

National Agreement
Performance Information
2012-13

National Affordable
Housing Agreement

*Steering Committee
for the Review of
Government
Service Provision*

December 2013

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**Steering Committee for the
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Service Provision**

The Hon John Brumby
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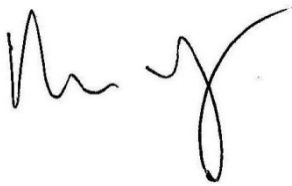
Dear Mr Brumby

In accordance with Schedule C of the *Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations* I am pleased to submit to you the Steering Committee's report on the performance data for the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*.

This report is one of four Steering Committee reports that provide performance data on the National Agreements related to healthcare, affordable housing, disability and Indigenous reform. A separate appendix provides additional contextual information to assist in interpreting the information in this report.

This report was produced with the assistance of Australian, State and Territory Government departments and agencies, and a number of statistical bodies. The Steering Committee would like to record its appreciation for the efforts of all those involved in the development of this report.

Yours sincerely



Peter Harris AO
Chairman

24 December 2013

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This Report

The Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision was requested by COAG to collate information relevant to the performance indicators in the National Agreements, and to provide it to the COAG Reform Council. The COAG Reform Council subsequently requested the Steering Committee to include information on all categories of performance information set out in each National Agreement, including those variously referred to as performance indicators, progress measures, outputs, benchmarks and targets.

The information in this report is intended as an input to the COAG Reform Council's analysis. To facilitate the COAG Reform Council's work, this report contains the following information:

- background and roles and responsibilities of various parties in National Agreement performance reporting
- contextual information relevant to the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*
- overview of the outputs, performance indicators, performance benchmarks and key issues in performance reporting for the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*
- individual indicator specifications and summaries of data issues
- attachment tables containing the performance data. The electronic version of this report contains electronic links between indicator specifications and attachment tables, to assist navigation through the report. Attachment tables are also available in excel format.

The original data quality statements provided by data collection agencies are also provided as an attachment to this report.

Steering Committee

This Report was produced under the direction of the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP). The Steering Committee comprises the following current members:

Mr Peter Harris	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Ms Madonna Morton	Aust. Govt.	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Peter Robinson	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Mr Mark Thomann	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Ms Janet Schorer	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Rick Sondalini	NSW	Department of Treasury
Ms Katherine Whetton	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Jeremy Nott	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Chris Chinn	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Janelle Thurlby	Qld	Department of Treasury
Ms Marion Burchell	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Barry Thomas	WA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Chris McGowan	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Reynolds	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Geoffry Rutledge	ACT	Chief Minister's Department
Mr Leigh Eldridge	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Mr Craig Graham	NT	NT Treasury
Mr Peter Harper		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr David Kalisch		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

People who also served on the Steering Committee during the production of this Report include:

Mr Shane McMahon	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Dr Meg Montgomery	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Kevin Cosgriff	NSW	Department of Treasury
Mr Simon Kent	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Shane McWhinney	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Paul Cantrall	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Coan Harvey	WA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Pam Davoren	ACT	Chief Minister's Department
Ms Anne Tan	NT	Department of the Chief Minister

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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).

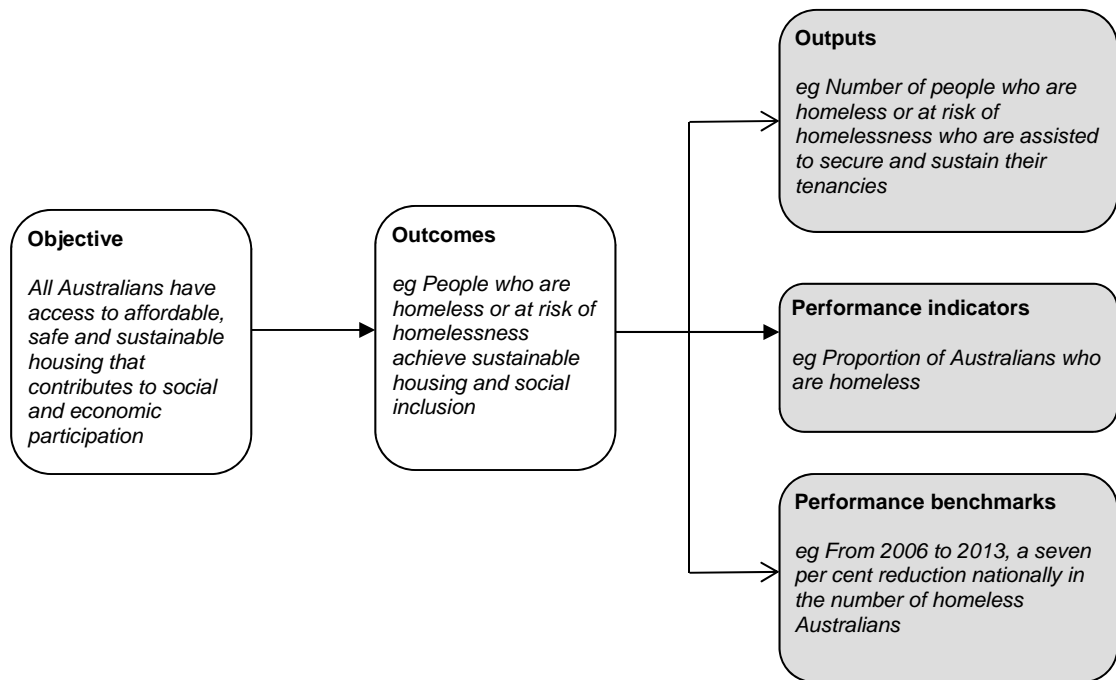
Performance reporting

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}**



^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

<i>Change</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
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:

- (a) people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
- (b) people are able to rent housing that meets their needs
- (c) people can purchase affordable housing
- (d) people have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market
- (e) 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
- (f) 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

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

Additional data on housing are available from the 2011-12 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), a biennial household level survey.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),

¹ 'Other dwellings' includes visitors only, other non-classifiable households, non-private dwellings and migratory, off-shore and shipping statistical areas.

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.

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).

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)

<i>Tenure and landlord type</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2002-03</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
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 renters ^a	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.

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

⁴ See glossary for more information on life cycle groups.

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)

<i>Dwelling structure</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.5	3.4
Non-Indigenous ^b	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)

<i>Tenure type</i>	<i>Indigenous persons^a</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous persons^b</i>
Owner with or without a mortgage	28.6	72.3
Renter	68.5	26.1
Other ^c	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}**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of households									
Indigenous ^c	9.1	8.2	12.6	14.0	9.8	6.0	6.5	33.9	11.8
Other ^d	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	4.6	3.2

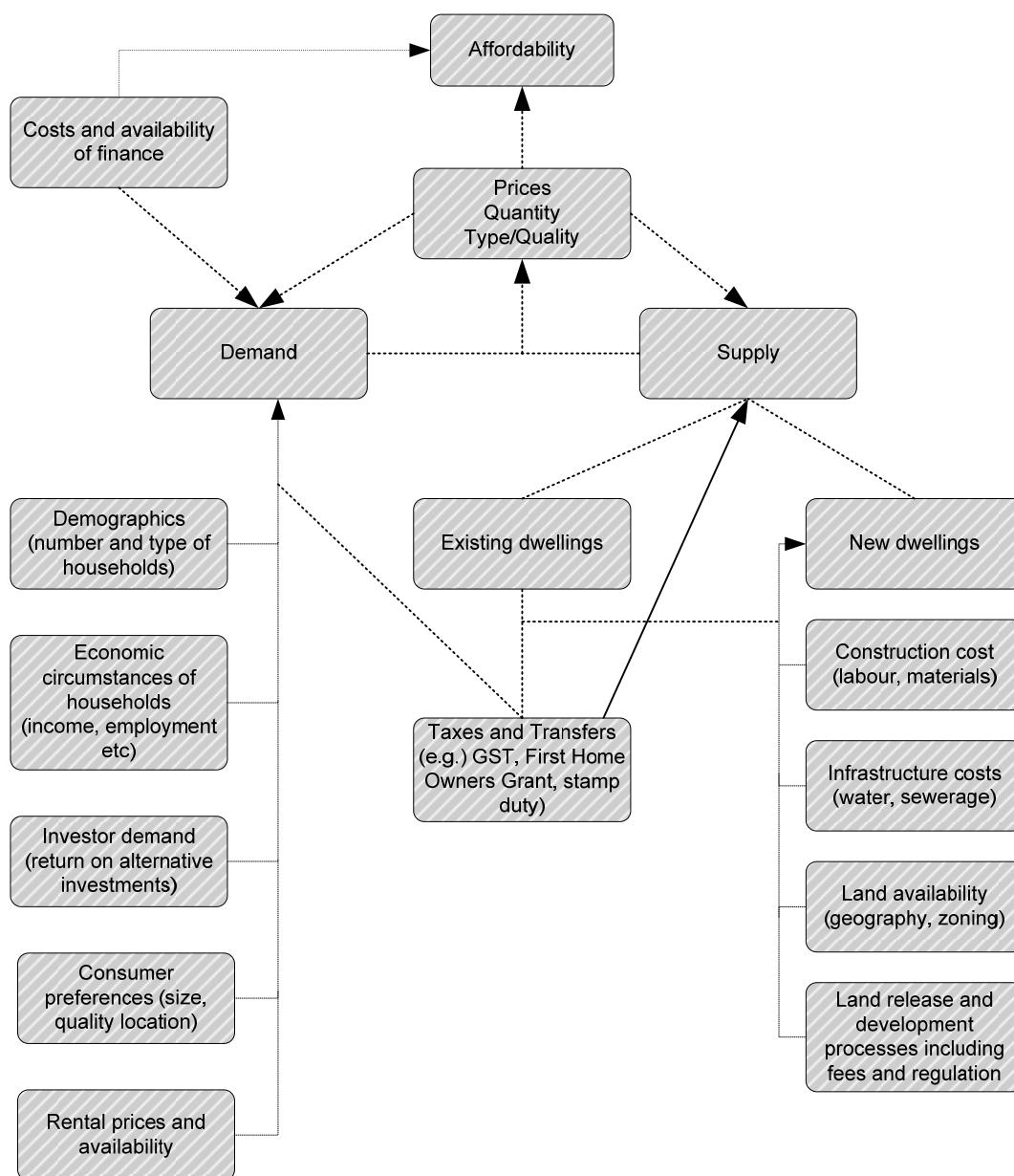
^a Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness. ^b Includes occupied private dwellings, excluding Visitors only and Other non-classifiable households. ^c A household with Indigenous person(s) is any household that 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



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 addition the *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 Agreement^a

<i>Output</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
(a) Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies	22, 24, 26
(b) Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation	28
(c) Number of households assisted in social housing	30
(d) Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies	32
(e) Number of people receiving home purchase assistance	34
(f) Number of zoned lots available for residential construction	37
(g) Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing	38

^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)
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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)
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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
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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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <i>numbers</i> Number of dwellings is used as a proxy for number of households for ICH
Data source:	<u>Social housing</u> : 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:	<p>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 (IHO). This is an administrative change only which does not affect the comparability of data over time.</p> <p>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.</p>
Outcomes:	<p>People can purchase affordable housing</p> <p>Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians</p>
Measure:	<p>Number of persons receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities, State Revenue Offices and the Commonwealth</p>
Measure (1):	<p>Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count of all households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities <p>and is presented as a <i>number</i></p> <p>Households are used as the counting unit as households, not people, are the measurable unit in receipt of State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance</p>
Measure (2):	<p>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</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count of number of FHOS and FHOB grants paid <p>and is presented as a <i>number</i></p>
Measure (3):	<p>Number of people receiving Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance (Indigenous Home Ownership program [IHO])</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count of all households receiving home purchase assistance (IHO) from the Commonwealth <p>and is presented as a <i>number</i></p>

Data sources:	<p>Home Purchase Assistance National Minimum Dataset <u>State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance</u></p> <p><u>State Revenue Offices data</u> (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.</p> <p><u>IHO administrative data</u> from Indigenous Business Australia</p> <p>Data are available annually.</p>
Data provider:	<p>State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance — AIHW FHOS and FHOB — Treasury Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance (IHO) — Indigenous Business Australia</p>
Data availability:	2012-13 (All)
Cross tabulations provided:	<p><u>State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance</u> State and Territory, by: program type</p> <p><u>FHOS and FHOB</u> State and Territory</p> <p><u>Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance</u> State and Territory</p>

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

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
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	44
3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless	48
4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	51
5. Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home	54
6. Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities	55
7. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities	59
8. Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand	61

^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:	<p>The proportion of Australians who are homeless — as defined by the ABS (2012)</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of Australians who are homeless• <i>denominator</i> — number of Australians <p>and is presented as a <i>rate per 10 000 population</i></p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Census of Population and Housing</u> . Data are available every five years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	2011
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<p>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.</p> <p>The weighting methodology for SHS has been refined resulting in revised 2011-12 figures.</p>
Outcome:	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Measure:	<p>There is currently no data collection identified that measures the proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness.</p> <p>This measure provides the most accurate measure of repeat homelessness experienced by SHS clients, but is not comparable to previous SAAP measures.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> —number of SHS clients who change status from 'homeless' to 'not homeless' and back to 'homeless'.• <i>denominator</i> — number of SHS clients who experienced homelessness at any time during the reporting period (as defined above) <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i></p> <p>A SHS client is considered 'homeless' if their housing situation is any of the following:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>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;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Condition of occupancy is: 'couch surfing'.</p> <p>The measure under this indicator is a <i>proxy</i> as it only captures homeless people who access SHS (ie, homeless people who do not access homelessness services are not identified).</p>
Data source:	<u>SHS data collection</u> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home• <i>denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous households and is presented as a <i>proportion</i> <i>95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.</i>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component)</u> and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> . 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:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)• <i>denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous households <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i></p> <p><i>95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions for sample survey data source</i></p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator —</i></p> <p><i>(Main)</i> <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component)</u> and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u>. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle</p> <p><i>(Supplementary)</i> <u>Social housing</u>: 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</p> <p>Overcrowding is defined as needing one or more additional bedrooms to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard</p>
Data provider:	AATSIHS (NATSIHS component) and NATSISS — ABS Social housing — AIHW
Data availability:	<p>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.]</p> <p>Social housing — 30 June 2012 (ICH); 30 June 2013 (PH, SOMIH, CH); backcast 30 June 2011 (ICH)</p>

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:	<p>Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard• <i>denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous households <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i></p> <p>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</p> <p><i>95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions for sample survey data sources</i></p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator —</i></p> <p><u>(Main) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u>. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle</p> <p><i>(Supplementary) Social housing</i>: 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.</p> <p><i>(Supplementary) National Social Housing Survey (NSHS)</i>. Data are collected annually</p>
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:	<p>Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — cumulative gap between supply and demand since 2001 (number of households)• <i>denominator</i> — cumulative increase in demand since 2001 (number of households) <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i></p>
Data source:	<u>National Housing Supply Council</u> estimates of housing supply and underlying demand based on the ABS <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u> and ABS <u>Australian Demographic Statistics December quarter</u> 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:

- (a) From 2007-08 to 2015-16, a 10 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of low-income renter households in rental stress
- (b) From 2006 to 2013, a seven per cent reduction nationally in the number of homeless Australians
- (c) From 2008 to 2017-18, a 10 per cent increase nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home
- (d) 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:	<p>The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change in the proportion of Australians who are homeless — as defined by the ABS (2012c)</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of Australians who are homeless• <i>denominator</i> — number of Australians <p>and is presented as a <i>rate per 10 000 population</i></p>
Related performance indicator:	Performance indicator 3: Proportion of Australians who are homeless
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Census of Population and Housing</u> . 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:	<p>The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change in the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home• <i>denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous households and is presented as a <i>proportion</i> <p><i>95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportion</i></p>
Related performance indicator:	Performance indicator 5: Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home
Data source:	Numerator and denominator — <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component)</u> and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> . 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:	<p>The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change in the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)• <i>denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous households <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i></p> <p><i>95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportion</i></p>
Related performance indicator:	Performance indicator 6: Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator —</i></p> <p><u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS — NATSIHS component)</u> and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u>. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle</p>
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.

National Agreement performance reporting: National Affordable Housing Agreement

Attachment contents

NAHA Output (a.1) main

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)

NAHA Output (a.2) supplementary

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)

NAHA Output (a.3) supplementary

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

NAHA Output (b)

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)

NAHA Output (c)

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)

NAHA Output (d)

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)

NAHA Output (e)

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)

NAHA Output (f)

NAHA Output (g)

NAHA Indicator 1

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

Attachment contents

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
NAHA Indicator 2	
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

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NAHA Indicator 3

- 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

NAHA Indicator 4

- 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

NAHA Indicator 5

NAHA Indicator 6

- 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
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NAHA Benchmark (a)

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NAHA Contextual information

- Table NAHA.CI.1** Building approvals, commencements and completions (number)
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- Table NAHA.CI.5** Annual interest rate used to calculate performance indicator 2: proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households (per cent)
- Table NAHA.CI.6** Occupied private dwellings by family composition, by Indigenous status of household, by State and Territory, 2011
- Table NAHA.CI.7** Standard variable interest rate, housing loans, July 2007 to November 2013 (per cent)

NAHA Output (a.1) main:

**Number of people who are
homeless or at risk of
homelessness who are
assisted to secure and sustain
their tenancies: Homelessness
proxy**

TABLE NAHA.A.1

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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Total number of SHS clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
2012-13	21 326	50 805	20 144	10 556	9 180	2 512	1 794	3 192	118 650
2011-12	22 349	50 076	18 709	11 647	7 896	2 751	1 923	3 373	117 704

(a) State and territory client totals may not add to the Australian total as some clients may have received support in more than one state and/or territory.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SHS Client Data 2011-12 and 2012-13.

NAHA 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**

TABLE NAHA.A.2

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) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing	4 082	3 153	3 916	1 499	2 052	867	617	225	16 411
SOMIH	144	..	299	..	109	na	..	..	552
Community housing	1 721	2 881	1 703	1 063	436	520	158	na	8 482

(a) Greatest need is used as a proxy for homelessness or at risk of homelessness. Households in greatest need are those that, 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.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2012-13 unit records.

NAHA 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**

TABLE NAHA.A.3

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing										
Number of households assisted into public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2011-12 with a tenure length of 12 months or more at 30 June 2013	no.	3 671	2 512	2 842	1 407	1 532	687	611	217	13 479
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2011-12	no.	4 217	2 841	3 346	1 617	1 981	882	653	249	15 786
Proportion of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more	%	87.1	88.4	84.9	87.0	77.3	77.9	93.6	87.1	85.4
SOMIH										
Number of households assisted into SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2011-12 with a tenure length of 12 months or more at 30 June 2013	no.	101	..	142	..	118	na	..	..	361
Number of newly assisted households in SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2011-12	no.	131	..	166	..	134	na	..	..	431

TABLE NAHA.A.3

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of households assisted into SOMIH that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more	%	77.1	..	85.5	..	88.1	na	..	..	83.8

(a) Greatest need is used as a proxy for homelessness or at risk of homelessness. Households in greatest need are those 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.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2012-13 unit records.

NAHA Output (b):

Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation

TABLE NAHA.B.1

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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Total number of SHS clients who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
2012-13	9 569	8 507	12 445	5 151	3 322	1 609	1 536	2 121	42 766
2011-12	9 270	6 581	8 851	4 748	3 099	1 536	889	2 774	35 807

(a) State and territory client totals may not add to the Australian total as some clients may have received support in more than one state and/or territory.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SHS Client Data 2011-12 and 2012-13.

NAHA Output (c):

Number of households assisted in social housing

TABLE NAHA.C.1

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing									
At 30 June 2012	111 087	62 779	51 074	32 625	39 264	10 902	10 793	4 899	323 423
Newly assisted during 2012-13	6 191	4 112	4 064	2 567	2 445	971	628	321	21 299
At 30 June 2013	110 074	62 852	50 938	32 248	38 754	10 819	10 738	4 790	321 213
SOMIH									
At 30 June 2012	4 372	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 692
Newly assisted during 2012-13	394	..	309	..	125	30	..	..	858
At 30 June 2013	4 452	..	3 286	..	1 754	328	..	..	9 820
Community housing									
At 30 June 2012	25 844	11 660	10 949	4 924	5 640	1 481	535	312	61 345
Newly assisted during 2012-13	2 216	3 209	2 673	1 394	876	642	162	na	11 172
At 30 June 2013	25 973	13 259	11 564	6 004	5 696	2 255	542	339	65 632

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2012-13 unit records.

TABLE NAHA.C.2

Table NAHA.c.2 **Number of Indigenous Community Housing dwellings, by State and Territory, 2012 (number) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (b)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (c)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of ICH dwellings at 30 June 2012	4 736	1 982	4 606	2 380	940	63	23	2 426	17 156

(a) Refer to the data quality statement for information about the Indigenous Community Housing data collection.

(b) Data on unfunded Indigenous Community Housing Organisations were not able to be provided in 2011-12 and therefore not included in total dwellings.

(c) From 2011-12 data on unfunded Indigenous Community Housing Organisations are no longer being collected.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2011-12 unit records.

NAHA Output (d):

Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies

TABLE NAHA.D.1

Table NAHA.d.1 **Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 14 June 2013, by State and Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	421 325	287 671	316 401	97 285	94 951	32 916	10 828	6 579	1 267 979

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.

(b) State totals include unknown localities, Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) The Australian Government Housing Data Set at 14 June 2013.

TABLE NAHA.D.2

Table NAHA.d.2 **Private rent assistance summary totals, by State and Territory, by program type, 2012-13 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Bond loans	11 461	12 627	22 231	6 040	20 962	3 759	270	269	77 619
Rental grants, subsidies and relief	8 772	na	3 893	..	20 821	3 180	..	8	36 674
Relocation expenses	..	na	..	..	..	78	270	..	348
Other	..	na	..	..	2 617	571	..	..	3 188

(a) The data include all households that received transfers of assistance in the 2012-13 financial year through private rent assistance programs. This includes those households that commenced receiving assistance during the 2012-13 financial year and those households that commenced receiving an ongoing form of assistance in a previous financial year that continued to receive transfer(s) of assistance in the 2012-13 financial year. The data excludes non-financial assistance.

(b) Some households receive multiple types of Private Rent Assistance, therefore, the sum of households assisted by each type of assistance would overstate the total number of households assisted.

(c) The NSW bond loan figure relates to households with loans provided under Rentstart Bond Loans and Rentstart Move. Data for NSW rental grants, subsidies and relief are not comparable to previous years, as a total of 35 households receiving ongoing assistance within 2012-13 and included in the above figure were previously unreported. The NSW rental grants, subsidies and relief figure reflects 6 091 households receiving Advance Rent and 2 779 households receiving the Private Rental Subsidy (some households received both rental grants and rental subsidies).

(d) The VIC figure relates to the Bond Loan Scheme. Data on assistance funded by the VIC Housing Establishment Fund was unavailable at the time of publication. The Victorian Department of Human Services estimates that 18 700 households received rental grants or subsidies, 850 households received relocation expenses and 925 households received other rental assistance in 2012-13. These estimates are unchanged from the estimates provided for 2011-12 collection.

(e) The QLD's assistance in rental grants, subsidies and relief category relates to rental grants.

(f) The WA figure relates to the Bond Assistance Loan Scheme.

(g) The SA figures relate to bond loan assistance and rental grants provided under the Private Rental Assistance Program. SA 'other' assistance relates to rental grants provided for hotel/motel type accommodation.

(h) The TAS bond loans figure relates to the Private Rental Support Service. The TAS's assistance in rental grants, subsidies and relief category relates to rental grants.

(i) The ACT bond loans figure relates to the Housing Assistance Rental Bonds Housing Assistance Program. The relocation expenses figure relates to a bond loan to assist with relocation, utility costs and other start up housing costs.

TABLE NAHA.D.2

Table NAHA.d.2 **Private rent assistance summary totals, by State and Territory, by program type, 2012-13 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(j) The NT bond loans figure relates to Bond Assistance. The NT rental grants, subsidies and relief figure relates to Bond Assistance Level Two (equivalent to 2 weeks rent, provided as a repayable loan or grant).

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Respository, 2012-13 unit records.

NAHA Output (e):

**Number of people receiving
home purchase assistance**

TABLE NAHA.E.1

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) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i> (g)	<i>ACT</i> (h)	<i>NT</i> (i)	<i>Aust</i>
Direct lending	430	861	876	15 253	16 259	..	110	1 212	35 001
Deposit assistance	..	..	13	452	..	19	..	..	484
Interest rate assistance	..	..	..	..	3 290	..	..	..	3 290
Mortgage relief	349	16	222	..	..	..	14	..	601
Other	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	901	937

(a) The number of households includes all households that commenced receiving home purchase assistance in the 2012-13 financial year, all households that commenced receiving an ongoing form of home purchase assistance in a previous financial year that continued to receive transfers of assistance in the 2012-13 financial year and all households that had outstanding balances remaining on repayable assistance for some portion of the 2012-13 financial year.

(b) The NSW Direct lending figure relates to the NSW Homefund Scheme (closed to new entrants in 1993). The NSW mortgage relief figure relates to the Mortgage Assistance Scheme (closed for new entrants in 2012).

(c) The VIC direct lending figure relates to home loans (closed to new entrants in 1996), the Shared Home Ownership Scheme and Group Self Build programs.

(d) The QLD direct lending figure relates to the Queensland Housing Finance Loan, the Queensland State Housing Loan and the Pathways Shared Equity Loan Program.

(e) The WA figures relate to Keystart loans and deposit assistance available across all direct lending schemes.

(f) The SA direct lending figure relates to HomeStart Finance. The SA interest rate assistance figure relates to HomeStart Finance's Advantage Loan and EquityStart Loan.

(g) The TAS deposit assistance figure relates to the Streets Ahead Incentive Program. The 'other' figure relates to HomeShare and Payment of Legal Costs.

(h) The ACT direct lending figure relates to home loans granted under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (closed to new entrants in 1996). The ACT mortgage relief figure relates to the Deferred Assistance Scheme and the Mortgage Relief Scheme.

(i) The NT direct lending figure relates to Home Loans, Deposit Loans and Fee Assistance Loans.

.. Not applicable.

TABLE NAHA.E.2

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) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e)	<i>Qld</i> (f)	<i>WA</i> (g)	<i>SA</i> (h)	<i>Tas</i> (i)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (j)	<i>Aust</i>
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients (original) (k)	17 823	34 366	11 035	19 277	4 232	2 011	2 850	721	92 315
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients (re-targeted - new homes) (l)	na	na	1 722	na	696	na	na	25	2 443
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients (re-targeted - established homes) (m)	na	na	na	na	2 756	na	na	361	3 117
First Home Owner Boost Recipients (n)	41	418	- 9	20	- 12	- 1	4	- 1	460

- (a) Does not include data for any additional first home owner grants provided by individual states and territories in addition to the FHOS and FHOB grants.
- (b) All data reflects the number of grants paid less the number of grants recovered, unless otherwise stated (for Victoria, WA and Tasmania).
- (c) With the exception of NT, jurisdictions are progressively phasing out FHOS to purchasers of established homes. Data is provided separately, unless otherwise stated, for jurisdictions that have implemented the change during 2012-13.
- (d) NSW re-targeted their FHOS to be restricted to new homes only from 1 Oct 2012. Disaggregated data for the re-targeted scheme were not provided therefore figures under the new scheme are subsumed into the 'original' figure.
- (e) Data for Victoria does not include the number of FHOS or FHOB grants recovered. The value of reclaimed FHOS grants was \$18,527,230.93 in 2012-13. The value of FHOB grants reclaimed was \$1,513,271.52 in 2012-13. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which these recovered sums relate to is not available.
- (f) Queensland's re-targeted FHOS grant was restricted to new homes only and came into effect on 12 September 2012.
- (g) Data for WA does not include the number of FHOS and FHOB grants reclaimed. For WA the value of reclaimed FHOS grants was \$1,529,873.30 in 2012-13. The value of reclaimed FHOB grants was \$406,000. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which the recovered sum relates to is not available.
- (h) South Australia introduced a two-stage process to the re-targeting of their FHOS. The introduction of a \$15,000 grant for new homes (effective 15 October 2012) was complemented by a reduced FHOS grant of \$5000 for first home buyers of established homes (effective 22 November 2012).
- (i) Data for Tasmania does not include the number of FHOS grants recovered. Data does not include First Home Builder Boost, an additional grant to purchasers of new homes.
- (j) The NT increased the grant to purchasers of established homes in the Darwin area to \$12,000, while increasing the grant to purchasers of new homes in the Darwin area, and all homes in rural NT, to \$25,000. This took effect on 4 December 2012.

TABLE NAHA.E.2

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) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(k) Scope of FHOS recipients based on original payment of \$7000 to buyers of established and new homes, before the re-targeting process began. Comparable to data in previous reports.									
(l) Scope of FHOS restricted to the re-targeted FHOS (i.e. FHOS limited to first home buyers of new homes only).									
(m) Scope of FHOS restricted to the re-targeted FHOS, but paid to first home buyers of established homes. This is applicable to SA (where a transitional payment to buyers of established homes is in place) and NT (where the grant to buyers of established homes has been retained).									
(n) FHOB grants are a subset of FHOS grants. While the FHOB ceased on 31 December 2009, the continuation of FHOB payments in 2011-12 and 2012-13 reflects the 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes. Where numbers are negative, this indicates that grants recovered under the FHOB exceeded grants paid.									

na Not available.

Source: Commonwealth Treasury (unpublished) sourced from State and Territory Revenue Office data.

TABLE NAHA.E.3

Table NAHA.e.3 **Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from the Commonwealth, by State and Territory, by program, 2012-13 (number) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Households receiving home purchase assistance (Indigenous Home Ownership program) (b)	1 473	414	1 204	322	123	117	62	395	4 110

(a) Includes total continuing and new loans.

(b) The Home Ownership Program and the Home Ownership on Indigenous Land Program were merged on 1 July 2012 and are now referred to as Indigenous Home Ownership program (IHOp). The total is comparable over time.

Source: Indigenous Business Australia Administrative (unpublished) data.

NAHA Output (f):

A measure for this output has yet to be developed

Number of zoned lots available for residential construction

NAHA Output (g):

A measure for this output has yet to be developed

Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing

NAHA Indicator 1:

Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress

Table NAHA.1.1a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Capital city	no.	121 338	96 357	56 144	34 473	26 788	6 649	6 876	3 275	351 901
Balance of state	no.	49 701	22 709	58 789	8 624	4 855	4 425	..	np	149 728
Total	no.	171 039	119 066	114 933	43 096	31 644	11 074	6 876	3 901	501 630
Location		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Capital city	no.	279 373	185 651	126 327	101 779	73 167	15 945	22 050	11 637	815 928
Balance of state	no.	141 837	81 648	126 545	27 297	21 009	16 855	..	np	417 018
Total	no.	421 210	267 298	252 872	129 076	94 176	32 800	22 050	13 465	1 232 947
Location		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Capital city	%	43.4	51.9	44.4	33.9	36.6	41.7	31.2	28.1	43.1
Balance of state	%	35.0	27.8	46.5	31.6	23.1	26.3	..	np	35.9
Total	%	40.6	44.5	45.5	33.4	33.6	33.8	31.2	29.0	40.7

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(c) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.

(d) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.1B

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress										
Location										
Capital city	%	8.7	11.1	11.1	17.2	13.7	18.8	17.7	22.6	5.1
Balance of state	%	15.2	16.4	13.1	17.4	17.6	16.2	..	np	8.1
Total	%	7.5	9.1	7.8	13.1	11.6	11.8	17.7	19.9	4.0
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Location										
Capital city	%	5.5	8.4	8.1	8.8	8.1	12.9	10.6	11.7	2.9
Balance of state	%	9.7	10.7	8.4	13.4	13.5	10.2	..	np	4.7
Total	%	4.9	6.2	5.0	7.4	6.7	7.0	10.6	10.3	2.3
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Location										
Capital city	%	6.4	8.1	7.3	13.9	11.8	15.4	16.6	21.3	3.8
Balance of state	%	11.5	16.1	10.2	14.8	16.4	13.5	..	np	6.2
Total	%	5.8	7.1	5.8	10.5	10.3	11.4	16.6	18.7	3.1
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Numerator — number of low incomerental households in rental stress										
Location										
Capital city	±	20 642	20 894	12 219	11 615	7 217	2 455	2 380	1 449	35 221
Balance of state	±	14 846	7 283	15 129	2 935	1 670	1 404	..	np	23 722
Total	±	25 305	21 218	17 655	11 037	7 220	2 567	2 380	1 519	39 044
Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
Location										
Capital city	±	29 999	30 437	20 027	17 652	11 650	4 024	4 562	2 666	47 109
Balance of state	±	26 906	17 071	20 719	7 148	5 549	3 365	..	np	38 241
Total	±	40 746	32 569	24 984	18 763	12 279	4 521	4 562	2 730	55 895
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
Location										
Capital city	±	5.5	8.2	6.3	9.2	8.5	12.6	10.2	11.8	3.2
Balance of state	±	7.9	8.8	9.3	9.1	7.4	7.0	..	np	4.3
Total	±	4.6	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	10.2	10.6	2.5

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 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.2A

Table NAHA.1.2a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Separate house	no.	75 825	71 851	65 235	25 794	19 320	7 138	3 948	1 546	270 655
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	39 158	22 259	22 318	9 486	6 409	971	1 185	651	102 437
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	56 056	24 956	27 380	7 816	5 916	2 784	1 744	1 704	128 356
Other dwelling (d)	no.	—	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	181
Total	no.	171 039	119 066	114 933	43 096	31 644	11 074	6 876	3 901	501 630
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Separate house	no.	189 630	166 152	154 328	80 078	51 186	20 236	12 035	7 252	680 897
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	no.	91 614	43 254	38 824	32 677	27 086	5 210	5 575	1 808	246 048
Flat, unit or apartment	no.	139 249	56 871	59 719	16 321	15 490	7 172	4 440	4 405	303 668
Other dwelling (d)	no.	716	1 022	—	—	415	181	—	—	2 334
Total	no.	421 210	267 298	252 872	129 076	94 176	32 800	22 050	13 465	1 232 947
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Separate house	%	40.0	43.2	42.3	32.2	37.7	35.3	32.8	21.3	39.7
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	42.7	51.5	57.5	29.0	23.7	18.6	21.2	36.0	41.6
Flat, unit or apartment	%	40.3	43.9	45.8	47.9	38.2	38.8	39.3	38.7	42.3
Other dwelling (d)	%	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	7.8
Total	%	40.6	44.5	45.5	33.4	33.6	33.8	31.2	29.0	40.7

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(d) Includes caravans, houseboats or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Table NAHA.1.2a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.2B

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Separate house	%	12.7	11.9	12.8	14.0	15.6	16.9	24.6	36.3	5.4
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	17.0	22.3	22.4	23.7	32.1	35.4	43.0	42.6	10.9
Flat, unit or apartment	%	15.1	25.8	17.3	44.4	24.8	21.9	32.8	29.1	8.9
Other dwelling (c)	%	—	—	—	—	—	102.6	—	—	102.6
Total	%	7.5	9.1	7.8	13.1	11.6	11.8	17.7	19.9	4.0
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Separate house	%	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.1	8.4	8.6	14.0	14.3	2.7
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	11.2	17.7	13.5	16.6	15.5	23.0	21.1	28.4	6.7
Flat, unit or apartment	%	10.8	17.8	13.7	28.6	16.0	18.0	24.3	23.2	5.9
Other dwelling (c)	%	103.8	100.8	—	—	100.6	102.6	—	—	57.4
Total	%	4.9	6.2	5.0	7.4	6.7	7.0	10.6	10.3	2.3
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Separate house	%	9.9	9.5	8.9	13.2	12.7	14.5	20.9	36.6	4.8
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	12.0	15.8	15.2	18.2	29.5	30.5	38.9	44.7	7.6
Flat, unit or apartment	%	10.9	17.8	11.1	30.5	22.8	20.9	32.5	27.2	7.0
Other dwelling (c)	%	—	—	—	—	—	99.2	—	—	138.2
Total	%	5.8	7.1	5.8	10.5	10.3	11.4	16.6	18.7	3.1
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Dwelling type		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Separate house	±	18 900	16 803	16 347	7 098	5 926	2 363	1 907	1 101	28 541
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	13 070	9 728	9 816	4 408	4 034	675	999	543	21 921

TABLE NAHA.1.2B

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Flat, unit or apartment	±	16 630	12 629	9 260	6 808	2 877	1 197	1 120	972	22 290
Other dwelling (c)	±	–	–	–	–	–	364	–	–	364
Total	±	25 305	21 218	17 655	11 037	7 220	2 567	2 380	1 519	39 044
Dwelling type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Separate house	±	26 864	24 936	23 772	11 188	8 456	3 398	3 296	2 037	36 566
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	20 142	14 970	10 303	10 656	8 236	2 351	2 306	1 005	32 145
Flat, unit or apartment	±	29 435	19 873	16 041	9 147	4 867	2 530	2 110	1 999	35 333
Other dwelling (c)	±	1 457	2 019	–	–	817	364	–	–	2 628
Total	±	40 746	32 569	24 984	18 763	12 279	4 521	4 562	2 730	55 895
Dwelling type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Separate house	±	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.3	9.4	10.0	13.4	15.3	3.7
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	10.0	15.9	17.2	10.4	13.7	11.1	16.2	31.5	6.2
Flat, unit or apartment	±	8.6	15.3	10.0	28.7	17.0	15.9	25.0	20.7	5.8
Other dwelling (c)	±	–	–	–	–	–	194.4	–	–	21.0
Total	±	4.6	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	10.2	10.6	2.5

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes caravans, houseboats or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.3A

Table NAHA.1.3a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	32 815	18 033	17 989	7 320	3 520	1 005	2 320	1 185	84 188
One parent family with dependent children	no.	26 705	14 264	20 926	6 780	5 047	2 244	528	673	77 167
Couple only	no.	25 758	9 299	15 202	7 477	4 708	791	609	351	64 196
Other one family households	no.	17 499	10 363	8 035	3 867	2 467	358	247	123	42 958
Multiple family households	no.	–	–	1 718	–	842	–	–	–	2 560
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	56 646	55 652	46 732	15 320	13 349	6 170	2 037	1 139	197 045
Group households	no.	11 616	11 456	4 331	2 331	1 711	506	1 136	429	33 517
Total	no.	171 039	119 066	114 933	43 096	31 644	11 074	6 876	3 901	501 630
Household type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	96 543	46 120	55 878	33 553	13 687	4 879	5 984	4 813	261 458
One parent family with dependent children	no.	67 951	48 639	55 780	17 922	16 553	5 668	3 450	2 322	218 287
Couple only	no.	49 063	25 458	26 044	17 480	11 964	2 933	1 839	1 429	136 210
Other one family households	no.	39 722	23 326	20 997	7 501	6 281	1 432	791	1 195	101 245
Multiple family households	no.	5 750	6 201	4 252	1 221	1 334	198	97	131	19 183
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	141 522	97 693	81 945	44 899	40 342	16 417	7 960	2 736	433 514
Group households	no.	20 658	19 862	7 976	6 500	4 014	1 271	1 929	840	63 049
Total	no.	421 210	267 298	252 872	129 076	94 176	32 800	22 050	13 465	1 232 947

TABLE NAHA.1.3A

Table NAHA.1.3a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	34.0	39.1	32.2	21.8	25.7	20.6	38.8	24.6	32.2
One parent family with dependent children	%	39.3	29.3	37.5	37.8	30.5	39.6	15.3	29.0	35.4
Couple only	%	52.5	36.5	58.4	42.8	39.4	27.0	33.1	24.6	47.1
Other one family households	%	44.1	44.4	38.3	51.6	39.3	25.0	31.2	10.3	42.4
Multiple family households	%	–	–	40.4	–	63.1	–	–	–	13.3
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	40.0	57.0	57.0	34.1	33.1	37.6	25.6	41.6	45.5
Group households	%	56.2	57.7	54.3	35.9	42.6	39.8	58.9	51.1	53.2
Total	%	40.6	44.5	45.5	33.4	33.6	33.8	31.2	29.0	40.7

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.3B

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	20.5	29.3	25.6	30.3	30.7	48.6	30.3	37.3	12.8
One parent family with dependent children	%	20.5	23.2	18.7	27.4	28.3	20.7	57.9	49.8	11.5
Couple only	%	22.8	33.8	26.9	25.7	29.3	42.4	58.2	74.3	13.7
Other one family households	%	27.8	45.0	34.5	36.7	50.8	71.8	84.0	89.0	18.6
Multiple family households	%	—	—	101.0	—	100.9	—	—	—	74.7
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	14.1	11.7	11.2	28.4	16.5	15.5	29.7	37.7	6.0
Group households	%	35.1	35.0	47.3	53.4	58.7	57.9	44.1	76.2	21.6
Total	%	7.5	9.1	7.8	13.1	11.6	11.8	17.7	19.9	4.0
Household type Denominator — total number of low income rental households										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	11.2	15.9	14.6	11.6	16.6	18.3	18.9	18.7	5.3
One parent family with dependent children	%	11.8	10.3	11.6	16.1	13.6	14.2	22.3	31.1	5.0
Couple only	%	14.3	20.5	20.3	17.0	15.7	18.3	34.9	38.3	8.9
Other one family households	%	16.9	26.2	22.9	26.5	26.9	31.0	40.5	39.1	11.2
Multiple family households	%	44.8	57.1	54.2	81.8	73.2	108.1	128.4	119.8	30.8
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	9.9	9.2	10.9	13.4	9.8	10.6	19.0	27.9	4.4
Group households	%	23.4	26.4	34.3	30.8	32.9	35.3	38.4	54.7	13.5
Total	%	4.9	6.2	5.0	7.4	6.7	7.0	10.6	10.3	2.3

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	16.8	24.0	20.9	26.2	28.4	43.8	25.4	34.2	11.1
One parent family with dependent children	%	14.9	19.5	14.9	22.0	24.6	18.4	59.0	45.8	8.9
Couple only	%	17.9	23.9	19.9	20.1	24.4	38.7	55.1	66.0	11.0
Other one family households	%	22.9	35.4	28.1	25.4	41.9	70.1	89.0	104.3	14.4
Multiple family households	%	–	–	108.0	–	115.5	–	–	–	70.2
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	10.3	8.8	10.1	21.8	14.4	14.1	29.9	32.5	4.3
Group households	%	25.7	24.6	40.5	53.2	52.4	52.6	32.1	75.2	13.8
Total	%	5.8	7.1	5.8	10.5	10.3	11.4	16.6	18.7	3.1

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.3C

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	13 181	10 366	9 039	4 341	2 118	958	1 379	867	21 073
One parent family with dependent children	±	10 741	6 497	7 685	3 643	2 803	912	599	657	17 416
Couple only	±	11 498	6 158	8 028	3 769	2 705	657	694	512	17 232
Other one family households	±	9 543	9 134	5 437	2 784	2 455	503	406	215	15 691
Multiple family households	±	—	—	3 401	—	1 665	—	—	—	3 749
Non-family households										
Lone person	±	15 664	12 772	10 259	8 543	4 323	1 876	1 187	841	22 980
Group households	±	7 994	7 866	4 016	2 441	1 970	574	982	640	14 167
Total	±	25 305	21 218	17 655	11 037	7 220	2 567	2 380	1 519	39 044
Household type		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	21 164	14 371	16 034	7 596	4 442	1 754	2 220	1 764	27 196
One parent family with dependent children	±	15 781	9 843	12 672	5 658	4 406	1 580	1 509	1 416	21 593
Couple only	±	13 752	10 208	10 379	5 838	3 685	1 049	1 257	1 072	23 646
Other one family households	±	13 124	11 963	9 440	3 902	3 314	871	628	916	22 195
Multiple family households	±	5 052	6 942	4 514	1 957	1 914	420	243	307	11 597
Non-family households										
Lone person	±	27 350	17 555	17 432	11 783	7 714	3 422	2 972	1 498	37 128
Group households	±	9 489	10 285	5 357	3 920	2 587	879	1 452	900	16 702
Total	±	40 746	32 569	24 984	18 763	12 279	4 521	4 562	2 730	55 895

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	11.2	18.4	13.2	11.2	14.3	17.7	19.3	16.5	7.0
One parent family with dependent children	±	11.5	11.2	10.9	16.3	14.7	14.3	17.7	26.0	6.1
Couple only	±	18.4	17.1	22.8	16.8	18.8	20.4	35.8	31.8	10.2
Other one family households	±	19.7	30.8	21.1	25.7	32.3	34.3	54.4	21.1	12.0
Multiple family households	±	–	–	85.5	–	143.0	–	–	–	18.4
Non-family households										
Lone person	±	8.1	9.9	11.3	14.6	9.3	10.4	15.0	26.5	3.8
Group households	±	28.4	27.8	43.1	37.4	43.7	41.0	37.0	75.3	14.3
Total	±	4.6	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	10.2	10.6	2.5

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.4A

Table NAHA.1.4a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household size		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
1 person	no.	56 646	55 652	46 732	15 320	13 349	6 170	2 037	1 139	197 045
2 people	no.	50 906	24 513	33 680	13 382	10 118	1 754	1 555	983	136 890
3 people	no.	29 294	17 642	16 516	7 840	3 350	1 453	913	431	77 439
4 people	no.	20 512	15 469	14 526	5 352	2 629	963	1 611	963	62 025
5 people	no.	7 492	2 190	2 603	1 203	2 048	577	590	188	16 892
6 or more people	no.	6 190	3 601	875	—	150	156	170	196	11 340
Total	no.	171 039	119 066	114 933	43 096	31 644	11 074	6 876	3 901	501 630
Household size		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
1 person	no.	141 522	97 693	81 945	44 899	40 342	16 417	7 960	2 736	433 514
2 people	no.	100 372	59 355	60 483	32 265	24 929	6 313	4 861	3 100	291 677
3 people	no.	65 270	44 483	45 926	20 337	9 612	3 717	3 718	1 959	195 022
4 people	no.	59 547	38 242	34 641	17 915	9 922	3 252	2 569	2 904	168 992
5 people	no.	29 775	19 946	19 545	9 940	6 764	2 216	2 103	1 573	91 861
6 or more people	no.	24 724	7 579	10 331	3 720	2 608	885	840	1 193	51 880
Total	no.	421 210	267 298	252 872	129 076	94 176	32 800	22 050	13 465	1 232 947
Household size		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
1 person	%	40.0	57.0	57.0	34.1	33.1	37.6	25.6	41.6	45.5
2 people	%	50.7	41.3	55.7	41.5	40.6	27.8	32.0	31.7	46.9
3 people	%	44.9	39.7	36.0	38.5	34.8	39.1	24.6	22.0	39.7
4 people	%	34.4	40.4	41.9	29.9	26.5	29.6	62.7	33.2	36.7
5 people	%	25.2	11.0	13.3	12.1	30.3	26.0	28.0	11.9	18.4
6 or more people	%	25.0	47.5	8.5	—	5.7	17.7	20.3	16.5	21.9
Total	%	40.6	44.5	45.5	33.4	33.6	33.8	31.2	29.0	40.7

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table NAHA.1.4a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.4B

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 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Relative standard errors										
Household size	Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress									
1 person	%	14.1	11.7	11.2	28.4	16.5	15.5	29.7	37.7	6.0
2 people	%	14.6	19.1	17.3	18.7	22.1	27.0	39.4	45.8	8.9
3 people	%	19.1	24.7	27.1	28.0	40.7	30.2	62.6	52.4	11.7
4 people	%	26.9	32.2	32.8	39.6	52.7	44.0	38.1	39.7	13.5
5 people	%	39.5	101.9	69.0	56.7	49.4	66.4	59.9	109.1	34.9
6 or more people	%	50.0	62.8	104.4	—	129.3	115.7	126.2	112.2	40.7
Total	%	7.5	9.1	7.8	13.1	11.6	11.8	17.7	19.9	4.0
Household size	Denominator — total number of low income rental households									
1 person	%	9.9	9.2	10.9	13.4	9.8	10.6	19.0	27.9	4.4
2 people	%	9.5	13.1	13.7	13.6	11.9	15.4	21.4	26.4	5.5
3 people	%	12.1	14.7	14.0	16.1	20.5	21.1	24.1	33.9	6.7
4 people	%	14.6	19.3	17.8	18.2	24.3	20.4	27.7	29.7	7.4
5 people	%	20.4	26.6	22.5	27.2	25.7	26.5	30.5	38.5	10.9
6 or more people	%	21.2	34.4	36.7	40.5	46.7	43.2	56.5	33.1	13.7
Total	%	4.9	6.2	5.0	7.4	6.7	7.0	10.6	10.3	2.3
Household size	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress									
1 person	%	10.3	8.8	10.1	21.8	14.4	14.1	29.9	32.5	4.3
2 people	%	10.4	11.9	10.7	14.5	19.3	21.9	33.5	39.5	6.4
3 people	%	13.6	21.1	22.2	22.0	31.5	24.6	61.4	46.7	8.8
4 people	%	20.5	23.5	25.6	37.6	48.3	40.9	25.8	39.2	10.8
5 people	%	36.1	104.6	68.4	52.1	40.5	62.0	55.6	120.8	32.2
6 or more people	%	43.6	54.3	106.5	—	139.4	127.9	124.1	119.0	35.4
Total	%	5.8	7.1	5.8	10.5	10.3	11.4	16.6	18.7	3.1

TABLE NAHA.1.4B

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Household size		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
1 person	±	15 664	12 772	10 259	8 543	4 323	1 876	1 187	841	22 980
2 people	±	14 542	9 170	11 388	4 917	4 384	930	1 201	882	23 772
3 people	±	10 951	8 538	8 785	4 305	2 675	861	1 120	443	17 772
4 people	±	10 801	9 751	9 339	4 157	2 714	831	1 203	749	16 358
5 people	±	5 797	4 373	3 520	1 337	1 982	751	692	402	11 562
6 or more people	±	6 061	4 435	1 791	—	380	355	422	432	9 050
Total	±	25 305	21 218	17 655	11 037	7 220	2 567	2 380	1 519	39 044
Household size		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
1 person	±	27 350	17 555	17 432	11 783	7 714	3 422	2 972	1 498	37 128
2 people	±	18 786	15 289	16 296	8 599	5 801	1 906	2 039	1 601	31 683
3 people	±	15 518	12 797	12 582	6 405	3 867	1 538	1 758	1 302	25 627
4 people	±	17 023	14 481	12 053	6 391	4 717	1 301	1 394	1 691	24 649
5 people	±	11 925	10 393	8 618	5 304	3 405	1 152	1 258	1 186	19 598
6 or more people	±	10 250	5 114	7 436	2 952	2 387	750	929	773	13 890
Total	±	40 746	32 569	24 984	18 763	12 279	4 521	4 562	2 730	55 895
Household size		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
1 person	±	8.1	9.9	11.3	14.6	9.3	10.4	15.0	26.5	3.8
2 people	±	10.3	9.6	11.7	11.8	15.4	11.9	21.0	24.5	5.9
3 people	±	12.0	16.4	15.6	16.6	21.5	18.8	29.6	20.2	6.9
4 people	±	13.8	18.6	21.1	22.0	25.1	23.7	31.7	25.5	7.8
5 people	±	17.8	22.5	17.9	12.4	24.0	31.7	30.5	28.3	11.6
6 or more people	±	21.4	50.6	17.7	—	15.7	44.3	49.4	38.4	15.2
Total	±	4.6	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	10.2	10.6	2.5

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

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 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.5A

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 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Main income source		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	no.	51 428	28 872	25 185	13 914	4 399	1 558	4 031	2 463	131 850
Own unincorporated business income	no.	8 557	6 815	1 150	2 670	1 573	470	52	—	21 285
Government pensions and allowances	no.	96 018	61 736	77 591	23 439	22 850	7 961	1 698	1 336	292 629
Other income (d)	no.	15 037	21 642	11 008	3 073	2 822	1 085	1 096	102	55 865
Total	no.	171 039	119 066	114 933	43 096	31 644	11 074	6 876	3 901	501 630
Main income source		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Wage and salary	no.	111 872	77 524	76 803	49 936	18 971	4 219	10 798	7 505	357 629
Own unincorporated business income	no.	9 369	12 684	2 048	6 295	2 072	644	265	170	33 546
Government pensions and allowances	no.	277 177	152 043	157 607	67 919	69 817	26 629	9 601	5 654	766 447
Other income (d)	no.	17 790	23 205	13 481	3 674	3 317	1 205	1 260	102	64 034
Total (e)	no.	421 210	267 298	252 872	129 076	94 176	32 800	22 050	13 465	1 232 947
Main income source		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	%	46.0	37.2	32.8	27.9	23.2	36.9	37.3	32.8	36.9
Own unincorporated business income	%	91.3	53.7	56.1	42.4	75.9	72.9	19.5	—	63.5
Government pensions and allowances	%	34.6	40.6	49.2	34.5	32.7	29.9	17.7	23.6	38.2
Other income (d)	%	84.5	93.3	81.7	83.6	85.1	90.1	86.9	100.0	87.2
Total	%	40.6	44.5	45.5	33.4	33.6	33.8	31.2	29.0	40.7

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

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 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(e) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.5B

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 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Relative standard errors										
Main income source	Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress									
Wage and salary	%	15.0	21.3	16.4	19.9	27.8	32.7	23.3	22.9	8.5
Own unincorporated business income	%	37.4	49.2	72.4	43.6	64.4	65.4	123.1	—	21.5
Government pensions and allowances	%	10.0	11.9	9.4	18.4	13.4	14.8	35.4	37.2	5.3
Other income (c)	%	39.1	24.2	29.4	39.1	39.3	40.5	55.3	105.7	14.1
Total	%	7.5	9.1	7.8	13.1	11.6	11.8	17.7	19.9	4.0
Main income source	Denominator — total number of low income rental households									
Wage and salary	%	9.5	14.0	10.9	9.0	15.5	19.4	14.4	15.5	4.8
Own unincorporated business income	%	34.9	33.9	52.7	32.2	54.3	56.1	86.3	91.8	16.5
Government pensions and allowances	%	6.7	7.0	6.8	10.1	7.4	8.5	19.8	18.5	3.4
Other income (c)	%	33.7	22.7	26.7	41.6	33.6	40.5	49.5	105.7	12.6
Total (d)	%	4.9	6.2	5.0	7.4	6.7	7.0	10.6	10.3	2.3
Main income source	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress									
Wage and salary	%	12.0	14.4	15.3	17.2	25.1	27.2	17.9	22.0	6.9
Own unincorporated business income	%	10.4	38.8	65.0	32.2	39.9	45.8	424.8	—	13.9
Government pensions and allowances	%	8.3	10.3	7.3	15.2	12.2	14.6	36.9	33.6	4.3
Other income (c)	%	12.8	7.5	14.8	21.0	13.3	12.4	18.2	99.2	5.0
Total (d)	%	5.8	7.1	5.8	10.5	10.3	11.4	16.6	18.7	3.1

TABLE NAHA.1.5B

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 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Main income source	Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	± 15 141	12 049	8 104	5 434	2 395	999	1 843	1 106	21 892
Own unincorporated business income	± 6 271	6 575	1 631	2 283	1 986	601	124	—	8 967
Government pensions and allowances	± 18 809	14 448	14 327	8 464	5 980	2 312	1 177	974	30 216
Other income (c)	± 11 536	10 282	6 339	2 353	2 175	861	1 188	212	15 392
Total	± 25 305	21 218	17 655	11 037	7 220	2 567	2 380	1 519	39 044
Main income source	Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Wage and salary	± 20 808	21 202	16 377	8 824	5 779	1 601	3 041	2 276	33 908
Own unincorporated business income	± 6 400	8 431	2 115	3 973	2 206	708	448	305	10 835
Government pensions and allowances	± 36 454	20 719	21 121	13 460	10 144	4 422	3 723	2 048	50 334
Other income (c)	± 11 748	10 344	7 057	2 997	2 184	956	1 222	212	15 785
Total (d)	± 40 746	32 569	24 984	18 763	12 279	4 521	4 562	2 730	55 895
Main income source	Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Wage and salary	± 10.9	10.5	9.8	9.4	11.4	19.7	13.1	14.1	5.0
Own unincorporated business income	± 18.6	40.9	71.5	26.7	59.4	65.5	162.2	—	17.3
Government pensions and allowances	± 5.6	8.2	7.0	10.3	7.8	8.6	12.8	15.6	3.2
Other income (c)	± 21.2	13.7	23.6	34.5	22.2	21.9	31.1	194.4	8.5
Total (d)	± 4.6	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	10.2	10.6	2.5

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

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 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.6A

Table NAHA.1.6a **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household income level, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Income level		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Decile 1	no.	66 911	65 314	53 866	20 129	13 508	5 927	2 245	1 118	229 019
Decile 2	no.	32 907	22 212	31 162	10 350	7 129	2 632	2 101	1 248	109 743
Decile 3	no.	36 657	17 624	21 792	8 795	6 112	1 896	945	737	94 557
Decile 4	no.	34 564	13 916	8 113	3 822	4 894	619	1 585	798	68 310
Total	no.	171 039	119 066	114 933	43 096	31 644	11 074	6 876	3 901	501 630
Income level		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Decile 1	no.	124 564	89 235	74 478	40 980	30 342	10 088	8 744	3 492	381 922
Decile 2	no.	107 666	58 052	67 727	26 975	25 860	9 359	5 995	3 933	305 568
Decile 3	no.	96 965	61 244	61 579	30 136	19 221	7 649	3 813	3 243	283 848
Decile 4	no.	92 016	58 768	49 088	30 985	18 754	5 703	3 498	2 797	261 608
Total	no.	421 210	267 298	252 872	129 076	94 176	32 800	22 050	13 465	1 232 947
Income level		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Decile 1	%	53.7	73.2	72.3	49.1	44.5	58.8	25.7	32.0	60.0
Decile 2	%	30.6	38.3	46.0	38.4	27.6	28.1	35.1	31.7	35.9
Decile 3	%	37.8	28.8	35.4	29.2	31.8	24.8	24.8	22.7	33.3
Decile 4	%	37.6	23.7	16.5	12.3	26.1	10.8	45.3	28.5	26.1
Total	%	40.6	44.5	45.5	33.4	33.6	33.8	31.2	29.0	40.7

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.6B

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard errors										
Income level		Numerator — number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Decile 1	%	13.5	12.5	12.8	19.8	16.2	16.6	33.7	40.4	5.8
Decile 2	%	19.0	21.4	17.8	21.0	23.1	24.1	33.0	37.3	9.2
Decile 3	%	17.0	25.1	18.8	24.5	28.1	28.9	45.3	37.0	9.3
Decile 4	%	17.2	31.6	27.2	34.8	30.0	43.8	44.0	48.5	11.9
Total	%	7.5	9.1	7.8	13.1	11.6	11.8	17.7	19.9	4.0
Income level		Denominator — total number of low income rental households								
Decile 1	%	10.7	9.4	10.5	12.9	12.0	12.2	22.1	25.6	4.8
Decile 2	%	10.6	12.1	11.3	14.1	11.8	12.8	18.8	19.2	5.7
Decile 3	%	11.5	13.5	13.7	16.8	15.7	13.9	24.0	25.6	5.5
Decile 4	%	11.0	14.0	13.6	13.0	14.1	16.5	22.8	24.8	5.5
Total	%	4.9	6.2	5.0	7.4	6.7	7.0	10.6	10.3	2.3
Income level		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Decile 1	%	8.6	6.2	7.1	14.3	13.0	11.8	32.1	37.5	3.4
Decile 2	%	17.2	17.7	12.8	18.8	22.0	21.4	25.9	33.8	7.1
Decile 3	%	12.4	18.5	14.5	20.8	24.6	27.2	45.0	38.9	6.4
Decile 4	%	15.4	25.0	26.8	32.4	27.0	44.3	34.6	45.4	10.3
Total	%	5.8	7.1	5.8	10.5	10.3	11.4	16.6	18.7	3.1
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Income level		Numerator - number of low income rental households in rental stress								
Decile 1	±	17 655	15 990	13 558	7 823	4 298	1 926	1 484	885	25 932
Decile 2	±	12 262	9 321	10 897	4 267	3 223	1 244	1 359	911	19 892
Decile 3	±	12 182	8 676	8 026	4 222	3 363	1 076	839	535	17 237
Decile 4	±	11 666	8 616	4 322	2 606	2 878	531	1 367	758	15 888
Total	±	25 305	21 218	17 655	11 037	7 220	2 567	2 380	1 519	39 044
Income level		Denominator - total number of low income rental households								

TABLE NAHA.1.6B

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Decile 1	±	26 154	16 509	15 363	10 359	7 151	2 415	3 796	1 749	35 777
Decile 2	±	22 304	13 786	14 969	7 438	5 957	2 355	2 212	1 482	34 223
Decile 3	±	21 830	16 265	16 587	9 917	5 924	2 079	1 794	1 630	30 658
Decile 4	±	19 759	16 169	13 087	7 882	5 184	1 840	1 566	1 360	28 037
Total	±	40 746	32 569	24 984	18 763	12 279	4 521	4 562	2 730	55 895
Income level		Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress								
Decile 1	±	9.0	8.9	10.1	13.8	11.3	13.6	16.2	23.5	4.0
Decile 2	±	10.3	13.3	11.5	14.1	11.9	11.8	17.8	21.0	5.0
Decile 3	±	9.2	10.4	10.0	11.9	15.3	13.2	21.9	17.3	4.2
Decile 4	±	11.3	11.6	8.7	7.8	13.8	9.4	30.7	25.4	5.3
Total	±	4.6	6.2	5.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	10.2	10.6	2.5

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.1.7

Table NAHA.1.7 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Proportion								
Capital city	%	46.9	47.9	43.2	37.1	32.1	34.4	29.9	33.5	43.0
Balance of state	%	40.6	25.9	41.4	23.5	15.5	24.9	..	13.3	34.9
Total	%	44.5	40.6	42.3	33.8	27.8	29.4	29.9	31.4	40.0
Location		Relative standard errors								
Capital city	%	5.9	7.1	10.9	10.2	10.0	13.8	15.4	25.7	3.3
Balance of state	%	11.6	19.4	11.0	19.8	21.7	17.2	..	np	8.1
Total	%	6.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.5	10.8	15.4	24.6	3.8
Location		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Capital city	±	5.4	6.6	9.2	7.4	6.3	9.3	9.0	16.9	2.8
Balance of state	±	9.3	9.8	8.9	9.1	6.6	8.4	..	np	5.5
Total	±	5.3	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.2	6.2	9.0	15.2	3.0

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

na Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2009-10.

TABLE NAHA.1.8

Table NAHA.1.8 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type		Proportion								
Separate house	%	40.0	37.2	35.9	32.6	23.8	25.5	28.4	22.3	35.5
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	45.3	52.5	54.7	30.3	32.5	36.3	27.7	21.0	43.7
Flat, unit or apartment	%	52.8	46.8	45.9	44.8	37.5	35.2	43.7	54.0	48.3
Other dwelling (c)	%	2.7	–	87.3	–	–	12.3	–	–	52.2
Total	%	44.5	40.6	42.3	33.8	27.8	29.4	29.9	31.4	40.0
Dwelling type		Relative standard errors								
Separate house	%	8.6	9.4	11.4	11.3	13.1	15.3	17.9	42.2	5.0
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	14.3	19.7	12.3	24.5	17.3	21.8	30.5	71.7	8.5
Flat, unit or apartment	%	8.7	13.5	12.5	27.8	22.3	18.4	42.1	23.2	5.3
Other dwelling (c)	%	228.7	–	18.8	–	–	116.2	–	–	47.4
Total	%	6.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.5	10.8	15.4	24.6	3.8
Dwelling type		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Separate house	±	6.7	6.8	8.0	7.2	6.1	7.7	10.0	18.4	3.5
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	12.7	20.3	13.2	14.6	11.0	15.5	16.5	29.4	7.3
Flat, unit or apartment	±	9.0	12.4	11.3	24.4	16.4	12.7	36.1	24.5	5.0
Other dwelling (c)	±	12.1	–	32.2	–	–	28.1	–	–	48.4
Total	±	5.3	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.2	6.2	9.0	15.2	3.0

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes caravans, houseboats or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2009-10.

TABLE NAHA.1.9

Table NAHA.1.9 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Proportion								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	30.2	31.3	29.1	19.6	25.1	14.8	19.6	21.8	28.4
One parent family with dependent children	%	43.5	28.1	33.8	35.5	24.5	37.2	25.4	29.4	35.2
Couple only	%	61.4	48.8	51.4	36.8	30.6	28.8	42.1	40.4	49.5
Other one family households	%	45.3	34.8	17.0	20.9	19.3	29.0	16.8	–	30.2
Multiple family households	%	–	–	41.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	15.7
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	48.5	59.3	57.1	42.4	30.3	27.2	44.2	42.3	48.7
Group households	%	65.0	39.1	60.1	51.4	35.0	57.3	55.4	54.9	53.1
Total	%	44.5	40.6	42.3	33.8	27.8	29.4	29.9	31.4	40.0
Household type		Relative standard errors								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	15.7	18.7	25.1	32.4	26.3	41.5	48.6	44.6	9.0
One parent family with dependent children	%	11.8	19.4	17.2	13.9	31.2	22.6	25.0	48.6	7.2
Couple only	%	12.3	20.1	17.8	29.9	17.7	32.2	30.3	49.8	8.1
Other one family households	%	27.3	42.0	45.5	49.6	67.3	61.5	78.0	–	15.3
Multiple family households	%	–	–	75.4	–	–	99.2	–	–	74.4
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	8.8	9.8	9.7	12.5	13.6	16.3	23.9	28.9	5.1
Group households	%	27.0	45.7	23.4	63.6	78.9	29.5	50.9	85.9	14.9
Total	%	6.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.5	10.8	15.4	24.6	3.8

TABLE NAHA.1.9

Table NAHA.1.9 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		95 per cent confidence intervals								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	9.3	11.4	14.3	12.4	13.0	12.1	18.7	19.1	5.0
One parent family with dependent children	±	10.0	10.7	11.4	9.7	15.0	16.5	12.4	28.0	5.0
Couple only	±	14.9	19.3	17.9	21.6	10.6	18.1	25.0	39.4	7.8
Other one family households	±	24.3	28.6	15.2	20.3	25.5	34.9	25.7	–	9.1
Multiple family households	±	–	–	60.6	–	–	194.4	–	–	22.9
Non-family households										
Lone person	±	8.4	11.3	10.8	10.4	8.1	8.7	20.7	23.9	4.8
Group households	±	34.4	35.0	27.6	64.1	54.2	33.1	55.3	92.5	15.5
Total	±	5.3	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.2	6.2	9.0	15.2	3.0

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2009-10.

Table NAHA.1.10 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household size		Proportion								
1 person	%	48.5	59.3	57.1	42.4	30.3	27.2	44.2	42.3	48.7
2 people	%	56.1	33.9	46.8	35.1	30.4	41.2	35.8	40.3	44.3
3 people	%	40.0	40.6	35.9	34.1	36.2	26.6	30.2	25.1	37.9
4 people	%	38.4	29.0	30.4	28.9	.6	20.2	1.8	22.2	30.6
5 people	%	33.6	36.3	23.1	10.9	21.2	27.1	32.2	9.5	27.8
6 or more people	%	11.5	6.7	21.5	3.1	11.8	15.1	–	10.9	12.1
Total	%	44.5	40.6	42.3	33.8	27.8	29.4	29.9	31.4	40.0
Household size		Relative standard errors								
1 person	%	8.8	9.8	9.7	12.5	13.6	16.3	23.9	28.9	5.1
2 people	%	8.4	17.1	13.0	19.2	15.9	16.7	23.0	36.3	6.3
3 people	%	16.3	15.5	18.8	21.8	24.2	29.3	37.7	68.6	8.5
4 people	%	15.7	24.4	27.3	33.2	107.0	46.8	157.0	63.8	9.9
5 people	%	42.2	35.7	43.0	49.5	52.7	70.5	61.3	123.0	21.1
6 or more people	%	66.2	114.2	47.0	85.9	113.9	110.3	–	109.3	37.3
Total	%	6.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.5	10.8	15.4	24.6	3.8
Household size		95 per cent confidence intervals								
1 person	±	8.4	11.3	10.8	10.4	8.1	8.7	20.7	23.9	4.8
2 people	±	9.2	11.3	11.9	13.2	9.5	13.5	16.2	28.7	5.5
3 people	±	12.8	12.3	13.2	14.5	17.2	15.3	22.3	33.7	6.3
4 people	±	11.8	13.9	16.3	18.8	1.3	18.6	5.5	27.7	5.9
5 people	±	27.8	25.4	19.4	10.6	21.9	37.4	38.7	22.9	11.5
6 or more people	±	14.9	15.0	19.8	5.2	26.3	32.7	–	23.3	8.8
Total	±	5.3	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.2	6.2	9.0	15.2	3.0

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Table NAHA.1.10 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2009-10 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2009-10.

TABLE NAHA.1.11

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Main income source						Proportion				
Wage and salary	%	40.8	35.4	39.8	36.8	30.9	29.5	31.2	37.4	37.7
Own unincorporated business income	%	91.3	82.9	69.3	45.7	100.0	23.2	63.9	41.2	77.4
Government pensions and allowances	%	42.7	37.8	39.2	30.2	25.7	28.1	21.2	22.1	37.2
Other income (c)	%	64.6	69.3	100.0	65.0	38.1	100.0	86.7	100.0	71.4
Total (d)	%	44.5	40.6	42.3	33.8	27.8	29.4	29.9	31.4	40.0
Main income source						Relative standard errors				
Wage and salary	%	10.3	16.0	15.0	16.6	18.2	33.2	19.6	30.7	6.5
Own unincorporated business income	%	10.2	15.8	25.7	46.5	–	67.4	82.4	119.4	7.4
Government pensions and allowances	%	8.4	10.0	9.5	11.3	11.6	11.8	26.6	50.2	4.8
Other income (c)	%	17.5	26.5	–	27.1	91.5	–	20.9	–	10.2
Total (d)	%	6.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.5	10.8	15.4	24.6	3.8
Main income source						95 per cent confidence intervals				
Wage and salary	±	8.3	11.1	11.7	12.0	11.0	19.2	12.0	22.5	4.8
Own unincorporated business income	±	18.3	25.7	34.8	41.6	–	30.6	103.1	96.4	11.3
Government pensions and allowances	±	7.0	7.4	7.3	6.7	5.9	6.5	11.0	21.7	3.5
Other income (c)	±	22.2	36.0	–	34.5	68.3	–	35.5	–	14.3
Total (d)	±	5.3	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.2	6.2	9.0	15.2	3.0

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

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 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Income level										
						Proportion				
Decile 1	%	64.5	66.6	58.9	59.0	43.3	49.2	37.1	36.4	60.3
Decile 2	%	41.3	39.1	46.9	26.7	24.0	14.8	34.7	38.1	38.1
Decile 3	%	37.5	31.1	34.7	27.0	14.7	21.5	22.1	14.2	32.1
Decile 4	%	25.9	15.8	26.0	17.0	19.8	22.6	22.1	33.8	22.2
Total	%	44.5	40.6	42.3	33.8	27.8	29.4	29.9	31.4	40.0
Income level										
						Relative standard errors				
Decile 1	%	6.3	7.6	9.4	10.4	12.4	11.2	22.2	38.4	3.8
Decile 2	%	12.8	16.6	11.9	19.7	20.7	29.3	26.6	47.2	6.7
Decile 3	%	15.8	18.0	14.2	23.6	41.6	28.9	33.9	52.6	8.6
Decile 4	%	18.9	29.4	20.1	32.4	25.5	28.2	52.2	36.1	10.0
Total	%	6.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	9.5	10.8	15.4	24.6	3.8
Income level										
						95 per cent confidence intervals				
Decile 1	±	8.0	9.9	10.9	12.0	10.5	10.7	16.1	27.4	4.5
Decile 2	±	10.4	12.8	10.9	10.3	9.8	8.5	18.1	35.3	5.0
Decile 3	±	11.6	10.9	9.7	12.5	12.0	12.2	14.7	14.7	5.4
Decile 4	±	9.6	9.1	10.2	10.8	9.9	12.4	22.6	23.9	4.3
Total	±	5.3	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.2	6.2	9.0	15.2	3.0

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2009-10.

Table NAHA.1.13 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08**
(a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(b)</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location		Proportion								
Capital city	%	42.6	37.3	29.8	30.9	25.7	23.5	35.7	37.6	36.0
Balance of state	%	44.8	17.4	41.2	13.6	12.4	18.3	..	np	34.2
Total	%	43.4	32.4	36.1	27.8	22.4	20.7	35.7	28.8	35.4
Location		Relative standard errors								
Capital city	%	9.4	11.0	18.7	13.0	16.2	28.7	20.3	17.9	5.8
Balance of state	%	15.9	30.0	11.9	43.5	55.1	33.6	..	np	10.0
Total	%	7.2	10.0	11.3	12.0	15.8	20.3	20.3	20.9	4.6
Location		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Capital city	±	7.8	8.0	10.9	7.9	8.2	13.2	14.2	13.2	4.1
Balance of state	±	14.0	10.2	9.6	11.6	13.4	12.0	..	np	6.7
Total	±	6.1	6.4	8.0	6.5	6.9	8.3	14.2	11.8	3.2

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT. NT estimates for balance of state are not shown separately since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

TABLE NAHA.1.14

Table NAHA.1.14 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwelling type						Proportion				
Separate house	%	36.2	28.5	36.0	26.7	24.0	20.3	35.5	26.2	31.6
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	43.4	37.9	23.4	18.9	23.3	–	45.3	25.3	32.4
Flat, unit or apartment	%	50.3	38.5	42.9	52.6	18.3	28.1	23.7	36.5	44.0
Other dwelling (c)	%	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37.6
Total	%	43.4	32.4	36.1	27.8	22.4	20.7	35.7	28.8	35.4
Dwelling type						Relative standard errors				
Separate house	%	14.5	14.4	16.1	17.8	22.5	23.1	28.4	32.9	8.2
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	%	22.1	25.0	33.4	38.3	33.8	–	39.2	51.8	12.7
Flat, unit or apartment	%	11.2	21.2	21.8	25.6	32.1	42.0	71.2	43.3	8.4
Other dwelling (c)	%	99.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108.5
Total	%	7.2	10.0	11.3	12.0	15.8	20.3	20.3	20.9	4.6
Dwelling type						95 per cent confidence intervals				
Separate house	±	10.3	8.1	11.4	9.3	10.6	9.2	19.7	16.9	5.1
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	±	18.8	18.6	15.3	14.2	15.5	–	34.8	25.7	8.0
Flat, unit or apartment	±	11.0	16.0	18.3	26.4	11.5	23.1	33.1	30.9	7.2
Other dwelling (c)	±	194.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80.1
Total	±	6.1	6.4	8.0	6.5	6.9	8.3	14.2	11.8	3.2

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(c) Includes caravans, houseboats or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise.

Table NAHA.1.14 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by dwelling type, 2007-08 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

TABLE NAHA.1.15

Table NAHA.1.15 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		Proportion								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	33.3	12.0	19.3	23.5	7.8	–	18.3	7.1	20.9
One parent family with dependent children	%	38.0	23.6	34.8	7.0	28.2	21.7	11.8	16.2	28.9
Couple only	%	53.3	20.4	41.3	9.2	25.6	15.9	42.3	–	34.8
Other one family households	%	42.2	27.1	58.3	15.3	12.5	50.6	65.8	37.7	39.4
Multiple family households	%	–	–	25.8	–	–	–	–	–	4.5
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	48.3	50.2	44.8	44.2	24.5	28.2	50.0	61.6	44.7
Group households	%	88.7	76.3	45.4	67.5	36.9	–	–	31.2	68.4
Total	%	43.4	32.4	36.1	27.8	22.4	20.7	35.7	28.8	35.4
Household type		Relative standard errors								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	20.0	35.6	46.6	39.0	70.0	–	72.4	116.5	15.2
One parent family with dependent children	%	21.3	31.2	18.9	55.7	24.0	41.9	114.0	62.3	12.8
Couple only	%	20.2	62.3	34.5	76.1	54.9	70.1	62.8	–	15.9
Other one family households	%	33.5	43.5	23.7	133.9	87.0	109.6	112.5	76.6	18.6
Multiple family households	%	–	–	119.9	–	–	–	–	–	111.1
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	9.0	10.4	16.7	12.3	20.5	27.9	21.1	23.3	4.9
Group households	%	14.7	18.3	48.4	64.6	112.7	–	–	121.4	14.0
Total	%	7.2	10.0	11.3	12.0	15.8	20.3	20.3	20.9	4.6

TABLE NAHA.1.15

Table NAHA.1.15 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household type, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household type		95 per cent confidence intervals								
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	±	13.1	8.4	17.6	17.9	10.7	–	26.0	16.3	6.2
One parent family with dependent children	±	15.8	14.5	12.9	7.6	13.3	17.8	26.3	19.7	7.3
Couple only	±	21.1	24.9	27.9	13.8	27.6	21.9	52.2	–	10.8
Other one family households	±	27.7	23.1	27.1	40.1	21.3	108.8	145.2	56.6	14.4
Multiple family households	±	–	–	60.7	–	–	–	–	–	9.7
Non-family households										
Lone person	±	8.5	10.2	14.7	10.6	9.8	15.4	20.6	28.1	4.3
Group households	±	25.5	27.4	43.1	85.5	81.6	–	–	74.3	18.7
Total	±	6.1	6.4	8.0	6.5	6.9	8.3	14.2	11.8	3.2

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

TABLE NAHA.1.16

Table NAHA.1.16 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Household size										
						Proportion				
1 person	%	48.3	50.2	44.8	44.2	24.5	28.2	50.0	61.6	44.7
2 people	%	56.1	34.8	38.6	11.7	31.6	19.8	33.2	23.9	40.7
3 people	%	44.1	24.2	46.2	17.5	11.1	23.9	30.8	19.4	32.4
4 people	%	22.9	17.6	19.0	15.2	29.9	–	–	12.9	19.6
5 people	%	22.7	–	37.4	–	–	11.8	–	–	19.3
6 or more people	%	10.9	–	–	68.4	5.1	–	36.1	–	8.6
Total	%	43.4	32.4	36.1	27.8	22.4	20.7	35.7	28.8	35.4
Household size										
						Relative standard errors				
1 person	%	9.0	10.4	16.7	12.3	20.5	27.9	21.1	23.3	4.9
2 people	%	14.3	22.5	18.2	39.2	33.0	47.3	51.8	55.3	9.8
3 people	%	20.4	23.3	23.1	47.1	51.5	48.3	68.7	63.1	13.1
4 people	%	36.1	49.8	49.9	61.5	47.0	–	–	114.7	18.8
5 people	%	43.1	–	43.0	–	–	116.8	–	–	30.9
6 or more people	%	73.6	–	–	58.8	112.3	–	138.0	–	48.8
Total	%	7.2	10.0	11.3	12.0	15.8	20.3	20.3	20.9	4.6
Household size										
						95 per cent confidence intervals				
1 person	±	8.5	10.2	14.7	10.6	9.8	15.4	20.6	28.1	4.3
2 people	±	15.7	15.4	13.7	9.0	20.5	18.3	33.7	25.9	7.8
3 people	±	17.6	11.0	20.9	16.2	11.2	22.6	41.5	24.0	8.3
4 people	±	16.2	17.1	18.6	18.3	27.6	–	–	28.9	7.2
5 people	±	19.2	–	31.5	–	–	26.9	–	–	11.7
6 or more people	±	15.8	–	–	78.8	11.2	–	97.8	–	8.2
Total	±	6.1	6.4	8.0	6.5	6.9	8.3	14.2	11.8	3.2

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Table NAHA.1.16 **Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by household size, 2007-08 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

TABLE NAHA.1.17

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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Main income source						Proportion				
Wage and salary	%	37.8	27.9	27.9	29.4	21.2	20.4	34.6	22.6	30.7
Own unincorporated business income	%	60.7	54.1	30.2	–	30.8	–	–	47.0	45.6
Government pensions and allowances	%	41.7	30.2	40.1	23.9	21.3	20.1	34.2	31.6	34.3
Other income (c)	%	78.8	68.0	80.3	69.8	52.3	100.0	59.9	–	72.9
Total (d)	%	43.4	32.4	36.1	27.8	22.4	20.7	35.7	28.8	35.4
Main income source						Relative standard errors				
Wage and salary	%	16.6	18.8	26.6	19.3	42.3	58.7	28.1	41.2	10.2
Own unincorporated business income	%	34.5	38.0	61.9	–	74.3	–	–	72.4	20.9
Government pensions and allowances	%	10.1	18.1	12.9	19.2	18.0	24.0	28.6	24.3	6.2
Other income (c)	%	18.7	14.2	18.0	30.6	41.5	–	59.3	–	8.1
Total (d)	%	7.2	10.0	11.3	12.0	15.8	20.3	20.3	20.9	4.6
Main income source						95 per cent confidence intervals				
Wage and salary	±	12.3	10.3	14.5	11.1	17.5	23.5	19.0	18.2	6.1
Own unincorporated business income	±	41.1	40.3	36.7	–	44.8	–	–	66.7	18.7
Government pensions and allowances	±	8.3	10.7	10.1	9.0	7.5	9.4	19.1	15.0	4.1
Other income (c)	±	28.9	19.0	28.4	41.9	42.5	–	69.6	–	11.5
Total (d)	±	6.1	6.4	8.0	6.5	6.9	8.3	14.2	11.8	3.2

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

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 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Includes property income (interest, dividends, rent, royalties) and transfers from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, scholarships and other households.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative total income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 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 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Income level		Proportion								
Decile 1	%	54.8	54.3	41.3	50.9	38.0	26.4	40.1	43.5	49.7
Decile 2	%	34.8	27.6	45.2	18.4	7.4	23.9	49.5	36.2	31.3
Decile 3	%	44.8	15.2	34.2	19.0	16.7	9.0	22.4	21.3	29.1
Decile 4	%	32.2	17.7	22.2	13.6	22.0	21.9	29.1	–	23.9
Total	%	43.4	32.4	36.1	27.8	22.4	20.7	35.7	28.8	35.4
Income level		Relative standard errors								
Decile 1	%	8.9	12.3	19.2	13.8	16.4	36.4	28.6	25.4	4.8
Decile 2	%	15.5	25.4	20.2	35.6	55.2	36.7	33.6	37.8	10.0
Decile 3	%	19.1	29.5	20.4	37.6	33.0	76.6	54.0	55.4	12.1
Decile 4	%	22.1	31.1	37.1	45.5	36.4	40.4	60.5	–	14.9
Total	%	7.2	10.0	11.3	12.0	15.8	20.3	20.3	20.9	4.6
Income level		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Decile 1	±	9.6	13.1	15.6	13.8	12.2	18.8	22.4	21.7	4.6
Decile 2	±	10.6	13.7	17.9	12.8	8.0	17.2	32.6	26.8	6.1
Decile 3	±	16.7	8.8	13.6	14.0	10.8	13.5	23.7	23.1	6.9
Decile 4	±	13.9	10.8	16.1	12.2	15.7	17.3	34.5	–	7.0
Total	±	6.1	6.4	8.0	6.5	6.9	8.3	14.2	11.8	3.2

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08.

NAHA 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

TABLE NAHA.2.1

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 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households										
Location										
Capital city	no.	9 470	3 888	5 140	4 422	1 167	460	2 139	499	27 185
Balance of state	no.	5 459	7 265	3 168	1 016	1 158	670	..	np	18 736
Total	no.	14 929	11 153	8 308	5 438	2 325	1 130	2 139	499	45 921
Denominator — total number of low income households										
Location										
Capital city	no.	670 625	620 280	310 220	270 360	196 153	35 108	55 347	20 976	2 179 069
Balance of state	no.	435 828	240 104	384 950	88 188	71 015	47 973	..	np	1 268 058
Total	no.	1 106 453	860 384	695 170	358 548	267 168	83 082	55 347	20 976	3 447 127
Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households										
Location										
Capital city	Rate	14.1	6.3	16.6	16.4	5.9	13.1	38.6	23.8	12.5
Balance of state	Rate	12.5	30.3	8.2	11.5	16.3	14.0	..	np	14.8
Total	Rate	13.5	13.0	12.0	15.2	8.7	13.6	38.6	23.8	13.3

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 35th–45th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a small sample size in the 39th–41st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(c) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.

(d) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.2.2

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 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households										
Dwelling type										
Separate house	no.	8 102	7 572	5 463	3 336	1 455	900	973	236	28 037
Other	no.	6 827	3 581	2 845	2 102	870	230	1 166	263	17 884
Total	no.	14 929	11 153	8 308	5 438	2 325	1 130	2 139	499	45 921
Denominator — total number of low income households										
Total	no.	1 106 453	860 384	695 170	358 548	267 168	83 082	55 347	20 976	3 447 127
Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households										
Dwelling type										
Separate house	Rate	7.3	8.8	7.9	9.3	5.4	10.8	17.6	11.3	8.1
Other	Rate	6.2	4.2	4.1	5.9	3.3	2.8	21.1	12.5	5.2
Total	Rate	13.5	13.0	12.0	15.2	8.7	13.6	38.6	23.8	13.3

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 35th–45th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a small sample size in the 39th–41st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(c) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.2.3

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 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households										
Dwelling type and location										
Separate house – Capital city	no.	3 628	1 474	3 416	2 448	572	315	973	236	13 062
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	4 474	6 098	2 047	888	883	585	..	np	14 975
Other – Capital city	no.	5 842	2 414	1 724	1 974	595	145	1 166	263	14 123
Other – Balance of state	no.	985	1 167	1 121	128	275	85	..	np	3 761
All dwellings – Total	no.	14 929	11 153	8 308	5 438	2 325	1 130	2 139	499	45 921
Denominator — total number of low income households										
Capital city	no.	670 625	620 280	310 220	270 360	196 153	35 108	55 347	20 976	2 179 069
Balance of state	no.	435 828	240 104	384 950	88 188	71 015	47 973	na	np	1 268 058
Total	no.	1 106 453	860 384	695 170	358 548	267 168	83 082	55 347	20 976	3 447 127
Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households										
Dwelling type and location										
Separate house – Capital city	Rate	5.4	2.4	11.0	9.1	2.9	9.0	17.6	11.3	6.0
Separate house – Balance of state	Rate	10.3	25.4	5.3	10.1	12.4	12.2	..	np	11.8
Other – Capital city	Rate	8.7	3.9	5.6	7.3	3.0	4.1	21.1	12.5	6.5
Other – Balance of state	Rate	2.3	4.9	2.9	1.5	3.9	1.8	..	np	3.0
All dwellings – Total	Rate	13.5	13.0	12.0	15.2	8.7	13.6	38.6	23.8	13.3

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 35th–45th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a small sample size in the 39th–41st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE NAHA.2.3

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 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.

(d) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.2.4

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 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households										
Location										
Capital city	no.	29 455	20 969	10 945	8 618	8 816	1 157	3 079	1 147	84 186
Balance of state	no.	22 780	15 225	10 316	3 837	2 314	3 521	..	np	57 993
Total	no.	52 235	36 194	21 261	12 455	11 130	4 678	3 079	1 147	142 179
Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households										
Location										
Capital city	no.	1 005 938	930 421	465 329	405 539	294 230	52 663	83 020	31 463	3 268 603
Balance of state	no.	653 742	360 156	577 426	132 282	106 522	71 960	..	np	1 902 088
Total	no.	1 659 680	1 290 577	1 042 755	537 821	400 752	124 622	83 020	31 463	5 170 691
Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households										
Location										
Capital city	Rate	29.3	22.5	23.5	21.3	30.0	22.0	37.1	36.5	25.8
Balance of state	Rate	34.8	42.3	17.9	29.0	21.7	48.9	..	np	30.5
Total	Rate	31.5	28.0	20.4	23.2	27.8	37.5	37.1	36.5	27.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 35th–45th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a small sample size in the 39th–41st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(b) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.

(c) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.2.5

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 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households										
Dwelling type										
Separate house	no.	31 553	25 797	13 820	8 535	7 623	3 745	1 423	479	92 975
Other	no.	20 682	10 397	7 441	3 920	3 507	933	1 656	668	49 204
Total	no.	52 235	36 194	21 261	12 455	11 130	4 678	3 079	1 147	142 179
Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households										
Total	no.	1 659 680	1 290 577	1 042 755	537 821	400 752	124 622	83 020	31 463	5 170 691
Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households										
Dwelling type										
Separate house	Rate	19.0	20.0	13.3	15.9	19.0	30.1	17.1	15.2	18.0
Other	Rate	12.5	8.1	7.1	7.3	8.8	7.5	19.9	21.2	9.5
Total	Rate	31.5	28.0	20.4	23.2	27.8	37.5	37.1	36.5	27.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 35th–45th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a small sample size in the 39th–41st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(c) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

TABLE NAHA.2.6

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 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households										
Dwelling type and location										
Separate house – Capital city	no.	13 895	12 787	6 944	5 390	5 756	746	1 423	479	47 420
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	17 658	13 010	6 876	3 145	1 867	2 999	..	np	45 555
Other – Capital city	no.	15 560	8 182	4 001	3 228	3 060	411	1 656	668	36 766
Other – Balance of state	no.	5 122	2 215	3 440	692	447	522	..	np	12 438
All dwellings – Total	no.	52 235	36 194	21 261	12 455	11 130	4 678	3 079	1 147	142 179
Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households										
Capital city	no.	1 005 938	930 421	465 329	405 539	294 230	52 663	83 020	31 463	3 268 603
Balance of state	no.	653 742	360 156	577 426	132 282	106 522	71 960	..	np	1 902 088
Total	no.	1 659 680	1 290 577	1 042 755	537 821	400 752	124 622	83 020	31 463	5 170 691
Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households										
Dwelling type and location										
Separate house – Capital city	Rate	13.8	13.7	14.9	13.3	19.6	14.2	17.1	15.2	14.5
Separate house – Balance of state	Rate	27.0	36.1	11.9	23.8	17.5	41.7	..	np	24.0
Other – Capital city	Rate	15.5	8.8	8.6	8.0	10.4	7.8	19.9	21.2	11.2
Other – Balance of state	Rate	7.8	6.2	6.0	5.2	4.2	7.3	..	np	6.5
All dwellings – Total	Rate	31.5	28.0	20.4	23.2	27.8	37.5	37.1	36.5	27.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 35th–45th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a small sample size in the 39th–41st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE NAHA.2.6

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 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.

(d) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2011-12.

NAHA Indicator 3:

Proportion of Australians who are homeless

TABLE NAHA.3.1

Table NAHA.3.1 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homeless operational group, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out										
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	1 182	675	335	385	147	..	29	..	2 753
Inner regional	no.	540	287	502	64	17	103	–	..	1 513
Outer regional	no.	159	129	469	181	55	54	..	345	1 392
Remote	no.	39	4	166	152	23	–	..	304	688
Very remote	no.	–	..	109	147	16	–	..	192	464
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	5 092 725	4 050 539	2 667 771	1 699 192	1 164 979	..	356 630	..	15 031 836
Inner regional	no.	1 357 538	1 056 425	888 401	204 153	174 380	325 818	585	..	4 007 300
Outer regional	no.	429 749	242 278	642 940	176 830	198 513	158 975	..	121 521	1 970 806
Remote	no.	29 448	4 737	76 405	96 532	44 356	8 085	..	43 356	302 919
Very remote	no.	8 058	..	56 676	61 999	14 328	2 342	..	46 949	190 352
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.3	..	0.8	..	1.8
Inner regional	rate	4.0	2.7	5.7	3.1	1.0	3.2	–	..	3.8
Outer regional	rate	3.7	5.3	7.3	10.2	2.8	3.4	..	28.4	7.1
Remote	rate	13.2	8.4	21.7	15.7	5.2	–	..	70.1	22.7
Very remote	rate	–	..	19.2	23.7	11.2	–	..	40.9	24.4
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless (e)										
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	3 585	6 168	1 698	743	1 194	..	1 105	..	14 493
Inner regional	no.	1 071	1 374	1 100	83	54	357	–	..	4 039
Outer regional	no.	225	307	787	55	282	117	..	263	2 036

TABLE NAHA.3.1

Table NAHA.3.1 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homeless operational group, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	no.	np	–	119	np	65	3	..	252	489
Very remote	no.	np	..	86	np	25	–	..	54	201
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	5 092 725	4 050 539	2 667 771	1 699 192	1 164 979	..	356 630	..	15 031 836
Inner regional	no.	1 357 538	1 056 425	888 401	204 153	174 380	325 818	585	..	4 007 300
Outer regional	no.	429 749	242 278	642 940	176 830	198 513	158 975	..	121 521	1 970 806
Remote	no.	29 448	4 737	76 405	96 532	44 356	8 085	..	43 356	302 919
Very remote	no.	8 058	..	56 676	61 999	14 328	2 342	..	46 949	190 352
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	7.0	15.2	6.4	4.4	10.2	..	31.0	..	9.6
Inner regional	rate	7.9	13.0	12.4	4.1	3.1	11.0	–	..	10.1
Outer regional	rate	5.2	12.7	12.2	3.1	14.2	7.4	..	21.6	10.3
Remote	rate	np	–	15.6	np	14.7	3.7	..	58.1	16.1
Very remote	rate	np	..	15.2	np	17.4	–	..	11.5	10.6
Persons staying temporarily with other households (f)										
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	3 313	2 356	2 204	1 378	960	..	312	..	10 523
Inner regional	no.	1 159	769	1 049	203	170	330	–	..	3 680
Outer regional	no.	445	188	765	210	196	162	..	241	2 207
Remote	no.	22	3	146	221	37	11	..	107	547
Very remote	no.	7	..	138	168	24	3	..	78	418

TABLE NAHA.3.1

Table NAHA.3.1 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homeless operational group, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	5 092 725	4 050 539	2 667 771	1 699 192	1 164 979	..	356 630	..	15 031 836
Inner regional	no.	1 357 538	1 056 425	888 401	204 153	174 380	325 818	585	..	4 007 300
Outer regional	no.	429 749	242 278	642 940	176 830	198 513	158 975	..	121 521	1 970 806
Remote	no.	29 448	4 737	76 405	96 532	44 356	8 085	..	43 356	302 919
Very remote	no.	8 058	..	56 676	61 999	14 328	2 342	..	46 949	190 352
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	6.5	5.8	8.3	8.1	8.2	..	8.7	..	7.0
Inner regional	rate	8.5	7.3	11.8	9.9	9.7	10.1	–	..	9.2
Outer regional	rate	10.4	7.8	11.9	11.9	9.9	10.2	..	19.8	11.2
Remote	rate	7.5	6.3	19.1	22.9	8.3	13.6	..	24.7	18.1
Very remote	rate	8.7	..	24.3	27.1	16.8	12.8	..	16.6	22.0
Persons staying in boarding houses										
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	5 720	4 118	2 277	854	864	..	55	..	13 888
Inner regional	no.	613	205	581	110	30	197	–	..	1 736
Outer regional	no.	166	78	815	166	43	41	..	285	1 594
Remote	no.	np	–	52	np	36	–	..	93	331
Very remote	no.	np	..	52	np	–	–	..	58	171
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	5 092 725	4 050 539	2 667 771	1 699 192	1 164 979	..	356 630	..	15 031 836
Inner regional	no.	1 357 538	1 056 425	888 401	204 153	174 380	325 818	585	..	4 007 300
Outer regional	no.	429 749	242 278	642 940	176 830	198 513	158 975	..	121 521	1 970 806
Remote	no.	29 448	4 737	76 405	96 532	44 356	8 085	..	43 356	302 919

TABLE NAHA.3.1

Table NAHA.3.1 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homeless operational group, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	no.	8 058	..	56 676	61 999	14 328	2 342	..	46 949	190 352
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	11.2	10.2	8.5	5.0	7.4	..	1.5	..	9.2
Inner regional	rate	4.5	1.9	6.5	5.4	1.7	6.0	–	..	4.3
Outer regional	rate	3.9	3.2	12.7	9.4	2.2	2.6	..	23.5	8.1
Remote	rate	np	–	6.8	np	8.1	–	..	21.5	10.9
Very remote	rate	np	..	9.2	np	–	–	..	12.4	9.0
Persons in other temporary lodging										
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	159	69	104	47	18	..	6	..	403
Inner regional	no.	65	19	31	8	–	22	–	..	145
Outer regional	no.	13	3	46	–	6	3	..	10	81
Remote	no.	3	3	8	11	3	–	..	12	40
Very remote	no.	3	..	–	8	3	–	..	–	14
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	5 092 725	4 050 539	2 667 771	1 699 192	1 164 979	..	356 630	..	15 031 836
Inner regional	no.	1 357 538	1 056 425	888 401	204 153	174 380	325 818	585	..	4 007 300
Outer regional	no.	429 749	242 278	642 940	176 830	198 513	158 975	..	121 521	1 970 806
Remote	no.	29 448	4 737	76 405	96 532	44 356	8 085	..	43 356	302 919
Very remote	no.	8 058	..	56 676	61 999	14 328	2 342	..	46 949	190 352
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	..	–
Inner regional	rate	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	..	–
Outer regional	rate	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	..	0.8	–

TABLE NAHA.3.1

Table NAHA.3.1 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homeless operational group, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	rate	1.0	6.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	–	..	2.8	1.3
Very remote	rate	3.7	..	–	1.3	2.1	–	..	–	0.7
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings (g)										
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	8 629	5 532	2 211	1 435	914	..	279	..	19 000
Inner regional	no.	639	370	583	96	98	119	–	..	1 905
Outer regional	no.	316	122	1 343	201	82	64	..	212	2 340
Remote	no.	47	–	688	426	32	–	..	995	2 188
Very remote	no.	24	..	1 362	1 994	591	–	..	11 965	15 936
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	5 092 725	4 050 539	2 667 771	1 699 192	1 164 979	..	356 630	..	15 031 836
Inner regional	no.	1 357 538	1 056 425	888 401	204 153	174 380	325 818	585	..	4 007 300
Outer regional	no.	429 749	242 278	642 940	176 830	198 513	158 975	..	121 521	1 970 806
Remote	no.	29 448	4 737	76 405	96 532	44 356	8 085	..	43 356	302 919
Very remote	no.	8 058	..	56 676	61 999	14 328	2 342	..	46 949	190 352
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	16.9	13.7	8.3	8.4	7.8	..	7.8	..	12.6
Inner regional	rate	4.7	3.5	6.6	4.7	5.6	3.7	–	..	4.8
Outer regional	rate	7.4	5.0	20.9	11.4	4.1	4.0	..	17.4	11.9
Remote	rate	16.0	–	90.0	44.1	7.2	–	..	229.5	72.2
Very remote	rate	29.8	..	240.3	321.6	412.5	–	..	2 548.5	837.2

TABLE NAHA.3.1

Table NAHA.3.1 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homeless operational group, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All Homeless Persons										
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	22 588	18 918	8 829	4 842	4 097	..	1 786	..	61 060
Inner regional	no.	4 087	3 024	3 846	564	369	1 128	–	..	13 018
Outer regional	no.	1 324	827	4 225	813	664	441	..	1 356	9 650
Remote	no.	147	10	1 179	974	196	14	..	1 763	4 283
Very remote	no.	41	..	1 747	2 407	659	3	..	12 347	17 204
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	5 092 725	4 050 539	2 667 771	1 699 192	1 164 979	..	356 630	..	15 031 836
Inner regional	no.	1 357 538	1 056 425	888 401	204 153	174 380	325 818	585	..	4 007 300
Outer regional	no.	429 749	242 278	642 940	176 830	198 513	158 975	..	121 521	1 970 806
Remote	no.	29 448	4 737	76 405	96 532	44 356	8 085	..	43 356	302 919
Very remote	no.	8 058	..	56 676	61 999	14 328	2 342	..	46 949	190 352
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	44.4	46.7	33.1	28.5	35.2	..	50.1	..	40.6
Inner regional	rate	30.1	28.6	43.3	27.6	21.2	34.6	–	..	32.5
Outer regional	rate	30.8	34.1	65.7	46.0	33.4	27.7	..	111.6	49.0
Remote	rate	49.9	21.1	154.3	100.9	44.2	17.3	..	406.6	141.4
Very remote	rate	50.9	..	308.2	388.2	459.9	12.8	..	2 629.9	903.8

(a) Categories are mutually exclusive, therefore persons will only appear in one category. For example, persons who are in the category 'supported accommodation for the homeless' who are in 'living in severely crowded dwellings' will not also appear in 'persons living in severely crowded dwellings'.

(b) Persons with 'no usual address' have been assigned a remoteness classification based on their place of enumeration.

(c) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur in estimates appearing in more than one table.

TABLE NAHA.3.1

Table NAHA.3.1 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homeless operational group, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Usual resident population is the Census count of persons in each state (based on place of usual residence, excluding usual residents of external territories, at sea, migratory and offshore regions). Persons with 'no usual address' have been assigned a remoteness classification based on their place of enumeration.

(e) Includes those in the Specialist Homeless Services (SHS).

(f) Includes persons in 'visitor only' households who reported no usual address. Some people who were homeless are likely to be underestimated in this category.

(g) Includes usual residents in dwellings needing four or more extra bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS).

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, 2011.

TABLE NAHA.3.2

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by SEIFA IRSD, by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Quintile 1	no.	10 565	7 305	8 274	3 835	3 204	654	212	13 136	47 185
Quintile 2	no.	6 337	4 936	4 241	1 577	1 274	376	126	583	19 450
Quintile 3	no.	4 962	3 953	3 542	1 520	760	365	230	447	15 779
Quintile 4	no.	3 497	4 130	2 557	1 530	484	106	564	600	13 468
Quintile 5	no.	2 500	2 325	1 075	835	171	57	629	194	7 786
No SEIFA Score	no.	326	128	139	303	92	27	24	508	1 547
Denominator - Usual resident population (e)										
Quintile 1	no.	1 582 867	903 539	805 452	281 411	374 238	157 107	7 267	59 011	4 170 892
Quintile 2	no.	1 372 215	970 274	906 202	400 148	388 537	124 990	19 476	28 881	4 210 723
Quintile 3	no.	1 223 486	1 138 543	951 549	445 215	312 847	105 891	45 586	40 214	4 263 331
Quintile 4	no.	1 199 727	1 206 075	900 516	516 637	304 733	66 673	96 623	44 376	4 335 360
Quintile 5	no.	1 509 689	1 120 420	747 406	569 868	211 545	39 356	182 785	34 650	4 415 719
No SEIFA Score	no.	29 532	15 128	21 069	25 426	4 657	1 203	5 479	4 694	107 188
Rate per 10 000 population										
Quintile 1	rate	66.7	80.8	102.7	136.3	85.6	41.6	291.7	2 226.0	113.1
Quintile 2	rate	46.2	50.9	46.8	39.4	32.8	30.1	64.7	201.9	46.2
Quintile 3	rate	40.6	34.7	37.2	34.1	24.3	34.5	50.5	111.2	37.0
Quintile 4	rate	29.1	34.2	28.4	29.6	15.9	15.9	58.4	135.2	31.1
Quintile 5	rate	16.6	20.8	14.4	14.7	8.1	14.5	34.4	56.0	17.6
No SEIFA Score	rate	110.4	84.6	66.0	119.2	197.6	224.4	43.8	1 082.2	144.3

(a) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) are measures of relative socio-economic disadvantage at the Statistical Area 1 level (SA1). Some SA1s could not be given a SEIFA IRSD score, due to low population or high levels of non-response.

(b) Persons with 'no usual address' have been assigned the SEIFA IRSD score of the SA1 in which they were enumerated in (i.e. their place of enumeration).

TABLE NAHA.3.2

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by SEIFA IRSD, by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur in estimates appearing in more than one table.

(d) SA1s have been classified to a quintile based on the Australian ranking of the SEIFA IRSD score of that SA1.

(e) Usual resident population is the Census count of persons in each state (based on place of usual residence, excluding usual residents of external territories, at sea, migratory and offshore regions). Persons with 'no usual address' have been assigned the SEIFA IRSD score of the SA1 in which they were enumerated in (i.e. their place of enumeration).

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, 2011.

NAHA Indicator 4:

Proportions of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness

TABLE NAHA.4.1

Table NAHA.4.1 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2012-13**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Number of male SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	126	83	100	28	34	4	20	15	395
12-17	no.	91	88	58	17	5	5	31	13	292
18-24	no.	158	185	96	21	29	14	17	10	466
25-34	no.	78	151	76	41	37	20	20	7	368
35-44	no.	101	126	93	45	33	19	13	7	369
45-54	no.	63	82	49	22	17	14	4	4	213
55-64	no.	29	28	16	9	9	5	3	np	78
65 years or over	no.	9	17	6	-	np	-	np	-	31
Total	no.	654	760	494	184	166	81	109	57	2 211
Number of male SHS clients who were homeless in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	2 403	3 099	3 085	907	1 322	287	243	415	11 431
12-17	no.	1 542	1 392	1 182	366	526	201	169	140	5 450
18-24	no.	2 552	4 315	1 732	586	1 003	345	329	140	10 678
25-34	no.	2 272	5 173	2 129	928	1 060	325	385	190	11 983
35-44	no.	2 629	4 986	2 266	1 023	1 032	308	307	222	12 209
45-54	no.	1 924	3 225	1 413	666	657	193	174	177	8 110
55-64	no.	799	1 238	548	266	220	85	63	108	3 192
65 years or over	no.	267	538	197	74	94	29	24	48	1 246
Total	no.	14 387	23 966	12 551	4 815	5 914	1 773	1 693	1 438	64 299
Percentage of male SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	%	5.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	1.6	8.4	3.7	3.5
12-17	%	5.9	6.3	4.9	4.7	1.0	2.4	18.4	9.1	5.4
18-24	%	6.2	4.3	5.6	3.6	2.9	3.9	5.2	7.4	4.4
25-34	%	3.4	2.9	3.6	4.4	3.5	6.1	5.2	3.6	3.1
35-44	%	3.8	2.5	4.1	4.4	3.2	6.3	4.3	3.1	3.0
45-54	%	3.3	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.6	7.3	2.1	2.0	2.6
55-64	%	3.6	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.0	5.7	4.1	np	2.4
65 years or over	%	3.5	3.1	2.9	-	np	-	np	-	2.5
Total	%	4.5	3.2	3.9	3.8	2.8	4.6	6.4	4.0	3.4
Number of female SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	111	46	81	47	26	np	21	8	332
12-17	no.	169	105	80	56	20	19	22	13	453
18-24	no.	293	303	139	56	61	17	43	25	876
25-34	no.	131	266	114	63	60	15	34	28	619
35-44	no.	124	181	110	53	38	15	13	18	503
45-54	no.	41	62	23	17	19	6	6	4	169
55-64	no.	10	14	3	11	4	np	-	np	42
65 years or over	no.	4	5	4	np	-	-	-	-	14
Total	no.	883	983	554	305	229	75	138	97	3 007
Number of female SHS clients who were homeless in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	2 305	2 801	2 886	994	1 260	213	253	361	10 768
12-17	no.	2 195	1 889	1 426	459	693	277	224	229	7 300
18-24	no.	3 823	5 983	2 247	1 076	1 357	426	529	368	15 503
25-34	no.	2 738	5 732	2 334	1 249	1 084	355	346	445	13 897
35-44	no.	2 287	4 409	1 760	1 027	749	219	215	319	10 707
45-54	no.	1 172	2 115	842	501	375	122	106	188	5 343
55-64	no.	409	784	267	153	132	36	57	77	1 910
65 years or over	no.	138	319	89	36	36	13	13	18	663
Total	no.	15 068	24 031	11 850	5 496	5 686	1 661	1 744	2 004	66 090
Percentage of female SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	%	4.8	1.7	2.8	4.7	2.1	np	8.2	2.2	3.1
12-17	%	7.7	5.6	5.6	12.3	2.9	6.8	9.6	5.5	6.2
18-24	%	7.7	5.1	6.2	5.2	4.5	4.1	8.2	6.7	5.7
25-34	%	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.6	4.2	9.7	6.3	4.5

Table NAHA.4.1 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2012-13

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
35-44	%	5.4	4.1	6.3	5.2	5.1	6.9	6.1	5.6	4.7
45-54	%	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.4	4.9	4.8	5.5	2.3	3.2
55-64	%	2.4	1.8	1.3	6.9	3.3	np	–	np	2.2
65 years or over	%	2.9	1.6	3.9	np	–	–	–	–	2.1
Total	%	5.9	4.1	4.7	5.6	4.0	4.5	7.9	4.8	4.5
Number of all SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	237	130	181	75	61	6	41	23	726
12-17	no.	260	193	137	74	25	24	53	25	744
18-24	no.	450	488	235	77	90	31	60	35	1 342
25-34	no.	209	417	191	104	98	35	54	35	988
35-44	no.	225	307	204	98	71	34	26	25	871
45-54	no.	104	144	72	39	36	20	9	8	382
55-64	no.	38	42	19	20	13	6	3	3	120
65 years or over	no.	13	22	9	np	np	np	np	–	45
Total	no.	1 537	1 743	1 047	489	395	157	247	154	5 218
Number of all SHS clients who were homeless in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	4 708	5 897	5 971	1 901	2 581	500	496	773	22 191
12-17	no.	3 741	3 284	2 609	825	1 227	478	393	369	12 763
18-24	no.	6 381	10 310	3 982	1 664	2 378	771	859	510	26 216
25-34	no.	5 012	10 909	4 464	2 178	2 147	680	731	637	25 893
35-44	no.	4 913	9 391	4 024	2 049	1 770	527	522	540	22 901
45-54	no.	3 092	5 332	2 253	1 166	1 020	315	280	363	13 429
55-64	no.	1 205	2 018	813	418	349	121	119	184	5 092
65 years or over	no.	404	856	286	110	128	42	37	65	1 904
Total	no.	29 455	47 997	24 401	10 311	11 600	3 434	3 437	3 441	130 390
Percentage of all SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13										
Age										
under 12 years	%	5.0	2.2	3.0	4.0	2.3	1.2	8.3	3.0	3.3
12-17	%	6.9	5.9	5.3	8.9	2.0	5.0	13.4	6.9	5.8
18-24	%	7.1	4.7	5.9	4.6	3.8	4.0	7.0	6.9	5.1
25-34	%	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.1	7.4	5.5	3.8
35-44	%	4.6	3.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	6.5	5.1	4.6	3.8
45-54	%	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.5	6.3	3.4	2.1	2.8
55-64	%	3.2	2.1	2.3	4.8	3.8	5.0	2.1	1.5	2.4
65 years or over	%	3.3	2.5	3.2	np	np	np	np	–	2.4
Total	%	5.2	3.6	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.6	7.2	4.5	4.0

(a) State and territory client totals may not add to the Australian total as some clients may have received support in more than one state and/or territory during 2012-13.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2012-13 SHS client data.

TABLE NAHA.4.2

Table NAHA.4.2 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2012-13**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Indigenous										
Number of Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13	no.	482	286	409	142	160	28	63	111	1 480
Number of Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless in 2012-13	no.	7 483	5 105	8 255	3 549	3 212	608	594	2 396	30 402
Percentage of Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13	%	6.4	5.6	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.7	10.6	4.6	4.9
Non-Indigenous										
Number of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13	no.	1 055	1 457	638	347	235	129	184	43	3 738
Number of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless in 2012-13	no.	21 973	42 892	16 147	6 761	8 388	2 827	2 843	1 046	99 988
Percentage of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13	%	4.8	3.4	4.0	5.1	2.8	4.5	6.5	4.1	3.7

(a) State and territory client totals may not add to the Australian total as some clients may have received support in more than one state and/or territory during 2012-13.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2012-13 SHS client data

TABLE NAHA.4.3

Table NAHA.4.3 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by location, 2012-13**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Number of SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13										
Location										
Capital city	no.	776	1 124	425	292	262	78	234	73	2 986
Balance of state	no.	761	619	623	197	133	79	13	80	2 232
Number of SHS clients who were homeless in 2012-13										
Location										
Capital city	no.	15 860	31 579	9 384	4 983	8 134	1 602	3 343	1 527	74 331
Balance of state	no.	13 595	16 418	15 018	5 328	3 467	1 832	94	1 914	56 059
Proportion of SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2012-13										
Location										
Capital city	%	4.9	3.6	4.5	5.6	3.2	4.9	7.0	4.8	4.0
Balance of state	%	5.6	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	13.8	4.2	4.0

(a) State and territory client totals may not add to the Australian total as some clients may have received support in more than one state and/or territory during 2012-13.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2012-13 SHS client data.

TABLE NAHA.4.4

Table NAHA.4.4 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Number of male SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	161	134	149	48	17	17	43	30	586
12-17	no.	126	93	71	17	10	11	50	7	371
18-24	no.	141	171	94	28	19	20	30	6	458
25-34	no.	110	122	83	47	14	13	28	2	366
35-44	no.	91	150	82	40	24	19	28	13	365
45-54	no.	60	65	56	18	16	5	6	5	193
55-64	no.	43	15	20	2	np	np	4	7	86
65 years or over	no.	8	6	8	np	np	-	-	np	26
Total	no.	740	756	563	202	103	86	189	71	2 451
Number of male SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	2 418	3 030	2 982	936	1 145	382	285	389	11 413
12-17	no.	1 683	1 413	1 157	410	529	200	210	138	5 660
18-24	no.	2 537	3 650	1 636	550	924	391	364	149	9 913
25-34	no.	2 110	4 075	2 198	808	892	382	341	159	10 509
35-44	no.	2 496	3 940	2 267	912	868	333	275	233	10 856
45-54	no.	1 751	2 418	1 460	542	602	185	158	208	7 022
55-64	no.	739	876	577	199	185	69	71	132	2 747
65 years or over	no.	236	369	207	78	86	29	29	35	1 046
Total	no.	13 969	19 772	12 484	4 436	5 232	1 972	1 733	1 442	59 167
Percentage of male SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	%	6.7	4.4	5.0	5.1	1.5	4.5	15.3	7.6	5.1
12-17	%	7.5	6.6	6.1	4.2	2.0	5.5	23.8	5.1	6.5
18-24	%	5.5	4.7	5.7	5.0	2.0	5.1	8.4	3.9	4.6
25-34	%	5.2	3.0	3.8	5.8	1.6	3.3	8.2	1.5	3.5
35-44	%	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	5.7	10.2	5.6	3.4
45-54	%	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.6	2.2	2.7
55-64	%	5.8	1.7	3.5	1.2	np	np	5.3	5.6	3.1
65 years or over	%	3.6	1.7	4.0	np	np	-	-	np	2.5
Total	%	5.3	3.8	4.5	4.5	2.0	4.4	10.9	4.9	4.1
Number of female SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	138	153	183	39	25	14	51	16	614
12-17	no.	161	115	74	39	20	28	65	22	504
18-24	no.	285	291	110	53	33	14	59	22	813
25-34	no.	161	243	145	39	28	22	25	26	622
35-44	no.	122	166	110	36	26	15	12	13	473
45-54	no.	50	70	40	12	4	8	14	8	186
55-64	no.	9	14	8	7	np	-	np	4	41
65 years or over	no.	9	3	5	-	np	-	4	-	19
Total	no.	936	1 055	675	225	139	102	231	111	3 270
Number of female SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	2 213	2 847	2 829	997	995	322	274	312	10 668
12-17	no.	2 270	1 942	1 451	490	611	287	295	222	7 436
18-24	no.	3 633	5 335	2 063	972	1 278	427	574	361	14 320
25-34	no.	2 716	4 892	2 365	972	901	354	332	438	12 593
35-44	no.	2 067	3 837	1 812	763	632	232	209	336	9 649
45-54	no.	1 020	1 815	862	347	300	120	102	167	4 654
55-64	no.	313	594	283	102	97	35	41	58	1 499
65 years or over	no.	98	199	98	23	22	9	14	10	468
Total	no.	14 329	21 463	11 762	4 666	4 835	1 786	1 841	1 904	61 288
Percentage of female SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	%	6.2	5.4	6.5	3.9	2.6	4.3	18.5	5.2	5.8
12-17	%	7.1	5.9	5.1	7.9	3.3	9.8	22.0	9.9	6.8
18-24	%	7.9	5.5	5.3	5.4	2.6	3.3	10.2	6.0	5.7
25-34	%	5.9	5.0	6.1	4.0	3.1	6.3	7.4	6.0	4.9

Table NAHA.4.4 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
35-44	%	5.9	4.3	6.1	4.7	4.2	6.7	6.0	4.0	4.9
45-54	%	4.9	3.9	4.7	3.5	1.3	6.8	13.5	4.9	4.0
55-64	%	3.0	2.3	3.0	7.2	np	–	np	6.4	2.8
65 years or over	%	9.6	1.4	5.1	–	np	–	np	–	4.0
Total	%	6.5	4.9	5.7	4.8	2.9	5.7	12.5	5.9	5.3
Number of all SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	299	287	332	87	43	31	94	46	1 200
12-17	no.	287	208	144	56	31	39	115	29	875
18-24	no.	426	462	204	80	51	34	89	27	1 270
25-34	no.	271	365	228	86	42	35	53	29	987
35-44	no.	213	316	192	76	50	35	40	27	838
45-54	no.	110	136	96	31	20	13	20	13	378
55-64	no.	52	29	28	10	np	np	6	11	128
65 years or over	no.	18	9	13	np	3	–	4	np	45
Total	no.	1 676	1 811	1 238	426	242	188	420	183	5 721
Number of all SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	4 630	5 877	5 811	1 934	2 140	703	559	700	22 082
12-17	no.	3 954	3 356	2 608	900	1 140	487	505	360	13 096
18-24	no.	6 170	8 985	3 698	1 522	2 202	818	938	510	24 233
25-34	no.	4 825	8 967	4 563	1 780	1 792	735	674	597	23 102
35-44	no.	4 562	7 777	4 079	1 675	1 500	565	484	570	20 505
45-54	no.	2 771	4 234	2 322	889	902	305	260	374	11 676
55-64	no.	1 052	1 471	860	301	282	105	112	190	4 246
65 years or over	no.	334	568	304	101	108	38	43	46	1 514
Total	no.	28 299	41 234	24 247	9 102	10 067	3 757	3 575	3 347	120 456
Percentage of all SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	%	6.5	4.9	5.7	4.5	2.0	4.4	16.8	6.5	5.4
12-17	%	7.3	6.2	5.5	6.2	2.7	8.0	22.7	8.0	6.7
18-24	%	6.9	5.1	5.5	5.3	2.3	4.2	9.5	5.4	5.2
25-34	%	5.6	4.1	5.0	4.8	2.3	4.7	7.8	4.8	4.3
35-44	%	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.3	6.1	8.3	4.7	4.1
45-54	%	4.0	3.2	4.1	3.5	2.2	4.3	7.5	3.4	3.2
55-64	%	5.0	2.0	3.3	3.3	np	np	5.0	5.9	3.0
65 years or over	%	5.3	1.6	4.4	np	2.9	–	8.9	np	3.0
Total	%	5.9	4.4	5.1	4.7	2.4	5.0	11.8	5.5	4.7

(a) Previous data reported for repeat periods of homelessness for 2011-12 was incorrect and has been amended.

(b) State and territory client totals may not add to the Australian total as some clients may have received support in more than one state and/or territory during 2011-12.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2011-12 SHS client data.

TABLE NAHA.4.5

Table NAHA.4.5 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2011-12 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Indigenous										
Number of Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	no.	437	245	427	178	77	28	62	124	1 430
Number of Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12	no.	6 873	3 970	8 029	3 409	2 561	645	604	2 257	27 736
Percentage of Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	%	6.4	6.2	5.3	5.2	3.0	4.3	10.3	5.5	5.2
Non-Indigenous										
Number of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	no.	1 239	1 567	811	249	165	160	358	59	4 291
Number of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12	no.	21 425	37 264	16 218	5 693	7 506	3 113	2 971	1 089	92 720
Percentage of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	%	5.8	4.2	5.0	4.4	2.2	5.1	12.1	5.4	4.6

(a) Previous data reported for repeat periods of homelessness for 2011-12 was incorrect and has been amended.

(b) State and territory client totals may not add to the Australian total as some clients may have received support in more than one state and/or territory during 2011-12.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2011-12 SHS client data

TABLE NAHA.4.6

Table NAHA.4.6 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Number of SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Location										
Capital city	no.	958	1 196	611	249	165	96	396	63	3 479
Balance of state	no.	718	615	627	178	77	92	24	120	2 242
Number of SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12										
Location										
Capital city	no.	15 008	26 127	8 689	5 359	7 355	1 856	3 475	1 603	67 575
Balance of state	no.	13 290	15 108	15 558	3 742	2 712	1 901	100	1 743	52 880
Proportion of SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Location										
Capital city	%	6.4	4.6	7.0	4.6	2.2	5.2	11.4	3.9	5.1
Balance of state	%	5.4	4.1	4.0	4.8	2.8	4.8	24.0	6.9	4.2

(a) Previous data reported for repeat periods of homelessness for 2011-12 was incorrect and has been amended.

(b) State and territory client totals may not add to the Australian total as some clients may have received support in more than one state and/or territory during 2011-12.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

NAHA Indicator 5:

No new data available, 2008 data available in the baseline report

Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home

NAHA Indicator 6:

Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities

TABLE NAHA.6.1

Table NAHA.6.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by program type, 30 June 2013**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Public housing										
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known)	no.	564	184	758	856	113	69	47	257	2 848
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known) (b)	no.	6 624	1 780	5 791	7 405	1 815	772	616	1 776	26 579
Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known)	%	8.5	10.3	13.1	11.6	6.2	8.9	7.6	14.5	10.7
SOMIH										
Number of households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known)	no.	376	..	485	..	155	19	..	..	1 035
Number of households in SOMIH at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known)	no.	4 393	..	3 286	..	1 677	311	..	..	9 667
Proportion of households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known)	%	8.6	..	14.8	..	9.2	6.1	..	..	10.7

TABLE NAHA.6.1

Table NAHA.6.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by program type, 30 June 2013**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Community housing										
Number of Indigenous households in community housing living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	10	na	33	8	–	–	na	51
Number of Indigenous households in community housing	no.	na	300	na	597	179	67	23	na	1 166
Proportion of Indigenous households in community housing living in overcrowded conditions	%	na	3.3	na	5.5	4.5	–	–	na	4.4

(a) 'Australia' includes only those jurisdictions where data is available.

(b) These data are restricted to households with Indigenous status and bedroom details known. There is significant under-reporting of Indigenous tenancies in NSW PH.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public Rental Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) The National Housing Assistance Data Respository 2012-13.

TABLE NAHA.6.2

Table NAHA.6.2 **Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, 30 June 2012**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions for which overcrowding conditions are known	no.	na	150	721	492	177	na	na	na	na
Number of households in Indigenous community housing	no.	na	1 550	2 164	1 622	558	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions for which overcrowding conditions are known	%	na	9.7	33.3	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2011-12 unit records.

TABLE NAHA.6.3

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**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known), where:										
One bedroom is needed	no.	475	154	602	695	94	58	41	223	2 342
Two or more bedrooms are needed	no.	89	30	156	161	19	11	6	34	506
Total (bedroom details known)	no.	564	184	758	856	113	69	47	257	2 848
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing at 30 June 2013										
Total (bedroom details known) (a)	no.	6 624	1 780	5 791	7 405	1 815	772	616	1 776	26 579
Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known), where:										
One bedroom is needed	%	7.2	8.7	10.4	9.4	5.2	7.5	6.7	12.6	8.8
Two or more bedrooms are needed	%	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.9
Total (bedroom details known)	%	8.5	10.3	13.1	11.6	6.2	8.9	7.6	14.5	10.7

(a) These data are restricted to households with Indigenous status and bedroom details known. There is significant under-reporting of Indigenous tenancies in NSW PH.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public Rental Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) analysis of 2012-13 data held in the National Housing Assistance Data Respository.

TABLE NAHA.6.4

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**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known), where:										
One bedroom is needed	no.	309	..	359	..	129	18	..	..	815
Two or more bedrooms are needed	no.	67	..	126	..	26	np	..	..	220
Total (bedroom details known)	no.	376	..	485	..	155	19	..	..	1 035
Number of households in SOMIH at 30 June 2013										
Total (bedroom details known)	no.	4 393	..	3 286	..	1 677	311	..	..	9 667
Proportion of households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2013 (bedroom details known), where:										
One bedroom is needed	%	7.0	..	10.9	..	7.7	5.8	..	..	8.4
Two or more bedrooms are needed	%	1.5	..	3.8	..	1.6	np	..	..	2.3
Total (bedroom details known)	%	8.6	..	14.8	..	9.2	6.1	..	..	10.7

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) analysis of 2012-13 data held in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository.

TABLE NAHA.6.5

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**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions for which overcrowding conditions are known, where:										
One bedroom is needed	no.	na	121	348	246	110	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms are needed	no.	na	29	373	246	67	na	na	na	na
Total (bedroom details known)	no.	na	150	721	492	177	na	na	na	na
Number of households in Indigenous community housing (bedroom details known)										
	no.	na	1 550	2 164	1 622	558	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions for which overcrowding conditions are known, where:										
One bedroom is needed	%	na	7.8	16.1	15.2	19.7	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms are needed	%	na	1.9	17.2	15.2	12.0	na	na	na	na
Total (bedroom details known)	%	na	9.7	33.3	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2011-12 unit records.

TABLE NAHA.6.6

Table NAHA.6.6 **Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, 30 June 2011**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions for which overcrowding conditions are known	no.	na	44	607	525	237	na	na	na	na
Number of households in Indigenous community housing	no.	na	773	1 771	1 594	456	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions for which overcrowding conditions are known	%	na	5.7	34.3	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2011-12 unit records.

TABLE NAHA.6.7

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**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions for which overcrowding conditions are known, where:										
One bedroom is needed	no.	na	35	293	260	93	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms are needed	no.	na	9	314	265	144	na	na	na	na
Total (bedroom details known)	no.	na	44	607	525	237	na	na	na	na
Number of households in Indigenous community housing (bedroom details known)										
	no.	na	773	1 771	1 594	456	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions for which overcrowding conditions are known, where:										
One bedroom is needed	%	na	4.5	16.5	16.3	20.4	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms are needed	%	na	1.2	17.7	16.6	31.6	na	na	na	na
Total (bedroom details known)	%	na	5.7	34.3	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2011-12 unit records.

NAHA Indicator 7:

No new data available, 2008 data available in the baseline report

Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities

NAHA Indicator 8:

No new data available for this report.

**Estimated cumulative gap
between underlying demand for
housing and housing supply,
as a proportion of the increase
in underlying demand**

NAHA Benchmark (a):

2011-12 data are presented in table NAHA 1.1a

From 2007–08 to 2015–16, a 10 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of low-income renter households in rental stress

NAHA Benchmark (b):

No new data available. 2006 and 2011 data were presented in previous report.

From 2006 to 2013, a seven per cent reduction nationally in the number of homeless Australians

NAHA Benchmark (c):

No new data available, 2008 data provided in the baseline report

From 2008 to 2017–18, a 10 per cent increase nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home

NAHA Benchmark (d):

No new data available, 2008 data provided in the baseline report

From 2008 to 2017–18, a 20 per cent reduction nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

NAHA

Contextual information

TABLE NAHA.CI.1

Table NAHA.CI.1 **Building approvals, commencements and completions (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
	Building approvals							
Jun 2006	8 564	9 673	9 483	7 038	3 172	701	570	280
Sep 2006	9 020	10 418	10 689	7 317	2 839	741	697	417
Dec 2006	7 844	9 141	10 012	6 413	2 744	773	417	319
Mar 2007	7 540	8 643	10 187	5 164	2 655	706	477	396
Jun 2007	7 857	9 762	10 849	6 241	2 678	754	651	332
Sep 2007	8 011	11 305	12 039	5 935	3 268	721	559	323
Dec 2007	8 668	11 014	13 018	5 855	3 446	777	590	359
Mar 2008	7 276	9 784	9 385	5 962	2 847	708	431	265
Jun 2008	8 087	10 811	10 855	5 963	3 855	754	759	305
Sep 2008	6 985	11 367	9 667	5 726	3 694	911	632	254
Dec 2008	6 642	9 499	7 099	4 462	2 796	757	813	650
Mar 2009	4 755	10 021	5 538	4 078	2 710	700	506	240
Jun 2009	6 515	10 901	7 266	5 248	3 006	867	934	318
Sep 2009	7 955	14 061	8 670	6 148	3 220	903	1 154	327
Dec 2009	8 907	14 264	8 927	6 374	3 062	942	1 040	438
Mar 2010	9 086	14 245	9 063	7 040	3 155	750	931	164
Jun 2010	8 852	15 131	9 699	6 091	3 436	760	1 413	504
Sep 2010	8 513	17 646	8 186	5 550	3 618	880	1 203	621
Dec 2010	10 400	15 716	7 893	5 540	2 816	809	1 908	408
Mar 2011	8 086	13 546	6 160	4 839	2 534	691	1 188	176
Jun 2011	7 632	13 622	7 374	5 091	2 884	744	1 567	331
Sep 2011	10 005	13 963	7 711	5 201	2 530	622	1 534	443
Dec 2011	8 762	11 178	6 419	4 789	2 127	499	1 221	371
Mar 2012	7 367	10 701	6 140	5 058	2 092	503	651	235

TABLE NAHA.CI.1

Table NAHA.CI.1 **Building approvals, commencements and completions (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Jun 2012	9 195	14 640	7 301	4 205	1 885	502	1 459	568
Sep 2012	8 855	14 078	7 344	5 699	2 039	512	648	763
Dec 2012	11 554	12 453	7 434	6 073	2 260	446	1 038	351
Mar 2013	8 317	10 096	6 813	5 742	2 040	361	898	600
Jun 2013	10 939	11 879	7 940	7 113	2 450	463	1 228	336
Building commencements								
Jun 2006	7 433	9 967	9 625	6 983	2 668	683	474	333
Sep 2006	7 522	10 765	10 783	7 119	2 758	728	650	318
Dec 2006	8 347	10 140	10 905	6 389	2 946	758	688	291
Mar 2007	7 702	8 195	9 003	5 789	2 370	746	341	369
Jun 2007	6 852	9 584	10 542	5 616	3 181	666	621	385
Sep 2007	8 187	10 740	11 656	5 777	2 991	672	722	412
Dec 2007	7 645	11 745	12 413	5 715	2 829	845	601	256
Mar 2008	8 176	9 493	9 628	5 032	2 905	683	357	215
Jun 2008	8 148	9 846	11 677	6 015	3 145	726	568	195
Sep 2008	6 652	11 428	10 193	5 267	3 643	739	929	238
Dec 2008	6 321	10 780	7 219	4 461	3 071	790	550	412
Mar 2009	5 464	9 617	5 684	4 419	2 739	656	441	175
Jun 2009	6 005	10 099	6 373	4 439	2 689	766	724	309
Sep 2009	6 756	12 022	8 475	5 676	2 860	781	992	351
Dec 2009	8 364	14 244	9 381	5 889	3 093	901	1 315	368
Mar 2010	9 109	13 928	7 395	7 247	2 977	815	656	304
Jun 2010	9 331	14 806	10 081	6 748	3 392	724	1 462	335
Sep 2010	7 831	16 972	8 833	5 472	3 208	849	990	570
Dec 2010	8 177	14 383	7 522	5 447	2 794	816	1 710	397

TABLE NAHA.CI.1

Table NAHA.CI.1 **Building approvals, commencements and completions (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	
Mar 2011	8 830	13 134	6 581	5 058	2 436	732	970	455	
Jun 2011	7 622	14 767	6 626	5 067	2 567	700	1 436	241	
Sep 2011	7 837	13 949	8 080	4 844	2 835	558	1 429	435	
Dec 2011	9 144	12 828	6 548	4 781	2 286	658	1 154	472	
Mar 2012	5 616	11 186	6 168	4 241	1 975	534	944	205	
Jun 2012	8 207	12 683	7 510	4 053	2 055	517	1 064	507	
Sep 2012	9 580	14 460	7 255	5 546	1 787	516	1 404	755	
Dec 2012	10 655	13 972	7 724	6 468	2 616	471	689	537	
Mar 2013	10 058	10 522	6 341	5 688	2 002	396	750	438	
Jun 2013	9 487	11 420	8 023	6 308	2 313	451	1 667	493	
				Building completions					
Jun 2006	7 789	9 829	10 303	5 805	2 666	692	729	338	
Sep 2006	7 756	8 472	8 859	5 921	2 693	610	287	412	
Dec 2006	8 081	11 053	10 618	6 312	2 777	628	748	439	
Mar 2007	7 673	10 007	9 405	5 353	2 410	598	434	289	
Jun 2007	7 335	9 600	9 847	7 420	2 394	696	907	249	
Sep 2007	6 559	10 042	8 463	6 323	2 914	703	949	263	
Dec 2007	8 010	10 190	12 875	6 660	3 000	717	592	303	
Mar 2008	6 948	8 051	8 541	4 656	2 549	615	389	190	
Jun 2008	5 660	9 022	10 185	5 920	2 967	767	371	167	
Sep 2008	7 002	9 150	10 371	5 085	2 876	695	570	214	
Dec 2008	8 042	11 568	12 938	6 425	3 020	766	658	229	
Mar 2009	6 305	8 903	7 580	4 380	2 737	672	707	396	
Jun 2009	7 386	12 112	8 259	6 332	2 656	696	565	475	
Sep 2009	5 855	10 764	8 816	5 872	3 116	723	629	362	

TABLE NAHA.CI.1

Table NAHA.CI.1 **Building approvals, commencements and completions (number)**

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT
Dec 2009	8 340	12 720	9 511	5 937	3 218	736	1 281	303
Mar 2010	5 805	8 540	7 312	5 205	2 860	634	719	229
Jun 2010	6 857	14 323	9 385	5 532	3 153	740	693	468
Sep 2010	7 120	12 101	8 906	5 891	2 746	926	761	298
Dec 2010	9 494	16 217	8 750	5 931	3 509	804	1 210	416
Mar 2011	8 300	10 581	7 549	5 942	2 613	701	991	344
Jun 2011	7 766	12 436	7 722	6 797	3 345	833	988	319
Sep 2011	8 360	12 895	7 222	4 947	2 778	776	1 163	325
Dec 2011	6 982	14 736	7 526	4 977	2 687	678	1 124	356
Mar 2012	6 046	10 889	4 688	4 556	2 157	641	581	291
Jun 2012	6 870	13 377	7 999	5 435	2 558	555	1 269	477
Sep 2012	7 471	12 265	7 551	5 305	2 315	522	1 024	342
Dec 2012	9 721	13 714	8 053	4 442	2 168	727	1 358	442
Mar 2013	7 002	11 479	4 916	3 974	1 703	501	1 519	400
Jun 2013	8 443	12 216	7 919	4 700	2 088	408	1 092	243

Source: ABS (2013) *Building Approvals*, ABS Cat. No. 8731.0; ABS (2013) *Building Activity, Australia*, ABS Cat. No. 8752.0.

TABLE NAHA.CI.2

Table NAHA.CI.2 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2012-13 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
	Proportion of homes sold in each price range							
Under \$20 000	–	0.01	np	–	0.02	0.27	np	–
\$20 000 to less than \$40 000	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.14	0.21	0.07	0.32
\$40 000 to less than \$60 000	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.13	0.27	0.04	0.42
\$60 000 to less than \$80 000	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.29	0.07	1.05
\$80 000 to less than \$100 000	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.61	0.04	0.28
\$100 000 to less than \$120 000	0.08	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.32	0.91	0.11	0.35
\$120 000 to less than \$140 000	0.08	0.21	0.17	0.10	0.57	1.09	0.08	0.35
\$140 000 to less than \$160 000	0.15	0.22	0.43	0.13	0.70	2.13	0.23	1.12
\$160 000 to less than \$180 000	0.20	0.35	0.58	0.18	1.11	3.41	0.31	0.35
\$180 000 to less than \$200 000	0.42	0.45	0.86	0.27	1.77	4.74	0.63	0.84
\$200 000 to less than \$220 000	0.70	0.72	1.39	0.53	2.55	4.77	0.86	2.42
\$220 000 to less than \$240 000	1.07	1.08	2.07	0.84	3.74	5.59	1.55	2.24
\$240 000 to less than \$260 000	1.38	1.55	2.56	1.16	4.64	5.99	1.72	2.56
\$260 000 to less than \$280 000	1.81	2.40	3.37	1.68	5.18	6.05	1.76	2.70
\$280 000 to less than \$300 000	2.31	3.35	3.97	2.17	5.65	6.90	2.57	1.93
\$300 000 to less than \$320 000	2.78	4.23	4.70	2.70	5.96	6.44	3.16	2.63
\$320 000 to less than \$340 000	3.13	4.79	5.73	3.41	6.22	6.18	2.77	2.66
\$340 000 to less than \$360 000	3.14	5.03	5.84	4.03	6.06	5.54	3.67	2.45
\$360 000 to less than \$380 000	3.45	5.19	5.58	4.55	5.65	4.90	4.37	2.59
\$380 000 to less than \$400 000	3.44	4.67	5.59	5.05	5.75	4.29	5.79	3.82
\$400 000 to less than \$420 000	3.63	4.73	5.14	4.99	5.06	3.83	6.16	3.82
\$420 000 to less than \$440 000	3.75	4.59	5.63	5.18	4.81	3.65	6.31	3.15
\$440 000 to less than \$460 000	3.59	4.14	4.58	4.64	4.01	3.01	5.96	4.20
\$460 000 to less than \$480 000	3.29	3.54	4.41	4.55	3.59	2.85	5.25	3.96

TABLE NAHA.CI.2

Table NAHA.CI.2 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2012-13 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$480 000 to less than \$500 000	3.22	3.34	3.94	4.41	2.67	1.86	4.53	4.27
\$500 000 to less than \$520 000	3.03	3.13	3.49	4.08	2.55	1.33	4.35	4.13
\$520 000 to less than \$540 000	3.03	3.03	3.18	4.00	2.37	1.89	3.67	5.25
\$540 000 to less than \$560 000	3.00	2.84	2.95	3.60	1.85	1.25	4.18	4.10
\$560 000 to less than \$580 000	2.68	2.49	2.45	3.24	1.70	1.01	3.61	3.15
\$580 000 to less than \$600 000	2.60	2.42	2.29	2.65	1.49	0.75	3.05	4.17
\$600 000 to less than \$620 000	2.64	2.33	1.72	2.54	1.42	1.15	2.84	3.47
\$620 000 to less than \$640 000	2.67	2.32	1.79	2.37	1.18	0.80	2.49	3.82
\$640 000 to less than \$660 000	2.64	1.99	1.52	2.14	1.04	0.80	2.13	2.94
\$660 000 to less than \$680 000	2.04	1.66	1.33	1.95	0.92	0.51	1.67	3.01
\$680 000 to less than \$700 000	1.84	1.48	1.06	1.69	0.80	0.24	1.47	1.61
\$700 000 to less than \$720 000	1.92	1.58	0.95	1.48	0.69	0.32	1.18	2.10
\$720 000 to less than \$740 000	1.73	1.41	0.94	1.44	0.63	0.51	1.36	1.61
\$740 000 to less than \$760 000	1.73	1.35	0.94	1.35	0.65	0.59	0.97	1.54
\$760 000 to less than \$780 000	1.45	1.03	0.77	1.07	0.49	0.40	0.86	0.91
\$780 000 to less than \$800 000	1.42	0.88	0.54	0.96	0.37	0.27	0.82	0.60
\$800 000 to less than \$820 000	1.37	1.06	0.59	1.02	0.46	0.24	0.67	0.67
\$820 000 to less than \$840 000	1.37	0.90	0.53	0.95	0.41	0.08	0.59	0.60
\$840 000 to less than \$860 000	1.26	0.85	0.52	0.89	0.50	0.29	0.48	0.77
\$860 000 to less than \$880 000	1.15	0.72	0.41	0.79	0.26	0.16	0.61	0.67
\$880 000 to less than \$900 000	0.99	0.66	0.32	0.68	0.28	0.08	0.38	0.70
\$900 000 to less than \$920 000	1.03	0.68	0.34	0.69	0.31	0.11	0.43	0.39
\$920 000 to less than \$940 000	0.83	0.57	0.30	0.57	0.22	0.08	0.40	0.32
\$940 000 to less than \$960 000	0.82	0.58	0.27	0.58	0.19	0.13	0.27	0.63
\$960 000 to less than \$980 000	0.71	0.44	0.22	0.44	0.15	0.11	0.22	0.14

TABLE NAHA.CI.2

Table NAHA.CI.2 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2012-13 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$980 000 to less than \$1 000 000	0.63	0.34	0.18	0.37	0.14	0.11	0.12	np
\$1 000 000 to less than \$1 020 000	0.52	0.39	0.21	0.34	0.14	0.08	0.22	0.28
\$1 020 000 to less than \$1 040 000	0.40	0.32	0.14	0.28	0.11	0.11	0.20	np
\$1 040 000 to less than \$1 060 000	0.50	0.32	0.20	0.38	0.14	0.11	0.22	0.21
\$1 060 000 to less than \$1 080 000	0.39	0.26	0.10	0.22	0.07	–	0.11	0.11
\$1 080 000 to less than \$1 100 000	0.30	0.19	0.06	0.14	0.05	np	0.08	np
\$1 100 000 to less than \$1 120 000	0.53	0.35	0.19	0.41	0.10	0.16	0.24	0.11
\$1 120 000 to less than \$1 140 000	0.34	0.24	0.11	0.25	0.07	np	np	np
\$1 140 000 to less than \$1 160 000	0.39	0.28	0.15	0.32	0.11	–	0.11	np
\$1 160 000 to less than \$1 180 000	0.31	0.21	0.07	0.20	0.05	–	0.05	np
\$1 180 000 to less than \$1 200 000	0.29	0.18	0.05	0.16	0.05	–	0.05	–
\$1 200 000 to less than \$1 220 000	0.56	0.36	0.22	0.33	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14
\$1 220 000 to less than \$1 240 000	0.36	0.22	0.10	0.12	0.05	–	0.09	np
\$1 240 000 to less than \$1 260 000	0.37	0.23	0.14	0.27	0.06	np	0.08	np
\$1 260 000 to less than \$1 280 000	0.30	0.19	0.07	0.17	0.06	–	0.09	np
\$1 280 000 to less than \$1 300 000	0.24	0.14	0.03	0.12	0.04	–	0.04	–
\$1 300 000 to less than \$1 320 000	0.44	0.25	0.14	0.27	0.08	np	0.13	np
\$1 320 000 to less than \$1 340 000	0.24	0.15	0.06	0.15	0.07	–	0.05	np
\$1 340 000 to less than \$1 360 000	0.32	0.15	0.07	0.17	0.05	0.08	0.09	np
\$1 360 000 to less than \$1 380 000	0.22	0.15	0.02	0.13	0.04	np	0.05	–
\$1 380 000 to less than \$1 400 000	0.18	0.11	0.05	0.08	np	–	0.05	np
\$1 400 000 to less than \$1 420 000	0.31	0.16	0.06	0.16	0.04	np	0.05	–
\$1 420 000 to less than \$1 440 000	0.17	0.13	0.03	0.07	0.03	–	0.05	–
\$1 440 000 to less than \$1 460 000	0.21	0.14	0.05	0.13	0.04	np	0.08	0.11
\$1 460 000 to less than \$1 480 000	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.03	–	np	–

TABLE NAHA.CI.2

Table NAHA.CI.2 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2012-13 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$1 480 000 to less than \$1 500 000	0.10	0.07	np	0.06	np	–	–	–
\$1 500 000 or over	5.49	3.09	1.09	2.57	0.73	0.13	0.81	0.60

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Valuer General data.

TABLE NAHA.CI.3

Table NAHA.CI.3 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2011-12 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
	Proportion of homes sold in each price range							
Under \$20 000	0.03	0.01	–	0.02	0.03	0.34	–	np
\$20 000 to less than \$40 000	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.28	np	0.20
\$40 000 to less than \$60 000	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.08	0.31	0.07	0.48
\$60 000 to less than \$80 000	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.17	np	0.52
\$80 000 to less than \$100 000	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.31	0.10	0.60
\$100 000 to less than \$120 000	0.08	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.17	0.51	0.22	0.28
\$120 000 to less than \$140 000	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.50	1.19	0.66	0.28
\$140 000 to less than \$160 000	0.16	0.27	0.43	0.21	0.88	1.93	0.55	0.52
\$160 000 to less than \$180 000	0.36	0.33	0.56	0.23	1.06	2.67	0.25	0.16
\$180 000 to less than \$200 000	0.59	0.59	0.78	0.42	1.87	4.32	0.57	0.40
\$200 000 to less than \$220 000	0.82	0.72	1.43	0.67	2.79	4.61	1.35	1.39
\$220 000 to less than \$240 000	1.37	0.94	1.88	1.03	3.65	5.69	1.49	3.06
\$240 000 to less than \$260 000	1.71	1.37	2.48	1.52	4.65	6.43	1.68	1.55
\$260 000 to less than \$280 000	2.19	2.22	3.27	2.05	5.60	6.63	1.76	0.95
\$280 000 to less than \$300 000	2.60	3.10	4.17	2.91	6.58	6.77	2.02	1.79
\$300 000 to less than \$320 000	3.24	4.25	4.86	3.33	6.22	6.06	2.28	2.78
\$320 000 to less than \$340 000	3.57	4.86	6.57	4.37	6.50	6.09	2.39	3.30
\$340 000 to less than \$360 000	3.72	5.10	6.19	4.89	6.06	6.32	3.13	3.50
\$360 000 to less than \$380 000	3.93	5.29	6.08	5.32	5.63	4.55	5.20	4.29
\$380 000 to less than \$400 000	4.00	5.13	6.32	5.49	5.65	4.47	5.58	4.13
\$400 000 to less than \$420 000	4.07	5.02	5.51	5.32	5.00	3.47	6.21	4.13
\$420 000 to less than \$440 000	4.05	4.84	5.56	5.48	4.33	3.81	6.99	5.96
\$440 000 to less than \$460 000	3.73	4.20	4.90	4.66	3.77	2.90	6.95	5.68
\$460 000 to less than \$480 000	3.44	3.58	4.34	4.45	3.32	2.73	5.00	5.24

TABLE NAHA.CI.3

Table NAHA.CI.3 Distribution of capital city house prices, 2011-12 (per cent)

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$480 000 to less than \$500 000	3.42	3.42	3.65	4.49	2.66	1.85	4.55	5.84
\$500 000 to less than \$520 000	3.33	3.14	3.37	3.87	2.31	1.51	4.39	4.69
\$520 000 to less than \$540 000	3.19	3.10	2.95	3.50	2.16	1.71	4.55	4.33
\$540 000 to less than \$560 000	2.84	2.67	2.50	2.97	1.68	1.54	3.30	5.16
\$560 000 to less than \$580 000	2.74	2.45	2.36	2.63	1.63	0.94	3.32	3.85
\$580 000 to less than \$600 000	2.60	2.36	2.03	2.31	1.48	1.02	2.71	3.69
\$600 000 to less than \$620 000	2.43	2.25	1.71	2.02	1.44	1.00	2.88	3.02
\$620 000 to less than \$640 000	2.27	2.07	1.56	2.10	1.06	0.71	2.47	2.50
\$640 000 to less than \$660 000	2.13	1.94	1.39	1.93	1.10	1.05	1.90	2.34
\$660 000 to less than \$680 000	1.81	1.63	1.19	1.62	0.94	0.71	1.65	1.71
\$680 000 to less than \$700 000	1.64	1.45	0.92	1.23	0.71	0.57	1.54	1.83
\$700 000 to less than \$720 000	1.58	1.46	0.90	1.38	0.83	0.48	1.03	1.23
\$720 000 to less than \$740 000	1.62	1.35	0.84	1.41	0.68	0.28	1.08	0.99
\$740 000 to less than \$760 000	1.57	1.31	0.88	1.29	0.61	0.34	0.78	0.79
\$760 000 to less than \$780 000	1.34	0.99	0.62	0.89	0.50	0.43	0.75	0.64
\$780 000 to less than \$800 000	1.12	0.86	0.49	0.76	0.34	0.23	0.86	0.52
\$800 000 to less than \$820 000	1.21	1.01	0.63	0.89	0.34	0.37	0.64	0.40
\$820 000 to less than \$840 000	1.16	0.83	0.49	0.77	0.38	0.17	0.56	0.44
\$840 000 to less than \$860 000	1.16	0.88	0.48	0.77	0.56	0.14	0.62	0.68
\$860 000 to less than \$880 000	1.00	0.67	0.39	0.63	0.34	np	0.60	0.52
\$880 000 to less than \$900 000	0.82	0.61	0.27	0.51	0.32	0.14	0.42	0.28
\$900 000 to less than \$920 000	0.85	0.76	0.35	0.57	0.25	0.14	0.52	0.56
\$920 000 to less than \$940 000	0.73	0.52	0.28	0.51	0.22	0.14	0.25	0.12
\$940 000 to less than \$960 000	0.73	0.55	0.28	0.51	0.28	0.09	0.30	0.40
\$960 000 to less than \$980 000	0.62	0.43	0.18	0.33	0.18	0.14	0.42	np

TABLE NAHA.CI.3

Table NAHA.CI.3 Distribution of capital city house prices, 2011-12 (per cent)

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$980 000 to less than \$1 000 000	0.49	0.34	0.14	0.25	0.12	np	0.22	0.12
\$1 000 000 to less than \$1 020 000	0.49	0.39	0.18	0.45	0.15	np	0.29	0.16
\$1 020 000 to less than \$1 040 000	0.39	0.28	0.14	0.28	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.16
\$1 040 000 to less than \$1 060 000	0.46	0.36	0.18	0.35	0.10	0.09	0.15	np
\$1 060 000 to less than \$1 080 000	0.34	0.26	0.11	0.21	0.05	np	0.07	0.20
\$1 080 000 to less than \$1 100 000	0.25	0.18	0.10	0.13	0.07	np	0.07	np
\$1 100 000 to less than \$1 120 000	0.52	0.44	0.16	0.36	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.20
\$1 120 000 to less than \$1 140 000	0.29	0.23	0.07	0.17	0.06	np	0.12	np
\$1 140 000 to less than \$1 160 000	0.38	0.30	0.14	0.28	0.09	–	0.14	np
\$1 160 000 to less than \$1 180 000	0.30	0.19	0.08	0.17	0.06	–	0.07	np
\$1 180 000 to less than \$1 200 000	0.22	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.03	–	0.04	–
\$1 200 000 to less than \$1 220 000	0.45	0.36	0.13	0.31	0.11	0.09	0.27	0.12
\$1 220 000 to less than \$1 240 000	0.26	0.19	0.07	0.15	0.05	np	0.11	–
\$1 240 000 to less than \$1 260 000	0.31	0.26	0.12	0.27	0.10	0.43	0.05	np
\$1 260 000 to less than \$1 280 000	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.12	0.04	–	0.12	–
\$1 280 000 to less than \$1 300 000	0.19	0.14	0.05	0.10	0.05	–	0.05	–
\$1 300 000 to less than \$1 320 000	0.32	0.24	0.13	0.19	0.08	np	0.07	0.12
\$1 320 000 to less than \$1 340 000	0.23	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.04	np	0.05	–
\$1 340 000 to less than \$1 360 000	0.26	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.04	np	0.08	–
\$1 360 000 to less than \$1 380 000	0.17	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.05	–	0.07	np
\$1 380 000 to less than \$1 400 000	0.15	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.02	–	0.04	np
\$1 400 000 to less than \$1 420 000	0.26	0.22	0.09	0.16	0.02	–	0.05	np
\$1 420 000 to less than \$1 440 000	0.17	0.11	0.03	0.04	np	np	np	–
\$1 440 000 to less than \$1 460 000	0.18	0.11	0.05	0.10	0.03	np	np	np
\$1 460 000 to less than \$1 480 000	0.13	0.08	0.04	0.05	np	–	–	–

TABLE NAHA.CI.3

Table NAHA.CI.3 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2011-12 (per cent)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
\$1 480 000 to less than \$1 500 000	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.05	np	–	np	–
\$1 500 000 or over	4.63	3.36	1.07	2.45	0.84	0.43	0.90	np

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Valuer General data.

TABLE NAHA.CI.4

Table NAHA.CI.4 **Gross household income and affordable home prices used to calculate performance indicator 2: proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households (dollars) (a)**

	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12
	Low income households (up to 39th to 41st percentile)					
	Gross household income (weekly)			Affordable house price		
Capital city						
Sydney	1 123	1 186	1 576	196 711	252 610	278 473
Melbourne	1 040	1 291	1 368	182 169	274 859	241 803
Brisbane	1 249	1 102	1 502	218 747	234 729	265 333
Perth	1 053	1 133	1 658	184 464	241 193	292 921
Adelaide	879	1 269	1 058	153 843	270 140	186 852
Hobart	793	1 022	1 031	138 910	217 571	182 170
Canberra	1 752	1 865	2 033	306 784	397 192	359 278
Darwin	1 704	1 393	1 775	298 412	296 636	313 629
Balance of state						
NSW	741	739	927	129 794	157 433	163 768
Victoria	1 044	797	1 113	182 820	169 679	196 663
Queensland	1 220	818	945	213 719	174 151	166 949
Western Australia	1 142	1 182	1 044	199 898	251 682	184 398
South Australia	613	708	815	107 269	150 691	143 928
Tasmania	704	858	769	123 273	182 725	135 808

TABLE NAHA.CI.4

Table NAHA.CI.4 **Gross household income and affordable home prices used to calculate performance indicator 2: proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households (dollars) (a)**

	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12
	Moderate income households (up to 59th to 61st percentile)					
	Gross household income (weekly)			Affordable house price		
Capital city						
Sydney	1 914	2 006	2 218	335 123	427 110	391 967
Melbourne	1 895	1 834	1 941	331 766	390 498	343 019
Brisbane	1 545	1 727	1 784	270 614	367 708	315 158
Perth	1 525	1 848	1 939	267 023	393 412	342 595
Adelaide	1 596	1 470	1 799	279 519	313 021	317 900
Hobart	1 291	1 037	1 382	225 992	220 863	244 125
Canberra	2 047	2 080	2 228	358 408	442 818	393 731
Darwin	1 966	2 719	2 328	344 211	579 021	411 253
Balance of state						
NSW	1 337	1 713	1 706	234 103	364 729	301 379
Victoria	1 272	1 568	1 558	222 671	333 889	275 313
Queensland	1 534	1 174	1 375	268 554	250 015	242 927
Western Australia	1 408	1 896	1 819	246 596	403 734	321 438
South Australia	1 158	1 295	1 129	202 855	275 795	199 519
Tasmania	1 140	1 251	1 598	199 706	266 303	282 439

(a) This table has been included at the request of the COAG Reform Council to assist with the interpretation of data provided for NAHA PI 2. It shows income data for 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12 from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH).

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing and Valuer General data.

TABLE NAHA.CI.5

Table NAHA.CI.5 Annual interest rate used to calculate performance indicator 2: proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households (per cent)

	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Interest rate	8.79	7.28	6.55	7.67	7.45	6.54

Source: ABS (unpublished) Valuer General data.

TABLE NAHA.CI.6

Table NAHA.CI.6 **Occupied private dwellings by family composition, by Indigenous status of household, by State and Territory, 2011 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous										
Total	no.	73 910	18 318	58 518	22 132	12 341	9 416	2 445	11 890	209 050
One family	%	75.6	74.2	76.7	75.4	72.4	79.2	75.6	64.7	75.1
Multiple family	%	4.2	3.1	5.7	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.6	19.9	5.5
Lone person	%	15.1	15.9	12.1	13.7	17.9	14.6	12.6	12.0	14.1
Group	%	5.1	6.8	5.5	4.2	5.7	4.3	9.2	3.4	5.2
Non-Indigenous										
Total	no.	2 397 388	1 926 369	1 488 788	772 027	606 699	183 407	126 983	49 000	7 551 275
One family	%	69.7	69.7	70.5	70.7	67.5	67.4	69.9	67.7	69.7
Multiple family	%	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.5
Lone person	%	24.5	24.6	23.3	24.1	28.1	28.7	23.6	24.3	24.6
Group	%	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.2	5.5	6.4	4.1

(a) 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.

(b) Includes households that did not identify a resident as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Source: ABS (2012) *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, data generated using TableBuilder Basic.

Table NAHA.CI.7 Standard variable interest rate, housing loans, July 2007 to November 2013 (per cent)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Standard variable rate</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Standard variable rate</i>
Aug 2007	8.30	Oct 2010	7.40
Sep 2007	8.30	Nov 2010	7.80
Oct 2007	8.30	Dec 2010	7.80
Nov 2007	8.55	Jan 2011	7.80
Dec 2007	8.55	Feb 2011	7.80
Jan 2008	8.70	Mar 2011	7.80
Feb 2008	9.00	Apr 2011	7.80
Mar 2008	9.35	May 2011	7.80
Apr 2008	9.45	Jun 2011	7.80
May 2008	9.45	Jul 2011	7.80
Jun 2008	9.45	Aug 2011	7.80
Jul 2008	9.60	Sep 2011	7.80
Aug 2008	9.60	Oct 2011	7.80
Sep 2008	9.35	Nov 2011	7.55
Oct 2008	8.35	Dec 2011	7.30
Nov 2008	7.75	Jan 2012	7.30
Dec 2008	6.85	Feb 2012	7.40
Jan 2009	6.85	Mar 2012	7.40
Feb 2009	5.85	Apr 2012	7.40
Mar 2009	5.85	May 2012	7.05
Apr 2009	5.75	Jun 2012	6.85
May 2009	5.75	Jul 2012	6.85
Jun 2009	5.80	Aug 2012	6.85
Jul 2009	5.80	Sep 2012	6.85
Aug 2009	5.80	Oct 2012	6.65
Sep 2009	5.80	Nov 2012	6.65
Oct 2009	6.05	Dec 2012	6.45
Nov 2009	6.30	Jan 2013	6.45
Dec 2009	6.65	Feb 2013	6.45
Jan 2010	6.65	Mar 2013	6.45
Feb 2010	6.65	Apr 2013	6.45
Mar 2010	6.90	May 2013	6.20
Apr 2010	7.15	Jun 2013	6.20
May 2010	7.40	Jul 2013	6.20
Jun 2010	7.40	Aug 2013	5.95
Jul 2010	7.40	Sep 2013	5.95
Aug 2010	7.40	Oct 2013	5.95
Sep 2010	7.40	Nov 2013	5.95

Table NAHA.CI.7 Standard variable interest rate, housing loans, July 2007 to November 2013 (per cent)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Standard variable rate</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Standard variable rate</i>
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Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2013), F5 Indicator Lending Rates (Housing Loans, Banks, Variable, Standard), www.rba.gov.au/statistics/by-subject.html (accessed 6 November 2013).

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 Agreement^a

<i>Output</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
(a) 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
(b) Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation	211, 234
(c) Number of households assisted in social housing	239, 241, 244, 249
(d) Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies	213
(e) Number of people receiving home purchase assistance	215
(f) Number of zoned lots available for residential construction	..
(g) Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing	..
<i>Performance indicators</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
1. Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress	218, 253
2. 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
3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless	224
4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	226, 234
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	228, 239, 241, 244, 249
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	..
<i>Performance benchmarks</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
(a) 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
(b) From 2006 to 2013, a seven per cent reduction nationally in the number of homeless Australians	..
(c) From 2008 to 2017-18, a 10 per cent increase nationally in the proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home	..
(d) 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):	<p>Number Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.</p> <p>The measure is defined as: count of number of SHS clients who had house/flat accommodation after support, with tenure type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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). <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Sustainability of tenancy is measured by examining a 30 day period after receiving support.</p> <p>Social inclusion is unable to be measured.</p>
Data source/s:	Specialist Homelessness Services Collection. Data are available annually
Institutional environment:	See General SHSC DQS.
Relevance:	<p>This output measure is a proxy as it only captures those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who access specialist homelessness services.</p> <p>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</p>

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):	<p>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.</p> <p>The measure is defined as: count of number of SHS clients who before support were in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an improvised building/dwelling; or• motor vehicle; or• tent; or• no dwelling/street/park/in the open; or• emergency accommodation <p>or who were provided crisis accommodation by an SHS agency</p> <p>AND</p> <p>obtained a house/flat accommodation immediately after support, with tenure type of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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); <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<p>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</p> <p>Sustainability of tenancy is measured by examining a 30 day period after receiving support.</p> <p>Social inclusion is unable to be measured.</p>
Data source/s:	Specialist Homelessness Services Collection. Data are available annually

Institutional environment:	See General SHSC DQS.
Relevance:	<p>This output measure is a proxy as it only captures those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who access specialist homelessness services.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See General SHSC DQS.</p>
Timeliness:	<p>The reporting period for this proxy output is the 2012-13 financial year.</p> <p>See General SHSC DQS.</p>
Accuracy:	<p>This estimate includes clients with missing information. This information has been attributed in proportion with those clients for whom information is available.</p> <p>See General SHSC DQS.</p>
Coherence:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See General SHSC DQS.</p>
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:	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Relevance:	<p>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.</p> <p>Not all jurisdictions collect or update all data items for every household so substitutions are made in some cases.</p>
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:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Specific State/Territory issues are:</i></p> <p><u>Victoria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
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:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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):	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of low income households in rental stress For low income households, computation for numerator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (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. <p><u>Denominator:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Number of low income rental households in rental stress / Total number of low income rental households x 100</p>
Data source/s:	<p><u>All households</u> Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) – for numerator and denominator.</p> <p><u>Non-Indigenous</u> SIH – for numerator and denominator.</p> <p><u>Indigenous</u> 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.</p>
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 .

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](#), 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):	<p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of low/moderate income households</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households / Total number of low/moderate income households x 1000</p>
Data source/s:	<p><u>Numerator:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> ABS Survey of Income and Housing is used to determine the number of low/moderate income households.</p>

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](#).

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](#), 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):	<p>The proportion of Australians who are homeless (as defined by the ABS)</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Numerator - Number of Australians who are homeless• Denominator – number of Australians <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i>.</p>
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 .
Relevance:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Timeliness:	<p>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.</p> <p>On 11 September 2012 ABS released the first official estimates of the prevalence of homelessness for 2006 and 2001.</p>
Accuracy:	<p>Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness use a methodology which is transparent, consistent and repeatable, and suitable for measuring change over time.</p> <p>While 'homelessness' itself is not a characteristic that is directly measured in the Census, estimates are derived from the Census using</p>

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](#) 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](#) (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 for more information.

Interpretability:

Official estimates of homelessness are published in Census of Population and Housing: [Estimating Homelessness](#) (cat. no. 2049.0). Back ground information on the methodology used to estimate homelessness can be found in [Information Paper - Methodology for Estimating Homelessness](#) 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:	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>See General SHSC DQS.</p>
Timeliness:	See General SHSC DQS.
Accuracy:	See General SHSC DQS.
Coherence:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>See General SHSC DQS</p>
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:	<p>Data were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work paper.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Relevance:	<p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Indigenous Community Housing</u></p> <p>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.</p>
Timeliness:	<p><u>Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2013 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.</p> <p><u>Indigenous Community Housing</u></p> <p>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.</p>
Accuracy:	<p>There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:</p> <p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>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.</p>

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:	<p>Specialist Homelessness Services Client Collection.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Data are collected monthly from agencies participating in the collection.</p>
Key data quality issues	<p>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.</p>
Institutional environment:	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For further information see the AIHW website <www.aihw.gov.au>.</p> <p>The SHSC was developed by AIHW in conjunction with the states and territories and is administered by the AIHW.</p>

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 Indicator 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. 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).
- 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).

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

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- 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 exclusions 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 untenable 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).
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 publicly 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](#).

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.

Accuracy: The results from the 2011-12 survey were released in July 2013.
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](#) on the ABS web site.

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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	Equivalent 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
IHO _p	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.
Equivalent household income	Equivalent 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

<i>Life cycle group</i>	<i>....are households containing</i>
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
Non-remote
Outer regional
Quintiles**

A person who does not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

See 'remoteness areas'.

See 'remoteness areas'.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Remoteness areas comprise the following six categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major cities of Australia • inner regional Australia • outer regional Australia • remote Australia • very remote Australia • migratory — off-shore — shipping.
Statistical significance	<p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p>
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'.