# National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting

## Framework for National Agreement reporting

Council of Australian Governments (COAG) endorsed a new Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (IGA) in November 2008 (COAG 2009a) and reaffirmed its commitment in August 2011 (COAG 2011a). The IGA includes six National Agreements (NAs):

* *National Healthcare Agreement*
* *National Education Agreement*
* *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development*
* *National Affordable Housing Agreement*
* *National Disability Agreement*
* *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*.

Five of the NAs are associated with a national Specific Purpose Payment (SPP) that provides funding to the states and territories for the sector covered by the NA. These five SPPs cover schools, vocational education and training (VET), disability services, healthcare and affordable housing. The National Indigenous Reform Agreement is not associated with a SPP, but draws together Indigenous elements from the other NAs.

A COAG endorsed review of the National Affordable Housing Agreement(NAHA) performance reporting framework was completed and the review recommendations were endorsed by COAG on 25 July 2012 (and subsequently amended on 7 December 2012 to incorporate performance benchmarks) (COAG, 2012b). The previous report and this report reflect outcomes from this review.

### National Agreement reporting roles and responsibilities

The Standing Council for Federal Financial Relations (SCFFR) has general oversight of the operations of the IGA on behalf of COAG [IGA para. A4(a)].

The COAG Reform Council (CRC) is responsible for monitoring and assessing the performance of all governments in achieving the outcomes and benchmarks specified in each NA. The CRC is required to provide to COAG the NA performance information and a comparative analysis of this information within three months of receipt from the Steering Committee [IGA paras. C14-C15].

The Steering Committee has overall responsibility for collating and preparing the necessary NA performance data [IGA para. C9]. Reports from the Steering Committee to the CRC are required:

* by end-June on the education and training sector (Agreements on Education and Skills and Workforce Development), commencing with 2008 data
* by end-December on the other sectors (Agreements on Healthcare, Affordable Housing, Disability and Indigenous Reform), commencing with 2008-09 data
* to include the provision of quality statements prepared by the collection agencies (based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics’ [ABS] data quality framework)
* to include comment on the quality of the performance information based on the quality statements.

The CRC has also requested the Steering Committee to collate data on the performance benchmarks for the reward components of selected National Partnership (NP) agreements. The Steering Committee’s reports to the CRC can be found on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp%20)).

### Performance reporting

The Steering Committee is required to collate performance information for the NAHA and provide it to the CRC no later than 31 December 2013. The CRC has requested the Steering Committee to provide information on all performance categories in the NAs (variously referred to as ‘outputs’, ‘performance indicators’, ‘performance benchmarks’ and ‘targets’).

The NAHA includes the performance categories of ‘outputs’, ‘performance indicators’ and ‘performance benchmarks’. The links between the objectives, outcomes and associated performance categories in the NAHA are illustrated in figure 1.

Figure 1 National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting**a, b**

|  |
| --- |
| **Objective**  *All Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic* *participation*  **Outputs**  *eg Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies*  **Performance benchmarks**  *eg From 2006 to 2013, a seven per cent reduction nationally in the number of homeless* *Australians*  **Outcomes**  *eg People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion*  **Performance indicators**    *eg Proportion of Australians who are homeless* |

a Shaded boxes indicate reportable categories of performance information included in this report. b Although the NAHA has multiple outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and performance benchmarks, only one example of each is included in this figure for illustrative purposes.

This report includes available data for the following:

* NAHA outputs
* NAHA performance indicators
* NAHA performance benchmarks.

This is the fifth NAHA report prepared by the Steering Committee. The first three reports provided performance information for the previous NAHA performance indicator framework (COAG 2009b). This report and the previous report provide performance information for the revised NAHA (COAG 2012a) with data for new or altered measures provided back to the baseline reporting period where possible (2008-09 or most recent available data at the time of preparing the baseline NAHA performance report).

This report contains the original data quality statements (DQSs) completed by relevant data collection agencies, and comments by the Steering Committee on the quality of reported data (based on the DQSs). This report also includes Steering Committee views on areas for development of NAHA ‘outputs’, ‘performance indicators’ and ‘performance benchmarks’. Box 1 identifies the key issues in reporting on the performance categories in the NAHA.

A separate appendix (*National Agreement Performance Information 2012-13: Appendix*) provides general contextual information about each jurisdiction, to assist interpretation of the performance data. Contextual information is provided on population size and trends, family and household characteristics geography and socioeconomic status.

Throughout this report the term ‘Indigenous Australians’ is used to refer to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. In most cases, the data on Indigenous status used in this report are based on self-identification, and therefore reflect an individual’s view of their Indigenous status.

|  |
| --- |
| Attachment tables |
| Data for the performance indicators in this report are presented in a separate set of attachment tables. Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this report by a ‘NAHA’ prefix (for example, table NAHA.3.1). |
|  |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 1 Key issues in reporting against the NAHA |
| **General comments**   * Administrative data for Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) and State Owned and Management Housing (SOMIH) are reported against the outputs and as supplementary data for selected outcome indicators. The ICH data collection is affected by poor coverage and jurisdictional differences in counting rules. The SOMIH data collection has also been affected by poor response rates. Improving these collections is a priority and the Housing and Homeless Information Management Group is examining potential improvements to processes. * The Australian Government has announced its intention to disband the National Housing Supply Council (NHSC). Further work is required to develop a measure and identify relevant data to support reporting against performance indicator 8.   **Outputs**   * The CRC has advised that it does not anticipate reporting against the NAHA outputs. The Steering Committee questions the usefulness of continuing to collate the data for the outputs. * Specifications have not been developed for: * *(f) number of zoned lots available for residential construction* * *(g) number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing.*   **Performance indicators**   * Of the eight reported performance indicators, three did not have new data available for this cycle of reporting: * *Indicator 5: proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home* * *Indicator 7: proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities* * *Indicator 8: estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand.* The NHSC has developed a new methodology for estimating the gap, however, final measures and data were not available for this report. * One indicator had additional disaggregations available for this cycle of reporting: * *Indicator 3: proportion of Australians who are homeless* (additional disaggregations for remoteness and Socio-economic Indexes for Areas Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (SEIFA IRSD) based on the 2011 Census) * One indicator had new supplementary data available for this cycle of reporting: * *Indicator 6: proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities*.   (continued next page) |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 1 (continued) |
| * Three indicators required backcasting due to improvements in derivation methods: * *Indicator 1: proportion of low income renter households in rental stress* * *Indicator 4:* *proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness* * *Indicator 6:* *proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities.*   Performance benchmarks   * New data are available for only one performance benchmark — Benchmark (a), which is related to performance indicator 1. |
|  |
|  |

## Changes from the previous National Affordable Housing Agreement performance report

This report provides data for the outputs, performance indicators and performance benchmarks specified in the NAHA performance indicator framework (COAG 2012a).

Table 1 details changes to indicator specifications, measures or data from the previous NAHA performance report.

In general, this report only includes new data that were not included in previous reports. However, where there has been a change in an indicator, measure or data collection, data for previous years have been reported, where possible, to provide a consistent time series.

### CRC advice to the Steering Committee on data requirements

Under the IGA, the CRC ‘may advise on where changes might be made to the performance reporting framework’ [IGA para C30]. The CRC recommended changes to indicators in three of its previous NAHA reports (CRC 2010, 2011 and 2012), as well as providing additional advice to the Steering Committee. Where practicable, the Steering Committee has incorporated the CRC recommendations and advice in this report.

Table 1 Changes from the previous NAHA performance report

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Change | Indicator |
| Following feedback from the CRC that it does not anticipate reporting on the outputs, only minimal reporting on outputs are provided. | Outputs (a)–(g) |
| The scope of the First Home Ownership Scheme has changed. Reporting on both the new and previous scope are included to enable current year and time series reporting. | Output (e)—measure (2) |
| Following feedback from the CRC, the number of disaggregations for this indicator has been reduced. Improvements in data modelling have led to revised data for 2007‑08 and 2009-10. | Performance indicator 1 |
| Disaggregations for remoteness and SEIFA IRSD (based on the 2011 Census) are now available and included in this cycle of reporting (other 2011 Census data were included in the previous report). | Performance indicator 3 |
| Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) has ceased, with reporting now based on Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) only. The weighting methodology for SHS has been refined resulting in revised 2011-12 data. | Performance indicator 4 |
| Indigenous Community Housing data for Queensland has been revised for 2010-11. | Performance indicator 6 |
| The National Housing Supply Council has developed a new method for calculating the cumulative gap between housing supply and underlying demand for housing. At the time of reporting, final measures and data were not available. | Performance indicator 8 |

## Context for National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting

The objective of the NAHA is ‘ …that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation’ [para. 6]. The NAHA aims to contribute to the following outcomes:

* 1. people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
  2. people are able to rent housing that meets their needs
  3. people can purchase affordable housing
  4. people have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market
  5. Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities (in relation to homelessness services, housing rental, housing purchase and access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market) as other Australians
  6. Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities. [para 7].

Due to the large size and scope of the housing sector, the information provided in this section focuses on a broad overview of the key factors that should be considered when interpreting the performance information in this report.

### Roles and responsibilities

The NAHA outlines the roles of the Commonwealth [para. 11], the states and territories [para. 12] and local government [para. 13]. Shared roles and responsibilities are also clarified [para. 14].

The National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) was established in May 2008 to monitor Australian housing demand, supply and affordability. The NHSC produced annual reports examining housing affordability and supply needs up to 20 years into the future. The *State of Supply* report was published in 2009, 2010 and 2011. In June 2012 the NHSC released the *Housing Supply and Affordability — Key Indicators* report,followed by *Housing Supply and Affordability Issues 2012-13* in March 2013. On 8 November 2013 the Australian Government indicated its intention to disband the NHSC. At the time of preparing this report the future of its associated reports remains uncertain.

### Profile of housing

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011 Census of Population and Housing (the Census) reported 9.1 million private dwellings, of which 89.8 per cent were occupied on Census night (ABS 2012a). At the time of the 2011 Census, most people in Australia were counted in private dwellings (19.9 million people or 92.3 per cent of those counted), which included 7843 people in improvised dwellings (for example, tents and sleeping out). The remaining 1 651 730 people were counted in other dwellings.[[1]](#footnote-1)

According to the 2011 Census, 34.9 per cent of dwellings were owned with a mortgage and 32.1 per cent of dwellings were owned outright. The proportion of dwellings rented was smaller at 29.6 per cent (ABS 2012a). However, information on housing tenure from the Census does not represent a comprehensive picture, as it captures the occupancy of dwelling stock on Census night (households may be away from their usual residence on Census night).[[2]](#footnote-2)

Additional data on housing are available from the 2011-12 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), a biennial household level survey.[[3]](#footnote-3) Table 2 provides a breakdown of households by tenure and landlord type from the SIH. The 2011-12 SIH results show that 67.5 per cent of all households own (with or without a mortgage) the dwelling in which they currently reside (a decrease from 70.3 per cent in 2000‑01), with 30.3 per cent of households renting (table 2). These proportions are similar to those recorded in the 2011 Census (cited above).

Table 2 Proportion of households by tenure and landlord type, 2000-01 to 2011-12 (per cent)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tenure and landlord type | 2000-01 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2005-06 | 2007-08 | 2009-10 | 2011-12 |
| Owner without a mortgage | 38.2 | 36.4 | 34.9 | 34.3 | 33.2 | 32.6 | 30.9 |
| Owner with a mortgage | 32.1 | 33.1 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 36.2 | 36.6 |
| Renter |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State/Territory housing authority | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Private landlord | 21.0 | 22.0 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 23.9 | 23.7 | 25.1 |
| Total rentersa | 27.4 | 28.2 | 27.6 | 28.5 | 29.7 | 28.7 | 30.3 |
| **All households**b | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

a Includes other landlord type, which accounts for about 4 per cent of all renters in 2011-12. b Includes other tenure type, which accounts for about 2 per cent of all households in 2011-12.

*Source*: ABS (2013) Housing Occupancy and Costs, (Table 3) 2011-12, Cat. No. 4130.0, Canberra.

Home ownership rates vary according to household composition. In 2011-12, home ownership rates (with and without a mortgage) were 77.3 per cent for couples, 74.5 per cent for couples with dependent children, 60.2 per cent for lone persons and 36.5 per cent for one parent families with dependent children. Of the couples with dependent children, 60.8 per cent had a mortgage (ABS 2013a, Table 7).

Data from the 2011-12 SIH illustrate the ‘traditional’ tenure cycle. Most young lone persons (under 35 years) were renting (60.0 per cent). Couple families with dependent young children (eldest child 5 to 14 years) were the life cycle group most likely to own their home with a mortgage (62.3 per cent). Similar proportions of couple families with non‑dependent children owned their home (44.5 per cent) outright or had a mortgage (44.6 per cent) (although the proportion with a mortgage was down from 50.4 per cent in 2009-10). Of couples aged 65 years or over, 82.1 per cent owned their home outright (slightly down from 84.0 per cent in 2009‑10) (ABS 2013a and ABS 2011, tables 16)[[4]](#footnote-4).

Over the last 30 years, the size of the private rental sector has doubled (1.8 million households in 2011), whilst rental affordability has declined over the same period (Stone et al. 2013). Further, a third of all private renters are now long term renters (defined as renting for a continuous period of 10 years or more). The household types with the largest proportional shifts in the private rental sector were one person households (decreasing from 40.4 per cent in 1981 to 25.0 per cent in 2011 of the rental stock) and one parent families (increasing from 6.3 per cent to 16.0 per cent of the rental stock).

Nationally in 2011, 75.6 per cent of households in occupied private dwellings lived in separate (stand-alone) houses, ranging from 67.6 per cent in the NT to 86.4 per cent in Tasmania. A further 13.6 per cent of households lived in flats, units or apartments, ranging from 7.5 per cent in Tasmania to 18.8 per cent in NSW (table 3).

Table 3 Proportion of all households by dwelling structure, by State and Territory, 2011 (per cent)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dwelling structure | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
| Separate house | 69.5 | 76.9 | 78.5 | 80.4 | 79.9 | 86.4 | 72.8 | 67.6 | 75.6 |
| Semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouse | 10.7 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 14.5 | 11.3 | 9.9 |
| Flat/unit/apartment | 18.8 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 12.4 | 16.6 | 13.6 |
| **All households**a | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

a Includes other dwellings and dwelling structure not stated.

*Source*: ABS (2012) Census of Population and Housing — Expanded Community Profile, Cat. No. 2005.0, Canberra.

Data on the number of building approvals, building commencements and building completions are provided as contextual information in table NAHA.CI.1.

### Indigenous housing

The average Indigenous household is larger than the average non-Indigenous household. In 2007-08, the average non-Indigenous Australian household was 2.6 people, while in 2008, the average household with at least one Indigenous person was 3.4 people (table 4).

Table 4 Average number of usual residents in household, by Indigenous status of household, by State and Territory, 2008 (number)a

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
| Indigenous | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.4 |
| Non-Indigenousb | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |

a Indigenous data are sourced from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and relate to 2008. Non-Indigenous data are sourced from the Survey of Income and Housing and relate to 2007-08. b SIH data exclude households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing; ABS (unpublished) 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

Although data for the Indigenous status of households are available from the Census, the preferred data source for national reporting on Indigenous housing circumstances is the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) due, in part, to the following issues with the Census:

* data only relate to housing circumstances on Census night
* the net undercount of Indigenous persons (estimated at 17.2 per cent in the 2011 ABS Post Enumeration Survey)
* the relatively higher item non-response for Indigenous people.

The most recent available survey data on Indigenous households is for 2008. The next available data, in respect of 2012-13, are anticipated to be available in early 2014 (Indigenous household data from the ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (ATSIHS‑NATSIHS component).

In 2008, 28.6 per cent of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over were living in a dwelling that was owned by a member of the household (with or without a mortgage) compared with 72.3 per cent of non-Indigenous people aged 15 years or over. Indigenous people aged 15 years or over had correspondingly higher rates of living in rented dwellings (68.5 per cent) compared with non‑Indigenous people aged 15 years or over (26.1 per cent) (table 5).

Table 5 Household tenure type, Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over, 2008 (per cent)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Tenure type | Indigenous personsa | Non-Indigenous personsb |
| Owner with or without a mortgage | 28.6 | 72.3 |
| Renter | 68.5 | 26.1 |
| Otherc | 2.9 | 1.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Total persons (‘000)** | **327.1** | **16 373.3** |

a Data from the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey. b Data from the 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing. c Includes life tenure scheme, participant of rent/buy (or shared equity) scheme, rent free, other tenure and arrangements that were not stated.

*Source*: ABS (2009) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; ABS (2009) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08, Cat. no. 6541.0.30.001, Canberra.

#### Overcrowding

Overcrowding places pressure on the household infrastructure that supports health and can contribute to poor education outcomes. The Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) for housing appropriateness is the preferred standard used by the ABS to measure overcrowding. It determines overcrowding by comparing the number of bedrooms with the number and characteristics of people in a dwelling. The CNOS will reflect the culture and preferences of some but not all Indigenous people, as cultural and social factors influence the way housing is used by different communities. For example, the CNOS does not account for the influence of climate and culture (particularly kinship) on living arrangements. It also does not take into account the number of bathrooms and toilets, and the size and configuration of kitchens, bedrooms and other living spaces.

Data from the Census are presented here as contextual information to provide the most recent information on overcrowding. However, these results are not comparable with the NATSISS data and should not be used for performance measurement against performance indicator 6, due to the issues with Indigenous housing data from the Census discussed above.

Census data indicate that, in 2011, the national overcrowding rate for Indigenous households (11.8 per cent) was much higher than for other households (3.2 per cent). However, overcrowding rates varied across jurisdictions (table 6).

Table 6 Dwellings that need one or more extra bedrooms, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (per cent)**a, b**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
| Proportion of households | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenousc | 9.1 | 8.2 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 33.9 | 11.8 |
| Otherd | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 3.2 |

a Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness. b Includes occupied private dwellings, excluding Visitors only and Other non-classifiable households. c A household with Indigenous person(s) is any household that had at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. d Includes households where persons did not state their Indigenous status.

*Source*: ABS (2012) Census of Population and Housing — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (Indigenous) Profile, Cat. No. 2002.0, Canberra.

### Housing affordability

Factors affecting the demand, supply and affordability of housing are outlined in figure 2. Housing affordability is the result of the interplay between the price, quantity, quality and type of housing available, and the cost and availability of housing finance. Housing affordability is essentially the relationship between income and housing costs, and becomes a problem when it prevents population groups from accessing the housing market (either home ownership or rental) in a manner that meets their housing needs.

Figure 2 Factors influencing housing supply, demand and affordability

|  |
| --- |
| The picture depicts the interactions between different factors that can affect housing supply, demand and affordability. Such as prices, quantity, type/ quality, costs and availability of finance, new dwellings, existing dwellings, construction costs, infrastructure costs, land availability, land release and development processes including fees and registrations, taxes and transfers, demographics, economic circumstances, investor demand, consumer preferences, rental prices and availability. |

*Source*: National Housing Supply Council (2010) *State of Supply 2009*, Figure 1.2, page 6, http://nhsc.org.au/files/2013/02/nhsc\_stateofsupplyreport.pdf (viewed 9 September 2013).

There are numerous measures of housing affordability, with different concepts and methodologies.

A widely accepted measure of housing affordability is the ratio of housing cost to income, with a simple ‘rule of thumb’ ratio standard for assessing affordability. The most basic indicator (the 30 only rule) assumes that households paying more than 30 per cent of their gross income on housing are in ‘housing stress’. This rule has been criticised for including households who choose, and can afford, to spend more than 30 per cent of their income on housing.

The ‘30/40 rule’ recognises that lower income households are likely to have insufficient resources to meet their non‑housing needs if they spend more than 30 per cent of their income on housing. This rule restricts housing stress to those households in the bottom 40 per cent of the income distribution paying more than 30 per cent of their income on housing.

The 30/40 rule is simple to use, as it depends on few variables and requires limited subjective assumptions about an individual’s consumption. However, it does not consider the capacity of particular households to meet both their housing and non‑housing costs, and thereby maintain adequate housing and an adequate standard of living. It also applies the same measure across all tenures, locations and household types, without accounting for differences, and does not consider issues of housing quality and overcrowding (Gabriel et al. 2005).

Data on housing affordability are detailed in NAHA performance indicator 1 ‘proportion of low income renter households in rental stress’, with rental stress measured using the ‘30/40 rule’ (the proportion of households in the bottom two income quintiles that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent). In this instance, equivalised income is used, which helps account for the needs of differing household types.

It has been the assumption that social housing is not in scope under the 30/40 rule due to the setting of rents at around 25 per cent of income. However alternative measures such as the ‘residual income’ approach demonstrates that there can be affordability problems in this type of tenure (Burke et al. 2011). The residual income approach looks at what different household types can afford to spend on housing after taking into account the other necessary expenditures of living.

Data on housing affordability are also provided for NAHA performance indicator 2 ‘The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households’. For this indicator:

* *low* income households are those with equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) in the bottom two income quintiles using median gross incomes (that is, households from zero up to the 39th–41st percentiles).
* *low and moderate* income households are those with EDHI in the bottom three income quintiles using median gross incomes (that is, households from zero up to the 59th–61st percentiles).

Estimates of EDHI take household size into account. EDHI is the amount of disposable cash income that a single person household would require to maintain the same standard of living as the household in question, regardless of the size or composition of the latter (ABS 2013a).

Fluctuations in housing prices and ‘affordability’ are inherent features of housing markets. Housing prices (and affordability) fluctuate over time, partly as a result of slow supply responses to periodic surges in demand (PC 2004). Interest rates are also a key determinant of housing affordability for low and moderate income households (Flynn 2011). Since June 2006, the standard variable interest rate has ranged from a high of 9.60 per cent in July and August 2008, to 5.75 per cent in April and May 2009, and is currently 5.95 per cent (November 2013) (table NAHA.CI.7).

Further information on housing affordability trends can be found in the NHSC reports: *Housing Supply and Affordability - Key Indicators, 2012* and *Housing Supply and Affordability Issues 2012-13.* In additionthe *State of Australian Cities 2013* report,Chapter 5 Liveability*,* contains a section on housing issues.

### Homelessness

Under the NAHA, governments have committed to undertake reforms in the housing sector to improve integration between homelessness services and mainstream services, and reduce the rate of homelessness.

The NAHA includes an indicator on homelessness (performance indicator 3). For the last reporting cycle, data on homelessness were available from the 2011 Census based on the ABS official definition and methodology of estimating homelessness from the Census, developed following consultation with the homelessness sector and released in September 2012 (ABS 2012b, 2012c).

The ABS definition has been developed for application to the general population and includes aspects of adequacy, security, stability, and privacy. A person is considered homeless when that person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives and their current living arrangement:

* is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or
* has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or
* does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations (ABS 2012c).

While Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are over-represented in estimates of homelessness, the ABS has acknowledged that there are likely to be additional aspects of homelessness from an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspective that the definition does not adequately capture due to differences in concepts of home and homelessness. The ABS have released a discussion paper on this matter and continue to engage in consultations (ABS 2013b).

#### Limitations of Census data on homelessness

Observing homeless people in any data collection is a challenge, and the homeless circumstance may mean that these people are not captured at all in datasets used to count people generally. The Census is the only collection that aims to go to all persons in Australia, and is therefore the best source to get an estimate of the number of homeless people at any one point in time. However, ‘homelessness’ itself is not a characteristic that is directly measured in the Census. Instead, estimates of the homeless population have been derived from the Census using analytical techniques, based on both the characteristics of people observed in the Census and assumptions about the way people may respond to Census questions.

Some groups of people are more likely to be under‑enumerated in the Census (ABS 2012b). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are both under‑enumerated in the Census and over represented in the homeless population. Rough sleepers and people staying in short term accommodation for the homeless are also at risk of being under‑enumerated in the Census.

#### Potential data sources for estimating different aspects of homelessness

* *ABS Census of Population and Housing*: The Census provides the most comprehensive point in time or prevalence estimate of homelessness for trend estimation. These data are used to report against performance indicator 3.
* *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist Homelessness Services collection (SHSC)*: The SHSC provides data about the pathways people take in and out of homelessness, and the kinds of services provided by homelessness agencies. These data only identify people who access formal homelessness services, and are used to report against performance indicator 4.
* *ABS 2010 General Social Survey (GSS)*: The 2010 GSS included a new homelessness module that identifies previous experiences of homelessness, including the reasons for these circumstances and about people’s use of services during periods of homelessness. The ABS plans to repeat this module in the 2014 GSS.
* *ABS Personal Safety Survey 2012*: The 2012 survey included questions on the type of accommodation used by people who have separated from violent partners including homeless situations. The results will be released December 2013.
* *Other ABS surveys*: The ABS has included an improved module on homelessness in the 2012 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) which will provide an understanding of disability and homelessness. The results will be released in late 2013. The ABS is also considering the development of a culturally appropriate module on previous experience of homelessness for the 2014 NATSISS.
* *Journeys home: Longitudinal Study of Factors Affecting Housing Stability*: This is the first large-scale longitudinal study following the lives of 1550 Australians who are homeless or may be vulnerable to homelessness. The survey was held over four waves, each six months apart, from September 2011 to the first half of 2013. Reports and analysis are anticipated to be available after each wave. Findings from Waves 1 and 2 were published in February 2013 (Scutella et al. 2013). The Wave 3 report was published 20 August 2013. The study has been extended by two waves, 5 and 6, and the final report containing findings from all waves is due in December 2014 (DSS 2013).
* *A five per cent Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD)*: The ABS is creating a SLCD by bringing together data from the 2006 Census with data from the 2011 Census and future Censuses, which will provide information on around five per cent of the Australian population, to build a picture of how society moves through various changes. The ABS will investigate the possibility of including a homelessness flag on the five per cent SLCD to undertake longitudinal analysis of the circumstances of those who have been identified as likely to be homeless (ABS 2012d).
* National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) *Geographical Analysis of the Risk of Homelessness 2013*: This project seeks to identify the areas in Australia with the highest proportion of people experiencing factors associated with a high risk of homelessness. After identifying indicators these were used to create a ‘risk of homelessness’ index.

## Outputs

There are seven outputs in the NAHA (table 7). For this report, specifications have been developed for five of the seven outputs. Specifications have not been developed for outputs (f) and (g):

* output (f) — this output requires data that are not currently available through a national data collection. The NHSC identified major gaps and inconsistencies in land supply data, with some of these due to varying definitions and expectations about development time frames and housing yield of land identified for residential use (NHSC 2010).
* output (g) — there is inconsistency between the terms ‘safe and appropriate housing’ used in this output and the terms ‘housing amenity and reduced overcrowding’ used in the associated outcome. This output may be redundant, as two of the performance indicators in the NAHA ‘proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of acceptable standard’ and ‘proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions’ appear to capture relevant information.

Table 7 Outputs in the National Affordable Housing Agreementa

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Output | Page no. in this report |
| (a) Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies | , , |
| (b) Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation |  |
| (c) Number of households assisted in social housing |  |
| (d) Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies |  |
| (e) Number of people receiving home purchase assistance |  |
| (f) Number of zoned lots available for residential construction |  |
| (g) Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing |  |

a The outputs are presented in this table using the direct wording from para. 8 of the NAHA (COAG 2012a). This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators in this report.

### Output (a.1) (main): Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This is the first year SHS data only are reported for this output. The final year of SAAP data was provided in the previous report. The CRC has advised it does not anticipate reporting on the NAHA outputs, therefore only minimal reporting by State/Territory are provided. The weighting methodology for SHS has been refined resulting in revised 2011-12 figures. |
| Outcome: | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion |
| Measure: | Number of Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support  The measure is defined as:   * number of SHS clients who had house/flat accommodation after support, with tenure type: purchasing/purchased own home (including life tenure), private rental, public housing rental, community housing rental, other rental, rent-free accommodation, and was not couch surfing or boarding * and did not present within 30 days of receiving support seeking short term or emergency accommodation, medium term/transitional accommodation or long-term housing   and is presented as a *number*  This output measure is a proxy. It only captures those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who access SHS services. Sustainability of tenancy is only measured up to 30 days after receiving support. |
| Data source: | Specialist Homelessness Services Data Collection (SHS). Data are available quarterly, but reported as annual data. |
| Data provider: | AIHW |
| Data availability: | 2012-13, 2011-12 backcast |
| Cross tabulations provided: | State and Territory |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 2 Results |
| For this report, SHS data are available for 2012-13 and have been revised for 2011-12.   * Data by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.a.1. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.a.1** | Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted (by a SHS worker) to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, 2012-13 and 2011-12 (number) |

### Output (a.2) (supplementary): Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | The CRC has advised it does not anticipate reporting on the NAHA outputs, therefore only minimal reporting by State/Territory are provided. |
| Outcome: | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion |
| Measure: | Number of households assisted in social housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation  The measure is defined as:   * count of number of newly assisted households for year ending 30 June in public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing (CH) that were in greatest need at time of allocation   and is presented as a *number*  This output measure is a proxy. It only captures the pathways into social housing for those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who apply through the social housing system and does not include people who were assisted to secure and sustain private or other rental tenancies. It is determined by the following assumptions:   * allocation reflects demand for social housing, not overall need for social housing * it only captures homeless people (or those at risk of homelessness) who have applied for social housing and have been allocated * that being allocated to social housing is by definition assistance to secure and sustain tenure with no requirement for length of tenure   Greatest need is used as a proxy for homelessness or risk of homelessness. Households in ‘greatest need’ are those who at the time of allocation were subject to one or more of the following circumstances:   * they were homeless * their life or safety was at risk in their accommodation * their health condition was aggravated by their housing * their housing was inappropriate to their needs * they had very high rental costs |
| Data source: | Social housing data: PH, SOMIH, CH. Data are available annually |
| Data provider: | AIHW |
| Data availability: | 2012-13 |
| Cross tabulations provided: | State and Territory, by:  program type |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 3 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for 2012-13.   * Data by program type are presented in table NAHA.a.2.   Data for 2011-12 are available in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report. Data for 2010-11 are available in the 2010-11 performance report and data for 2007-08, 2008‑09 and 2009-10 are available in the 2009-10 performance report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.a.2** | Number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, 2012-13 (number) |

### Output (a.3) (supplementary): Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | The CRC has advised it does not anticipate reporting on the NAHA outputs, therefore only minimal reporting by State/Territory are provided. |
| Outcome: | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion |
| Measure: | Number of households assisted in social housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more  The measure is defined as:   * *Numerator* — number of newly assisted households over the previous financial year in public housing (PH) and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) that were in greatest need at time of allocation with a tenure length of 12 months or more at 30 June (end of current financial year) regardless of whether they are current tenants * *Denominator* — number of newly assisted households over the previous financial year in PH and SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation   and is presented as a *number* and as a *proportion*  This output measure is a proxy as it only captures homeless (or at risk of homelessness) people who secure a public rental housing or state owned and managed Indigenous housing tenancy but not community housing or Indigenous community housing and it does not include people who were assisted to secure and sustain private rental tenancies. Furthermore households who exited public rental housing or SOMIH into a sustainable private rental tenancy prior to remaining for 12 months will not be included which may result in an undercount.  Greatest need is used as a proxy for homelessness or risk of homelessness. Households in ‘greatest need’ are those who at the time of allocation were subject to one or more of the following circumstances:   * they were homeless * their life or safety was at risk in their accommodation * their health condition was aggravated by their housing * their housing was inappropriate to their needs * they had very high rental costs. |
| Data source: | Social housing data: PH, SOMIH. Data are available annually |
| Data provider: | AIHW |
| Data availability: | 2012-13 |
| Cross tabulations provided: | State and Territory, by:  program type |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 4 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for 2012-13.   * Data by program type are presented in table NAHA.a.3.   Data for 2011-12 are available in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report. Data for 2010-11 are available in the 2010-11 performance report and data for 2007-08, 2008‑09 and 2009-10 are available in the 2009-10 performance report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.a.3** | Number and proportion of households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2011-12 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, 2012-13 |

### Output (b): Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This is the first year SHS data only are reported for this output. The final year of SAAP data was provided in the previous report.  The CRC has advised it does not anticipate reporting on the NAHA outputs, therefore only minimal reporting by State/Territory are provided.  The weighting methodology for SHS has been refined resulting in revised 2011-12 figures. |
| Outcome: | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion |
| Measure: | Number of Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support  The measure is defined as:   * number of SHS clients who were in an improvised building/dwelling, motor vehicle, tent, no dwelling/street/park/in the open or in emergency accommodation. or who were provided crisis accommodation by an SHS agency, and * subsequently obtained a house/flat accommodation immediately after support, with tenure type: purchasing/purchased own home (including life tenure), private rental, public housing rental, community housing rental, other rental, rent-free accommodation, and was not couch surfing or boarding * and did not present within 30 days of receiving support seeking short term or emergency accommodation, medium term/transitional accommodation or long-term housing   and is presented as a *number*  This output measure is a proxy as it only captures homeless people who access a SHS service. Sustainability of tenancy is only measured up to 30 days after receiving support. |
| Data source: | Specialist Homelessness Services Data Collection (SHS). Data are available quarterly, but reported as annual data. |
| Data provider: | AIHW |
| Data availability: | 2012-13, 2011-12 backcast |
| Cross tabulations provided: | State and Territory |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 5 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for 2012-13 and revised data for 2011-12.   * Data by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.b.1. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.b.1** | Number of people who are assisted (by a SHS worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, 2012-13 and 2011-12 (number) |

### Output (c): Number of households assisted in social housing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | The CRC has advised it does not anticipate reporting on the NAHA outputs, therefore only minimal reporting by State/Territory are provided. |
| Outcomes: | People are able to rent housing that meets their needs  Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians |
| Measure: | Number of households assisted in social housing  The measure is defined as:   * Count of the number of households assisted at 30 June of the year preceding the reporting year in public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH) * Count of the number of households newly assisted during the reporting year by PH, SOMIH and CH * Count of the number of households assisted at 30 June of the end of the reporting year in public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH)   and are presented as *numbers*  Number of dwellings is used as a proxy for number of households for ICH |
| Data source: | Social housing: PH, SOMIH, CH and ICH. Data are available annually. |
| Data provider: | AIHW |
| Data availability: | 2012-13 — PH, SOMIH, CH  30 June 2013 — PH, SOMIH, CH  30 June 2012 — ICH |
| Cross tabulations provided: | (all) State and Territory, by:  program type |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 6 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for 2012-13 for social housing—public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing (CH); and new data are available for 2012 for Indigenous Community Housing (ICH).   * Data for social housing by program type are presented in table NAHA.c.1. * Data for ICH dwellings are presented in table NAHA.c.2.   Data for 2011-12 and 2011 are available in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report. Data for 2010-11 and 2010 are available in the 2010-11 performance report and data for 2007-08 (2007), 2008-09 (2008) and 2009-10 (2009) are available in the 2009-10 performance report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.c.1** | Number of households assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2012-13 (number) |
| **Table NAHA.c.2** | Number of Indigenous Community Housing dwellings, by State and Territory, 2012 (number) |

### Output (d): Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | The CRC has advised it does not anticipate reporting on the NAHA outputs, therefore only minimal reporting by State/Territory are provided. |
| Outcomes: | People are able to rent housing that meets their needs  Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians |
| Measure: | Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies  (*Main*)  The measure is defined as:  Count of all income units in receipt of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) as at the first Friday in June  and is presented as a *number*  For the purposes of this measure, it is assumed that all recipients of state based rent assistance would also be eligible for, and most likely receiving, CRA  (*Supplementary*)  The measure is defined as:  Count of the number of households assisted through state based private rent assistance  and is presented as a *number* |
| Data source: | (*Main*)  Australian Government Housing Dataset (AGHDS)  (*Supplementary*)  Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset  Data are available annually |
| Data provider: | AGHDS — DSS  Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset — AIHW |
| Data availability: | 14 June 2013 — AGHDS  2012-13 — Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset |
| Cross tabulations provided: | (*Main*) State and Territory  (*Supplementary*) State and Territory, by:  program type |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 7 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) for 2013. New data are available for state based private rental assistance for 2012-13.   * Data for CRA by income unit type are presented in table NAHA.d.1. * Data for state based private rental assistance by program type are presented in table NAHA.d.2.   Data for 2012 (CRA) and 2011-12 (state based private rental assistance) are available in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report. Data for 2011 (CRA) and 2010-11 (state based private rental assistance) are available in the 2010-11 report and data for 2010 (CRA) and 2009-10 (state based private rental assistance) are available in the 2009-10 report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.d.1** | Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 14 June 2013, by State and Territory (number) |
| **Table NAHA.d.2** | Private rent assistance summary totals, by State and Territory, by program type, 2012-13 (number) |

### Output (e): Number of people receiving home purchase assistance

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | The Home Ownership Program (HOP) and the Home Ownership on Indigenous Land Program (HOIL) were merged on 1 July 2012 and are now referred to as the Indigenous Home Ownership program (IHOp). This is an administrative change only which does not affect the comparability of data over time.  The scope of the First Home Ownership Scheme (FHOS) has been re-targeted from new buyers of old and new homes to new buyers of new homes only, and is being progressively implemented. This cycle includes data against the original (for time series) and the new scope. |
| Outcomes: | People can purchase affordable housing  Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians |
| Measure: | Number of persons receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities, State Revenue Offices and the Commonwealth |
| Measure (1): | Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities  The measure is defined as:   * Count of all households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities   and is presented as a *number*  Households are used as the counting unit as households, not people, are the measurable unit in receipt of State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance |
| Measure (2): | Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (the First Home Owner Scheme [FHOS] grant and the First Home Owner Boost [FHOB]) from State Revenue Offices  The measure is defined as:   * Count of number of FHOS and FHOB grants paid   and is presented as a *number* |
| Measure (3): | Number of people receiving Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance (Indigenous Home Ownership program [IHOp])  The measure is defined as:   * Count of all households receiving home purchase assistance (IHOp) from the Commonwealth   and is presented as a *number* |
| Data sources: | Home Purchase Assistance National Minimum Dataset State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance  State Revenue Offices data (FHOS and FHOB) are not yet available. Data are required from this source in order to report this output measure in full and avoid double-counting. In the interim, aggregate data will be sourced by Treasuries for the FHOS and FHOB provided to households in 2011‑12.  IHOp administrative data from Indigenous Business Australia  Data are available annually. |
| Data provider: | State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance — AIHW  FHOS and FHOB — Treasury  Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance (IHOp) — Indigenous Business Australia |
| Data availability: | 2012-13 (All) |
| Cross tabulations provided: | State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance  State and Territory, by:  program type  FHOS and FHOB  State and Territory  Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance  State and Territory |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 8 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for 2012-13.   * Data for State Housing Authority home purchase assistance by program type are presented in table NAHA.e.1. * Data for First Home Owner Scheme grant and the First Home Owner Boost by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.e.2. * Data for Commonwealth home purchase assistance (Indigenous Home Ownership program) by state and territory are presented in table NAHA.e.3.   Data for 2011-12 are available in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report. Data for 2010-11 are available in the 2010-11 performance report and data for 2009-10 are available in the 2009-10 performance report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.e.1** | Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities, by State and Territory, by program type, 2012-13 (number) |
| **Table NAHA.e.2** | Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (First Home Owner Scheme grant and the First Home Owner Boost) from State Revenue Offices, by State and Territory, 2012-13 (number) |
| **Table NAHA.e.3** | Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from the Commonwealth, by State and Territory, by program, 2012-13 (number) |

### Output (f): Number of zoned lots available for residential construction

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | No amendments made. |
| Outcome: | People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive  housing market |
| Measure: | A measure for this output has yet to be developed |

### Output (g): Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | No amendments made. |
| Outcome: | Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other  Australians |
| Measure: | A measure for this output has yet to be developed |

## Performance indicators

This report includes information for all ‘performance indicators’ included in the NAHA (table 8).

Data for the performance indicators in this report are presented in attachments identified in references throughout this report by a ‘NAHA’ prefix. The CRC has requested that data included in previous NAHA performance reports not be reproduced in subsequent reports. Therefore, this report contains only data that relate to more recent reporting periods, or which have been revised since earlier NAHA reports or where there are new indicators/measures.

Table 8 Performance indicators in the National Affordable Housing Agreement**a**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Performance indicator | Page no. in this report |
| 1. Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress | 40 |
| 2. The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households |  |
| 3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless |  |
| 4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness |  |
| 5. Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home |  |
| 6. Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities |  |
| 7. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities |  |
| 8. Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand |  |

a The performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording from para 16 of the NAHA (COAG 2012a). This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators in this report.

### Indicator 1: Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | The set of disaggregations provided for this indicator has been reduced following advice from the CRC.  Improvements in data modelling have led to revised data for 2007-08 and 2009-10. |
| Outcome: | People are able to rent housing that meets their needs |
| Measure: | The proportion of rental households in the bottom two income quintiles that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of low income rental households in rental stress * *denominator* — total number of low income rental households   and is presented as a *proportion*  For low income rental households, computation for *numerator*:   * (a) Household income is gross household income excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) * (b) Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent plus any rates required to be paid by the renter less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance * Household is included in the numerator if (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a) * For all states and territories, the values for capital cities will be calculated separately from the rest of state. These values will be added together to provide the national figure   Computation for *denominator*: The bottom two quintiles calculated using equivalised disposable household income excluding CRA or other rent assistance on a state by state basis  *95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.* |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* —  (All)Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). Data are collected every two years  (Indigenous)Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three‑yearly cycle |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SIH — 2011-12; backcast 2007-08 and 2009-10  NATSISS/NATSIHS — No new data available for this report [2008 data provided for baseline report. 2012-13 NATSIHS data are expected to be available for the 2013-14 report.] |
| Cross tabulations provided: | State and Territory, by:   * Location (capital city/balance of state) (ASGC) * Dwelling type * Household type * Household size * Main source of household income * Household income level |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 9 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for SIH 2011-12 and revised data for 2007-08 and 2009-10. No new data are available for Indigenous households.   * Data for 2011-12 by State and Territory are presented in tables NAHA.1.1a–1.6b. * Data for 2009-10 by State and Territory are presented in tables NAHA.1.7–1.12. * Data for 2007-08 by State and Territory are presented in tables NAHA.1.13–1.18.   Apparent differences may not be statistically significant. To assist with interpretation, 95 per cent confidence intervals and relevant standard errors are provided in the attachment tables.  While revised data for 2007-08 and 2009-10 are presented in the tables as proportions only, numbers are available on request.  Data for Indigenous households from the 2008 NATSISS are available in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.1.1a** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.1b** | Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.2a** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.2b** | Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.3a** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.3b** | Relative standard errors for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.3c** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.4a** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.4b** | Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.5a** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.5b** | Relative standard errors and 95 confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.6a** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.6b** | Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.7** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2009-10 |
| **Table NAHA.1.8** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2009-10 |
| **Table NAHA.1.9** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2009-10 |
| **Table NAHA.1.10** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2009-10 |
| **Table NAHA.1.11** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2009-10 |
| **Table NAHA.1.12** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2009-10 |
| **Table NAHA.1.13** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 |
| **Table NAHA.1.14** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 |
| **Table NAHA.1.15** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 |
| **Table NAHA.1.16** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 |
| **Table NAHA.1.17** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by main source of household income, 2007-08 |
| **Table NAHA.1.18** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2007-08 |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 10 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.   * The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress. * The Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) does not include households in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. * Data are of acceptable accuracy. However, where RSEs for disaggregations are greater than 25 per cent, these results should be used with caution. * In 2011-12, the ABS took steps to improve the quality of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) data through modelling, based on eligibility criteria. Data for 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12 have been recalculated using the new method and revised data included in this report. * Detailed explanatory notes on the SIH are publically available to assist in the interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available online and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * It was anticipated that data from the 2012-13 NATSIHS would be available for this performance report. However, data at the household level are now expected to be available for the 2013-14 performance report. * The size of some RSEs and the varying availability of data items mean that the data may not be adequate for measuring change over time for some disaggregations at State and Territory level. |
|  |
|  |

### Indicator 2: The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This indicator is unchanged from the previous NAHA report. |
| Outcome: | People can purchase affordable housing |
| Measure: | The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households * *denominator* — total number of low and moderate income households   and is presented as a rate per 1000 low and moderate income households  Computation for *numerator*:   * low and moderate income households are those with equivalised disposable incomes in the bottom three income quintiles (moderate, income statistic used is the median gross incomes up to the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes), and bottom two income quintiles (low, income statistic used is the median gross incomes up to the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes), calculated on a state by state basis * Performance Indicator is calculated for those at the top of the ‘low’ and ‘moderate’ ranges * housing costs are affordable when the household spends no more than 30 per cent of their gross income on mortgage payments * includes established houses and new houses sold as house/land packages. Owner-built properties and project home sales are excluded * purchase date is the contract exchange date * for all states and territories, the value of the capital cities is calculated separately from the rest of state. These values are added together to provide the national figure   Assumptions made in calculating mortgage costs are:   * the interest rate is the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) standard variable rate, averaged out over the year (ref: Table F5, column K in monthly RBA Bulletin, Housing Loan, Banks, Variable, Standard) * a 10 per cent deposit on the full purchase price is assumed |
| Data source: | *Numerator* — Valuer General data for sales. Data are available monthly  (All) Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) to determine the income amount at the top of the low–moderate income bracket, and subsequently, the house price that is affordable for that level. Data are collected every two years with extrapolation of affordability values in the interim year  (Indigenous) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three‑yearly cycle  *Denominator* — SIH |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SIH 2011-12  Valuer General sales data 2011-12  NATSISS/NATSIHS — No new data available [2008 data provided in the baseline report. 2012-13 NATSIHS data are expected to be available for the 2013-14 report.] |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Low and moderate income, State and Territory, by:   * capital city/balance of state * dwelling type * dwelling type and capital city/balance of state   Low income, State and Territory, by:   * capital city/balance of state * dwelling type * dwelling type and capital city/balance of state |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 11 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for 2011-12. No new data are available for Indigenous households.   * Data for low income households by State and Territory are presented in tables NAHA.2.1–2.3. * Data for low and moderate income households by State and Territory and location are presented in tables NAHA.2.4–2.6.   Data for 2007-08 and 2009-10 are available in the 2011-12 performance report. Data for Indigenous households from the 2008 NATSISS are available in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.2.1** | Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low income households that are affordable by low income households, by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.2.2** | Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low income households that are affordable by low income households, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.2.3** | Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low income households that are affordable by low income households, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.2.4** | Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households, by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.2.5** | Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.2.6** | Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households, by State and Territory, by dwelling type and location, 2011-12 |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 12 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.   * The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the proportion of homes sold that are affordable by low, and low and moderate income households. Homes are assessed as affordable if the household spends no more than 30 per cent of their gross income on mortgage payments (including both interest and capital repayments). * The Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) does not include households in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. * Monthly Valuer General data are available for the price of sold properties. * Data are of acceptable accuracy. * Detailed explanatory notes on the SIH are publically available to assist in the interpretation of results.   Additional data from the data source are available online and on request, but the availability of some sales data may be subject to conditions. |
|  |
|  |

### Indicator 3: Proportion of Australians who are homeless

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This indicator is unchanged from the previous NAHA report. However, whilst 2011 Census data were available for the previous report, the disaggregations of remoteness and SEIFA IRSD (based on the 2011 Census) were not. These data are now available and included in this report. |
| Outcome: | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion |
| Measure: | The proportion of Australians who are homeless — as defined by the ABS (2012)  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of Australians who are homeless * *denominator* — number of Australians   and is presented as a *rate per 10 000 population* |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing. Data are available every five years. |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | 2011 |
| Cross tabulations provided: | State and Territory, by:   * homeless operational group by remoteness (ASGS) * Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (SEIFA IRSD) (ASGS) |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 13 Results |
| For this report, new data are available for 2011.   * Data for homeless by remoteness classification are presented in table NAHA.3.1. * Data for homeless by SEIFA IRSD are presented in table NAHA.3.2.   Previous data for 2011 and for 2006 homeless groups are available in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.3.1** | Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homeless operational group, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2011 |
| **Table NAHA.3.2** | Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by SEIFA IRSD, by State and Territory, 2011 |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 14 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. The DQS is unchanged from the 2011-12 report. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.   * The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the proportion of Australians who are homeless, based on the ABS definition (ABS 2012b). * The Census is likely to under-enumerate some homelessness groups such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and ‘rough sleepers’. * Care should be taken when comparing homelessness data from different sources, due to different collection methodologies and scope. * Individual cells within tables may not add to totals due to random adjustment for confidentiality. * Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available online, and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * After each Census, the ABS updates the Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) and remoteness areas (both of which are based on characteristics of people in an area at a point in time — ie, at the time of each Census). Whilst the allocation of a remoteness score or SEIFA score to an area may change over time subject to the characteristics of the people in that area, the methods used to derive remoteness and SEIFA have remained largely unchanged. Therefore, the concepts are comparable over time even though the distributions may have changed. |
|  |
|  |

### Indicator 4: Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This is the first year SHS data only are reported for this indicator. The CRC has advised it no longer requires the supplementary SHS measure for SAAP reporting. The final year of SAAP data were provided in the previous report.  The weighting methodology for SHS has been refined resulting in revised 2011-12 figures. |
| Outcome: | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion |
| Measure: | There is currently no data collection identified that measures the proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness.  This measure provides the most accurate measure of repeat homelessness experienced by SHS clients, but is not comparable to previous SAAP measures.  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* —number of SHS clients who change status from ‘homeless’ to ‘not homeless’ and back to ‘homeless’. * *denominator* — number of SHS clients who experienced homelessness at any time during the reporting period (as defined above)   and is presented as a *proportion*  A SHS client is considered ‘homeless’ if their housing situation is any of the following:  Dwelling type is: caravan, tent, cabin, boat, improvised building/dwelling, no dwelling/ street/park/in the open, motor vehicle, boarding/rooming house, emergency accommodation, or hotel/motel/bed and breakfast;  *OR*  Tenure type is: Renting or living rent-free in transitional housing, caravan park, boarding/rooming house, emergency accommodation/night shelter/women’s refuge/ youth shelter;  *OR*  Condition of occupancy is: ‘couch surfing’.  The measure under this indicator is a *proxy* as it only captures homeless people who access SHS (ie, homeless people who do not access homelessness services are not identified). |
| Data source: | SHS data collection (SHS). Data are available quarterly, but reported as annual data. |
| Data provider: | AIHW |
| Data availability: | 2012-13, 2011-12 backcast |
| Cross tabulations provided: | State and Territory, by:   * age and sex * Indigenous status * capital city/balance of state |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 15 Results |
| For this report, SHS data are available for 2012-13 and have been revised for 2011-12.   * Data for 2012-13 by State and Territory are presented in tables NAHA.4.1–4.3. * Data by age and sex status are presented in tables NAHA.4.1. * Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NAHA.4.2. * Data by location are presented in tables NAHA.4.3. * Data for 2011-12 by State and Territory are presented in tables NAHA.4.4–4.6. * Data by age and sex status are presented in tables NAHA.4.4. * Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NAHA.4.5. * Data by location are presented in tables NAHA.4.6. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.4.1** | Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2012-13 |
| **Table NAHA.4.2** | Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2012-13 |
| **Table NAHA.4.3** | Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by location, 2012-13 |
| **Table NAHA.4.4** | Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.4.5** | Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.4.6** | Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 16 Comment on data quality |
| The DQSs for this indicator have been prepared by the AIHW and are included in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQSs are summarised below.   * The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the proportion of people who are supported at a SHS agency and are assessed as having need for housing or accommodation support more than once in a year. * The SHS collection only captures homeless people who access specialist homelessness services. * Not everyone in scope for the SHS collection is homeless, because specialist homelessness agencies also provide services to people who are at risk of homelessness, aimed at preventing them from becoming homeless. * By only counting homeless people within a single year, persons who had periods of homelessness in previous years could fall out of scope for this indicator. * In 2011-12, a weighting methodology was developed to correct for two types of non‑sampling error: agency non-response; and data error in the statistical linkage key data item, which is used to link information about individual clients together to provide a complete picture for that client. Following improved agency reporting in 2012-13, this weighting methodology has been refined and applied to 2011-12 data. Revised 2011-12 figures are provided in this report. * Annual data are available. The most recent available data are 2012-13. * Data are of acceptable accuracy. Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available online, and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * The scope of the SHS collection includes agencies that receive funding under the NAHA and the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness (NPAH). |
|  |
|  |

### Indicator 5: Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This indicator is unchanged from the previous NAHA report. |
| Outcomes: | People can purchase affordable housing  Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities (in relation to homelessness services, housing rental, housing purchase and access to housing) through an efficient and responsive housing market |
| Measure: | Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home * *denominator* — total number of Indigenous households   and is presented as a *proportion*  *95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.* |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* —  Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three‑yearly cycle |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | NATSISS — no new data available [2008 data provided in the baseline report. 2012-13 NATSIHS data are expected to be available for the 2013-14 report.] |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 17 Comment on data quality |
| No new data are available for reporting against this indicator. Data for 2008 are available in the baseline 2008-09 NAHA performance report.  The Steering Committee notes that data from the 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey are expected to be available for the 2013-14 report. |
|  |
|  |

### Indicator 6: Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | Indigenous Community Housing data for Queensland has been revised for 2010-11. |
| Outcome: | Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities |
| Measure: | The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard) * *denominator* — total number of Indigenous households   and is presented as a *proportion*  *95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions for sample survey data source* |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* —  (*Main*) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three‑yearly cycle  (*Supplementary*)Social housing: public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH) data (excludes private renters/home owners). Data are collected annually  Overcrowding is defined as needing one or more additional bedrooms to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard |
| Data provider: | AATSIHS (NATSIHS component) and NATSISS — ABS  Social housing — AIHW |
| Data availability: | NATSIHS/NATSISS — no new data available [2008 data provided in the baseline report. 2012-13 NATSIHS data are expected to be available for the 2013‑14 report.]  Social housing — 30 June 2012 (ICH); 30 June 2013 (PH, SOMIH, CH); backcast 30 June 2011 (ICH) |
| Cross tabulations provided: | (*Supplementary*) Social housing: PH and SOMIH  State and Territory, by program type by:  number of bedrooms needed  (*Supplementary*) Social housing: ICH  State and Territory, by:  number of bedrooms needed  (*Supplementary*) Social housing: CH  State and Territory |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 18 Results |
| For this report, no new data from the main data collection were available for reporting against this indicator.  The following new and revised supplementary data are available for this report:   * 2013 data for social housing by program type — public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing (CH) are presented in table NAHA.6.1. * 2012 data for Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) are presented in table NAHA.6.2. * 2013 data for PH by bedrooms needed are presented in table NAHA.6.3. * 2013 data for SOMIH by bedrooms needed are presented in table NAHA.6.4. * 2012 data for ICH by bedrooms needed are presented in table NAHA.6.5. * 2011 data for ICH are presented in table NAHA.6.6. * 2011 data for ICH by bedrooms needed are presented in table NAHA.6.7.   Data for 2011–2012 are available in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report, noting that ICH data (Queensland only) has been revised. Data for 2010–2011 are available in the 2010-11 performance report. Data for 2008–2009 and 2009–2010 are available in the 2009-10 performance report. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.6.1** | Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by program type, 30 June 2013 |
| **Table NAHA.6.2** | Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, 30 June 2012 |
| **Table NAHA.6.3** | Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 30 June 2013 |
| **Table NAHA.6.4** | Proportion of households in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 30 June 2013 |
| **Table NAHA.6.5** | Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 30 June 2012 |
| **Table NAHA.6.6** | Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, 30 June 2011 |
| **Table NAHA.6.7** | Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 30 June 2011 |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 19 Comment on data quality |
| The DQSs for this indicator have been prepared by the AIHW and are included in their original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQSs are summarised below.   * New supplementary data are available for the measure, and provide relevant information on the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions in social housing (PH, SOMIH and CH administrative data), and Indigenous community housing (survey data and administrative data including dwelling audits). * Data are available by State and Territory where the social housing program operates in the relevant State and Territory. * Overcrowding is measured by households requiring at least one additional bedroom using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). * Not all jurisdictions report on the number of additional bedrooms required per household. * For Indigenous Community Housing, complete data were not available for all dwellings or Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs) in every jurisdiction. Data should be interpreted with caution as they may not fully reflect the entire funded services in the jurisdiction. Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes Indigenous households for which household groups and dwelling details are known, and a national value is not provided. * Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. * Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available online and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * It was anticipated that data from the 2012-13 NATSIHS would be available for this performance report. However, data at the household level are now expected to be available for the 2013‑14 performance report. * Data for Queensland ICH 2010-11 has been revised due to duplication and hence over-reporting in the previous cycle. * Differences in the treatment of funded and unfunded ICHOs across jurisdictions means that comparisons across jurisdictions are limited. Changes in scope within jurisdictions also affect year on year comparisons. * Concern has been raised with using the CNOS to measure overcrowding in Indigenous households. The ABS has released a discussion paper looking at overcrowding within the context of Indigenous homelessness. |
|  |
|  |

### Indicator 7: Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This indicator is unchanged from the previous NAHA report. |
| Outcome: | Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities |
| Measure: | Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard * *denominator* — total number of Indigenous households   and is presented as a *proportion*  For all housing tenures, acceptable standard is defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems  *95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions for sample survey data sources* |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* —  (*Main*) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle  (S*upplementary*)Social housing: public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH) datasets. Data are collected biennially, however required data items are not yet collected.  (S*upplementary*)National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data are collected annually |
| Data provider: | AATSIHS (NATSIHS component) and NATSISS — ABS  Social housing and NSHS — AIHW |
| Data availability: | NATSIHS/NATSISS — no new data available [2008 data provided in the baseline report. 2012-13 NATSIHS data are expected to be available for the 2013-14 report.]  Social housing — not available  NSHS — no new data available [2012 NSHS data provided in the 2011-12 NAHA report]. |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 20 Comment on data quality |
| No new data are available for reporting against this indicator. Data for NATSISS 2008 are available in the baseline 2008-09 NAHA performance report. Data for 2012 NSHS are available in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report.  The Steering Committee notes that data from the 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey are expected to be available for the 2013-14 report. |
|  |
|  |

### Indicator 8: Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | The National Housing and Supply Council (NHSC) developed a new method for calculating the cumulative gap between housing supply and underlying demand for housing based. The measure was still undergoing refinement by the NHSC at the time of the NHSC disbandment in late 2013. Therefore, no new data or measure are available for this report. |
| Outcome: | People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market |
| Measure: | Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — cumulative gap between supply and demand since 2001 (number of households) * *denominator* — cumulative increase in demand since 2001 (number of households)   and is presented as a *proportion* |
| Data source: | National Housing Supply Council estimates of housing supply and underlying demand based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census) and ABS Australian Demographic Statistics December quarter data for Census years |
| Data provider: | National Housing Supply Council |
| Data availability: | No new data available |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 21 Comment on data quality |
| The Steering Committee notes the following issues:   * The report on the review of the NAHA performance framework identified several issues with the previously reported measure for this indicator. * The National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) secretariat changed the method for calculating the cumulative gap based on Census data and updated Estimated Resident Population (ERP). * Preliminary advice was that the new measure may not support this NAHA performance indicator. * More information was anticipated to be available in the NHSC 2013 State of Supply report. However, this is now not expected to be released due to the disbandment of the NHSC in late 2013. * Further work is required to develop a measure and identify relevant data to support reporting against this indicator. |
|  |
|  |

## Performance benchmarks

The CRC has requested the Steering Committee to report against the performance benchmarks identified in the NAHA. At its 7 December 2012 meeting, COAG agreed to provisional performance benchmarks, which will be reviewed following the Standing Council on Federal Financial Relations’ review of funding adequacy. The review is due to be completed at the end of 2013.

The provisional performance benchmarks in the NAHA are:

* 1. From 2007-08 to 2015-16, a 10 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of low-income renter households in rental stress
  2. From 2006 to 2013, a seven per cent reduction nationally in the number of homeless Australians
  3. From 2008 to 2017-18, a 10 per cent increase nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home
  4. From 2008 to 2017-18, a 20 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions.

Outlined below are the performance benchmarks, any associated issues and, where available, data for the most recent reporting period. Links are provided to the related NAHA outcome and, where relevant, to the related performance indicator.

### Performance benchmark (a): From 2007-08 to 2015-16, a 10 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of low-income renter households in rental stress

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This (provisional) benchmark is unchanged from the previous NAHA report. Improvements in data modelling have led to revised data for 2007-08 and 2009-10. |
| Outcome: | People are able to rent housing that meets their needs |
| Measure: | The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change in the proportion of rental households in the bottom two income quintiles that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of low income rental households in rental stress * *denominator* — total number of low income rental households   and is presented as a *proportion*  For low income rental households, computation for *numerator*:   * (a) Household income is gross household income excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) * (b) Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent plus any rates required to be paid by the renter less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance * Household is included in the numerator if (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a) * For all states and territories, the values for capital cities will be calculated separately from the rest of state. These values will be added together to provide the national figure   Computation for *denominator*: The bottom two quintiles calculated using equivalised disposable household income excluding CRA or other rent assistance on a state by state basis  *95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportion* |
| Related performance indicator: | Performance indicator 1: Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* —  Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). Data are collected every two years |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SIH — 2011-12. Revised 2009-10 and 2007-08. |
| Baseline: | The baseline for the benchmark is 2007-08 (revised data provided in this performance report). |
| Cross tabulations provided: | National |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 22 Results |
| For this report, data are available for 2011-12, and revised data for 2007-08 and 2009‑10.   * Data for 2011-12 are presented in table NAHA.1.1a. * Data for 2009-10 are presented in table NAHA.1.7. * Data for 2007-08 are presented in table NAHA.1.13. |
|  |
|  |

#### Attachment tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table NAHA.1.1a** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.1b** | Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 |
| **Table NAHA.1.7** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2009-10 |
| **Table NAHA.1.13** | Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08 |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 23 Comment on data quality |
| Details are included in the comment on data quality for performance indicator 1. |
|  |
|  |

### Performance benchmark (b): From 2006 to 2013, a seven per cent reduction nationally in the number of homeless Australians

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This (provisional) benchmark is unchanged from the previous NAHA report |
| Outcome: | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion |
| Measure: | The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change in the proportion of Australians who are homeless — as defined by the ABS (2012c)  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of Australians who are homeless * *denominator* — number of Australians   and is presented as a *rate per 10 000 population* |
| Related performance indicator: | Performance indicator 3: Proportion of Australians who are homeless |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* — Census of Population and Housing. Data are available every five years. |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | No new data available for benchmark. Data for 2011 included in the previous report. |
| Baseline: | The baseline for this benchmark is 2006 |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 24 Comment on data quality |
| No new data are available for this report. Available data, data quality statements and comments on data quality are reported against performance Indicator 3 in the 2011-12 NAHA performance report. |
|  |
|  |

### Performance benchmark (c): From 2008 to 2017-18, a 10 per cent increase nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This (provisional) benchmark is unchanged from the previous NAHA report |
| Outcome: | People can purchase affordable housing  Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians |
| Measure: | The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change in the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home * *denominator* — total number of Indigenous households   and is presented as a *proportion*  *95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportion* |
| Related performance indicator: | Performance indicator 5: Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home |
| Data source: | Numerator and denominator —  Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three‑yearly cycle |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | No new data available for benchmark. Household level counts from the 2012-13 NATSIHS are expected to be available for the 2013-14 report.  2008 NATSISS data provided in the baseline report. |
| Baseline: | The baseline for this benchmark is 2008 (data provided in the 2008-09 NAHA performance report). |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 25 Comment on data quality |
| No new data are available for this report. Available data, data quality statements and comments on data quality are reported against performance indicator 6 in the 2008-09 NAHA performance report. |
|  |
|  |

### Performance benchmark (d): From 2008 to 2017-18, a 20 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This (provisional) benchmark is unchanged from the previous NAHA report |
| Outcome: | Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities |
| Measure: | The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change in the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions  The measure is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard) * *denominator* — total number of Indigenous households   and is presented as a *proportion*  *95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportion* |
| Related performance indicator: | Performance indicator 6: Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* —  Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three‑yearly cycle |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | No new data available for benchmark. 2012-13 NATSIHS data are expected to be available for the 2013-14 report.  2008 NATSISS data provided in the baseline report. |
| Baseline: | The baseline for this benchmark is 2008 (data provided in the 2008-09 NAHA performance report) |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |

|  |
| --- |
| Box 26 Comment on data quality |
| No new data are available for this report. Available data, data quality statements and comments on data quality are reported against performance indicator 7 in the 2008-09 NAHA performance report. |
|  |
|  |

## Data Quality Statements

This attachment includes copies of all DQSs as provided by the data providers. The Steering Committee has not made any amendments to the content of these DQSs.

DQSs were not required for the outputs, but have been included if provided by the data provider. Table 9 lists each output and performance indicator in the NAHA and the page reference for the associated DQS.

Table 9 Data quality statements for outputs, performance indicators and performance benchmarks in the National Affordable Housing Agreementa

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Output | Page no. in this report |
| 1. Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies | 209, 234, 239, 241, 244 |
| 1. Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation | 211, 234 |
| 1. Number of households assisted in social housing | 239, 241, 244, 249 |
| 1. Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies | 213 |
| 1. Number of people receiving home purchase assistance | 215 |
| 1. Number of zoned lots available for residential construction | .. |
| 1. Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing | .. |
| Performance indicators | Page no. in this report |
| 1. Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress | 218, 253 |
| 1. The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households | 221, 253 |
| 1. Proportion of Australians who are homeless | 224 |
| 1. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness | 226, 234 |
| 1. Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home | .. |
| 1. Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities | 228, 239, 241, 244, 249 |
| 1. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities | .. |
| 1. Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand | .. |
| Performance benchmarks | Page no. in this report |
| 1. From 2007-08 to 2015-16, a 10 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of low-income renter households in rental stress | 218, 253 |
| 1. From 2006 to 2013, a seven per cent reduction nationally in the number of homeless Australians | .. |
| 1. From 2008 to 2017-18, a 10 per cent increase nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home | .. |
| 1. From 2008 to 2017-18, a 20 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions | .. |

a The outputs, performance indicators and performance benchmarks are presented in this table using the direct wording from para. 8, 16 and 19 of the NAHA (COAG 2012a).

..Not applicable as data are not available for this report.

### Data Quality Statement – Output (a.1): Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Output:** | Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies. |
| **Measure (computation):** | Number Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.  The measure is defined as:  count of number of SHS clients who had house/flat accommodation after support, with tenure type:   * Purchasing/Purchased home (including life tenure); or * Private housing renter who is not couch surfing or boarding (including those living rent free); or * Public housing renter who is not couch surfing or boarding (including those living rent free); or * Community housing renter who is not couch surfing or boarding (including those living rent free);or * Other renter who is not couch surfing or boarding (including those living rent free).   AND   * Did not present again to a SHS agency within 30 days of receiving support seeking short term or emergency accommodation, medium term/transitional accommodation or long-term housing. |
| **Key data quality issues** | This output measure is a proxy as SHSC data does not contain all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those who seek assistance from an SHS agency.  Sustainability of tenancy is measured by examining a 30 day period after receiving support.  Social inclusion is unable to be measured. |
| **Data source/s:** | Specialist Homelessness Services Collection. Data are available annually |
| **Institutional environment:** | See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Relevance:** | This output measure is a proxy as it only captures those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who access specialist homelessness services.  It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to ‘sustain’ a tenancy. This is because the SHSC records information on immediate outcomes of clients (i.e. a client’s housing circumstance immediately after support), providing limited information on long-term outcomes. For this proxy output, a client is counted if they achieve a housing outcome (as specified above) and do not return to an SHS agency with an accommodation need (as specified above) within 30 days. This gives some indication as to whether a client has achieved sustainable housing, as they have not re-presented with housing difficulties within 30 days.  See General SHSC DQS |
| **Timeliness:** | The reporting period for this proxy output is the 2012-13 financial year.  See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Accuracy:** | This estimate includes clients with missing information. This information has been attributed in proportion with those clients for whom information is available.  See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Coherence:** | Some RoGS and NAHA measures can be considered complementary where they cover similar concepts. However, even when both measures have been derived from the SHSC, these estimates should be compared with caution. Outputs and Performance Indicators are specified differently in NAHA when compared to RoGS. This will produce different numbers.  This output measure varies slightly from the previous measure derived from SAAP data. The main difference is in how secure tenancy is defined. The SHSC measure does not include people who were in a house or flat and boarding, who were included in the SAAP definition.  Some other differences are due to changes in scope and methodology between SAAP and SHSC. The data are most comparable between SAAP and SHSC for clients aged 18 years or over due to significant differences in the treatment of children aged 0-17 in the two collections.  See General SHSC DQS |
| **Accessibility:** | See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Interpretability:** | See General SHSC DQS. |

### Data Quality Statement – Output (b): Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Output:** | Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation. |
| **Measure (computation):** | Number of Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.  The measure is defined as:  count of number of SHS clients who before support were in   * an improvised building/dwelling; or * motor vehicle; or * tent; or * no dwelling/street/park/in the open; or * emergency accommodation   or who were provided crisis accommodation by an SHS agency  AND  obtained a house/flat accommodation immediately after support, with tenure type of:   * purchasing/Purchased home (including life tenure); or * private housing renter who is not couch surfing or boarding (including those living rent free) ; or * public housing renter who is not couch surfing or boarding (including those living rent free) ; or * community housing renter who is not couch surfing or boarding (including those living rent free) ; or * other renter who is not couch surfing or boarding (including those living rent free);   AND   * did not present again to a SHS agency within 30 days of receiving support seeking short term or emergency accommodation, medium term/transitional housing or long-term housing. |
| **Key data quality issues** | This output measure is a proxy as SHSC data does not contain all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those who seek assistance from an SHS agency  Sustainability of tenancy is measured by examining a 30 day period after receiving support.  Social inclusion is unable to be measured. |
| **Data source/s:** | Specialist Homelessness Services Collection. Data are available annually |
| **Institutional environment:** | See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Relevance:** | This output measure is a proxy as it only captures those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who access specialist homelessness services.  It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to ‘sustain’ a tenancy. This is because the SHSC records information on immediate outcomes of clients (i.e. a client’s housing circumstance immediately after support), providing limited information on long-term outcomes. For this proxy output, a client is counted if they achieve a housing outcome (as specified above) and do not return to an SHS agency with an accommodation need (as specified above) within 30 days. This gives some indication as to whether a client has achieved sustainable housing, as they have not re-presented with housing difficulties within 30 days.  See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Timeliness:** | The reporting period for this proxy output is the 2012-13 financial year.  See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Accuracy:** | This estimate includes clients with missing information. This information has been attributed in proportion with those clients for whom information is available.  See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Coherence:** | Some RoGS and NAHA measures can be considered complementary where they cover similar concepts. However, even when both measures have been derived from the SHSC, these estimates should be compared with caution.. Outputs and Performance Indicators are specified differently in NAHA when compared to RoGS. This will produce different numbers.  This output measure varies slightly from the previous measure derived from SAAP data. The main difference is in how secure tenancy is defined. The SHSC measure does not include people who were in a house or flat and boarding, who were included in the SAAP definition.  Some other differences are due to changes in scope and methodology between SAAP and SHSC. The data are most comparable between SAAP and SHSC for clients aged 18 years or over due to significant differences in the treatment of children aged 0-17 in the two collections.  See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Accessibility:** | See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Interpretability:** | See General SHSC DQS. |

### Data Quality Statement – Output (d.2): Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Output:** | Household counts |
| **Measure (computation):** | Number of households assisted (sum) |
| **Data source/s:** | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about private rent assistance provided to households during the previous financial year, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. This data source is used for all household counts. |
| **Institutional environment:** | Data for 2012-13 were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).  The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis. |
| **Relevance:** | The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of private rent assistance programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of coverage and reference period.  Not all jurisdictions collect or update all data items for every household so substitutions are made in some cases. |
| **Timeliness:** | Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The private rent assistance data reported here are for 2012-13 (the most current data available). |
| **Accuracy:** | There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected; the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data and data coding or recording errors.  Care should be taken in interpreting the figures with respect to inferring a total number of households assisted by each jurisdiction. Some households received multiple types of assistance. Thus, the sum of the number of households assisted across each assistance type is not comparable with the total number of unique households assisted.  *Specific State/Territory issues are*:  Victoria   * The number of households assisted through the Victorian Housing Establishment Fund was unavailable at the time of publication. The Victorian Department of Human Services has estimated that 18 700 households received rental grants or subsidies, 850 households received relocation expenses and 925 households received other rental expenses. These figures were based on an annual increase of 3.3 per cent in expenditure on (Housing Establishment Fund) HEF programs between 2010-11 and 2011-12 and are unchanged from the estimates provided for 2011‑12. Actual performance data for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are expected to be available for future reports. |
| **Coherence:** | Care is required when comparing outputs across jurisdictions. Differences in the data collected and which records are included or excluded from a calculation can affect the coherence of the outputs.  Coherence over time has been affected by changes in the methodology:   * numbers of households assisted by rental grants, subsidies and relief cannot be compared with figures produced prior to 2011-12 due to a change in methodology.   *Specific State/Territory issues are*:  New South Wales  Data for NSW private rental assistance is not comparable to previous years for various reasons:   * The number of households assisted has decreased compared to 2011-12 mainly due to changes in the nature of the PRA products, in particular changing the rental bond assistance from a grant to a loan, and changes in policy (eg eligibility criteria). * For years up to and including 2010-11, Temporary Accommodation was included under ‘rental grants, subsidies and relief’. Temporary Accommodation was no longer included from 2011-12. Thus, the data from 2012-13 and 2011-12 are not comparable with the data from 2010-11.   South Australia   * In the 2012-13 collection, hotel/motel assistance was reported under ‘other’ assistance. This is consistent with the data reported in the 2011-12 performance report. Before 2011-12, hotel/motel assistance was included in rental grants, subsidies and relief. Thus, the number of households assisted through ‘other’ assistance in 2011-12 and 2012-13 are not comparable with earlier collections. |
| **Accessibility:** | Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website. Disaggregated data and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and provided subject to jurisdiction approval. |
| **Interpretability:** | Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the private rent assistance collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW. |

### Data Quality Statement – Output (e.1): Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (AIHW)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Output:** | Household counts |
| **Measure (computation):** | Number of households assisted (sum) |
| **Data source/s:** | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about home purchase assistance received by households during the previous financial year , and repayable home purchase assistance issued to households in all previous financial periods for which loans remain outstanding. |
| **Institutional environment:** | Data for 2012-13 were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).  The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis. |
| **Relevance:** | The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of home purchase assistance programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of coverage. |
| **Timeliness:** | Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The home purchase assistance data reported here are for 2012-13 (the most current data available). |
| **Accuracy:** | There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected; the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data and data coding or recording errors.  Care should be taken in interpreting the figures with respect to inferring a total number of households assisted by each jurisdiction. Some households received multiple types of assistance. Thus, the sum of the number of households assisted across each assistance type is not comparable with the total number of unique households assisted. |
| **Coherence:** | Care is required when comparing outputs across jurisdictions. Differences in the data collected and which records are included or excluded from a calculation can affect the coherence of the outputs.  *Specific State/Territory issues are*:  Victoria   * Before 2011-12, households assisted through a ‘home renovations scheme’ were reported under ‘other’ assistance. This scheme is out-of-scope for the Home Purchase Assistance collection. Thus, the number of households assisted in 2011-12 and 2012-13 are not comparable with earlier collections.   Queensland   * Before 2011-12, households assisted through some aspects of ‘sale to tenant programs’ that were not direct lending were reported under direct lending. Thus, the number of households assisted in 2011-12 and 2012-13 are not comparable with earlier collections.   Western Australia  The 2012-13 data is not directly comparable with the data reported in previous years.   * In the 2012-13 collection, households assisted through ‘Other’ assistance were excluded as they were identified as households that received assistance through ‘sale to tenant program’ which is out-of-scope for the Home Purchase Assistance collection. In the 2011-12 collection, ‘other’ assistance reflected waived mortgage insurance on direct lending. Prior to the 2011-12 collection, ‘other’ assistance was wholly made-up of loans that funded the state’s share of equity in shared equity dwellings. * From 2011-12, the number of households assisted through direct lending reflects both households that were issued loans within the current financial year and households that were issued loans in a previous financial year that had outstanding balances on that assistance. In the 2010-11 collection, only the number of households that were issued loans within the current financial year was reported. * From 2011-12, households with current loans issued before October 2009 with a relatively low variable interest rate are reported under direct lending assistance. Prior to 2011-12, this assistance was reported as interest rate assistance.   Australian Capital Territory   * From 2011-12, the number of households assisted through direct lending reflects both households that were issued loans within the current financial year and households that received ongoing forms of assistance in a previous financial year that had outstanding balances on that assistance. Prior to 2010-11, the reported data included only the number of households that were issued loans within the financial year of the relevant reference period. Thus, data from 2011-12 and 2012-13 are not comparable with the data from 2010-11 and earlier reference periods. |
| **Accessibility:** | Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website. Disaggregated data and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and provided subject to jurisdiction approval. |
| **Interpretability:** | Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the home purchase assistance collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW. |

### Data Quality Statement – Indicator 1: Proportion of low income renters in rental stress

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome:** | People are able to rent housing that meets their needs |
| **Indicator:** | Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress |
| **Measure (computation):** | Numerator: Number of low income households in rental stress  For low income households, computation for numerator:   * (a) Household income is gross household income, excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) * (b) Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent, plus any rates payments made by the renter less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance. * Household is included in the numerator if (b) exceed 30% of (a). For all states and territories, the values for capital cities will be calculated separately from the rest of state. These values will be added together to provide the national figure.   Denominator: Total number of low income rental households, defined as being those households in the bottom two quintiles of equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA or other rent assistance) calculated separately on a state by state and capital city balance of state basis.  Computation: Number of low income rental households in rental stress / Total number of low income rental households x 100 |
| **Data source/s:** | All households  Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) – for numerator and denominator.  Non-Indigenous  SIH – for numerator and denominator.  Indigenous  National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) – for numerator and denominator. Note NATSISS and NATSIHS provide data on a triennial basis. Data for 2008 are sourced from NATSISS. |
| **Institutional environment:** | For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65!OpenDocument). |
| **Relevance:** | The SIH collects data on the housing costs and income from usual residents of private dwellings in Australia. Rent payments, rates payments and CRA are separately identified.  While the SIH does collect information on CRA, it does not separately identify other forms of ongoing rent assistance.  The SIH excludes the 0.8 per cent of the Australian population living in very remote areas. This exclusion impacts on comparability of data for the Northern Territory, where these people are around 23 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available.  The 11 290 renter households with nil or negative total income (0.9 per cent of all low income renter households) have been included in the denominator but excluded from the numerator. |
| **Timeliness:** | The biennial SIH is enumerated over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. Results for 2011-12 were released in July 2013. |
| **Accuracy:** | In 2011-12, the SIH sample size was decreased from 18 071 households in 2009-10 to 14 569 households in 2011-12. The expansion of the 2009-10 sample for an extra 4,200 households located outside capital cities to better support COAG performance reporting was maintained. The additional pensioner sample of metropolitan households whose main source of income was a government pension benefit and / or allowance included in the 2009-10 SIH and Household Expenditure Survey (HES) samples to improve analysis for the Pensioner Beneficiary Living Cost Index was not maintained.  The final sample on which estimates are based is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. Of the selected dwellings, there were 18 298 in the scope of the survey, of which 14 569 (80 per cent) were included as part of the final estimates.    Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state, part of state, age, sex, labour force status, number of households and household composition.  At the national level this Performance Indicator for 2011-12 has a relative standard error (RSE) of 3 per cent. RSEs are higher for state and territory measures, and for other disaggregations. |
| **Coherence:** | The data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles within each data source and support assessment of change over time.  In 2011-12, the ABS has taken steps to improve the quality of CRA data through modelling, based on eligibility criteria. Data for 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12 have been calculated using the new method and consequently, data for 2007-08 and 2009-10 has been revised. |
| **Accessibility:** | The unit record data used to compile this measure are available to other users through the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURFs) released by ABS. |
| **Interpretability:** | Information is available for both collections to aid interpretation of the data. See the [Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/6553.02011-12?OpenDocument), Australia, 2011-12 on the ABS web site. |

### Data Quality Statement – Indicator 2: Proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome:** | People can purchase affordable housing |
| **Indicator:** | The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households |
| **Measure (computation):** | Numerator: Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households   * Low and moderate income households are those with equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) in the bottom three quintiles, calculated on a state by state basis, and separately for capital city and balance of state. * The Indicator is calculated for those at the top of the low and moderate income range, i.e. at the top of second and the third quintile, in each state by capital city/balance of state regions * Gross household income for those households at the top of the second and third quintiles is measured as the median gross household income for all households in the EDHI percentile range 39‑41 for low income households and EDHI percentile range 59-61 for moderate income households, except for the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory the gross household income is measured as the median gross household income for all households in the EDHI percentile range 35-45 and 55-65, due to the smaller sample size in these EDHI percentile ranges. * Homes are assessed to be affordable when the household spends no more than 30 per cent of their gross income on mortgage payments (including both interest and capital repayments). * Mortgage payments are calculated using: the standard monthly variable interest rate series, published by the Reserve Bank of Australia, averaged over the year; assumed 10 per cent deposit on the full purchase price; and repayments over a 25 year loan contract.   Denominator: Total number of low/moderate income households  Computation: Number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households / Total number of low/moderate income households x 1000 |
| **Data source/s:** | Numerator: ABS Survey of Income and Housing (SIH data are used to determine the gross income at the top of the low and moderate income ranges, together with the mortgage calculation to determine the house price that is affordable at that level of income.) Valuer General data supplied by the relevant agency in each state or territory is the source of data on home sale prices.  Denominator: ABS Survey of Income and Housing is used to determine the number of low/moderate income households. |
| **Institutional environment:** | Data on sales of properties are collected by the Land Titles Office, or Valuer General, in each state and territory. Each property transaction is registered to enable the relevant state/territory government authority to maintain a record of property ownership and to facilitate the collection of taxes and duties. Each jurisdiction has different legislation governing the collection of information on property transfers and land valuations.  For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65!OpenDocument). |
| **Relevance:** | The data on property transactions includes sold properties, and excludes owner-built properties.  The most recent income data available from the SIH is for 2011-12.  Property transactions include those registered with each state/territory authority and available for inclusion in the ABS dataset prior to 11 January 2013. Sales records collected from South Australia and Northern Territory include settlement date, but not exchange date, and exchange date has been modelled by ABS for these two jurisdictions  Disaggregation is by state and territory, capital city and balance of state and by separate houses and other dwellings.  As SIH excludes the 0.8 per cent of the Australian population living in very remote areas, the comparability of data for the Northern Territory is affected where these people account for around 23 per cent of the population. |
| **Timeliness:** | Valuer General  The ABS obtains price information from the Valuer General each quarter. It takes several months for all transactions relating to a particular quarter to be finally settled, recorded by the relevant state/territory agency and then passed on to the ABS.  SIH  The biennial SIH is enumerated over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. Results for 2011-12 were released in July 2013. |
| **Accuracy:** | Valuer General  Analysis of Valuer General data was undertaken by the ABS to identify and eliminate duplicate records, non-market transactions, land sales and data entry errors. These transactions have been removed from the data before computation of the indicator.  SIH  In 2011-12, the SIH sample size was decreased from 18 071 households in 2009-10 to 14 569 households in 2011-12. The expansion of the 2009-10 sample for an extra 4200 households located outside capital cities to better support COAG performance reporting was maintained. The additional pensioner sample of metropolitan households whose main source of income was a government pension benefit and / or allowance included in the 2009-10 SIH and HES samples to improve analysis for the Pensioner Beneficiary Living Cost Index was not maintained.  The final sample on which estimates are based is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. Of the selected dwellings, there were 18 298 in the scope of the survey, of which 14 569 (80 per cent) were included as part of the final estimates.  Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state, part of state, age, sex, labour force status, number of households and household composition. |
| **Coherence:** | The data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles within each data source, and support assessment of change over time. |
| **Accessibility:** | Aggregate data for this measure can be provided on request; however, availability of some sales data may be subject to certain conditions imposed by data providers. |
| **Interpretability:** | Information to aid interpretation of SIH data is available in the [Survey of Income and Housing User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/6553.02011-12?OpenDocument), Australia, 2011-12 on the ABS web site. |

### Data Quality Statement – Indicator 3: Proportion of Australians who are homeless

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome:** | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion |
| **Indicator:** | Proportion of Australians who are homeless |
| **Measure (computation):** | The proportion of Australians who are homeless (as defined by the ABS)  The measure is defined as:   * Numerator - Number of Australians who are homeless * Denominator – number of Australians   and is presented as a *proportion*. |
| **Data source/s:** | Census of Population and Housing. Data are available every five years. |
| **Institutional environment:** | For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65!OpenDocument). |
| **Relevance:** | A quality prevalence measure of homelessness that can be used to track changes over time allows society to both judge some aspects of the scale of the problem and hold itself and governments accountable for some outcomes at this broad level. To target prevention, or amelioration of the circumstances of homelessness, and measure progress, the locations of the homeless and their characteristics are required.  With homelessness having a prevalence of just 0.5 per cent, and with less than half of the people experiencing homelessness approaching a formal service for assistance, there are few data sources which can report on prevalence. Only the ABS Census of Population and Housing can support the estimation of the prevalence of homelessness.  Use of the Census in estimating homelessness provides cross classification by homeless operational groups and by the range of personal characteristics which are available. This allows the homeless population to be compared to the whole population as well as to other populations who may be marginally housed and whose living arrangements are close to the statistical boundary of homelessness and who may be at risk of homelessness. |
| **Timeliness:** | Official homelessness estimates from the Census are available every five years, within 14 days of the publication of second release Census variables. On 12 November 2012 ABS released the official homelessness estimates for 2011.  On 11 September 2012 ABS released the first official estimates of the prevalence of homelessness for 2006 and 2001. |
| **Accuracy:** | Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness use a methodology which is transparent, consistent and repeatable, and suitable for measuring change over time.  While ‘homelessness' itself is not a characteristic that is directly measured in the Census, estimates are derived from the Census using analytical techniques, based on both the characteristics observed in the Census and assumptions about the way people may respond to Census questions.  The Census is likely to under-enumerate some homeless groups such as homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and so called ‘rough sleepers’. Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness will reflect any such under-enumeration. In addition, due to the way that people may respond to the Census, official ABS estimates of homelessness are likely to underestimate the level of homelessness for both youth and people displaced due to domestic and family violence. However, trends are not expected to be affected by this level error.  ABS has developed a range of strategies for each Census aimed at maximising the enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and those who may be ‘sleeping rough’. |
| **Coherence:** | The ABS uses a consistent, transparent and repeatable methodology for estimating the number of people enumerated in the Census of Population and Housing who may be homeless on Census night. More details on the methodology can be found in the publication: [Information Paper - Methodology for Estimating Homelessness](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2049.0.55.0012012) from the Census of Population and Housing (cat. no. 2049.0.55.001). The homelessness estimates can be compared to estimates for both the general population and for those in marginal housing at the boundary with homelessness.  Other collections which inform on other aspects of homelessness, such as the incidence of homelessness and people’s past experiences of homelessness, include the ABS General Social Survey and the AIHW Special Homelessness Services collection. Care should be taken when comparing homelessness data from different sources due to the different collection methodologies and the different scope of the collections.  Geographic breakdowns for this measure have been based on the place of usual residence of people and not the place that people were enumerated on Census night. People with no usual address have been allocated to the geographic area that they were enumerated in on Census night. Cells in tables have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result individual cells within tables may not add to totals and corresponding cells across multiple tables may differ slightly. |
| **Accessibility:** | In addition to published estimates in Census of Population and Housing[: Estimating homelessness](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/2049.0) (cat. no. 2049.0), other homelessness results from the Census are available from the ABS on request. Please contact the ABS on (02) 6252 6174 or [living.conditions@abs.gov.au](mailto:living.conditions@abs.gov.au) for more information. |
| **Interpretability:** | Official estimates of homelessness are published in Census of Population and Housing: [Estimating Homelessness](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/2049.0) (cat. no. 2049.0).  Back ground information on the methodology used to estimate homelessness can be found in [Information Paper - Methodology for Estimating Homelessness](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2049.0.55.0012012) from the Census of Population and Housing (cat. no. 2049.0.55.001). |

### Data Quality Statement – Indicator 4: Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homeless

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome:** | People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion. |
| **Indicator:** | Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness. |
| **Measure (computation):** | This provides a measure of repeat periods of homelessness experienced by SHS clients taking advantage of the monthly collection of data in SHSC. It is not comparable to previous SAAP based interim measure.  The proxy measure has been defined as:   * Numerator — number of SHS clients who change status from ‘homeless’ to ‘not homeless’ and back to ‘homeless’ or have repeat support periods where housing situation is identified as ‘homeless’. * Denominator — number of SHS clients who experienced homelessness at any time during the reporting period.   and is presented as a *proportion*.  This output measure is a proxy as it only captures homelessness people who access specialist homelessness services. Social inclusion is unable to be measured.  In essence, this proxy measure considers the concept of repeat homelessness in two different ways. The first measure captures those clients whose housing status changes during the year, such that they are able to be identified as moving from homeless to housed and back to homeless again. The second measure captures the proportion of homeless people who are assessed as having a need for housing or accommodation support more than once a year.  The proxy indicator is useful as a relative measure which can be used to indicate the proportion of people that fail to achieve a sustained outcome when provided with accommodation support. This proxy indicator should provide an appropriate indication of the change in the proportion of people experiencing repeat homelessness over time. |
| **Key data quality issues** | The key data quality issue for the proxy indicator is relevance:   * SHSC data does not cover all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those who seek assistance from an SHS agency. Not everyone in scope for SHSC is homeless, because specialist homelessness agencies provide services to people who are at risk of homelessness aimed at preventing them from becoming homeless, as well as to people who are currently homeless. * By only counting homeless people within a single year, persons who had periods of homelessness in previous years could fall out of scope for the proxy indicator. |
| **Data source/s:** | Specialist Homelessness Services Collection. Data are available annually. |
| **Institutional environment:** | See General SHSC DQS |
| **Relevance:** | SHSC data does not cover all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those who seek assistance from an SHS agency. Not everyone in scope for SHSC is homeless, because specialist homelessness agencies provide services to people who are at risk of homelessness aimed at preventing them from becoming homeless, as well as to people who are currently  The financial year was chosen as a standard time frame for the proxy indicator. By only counting homeless people within a financial year, persons who had multiple periods of homelessness spanning across different financial years may fall out of scope for the proxy indicator.  See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Timeliness:** | See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Accuracy:** | See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Coherence:** | Both the numerators and the denominators in the proxy indicator tables have been drawn from the SHSC and have been produced using the same definitions and estimation schemes.  The total number of SHSC clients for whom a housing/accommodation need was identified during the financial year reference period was chosen for the denominator as it is the measure that will provide the most reliable comparison with the numerator of the proxy indicator. The denominator for the proxy indicator was estimated from the SHSC so that changes to the proxy proportion would not be driven by inconsistencies in the estimation of the numerator and denominator.  Some RoGS and NAHA measures can be considered complementary where they cover similar concepts. However, even when both measures have been derived from the SHS collection, these estimates should be compared with extreme caution. Different adjustments may have been made to SHS data for NAHA reporting, in order to improve comparability between the NAHA performance measures and more appropriately capture the information required by these measures  See General SHSC DQS |
| **Accessibility:** | See General SHSC DQS. |
| **Interpretability:** | See General SHSC DQS. |

### Data Quality Statement – Indicator 6: Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome:** | Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities |
| **Indicator:** | Proportion of Indigenous households that are living in overcrowded conditions |
| **Measure: (computation)** | The measure is presented as a proportion and is defined as:   * *numerator* — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard) * *denominator* — total number of all Indigenous households for which bedroom requirements and dwelling details are known |
| **Data source/s:** | Public rental housing and SOMIH  Data sets are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.  Mainstream community housing  Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey and from the jurisdiction’s administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.  Indigenous community housing  Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data and dwelling audits (held by jurisdictions) and survey data from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).  The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June. |
| **Institutional environment:** | Data were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work paper.  The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).  The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis. |
| **Relevance:** | Public rental housing and SOMIH  The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.  Mainstream community housing  Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Indigenous Community Housing Organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy management is by the State housing Authority or state/territory owned and managed Indigenous housing or by specialist homelessness services agencies. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.  The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting.  Indigenous Community Housing  ICH for the purposes of this collection includes all dwellings targeted to Indigenous people that are managed by an ICHO. ICHOs include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people. All data items except D1b and D19b exclude dwellings managed by unfunded organisations. For NSW this means excluding ICHOs that are not actively registered. |
| **Timeliness:** | Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing  Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2013 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.  Indigenous Community Housing  The reference period for this collection is the 2011–12 financial year and is mostly a 30 June 2012 snapshot, but also captures 2011–12 household activity. The most recent data available are for 2011–12. |
| **Accuracy:** | There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:  Public rental housing and SOMIH  The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.  Not all data items required are available for all households, in particular multiple-family households. In these cases, the single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.  **Public rental housing exclusions**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | | Ongoing households | | | | | | | | | | **Total** | **110 174** | **62 852** | **50 938** | **32 248** | **38 754** | **10 819** | **10 738** | **4 790** | | **Excludes** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Households with bedroom or required bedroom details unknown | | | | | | | |  | | no. | 1 085 | 79 | – | – | 455 | – | 944 | 95 | | ***%*** | *1.0* | *0.1* | – | – | *1.2* | – | *8.8* | *2.0* |   – Nil or rounded to 0.  **SOMIH exclusions**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | | Ongoing households | | | | | | | | | | **Total** | **4 452** | **..** | **3 286** | **..** | **1 754** | **328** | **..** | **..** | | ***Excludes*** | | | | | | | | | | Households with bedroom or required bedroom details unknown | | | | | | | | | | no. | 59 | .. | – | .. | 77 | – | .. | .. | | ***%*** | *1.3* | *..* | – | *..* | *4.4* | – | *..* | *..* |   .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to 0.  Disaggregation can lead to small cell sizes which are volatile - very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.  Specific state/territory issues are: N/A.  Mainstream community housing  Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under reporting by community housing organisations. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them.  There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:   * the community housing organisation and state/territory housing authority administrative systems from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, inconsistent data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors; and * not all organisations capture and report all data items – data may not be collected and reported in a manner consistent with national data definitions.   Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.  **Mainstream community housing exclusions:**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust | | Indigenous households assisted | | | | | | | | | | | **Total** | **2 301** | **395** | **1 039** | **604** | **180** | **98** | **23** | **na** | **4 640** | | **Excludes**: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Indigenous households with unknown utilisation | | | | | | | | | | | no. | na | 95 | na | 7 | 1 | 31 | – | na | 3 474 | | *%* | *na* | *24.1* | *na* | *1.2* | *0.6* | *31.6* | *–* | *na* | *74.9* |   **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to 0.  Specific State/Territory issues are:   * Victoria: Changes in methodology in 2012–13 to manage inconsistencies in data reported by community housing organisations may have affected data accuracy. * Tasmania: Some records with inconsistencies in the data reported by organisations may have affected data accuracy.   Indigenous community housing  Complete data was not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in every jurisdiction. Data should be interpreted with caution as it may not fully reflect the entire funded portion of the jurisdiction. Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes Indigenous households for which household groups and dwelling details are known. Due to poor coverage, a national value is not provided.  Where the coverage of the data relating to a performance indicator is less than 95 per cent in a jurisdiction or at the national level, details of the coverage are provided.  Completeness coverage:   * Victoria: 78.2 per cent * Queensland: 47.0 per cent * Western Australia: 68.2 per cent * South Australia: 59.5 per cent * National: 62.1 per cent   Specific State/Territory issues:  Victoria   * Improved data collection methods have led to more households for which overcrowding conditions are known. * Victoria records individuals who live in more than one household, in both households (this may occur where care of dependants is shared between parents), this may result in an over-estimate of overcrowded households   South Australia   * All dwelling and household data which is used for overcrowding figures are based on tenancy and asset audits conducted in 2011 and 2012. Data provided prior to 2011-12 were based on audits conducted in 2007 and 2008. Data for 2011-12 are not comparable to previous years due to an altered methodology for reporting household composition. This has led to a relatively large increase in the number of households reported as assisted and a relatively large decrease in the number of households reported as requiring one or more additional bedrooms.   New South Wales, Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory   * Information on the number of additional bedrooms required per household is not reported. |
| **Coherence:** | Care is required when comparing across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).  Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing  From 2009-10, the CNOS has been used to calculate required bedrooms. In previous years, the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used, meaning that coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology.  The use of the CNOS and change to the definition of overcrowding as households requiring one bedroom or more in 2009-10 has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding.  Mainstream community housing  Caution is advised when comparing data across reporting periods and with other social housing sectors due to variability in the state and territory government programs reported in the community housing data collection, survey response rates, completeness rates and other data quality issues.  Specific State/Territory issues are:   * Victoria: Changes in methodology in 2012–13 to manage inconsistencies in data reported by community housing organisations may have contributed to trends from previous years. * Queensland: Changes in methodology in 2012–13 have resulted in improvements in the identification of households containing a member identifying as Indigenous. * Tasmania: Some records with inconsistencies in the data reported by organisations may have contributed to trends from previous years.   Indigenous community housing  From 2009–10, the definition of overcrowding has been changed to households requiring ‘one bedroom or more’ from ‘two bedrooms or more in 2008–09 and prior. This change has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding, and affects coherence over time.  Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.  As agreed by Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG), from 2011-12, the tenancy management status of dwellings has been collected. This refers to whether tenancy management of dwellings is the responsibility of an Indigenous Community Housing organisation (ICHO) or whether the ICH dwellings are being managed by the State/ Territory Housing Authority. |
| **Accessibility:** | Annual data will be reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which will be available publically on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval. |
| **Interpretability:** | Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) (<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/181162>).  Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW. |

### Data Quality Statement – Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (SHS)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data source/s:** | Specialist Homelessness Services Client Collection.  The SHSC collects information on people who receive services from agencies that are funded under the NAHA or the NPAH to provide specialist homelessness services. A limited amount of data is also collected about clients who seek, but do not receive, assistance from a specialist homelessness agency.  Data are collected monthly from agencies participating in the collection. |
| **Key data quality issues** | The key data quality issue related to the use of SHSC (Specialist Homelessness Services Collection) data is relevance. SHSC data does not contain all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those who seek assistance from an SHS agency. |
| **Institutional environment:** | The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is a major national agency set up by the Australian Government under the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987 to provide reliable, regular and relevant information and statistics on Australia's health and welfare. It is an independent statutory authority established in 1987, governed by a management Board, and accountable to the Australian Parliament through the Health and Ageing portfolio.  The AIHW aims to provide authoritative information and statistics to promote better health and wellbeing. The Institute collects and reports information on a wide range of topics and issues, ranging from health and welfare expenditure, hospitals, disease and injury, and mental health, to ageing, homelessness, disability and child protection.  The Institute also plays a role in developing and maintaining national metadata standards. This work contributes to improving the quality and consistency of national health and welfare statistics. The Institute works closely with governments and non-government organisations to achieve greater adherence to these standards in administrative data collections to promote national consistency and comparability of data and reporting.  One of the main functions of the AIHW is to work with the states and territories to improve the quality of administrative data and, where possible, to compile national data sets based on data from each jurisdiction, to analyse these data sets and disseminate information and statistics.  The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987, in conjunction with compliance to the Privacy Act 1988, ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under the strictest conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality.  For further information see the AIHW website <www.aihw.gov.au>.  The SHSC was developed by AIHW in conjunction with the states and territories and is administered by the AIHW. |
| **Relevance:** | Scope and coverage―clients  The SHSC collects information about clients of specialist homelessness agencies, that is, people who receive assistance from agencies funded by state and territory governments to respond to or prevent homelessness. In addition, some information is also collected about unassisted people, that is, any person who seeks services from a specialist homelessness agency and does not receive any services at that time.  SHSC data does not cover all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those who seek assistance from an SHS agency.  Not everyone in scope for SHSC is homeless, because specialist homelessness agencies provide services to people who are at risk of homelessness aimed at preventing them from becoming homeless, as well as to people who are currently homeless.  Data about clients is submitted based on support periods―a period of support provided by a specialist homelessness service agency to a client. Information about clients is then linked together based on a statistical key.  A client may be of any age—children are clients if they receive specialist homelessness assistance.  Scope and coverage―agencies  The SHSC collects information on people who seek and receive services from specialist homelessness agencies. All agencies that receive funding under the NAHA or NPAH to provide specialist homelessness services are in scope for the SHSC in general, but only those who received funding for at least four months during the 2012‒13 financial year are in scope for the 2012‒13 reporting period. Agencies that are in coverage are those in-scope agencies for which details have been provided to the AIHW by the relevant state/territory department.  Of all agencies expected to participate in the collection in at least one month during the 2012‒13 reporting period, 84 per cent submitted information for all 12 collection months and 94 per cent submitted data for at least one month. |
| **Timeliness:** | The SHSC began on 1 July 2011. Specialist homelessness agencies provide their data to the AIHW each month, once sufficient data is received and validated, datasets are created at particular points in time for reporting purposes.  The 2012‒13 dataset contains data submitted to the AIHW for the July 2012 to June 2013 collection months, using responses received and validated as at 12 August 2013. |
| **Accuracy:** | Potential sources of error  As with all data collections, the SHSC estimates are subject to error. These can arise from data coding and processing errors, inaccurate data or missing data. Reported findings are based on data reported by agency workers.  Data validation  The AIHW receives data from specialist homelessness agencies every month. These data go through two processes of data validation (error checking). Firstly, data validation is incorporated into the client management systems (CMSs) most agencies use to record their data. Secondly, data are submitted through the AIHW online reporting web-portal, Specialist Homelessness Online Reporting (SHOR). SHOR completes a more thorough data validation and reports (to staff of the homelessness agency) any errors that need correcting before data can be accepted.  Statistical Linkage Key (SLK) validity  An individual client may seek or receive support on more than one occasion—either from the same agency or from a different agency. Data from individual clients who presented at different agencies and/or at different times is matched based on a statistical linkage key (SLK) which allows client level data to be created. The SLK is constructed from information about the client’s date of birth, sex and an alphacode based on selected letters of their name.  If a support period record does not have a valid SLK, it cannot be linked to a client, and thus it is not included in client-level tables (although it is included in support period-level tables). Ninety-three per cent of support periods had a valid SLK in 2012‒13.  Incomplete responses  In many support periods, in 2012‒13, valid responses were not recorded for all questions—invalid responses were recorded, ‘don’t know’ was selected, or no response was recorded. Support periods with invalid/’don’t know’/missing responses were retained in the collection and, no attempt was made to deduce or impute the true value of invalid/’don’t know’/missing responses.  Where data relate to the total population the estimate includes clients with missing information. This information has been attributed in proportion with those clients for whom information is available. In tables where the population relates to clients with a particular need or accommodation circumstance, clients with missing needs information are excluded.  Non-response bias  Non-response occurs where there is less than 100 per cent agency participation, less than 100 per cent SLK validity and where there are incomplete responses. However estimates will not necessarily be biased. If the non-respondents are not systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, then there will be no bias. However, no information is yet available to indicate whether or not there is any systematic bias in agency non-participation, SLK validity and incomplete responses.  Imputation – revisions to weighting methodology  In 2011-12 a weighting methodology was developed to correct for two types of non-sampling error: agency non-response and data error in the statistical linkage key data item, which is used to link information about individual clients together to provide a complete picture for that client.  Following improved agency reporting in 2012-13 this weighting methodology has been refined and applied to 2011-12 data resulting in revised 2011-12 figures. |
| **Coherence:** | NAHA Indictor 4 and NAHA Outputs A and B for the 2012-13 reporting year have been produced using the same data source: SHSC.  Prior to 2011-12, the AIHW used the SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) to report against NAHA Indicator 4 and outputs A and B. The SHSC replaces the SAAP NDC, which began in 1996. The SHSC differs from the SAAP NDC in many respects.  Identification of Clients and Children as clients  One of the major differences between the two collections is that the SHSC provides a greater ability to identify individual clients. In the SAAP NDC only a limited amount of information on clients was available, and this was largely restricted to demographic data. The data that made up the unique statistical linkage key (SLK) for each individual was subject to consent and where this was not obtained it was difficult to match individuals with the support they received or identify multiple periods of support for the same client. The SAAP NDC was therefore only able to provide reliable estimates at a support period level.  In the SHSC all individuals who receive a service from an SHS agency are counted as clients. The same information is collected about children’s individual circumstances, services and outcomes as those of adults. The SHSC does not count accompanying children who do not receive a service.  Greater Scope  Under the SAAP NDC only those agencies funded under the SAAP were in scope. Under the SHSC, all agencies that receive funding under the NAHA and NPAH to provide specialist homelessness services are in scope.  New and Revised Items  In the SAAP NDC, there were 29 data items for clients and eight data items for accompanying children. In the SHSC, there are 53 data items (19 new and 23 revised) collected from clients. These additional questions create richer data, allowing a more comprehensive picture of clients’ circumstances and their experience of homelessness services to emerge.  More frequent and regular reporting of a client situation  In the SAAP NDC, certain questions were asked about a client’s situation immediately before they commenced support and immediately after their support. In the SHSC, there are five reference timeframes used for various data items―a week before the start of the support period, when the support period starts; during each month, at the last service provision date each month, and at the end of the support period.  In addition, under the SAAP NDC, data were only submitted annually by agencies, whereas in the SHSC data are submitted monthly. |
| **Accessibility:** | Published results from 2012-13 are available on the AIHW website. Data not available online or in reports can be obtained by contacting [homelessnessdata@aihw.gov.au](mailto:homelessnessdata@aihw.gov.au) Data requests are charged on a cost-recovery basis. |
| **Interpretability:** | Information on the development of the SHSC, definitions and concepts, and collection materials and processes can be found on the AIHW website, <www.aihw.gov.au/homelessness>. Information on definitions, concepts and classifications can also be found in the SHSC’s collection manual, also available on the website <http://www.aihw.gov.au/shsc-resources/>. |

### Data Quality Statement – Public Rental Housing data collection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data source/s:** | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental housing dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. This data source is used for all public rental housing indicators except ‘net recurrent cost per dwelling’, ‘amenity/location’ and ‘overall satisfaction’. |
| **Institutional environment:** | Data for 2012-13 were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).  The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis. |
| **Relevance:** | The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.  Classifications used for income, greatest need and vacancy reason are not consistent across the jurisdictions and are mapped to a common standard.  Not all jurisdictions collect or update all data items for every tenant so substitutions are made in some cases.  State and Territory Government housing authority’s bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the Canadian National Occupancy Standard which is used in dwelling utilisation calculations. |
| **Timeliness:** | Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The public rental housing data reported here are for 2012-13 (the most current data available). |
| **Accuracy:** | There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:   * the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors; * not all jurisdictions capture all data items so substitution is required to calculate some outputs of this collection. Data items affected are gross and assessable income. In addition, disability status is derived using the receipt of a disability pension as a proxy in some jurisdictions; * for some jurisdictions, disability information may be self-identified and not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements; * Indigenous status is self-identified and not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements; * many jurisdictions do not update income information for non-rebated households, so outputs produced using data from these households should be used with caution; * estimates produced using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) are rounded and this may cause discrepancies between estimates produced for regions and those produced for the total of the regions; * disaggregation can lead to small cell sizes which are volatile - very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.   *Specific State/Territory issues are*:  Tasmania: Following the January 2013 bush fires, a number of displaced people were allocated public housing without the usual procedures and processes. These people may not have been on the waitlist for housing at all.  NSW: Since a system change in 2010, there have been problems encountered when linking files containing date variables within their system. This may occur when linking Dwelling history, Household and Waitlist files. Where date variables contradict between files, they are recoded to system missing. |
| **Coherence:** | Care is required when comparing outputs across jurisdictions. Differences in the data collected and which records are included or excluded from a calculation can affect the coherence of the outputs.  Coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology:   * measurements using low income cannot be directly compared with low income figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology; * measurements of overcrowding cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology; * measurements of underutilisation cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2011-12 due to a change in methodology.   *Specific State/Territory issues are*:  Tasmania   * In March 2013, 475 public housing dwellings were transferred to be managed by the community sector * An improved methodology was used to derive waitlist data for 2012‑13 which excluded both incomplete and suspended applications |
| **Accessibility:** | Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website. Disaggregated data and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and provided subject to jurisdiction approval. |
| **Interpretability:** | Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW. |

### Data Quality Statement – State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) data collection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data source/s:** | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. This data source is used for all SOMIH indicators except ‘net recurrent cost per dwelling’, ‘amenity/location’ and ‘overall satisfaction’. |
| **Institutional environment:** | Data for 2012-13 were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).  The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis. |
| **Relevance:** | The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.  Not all jurisdictions have a separately identified or funded SOMIH program. In these cases all jurisdiction managed social housing dwellings are reported in the public rental housing data collection.  Classifications used for income, greatest need and vacancy reason are not consistent across the jurisdictions and are mapped to a common standard.  State and Territory Government housing authority’s bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the Canadian National Occupancy Standard which is used in dwelling utilisation calculations. |
| **Timeliness:** | Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The public rental housing data reported here are for 2012-13 (the most current data available). |
| **Accuracy:** | There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:   * the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors; * not all jurisdictions capture all data items so substitution is required to calculate some outputs of this collection. Data items affected are gross and assessable income. In addition, disability status is derived using the receipt of a disability pension as a proxy in some jurisdictions; * for some jurisdictions, disability information may be self-identified and not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements; * many jurisdictions do not update income information for non-rebated households, so outputs produced using data from these households should be used with caution; * estimates produced using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) are rounded and this may cause discrepancies between estimates produced for regions and those produced for the total of the regions; * disaggregation can lead to small cell sizes which are volatile - very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.   *Specific State/Territory issues*:   * Tasmania: Following the January 2013 bush fires, a number of displaced people were allocated public housing without the usual procedures and processes. These people may not have been on the waitlist for housing at all. * NSW: Since a system change in 2010, there have been problems encountered when linking files containing date variables within their system. This may occur when linking Dwelling history, Household and Waitlist files. Where date variables contradict between files, they are recoded to system missing |
| **Coherence:** | Care is required when comparing outputs across jurisdictions. Differences in the data collected and which records are included or excluded from a calculation can affect the coherence of the outputs.  Coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology:   * measurements using low income cannot be directly compared with low income figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology; * measurements of overcrowding cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology; * measurements of underutilisation cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2011-12 due to a change in methodology.   *Specific State/Territory issues are*:  Tasmania   * In March 2013, 19 SOMIH dwellings were transferred to be managed by the community sector. * An improved methodology was used to derive waitlist data for 2012‑13 which excluded both incomplete and suspended applications |
| **Accessibility:** | Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website. Disaggregated data and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and provided subject to jurisdiction approval. |
| **Interpretability:** | Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW. |

### Data Quality Statement – Community Housing (CH) data collection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data source/s:** | Data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey and from the jurisdiction’s administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected. |
| **Institutional environment:** | Data for 2012–13 were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing and Homelessness Ministers’ Advisory Committee work program. The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).  The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with jurisdictions who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets were used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis for all jurisdictions except New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory, who have calculated their own figures using their own data collection processes. |
| **Relevance:** | Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Indigenous community housing organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy management is by the State Housing Authority or by specialist homelessness services agencies. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply. These jurisdiction-specific inclusions and inclusions reflect a number of factors including differences in the definition of community housing across jurisdictional legislation, difficulties in identifying some organisations such as those that are not registered or funded by the state/territory housing authority and inconsistencies in reporting such as the inclusion of transitional housing and National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) dwellings owned or managed by community housing organisations.  The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting |
| **Timeliness:** | Data are collected annually, either for the financial year ending 30 June or as at 30 June. |
| **Accuracy:** | Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under reporting by community housing organisations. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them. The response rate differs between jurisdictions – as outlined below.   * New South Wales - Of the 126 community housing organisations, 32 responded to the survey accounting for 98 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. Data for NSW are weighted to account for non-response. * Victoria - Of the 105 community housing organisations, 93 responded to the survey accounting for 99 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. * Queensland - Of the 271 community housing organisations, administrative data was provided for 92, accounting for 75 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. * Western Australia - Of the 33 registered community housing organisations, 26 responded to the survey accounting for 95 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. * South Australia – Of the 86 community housing organisations, 85 responded to the survey accounting for 100 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. * Tasmania - Of the 77 community housing organisations, 48 responded to the survey accounting for 93 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. * The Australian Capital Territory – All of the 5 community housing organisations responded to the survey. * The Northern Territory – Administrative data only was provided for all 34 community housing organisations.   There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:   * the community housing organisation and state/territory housing authority administrative systems from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, inconsistent data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors; * not all organisations capture and report all data items – data may not be collected and reported in a manner consistent with national data definitions; * for some organisations, some information may be self-identified and not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements e.g. Indigenous status and disability information; * data for ‘tenancy rental units by remoteness’ may differ to data for ‘total tenancy rental units’ due to postcode information being unavailable for some tenancy rental units and data cleaning to treat for missing data; * disaggregation can lead to small cell sizes which are volatile - very small cells are suppressed to protect confidentiality; and * There are inconsistencies across jurisdictions in the reporting of National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) properties managed by community housing organisations. Data for these properties was unavailable for New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory.   Specific known State/Territory issues are:  New South Wales   * Occupancy data was unavailable from a large organisation.   Victoria   * There were a large number of records with unresolved inconsistencies in the data reported by community housing organisations. * Waitlist data reflects the integrated waitlist for all social housing, not just community housing.   Queensland  Waitlist data reflects the integrated waitlist for all social housing, not just community housing.  Western Australia   * Gross income was reported by two organisations rather than accessible income. * Commonwealth Rent Assistance was included in rent figures for five organisations.   South Australia   * Waitlist data was reported as at 10 October 2013. * The maximum amount of Commonwealth Rent Assistance that could be received was reported by one organisation rather than the actual amount of Commonwealth Rent Assistance received. * For one community housing organisation, the reported rent charged was reduced by the maximum amount of Commonwealth Rent Assistance that could be received rather than the actual amount of Commonwealth Rent Assistance received. * Commonwealth Rent Assistance was included in the reported rent charged by one community housing organisation.   Tasmania  There were some records with inconsistencies in the data held and reported by providers. |
| **Coherence:** | Caution is advised when comparing data across reporting periods and with other social housing sectors due to variability in the state and territory government programs reported in the community housing data collection, survey response rates, completeness rates and other data quality issues.  There were changes in the methodology used from 2010–11 for collecting data on community housing waiting lists in all jurisdictions. In May 2009, Housing Ministers agreed to integrate public and community housing waiting lists in all jurisdictions by July 2011. New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, and the Northern Territory, each have integrated waiting lists. South Australia has a register that integrates multiple community housing waiting lists into a single housing register and Tasmania uses a manual integrated system. In Victoria, community housing organisations may fill some vacancies using the public housing waiting list.  Specific known State/Territory issues are:  Victoria  here were changes in methodology in 2012–13 to manage inconsistencies in data reported by community housing organisations.  Queensland   * Properties managed under the NRAS and the Nation Building and Jobs Program were included from 2010–11. * here were changes in methodology from 2010–11 for reporting net recurrent costs. * Changes in methodology in 2012–13 have resulted in improvements in the identification of households containing a member identifying as Indigenous, with a disability and with a non-English speaking background. * From 2011–12, data for new tenancies are captured through administrative systems, resulting in improvements in coverage and data quality.   Western Australia  From 2011–12, unregistered providers and registered providers who only managed crisis accommodation properties were excluded. These exclusions did not apply for previous years.  South Australia   * A centralised community housing waitlist was implemented in March 2010. Category 1 need is used as a proxy for greatest need for the centralised waitlist. Category 1 need includes those who are deemed to be in urgent housing need with long term barriers to accessing or maintaining private housing options. * NRAS waitlist applicants were reported for the first time in the 2012‑13 collection. Applicants registered on the Community Housing Customer Register continue to be reported in the 2012–13 collection. * Total untenantable tenancy rental units in 2009–10 included work in progress properties that were nearly completed. Work in progress properties that were nearly completed were not included from 2010‑11. |
| **Accessibility:** | Annual data is reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which is available from the AIHW website <www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance-publications/>.  Additional disaggregations of data are available on application and may be subject to the AIHW’s confidentiality policy and approval from jurisdictions. |
| **Interpretability:** | Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary <meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/236882>.  Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available from the AIHW website  < meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/429998>. |

### Data Quality Statement – Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) data collection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data source/s:** | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data and dwelling audits (held by jurisdictions) and survey data from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).  The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June. |
| **Institutional environment:** | Data for 2011–12 were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing and Homelessness Ministers Advisory Committee work program.  The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).  The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis. |
| **Relevance:** | ICH for the purposes of this collection includes all dwellings targeted to Indigenous people that are managed by an ICHO. ICHOs are any Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation that is responsible for managing housing for Indigenous people. This includes community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people. All data items except D1b and D19b exclude dwellings managed by unfunded organisations. For NSW this means excluding ICHOs that are not actively registered. |
| **Timeliness:** | The reference period for this collection is the 2011–12 financial year and is mostly a 30 June 2012 snapshot, but also captures 2011–12 household activity. The most recent data available are for 2011–12. |
| **Accuracy:** | There are known issues with the accuracy of data collected:   * Care should be used in comparing data across jurisdictions due to variation in scope and/or definitions between administrative systems. This reflects the variation in how ICH operates across jurisdictions. * Jurisdictions may use more than one source of data to compile information provided to AIHW which may affect data quality. * In 2011–12, unit record data were provided by Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania. The Australian Capital Territory provided aggregate data. A mix of unit record and aggregate data were provided by New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory. * In many cases complete data were not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in the jurisdiction. Therefore, data item totals and performance indicator values may not fully reflect the entire funded portion of Indigenous community housing. * Performance indicators, reported as proportions, have been adjusted for non-response by excluding unknowns/ non-responders from the denominator. The national performance indicators, reported as proportions, were calculated using data from only those jurisdictions where both numerator and denominator were available and valid. * Where coverage of data is less than 95 per cent, details are included in the DQS for the relevant performance indicators.   Completeness coverage:   * Victoria: 78.2 per cent * Queensland: 47.0 per cent * Western Australia: 68.2 per cent * outh Australia: 59.5 per cent   *Specific State/Territory issues are*:  New South Wales  The ICH sector collects data from Aboriginal Community Housing Providers (ACHPs) that are actively registered with the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO), rather than by their funding status. For the purposes of this collection being active registration is used as a proxy for funding, but it should be noted that actively registered does not mean the organisation receives funding.  The data provided for the total number of permanent dwellings includes permanent dwellings managed by all Aboriginal housing providers in NSW, irrespective of whether they are actively registered and provided data as of June 2012 or not.  The data provided are for permanent dwellings managed by ACHPs that are registered with AHO and provided data as at June 2012, or ACHPs which are still in scope that provided data from June 2011 with some updated data obtained from administrative sources.  Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia  The 2011–12 ICH data collection includes dwellings in Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia that are owned by Indigenous communities, but have transferred responsibility for tenancy management to the state housing authority.  Western Australia  In previous collections Western Australia provided aggregate data which included the number of unfunded as well as funded dwellings. In 2011-12, Western Australia was unable to provide data on the number of dwellings for unfunded ICHOs. These data were therefore not included in total dwellings. Consequently there was a significant decrease in the total number of dwellings reported for Western Australia in 2011-12.  Australian Capital Territory  In previous collections, historical data was used to provide data for the ACT. For the 2011-12 ICH collection, data for the current year were provided.  Northern Territory  ICH dwellings are managed by ICHOs located in very remote parts of the Northern Territory. These ICHOs provide tenancy and maintenance services not only to dwellings in the community they are located in but also to outlying communities and outstations. Some of the outlying communities and outstations are inaccessible for parts of the year (mainly during the wet season) and some only consist of a handful of dwellings.  The Northern Territory government relies on the information collected by the ICHOs and there is a shared understanding that it is not always possible for the ICHO to have current information on these locations, due to distance and access issues.  For 2011–12, no data were collected on these outstation dwellings. |
| **Coherence:** | Data provided by jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variations in response rates to the survey from ICHOs.  For specific caveats on previous years’ data, consult the footnotes and DQS in the relevant edition of this report.  The scope of the ICH collection was restricted in 2009–10 to include only funded organisations (i.e. ICHOs that received funding in the reported financial year) due to unavailability of data.  Since 2009–10, only ICHOs and dwelling numbers are reported for unfunded organisations (i.e. ICHOs that received funding in previous financial years but not in the reported financial year).  From 2009–10, the scope of the ICH collection was consistent with the scope of the 2006–07 and earlier collections. The 2008–09 and 2007–08 collections however, differ in scope as they included unfunded ICHOs.  Previously, the Australian Government had administrative responsibility for some ICHOs in Victoria, Queensland and all ICHOs in Tasmania. Data for these dwellings were reported collectively under the jurisdiction ‘Australian Government’. In 2009, responsibility for these ICHOs was transferred and data for these dwellings are now reported under the relevant state or territory.  Specific State/Territory issues are:  Victoria  For the two years prior to 2009–10, Victoria reported against one agency (Aboriginal Housing Victoria) for ICH. From 2009–10 Victoria is reporting on an additional 18 agencies since assuming administrative responsibility for the former Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP), previously managed by the Commonwealth. Due to this change Victorian data is not comparable with previous years.  Queensland  The dwelling numbers for unfunded organisations were provided by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) in 2008 and have not been verified by FaHCSIA as being correct. Permanent dwellings in unfunded organisations are therefore not included.  South Australia  All dwelling and household data are based on tenancy and asset audits conducted in 2011 and 2012. Data provided prior to 2011-12 were based on audits conducted in 2007 and 2008.  A new system has been implemented which has improved the quality of the data. This may result in data that are different to previous years and any significant variations from previous years should be viewed with caution.  Tasmania  Number of dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations in previous collections included unfunded. For the 2011-12 and future collections no information on unfunded organisations will be collected. |
| **Accessibility:** | Annual data will be reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which will be available publically on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval. |
| **Interpretability:** | Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147).  Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW. |

### Data Quality Statement – Survey of Income and Housing (SIH)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data source/s:** | Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). |
| **Institutional environment:** | For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65!OpenDocument). |
| **Relevance:** | The Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) collects detailed information on income, housing and characteristics of individuals, income units and households from a sample of private dwellings throughout Australia.  The survey collects information by personal interview from usual residents of private dwellings in urban and rural areas of not very remote Australia, covering over 97 per cent of the people living in private dwellings in Australia. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures that were used as places of residence at the time of interview. Long-stay caravan parks are also included. These are distinct from non-private dwellings which include hotels, boarding schools, boarding houses and institutions. Residents of non-private dwellings are excluded.  Excluding the 0.8 per cent of the population living in very remote Australia is more significant for the Northern Territory where such households account for about 23 per cent of the population. The State with the next largest proportion of its population living in very remote areas is Western Australia, where the proportion is 2 per cent. |
| **Timeliness:** | The 2011-12 SIH collected information over the period July 2011 to June 2012. The SIH is conducted every two years.  The results from the 2011-12 survey were released in July 2013. |
| **Accuracy:** | Final sample  In 2011-12, the SIH sample size was decreased from 18,071 households in 2009-10 to 14,569 households in 2011-12. The expansion of the 2009-10 sample for an extra 4,200 households located outside capital cities to better support COAG performance reporting was maintained. The additional pensioner sample of metropolitan households whose main source of income was a government pension benefit and / or allowance included in the 2009-10 SIH and HES samples to improve analysis for the Pensioner Beneficiary Living Cost Index was not maintained.  The final sample on which estimates are based is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. Of the selected dwellings, there were 18,298 in the scope of the survey, of which 14,569 (80 per cent) were included as part of the final estimates.  For the 2011-12 SIH, 3729 households did not respond at all to the questionnaire, or did not respond adequately. Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted.  To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state; part of state; age; sex; labour force status; number of households; and household composition  The final sample includes 5850 households which had at least one imputed value. For 29.4 per cent of these households only a single value was missing, and most of these were for income from interest and investments.  Reliability of the estimates  Estimates produced from the SIH are subject to two types of error: non-sampling error; and sampling error.  *Non-sampling error*  Non-sampling error can occur in any collection, whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete collection such as a census. Sources of non-sampling error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording of answers by interviewers and errors in coding and processing the data.  Non-sampling errors are difficult to quantify in any collection. However, every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of the questionnaire, training of interviewers and data entry staff and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.  One of the main sources of non-sampling error is non-response by persons selected in the survey. Non-response occurs when people cannot or will not cooperate or cannot be contacted. Non-response can affect the reliability of results and can introduce bias. The magnitude of any bias depends upon the level of non-response and the extent of the difference between the characteristics of those people who responded to the survey and those who did not.  The following methods were adopted to reduce the level and impact of non-response:   * Primary Approach Letters were posted to selected SIH households prior to enumeration * Document cards were provided to respondents to suggest having financial statements and similar documents handy at the time of interview to assist with accurate responses * face-to-face interviews with respondents * the use of interviewers who could speak languages other than English, where necessary * Proxy Interviews conducted, where consent is given, with a responsible person answering on behalf of respondents incapable of doing so themselves * follow-up of respondents if there was initially no response * imputation of missing values * ensuring that the weighted data is representative of the population (in terms of demographic characteristics) by aligning the estimates with population benchmarks.   *Sampling error*  The estimates are based on a sample of possible observations and are subject to sampling variability. The estimates may therefore differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected for all households. A measure of the sampling error for a given estimate is provided by the standard error, which may be expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error). |
| **Coherence:** | The ABS seeks to maximise consistency and comparability over time. Some changes are made to methods that are required to maintain consistency in the concepts and measures over time. However, where changes are necessary to improve measurement, where possible measures from earlier cycles are recompiled for comparison purposes. |
| **Accessibility:** | The unit record data used to compile this measure are available to other users through the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURFs) released by ABS. |
| **Interpretability:** | Information to aid interpretation of SIH data is available in the [Survey of Income and Housing User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/6553.0) on the ABS web site. |

## References

ABS 2013a, *Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2011-12*, Cat. No. 4130.0, Canberra.

—— 2013b, *Discussion Paper: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Perspectives on Homelessness*, Cat. No. 4735.0, Canberra.

—— 2012a, *Census of Population and Housing — Basic Community Profile*, Cat. No. 2001.0, Canberra.

—— 2012b, *Methodology for Estimating Homelessness from the Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. No. 2049.0.55.001, Canberra.

—— 2012c, *Information Paper: A Statistical Definition of Homelessness*, Cat. No. 4922.0, Canberra.

—— 2012d, *Information Paper; Census of Population and Housing – Products and Services 2011,* Cat. No. 2011.0.55.001, Canberra*.*

—— 2011, *Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2009-10*, Cat. No. 4130.0, Canberra.

Burke, T., Stone, M. and Ralston, L. 2011, The Residual Income Method: A New Lens on Housing Affordability and Market Behaviour, AHURI Final Report No. 176, Melbourne: Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute.

COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2009a, COAG Communiqué 30 April 2009, [www.coag.gov.au/node/288](http://www.coag.gov.au/node/288) (accessed 2 September 2013).

—— 2009b, *National Affordable Housing Agreement* (to July 2012) [www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national\_agreements.aspx](http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national_agreements.aspx) (accessed 2 September 2013).

—— 2011a, COAG Communiqué 19 August 2011, [www.coag.gov.au/node/76](http://www.coag.gov.au/node/76).

—— 2012a, *National Affordable Housing Agreement* (effective 7 December 2012) [www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national\_agreements.aspx](http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national_agreements.aspx) (accessed 2 September 2013).

—— 2012b, *COAG Review of the* *National Affordable Housing Agreement* www.coag.gov.au/node/438 (accessed 2 September 2013).

CRC (COAG Reform Council) 2010, *National Affordable Housing Agreement: Baseline performance report for 2008-09*, www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/archive (accessed 2 September 2013).

—— 2011, *National Affordable Housing Agreement: performance report for 2009‑10*, www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/archive (accessed 2 September 2013).

—— 2012, *Affordable Housing 2010‑11: Comparing performance across Australia*, www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/housing-affordability/affordable-housing-2010-11-comparing-performance-across-australia (accessed 2 September 2013).

DSS (Australian Government Department of Social Services) 2013, *Journeys Home: Longitudinal Stability of Factors Affecting Housing Stability*, Latest news, http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/housing-support/programs-services/homelessness/journeys-home-longitudinal-study-of-factors-affecting-housing-stability (accessed 8 October 2013).

Flynn 2011, *Housing Affordability*, Briefing Paper No. 04/2011, NSW Parliamentary Library Research Service.

Gabriel, M., Jacobs, M., Arthurson, K., Burke, T. with Yates, J. 2005, *Conceptualising and Measuring the Housing Affordability Problem*, National Research Venture 3: Housing Affordability for Lower Income Australians, Research Paper No. 1, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Melbourne.

NHSC (National Housing Supply Council) 2009, *State of Supply Report 2008*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

—— 2010, *State of Supply Report 2009*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

—— 2011, *State of Supply Report 2010*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

—— 2012, *Housing Supply and Affordability – Key Indicators,* Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

—— 2013, *Housing Supply and Affordability Issues 2012-13,* Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

PC (Productivity Commission), 2004, *First Home Ownership*, Report No. 28, Melbourne.

Scutella, R., Johnson, G, Moschion, J., Tseng, Y., and Wooden, M. 2013, Journeys Home Research Report No. 2, February 2013 — *Findings from Waves 1 and 2*, Report prepared for the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, The University of Melbourne, Carlton.

Stone, W., Burke, T., Hulse, K., and Ralston, L. 2013, Long-term private rental in a changing Australian private rental sector, AHURI Final Report No. 209 Melbourne: Australian and Urban Research Institute.

## Acronyms and abbreviations

AATSIHS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ACT Australian Capital Territory

AGHDS Australian Government Housing Data Set

AHO Aboriginal Housing Office

AIHW Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

ARIA Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia

ASGC Australian Standard Geographical Classification

ASGS Australian Statistical Geography Standard

Census Census of Population and Housing

CH Community Housing

CNOS Canadian National Occupancy Standard

COAG Council of Australian Governments

CRC COAG Reform Council

CRA Commonwealth Rent Assistance

DQS Data Quality Statement

DSS Department of Social Services (formerly FaHCSIA)

EDHI Equivalised disposable household income

ERP Estimated Resident Population

FaHCSIA Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

FHOB First Home Owner Boost

FHOS First Home Owner Scheme grant

GSS ABS General Social Survey

HEF Housing Establishment Fund

HES Household Expenditure Survey

HOIL Home Ownership on Indigenous Land

HOP Home Ownership Program

ICH Indigenous Community Housing

ICHO Indigenous Community Housing Organisation

IGA Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations

IHOp Indigenous Home Ownership program

NA National Agreement

NAHA National Affordable Housing Agreement

NATSIHS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

NATSISS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

NDC National Data Collection

NHSC National Housing Supply Council

NP National Partnership

NPAH National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness

NSHS National Social Housing Survey

NSW New South Wales

NT Northern Territory

PH Public Housing

PI Performance Indicator

Qld Queensland

RBA Reserve Bank of Australia

RoGs Report on Government Services

RSE Relative standard error

SA South Australia

SAAP Supported Accommodation Assistance Program

SCFFR Standing Council for Federal Financial Relations

SCRGSP Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision

SDAC Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

SEIFA IRSD Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage

SHS Specialist Homelessness Services

SHSC Specialist Homelessness Services collection

SIH Survey of Income and Housing

SLCD Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset

SPP Specific Purpose Payment

SOMIH State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing

Tas Tasmania

VET Vocational Education and Training

Vic Victoria

WA Western Australia

## Glossary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Aboriginal** | A person who identifies as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people who identify as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. | |
| **Age standardised rates** | Age standardised rates enable comparisons to be made between populations that have different age structures. Age standardisation is often used when comparing the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations because the Indigenous population is younger than the non‑Indigenous population. Outcomes for some indicators are influenced by age, therefore, it is appropriate to age standardise the data when comparing the results. When comparisons are not being made between the two populations, the data are not age standardised. | |
| **Census Night** | For the 2006 Census, Census Night was the evening of Tuesday 8 August. For the 2011 Census, Census Night was the evening of Tuesday 9 August. | |
| **Confidence intervals** | Survey data, for example data from the NATSISS, are subject to sampling error because they are based on samples of the total population. Where survey data are shown in charts in this report, error bars are included, showing 95 per cent confidence intervals. There is a 95 per cent chance that the true value of the data item lies within the interval shown by the error bars. See ‘statistical significance’. | |
| **Decile** | Deciles divide a distribution into ten equal groups. Income deciles are groups that result from ranking all people in a population in ascending order (from the lowest to the highest) according to their incomes and then dividing that population into ten equal groups, each comprising 10 per cent of the population. | |
| **Equivalised household income** | Equivalised household income adjusts the actual incomes of households to make households of different sizes and compositions comparable. It results in a measure of the economic resources available to members of a standardised household. | |
| **Income ranges** | See ‘quintiles’. | |
| **Inner regional** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |
| **Indigenous status not stated/ Indigenous status unknown** | Where a person’s Indigenous origin has either not been asked or not recorded. | |
| **Indigenous** | A person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. | |
| **Inner regional** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |
| **Jurisdiction** | The Australian Government or a State or Territory Government and areas that it has legal authority over. | |
| **Homelessness operational group** | ABS uses rules to classify people who were enumerated in the Census on Census night as homeless (or not) under the statistical definition of homelessness. Six broad sets of rules are used which give rise to the homeless operational groups: 'Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out', 'Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless', 'Persons staying temporarily with other households', 'Persons staying in boarding houses', 'Persons in other temporary lodging' and 'Persons in 'severely' crowded dwellings'. | |
| **Labour force** | The labour force is the most widely used measure of the economically active population or the formal supply of labour. It is a measure of the number of persons contributing to, or willing to contribute to, the supply of labour and, as defined by the ABS, comprises two mutually exclusive categories of population: the employed (people who have worked for at least one hour in the reference week for pay, profit, commission, payment in kind or were contributing family workers or employees who had a job but were not at work), and the unemployed (people who are without work, but are actively looking for work and available to start work in the reference week or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then). | |
| **Life-cycle group** | The life cycle groups used in this report are shown below. In general, data relating to a group include all members of the household | |
|  | *Life cycle group* | *….are households containing* |
|  | Young group household | Two or more people, all unrelated, all aged 15-34 years |
|  | Young lone person | Only one person aged 15-34 years |
|  | Couple family with young children | A couple with children, youngest child aged 0-4 years |
|  | Couple family with young adult children | A couple with children, youngest child aged 15-29 years |
|  | Older couple family without children | A couple without children, both partners aged 65 years or more |
| **Major cities** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |
| **Mean and median income measures** | A mean income value is the average value of a set of income data. It is calculated by adding up all the values in the set of data and dividing that sum by the number of values in the dataset. Median value is the middle point of a set of income data. Lining up the values in a set of income data from largest to smallest, the one in the centre is the median income value (if the centre point lies between two numbers, the median value is the average value of the two numbers).  Median value is a better measure for income than mean as mean income values are more influenced by extreme income values (including the lowest and highest incomes). Therefore, median income value is a more accurate measure of income for an average household or average individual income earner. | |
|  | For example, the gross monthly incomes for 9 households are: $10 000, $5000, $2500, $1500, $1500, $1500, $1000, $450, $450.  The mean income value among the 9 households is ($10 000+$5 000+$2500+$1500+$1500+$1500+$1000+ $450+$450)/9=$2655.6. The median income value is the fifth value (the mid point), $1500. | |
| **Non-Indigenous** | A person who does not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. | |
| **Non-remote** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |
| **Outer regional** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |
| **Quintiles** | Income quintiles are groups that result from ranking all people in a population in ascending order (from the lowest to the highest) according to their incomes and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20 per cent of the population. In addition to use in measuring income distribution, quintiles can also be used for grouping other data. | |
| **Rate ratio** | The rate ratio is the rate for the Indigenous population divided by the rate for the non‑Indigenous population. See ‘relative Indigenous disadvantage’. | |
| **Regional** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |
| **Relative Indigenous disadvantage** | Relative Indigenous disadvantage is measured by comparing the rate of Indigenous disadvantage (for example, the proportion of Indigenous people reporting they do not have a non-school qualification) with the rate for the non-Indigenous population. See ‘rate ratio’. | |
| **Relative standard error (RSE)** | The relative standard error (RSE) of a survey data estimate is a measure of the reliability of the estimate and depends on both the number of persons giving a particular answer in the survey and the size of the population. The RSE is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less reliable the estimate. Relative standard errors for survey estimates are included in the attachment tables. See also ‘statistical significance’. | |
| **Remote** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |
| **Remoteness** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |
| **Remoteness areas** | An aggregation of non-continuous geographical areas which share common characteristics of remoteness. The delimitation criteria for remoteness areas (RAs) are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index or Australia (ARIA+) which measures the remoteness of a point based on the road distance to the nearest urban centre. Within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, each RA is created from a grouping of Statistical Areas Level 1 having a particular degree of remoteness.  Remoteness areas comprise the following six categories:   * major cities of Australia * inner regional Australia * outer regional Australia * remote Australia * very remote Australia * migratory — off-shore — shipping. | |
| **Statistical significance** | Statistical significance is a measure of the degree of difference between survey data estimates. The potential for sampling error — that is, the error that occurs by chance because the data are obtained from only a sample and not the entire population — means that reported responses may not indicate the true responses.  Using the relative standard errors (RSE) of survey data estimates, it is possible to use a formula to test whether the difference is statistically significant. If there is an overlap between confidence intervals for different data items, it cannot be stated for certain that there is a statistically significant difference between the results. See ‘confidence intervals’ and ‘relative standard error’. | |
| **Torres Strait Islander people** | People who identify as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include people who identify as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin. | |
| **Very remote** | See ‘remoteness areas’. | |

1. ‘Other dwellings’ includes visitors only, other non-classifiable households, non‑private dwellings and migratory, off-shore and shipping statistical areas. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. For example, the many Australians overseas on Census night, and who left their dwelling vacant while away, may have a different tenure structure to those persons enumerated at home. Similarly, the people in the 143 000 visitor only households on Census night, or otherwise away from home but elsewhere in Australia and leaving uninhabited some of the nearly one million dwellings vacant on Census night, may have a different tenure structure to those dwellings enumerated with usual residents present on Census night. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. There was a decrease in the fully responding sample size from 18 071 households in the 2009-10 survey to 14 569 in the 2011-12 survey. As per the 2009-10 survey the sample retained an additional 4200 households outside capital cities to support COAG performance indicator reporting (ABS 2013a). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See glossary for more information on life cycle groups. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)