
Data quality information — Housing, chapter 16

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) has been prepared for the first time for the 2011 Report on Government Services. DQI provides information against the seven ABS data quality framework dimensions, for a selection of performance indicators in the Housing chapter. DQI for additional indicators will be progressively introduced in future reports.

Where RoGS indicators align with National Agreement indicators, similar data quality information is included in the Steering Committee's reports on National Agreements to the COAG Reform Council.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

DQI are available for the following data collections and performance indicators:

Data collections	2
Public housing data collection	2
State owned and managed Indigenous housing data collection	5
Community housing data collection	8
Indigenous community housing data collection	11
National Social Housing Survey data collection	13
Performance indicators	16
'Affordability' — public housing, SOMIH and community housing	16
'Match of dwelling to household size' — public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing	20
'Connection to water, sewerage and electricity' — Indigenous community housing	24
'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' — Indigenous community housing	26
'Rent collection rate' — Indigenous community housing	28
'Occupancy rates' — Indigenous community housing	30

Data collections

Public housing data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Various
Indicator	Various — all public housing indicators except 'net recurrent cost per dwelling', 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.
Measure (computation)	Various
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 housing indicators except 'net recurrent cost per dwelling', 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2009-10 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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its 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 public rental housing programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.</p> <p>Classifications used for income and greatest need are not consistent across the jurisdictions and are mapped to a common standard.</p> <p>Not all jurisdictions collect or update all data items for every tenant so substitutions are made in some cases.</p> <p>Specific State/Territory issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northern Territory: During 2008-09, 4096 dwellings funded under the National Partnership Agreement for Remote Indigenous Housing were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and were no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) organisations. Due to the unique management arrangements for these dwellings, they were not reported in either the 2008-09 ICH or 2008-09 public rental housing collections. For 2009-10, where data are available, these dwellings will be separately identified and reported with the ICH collection.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2009-10.

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 under program eligibility requirements
- Indigenous status is self-identified and not mandatory 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.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

Queensland:

- There is one waiting list for all social housing. Using this list to report against public rental housing alone leads to an overestimate of the number of households waiting to be allocated a public rental dwelling.

Western Australia:

- The count of tenable dwellings excludes dwellings leased to other organisations.

South Australia:

- Wait list greatest need numbers may be understated as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

Northern Territory:

- For the proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs, data are not directly comparable with other jurisdictions' data as some households with disability are not included.
- For households in greatest need, data should be interpreted with caution as priority date is not updated when households transfer to the priority category after their initial wait list application.
- For the time taken to occupy dwelling stock that is not available to occupy through normal process, data are not comparable with other jurisdictions' data as vacancies that are not normal cannot be identified and excluded.

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:

- measurement of low income cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in methodology
- the change to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard in 2009-10 from the Proxy Occupancy Standard, along with a change in the threshold from two spare/needed bedrooms to one bedroom, means that overcrowding and underutilisation results are not comparable to previous years.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

New South Wales

- The total number of Indigenous households is not comparable to other jurisdictions due to the methodology adopted (based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households).
- For the total number of new applicants in the waiting list who have a 'greatest need', data are not comparable to earlier years, where households with 'very high rental housing costs' were excluded because high private rental costs is not deemed a reason for 'priority' housing in NSW.
- From 2008-09, NSW has defined disability households to be households where at least one household member receives the Disability Support Pension or the Carer Payment. This has resulted in revisions to previous years results for comparability.

Victoria

- The total number of applicants on the waiting list includes Indigenous applicants previously reported separately in the SOMIH collection. Indigenous applicants can be allocated to Indigenous housing managed by Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), as well as public housing.

Queensland:

- Items relating to the wait list cannot be compared to previous years due to the change to a consolidated wait list.

Further State and Territory Governments' housing authorities bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the CNOS.

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 Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Some known data quality issues are associated with the public housing administrative datasets when compared across jurisdictions, including incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors.
- Data substitution is used in instances where the jurisdiction(s) has not captured all of the data required to produce an output, for example, gross and assessable income.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Various
Indicator	Various — all SOMIH indicators except 'net recurrent cost per dwelling', 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.
Measure (computation)	Various
Data source/s	Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about 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. This data source is used for all SOMIH indicators except 'net recurrent cost per dwelling', 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2009-10 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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Northern Territory</u>: Indigenous-specific housing programs in the Northern Territory have previously been community managed and administered and therefore not reported in SOMIH. The Northern Territory is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions with dwellings funded under the National Partnership Agreement for Remote Indigenous housing reclassified as Remote Public Housing and no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing Organisations. However, due to the unique management arrangements for these dwellings, where data are available, these dwellings will be separately identified and reported with the Indigenous community housing collection.• <u>Australian Capital Territory</u>: the ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2009-10.
Accuracy	<p>There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 data may be self-identified and not mandatory 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.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

Queensland

- There is one waiting list for all social housing. Using this list to report against SOMIH alone leads to an overestimate of the number of households waiting to be allocated a SOMIH dwelling

South Australia

- Wait list greatest need numbers may be understated as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

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. This particularly relates to scope and coverage of dwellings across states and territories.

Coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology:

- measurement of low income cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in methodology
- the change to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard in 2009-10 from the Proxy Occupancy Standard, along with a change in the threshold from two spare/needed bedrooms to one bedroom, means that overcrowding and underutilisation results are not comparable to previous years.

State specific coherence issues are:

New South Wales

- The decrease in the number of rebated tenants for NSW is generally due to the implementation of CRA based rent policy for tenants in SOMIH.
- For the total number of new applicants in the waiting list who have a 'greatest need', data are not comparable to earlier years where households with 'very high rental housing costs' were excluded because high private rental costs is not deemed a reason for 'priority' housing in NSW.
- From 2008-09, NSW has defined disability households to be households where at least one household member receives the Disability Support Pension or the Carer Payment. This has resulted in revisions to previous years results for comparability.

Victoria

- Victoria has transferred tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as state owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately. For this reason, data are not comparable with previous years.

Queensland

- Items relating to the wait list cannot be compared to previous years due to the change to a consolidated wait list.

Australian Capital Territory

- The ACT does not conduct a separately identified or funded Indigenous

housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

Northern Territory

- Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administrated. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.

Further State and Territory Governments' housing authorities bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the CNOS.

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 Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Some known data quality issues are associated with the SOMIH administrative datasets when compared across jurisdictions, including incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors.
- Data substitution is used in instances where the jurisdiction(s) have not captured all of the data required to produce an output, for example, gross and assessable income.

Community housing data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Various
Indicator	Various — all community housing indicators except 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'
Measure (computation)	Various
Data source/s	AIHW Community housing data collection. Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected. This data source is used for all community housing indicators except 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2009-10 were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. Data were sourced via a survey of community housing organisations and are subject to the response rate achieved across the jurisdictions.</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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of the variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction.</p> <p>Organisation and household data may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Data are also subject to survey response rate and should be interpreted with caution.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. Most data reflect a 30 June snapshot, but some data capture household activity throughout the financial year. The most recent data available for most indicators are 2009-10.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Data are subject to survey response rates and are incomplete for some jurisdictions. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations and levels of accuracy are subject to the response rate achieved across the jurisdictions – as outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>New South Wales</u>: of the 154 community housing organisations, 35 were selected and responded to the survey accounting for over 95 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. Data for NSW are weighted to account for non-response.• <u>Victoria</u>: of the 119 community housing organisations, 76 responded to the

survey accounting for over 95 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.

- Queensland: of the 281 community housing organisations, 147 provided administrative data accounting for 78 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. Data for Qld are weighted to account for non-response.
- Western Australia: of the 189 community housing organisations, 45 responded to the survey accounting for 63 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
- South Australia: of the 94 community housing organisations, 87 responded to the survey accounting for 98 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
- Tasmania: of the 89 community housing organisations, 40 responded to the survey accounting for 43 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
- Australian Capital Territory: of the 5 community housing organisations, 4 responded to the survey accounting for 73 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. One government-funded mainstream community housing organisation providing housing for Indigenous households is reported separately in the Indigenous community housing data collection.
- Northern Territory: the NT did not survey its community housing sector for 2009–10.

National outputs and indicators were calculated using only those jurisdictions where complete information is available and valid.

Household and dwelling information from community housing organisations for whom Federal Government funds were provided as one-off grants many years ago is generally not available, and may be excluded from reporting.

Applicants may appear on waiting lists of more than one community housing organisation, with the exception of Queensland and South Australia where consolidated waiting lists are in operation.

New South Wales

- Affordability measures are captured via the NSW survey for all households. To provide an estimate for low income households and the affordability for low income households, the proportion of low income households based on those in receipt of Centrelink benefits as their main source of income have been applied to survey responses.
- Systems to capture waiting list information via a common application process for public and community housing are currently being developed, resulting in data not being available for all community housing providers at 30 June 2010.
- Financial activity data for the year ending 30 June 2009 are sourced from quarterly submissions from providers' administrative data.

Queensland

- Queensland has one waiting list for all social housing. Using this list to report against community housing alone leads to an overestimate of the number of households waiting to be allocated a community housing dwelling.

Western Australia

- The number of households at 30 June may be overstated due to underlying data quality issues.
- Dwelling counts include four dwellings under state management at 30 June.

South Australia

- The number of newly assisted households may be understated by up to 600 new households due to unknown data.
- The number of households at 30 June may be understated whilst the number of tenancy (rental) units may be overstated due to underlying data

quality issues.

- New waitlisted households in greatest need exclude those households that have been earmarked allocation to a Nation Building dwelling with a support package and would not have otherwise been waitlisted.

Northern Territory

- Coherence**
- It is assumed that all dwellings are tenable.
 - Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to data from previous years because of variation in survey response rates and the community housing organisations responding to the survey.
 - National performance indicator percentages were calculated where complete data were available and valid (i.e. both numerator and denominator were available and valid).
 - Some Indigenous households may be under-reported as data are based on Indigenous self-identification.
 - South Australia: a centralised community housing waitlist was implemented in March 2010. An audit of the waitlist has resulted in the removal of double counted households and those ineligible for housing assistance. Coherence over time has been affected by this change.
 - Tasmania: properties managed under the Tasmanian Community Tenancy Program were included this year for the first time. Coherence over time has been affected by this change in scope.

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 community housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Data should be interpreted with caution as data are sourced via a survey of community housing organisations and are subject to response rate. Data may therefore not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time.

Indigenous community housing data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Various
Indicator	Various — all ICH indicators
Measure (computation)	Various
Data source/s	A snapshot of Indigenous community housing tenants and dwellings at 30 June is provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data sources a combination of administrative data (held by the jurisdictions) and survey data collected from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2008-09 were provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements under the former National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing (which ceased in January 2009).</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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data (see footnotes for more details). This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments.</p> <p>In 2008-09, some jurisdictions (Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory) were able to provide unit record level data for National Reporting Framework reporting (that is, data for individual organisations, dwellings and persons). Western Australia provided aggregate totals, while New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory and the Australian Government provided a mix of both.</p> <p>During 2008-09, 4096 dwellings, funded under the National Partnership Agreement for Remote Indigenous housing, were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations. Due to the unique management arrangements for these dwellings, they were not reported in either the 2008-09 Indigenous community housing or 2008-09 public rental housing collections. For 2009-10, where data are available, these dwellings will be separately identified and reported with the Indigenous community housing collection.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2008-09.</p>
Accuracy	<p>There are known accuracy issues with the data collected. Results can only be interpreted with considerable caution as follows:</p>

- Jurisdictions were able to provide some data for between 60 per cent and 100 per cent of the indicators, and in many cases complete data were not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in the jurisdiction. This means that the data item totals and performance indicator values may not be representative of the entire jurisdiction, as the unreported portion of the sector may not share the same characteristics as the reported portion of the jurisdiction.
- 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 states and territories where both numerator and denominator were available and valid.
- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.

Coherence 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.

Accessibility Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website.

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 Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

issues

- There are significant quality issues in the ICH data collection. Results can only be interpreted with considerable caution.
- Jurisdictions were able to provide some data for between 60 per cent and 100 per cent of the indicators requested, and in many cases complete data were not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in the jurisdiction.
- 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.
- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.

National Social Housing Survey data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	<i>Amenity/location</i> (public housing, SOMIH and community housing) <i>Customer satisfaction</i> (public housing, SOMIH and community housing)
Measure (computation)	Various
Data source/s	AIHW The Social Research Centre (SRC) was engaged by the AIHW to conduct the 2010 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data were collected via postal and online questionnaires from a randomly selected sample of Public and Community Housing tenants. The tenants completing the questionnaires were from all jurisdictions, except those in the ACT. The 2010 Client Satisfaction Survey (CSS) was conducted only for the ACT. TNS Social Research was engaged on behalf of the jurisdiction to collect these data. For the qualitative component, the survey is provided to eight focus groups (or panels) for completion. Each focus group is comprised of Housing ACT tenants who reside in a range of dwelling types and have differing social backgrounds. The quantitative component was conducted using mail-out self-completion questionnaires.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<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 have calculated outputs using 2010 NSHS data collected by the SRC. The data have been provided to the AIHW by the SRC in accordance with the requirements of the National Housing Data Agreement.</p>
Relevance	<p>NSHS</p> <p>Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions due to the response rates from the NSHS for the 2010 reference period.</p> <p>The 2010 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2007 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's Public and Community housing tenants and stratified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metropolitan and non-metropolitan• Housing region or area• Dwelling type (detached house, attached house/duplex/townhouse and flat/unit) <p>CSS</p> <p>As ACT data are collected via the Client Satisfaction Survey, further variation in results across the jurisdictions is introduced due to different methodology being employed for the ACT. The variation in results between the ACT and the other jurisdictions cannot be quantified due to the differences in survey methodology between the NSHS and the CSS.</p>
Timeliness	Data are not collected annually. Surveys were conducted in 2001, 2003,

2005, 2007 and 2010.

- For 2010, NSHS data are collected for the reference period for the last 12 months since September 2009, and CSS data are collected for the reference period for the last 12 months since May 2009.

Accuracy

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2010 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the Australia level – for both public housing and community housing (see response rate tables below). Data for the ACT are derived from a separate survey, the 2010 CSS.

2010 NSHS — sample size and response rates

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Public housing</i>		<i>Community housing</i>	
	Sample size (no.)	Response rate (%)	Sample size (no.)	Response rate (%)
NSW	9 924	44	2382	39
Victoria	2 049	35	1297	38
Queensland	4 953	38	4645	31
WA	1 281	53	1099	47
SA	2 060	31	1376	33
Tasmania	2 620	39	485	49
NT	1 420	25	na	na
Aust	24 307	40	11284	36

The 2010 CSS data was unweighted due to a lack of information about tenant locations, which was caused by a printing error on the CSS questionnaire. The response rates for public housing and community housing surveys are 36 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.

Coherence

The data collected for public and community housing exclude the ACT as this jurisdiction had undertaken its own collection, ie the CSS.

Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error. In addition, it is not possible to directly compare ACT data with that collected from the NSHS due to a separate survey vehicle being used.

Accessibility

Data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website.

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 Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions as data are collected via survey vehicles and are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.
- Survey weights are applied to the data when calculating outputs and performance indicators.
- Response rates from the NSHS for public and community housing provide a general indication of data accuracy and reliability.
- The Australia level response rate for the public housing component of the 2010 NSHS is 40 per cent. The response rates for public housing by jurisdiction range from 25 per cent to 53 per cent (excluding the response rate for the ACT).
- The Australia level response rate for the community housing component is 36 per cent. Response rates for community housing across the jurisdictions

vary from 31 per cent to 49 per cent (excluding the ACT response rate).

- ACT data for public and community housing are sourced from 2010 Customer Satisfaction Survey (conducted by TNS Social Research on behalf of the jurisdiction). Results for the ACT should be treated with caution as data accuracy and survey methodology differs from the NSHS.

Performance indicators

‘Affordability’— public housing, SOMIH and community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments. Similar data quality information is included in the Steering Committee’s Report to the COAG Reform Council on the National Affordable Housing Agreement.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	<i>Affordability</i> for public housing, SOMIH and community housing
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition</u> : the proportion of rental households in the bottom two income quintiles that spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent. <u>Numerator</u> : number of low income rental households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent <u>Denominator</u> : total number of low income rental households <u>Computation</u> : calculated separately for public housing, SOMIH and community housing and expressed as a percentage.

Low income households

- Low income households are defined by the ABS as those households in the bottom 40 per cent of the equivalised disposable household income distribution (that is, the bottom two income quintiles) excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (based on the Survey of Income and Housing). The ABS defines equivalised disposable household income as an indicator of disposable household income after adjustment for household size and composition.
- Low income data are sourced from the AIHW’s National Housing Assistance Data Repository and are presented using a modified definition of low income to that used by the ABS. Here, low income households are defined as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income. Gross household income is the amount of income received by the household before any tax or levies are subtracted.

Computation for numerator

Public housing and SOMIH:

- (a) Household income is the assessable household income
- (b) Rental expenses is the amount of rent charged to the household;

Community housing:

- (a) Household income is gross household income excluding 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

Public housing, SOMIH and community housing:

The numerator is the count of households where (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a).

Computation for denominator: count of all low income households.

	<p>This measure is restricted to households with known income and rental details.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Public housing and SOMIH</p> <p>Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and state owned and managed Indigenous 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.</p> <p>Community housing</p> <p>Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.</p>
Data Quality Framework Dimensions	
Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2009-10 data 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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>Public housing and SOMIH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation. <p>Community housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.
Timeliness	<p>Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. Data are reported as at 30 June. The most recent data available are for reporting are at 30 June 2010.</p>
Accuracy	<p>There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:</p> <p>Public housing and SOMIH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors • not all data items required are available for all households and only households with complete information have been included in the calculation • households where either assessable income or rent charged equals zero are excluded • income information for some households not in receipt of a rental rebate

that is not current, will lead to an over-estimation of the proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent. Outputs produced using this data should be used with caution

- disaggregations have led to small cell sizes which are volatile. Very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality

State/Territory specific issues:

- **Victoria:** households in Victoria that have not applied for or receive a rental rebate have not supplied up-to-date income details to the collecting agency. Accordingly, these data used in the calculation of this performance indicator are not reliable, leading to an overestimation of the proportion of low income households in rental stress (rental stress is defined to occur when households spend more than 30 per cent of income on rent).
- **WA** does not provide assessable income details so rental stress is determined using gross income.
- **SA** does not provide gross income so assessable income is used to calculate equivalised 'gross' income used in determining low income status.

Community housing

Generally, community housing organisations capture the full amount of CRA received by tenants as part of their rental payment. While the CRA amount should be excluded from rent charged and household income data, it is evident that some organisations may have included CRA as part of rent and income in their survey returns. Other out of scope charges such as those for utilities may have also been included in rent charged amounts. This may result in a higher proportion of households that appear to be paying more than 30 per cent of their income in rent.

State/Territory specific issues:

- For **Victoria, WA, SA, Tasmania** and the **ACT**, households have been excluded from this indicator where rent charged household assessable income are unknown; and rent charged or household assessable income is equal to or less than zero.
- **NSW:** Affordability measures are captured via the NSW survey for all households. To provide an estimate for low income households and the affordability for low income households, the proportion of low income households based on those in receipt of Centrelink benefits as their main source of income have been applied to survey responses.
- **Tasmania:** Relevant details are known for only 38 per cent of households.

Coherence

Descriptors cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in the definition of low income. Care is required when comparing across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).

Community housing

Due to the change in definition, no data are available for NSW and Queensland were unable to supply results disaggregated by Indigenous status.

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 Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Descriptors cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in the definition of low income.
- Care should be taken when comparing equivalised gross income data with low income households defined using equivalised disposable income data (e.g., the primary measure which sources ABS data).
- **Public rental housing and SOMIH:** the administrative data sets from which this indicator is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors. Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation. Income information for some households not in receipt of a rental rebate may not be current, leading to over-estimation of the proportion of low income households in spending more than 30 per cent of income on rent. Outputs produced using this data should be used with caution.
- **Community housing:** a higher proportion of low income households may appear to be in rental stress as Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) may not have been fully excluded from the survey data. (Note: rental stress is defined to occur when households spend more than 30 per cent of income on rent).

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ — public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments. Similar data quality information is included in the Steering Committee’s Report to the COAG Reform Council on the National Affordable Housing Agreement.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	<i>Match of dwelling to household size</i> for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition</u> : the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding. <u>Numerator</u> : number of overcrowded households, calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) <u>Denominator</u> : the number of households <u>Computation</u> : calculated separately for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH and expressed as a percentage.

Data source/s ***Public housing and SOMIH***

Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and state owned and managed Indigenous 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.

Community housing

Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via survey and from the jurisdiction’s administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.

Indigenous community housing

A 30 June snapshot of Indigenous Community Housing tenants and dwellings is provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions, using a combination of administrative data (held by jurisdictions) and survey data collected from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data for 2009-10 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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.
----------------------------------	---

Relevance***Public housing and SOMIH:***

- The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.
- Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Community housing:

- Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of the variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction; and
- Organisation and household data may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Data are also subject to survey response rate and should be interpreted with caution.

Indigenous community housing:

- Other published measures of overcrowding for Indigenous community housing define overcrowding as households requiring two or more bedrooms, rather than one as specified in the CNOS
- Overcrowding proportions across jurisdictions are not comparable due to data being collected from different sources (see footnotes for more details) and calculated using different methods (see 'Accuracy').
- The Australian total is not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.
- The scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded. Active registration does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs.
- Data are not available for WA and the NT.

Timeliness

Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June.

Public housing, SOMIH and community housing

Data are reported as at 30 June. The most recent data available for reporting are at 30 June 2010.

Indigenous community housing

The reference period for this indicator for Indigenous community housing is at 30 June 2009, based on the 2008-09 data collection, with the following exceptions:

- Queensland: some overcrowding data are sourced from 2005 and 2006 property audit, currently the best available in terms of coverage and accuracy. Remaining data are sourced from SAP at 30 June 2009.
- SA: data are based on tenancy/asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.
- Australian Government: historical data held by the Australian Government were used for some reporting.

Accuracy

There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:

Public housing and SOMIH

The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.

Not all data items required are available for all households, in particular multiple-family households. In these cases, the single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Community housing

Households for which household member details (age, sex or relationship status) could not be determined are excluded. Some assumptions have been made where only partial household information is known in order to include them in this indicator, including:

- all single or couple-only households each require one bedroom only;
- any unmatched single person in a household each requires their own bedroom; and
- each person in a household that is classified as a 'group of unrelated adults' requires their own bedroom.

Indigenous community housing

- Data reported are affected by poor coverage and should be interpreted with caution as it cannot be guaranteed that the un-reported portion of the ICH sector has the same characteristics as the reported portion.
- Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes Indigenous households for which household groups and dwelling details are known.
- NSW: household details are only known for approximately 35 per cent of the dwelling stock in that state, extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.
- SA: household details are only known for approximately 53 per cent of dwellings.
- ACT: household details were known for 92 per cent of dwellings.
- Australian Government: household details are only known for approximately 10 per cent of the dwellings. Historical data held by the Australian Government was used for some reporting.

Coherence

Care is required when comparing across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).

Public housing, SOMIH and community housing

- In 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 has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding in 2009-10.

Indigenous community housing

- 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.
- The Proxy occupancy standard is used for New South Wales and Queensland. Data are also not comparable across years due to varying ICHO response rates; transfer of state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) stock in Victoria into the Indigenous community housing program, and transfer of Indigenous community housing stock to the SOMIH program in other jurisdictions.
- Australian Government: estimates for Tasmania are based on the number of known occupants in the household.

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 and community housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

Public housing, SOMIH and community housing

- The use of the Canadian National Occupancy Standard and change to the definition of overcrowding as requiring one bedroom or more has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding in 2009-10.

Public housing and SOMIH:

- Excludes non-rebated households.
- The administrative data sets from which this indicator is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.
- The single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age.

Community housing:

Households for which relevant details could not be determined are excluded, however some assumptions have been made where only partial household information is known, including:

- all single or couple-only households and any unmatched single persons in a household each require their own bedroom
- each person in a household that is classified as a 'group of unrelated adults' each require their own bedroom.

Indigenous community housing:

- Overcrowding proportions across jurisdictions are not comparable due to data being collected from a number of different sources and calculated using different methods based on data availability.
- Other published measures of overcrowding for Indigenous community housing define overcrowding as households requiring two or more bedrooms, rather than one as specified in the CNOS.
- The scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded.
- Data are not available for WA and the NT.
- The Australian total is not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.

'Connection to water, sewerage and electricity' — Indigenous community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – effectiveness – quality
Indicator	<i>Connection to water, sewerage and electricity</i> for Indigenous community housing
Measure (computation)	<p>Definition: Proportion of ICH dwellings not connected to utilities (water, sewerage and electricity).</p> <p>Numerator: The number of Indigenous community housing dwellings not connected to utilities (water, sewerage and electricity).</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of Indigenous community housing dwellings.</p> <p>Computation: Number of Indigenous community housing dwellings not connected to utilities (water, sewerage and electricity) multiplied by 100 and divided by the total number of Indigenous community housing dwellings and expressed as a percentage.</p> <p>Data are calculated and reported separately for water, sewerage and electricity.</p>
Data source/s	A snapshot of Indigenous community housing tenants and dwellings at 30 June is provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data sources are a combination of administrative data (held by the jurisdictions) and survey data collected from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2008-09 were provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements under the former National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing (which ceased in January 2009).</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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data (see footnotes for more details). This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Australian total is not reported due to insufficient data for all jurisdictions.• NSW: the scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded. Active registration does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs.

Timeliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>SA</u>: dwellings without metered power or with a condition rating of not applicable or poor are counted as not being connected to electricity. <p>Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June.</p> <p>The reference period 2008-09 is 30 June 2009, except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Queensland</u>: essential services data sourced from 2006-2007 property audit. • <u>South Australia</u>: data based on tenancy/asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. • <u>Australian Government</u>: Historical data held by the Australian Government used for some reporting.
Accuracy	<p>There are known accuracy issues with the data collected. Results can only be interpreted with considerable caution as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICH data reported are affected by poor coverage and should be interpreted with caution as it cannot be guaranteed that the un-reported portion of the sector has the same characteristics as the reported portion • due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes dwellings for which connection status are known. • across several jurisdictions, dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent. • <u>WA</u>: data are not available for every dwelling in the state. No dwellings managed by funded ICHOs are known to be lacking connections. • <u>NT</u>: data are not available.
Coherence	<p>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.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website.</p>
Interpretability	<p>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 Indigenous community housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.</p>

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to poor coverage, only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known are included. • ICH data for this indicator are affected by poor coverage and the un-reported portion of the sector may not have the same characteristics as the reported portion. • Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.
------------------------------	---

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' — Indigenous community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Net recurrent cost per dwelling</i> for Indigenous community housing
Measure (computation)	<u>Numerator</u> : Net recurrent costs <u>Denominator</u> : The total number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations <u>Computation</u> : Net recurrent costs divided by the total number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations.
Data source/s	A snapshot of Indigenous community housing tenants and dwellings at 30 June is provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data sources are a combination of administrative data (held by the jurisdictions) and survey data collected from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2008-09 were provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements under the former National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing (which ceased in January 2009).</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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data (see footnotes for more details). This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NSW: The scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded. Active registration does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs. The net recurrent expenses are incurred by AHO on the Aboriginal community housing sector with net recurrent expenses of ICHOs not available and not included.• Qld: Councils are currently unable to separate the recurrent costs associated with housing services from those associated with the other services that they provide. The amount reported here is the cost of maintenance services provided by the Qld Government plus staff and related administrative costs associated with the Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative. Includes Indigenous Government Co-ord contribution and Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative (HIHI) recurrent costs.• WA: data on exclusions is not held, with the exception of Grants and

	<p>Subsidies which were the principal method of payment for maintenance services to housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>SA</u>: funding arrangements assumes total recurrent costs and net recurrent costs are equal.
Timeliness	<p>Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June, and data are available within 12 months of the reference period. The reference period 2008-09 is at 30 June 2009, except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA: Data based on Tenancy/Asset audits in 2008 and 2009.
Accuracy	<p>There are known accuracy issues with the data collected. Results can only be interpreted with considerable caution as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICH data are affected by poor coverage and should be interpreted with caution as it cannot be guaranteed that the sector has the same characteristics as the responding portion). • Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes dwellings for which ICHO net recurrent costs is known. • Across several jurisdictions, dwellings of unknown status were assumed to be permanent. • <u>Australian Government</u>: data were available for 24 per cent of ICHOs
Coherence	<p>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.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website.</p>
Interpretability	<p>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 Indigenous community housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.</p>

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

- The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:
- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition.
 - Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data. This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments. These variations impact on the capacity to produce statistical outputs consistent in terms of concepts and methodologies.
 - ICH data reported are affected by poor coverage and should be interpreted with caution as it cannot be guaranteed that the un-reported portion of the ICH sector has the same characteristics as the reported portion.

'Rent collection rate' — Indigenous community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Rent collection rate</i> for Indigenous community housing
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition</u> : Total rent collected as a proportion of the rent charged <u>Numerator</u> : Total rent collected by funded and unfunded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June <u>Denominator</u> : Total rent charged by funded and unfunded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June <u>Computation</u> : Total rent collected by funded and unfunded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June / Total rent charged by funded and unfunded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June.
Data source/s	A snapshot of Indigenous community housing tenants and dwellings at 30 June is provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data sources a combination of administrative data (held by the jurisdictions) and survey data collected from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2008-09 were provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements under the former National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing (which ceased in January 2009).</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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data (see footnotes for more details). This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NSW: the scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded. Active registration does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June.
Accuracy	<p>There are known accuracy issues with the data collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICH data reported are affected by poor coverage and should be interpreted with caution as it cannot be guaranteed that the unreported portion of the sector has the same characteristics as the reported portion.• Due to poor coverage, only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known are included.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>NSW</u>: Calculation is based on 48 per cent of dwellings stock for which full rental information (weekly rent, weeks tenanted and weeks in arrears) was available during the registration period. • <u>WA</u>: Data are as reported by funded ICHOs to the provided Indigenous Housing Management System. • <u>SA</u>: For 10 organisations, rent collection was for the June-December 2008 portion of the financial year. • <u>Australian Government</u>: Calculation is based on 93 per cent of households.
Coherence	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.
Accessibility	Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website.
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 Indigenous community housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to poor coverage, only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known are included. • ICH data for this indicator are affected by poor coverage and the unreported portion of the sector may not have the same characteristics as the reported portion. • Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.
------------------------------	--

'Occupancy rates' — Indigenous community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Occupancy rates</i> for Indigenous community housing
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition:</u> Proportion of Indigenous community housing dwellings that are occupied <u>Numerator:</u> Number of Indigenous community housing dwellings that are occupied. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of Indigenous community housing dwellings <u>Computation:</u> Number of Indigenous community housing dwellings that are occupied multiplied by 100 and divided by total number of Indigenous community housing dwellings.
Data source/s	A snapshot of Indigenous community housing tenants and dwellings at 30 June is provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data sources a combination of administrative data (held by the jurisdictions) and survey data collected from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data for 2008-09 were provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements under the former National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing (which ceased in January 2009). 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, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before its is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.
Relevance	Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data (see footnotes for more details). This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments. These variations impact on the capacity to produce statistical outputs consistent in terms of concepts and methodologies. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes dwellings for which occupancy details are known.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The reference period 2008-09 is 30 June 2009, except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>South Australia:</u> data based on tenancy/asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.
Accuracy	There are known accuracy issues with the data collected. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICH data reported are affected by poor coverage and should be interpreted with caution as it cannot be guaranteed that the unreported portion of the

	sector has the same characteristics as the reported portion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSW: extrapolates this number proportionately for all Indigenous community housing organisation (ICHO) sectors based on the number of permanent dwellings managed by the ICHOs that renewed registration with the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) that are occupied at 30 June 2009. • WA: Data based on a representative sample of 693 permanent dwellings. • Australian Government: data provided for only 28% of dwellings. Historical data held by the Australian Government was used for some reporting.
Coherence	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.
Accessibility	Annual data as reported are available publically on the AIHW website.
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 Indigenous community housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to poor coverage, only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known are included. • ICH data for this indicator are affected by poor coverage and the un-reported portion of the sector may not have the same characteristics as the reported portion. • Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.
------------------------------	---