:
 5 or more bedrooms 4 bedrooms 3 bedrooms 2 bedrooms 1 bedroom 			
	1		

Income & Expenditure

NOTE: All amounts to be recorded in \$000,000 format

Q7. Total rent charged to all tenants for the year ending	g 30 June 2006
Rent charged is the total amount of rent payable/collect	table.
	·
Q8. Total rent collected from tenants for the year ending	ng 30 June 2006
Rent collected is the total amount of rent paid by all ten	sants.
	·
Q9. Total recurrent expenditure (expenses) for your or 30 June 2006	ganisation for the year ending
EMPLOYEE EXPENSES	
Includes expenditure on wages and salaries, superannuation, leave and other entitlements, workers compensation, other employee benefits	
Repairs and maintenance	
Other non-salary expenses (includes depreciation, provisions for bad debts, rates, other expenses)	
TOTAL EXPENSES	
Q10. Total capital expenditure for the year ending 30 J	June 2006
Capital expenditure is expenditure on the acquisition of enhancement of an asset (excludes financial assets). Examight be a house or equipment.	

Dwelling Occupancy

Q11. Total number of permanent dwellings occupied at 30 June 2000	6
Total number of ICHO managed permanent dwellings <u>occupied</u>	
Total number of ICHO managed permanent dwellings <u>unoccupied</u>	
Q12. Total number of persons living in permanent dwellings at 30 J	une 2006
Total number of persons living in ICHO managed dwellings.	
Q13. Number of dwellings with overcrowding at 30 June 2006	
Overcrowding refers to the <i>number of dwellings</i> where 2 or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the proxy occupancy standard. The proxy standard indicates that: each single adult should occupy 1 bedroom;	
couple with no children, two bedrooms;	
sole parent or couple with 1 child, two bedrooms;	
sole parent or couple with 2 or 3 children, three bedrooms;	
sole parent or couple with 4 children, four bedrooms.	
For sole parents of couples with more than 4 children, the number of bedrooms required is the same as the number of children in the house.	
Where more than of the groups specified are in the house, the	

ICHO Management & Staff Details

feedback m for tenants	nechanisms and ap to ensure tenants	ance delivery ncluding client consultat opropriate information a responsibilities are unde	nd training
	ights protected		
	tion policies and s		
 Financial p outcomes 	ractices and repor	ting systems that link res	sources to
Q15. Training	status as at 30 Jur Training :		
Q15. Training	Training S	Status Undertaking	Total number of employees in this ICHO
Q15. Training	Training :	Status	Total number of employees in this ICHO
Q15. Training	Training S Completed accredited training	Status Undertaking accredited training	
	Training S Completed accredited training	Status Undertaking accredited training	
Indigenous	Training S Completed accredited training	Status Undertaking accredited training	

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