

National Agreement Performance Information 2011-12

National Affordable
Housing Agreement

*Steering Committee
for the Review of
Government
Service Provision*

December 2012

© Commonwealth of Australia 2012

ISBN 978-1-74037-420-0

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, the work may be reproduced in whole or in part for study or training purposes, subject to the inclusion of an acknowledgment of the source. Reproduction for commercial use or sale requires prior written permission from the Productivity Commission. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to Media and Publications (at the address below).

The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee.

This publication is available from the Productivity Commission website at www.pc.gov.au. If you require part or all of this publication in a different format, please contact the Secretariat (see below).

Secretariat
Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
Productivity Commission
LB 2 Collins Street East Post Office
Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 12
530 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Tel: (03) 9653 2100 or Freecall: 1800 020 083
Fax: (03) 9653 2199
Email: gsp@pc.gov.au
www.pc.gov.au/gsp

An appropriate citation for this paper is:

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2012, *National Agreement Performance Information 2011-12: National Affordable Housing Agreement*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

**Steering Committee for the
Review of Government
Service Provision**

Mr Paul McClintock AO
Chairman
COAG Reform Council
Level 24, 6 O'Connell Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Mr McClintock

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



Gary Banks AO
Chairman

21 December 2012

Secretariat c/- Productivity Commission

Locked Bag 2, Collins Street East Post Office, Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 12, 530 Collins Street Melbourne

Ph: 03 9653 2100 Fax: 03 9653 2199

www.pc.gov.au/gsp

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 Gary Banks	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Mr Ron Perry	Aust. Govt.	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Mr Peter Robinson	Aust. Govt.	The Treasury
Mr Mark Thomman	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Dr Meg Montgomery	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Kevin Cosgriff	NSW	Department of Treasury
Mr Simon Kent	Vic	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Jeremy Nott	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Nicole Tabb	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 Coan Harvey	WA	Department of Treasury
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
Ms Pam Davoren	ACT	Chief Minister's Department
Ms Jenny Coccetti	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 Warren Hill	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Christmas	WA	Department of Treasury

Contents

This Report	V
Steering Committee	VII
Contents	IX
National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting	1
Framework for National Agreement reporting	1
Performance reporting	2
Changes from the previous National Affordable Housing Agreement performance report	7
Context for National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting	9
Outputs	20
Performance indicators	37
Performance benchmarks	61
Attachment tables	71
Data Quality Statements	241
References	303
Acronyms and abbreviations	305
Glossary	308

National Affordable Housing Agreement performance reporting

Framework for National Agreement reporting

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.

At its 7 December 2009 meeting, COAG agreed to a high level review of the NAs, National Partnership Agreements (NPs) and implementation plans. On 13 February 2011, COAG noted a report on this review and agreed to further reviews of the NA performance reporting frameworks (COAG 2011b). The 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). This report reflects the COAG-endorsed outcomes of the 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.

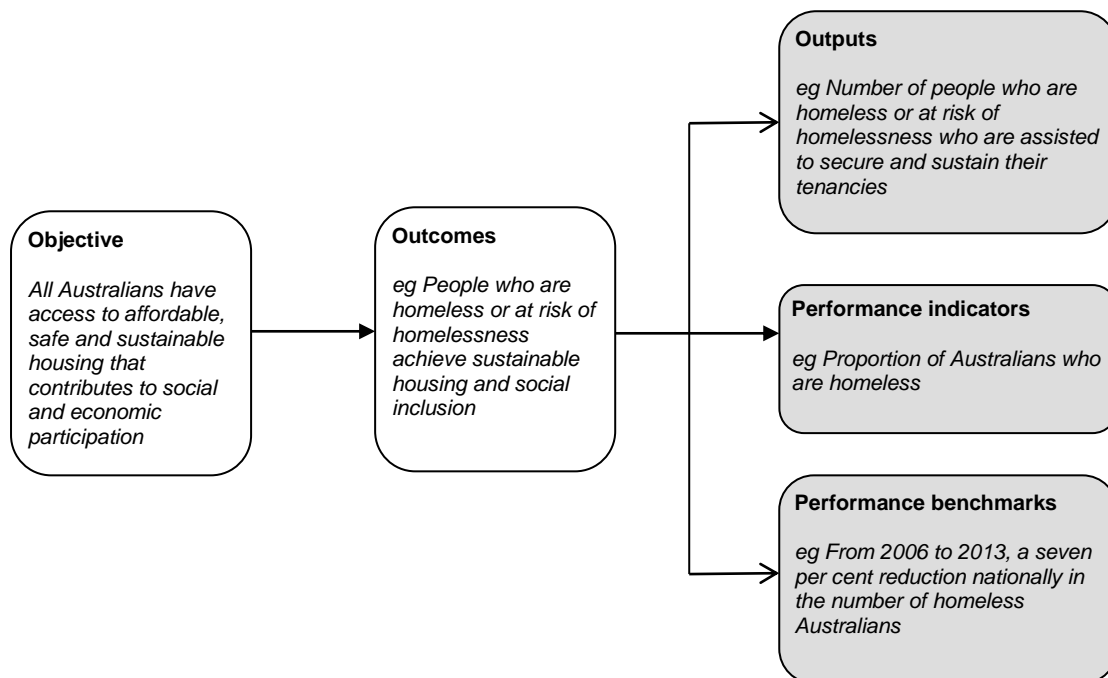
The CRC has also requested the Steering Committee to collate data on the performance benchmarks for the reward components of selected NP agreements. The Steering Committee's reports to the CRC can be found on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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 2012. 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 fourth NAHA report prepared by the Steering Committee. The previous three reports provided performance information for the previous NAHA performance indicator framework (COAG 2009b). This report provides performance information for the revised NAHA (COAG 2012a). The CRC has requested the Steering Committee collate data for new and/or revised indicators backcast to the baseline NAHA reporting period (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 2011–12: 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 and socioeconomic 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

- This is the first NAHA performance report for the revised NAHA. The revised NAHA has seven outputs and eight performance indicators (endorsed by COAG at its July 2012 meeting) and four performance benchmarks (endorsed by COAG at its December 2012 meeting).
- At the request of the CRC, data have been backcast (where available) to the baseline reporting period of 2008-09 (or the most recent available data at the time of preparing the baseline NAHA performance report) for new and/or revised indicators.
- Survey data on housing outcomes for Indigenous people are drawn from alternating ABS Indigenous surveys. These surveys were originally conducted on a three-yearly cycle, but the survey scheduled for 2011 has been delayed until 2012-13:
 - The most recent available data (sourced from the 2008 Indigenous social survey) were included in the baseline 2008-09 NAHA performance report
 - The next survey will be undertaken in 2012-13, with data available for the 2012-13 NAHA performance report
 - The ABS has advised that the next Indigenous survey after 2012-13 is anticipated to be conducted according to the original schedule in 2014, with data available for the 2014-15 NAHA performance report. The Steering Committee supports the return to the original three yearly schedule, to enable more regular reporting.
- The Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) data collection commenced on 1 July 2011, and replaces the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) data collection. Data from both the last year of the SAAP collection (2010-11) and first year of the SHS collection (2011-12) are provided in this report.
- Multiple data sources have been used to construct measures for some indicators. Comments on the comparability of different data sources within a measure have been provided where applicable.

Outputs

- Data have been provided for five of the seven outputs. Of the five reported outputs, one is reported using a main measure and two supplementary measures, as no single measure provides comprehensive information on this output:
 - *Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies*
 - ... Main measure — *Number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)/Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support*
 - ... Supplementary measure — *Number of households assisted in social housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation*

(Continued next page)

Box 1 (continued)

... Supplementary 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.*

- Specifications have not been developed for two of the seven outputs:
 - *Number of zoned lots available for residential construction* — no national data collection currently contains relevant information for this output
 - *Number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing* — the concepts of ‘safety’ and ‘appropriateness’ have not been defined, and there is inconsistency between the terms used in this output and the related outcome.

Performance indicators

- Of the eight reported performance indicators, two did not have new data available:
 - *Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress*
 - *Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home.*
- Two of the six indicators for which new data were available did not have new data for the main measure. Supplementary administrative data have been provided:
 - *Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities*
 - *Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities.*
- Of the eight indicators, data were backcast for two indicators:
 - *The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households* — measures changed from previous NAHA
 - *Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness* — change in definition of homelessness used for reporting.

Performance benchmarks

- Data for the four performance benchmarks have been sourced from related performance indicators. New data are available for only one performance benchmark, with data for the remaining three benchmarks included in previous NAHA reports against associated performance indicators:
 - Performance benchmark A relates to performance indicator 1; no new data are available for reporting
 - Performance benchmark B relates to performance indicator 3; 2006 data are reported
 - Performance benchmark C relates to performance indicator 5; no new data are available for reporting
 - Performance benchmark D relates to performance indicator 6; no new data are available for reporting.

Changes from the previous National Affordable Housing Agreement performance report

COAG review of the performance indicator frameworks

At its 25 July 2012 meeting, COAG endorsed a revised NAHA. A separate process was conducted for considering revised NAHA benchmarks, with COAG endorsing the revised benchmarks at its meeting in December 2012. This report provides data for the outputs, performance indicators and performance benchmarks specified in the revised NAHA performance indicator framework (COAG 2012a).

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

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 its first three 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>
New (provisional) performance benchmarks	NAHA Benchmark A — relates to measure for performance indicator 1 NAHA Benchmark B — relates to measure for performance indicator 3 NAHA Benchmark C — relates to measure for performance indicator 5 NAHA Benchmark D — relates to measure for performance indicator 6
Performance indicator title has changed. Backcasting not required as no impact on measures or data	Performance indicator 1 Performance indicator 6 (old indicator 7) Performance indicator 7 (old indicator 8) Performance indicator 8 (old interim indicator 9)
Performance indicator title and measures have changed. Data have been backcast to the baseline reporting year	Performance indicator 2
A revised methodology for estimating the prevalence of homelessness, based on the ABS statistical definition of homelessness, has been implemented.	Performance indicator 3
Data for this indicator from the new SHS data collection are not directly comparable to data from the previous SAAP collection, creating a break in series. Additional data have been provided on a reduced scope (restricted age range) to provide a more comparable time series	Performance indicator 4
Performance indicator has been removed from the NAHA performance indicator framework	[old] NAHA performance indicator 1 (supplementary) [old] NAHA performance indicator 1(a) [old] NAHA performance indicator 5 [old] NAHA interim performance indicator 10

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 produces an annual *State of Supply* report (NHSC 2009, 2010, 2011) examining housing supply needs up to 20 years into the future.

Profile of housing

The ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing (the Census) reported 8.7 million private dwellings, of which 89.3 per cent were occupied (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), 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

In 2011, 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

Data on housing are also available from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), a biennial household level survey (the most recent available data are in respect of 2009-10). Estimates from the SIH show both households that own the dwelling in which they currently reside and the ownership of other dwellings. Table 2 provides a breakdown of households by tenure and landlord type from the SIH, for usual residence. The 2009-10 SIH results show that 68.8 per cent of all households own (with or without a mortgage) the dwelling in which they currently reside (table 2). However, when those who are in tenures other than owner-occupation but also own residential property are added, the proportion of households that own residential property rises to 72.8 per cent (ABS 2012b).

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.

Table 2 Proportion of households by tenure and landlord type, 2000-01 to 2009-10 (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>
Owner without a mortgage	38.2	36.4	34.9	34.3	33.2	32.6
Owner with a mortgage	32.1	33.1	35.1	35.0	35.1	36.2
Renter						
State/Territory housing authority	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.9
Private landlord	21.0	22.0	21.2	22.0	23.9	23.7
Total renters ^a	27.4	28.2	27.6	28.5	29.7	28.7
All households^b	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 2009-10. ^b Includes other tenure type, which accounts for about 3 per cent of all households in 2009-10.

Source: ABS (2011) Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2009-10, Cat. No. 4130.0, Canberra.

Home ownership rates increase with age. In 2009-10, the home ownership rate (with and without a mortgage) for 25 to 34 year olds was 44.6 per cent, compared with 81.7 per cent for 55 to 64 year olds (ABS 2011a). The Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) (Battellino 2009) found a notable decline in home ownership for the typical first home owner cohort (those under 35 years of age) over the preceding 10 to 15 years.

Home ownership rates also vary according to household composition. In 2009-10, home ownership rates (with and without a mortgage) were 78.2 per cent for couples, 76.5 per cent for couples with dependent children, 60.1 per cent for lone persons and 39.9 per cent for one parent families with dependent children (ABS 2011a).

Data from the 2009-10 SIH illustrate the traditional tenure cycle. Most young lone persons (under 35 years) were renting (59.3 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 (64.1 per cent). A large proportion (50.4 per cent) of couple families with non-dependent children owned their home outright, while 84.0 per cent of couples aged 65 years or over owned their home outright (ABS 2011a)³.

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).

³ See glossary for more information on life cycle groups.

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.

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 NATSISS/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.

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 on living arrangements. It also does not take into account the number of bathrooms and toilets, and the size of kitchens, bedrooms and other living spaces.

Data from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing 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 overcrowding rate for Indigenous people of all ages (11.8 per cent) was higher than for non-Indigenous people (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

	<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 people in overcrowded households									
Indigenous	9.1	8.2	12.6	14.0	9.8	6.0	6.5	33.9	11.8
Non-Indigenous	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.

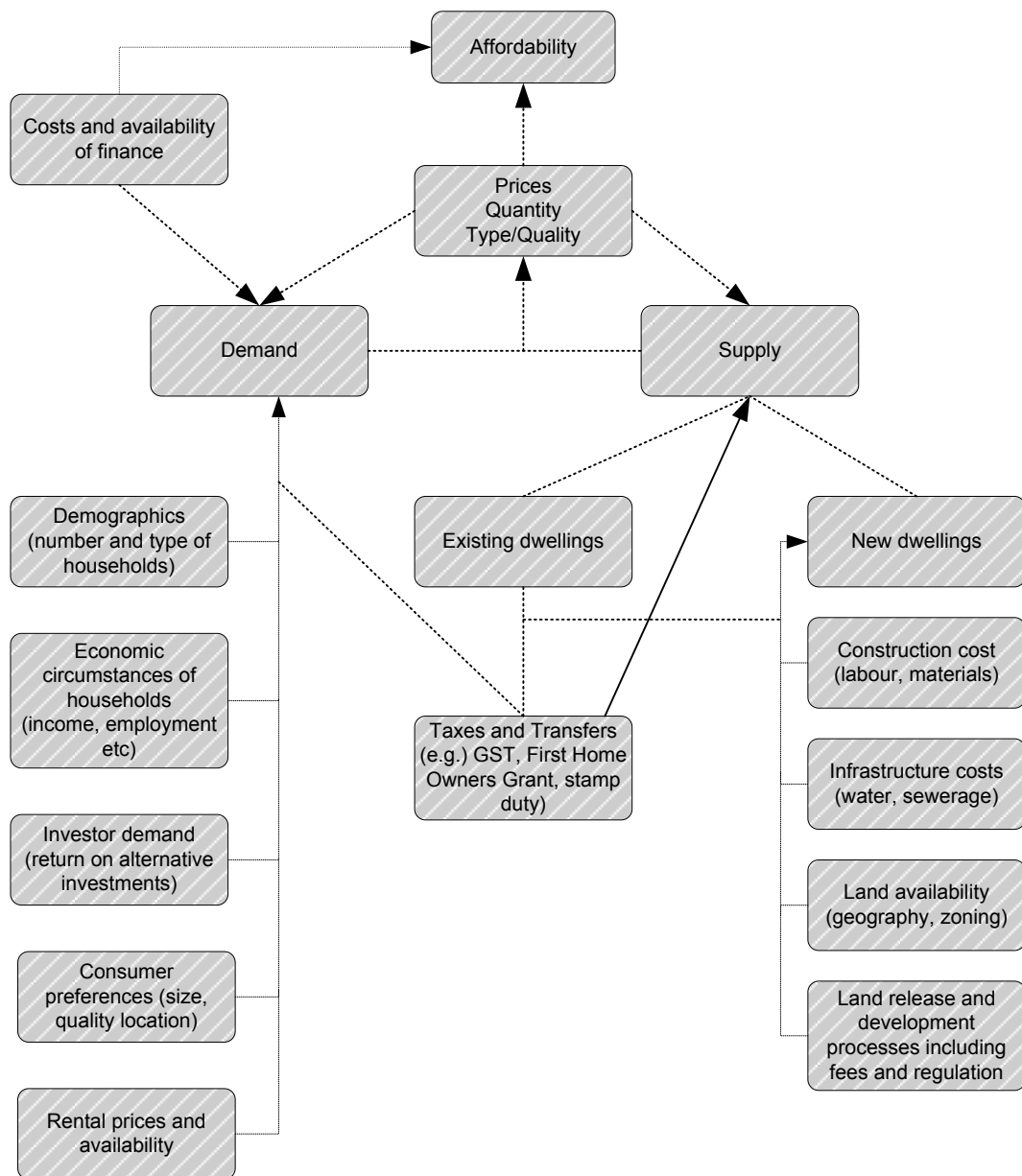
Source: ABS (2012) *Census of Population and Housing — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (Indigenous) Profile*, Cat. No. 2002.0, Canberra.

Housing affordability

Factors affecting the demand, supply and affordability of housing are outlined in figure 2. Housing affordability is the result of the price, quantity, quality and type of housing available, and the cost and availability of housing finance.

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

Figure 2 Factors influencing housing supply, demand and affordability



Source: National Housing Supply Council (2010) *State of Supply 2009*, Figure 1.1, page 5, www.nhsc.org.au/content/state_of_supply/2009_ssr_rpt/sosr_ch1.html#ch1_2 (viewed 25 September 2012).

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

A widely accepted method for assessing housing affordability is the ratio of housing cost to income as an indicator of affordability, with a simple ‘rule of thumb’ ratio standard for assessing housing 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.

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).

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). Rowley and Ong (2012) explore the limitations of the 30/40 rule in terms of household wellbeing.

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 2011b).

An alternative approach to assessing housing affordability is the residual income approach, which looks at what different household types can afford to spend on housing after taking into account the other necessary expenditures of living. Stone, Burke and Ralston (2011) provide a comprehensive review of the housing

affordability literature and different methods for assessing housing affordability, including the residual income approach.

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 varied from 9.60 per cent in July and August 2008, to 5.75 per cent in April and May 2009, and is currently 6.65 per cent (December 2012) (table NAHA.CI.7).

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 this reporting cycle, data on homelessness are 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 2012c; 2012d).

The ABS definition applies 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 if their current living arrangement:

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

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.

However, some groups of people are more likely to be under-enumerated in the Census (ABS 2012c). 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 supported 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 (SHS) collection*: The SHS 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.
- *Centrelink 'homelessness flag'*: Centrelink includes homelessness flags in its recording system, which help customer service officers provide appropriate services to people experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness.
- *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 their 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 in late 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 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).

-
- *Journeys home: Longitudinal Study of Factors Affecting Housing Stability*: This is the first large-scale longitudinal study following the lives of 1 550 Australians who are homeless or may be vulnerable to homelessness. The survey will be held over up to 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 Wave 1 were published in July 2012 (Scutella et al 2012). Wave 3 interviews commenced in the field on 1 September 2012 and were due to finish on 30 November 2012 (FaHCSIA 2012).
 - *A five per cent Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset (SLCD)*: The ABS is planning to create a SLCD by bringing together data from the 2006 Census with data from the 2011 Census and future Censuses, to build a picture of how society moves through various changes. The ABS will investigate using the five per cent SLCD to undertake longitudinal analysis of the circumstances of those who have been identified as likely to be homeless.

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 has 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. Improving national information of the land and dwelling supply pipeline is a priority of the NHSC (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	21, 23, 25
(b) number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation	27
(c) number of households assisted in social housing	29
(d) number of households in private rental receiving subsidies	31
(e) number of people receiving home purchase assistance	33
(f) number of zoned lots available for residential construction	35
(g) number of Indigenous households provided with safe and appropriate housing	36

^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:	The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. The Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) data collection commenced on 1 July 2011 and replaces the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) data collection. The final year of SAAP data and the first year of SHS data are presented in this report.
Outcome:	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Measure:	<p>Number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)/Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• [SAAP] number of SAAP clients who had house/flat accommodation after support, with tenure type: purchasing/purchased own home, private rental, public housing rental, rent-free accommodation, boarding• and did not present within 30 days of receiving support for crisis, short or medium term support accommodation• [SHS] 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 <p>and is presented as a <i>number</i></p> <p>This output measure is a proxy. It only captures those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who access SAAP/SHS services. Sustainability of tenancy is only measured up to 30 days after receiving support.</p>
Data source:	<u>Interim SAAP Data Collection</u> (SAAP). Data are available annually. <u>Specialist Homelessness Services Data Collection</u> (SHS). Data are available quarterly, but reported as annual data.
Data provider:	SAAP and SHS — AIHW
Data availability:	2010-11 (SAAP) [Additional data for restricted scope of persons 18 years or over and backcast to baseline reporting year] 2011-12 (SHS)
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by:

- sex by age
- Indigenous status

Box 2 **Results**

For this report, SHS data are available for 2011-12.

- Data by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.a.1.1.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.a.1.2.

For this report, new SAAP data are available for 2010-11.

- Data by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.a.1.3.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.a.1.4.

Data for 2009-10 are available in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are available in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.a.1.1	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, by age, by sex, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.a.1.2	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, by Indigenous status, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.a.1.3	Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by age, by sex, 2010-11 (number)
Table NAHA.a.1.4	Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (number)

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

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting:	The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. No amendments made.
Outcome:	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Measure:	<p>Number of households assisted in social housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <p>and is presented as a <i>number</i></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<u>Social housing data</u> : PH, SOMIH, CH. Data are available annually
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	2011-12

Cross tabulations
provided:

State and Territory, by:

- program type
- program type by remoteness classification (ASGC) (PH and SOMIH)
- program type (Indigenous households only) (PH and CH)

Box 3 **Results**

For this report, new data are available for 2011-12.

- Data by program type are presented in table NAHA.a.2.1.
- Data by program type and location are presented in table NAHA.a.2.2.
- Data for Indigenous households by program type are presented in table NAHA.a.2.3.

Data for 2010-11 are available in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are available in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.a.2.1	Number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.a.2.2	Number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.a.2.3	Number of newly assisted Indigenous households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (number)

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

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting:	The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. No amendments made.
Outcome:	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Measure:	<p>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</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — 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• <i>Denominator</i> — number of newly assisted households over the previous financial year in PH and SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation <p>and is presented as a <i>number</i> and as a <i>proportion</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:	<u>Social housing data</u> : PH, SOMIH. Data are available annually
Data provider:	AIHW

Data availability: 2011-12

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by:

- program type
- program type by remoteness classification (ASGC)
- program type (Indigenous households only)

Box 4 **Results**

For this report, new data are available for 2011-12.

- Data by program type are presented in table NAHA.a.3.1.
- Data by program type and location are presented in table NAHA.a.3.2.
- Data for Indigenous households in public rental housing are presented in table NAHA.a.3.3.

Data are available for 2010-11 in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data are available for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.a.3.1	Number and proportion of households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12
Table NAHA.a.3.2	Number and proportion of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2011-12
Table NAHA.a.3.3	Number and proportion of Indigenous households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies in public rental housing: Housing proxy, by State and Territory 2011-12

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: The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. The Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) data collection commenced on 1 July 2011 and replaces the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) data collection. The final year of SAAP data and the first year of SHS data are presented in this report.

Outcome: People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion

Measure: Number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)/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:

- [SAAP] number of SAAP clients who were in an improvised dwelling or rough sleeping, or in SAAP/SHS/Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) crisis/short term accommodation (including Transitional Housing Management crisis); and
- subsequently obtained a house/flat accommodation immediately after support, with tenure type: purchasing/purchased own home, private rental, public housing rental, rent-free accommodation, boarding; and
- did not have a need for further accommodation support identified that included crisis, short or medium term accommodation within 30 days
- [SHS] 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 SAAP/SHS service. Sustainability of tenancy is only measured up to 30 days after receiving support.

Data source:	<u>Interim SAAP Data Collection</u> (SAAP). Data are available annually. <u>SHS Data Collection</u> (SHS). Data are available quarterly, but reported as annual data.
Data provider:	SAAP and SHS — AIHW
Data availability:	2010-11 (SAAP) [Additional data for restricted scope of persons 18 years or over and backcast to baseline reporting year] 2011-12 (SHS)
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sex by age • Indigenous status

Box 5 Results

For this report, SHS data are available for 2011-12.

- Data by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.b.1.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.b.2.

For this report, new SAAP data are available for 2010-11.

- Data by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.b.3.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.b.4.

Data for 2009-10 are available in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are available in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report.

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, by sex, by age, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.b.2	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, by Indigenous status, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.b.3	Number of people who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2010-11 (number)
Table NAHA.b.4	Number of people who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (number)

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

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting:	The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. No amendments made.
Outcomes:	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians
Measure:	<p>Number of households assisted in social housing</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <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) <p>and are presented as <i>numbers</i></p> <p>Number of dwellings is used as a proxy for number of households for ICH</p>
Data source:	<u>Social housing</u> : PH, SOMIH, CH and ICH. Data are available annually.
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	2011-12 — PH, SOMIH, CH 30 June 2012 — PH, SOMIH, CH 30 June 2011 — ICH Data are available annually
Cross tabulations provided:	(all) State and Territory, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• program type (PH, SOMIH) State and Territory, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• remoteness classification (ASGC)• household composition• main income source for household (PH, CH) State and Territory (Indigenous households only) (PH, SOMIH, CH) State and Territory (households with a person with disability only) — CH by number of households assisted at 30 June only. CH data not available for count of number of households newly assisted during the reporting year.

Box 6 **Results**

For this report, new data are available for 2011-12 for public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing (CH). For Indigenous community housing (ICH) new data are available for 2011.

- Data for social housing by program type (PH, SOMIH, CH) are presented in table NAHA.c.1.
- Data for ICH dwellings are presented in table NAHA.c.2.
- Data for social housing by program type (PH, SOMIH) by location are presented in table NAHA.c.3.
- Data for Indigenous households by program type (PH, CH) are presented in table NAHA.c.4.
- Data for social housing by program type (PH, SOMIH, CH) for households with a person with disability are presented in table NAHA.c.5.
- Data for social housing by program type (PH, SOMIH) by main source of income are presented in table NAHA.c.6.
- Data for social housing by program type (PH, SOMIH) by household composition are presented in table NAHA.c.7.

Data for 2010-11 are available in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data for 2007-08, 2008-09 and (for PH, SOMIH and CH) 2009-10 are available in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.c.1	Number of households assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.2	Number of Indigenous Community Housing dwellings, by State and Territory, 2011 (number)
Table NAHA.c.3	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.4	Number of Indigenous households assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.5	Number of households with a person with disability assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.6	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.7	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition, 2011-12 (number)

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

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting:	The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. No amendments made.
Outcomes:	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians
Measure:	<p>Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies</p> <p><i>(Main)</i> The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count of all income units in receipt of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) as at the first Friday in June <p>and is presented as a <i>number</i></p> <p>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</p> <p><i>(Supplementary)</i> The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count of the number of households assisted through state based private rent assistance <p>and is presented as a <i>number</i></p>
Data source:	<p><i>(Main)</i> <u>Australian Government Housing Dataset (AGHDS)</u></p> <p><i>(Supplementary)</i> <u>Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset</u></p>
Data provider:	AGHDS — FaHCSIA Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset — AIHW
Data availability:	3 June 2012 — AGHDS 2011-12 — Private Rent Assistance National Minimum Dataset
	Data are available annually
Cross tabulations provided:	<p><i>(Main)</i> State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous status by capital city/rest of state/territory• income unit type <p><i>(Supplementary)</i> State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• program type

Box 7 Results

For this report, new data are available for Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) for 2012. New data are available for state based private rent assistance for 2011-12.

- Data for CRA by income unit type are presented in table NAHA.d.1.
- Data for CRA by Indigenous status and geographic location are presented in table NAHA.d.2.
- Data for state based private rent assistance by program type are presented in table NAHA.d.3.

Data for 2011 (CRA) and 2010-11 (state based private rent assistance) are available in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data for 2010 (CRA) and 2009-10 (state based private rent assistance) are available in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.d.1	Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 1 June 2012, by State and Territory, by income unit type (number)
Table NAHA.d.2	Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 1 June 2012, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status and geographic location (number)
Table NAHA.d.3	Private rent assistance summary totals, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (number)

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

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting:	The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. No amendments made.
Outcomes:	People can purchase affordable housing Indigenous people have the same housing opportunities as other Australians
Measure:	Number of persons receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities, State Revenue Offices and the Commonwealth
Measure (1):	<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 (Home Ownership Program [HOP] and Home Ownership on Indigenous Land Program [HOIL])</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count of all households receiving home purchase assistance (HOP and HOIL) 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</p>

in 2011-12.
HOP and HOIL administrative data

Data are available annually.

Data provider: State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance — AIHW
FHOS and FHOB — Treasury
Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance (HOP and HOIL) —
FaHCSIA

Data availability: 2011-12 (All)

Cross tabulations provided: State Housing Authority Home Purchase Assistance
State and Territory, by:
• program type

FHOS and FHOB
State and Territory

Commonwealth provided home purchase assistance
State and Territory

Box 8 **Results**

For this report, new data are available for 2011-12.

- 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 First Home Owner Boost by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.e.2.
- Data for Home Ownership Program and Home Ownership on Indigenous Land by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.e.3.

Data for 2010-11 are available in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data for 2009-10 are available in the 2009-10 NAHA 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, 2011-12 (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, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.e.3	Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from the Commonwealth, by State and Territory, by program, 2011-12 (number)

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

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting:	The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. 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: The outputs in the revised NAHA have not changed from the previous NAHA. 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	38
2. The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households	40
3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless	44
4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	47
5. Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home	52
6. Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions including in remote and discrete communities	53
7. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities	56
8. Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand	59

^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: This indicator was in the previous NAHA. However, the word 'renter' has now been included to describe which households are in rental stress (no impact on time series), and the supplementary measure for low income social housing in rental stress has been removed. (NAHA review report recommendation endorsed by COAG)

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) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: No new data available for:

- SIH — 2009-10 data provided for the previous report
- NATSISS/AATSIHS — 2008 data provided for baseline report

Cross tabulations provided: Nil

Box 9 Comment on data quality

No new data are available for reporting against this indicator. Data for 2009-10 are available in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data for 2007-08 are available in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report. Data for Indigenous households from the 2008 NATSISS were included in the baseline 2008-09 NAHA performance report.

The Steering Committee notes that data from the 2011-12 SIH and the 2012-13 AATSIHS are both anticipated to be available for the 2012-13 NAHA performance report.

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 has changed from the associated indicator in the previous NAHA, and has been amended from a proportion of homes sold to a rate per 1000 population households. Data have been backcast to 2007-08. Data are no longer provided for non-SIH years (based on NAHA review report findings endorsed by COAG)

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 (PI) 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
- currently only includes 'sold' properties due to unknown data source for contracts completed for 'owner built' properties
- 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) 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: Backcast for 2007-08 and 2009-10 (revised to reflect the change to the measure in the revised NAHA)

SIH 2007-08, 2009-10

Valuer general sales data 2007-08 and 2009-10

No new data available by Indigenous status:

- NATSISS/AATSIHS — 2008 data provided in the baseline report (will be revised when 2012-13 AATSIHS data are available)

Cross tabulations provided:

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 10 **Results**

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009-10 and 2007-08.

- Data by location (low income households) are presented in tables NAHA.2.1 (2009-10) and NAHA.2.7 (2007-08).
- Data by dwelling type (low income households) are presented in tables NAHA.2.2 (2009-10) and NAHA.2.8 (2007-08).
- Data by location and dwelling type (low income households) are presented in tables NAHA.2.3 (2009-10) and NAHA.2.9 (2007-08).
- Data by location (low and moderate income households) are presented in tables NAHA.2.4 (2009-10) and NAHA.2.10 (2007-08).
- Data by dwelling type (low and moderate income households) are presented in tables NAHA.2.5 (2009-10) and NAHA.2.11 (2007-08).
- Data by location and dwelling type (low and moderate income households) are presented in tables NAHA.2.6 (2009-10) and NAHA.2.12 (2007-08).

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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10
Table NAHA.2.7	Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low income households that are affordable by low income households, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.8	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, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.9	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, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.10	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, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.11	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, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.12	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, 2007-08

Box 11 **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 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 available every two years from the SIH for all households and every three years from Indigenous surveys for Indigenous households.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy.
- Detailed explanatory notes on the SIH are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data sources are available on-line, and on request, but the availability of some sales data may be subject to conditions.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issue:

- The wording of this indicator in the NAHA is 'The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households'. The data used for this indicator exclude owner-built properties. No suitable data on owner-built properties are available.

Indicator 3: Proportion of Australians who are homeless

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting:	This indicator was in the previous NAHA. However, the method of calculating this indicator has changed. Recompiled data for 2006 are reported to provide a comparable time series.
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 (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>
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:	2006 [recompiled baseline] and 2011.
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• homelessness operational group• age and sex• Indigenous status• core activity restriction• homeless operational group by remoteness (2006 only)• Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD) (2006 only)

Box 12 **Results**

For this report, new data are available for 2011.

- Data by State and Territory, by homeless operational group are presented in table NAHA.3.1.
- Data by State and Territory, by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.3.2.
- Data by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.3.3.
- Data by State and Territory, by core activity restriction are presented in table NAHA.3.4.

Data for 2006 have been revised, based on the ABS definition of homelessness and new method of calculating the indicator.

- Data by State and Territory, by homeless operational group are presented in table NAHA.3.5.
- Data by State and Territory, by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.3.6.
- Data by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.3.7.
- Data by State and Territory, by core activity restriction are presented in table NAHA.3.8.
- Data by State and Territory, by remoteness classification (ARIA) are presented in table NAHA.3.9.
- Data by State and Territory, by SEIFA IRSD are presented in table NAHA.3.10.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.3.1	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, by State and Territory, 2011
Table NAHA.3.2	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2011
Table NAHA.3.3	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011
Table NAHA.3.4	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by core activity restriction, by State and Territory, 2011
Table NAHA.3.5	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, by State and Territory, 2006
Table NAHA.3.6	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006
Table NAHA.3.7	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006
Table NAHA.3.8	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by core activity restriction, by State and Territory, 2006

Table NAHA.3.9	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006
Table NAHA.3.10	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by SEIFA IRSD, by State and Territory, 2006

Box 13 **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 Australians who are homeless, based on the ABS definition (ABS 2012d). Data are available by Indigenous status. The most recent available data (2011) will not be available by SES (based on SEIFA IRSD) until March 2013 at the earliest.
- Census data are available every five years. The most recent available data are for 2011. Revised data for 2006 have been provided due to a change in definition and method used to estimate homelessness counts, and are not comparable to data in previous NAHA performance reports.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Observing homeless people in any data collection is a challenge. The ABS has developed special strategies to enumerate some homeless populations that are hard to enumerate through the standard Census procedures. Despite these efforts it is likely that a proportion of the homeless population will remain under-enumerated. The Census is not designed to classify people according to whether or not they were homeless on Census night. Instead, estimates of the homeless population may be derived from the Census using analytical techniques, based on both characteristics observed in the Census and assumptions about the way people may respond to Census questions.
- The development of an inter-censal count of homelessness is a priority.

Indicator 4: Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: This indicator was in the previous NAHA. The Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) data collection commenced on 1 July 2011 and replaces the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) data collection. The final year of SAAP data and the first year of SHS data are presented in this report.

Outcome: People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion

Measure: There is currently no data collection identified that measures the proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness.

There are two measures provided for this indicator:

(*Main*) Measure 4a provides the most accurate measure of repeat homelessness experienced by SHS clients, but is not comparable to previous measures.

(*Supplementary*) Measure 4b provides the most comparable measure to provide a time series with historical SAAP data.

Measure 4a

The measure is 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 (as defined above)

and is presented as a *proportion*

'Repeat support periods of homelessness' are defined as a gap between support periods (where housing situation is identified as homeless) of at least six weeks.

A SHS client is considered 'homeless' if their housing situation is any of the following:

Dwelling type is: caravan, tent, cabin, boat, improvised building/dwelling, no dwelling/ street/park/in the open, motor vehicle, boarding/rooming house, emergency accommodation, or hotel/motel/bed and breakfast;

OR

Tenure type is: Renting or living rent-free in transitional housing, caravan park, boarding/rooming house, emergency

accommodation/night shelter/women's refuge/ youth shelter;

OR

Condition of occupancy is: 'couch surfing'.

Measure 4b

(SHS for SAAP comparisons) The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients (aged 18 years or over) who more than once in 2011-12 have housing/accommodation need identified by a SHS agency worker
 - *denominator* — number of Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients (aged 18 years or over) in 2011-12 who have housing/accommodation need identified by a SHS agency worker
- and is presented as a *proportion*

(SAAP) The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in the year have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker
- *denominator* — number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in the year who have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

and is presented as a *proportion*

The measures under this indicator are *proxies* as they only capture homeless people who access SHS/SAAP (ie, homeless people who do not access homelessness services are not identified).

Data source:	<u>Interim SAAP data collection</u> (SAAP). Data are collected annually. <u>SHS data collection</u> (SHS). Data are available quarterly, but reported as annual data.
Data provider:	SAAP and SHS — AIHW
Data availability:	2010-11 (SAAP) [Additional data for restricted scope of persons 18 years or over and backcast to baseline reporting year] 2011-12 (SHS)
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• age and sex• Indigenous status• capital city/balance of state

Box 14 **Results**

For this report, SHS data are available for 2011-12.

- Data by age and sex are presented in tables NAHA.4.1 and NAHA.4.4.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.4.2 and NAHA.4.5.
- Data by location are presented in table NAHA.4.3 and NAHA.4.6.

For this report, new SAAP data are available for 2010-11.

- Data by age and sex are presented in table NAHA.4.7.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in table NAHA.4.8.
- Data by location are presented in table NAHA.4.9.

SAAP data for 2009-10, 2008-09 and 2007-08 have been revised in this report.

- Data for 2009-10 are presented in tables NAHA.4.10 and NAHA.4.11.
- Data for 2008-09 are presented in tables NAHA.4.12 and NAHA.4.13.
- Data for 2007-08 are presented in tables NAHA.4.14 and NAHA.4.15.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.4.1	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12
Table NAHA.4.2	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2011-12
Table NAHA.4.3	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12
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 aged 18 years or over 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
Table NAHA.4.7	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2010-11
Table NAHA.4.8	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11
Table NAHA.4.9	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by location, 2010-11
Table NAHA.4.10	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2009-10
Table NAHA.4.11	Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2009-10

Table NAHA.4.12	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09
Table NAHA.4.13	Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
Table NAHA.4.14	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2007-08
Table NAHA.4.15	Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08

Box 15 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW 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 people who are supported at a SHS/SAAP agency and are assessed by a SHS/SAAP agency worker as having need for housing or accommodation support more than once in a year. Data are available by Indigenous status. Data are not available by socioeconomic status (SES).
- Two measures are provided for this indicator. Measure 4a (main measure) is the best available measure of repeat homelessness based on the new SHS collection, but data for this measure are not comparable with SAAP data. Measure 4b (supplementary measure) is provided to enable the best available time series comparison with previous years data from the SAAP collection (where both are restricted to people aged 18 years or over). Data for SA were not available for measure 4b for 2011-12.
- The measures count people accessing homelessness services within a single financial year.
 - They are not measures of the proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness, as it does not capture people who experience homelessness but did not access homelessness services.
 - People assessed as requiring homelessness services in a previous year but only once in the current year are excluded from the scope of the measures.
- Only SHS agencies who received funding for at least four months during the 2011-12 financial year are in scope for the 2011-12 reporting period.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2011-12 (SHS).
- 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 on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The scope of the SHS collection includes people who are not homeless, because SHS include services to prevent people who are at risk of homelessness from becoming homeless.
- The scope of the SHS collection includes agencies that receive funding under the NAHA and the NPAH.
- The SHS data has been modelled to account for clients with unknown values for Indigenous status and age, whilst the SAAP data includes only clients whose Indigenous status and age are known.

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

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting:	This indicator was in the previous NAHA (old indicator 6). No amendments have been made
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)</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 this cycle of reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NATSISS — 2008 data provided in the baseline report
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 16 **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 anticipated to be available for the 2012-13 NAHA performance report.

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

Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: The title for this indicator has changed from the associated indicator in the previous NAHA (old indicator 7), with the addition of the words 'including in remote and discrete communities'. There are no changes to measures or data for this cycle of reporting.

Outcome: Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities

Measure: The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)
- *denominator* — total number of Indigenous households

and is presented as a *proportion*

95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions for sample survey data source

Data source: *Numerator and denominator —*

(*Main*) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle

(*Supplementary*) Social housing: public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH) data (excludes private renters/home owners). Data are collected annually

Overcrowding is defined as needing one or more additional bedrooms to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard

Data provider: AATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS
Social housing — AIHW

Data availability: Social housing — 30 June 2011 (ICH); 30 June 2012 (PH, SOMIH, CH)

No new data available for:

- NATSISS — 2008 data provided in the baseline report

Cross tabulations provided:	<p><u>(Supplementary) Social housing: PH and SOMIH</u> State and Territory, by program type by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of bedrooms needed <p><u>(Supplementary) Social housing: ICH</u> State and Territory, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of bedrooms needed <p><u>(Supplementary) Social housing: CH</u> State and Territory</p>
-----------------------------	---

Box 17 **Results**

No new data were available for reporting against the main measure for this indicator (2008 data are available in the baseline 2008-09 NAHA performance report).

New data for the supplementary measure are available for 2011 (Indigenous community housing [ICH]) and 2012 (public housing [PH], state owned and managed Indigenous housing [SOMIH] and community housing [CH]).

- Data for social housing, by State and Territory, by program type (PH, SOMIH and CH), are presented in tables NAHA.6.1.
- Data for ICH, by State and Territory are presented in tables NAHA.6.2.
- Data for PH, SOMIH and ICH, by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, are presented in tables NAHA.6.3—6.5.

Data for the supplementary measures for 2010 (ICH) and 2011 (PH, SOMIH and CH) are available in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report and data for the supplementary measures for 2009 (ICH) and 2010 (PH, SOMIH and CH) are available in the 2009-10 NAHA 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 2012
Table NAHA.6.2	Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, 30 June 2011
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 2012
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 2012
Table NAHA.6.5	Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 30 June 2011

Box 18 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW, 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.

- New data are available for the supplementary measure, and provide relevant supplementary information on the proportion of Indigenous households in social housing (public rental housing, state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH)) living in overcrowded conditions. Data are available by State and Territory if the social housing program operates in that State and Territory.
- Overcrowding is calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS).
- Data for the supplementary measure are available annually. The most recent data are for 2010-11 (PH, CH and SOMIH) and 2009-10 (ICH).
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issue:

- Data for the supplementary measure are available disaggregated by remoteness. However, following consultation with the CRC, this disaggregation has been removed due to the large amount of data required to be suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

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: The title for this indicator has changed from the associated indicator in the previous NAHA (old indicator 8), with the addition of the words 'including in remote and discrete communities'. Data are available for the first time from the supplementary data source — the National Social Housing Survey.

Outcome: Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities

Measure: Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard
 - *denominator* — total number of Indigenous households
- and is presented as a *proportion*

For all housing tenures, acceptable standard is defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems

95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions for sample survey data sources

Data source: *Numerator and denominator —*

(*Main*) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle

(*Supplementary*) Social housing: public housing (PH), state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing (CH) and Indigenous community housing (ICH) datasets. Data are collected annually, however required data items are not yet collected.

(*Supplementary*) National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data are collected annually

Data provider: AATSIHS and NATSISS — ABS
Social housing and NSHS — AIHW

Data availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NATSISS — 2008 data provided in the baseline report [no new data available for this cycle of reporting] • Social housing — not available • NSHS — 2012
Cross tabulations provided:	NSHS — Indigenous households: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — by remoteness areas — by State and Territory

Box 19 **Results**

For this report new supplementary data are available for 2012:

- Data for social housing, by remoteness areas, by program type (PH, SOMIH and CH), are presented in table NAHA.7.1.
- Data for social housing, by State and Territory, by program type (PH, SOMIH and CH), are presented in table NAHA.7.2.

Data for 2008 (from the main data source) were reported in the 2008-09 baseline NAHA report.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.7.1	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by remoteness areas, 2012 (proportion)
Table NAHA.7.2	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by State/Territory, 2012 (proportion)

Box 20 Comment on data quality

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW 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, by State and Territory, on the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, where acceptable standard means 'has at least four facilities and they are working, and not more than two major structural problems'.
- The response rate for the 2012 National Social Housing Survey was 16.3 per cent and a considerable proportion of the tenants surveyed did not respond to the Indigenous status question. Low response rates are only an issue if there is a systematic bias in how non-respondents would have answered the questions. As no assessment has been undertaken it is not possible to determine whether there is a non-response bias.
- Whilst NSHS data are available for previous years, they are not directly comparable due to changes in method and questionnaire design.
- Published results from the 2012 NSHS will be available online, and on request.
- Detailed explanatory notes will be publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issue:

- Due to the low response rates for the NSHS, an assessment of potential non-response bias is recommended to assist in determining the accuracy of the results.

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:	This is a new indicator in the revised NAHA (though previously included in the Steering Committee's NAHA reports as interim indicator 9). Prior years data have been revised and are included in this report. The revised data take into account an adjustment to the calculations of net housing supply
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:	<p><i>Supply projections</i> — <u>ABS Building Activity, Australia</u> and <u>National Housing Supply Council estimates for completions net of demolitions and vacancies</u></p> <p><i>Demand</i> — <u>National Housing Supply Council</u> estimates of underlying demand</p>
Data provider:	National Housing Supply Council
Data availability:	2002 to 2010 (revised) and 2011
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory

Box 21 Results

For this report, new data are available for 2011. Data from years prior to 2010 have been updated due to adjustments made by the National Housing Supply Council and are included in this report.

Data by State and Territory are presented in table NAHA.8.1.

Attachment tables

Table NAHA.8.1	Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001, by State and Territory
-----------------------	--

Box 22 **Comment on data quality**

The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) secretariat 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, by State and Territory, on the estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, and are reported as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001. The 2001 base year does not represent a point of equilibrium — it coincides with a Census of Population and Housing and is sufficiently long ago to have enabled some market adjustments in response to housing demand.
- Estimates are available annually from the NHSC *State of Supply* reports. The most recent available data are for 2011 and further data will be published in the forthcoming *State of Supply* report due for release in 2013. Estimates are primarily based on Census data, supplemented by other ABS collections and information provided by states and territories.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Some of the data used in the estimates are available on-line and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- The estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply is extremely sensitive to the assumptions that underpin the methodology, including assumptions about future population growth, future land supply, the treatment of unoccupied dwellings and the estimation of demolitions.
- Where the NHSC was unable to find nationally comparable data to incorporate in its estimates, it used available jurisdictional data, which may affect the comparability of the results.
- The Select Council on Housing and Homelessness has been requested to report on any proposed improvements to this indicator in the first quarter of 2013 (COAG 2012b).

Performance benchmarks

The CRC has requested the Steering Committee to report against the performance benchmarks identified in the NAHA. At its 7 December meeting, COAG agreed to provisional performance benchmarks, which will be reviewed following the Standing Council on Federal Financial Relations' review of funding adequacy in 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 new (provisional) benchmark relates to performance indicator 1.
Outcome:	People are able to rent housing that meets their needs
Measure:	<p>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</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of low income rental households in rental stress• <i>denominator</i> — total number of low income rental households <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i></p> <p>For low income rental households, computation for <i>numerator</i>:</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 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 <p>Computation for <i>denominator</i>: The bottom two quintiles calculated using equivalised disposable household income excluding CRA or other rent assistance on a state by state basis</p> <p><i>95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportion</i></p>
Related performance indicator:	Performance indicator 1: Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator —</i></p> <p><u>Survey of Income and Housing</u> (SIH). Data are collected every two years</p>
Data provider:	ABS

Data availability:	No new data available for benchmark: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIH — 2009-10 data provided in the 2010-11 NAHA performance report
Baseline:	The baseline for the benchmark is 2007-08 (data provided in the 2009-10 NAHA performance report).
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 23 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report. Available data, data quality statements and comments on data quality are reported against performance indicator 1 in previous NAHA performance reports (2007-08 data in the 2009-10 report and 2009-10 data in the 2010-11 report).

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 new benchmark relates to performance indicator 3.
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:	2006 and 2011
Baseline:	The baseline for the benchmark is 2006
Cross tabulations provided:	National

Box 24 **Results**

For this report, data are available for 2006 (revised for baseline) and 2011.

- Data for 2011 are available in table NAHA.3.1
- Data for 2006 are available in table NAHA.3.5.

Attachment tables

NAHA.3.1	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, by State and Territory, 2011
NAHA.3.5	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, by State and Territory, 2006

Box 25 Comment on data quality

Details are included in the comment on data quality for performance indicator 3.

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 new benchmark relates to performance indicator 5.
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 <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 5: Proportion of Indigenous households owning or purchasing a home
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator —</i></p> <p><u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) and 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NATSISS — 2008 data provided in the baseline report
Baseline:	The baseline for the 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 were 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 new benchmark relates to performance indicator 6.
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) and 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:	<p>No new data available for benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NATSISS — 2008 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 27 Comment on data quality

No new data were 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.

National Agreement performance reporting: National Affordable Housing Agreement

Attachment contents

NAHA Output (a.1) main

Table NAHA.a.1.1	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, by age, by sex, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.a.1.2	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, by Indigenous status, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.a.1.3	Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by age, by sex, 2010-11 (number)
Table NAHA.a.1.4	Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (number)

NAHA Output (a.2) supplementary

Table NAHA.a.2.1	Number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.a.2.2	Number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.a.2.3	Number of newly assisted Indigenous households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (number)

NAHA Output (a.3) supplementary

Table NAHA.a.3.1	Number and proportion of households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12
Table NAHA.a.3.2	Number and proportion of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2011-12
Table NAHA.a.3.3	Number and proportion of Indigenous households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies in public rental housing: Housing proxy, by State and Territory 2011-12

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, by sex, by age, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.b.2	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, by Indigenous status, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.b.3	Number of people who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2010-11 (number)

Attachment contents

Table NAHA.b.4	Number of people who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (number)
NAHA Output (c)	
Table NAHA.c.1	Number of households assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.2	Number of Indigenous Community Housing dwellings, by State and Territory, 2011 (number)
Table NAHA.c.3	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.4	Number of Indigenous households assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.5	Number of households with a person with disability assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.6	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.c.7	Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition, 2011-12 (number)
NAHA Output (d)	
Table NAHA.d.1	Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 1 June 2012, by State and Territory, by income unit type (number)
Table NAHA.d.2	Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 1 June 2012, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status and geographic location (number)
Table NAHA.d.3	Private rent assistance summary totals, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (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, 2011-12 (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, 2011-12 (number)
Table NAHA.e.3	Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from the Commonwealth, by State and Territory, by program, 2011-12 (number)
NAHA Output (f)	
NAHA Output (g)	
NAHA Indicator 1	
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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10

Attachment contents

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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10
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, 2009-10
Table NAHA.2.7	Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low income households that are affordable by low income households, by State and Territory, by location, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.8	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, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.9	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, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.10	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, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.11	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, 2007-08
Table NAHA.2.12	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, 2007-08
NAHA Indicator 3	
Table NAHA.3.1	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, by State and Territory, 2011
Table NAHA.3.2	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2011
Table NAHA.3.3	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011
Table NAHA.3.4	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by core activity restriction, by State and Territory, 2011
Table NAHA.3.5	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, by State and Territory, 2006
Table NAHA.3.6	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006
Table NAHA.3.7	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006
Table NAHA.3.8	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by core activity restriction, by State and Territory, 2006

Attachment contents

Table NAHA.3.9	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006
Table NAHA.3.10	Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by SEIFA IRSD, by State and Territory, 2006
NAHA Indicator 4	
Table NAHA.4.1	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12
Table NAHA.4.2	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2011-12
Table NAHA.4.3	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12
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 aged 18 years or over 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
Table NAHA.4.7	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2010-11
Table NAHA.4.8	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11
Table NAHA.4.9	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by location, 2010-11
Table NAHA.4.10	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2009-10
Table NAHA.4.11	Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2009-10
Table NAHA.4.12	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09
Table NAHA.4.13	Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
Table NAHA.4.14	Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2007-08
Table NAHA.4.15	Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08
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, 2011-2012
Table NAHA.6.2	Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, 30 June 2011
Table NAHA.6.3	Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 2011-2012

Attachment contents

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 2012
Table NAHA.6.5	Proportion of households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by bedrooms needed, 30 June 2011
NAHA Indicator 7	
Table NAHA.7.1	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by remoteness areas, 2012 (proportion)
Table NAHA.7.2	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by State/Territory, 2012 (proportion)
NAHA Indicator 8	
Table NAHA.8.1	Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001, by State and Territory
NAHA Benchmark (a)	
NAHA Benchmark (b)	
NAHA Benchmark (c)	
NAHA Benchmark (d)	
NAHA Contextual information	
Table NAHA.CI.1	Building approvals, commencements and completions (number)
Table NAHA.CI.2	Distribution of capital city house prices, 2011-12 (per cent)
Table NAHA.CI.3	Distribution of capital city house prices, 2010-11 (per cent)
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)
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, June 2006 to September 2012 (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.1.1 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, by age, by sex, 2011-12

	<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>
Male SHS clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	2 526	2 751	2 626	1 774	906	301	284	523	11 644
12–17	1 125	1 108	805	520	364	113	73	84	4 171
18 years or over	5 156	10 457	4 573	2 300	1 563	816	688	513	25 738
18–24	1 465	1 893	802	313	349	174	178	80	5 173
25–34	931	2 310	1 188	513	370	220	137	97	5 677
35–44	1 155	2 519	1 191	636	378	185	161	131	6 281
45–54	930	1 950	855	483	288	146	123	113	4 834
55–64	441	1 114	371	242	116	54	62	59	2 442
65 years or over	235	671	166	114	63	37	26	33	1 331
Total	8 806	14 315	8 004	4 595	2 833	1 231	1 045	1 120	41 553
Female SHS clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	2 495	2 527	2 498	1 717	982	318	212	549	11 208
12–17	1 521	1 516	1 153	531	396	176	97	201	5 553
18 years or over	12 233	29 771	8 445	5 772	4 437	1 259	1 289	1 999	64 250
18–24	3 026	5 075	1 694	1 055	1 002	353	379	421	12 814
25–34	3 250	8 096	2 697	1 889	1 381	387	385	685	18 502
35–44	3 189	8 434	2 343	1 575	1 216	275	263	515	17 568
45–54	1 726	4 886	1 150	831	547	151	171	245	9 555
55–64	711	2 046	393	307	203	60	62	106	3 818
65 years or over	330	1 235	168	116	89	33	28	28	1 994
Total	16 249	33 814	12 095	8 021	5 816	1 753	1 598	2 749	81 012

Table NAHA.a.1.1 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, by age, by sex, 2011-12

	<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									
Age									
under 12 years	5 021	5 278	5 124	3 491	1 888	619	496	1 072	22 852
12–17	2 646	2 623	1 958	1 052	760	289	170	285	9 725
18 years or over	17 388	40 228	13 018	8 072	6 001	2 076	1 977	2 512	89 988
18–24	4 491	6 968	2 495	1 368	1 350	528	558	501	17 987
25–34	4 181	10 406	3 886	2 402	1 751	607	523	783	24 178
35–44	4 344	10 953	3 534	2 211	1 594	460	424	646	23 849
45–54	2 656	6 835	2 005	1 314	836	297	294	358	14 389
55–64	1 152	3 160	765	548	319	114	124	164	6 260
65 years or over	565	1 906	334	229	152	69	54	61	3 325
Total	25 055	48 130	20 099	12 615	8 648	2 984	2 643	3 869	122 565

(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 2011-12.

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

Table NAHA.a.1.2 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, by Indigenous status, 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>
Number of SHS clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Indigenous	5 599	3 424	5 463	3 920	1 492	409	315	3 112	24 422
Non-Indigenous	19 456	44 706	14 636	8 695	7 156	2 575	2 327	757	98 143
Indigenous, aged 18 years or over	3 657	2 787	3 352	2 386	1 004	279	222	1 960	16 538
Non-Indigenous, aged 18 years or over	13 732	37 441	9 666	5 687	4 997	1 796	1 755	552	73 450

(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 2011-12.

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

Table NAHA.a.1.3 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by age, by sex, 2010-11 (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>
Male SAAP clients and male accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	4 516	6 585	3 511	2 027	2 223	539	338	746	20 485
12–17 years	1 822	2 241	1 252	456	772	178	102	162	6 985
18 years or over	4 708	5 302	3 549	1 613	1 335	616	212	231	17 566
18–24 years	1 278	1 449	748	220	387	142	61	36	4 321
25–34 years	949	1 100	893	443	289	158	57	55	3 944
35–44 years	1 137	1 258	944	461	342	174	51	59	4 426
45–54 years	781	817	593	291	204	95	22	46	2 849
55–64 years	399	433	250	143	82	30	17	28	1 382
65 years or over	164	245	121	55	31	17	4	7	644
Total	11 046	14 128	8 312	4 096	4 330	1 333	652	1 139	45 036
Female SAAP clients and female accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	4 496	6 461	3 569	2 047	2 247	611	329	775	20 535
12–17 years	2 449	2 932	1 752	611	841	281	125	226	9 217
18 years or over	10 712	14 675	6 874	3 890	4 120	1 036	502	1 394	43 203
18–24 years	2 939	3 509	1 782	760	1 009	321	189	325	10 834
25–34 years	3 003	4 066	2 226	1 279	1 238	315	159	486	12 772
35–44 years	2 652	3 931	1 760	1 055	1 119	221	101	344	11 183
45–54 years	1 382	1 940	761	523	516	118	28	152	5 420
55–64 years	528	793	248	194	171	38	16	64	2 052

Table NAHA.a.1.3 **Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by age, by sex, 2010-11 (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>
65 years or over	208	436	97	79	67	23	9	23	942
Total	17 657	24 068	12 195	6 548	7 208	1 928	956	2 395	72 955
Total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	9 012	13 046	7 080	4 074	4 470	1 150	667	1 521	41 020
12–17 years	4 271	5 173	3 004	1 067	1 613	459	227	388	16 202
18 years or over	15 420	19 977	10 423	5 503	5 455	1 652	714	1 625	60 769
18–24 years	4 217	4 958	2 530	980	1 396	463	250	361	15 155
25–34 years	3 952	5 166	3 119	1 722	1 527	473	216	541	16 716
35–44 years	3 789	5 189	2 704	1 516	1 461	395	152	403	15 609
45–54 years	2 163	2 757	1 354	814	720	213	50	198	8 269
55–64 years	927	1 226	498	337	253	68	33	92	3 434
65 years or over	372	681	218	134	98	40	13	30	1 586
Total	28 703	38 196	20 507	10 644	11 538	3 261	1 608	3 534	117 991

(a) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2010-11.

TABLE NAHA.A.1.4

Table NAHA.a.1.4 Number of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to secure and sustain their tenancies: Homelessness proxy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (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>
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Indigenous	6 152	2 718	5 615	3 496	2 053	373	222	2 630	23 259
Non-Indigenous	21 610	32 990	14 236	6 809	8 926	2 731	1 327	846	89 475
Indigenous, aged 18 years or over	2 847	1 452	2 538	1 673	948	156	90	1 209	10 913
Non-Indigenous, aged 18 years or over	12 100	17 791	7 598	3 652	4 293	1 431	592	401	47 858

(a) Data are disaggregated by Indigenous status where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.a.1.3 for the total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.

(b) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2010-11.

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.2.1 **Number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (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	4 217	2 841	3 346	1 617	1 981	882	653	249	15 786
SOMIH	131	..	166	..	134	na	..	..	431
Community housing	2 796	3 095	1 607	1 033	462	574	175	na	9 742

(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, 2011-12 unit records.

Table NAHA.a.2.2 **Number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 2011-12 (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>
Public housing									
Major cities	3 296	1 763	1 827	1 028	1 384	..	652	..	9 950
Inner regional	724	821	717	169	170	615	1	..	3 216
Outer regional	168	254	646	233	355	261	..	153	2 070
Remote	np	1	108	125	np	np	..	86	386
Very remote	np	..	45	61	np	np	..	10	130
SOMIH									
Major cities	61	..	19	..	63	na	..	..	143
Inner regional	43	..	35	..	9	na	..	..	87
Outer regional	19	..	60	..	18	na	..	..	96
Remote	np	..	np	..	15	na	..	..	44
Very remote	np	..	np	..	29	na	..	..	60

(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.

(b) Data are disaggregated by location where location details are known. Refer to table NAHA.a.2.1 for the total number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by program type.

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

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

Table NAHA.a.2.3 Number of newly assisted Indigenous households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (number) (a), (b), (c)

	<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	561	210	760	603	351	124	81	114	2 804
Community housing	na	158	289	90	37	27	7	na	608

(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.

(b) An Indigenous household is defined as one which contains one or more Indigenous people.

(c) Data are reported for Indigenous households where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.a.2.1 for the total number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, by program type.

na not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2011-12 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.3.1 **Number and proportion of households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing										
Number of households assisted into public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 with a tenure length of 12 months or more at 30 June 2012	no.	3 240	2 682	2 825	1 602	1 553	683	547	188	13 320
Number of newly assisted households in public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11	no.	3 740	2 952	3 329	1 811	2 042	886	582	212	15 554
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	%	86.6	90.9	84.9	88.5	76.1	77.1	94.0	88.7	85.6
SOMIH										
Number of households assisted into SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 with a tenure length of 12 months or more at 30 June 2012	no.	115	..	254	..	76	na	..	..	445
Number of newly assisted households in SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11	no.	146	..	309	..	99	na	..	..	554
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	%	78.8	..	82.2	..	76.8	na	..	..	80.3

Table NAHA.a.3.1 Number and proportion of households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(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, 2011-12 unit records.

Table NAHA.a.3.2 **Number and proportion of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, 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</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 2010-11 with a tenure length of 12 months or more at 30 June 2012										
Major cities	no.	2 549	1 646	1 590	1 091	1 061	..	547	..	8 484
Inner regional	no.	561	846	529	144	139	492	..	..	2 712
Outer regional	no.	106	187	572	175	278	186	..	125	1 629
Remote	no.	np	—	97	129	np	np	..	49	330
Very remote	no.	np	..	32	64	np	np	..	12	120
Number of households assisted into public housing that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation during 2010-11										
Major cities	no.	2 812	1 738	1 782	1 215	1 386	..	580	..	9 513
Inner regional	no.	699	984	642	166	178	633	..	..	3 301
Outer regional	no.	144	229	725	213	359	244	..	139	2 052
Remote	no.	np	—	131	141	np	np	..	60	396
Very remote	no.	np	..	42	77	np	np	..	13	153
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										
Major cities	%	90.7	94.7	89.2	89.8	76.6	..	94.3	..	89.2
Inner regional	%	80.2	86.0	82.4	86.6	78.5	77.8	..	..	82.1

Table NAHA.a.3.2 **Number and proportion of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, 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</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Outer regional	%	73.6	81.5	78.9	82.1	77.4	76.5	..	89.9	79.4
Remote	%	69.9	—	74.0	92.0	89.5	56.2	..	81.9	83.3
Very remote	%	90.1	..	77.4	83.0	50.0	100.0	..	91.3	78.7

SOMIH

Number of households assisted into SOMIH that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 with a tenure length of 12 months or more at 30 June 2012

Major cities	no.	61	..	21	..	43	na	..	..	125
Inner regional	no.	36	..	45	..	4	na	..	..	85
Outer regional	no.	13	..	103	..	13	na	..	..	128
Remote	no.	np	..	35	..	np	na	..	..	44
Very remote	no.	np	..	50	..	np	na	..	..	63

Number of households assisted into SOMIH that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation during 2010-11

Major cities	no.	69	..	24	..	49	na	..	..	142
Inner regional	no.	44	..	50	..	7	na	..	..	102
Outer regional	no.	19	..	124	..	18	na	..	..	160
Remote	no.	np	..	43	..	np	na	..	..	53
Very remote	no.	np	..	68	..	np	na	..	..	86

Table NAHA.a.3.2 **Number and proportion of people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies: Housing proxy, by State and Territory, by program type, 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</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										
Major cities	%	88.6	..	87.8	..	87.8	na	..	..	88.1
Inner regional	%	80.0	..	90.2	..	58.1	na	..	..	83.6
Outer regional	%	68.3	..	82.9	..	71.7	na	..	..	80.0
Remote	%	78.8	..	81.6	..	100.0	na	..	..	82.7
Very remote	%	100.0	..	73.5	..	70.6	na	..	..	73.1

(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.

(b) Data are disaggregated by location where location details are known. Refer to table NAHA.a.3.1 for the total number and proportion of households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who were assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies, by program type.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2010-11 and 2011-12 unit records.

Table NAHA.a.3.3 Number and proportion of Indigenous households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies in public rental housing: Housing proxy, by State and Territory 2011-12 (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>
Number of Indigenous households assisted into public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 with a tenure length of 12 months or more at 30 June 2012	no.	410	180	558	508	243	74	48	98	2 119
Number of Indigenous households assisted into public housing that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11	no.	500	211	717	623	356	95	52	105	2 659
Proportion of Indigenous 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	%	82.0	85.3	77.8	81.5	68.3	77.9	92.3	93.3	79.7

- (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.
- (b) An Indigenous household is defined as one which contains one or more Indigenous people.
- (c) Data are reported for Indigenous households where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.a.3.1 for the total number and proportion of households that were in greatest need at time of allocation during 2010-11 who are assisted to secure and sustain their tenancies, by program type.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 2010-11 and 2011-12 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, by sex, by age, 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>
Male SHS clients who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	1 019	843	1 021	696	240	145	218	395	4 577
12–17	426	289	301	160	87	75	65	53	1 444
18 years or over	1 947	1 361	1 238	698	494	326	350	152	6 289
18–24	527	443	259	129	115	90	133	31	1 670
25–34	400	299	342	191	115	89	59	28	1 463
35–44	475	318	303	194	132	67	44	40	1 505
45–54	326	179	199	105	88	56	65	24	993
55–64	146	90	90	51	24	13	34	17	440
65 years or over	73	31	47	28	20	11	15	11	219
Total	3 392	2 493	2 560	1 554	820	545	633	600	12 311
Female SHS clients who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	989	757	965	847	272	140	153	463	4 654
12–17	542	345	485	265	122	109	67	144	2 081
18 years or over	3 314	3 297	2 220	2 140	1 212	427	341	1 390	14 725
18–24	943	899	540	499	358	117	119	310	3 859
25–34	977	1 050	792	751	370	155	102	506	4 798
35–44	837	823	587	557	310	89	84	334	3 728
45–54	401	367	216	237	128	44	26	175	1 669
55–64	111	117	68	71	33	11	6	60	501
65 years or over	45	42	17	25	14	10	4	6	170
Total	4 845	4 399	3 670	3 253	1 607	676	562	1 997	21 460

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, by sex, by age, 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 (b)									
Age									
under 12 years	2 009	1 599	1 986	1 543	512	285	371	858	9 231
12-17	968	634	786	425	209	184	132	197	3 526
18 years or over	5 261	4 658	3 458	2 838	1 707	752	691	1 542	21 014
18-24	1 469	1 342	799	628	473	207	252	342	5 529
25-34	1 378	1 349	1 133	942	485	244	161	534	6 261
35-44	1 312	1 141	890	751	442	156	128	374	5 233
45-54	727	547	415	342	216	99	91	199	2 661
55-64	257	207	158	122	57	24	40	77	941
65 years or over	117	73	64	53	34	21	19	17	389
Total	8 237	6 891	6 230	4 806	2 427	1 221	1 195	2 597	33 771

(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 2011-12.

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

Table NAHA.b.2 **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, by Indigenous status, 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>
Number of SHS clients who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodaton who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Indigenous	1 969	674	1 906	2 509	526	179	179	2 303	10 693
Non-Indigenous	6 268	6 217	4 324	2 297	1 901	1 042	1 016	294	23 078
Indigenous, aged 18 years or over	1 183	436	1 003	1 396	336	105	102	1 336	6 223
Non-Indigenous, aged 18 years or over	3 961	4 150	2 392	1 388	1 337	625	570	189	14 402

(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 2011-12.

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

Table NAHA.b.3 **Number of people who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2010-11 (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>
Male SAAP clients and male accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	1 880	1 157	1 788	1 102	557	304	158	372	7 318
12-17 years	628	328	655	220	219	103	62	45	2 260
18 years or over	1 803	1 116	1 707	616	565	310	128	93	6 363
18-24 years	472	375	387	144	159	73	45	16	1 671
25-34 years	383	262	417	176	125	77	33	26	1 499
35-44 years	444	288	495	155	149	101	34	35	1 701
45-54 years	323	142	289	99	98	42	16	16	1 025
55-64 years	181	49	119	42	34	17	np	np	467
65 years or over	55	18	67	5	10	5	np	np	162
Total	4 366	2 619	4 217	1 943	1 351	722	361	524	16 103
Female SAAP clients and female accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Age									
under 12 years	1 762	1 024	1 891	1 165	532	344	173	439	7 330
12-17 years	961	487	796	354	254	156	84	124	3 216
18 years or over	3 310	2 242	2 876	1 804	1 098	479	242	739	12 822
18-24 years	1 005	783	748	459	380	156	87	180	3 798
25-34 years	1 071	689	993	631	308	159	78	279	4 208
35-44 years	781	501	758	480	293	102	55	196	3 166
45-54 years	350	208	292	172	89	46	22	84	1 263
55-64 years	103	61	85	62	28	16	np	np	387
65 years or over	33	20	25	16	8	7	np	np	118
Total	6 066	3 773	5 588	3 339	1 892	986	504	1 338	23 486

Table NAHA.b.3 **Number of people who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by sex, by age, 2010-11 (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>
Total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support (b)									
Age									
under 12 years	3 642	2 181	3 679	2 267	1 089	648	331	811	14 648
12–17 years	1 589	815	1 451	574	473	259	146	169	5 476
18 years or over	5 113	3 358	4 583	2 420	1 663	789	370	832	19 185
18–24 years	1 477	1 158	1 135	603	539	229	132	196	5 469
25–34 years	1 454	951	1 410	807	433	236	111	305	5 707
35–44 years	1 225	789	1 253	635	442	203	89	231	4 867
45–54 years	673	350	581	271	187	88	38	100	2 288
55–64 years	284	110	204	104	62	33	np	np	854
65 years or over	88	38	92	21	18	12	np	np	280
Total	10 432	6 392	9 805	5 282	3 243	1 708	865	1 862	39 589

(a) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2010-11.

Table NAHA.b.4 Number of people who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (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>
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who were primary homeless or in crisis/short term accommodation who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support									
Indigenous	2 428	521	2 938	2 375	814	225	115	1 491	10 907
Non-Indigenous	7 589	5 580	6 577	2 660	2 323	1 397	716	353	27 195
Indigenous, aged 18 years or over	1 004	267	1 171	976	429	90	47	689	4 673
Non-Indigenous, aged 18 years or over	4 034	3 077	3 397	1 385	1 224	686	324	188	14 315

(a) Data are disaggregated by Indigenous status where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.b.3 for the total number of people who are assisted (by a SAAP worker) to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation.

(b) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) SAAP Client Data 2010-11.

NAHA Output (c):

Number of households assisted in social housing

Table NAHA.c.1 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing									
At 30 June 2011	111 448	62 928	51 262	32 519	39 876	11 132	10 836	4 907	324 908
Newly assisted during 2011-12	6 505	4 013	3 470	2 929	2 383	929	695	441	21 365
At 30 June 2012	111 087	62 779	51 074	32 625	39 264	10 902	10 793	4 899	323 423
SOMIH									
At 30 June 2011	4 233	..	3 243	..	1 749	339	..	..	9 564
Newly assisted during 2011-12	418	..	177	..	148	31	..	..	774
At 30 June 2012	4 372	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 692
Community housing									
At 30 June 2011	24 298	10 225	9 647	4 945	4 557	635	604	na	54 911
Newly assisted during 2011-12	4 012	3 709	2 575	1 370	1 020	663	179	na	13 528
At 30 June 2012	25 844	11 660	10 949	4 924	5 640	1 481	535	na	61 033

(a) For SA, National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) allocations were included at 30 June 2012, but not at 30 June 2011. Therefore, care should be taken in comparing the number of households assisted by community housing at 30 June 2011 with the number assisted at 30 June 2012 due to the difference in the inclusion of households assisted by NRAS dwellings.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

Table NAHA.c.2 **Number of Indigenous Community Housing dwellings, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Number of ICH dwellings at 30 June 2011	4 716	1 915	4 504	3 268	943	138	24	2 426	17 934

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2010-11 unit records.

Table NAHA.c.3 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 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</i>
Public housing									
At 30 June 2011									
Major cities	93 079	45 475	34 501	21 874	30 955	..	10 823	..	236 707
Inner regional	14 804	14 226	8 412	3 238	2 660	8 156	10	..	51 506
Outer regional	3 265	3 212	7 255	3 397	5 465	2 900	..	3 474	28 968
Remote	270	15	835	2 608	719	54	..	1 255	5 756
Very remote	30	..	259	1 402	77	21	..	178	1 967
Newly assisted during 2011-12									
Major cities	4 648	2 466	1 887	1 608	1 623	..	694	..	12 926
Inner regional	1 288	1 156	749	362	184	636	1	..	4 377
Outer regional	458	381	671	479	487	284	..	309	3 070
Remote	68	7	112	273	65	5	..	116	646
Very remote	7	..	48	205	15	3	..	15	293
At 30 June 2012									
Major cities	92 813	45 445	34 434	21 908	30 510	..	10 782	..	235 891
Inner regional	14 666	14 100	8 414	3 292	2 613	7 987	11	..	51 082
Outer regional	3 274	3 216	7 177	3 447	5 359	2 846	..	3 509	28 829
Remote	275	18	789	2 576	705	50	..	1 221	5 634
Very remote	30	..	260	1 403	78	19	..	169	1 959
SOMIH									
At 30 June 2011									
Major cities	1 839	..	449	..	1 089	..	..	..	3 377
Inner regional	1 358	..	621	..	139	281	..	..	2 399
Outer regional	800	..	1 313	..	298	58	..	..	2 469
Remote	204	..	316	..	93	—	..	..	613
Very remote	31	..	544	..	130	—	..	..	705

Table NAHA.c.3 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by location, 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</i>
Newly assisted during 2011-12									
Major cities	107	..	21	..	66	..	..	..	194
Inner regional	140	..	36	..	15	27	..	..	217
Outer regional	96	..	60	..	23	4	..	..	183
Remote	65	..	25	..	15	—	..	..	105
Very remote	9	..	35	..	29	—	..	..	74
At 30 June 2012									
Major cities	1 925	..	447	..	1 090	..	..	..	3 462
Inner regional	1 382	..	623	..	138	275	..	..	2 418
Outer regional	785	..	1 302	..	295	59	..	..	2 441
Remote	241	..	309	..	95	—	..	..	645
Very remote	36	..	548	..	139	—	..	..	723

.. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NAHA.c.4 **Number of Indigenous households assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (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									
At 30 June 2011 (b)	9 800	1 588	4 962	7 711	1 732	786	545	2 034	29 158
Newly assisted during 2011-12	985	241	779	1 028	380	127	84	194	3 818
At 30 June 2012 (b)	10 600	1 617	5 274	7 516	1 809	767	634	2 045	30 262
Community housing									
At 30 June 2011	1 928	210	866	339	100	21	34	na	3 498
Newly assisted during 2011-12	536	222	440	100	66	27	8	na	1 399
At 30 June 2012	2 098	379	1 179	424	204	34	27	na	4 345

(a) Data are reported for Indigenous households where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.c.1 for the total number of households assisted in social housing, by program type.

(b) The value listed was provided by NSW and used in place of the one calculated from the National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to an undercount in the unit record data.

na Not available.

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

Table NAHA.c.5 **Number of households with a person with disability assisted in social housing, by program type, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (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									
At 30 June 2011	45 927	30 570	23 076	6 573	14 617	5 529	3 440	108	129 840
Newly assisted during 2011-12	2 803	1 807	1 655	720	1 181	336	188	43	8 733
At 30 June 2012	47 250	29 657	24 161	6 840	14 939	5 517	3 775	162	132 301
SOMIH									
At 30 June 2011	1 385	..	862	..	383	146	..	..	2 776
Newly assisted during 2011-12	94	..	42	..	40	8	..	..	184
At 30 June 2012	1 473	..	902	..	394	140	..	..	2 909
Community housing									
At 30 June 2011	8 055	3 465	2 832	1 998	2 499	314	246	na	19 409
At 30 June 2012	7 546	3 764	4 205	2 307	2 867	714	274	na	21 677

(a) Data are reported for households with a person with disability where disability status is known. Refer to table NAHA.c.1 for the total number of households assisted in social housing, by program type.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income, 2011-12 (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									
At 30 June 2011									
employee cash income	5 658	7 876	6 838	4 238	2 869	884	1 928	797	31 088
unincorporated business income	–	280	223	53	–	–	102	–	658
youth allowance	487	604	202	102	222	117	86	10	1 830
new start allowance	9 703	5 114	4 490	2 494	2 498	776	933	228	26 236
other allowances for students/unemployed	329	278	218	117	115	34	48	14	1 153
age pension	28 979	16 093	11 197	8 996	11 073	2 119	2 448	1 090	81 995
disability support pension	34 686	18 970	13 993	8 558	13 378	3 285	2 046	1 264	96 180
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	np	–	np	–	1 054
other government cash pensions/allowances	19 533	13 169	13 712	7 526	4 908	2 974	562	1 217	63 601
other cash income	794	238	314	397	326	35	331	90	2 525
nil income	84	115	74	–	np	17	np	–	514
During 2011-12									
employee cash income	140	93	108	202	67	26	93	48	777
unincorporated business income	–	5	–	np	–	–	np	–	10
youth allowance	128	60	74	36	131	np	49	3	515
new start allowance	1 171	399	388	495	354	165	116	35	3 123
other allowances for students/unemployed	37	11	14	13	18	–	np	np	105
age pension	808	523	375	289	220	44	28	47	2 334
disability support pension	2 334	1 276	964	860	842	225	113	128	6 742
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	27

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income, 2011-12 (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>
other government cash pensions/allowances	1 497	1 132	1 296	1 022	390	336	221	167	6 061
other cash income	53	11	11	np	12	np	10	np	115
nil income	76	4	10	–	–	np	4	–	95
At 30 June 2012									
employee cash income	5 869	2 482	7 811	3 986	2 713	781	1 956	788	26 386
unincorporated business income	–	185	235	37	7	–	96	–	560
youth allowance	418	211	185	98	249	106	169	5	1 441
new start allowance	10 035	4 206	3 302	2 670	2 513	867	920	244	24 757
other allowances for students/unemployed	332	204	145	92	113	20	47	11	964
age pension	28 196	15 188	12 025	9 063	10 928	2 058	1 163	1 055	79 676
disability support pension	35 959	18 577	14 276	8 826	13 341	3 276	2 209	1 236	97 700
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	–	–	–	–	–	–	969	–	969
other government cash pensions/allowances	19 190	11 967	12 707	7 724	4 697	2 897	1 999	1 266	62 447
other cash income	847	202	309	129	273	36	318	101	2 215
nil income	297	97	77	–	–	8	32	–	511
SOMIH									
At 30 June 2011									
employee cash income	163	..	624	..	155	37	..	..	979
unincorporated business income	np	..	np	..	np	np	..	..	np
youth allowance	27	..	11	..	np	np	..	..	43
new start allowance	443	..	357	..	203	23	..	..	1 026
other allowances for students/unemployed	40	..	21	..	np	np	..	..	85

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income, 2011-12 (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>
age pension	227	..	329	..	148	29	..	..	733
disability support pension	709	..	405	..	431	93	..	..	1 638
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	np	..	np	..	np	np	..	..	np
other government cash pensions/allowances	1 030	..	1 476	..	512	118	..	..	3 136
other cash income	np	..	8	..	12	np	..	..	34
nil income	np	..	np	..	np	np	..	..	9
During 2011-12									
employee cash income	2	..	11	..	7	np	..	..	21
unincorporated business income	—	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	—
youth allowance	np	..	np	..	np	5	..	..	14
new start allowance	69	..	31	..	17	np	..	..	119
other allowances for students/unemployed	np	..	—	..	np	—	..	..	np
age pension	6	..	np	..	np	np	..	..	13
disability support pension	46	..	22	..	28	5	..	..	101
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	—	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	—
other government cash pensions/allowances	151	..	94	..	68	9	..	..	322
other cash income	np	..	np	..	—	—	..	..	np
nil income	4	..	—	..	—	np	..	..	5
At 30 June 2012									
employee cash income	171	..	689	..	132	32	..	..	1 024
unincorporated business income	—	..	np	..	np	—	..	..	7
youth allowance	15	..	np	..	np	5	..	..	35

Table NAHA.c.6 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by main source of income, 2011-12 (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>
new start allowance	477	..	334	..	196	26	..	..	1 033
other allowances for students/unemployed	29	..	14	..	22	np	..	..	68
age pension	210	..	308	..	152	33	..	..	703
disability support pension	707	..	448	..	445	87	..	..	1 687
other centerlink pension/allowances for the aged and people with a disability	—	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	—
other government cash pensions/allowances	1 218	..	1 408	..	497	112	..	..	3 235
other cash income	14	..	6	..	7	—	..	..	27
nil income	13	..	6	..	—	np	..	..	20

(a) Data are reported for households by main source of income where details are known. Refer to table NAHA.c.1 for the total number of households assisted in social housing, by program type.

.. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NAHA.c.7 Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition, 2011-12 (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									
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2011									
single (person living alone)	58 717	30 689	25 055	16 048	23 899	5 552	5 250	1 996	167 206
couple only	10 602	4 529	5 235	2 744	4 324	969	731	360	29 494
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	19 589	8 938	12 905	8 313	3 472	2 976	1 994	1 357	59 544
couple with child/ren (any age)	6 658	np	4 637	2 711	1 438	1 119	np	478	20 340
other single income unit	–	np	483	–	–	–	np	–	492
group (unrelated adults)	8 970	7 937	1 343	1 395	4 036	191	1 174	224	25 270
mixed composition household	6 912	7 981	1 604	1 302	2 707	325	1 233	492	22 556
Number of households newly assisted in public housing during 2011-12									
single (person living alone)	3 874	1 932	1 579	1 228	1 446	404	291	148	10 902
couple only	330	209	138	141	135	5	np	np	np
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	1 630	1 008	1 258	1 031	436	334	255	164	6 116
couple with child/ren (any age)	343	224	278	245	104	19	8	45	1 266
other single income unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	np	np	np
group (unrelated adults)	217	342	111	148	161	35	67	13	1 094
mixed composition household	111	298	106	135	101	28	69	41	889
Number of households assisted in public housing at 30 June 2012									
single (person living alone)	59 155	31 231	25 638	16 187	23 832	5 512	4 939	2 020	168 514
couple only	10 448	4 456	4 094	2 679	4 254	543	671	359	27 504
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	19 808	8 859	12 407	8 452	3 222	2 035	1 996	1 337	58 116
couple with child/ren (any age)	np	2 773	4 116	2 515	1 339	420	np	468	18 583
other single income unit	np	–	–	–	–	–	np	–	22

Table NAHA.c.7 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition, 2011-12 (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>
group (unrelated adults)	8 762	7 843	2 625	1 435	3 946	880	1 330	212	27 033
mixed composition household	6 353	7 617	2 194	1 356	2 671	723	1 444	503	22 861
SOMIH									
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2011									
single (person living alone)	1 045	..	632	..	539	124	..	..	2 340
couple only	np	..	261	..	np	28	..	..	547
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	1 906	..	1 293	..	441	122	..	..	3 762
couple with child/ren (any age)	393	..	575	..	112	46	..	..	1 126
other single income unit	np	..	np	..	np	np	..	..	46
group (unrelated adults)	348	..	np	..	250	np	..	..	734
mixed composition household	369	..	308	..	321	11	..	..	1 009
Number of households newly assisted in SOMIH during 2011-12									
single (person living alone)	81	..	33	..	36	12	..	..	162
couple only	np	..	np	..	8	np	..	..	17
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	267	..	93	..	57	10	..	..	427
couple with child/ren (any age)	33	..	27	..	18	3	..	..	81
other single income unit	—	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	—
group (unrelated adults)	20	..	9	..	9	—	..	..	38
mixed composition household	np	..	np	..	20	np	..	..	47
Number of households assisted in SOMIH at 30 June 2012									
single (person living alone)	1 072	..	662	..	553	138	..	..	2 425
couple only	165	..	173	..	89	15	..	..	442
sole parent with child/ren (any age)	1 970	..	1 299	..	446	87	..	..	3 802

Table NAHA.c.7 **Number of households assisted in social housing, by State and Territory, by program type, by household composition, 2011-12 (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>
couple with child/ren (any age)	407	..	486	..	123	26	..	..	1 042
other single income unit	–	..	–	..	–	–	..	..	–
group (unrelated adults)	374	..	228	..	240	31	..	..	873
mixed composition household	384	..	382	..	305	29	..	..	1 100

(a) Data are reported for households by household composition where details are known. Refer to table NAHA.c.1 for the total number of households assisted in social housing, by program type.

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

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 **Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 1 June 2012, by State and Territory, by income unit type (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Single, no dependent children aged under 16	159 637	109 480	109 974	35 921	36 887	12 996	3 951	2 374	471 338
Single, no children, sharer	50 425	43 036	42 201	12 207	11 879	3 754	2 150	669	166 360
Single, one or two dependent children aged under 16	67 163	42 993	53 627	17 450	16 557	5 650	1 333	1 119	205 898
Single, three or more dependent children aged under 16	14 710	8 172	11 926	3 375	3 034	1 149	194	209	42 771
Partnered, no dependent children aged under 16	38 030	20 850	27 834	7 765	7 234	2 832	499	369	105 419
Partnered, one or two dependent children aged under 16	46 381	29 330	33 429	10 624	9 495	2 969	1 206	713	134 149
Partnered, three or more dependent children aged under 16	19 888	11 423	17 298	4 920	3 539	1 395	478	418	59 362
Partnered, illness or temporarily separated	994	592	761	352	318	95	na	43	3 170
Total	397 228	265 876	297 050	92 614	88 943	30 840	9 811	5 914	1 188 467

(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 1 June 2012.

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

(c) Partnered, illness or temporarily separated has not been reported separately for the ACT it is included with Partnered, no dependent children aged under 16.

na Not available.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) The Australian Government Housing Data Set.

Table NAHA.d.2 **Number of income units in receipt of CRA at 1 June 2012, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status and geographic location (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 (c)</i>
Indigenous									
Capital city	5 392	1 825	4 705	1 806	1 467	724	221	627	16 767
Rest of State/Territory	14 935	2 415	11 575	1 486	920	1 032	..	520	32 897
Total	20 341	4 245	16 318	3 303	2 391	1 759	221	1 147	49 750
Non-Indigenous									
Capital city	210 428	181 277	122 612	65 685	65 789	12 751	9 590	3 791	671 923
Rest of State/Territory	165 884	80 235	157 487	23 479	20 658	16 300	..	960	465 013
Total (d)	376 887	261 631	280 732	89 311	86 552	29 081	9 590	4 767	1 138 717
All									
Capital city	215 820	183 102	127 317	67 491	67 256	13 475	9 811	4 418	688 690
Rest of State/Territory	180 819	82 650	169 062	24 965	21 578	17 332	..	1 480	497 910
Total (d)	397 228	265 876	297 050	92 614	88 943	30 840	9 811	5 914	1 188 467

(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 1 June 2012.

(b) State totals include unknown localities and income units where geographic location could not be allocated.

(c) Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) Total includes income units where Indigenous status is not stated or not known.

.. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) The Australian Government Housing Data Set.

Table NAHA.d.3 **Private rent assistance summary totals, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c) (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Bond loans	17 265	11 742	21 443	7 248	19 900	3 628	245	305	..
Rental grants, subsidies and relief	13 769	na	3 422	..	19 706	2 764	..	6	..
Relocation expenses	..	na	..	..	..	90	245	..	..
Other	..	na	..	..	1 871	309	..	..	..

(a) The data include all households that received transfers of assistance in the 2011-12 financial year. This includes those households that commenced receiving assistance during the 2011-12 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 2011-12 financial year.

(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) Due to improvements in the methodology used to calculate the number of unique households assisted by each type of assistance, data for NSW and Tasmania are not comparable with previous years. This incomparability applies across all assistance types for Tasmania and applies to rental grants, subsidies and relief for NSW.

(d) Due to a refinement of the scope of "Other" assistance, data for NSW "Other" assistance is not comparable to previous years; temporary accommodation will no longer be included.

(e) Data on assistance funded by the Victorian Housing Establishment Fund (HEF) 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. These figures are based on an increase of 3.3 per cent in expenditure on HEF programs between 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(f) Due to data quality issues, some assistance previously classified as "Rental grants, subsidies and relief" have been classified as "Other" assistance. Data for SA "Other" assistance is not comparable to previous years.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

NAHA Output (e):

**Number of people receiving
home purchase assistance**

Table NAHA.e.1 Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from State Housing Authorities, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-12 (number) (a)

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Direct lending	473	1 048	1 089	16 441	16 572	..	148	1 073	..
Deposit assistance	..	..	17	52	..	9	..	..	..
Interest rate assistance	..	..	..	..	3 350	..	..	..	..
Mortgage relief	416	17	188	137	..	..	22	..	..
Home purchase advisory and counselling services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	337	..	50	..	693	..

(a) The number of households includes all households that commenced receiving home purchase assistance in the 2011-12 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 2011-12 financial year and all households that had outstanding balances remaining on repayable assistance for some portion of the 2011-12 financial year.

(b) Direct lending relates to the NSW Homefund Scheme, which was closed to new entrants in 1993.

(c) Due to a refinement of scope of "Other" assistance, data for Victorian "Other" assistance is not comparable to previous years.

(d) Due to a refinement of scope, the figure for Queensland direct lending is not comparable to previous years.

(e) Due to a change in assistance classification, figures for WA "Direct lending" and "Interest rate assistance" are not comparable with previous years. WA "Other" assistance is comprised of waived mortgage insurance on direct lending. In the 2011-12 financial year, variable rate loans issued prior to October 2009 received a rate 79 basis points below that of variable rate loans issued post October 2009. This relative interest rate discount applied to 14 631 households.

(f) Due to a refinement in scope, SA figures are not comparable to previous years.

(g) Direct lending relates to home loans granted under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement and was closed to new entrants in 1996.

(h) NT "Other" assistance is comprised of Fee Assistance Loans administered by Homestart NT.

.. Not applicable

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

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, 2011-12 (number) (a)

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients	37 410	31 373	19 657	15 192	6 900	1 901	2 615	1 023	116 071
First Home Owner Boost Recipients (g)	415	1 491	77	102	37	14	99	6	2 241

(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) FHOS data reflects the number of grants paid less the number of grants recovered as at August 2012.

(c) Data for Victoria does not include the number of FHOS or FHOB grants reclaimed. The value of reclaimed FHOS grants was \$16 371 180.15 in 2011-12. The value of FHOB grants reclaimed in 2011-12 was \$1 030 730.97. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which these recovered sums relate is not available.

(d) Data for WA does not include the number of FHOS and FHOB grants reclaimed. For WA the value of reclaimed FHOS grants was \$2 055 521.88 in 2011-12. The value of reclaimed FHOB grants was \$721 000. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which the recovered sum relates to is not available.

(e) Data for Tasmania does not include the number of FHOS grants reclaimed.

(f) Data for the ACT is adjusted for the 160 FHOS grants reclaimed during 2011-12.

(g) FHOB grants are a subset of FHOS grants. While the FHOB ceased on 31 December 2009, the continuation of FHOB payments in 2011-12 reflects the 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes.

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

Table NAHA.e.3 Number of households receiving home purchase assistance from the Commonwealth, by State and Territory, by program, 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</i>
Households receiving home purchase assistance (Home Ownership on Indigenous Land)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16
Households receiving home purchase assistance (Home Ownership Program)	1 365	405	1 122	296	110	98	79	366	3 841

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Indigenous Business Australia Administrative 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:

No new data available, 2009-10 data provided for the previous report

Proportion of low income renter households in rental stress

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, 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		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households								
Capital city	no.	6 083	7 758	1 157	933	4 305	756	2 765	434	24 191
Balance of state	no.	4 321	5 454	1 962	1 614	1 098	1 402	na	np	15 851
Total	no.	10 404	13 212	3 119	2 547	5 403	2 158	2 765	434	40 042
Location		Denominator — total number of low income households								
Capital city	no.	671 253	600 950	295 386	263 717	192 423	35 304	52 746	20 347	2 132 127
Balance of state	no.	412 257	238 684	372 877	81 902	69 477	46 328	na	np	1 221 525
Total	no.	1 083 510	839 634	668 263	345 619	261 900	81 632	52 746	20 347	3 353 652
Location		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households								
Capital city	Rate	9.1	12.9	3.9	3.5	22.4	21.4	52.4	21.3	11.3
Balance of state	Rate	10.5	22.9	5.3	19.7	15.8	30.3	na	np	13.0
Total	Rate	9.6	15.7	4.7	7.4	20.6	26.4	52.4	21.3	11.9

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

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

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

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

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, 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		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households								
Separate house	no.	5 379	8 041	1 845	1 651	3 040	1 653	1 375	272	23 256
Other	no.	5 025	5 171	1 274	896	2 363	505	1 390	162	16 786
Total	no.	10 404	13 212	3 119	2 547	5 403	2 158	2 765	434	40 042
		Denominator — total number of low income households								
Total	no.	1 083 510	839 634	668 263	345 619	261 900	81 632	52 746	20 347	3 353 652
Dwelling type		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households								
Separate house	Rate	5.0	9.6	2.8	4.8	11.6	20.2	26.1	13.4	6.9
Other	Rate	4.6	6.2	1.9	2.6	9.0	6.2	26.4	8.0	5.0
Total	Rate	9.6	15.7	4.7	7.4	20.6	26.4	52.4	21.3	11.9

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) 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 2009-10.

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, 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>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	1 750	3 563	514	400	2 225	483	1 375	272	10 582
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	3 629	4 478	1 331	1 251	815	1 170	na	np	12 674
Other – Capital city	no.	4 333	4 195	643	533	2 080	273	1 390	162	13 609
Other – Balance of state	no.	692	976	631	363	283	232	na	np	3 177
All dwellings – Total	no.	10 404	13 212	3 119	2 547	5 403	2 158	2 765	434	40 042
		Denominator — total number of low income households								
Capital city	no.	671 253	600 950	295 386	263 717	192 423	35 304	52 746	20 347	2 132 127
Balance of state	no.	412 257	238 684	372 877	81 902	69 477	46 328	na	np	1 221 525
Total	no.	1 083 510	839 634	668 263	345 619	261 900	81 632	52 746	20 347	3 353 652
Dwelling type and location		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households								
Separate house – Capital city	Rate	2.6	5.9	1.7	1.5	11.6	13.7	26.1	13.4	5.0
Separate house – Balance of state	Rate	8.8	18.8	3.6	15.3	11.7	25.3	na	np	10.4
Other – Capital city	Rate	6.5	7.0	2.2	2.0	10.8	7.7	26.4	8.0	6.4
Other – Balance of state	Rate	1.7	4.1	1.7	4.4	4.1	5.0	na	np	2.6
All dwellings – Total	Rate	9.6	15.7	4.7	7.4	20.6	26.4	52.4	21.3	11.9

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

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

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

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

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, 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	Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households									
Capital city	no.	37 309	30 738	13 367	10 218	7 354	837	4 001	2 166	105 990
Balance of state	no.	30 696	21 382	7 768	5 200	4 162	3 554	na	np	72 762
Total	no.	68 005	52 120	21 135	15 418	11 516	4 391	4 001	2 166	178 752
Location	Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households									
Capital city	no.	1 006 880	901 425	443 079	395 576	288 634	52 956	79 120	30 521	3 198 190
Balance of state	no.	618 385	358 025	559 316	122 852	104 216	69 493	na	np	1 832 287
Total	no.	1 625 265	1 259 450	1 002 395	518 428	392 850	122 449	79 120	30 521	5 030 477
Location	Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households									
Capital city	Rate	37.1	34.1	30.2	25.8	25.5	15.8	50.6	71.0	33.1
Balance of state	Rate	49.6	59.7	13.9	42.3	39.9	51.1	na	np	39.7
Total	Rate	41.8	41.4	21.1	29.7	29.3	35.9	50.6	71.0	35.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

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

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

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

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, 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		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	no.	39 733	36 345	13 300	10 182	7 774	3 483	1 996	1 236	114 049
Other	no.	28 272	15 775	7 835	5 236	3 742	908	2 005	930	64 703
Total	no.	68 005	52 120	21 135	15 418	11 516	4 391	4 001	2 166	178 752
		Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households								
Total	no.	1 625 265	1 259 450	1 002 395	518 428	392 850	122 449	79 120	30 521	5 030 477
Dwelling type		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households								
Separate house	Rate	24.4	28.9	13.3	19.6	19.8	28.4	25.2	40.5	22.7
Other	Rate	17.4	12.5	7.8	10.1	9.5	7.4	25.3	30.5	12.9
Total	Rate	41.8	41.4	21.1	29.7	29.3	35.9	50.6	71.0	35.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) 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 2009-10.

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, 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>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	16 097	18 453	8 127	6 118	4 297	527	1 996	1 236	56 851
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	23 636	17 892	5 173	4 064	3 477	2 956	na	np	57 198
Other – Capital city	no.	21 212	12 285	5 240	4 100	3 057	310	2 005	930	49 139
Other – Balance of state	no.	7 060	3 490	2 595	1 136	685	598	na	np	15 564
All dwellings – Total	no.	68 005	52 120	21 135	15 418	11 516	4 391	4 001	2 166	178 752
		Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households								
Capital city	no.	1 006 880	901 425	443 079	395 576	288 634	52 956	79 120	30 521	3 198 190
Balance of state	no.	618 385	358 025	559 316	122 852	104 216	69 493	na	np	1 832 287
Total	no.	1 625 265	1 259 450	1 002 395	518 428	392 850	122 449	79 120	30 521	5 030 477
Dwelling type and location		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	Rate	16.0	20.5	18.3	15.5	14.9	10.0	25.2	40.5	17.8
Separate house – Balance of state	Rate	38.2	50.0	9.2	33.1	33.4	42.5	na	np	31.2
Other – Capital city	Rate	21.1	13.6	11.8	10.4	10.6	5.9	25.3	30.5	15.4
Other – Balance of state	Rate	11.4	9.7	4.6	9.2	6.6	8.6	na	np	8.5
All dwellings – Total	Rate	41.8	41.4	21.1	29.7	29.3	35.9	50.6	71.0	35.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

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

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

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

TABLE NAHA.2.7

Table NAHA.2.7 **Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low income households that are affordable by low income households, 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		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households								
Capital city	no.	3 048	3 381	1 403	289	599	208	1 476	726	11 130
Balance of state	no.	3 551	9 537	6 671	1 469	706	714	na	np	22 648
Total	no.	6 599	12 918	8 074	1 758	1 305	922	1 476	726	33 778
Location		Denominator — total number of low income households								
Capital city	no.	641 200	574 625	280 424	245 723	194 090	34 064	53 328	17 318	2 040 772
Balance of state	no.	419 490	220 412	350 343	78 472	67 922	46 907	na	np	1 183 546
Total	no.	1 060 690	795 037	630 766	324 194	262 012	80 972	53 328	17 318	3 224 318
Location		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households								
Capital city	Rate	4.8	5.9	5.0	1.2	3.1	6.1	27.7	41.9	5.5
Balance of state	Rate	8.5	43.3	19.0	18.7	10.4	15.2	na	np	19.1
Total	Rate	6.2	16.2	12.8	5.4	5.0	11.4	27.7	41.9	10.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

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

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

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

TABLE NAHA.2.8

Table NAHA.2.8 **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, 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		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households								
Separate house	no.	3 712	9 224	5 198	1 433	832	766	797	100	22 062
Other	no.	2 887	3 694	2 876	325	473	156	679	626	11 716
Total	no.	6 599	12 918	8 074	1 758	1 305	922	1 476	726	33 778
		Denominator — total number of low income households								
Total	no.	1 060 690	795 037	630 766	324 194	262 012	80 972	53 328	17 318	3 224 318
Dwelling type		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households								
Separate house	Rate	3.5	11.6	8.2	4.4	3.2	9.5	14.9	5.8	6.8
Other	Rate	2.7	4.6	4.6	1.0	1.8	1.9	12.7	36.1	3.6
Total	Rate	6.2	16.2	12.8	5.4	5.0	11.4	27.7	41.9	10.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) 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 2007-08.

TABLE NAHA.2.9

Table NAHA.2.9 **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, 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>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low income households								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	628	1 239	539	194	237	148	797	100	3 882
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	3 084	7 985	4 659	1 239	595	618	na	np	18 180
Other – Capital city	no.	2 420	2 142	864	95	362	60	679	626	7 248
Other – Balance of state	no.	467	1 552	2 012	230	111	96	na	np	4 468
All dwellings – Total	no.	6 599	12 918	8 074	1 758	1 305	922	1 476	726	33 778
		Denominator — total number of low income households								
Capital city	no.	641 200	574 625	280 424	245 723	194 090	34 064	53 328	17 318	2 040 772
Balance of state	no.	419 490	220 412	350 343	78 472	67 922	46 907	na	np	1 183 546
Total	no.	1 060 690	795 037	630 766	324 194	262 012	80 972	53 328	17 318	3 224 318
Dwelling type and location		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low income households								
Separate house – Capital city	Rate	1.0	2.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	4.3	14.9	5.8	1.9
Separate house – Balance of state	Rate	7.4	36.2	13.3	15.8	8.8	13.2	na	np	15.4
Other – Capital city	Rate	3.8	3.7	3.1	0.4	1.9	1.8	12.7	36.1	3.6
Other – Balance of state	Rate	1.1	7.0	5.7	2.9	1.6	2.0	na	np	3.8
All dwellings – Total	Rate	6.2	16.2	12.8	5.4	5.0	11.4	27.7	41.9	10.5

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes up to the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

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

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

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

Table NAHA.2.10 **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, 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	Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households									
Capital city	no.	23 510	37 420	5 067	1 650	8 422	1 381	2 987	1 134	81 571
Balance of state	no.	14 897	14 667	14 565	2 220	3 866	2 941	na	np	53 156
Total	no.	38 407	52 087	19 632	3 870	12 288	4 322	2 987	1 134	134 727
Location	Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households									
Capital city	no.	961 801	861 937	420 635	368 584	291 136	51 097	79 991	25 978	3 061 159
Balance of state	no.	629 235	330 618	525 514	117 707	101 883	70 361	na	np	1 775 318
Total	no.	1 591 036	1 192 555	946 150	486 292	393 019	121 457	79 991	25 978	4 836 477
Location	Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households									
Capital city	Rate	24.4	43.4	12.0	4.5	28.9	27.0	37.3	43.7	26.6
Balance of state	Rate	23.7	44.4	27.7	18.9	37.9	41.8	na	np	29.9
Total	Rate	24.1	43.7	20.7	8.0	31.3	35.6	37.3	43.7	27.9

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st 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 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

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

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

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

Table NAHA.2.11 **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, 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		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house	no.	21 359	33 984	12 503	2 348	8 032	3 332	1 197	276	83 031
Other	no.	17 048	18 103	7 129	1 522	4 256	990	1 790	858	51 696
Total	no.	38 407	52 087	19 632	3 870	12 288	4 322	2 987	1 134	134 727
		Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households								
Total	no.	1 591 036	1 192 555	946 150	486 292	393 019	121 457	79 991	25 978	4 836 477
Dwelling type		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households								
Separate house	Rate	13.4	28.5	13.2	4.8	20.4	27.4	15.0	10.6	17.2
Other	Rate	10.7	15.2	7.5	3.1	10.8	8.2	22.4	33.0	10.7
Total	Rate	24.1	43.7	20.7	8.0	31.3	35.6	37.3	43.7	27.9

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st 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 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) 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 2007-08.

Table NAHA.2.12 **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, 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>
Dwelling type and location		Numerator — number of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	no.	9 621	21 688	2 686	520	4 939	874	1 197	276	41 801
Separate house – Balance of state	no.	11 738	12 296	9 817	1 828	3 093	2 458	na	np	41 230
Other – Capital city	no.	13 889	15 732	2 381	1 130	3 483	507	1 790	858	39 770
Other – Balance of state	no.	3 159	2 371	4 748	392	773	483	na	np	11 926
All dwellings – Total	no.	38 407	52 087	19 632	3 870	12 288	4 322	2 987	1 134	134 727
		Denominator — total number of low and moderate income households								
Capital city	no.	961 801	861 937	420 635	368 584	291 136	51 097	79 991	25 978	3 061 159
Balance of state	no.	629 235	330 618	525 514	117 707	101 883	70 361	na	np	1 775 318
Total	no.	1 591 036	1 192 555	946 150	486 292	393 019	121 457	79 991	25 978	4 836 477
Dwelling type and location		Rate — number of affordable houses sold per 1000 low and moderate income households								
Separate house – Capital city	Rate	10.0	25.2	6.4	1.4	17.0	17.1	15.0	10.6	13.7
Separate house – Balance of state	Rate	18.7	37.2	18.7	15.5	30.4	34.9	na	np	23.2
Other – Capital city	Rate	14.4	18.3	5.7	3.1	12.0	9.9	22.4	33.0	13.0
Other – Balance of state	Rate	5.0	7.2	9.0	3.3	7.6	6.9	na	np	6.7
All dwellings – Total	Rate	24.1	43.7	20.7	8.0	31.3	35.6	37.3	43.7	27.9

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st 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 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a smaller sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.

(b) Balance of state estimates for the ACT are not separately available.

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

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

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

NAHA Indicator 3:

Proportion of Australians who are homeless

TABLE NAHA.3.1

Table NAHA.3.1 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, 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>
Homelessness operational group		Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless								
Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out	no.	1 920	1 092	1 584	925	258	156	29	848	6 813
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless (c)	no.	4 926	7 845	3 784	931	1 620	480	1 105	571	21 258
Persons staying temporarily with other households (d)	no.	4 933	3 324	4 308	2 169	1 388	499	316	432	17 369
Persons staying in boarding houses	no.	6 507	4 397	3 779	1 337	978	236	50	435	17 721
Persons in other temporary lodging	no.	246	90	194	76	29	25	5	22	686
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings (e)	no.	9 658	6 041	6 189	4 154	1 712	183	280	13 171	41 390
All homeless persons	no.	28 190	22 789	19 838	9 592	5 985	1 579	1 785	15 479	105 237
		Denominator - number of Australians								
Usual resident population (f)	no.	6 917 546	5 354 002	4 332 268	2 238 754	1 596 564	495 238	357 218	211 833	21 503 423
Homelessness operational group		Rate per 10 000 population								
Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out	rate	3	2	4	4	2	3	1	40	3
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless (c)	rate	7	15	9	4	10	10	31	27	10
Persons staying temporarily with other households (d)	rate	7	6	10	10	9	10	9	20	8
Persons staying in boarding houses	rate	9	8	9	6	6	5	1	21	8
Persons in other temporary lodging	rate	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings (e)	rate	14	11	14	19	11	4	8	622	19
All homeless persons	rate	41	43	46	43	38	32	50	731	49

Table NAHA.3.1 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, 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>
(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) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.										
(c) Includes those in Specialist Homeless Services (SHS).										
(d) Includes 'visitor only' households where all persons report having no usual address. Some people who were homeless are likely to be underestimated in this category.										
(e) Includes usual residents in dwellings needing four or more extra bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.										
(f) 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).										
– Nil or rounded to zero.										

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

TABLE NAHA.3.2

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Age		Numerator - number of Australian males who are homeless								
under 12	no.	1 846	1 888	1 725	769	464	124	155	2 221	9 192
12-17	no.	1 039	894	850	367	241	77	76	848	4 392
18-24	no.	2 595	2 287	1 587	828	479	128	134	1 061	9 099
25-34	no.	3 191	2 581	1 845	988	614	151	184	1 272	10 826
35-44	no.	2 480	1 879	1 601	830	537	148	198	897	8 570
45-54	no.	2 580	1 642	1 491	656	497	129	132	690	7 817
55-64	no.	1 751	1 056	1 283	513	341	96	77	439	5 556
65 or over	no.	1 302	755	953	404	202	65	35	253	3 969
Total	no.	16 784	12 982	11 335	5 355	3 375	918	991	7 681	59 424
Age		Numerator - number of Australian females who are homeless								
under 12	no.	1 786	1 746	1 703	727	476	113	134	1 966	8 651
12-17	no.	1 020	903	767	394	260	75	95	856	4 370
18-24	no.	2 261	2 050	1 446	692	468	116	156	1 182	8 371
25-34	no.	2 166	2 001	1 447	833	464	105	136	1 331	8 483
35-44	no.	1 412	1 299	1 048	556	346	95	115	1 042	5 913
45-54	no.	1 279	905	885	459	306	72	93	689	4 688
55-64	no.	804	537	734	351	177	51	40	402	3 096
65 or over	no.	676	370	476	222	105	39	25	325	2 238
Total	no.	11 404	9 811	8 506	4 234	2 602	666	794	7 793	45 813
Age		Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless								
under 12	no.	3 632	3 637	3 429	1 492	945	237	288	4 185	17 845
12-17	no.	2 062	1 794	1 612	762	500	154	171	1 705	8 760
18-24	no.	4 858	4 333	3 032	1 519	950	240	293	2 249	17 474
25-34	no.	5 362	4 582	3 293	1 817	1 078	259	319	2 602	19 312
35-44	no.	3 890	3 180	2 649	1 390	889	237	314	1 937	14 486

TABLE NAHA.3.2

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
45-54	no.	3 859	2 552	2 372	1 113	806	202	226	1 378	12 508
55-64	no.	2 553	1 591	2 019	869	510	150	113	843	8 648
65 or over	no.	1 977	1 122	1 430	630	305	100	62	578	6 204
Total	no.	28 190	22 789	19 838	9 592	5 985	1 579	1 785	15 479	105 237
Age		Denominator - Usual resident population (b) - males								
under 12	no.	548 851	410 599	360 397	180 365	116 673	38 079	27 683	20 464	1 703 111
12-17	no.	273 599	207 957	180 857	91 777	62 165	20 487	13 306	9 587	859 735
18-24	no.	317 303	261 929	206 423	112 418	75 189	21 322	21 217	11 989	1 027 790
25-34	no.	464 303	377 070	290 532	165 825	101 312	26 724	28 999	18 526	1 473 291
35-44	no.	473 793	377 079	304 042	164 938	107 374	31 104	26 149	16 745	1 501 224
45-54	no.	467 198	355 190	290 265	155 736	111 192	34 814	23 278	14 626	1 452 299
55-64	no.	400 122	298 214	249 171	127 287	97 739	32 931	18 842	11 100	1 235 406
65 or over	no.	463 649	344 543	266 256	127 454	115 567	37 129	17 270	6 388	1 378 256
Total	no.	3 408 818	2 632 581	2 147 943	1 125 800	787 211	242 590	176 744	109 425	10 631 112
Age		Denominator - Usual resident population (b) - females								
under 12	no.	519 416	389 824	340 409	171 204	110 877	36 045	25 918	19 528	1 613 221
12-17	no.	258 973	196 266	172 180	86 132	59 003	19 440	12 749	8 646	813 389
18-24	no.	307 470	252 662	203 264	105 354	71 862	20 747	20 214	10 564	992 137
25-34	no.	477 190	383 801	296 814	158 120	101 009	28 533	29 248	17 998	1 492 713
35-44	no.	497 821	397 536	316 648	163 215	109 001	33 723	26 781	16 397	1 561 122
45-54	no.	483 243	371 272	300 541	154 420	113 752	36 722	24 730	13 934	1 498 614
55-64	no.	410 141	313 022	251 845	127 107	101 870	33 875	19 942	9 640	1 267 442
65 or over	no.	554 473	417 036	302 624	147 404	141 977	43 565	20 893	5 701	1 633 673
Total	no.	3 508 727	2 721 419	2 184 325	1 112 956	809 351	252 650	180 475	102 408	10 872 311
Age		Denominator - Usual resident population (b) - persons								
under 12	no.	1 068 267	800 423	700 806	351 569	227 550	74 124	53 601	39 992	3 316 332

TABLE NAHA.3.2

Table NAHA.3.2 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
12-17	no.	532 572	404 223	353 037	177 909	121 168	39 927	26 055	18 233	1 673 124
18-24	no.	624 773	514 591	409 687	217 772	147 051	42 069	41 431	22 553	2 019 927
25-34	no.	941 493	760 871	587 346	323 945	202 321	55 257	58 247	36 524	2 966 004
35-44	no.	971 614	774 615	620 690	328 153	216 375	64 827	52 930	33 142	3 062 346
45-54	no.	950 441	726 462	590 806	310 156	224 944	71 536	48 008	28 560	2 950 913
55-64	no.	810 263	611 236	501 016	254 394	199 609	66 806	38 784	20 740	2 502 848
65 or over	no.	1 018 122	761 579	568 880	274 858	257 544	80 694	38 163	12 089	3 011 929
Total	no.	6 917 545	5 354 000	4 332 268	2 238 756	1 596 562	495 240	357 219	211 833	21 503 423
Age		Homelessness rate for males, per 10 000 male population								
under 12	rate	34	46	48	43	40	33	56	1 085	54
12-17	rate	38	43	47	40	39	38	57	885	51
18-24	rate	82	87	77	74	64	60	63	885	89
25-34	rate	69	68	64	60	61	57	64	687	74
35-44	rate	52	50	53	50	50	48	76	536	57
45-54	rate	55	46	51	42	45	37	57	472	54
55-64	rate	44	35	52	40	35	29	41	396	45
65 or over	rate	28	22	36	32	18	18	20	396	29
Total	rate	49	49	53	48	43	38	56	702	56
Age		Homelessness rate for females, per 10 000 female population								
under 12	rate	34	45	50	43	43	31	52	1 007	54
12-17	rate	39	46	45	46	44	39	75	990	54
18-24	rate	74	81	71	66	65	56	77	1 119	84
25-34	rate	45	52	49	53	46	37	47	740	57
35-44	rate	28	33	33	34	32	28	43	636	38
45-54	rate	27	24	29	30	27	20	38	495	31
55-64	rate	20	17	29	28	17	15	20	417	24
65 or over	rate	12	9	16	15	7	9	12	570	14

TABLE NAHA.3.2

Table NAHA.3.2 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Total	rate	33	36	39	38	32	26	44	761	42
Age				Homelessness rate for persons, per 10 000 population						
under 12	rate	34	45	49	42	42	32	54	1 047	54
12-17	rate	39	44	46	43	41	39	66	935	52
18-24	rate	78	84	74	70	65	57	71	997	87
25-34	rate	57	60	56	56	53	47	55	712	65
35-44	rate	40	41	43	42	41	37	59	585	47
45-54	rate	41	35	40	36	36	28	47	483	42
55-64	rate	32	26	40	34	26	23	29	407	35
65 or over	rate	19	15	25	23	12	12	16	478	21
Total	rate	41	43	46	43	38	32	50	731	49

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

(b) 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).

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

TABLE NAHA.3.3

Table NAHA.3.3 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Indigenous	no.	2 203	832	4 825	3 382	1 092	170	260	13 980	26 744
Non-Indigenous	no.	23 515	19 240	13 494	5 700	4 371	1 308	1 294	1 163	70 085
Indigenous status not stated	no.	2 473	2 717	1 518	507	521	103	233	336	8 408
Denominator - Usual resident population (b)										
Indigenous	no.	172 618	37 991	155 819	69 662	30 432	19 618	5 183	56 776	548 099
Non-Indigenous	no.	6 402 010	5 069 120	3 952 319	2 038 444	1 503 197	456 250	338 029	137 678	19 897 047
Indigenous status not stated	no.	342 916	246 890	224 130	130 650	62 935	19 369	14 007	17 380	1 058 277
Rate per 10 000 population										
Indigenous	rate	128	219	310	486	359	87	502	2 462	488
Non-Indigenous	rate	37	38	34	28	29	29	38	85	35
Indigenous status not stated	rate	72	110	68	39	83	53	166	193	79

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

(b) 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).

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

TABLE NAHA.3.4

Table NAHA.3.4 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by core activity restriction, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
With core activity need for assistance	no.	1 468	1 193	1 045	396	322	109	149	604	5 288
Without core activity need for assistance	no.	22 506	17 492	16 349	7 927	4 805	1 259	1 323	13 629	85 289
Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked (b)	no.	4 217	4 102	2 443	1 268	855	212	317	1 247	14 660
Denominator - Usual resident population (c)										
With core activity need for assistance	no.	338 359	255 496	192 006	79 072	87 117	28 726	11 962	5 773	998 511
Without core activity need for assistance	no.	6 183 365	4 821 363	3 880 016	2 008 411	1 436 309	444 115	328 911	182 021	19 284 511
Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked (d)	no.	395 822	277 145	260 245	151 273	73 136	22 396	16 346	24 038	1 220 401
Rate per 10 000 population										
With core activity need for assistance	rate	43	47	54	50	37	38	125	1 046	53
Without core activity need for assistance	rate	36	36	42	40	34	28	40	749	44
Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked (e)	rate	107	148	94	84	117	95	194	519	120

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

(b) Some people who are homeless were enumerated using the Special Short Form which did not include questions about core activity need for assistance. Approximately 23% of responses in the category 'Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked' were enumerated on the Special Short Form.

(c) 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).

(d) Some people who are homeless were enumerated using the Special Short Form which did not include questions about core activity need for assistance. Approximately 0.3% of responses in the category 'Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked' were enumerated on the Special Short Form.

(e) Some people who are homeless were enumerated using the Special Short Form which did not include questions about core activity need for assistance.

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

TABLE NAHA.3.5

Table NAHA.3.5 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
Homelessness operational group (b)		Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless								
Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out	no.	1 596	786	2 026	1 016	436	122	51	1 213	7 247
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless (c)	no.	3 867	6 929	3 065	1 088	1 474	224	461	221	17 329
Persons staying temporarily with other households (d)	no.	4 761	3 227	4 989	2 101	1 328	495	315	446	17 663
Persons staying in boarding houses	no.	5 941	3 050	3 746	1 024	977	139	40	544	15 460
Persons in other temporary lodging	no.	152	73	157	65	30	6	5	12	500
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings (e)	no.	5 902	3 345	4 873	2 983	1 362	159	77	12 829	31 531
All homeless persons	no.	22 219	17 410	18 856	8 277	5 607	1 145	949	15 265	89 728
		Denominator - number of Australians								
Usual resident population (f)	no.	6 549 130	4 932 370	3 904 438	1 958 746	1 514 326	476 390	324 035	192 806	19 852 241
Homelessness operational group (b)		Rate per 10 000 population								
Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out	rate	2	2	5	5	3	3	2	63	4
Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless (c)	rate	6	14	8	6	10	5	14	12	9
Persons staying temporarily with other households (d)	rate	7	7	13	11	9	10	10	23	9
Persons staying in boarding houses	rate	9	6	10	5	7	3	1	28	8
Persons in other temporary lodging	rate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings (e)	rate	9	7	13	15	9	3	2	665	16
All homeless persons	rate	34	35	48	42	37	24	29	792	45

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

Table NAHA.3.5 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by homelessness operational group, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
(b) 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'.										
(c) Includes those in the Supported Accommodation Assistance program (SAAP).										
(d) Includes persons in 'visitor only' households who reported no usual address. Some people who were homeless are likely to be underestimated in this category.										
(e) Includes usual residents in dwellings needing four or more extra bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS).										
(f) 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).										
– Nil or rounded to zero.										

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, 2006.

TABLE NAHA.3.6

Table NAHA.3.6 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
Age		Numerator - number of Australian males who are homeless								
under 12 years	no.	1 405	1 536	1 702	745	478	94	73	2 097	8 130
12-17	no.	798	717	760	345	240	41	33	897	3 831
18-24	no.	1 973	1 607	1 538	747	502	81	84	1 145	7 677
25-34	no.	2 460	1 928	1 846	854	552	111	113	1 179	9 043
35-44	no.	2 343	1 558	1 764	718	568	109	91	922	8 073
45-54	no.	2 163	1 275	1 446	591	421	91	68	663	6 718
55-64	no.	1 376	740	1 112	368	253	67	47	386	4 349
65 years or over	no.	1 140	557	840	294	207	47	17	240	3 342
Total	no.	13 658	9 918	11 008	4 662	3 221	641	526	7 529	51 159
Age		Numerator - number of Australian females who are homeless								
under 12 years	no.	1 371	1 408	1 573	721	441	74	73	1 929	7 590
12-17	no.	788	720	763	368	260	55	55	1 012	4 021
18-24	no.	1 412	1 403	1 256	626	436	87	88	1 108	6 416
25-34	no.	1 603	1 411	1 283	585	392	95	84	1 356	6 809
35-44	no.	1 196	1 032	1 038	454	318	67	51	952	5 108
45-54	no.	982	719	803	370	217	52	35	681	3 859
55-64	no.	610	409	690	289	163	41	22	380	2 604
65 years or over	no.	603	390	445	202	157	33	16	318	2 164
Total	no.	8 565	7 492	7 851	3 615	2 384	504	424	7 736	38 569
Age		Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless								
under 12 years	no.	2 774	2 941	3 276	1 468	918	168	142	4 027	15 714
12-17	no.	1 588	1 438	1 525	712	498	93	89	1 911	7 854
18-24	no.	3 384	3 012	2 796	1 371	938	171	168	2 251	14 091
25-34	no.	4 067	3 338	3 122	1 444	943	208	197	2 531	15 850
35-44	no.	3 540	2 592	2 801	1 171	888	179	140	1 868	13 179

TABLE NAHA.3.6

Table NAHA.3.6 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
45-54	no.	3 142	1 992	2 248	962	636	143	108	1 350	10 581
55-64	no.	1 985	1 153	1 800	651	415	108	68	769	6 949
65 years or over	no.	1 739	945	1 290	497	370	74	38	557	5 510
Total	no.	22 219	17 410	18 856	8 277	5 607	1 145	949	15 265	89 728
Age		Denominator - Usual resident population - males (b)								
under 12 years	no.	528 926	385 459	326 414	160 289	113 227	37 976	24 887	19 793	1 596 971
12-17	no.	277 592	205 571	172 757	87 051	62 486	21 009	13 593	9 381	849 440
18-24	no.	304 820	239 198	188 119	97 839	71 217	20 763	19 401	10 498	951 855
25-34	no.	438 581	333 784	258 393	130 234	93 013	26 042	24 818	15 865	1 320 730
35-44	no.	468 985	360 282	280 395	146 627	108 412	32 336	23 891	15 910	1 436 838
45-54	no.	445 617	333 275	265 734	138 337	106 813	34 274	22 109	13 607	1 359 766
55-64	no.	360 146	263 582	220 838	108 410	87 540	29 141	16 853	9 376	1 095 886
65 years or over	no.	403 746	299 217	222 647	107 022	102 495	31 763	14 101	4 864	1 185 855
Total	no.	3 228 413	2 420 368	1 935 297	975 809	745 203	233 304	159 653	99 294	9 797 341
Age		Denominator - Usual resident population - females (b)								
under 12 years	no.	500 504	365 993	310 022	151 845	107 454	35 792	24 065	18 578	1 514 253
12-17	no.	262 159	195 340	163 942	82 658	58 725	19 727	12 939	8 789	804 279
18-24	no.	296 625	232 717	184 469	92 714	68 579	20 518	18 217	9 894	923 733
25-34	no.	452 442	344 086	265 189	131 097	92 730	27 978	25 483	16 172	1 355 177
35-44	no.	488 847	381 052	295 158	149 910	110 647	34 526	25 026	15 227	1 500 393
45-54	no.	458 715	346 234	273 433	141 301	110 076	35 734	23 896	12 859	1 402 248
55-64	no.	359 399	270 892	216 693	104 881	90 282	29 429	17 301	7 577	1 096 454
65 years or over	no.	502 027	375 686	260 235	128 531	130 632	39 382	17 455	4 415	1 458 363
Total	no.	3 320 718	2 512 000	1 969 141	982 937	769 125	243 086	164 382	93 511	10 054 900
Age		Denominator - Usual resident population - persons (b)								
under 12 years	no.	1 029 430	751 452	636 436	312 134	220 681	73 768	48 952	38 371	3 111 224

TABLE NAHA.3.6

Table NAHA.3.6 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
12-17	no.	539 751	400 911	336 699	169 709	121 211	40 736	26 532	18 170	1 653 719
18-24	no.	601 445	471 915	372 588	190 553	139 796	41 281	37 618	20 392	1 875 588
25-34	no.	891 023	677 870	523 582	261 331	185 743	54 020	50 301	32 037	2 675 907
35-44	no.	957 832	741 334	575 553	296 537	219 059	66 862	48 917	31 137	2 937 231
45-54	no.	904 332	679 509	539 167	279 638	216 889	70 008	46 005	26 466	2 762 014
55-64	no.	719 545	534 474	437 531	213 291	177 822	58 570	34 154	16 953	2 192 340
65 years or over	no.	905 773	674 903	482 882	235 553	233 127	71 145	31 556	9 279	2 644 218
Total	no.	6 549 131	4 932 368	3 904 438	1 958 746	1 514 328	476 390	324 035	192 805	19 852 241
Age		Homelessness rate for males, per 10 000 male population								
under 12 years	rate	27	40	52	47	42	25	29	1 060	51
12-17	rate	29	35	44	40	38	20	24	956	45
18-24	rate	65	67	82	76	71	39	43	1 091	81
25-34	rate	56	58	71	66	59	43	46	743	69
35-44	rate	50	43	63	49	52	34	38	580	56
45-54	rate	49	38	54	43	39	27	31	487	49
55-64	rate	38	28	50	34	29	23	28	412	40
65 years or over	rate	28	19	38	28	20	15	12	493	28
Total	rate	42	41	57	48	43	28	33	758	52
Age		Homelessness rate for females, per 10 000 female population								
under 12 years	rate	27	39	51	48	41	21	30	1 038	50
12-17	rate	30	37	47	45	44	28	43	1 151	50
18-24	rate	48	60	68	68	64	42	48	1 120	70
25-34	rate	35	41	48	45	42	34	33	839	50
35-44	rate	25	27	35	30	29	19	20	625	34
45-54	rate	21	21	29	26	20	15	15	530	28
55-64	rate	17	15	32	28	18	14	13	502	24
65 years or over	rate	12	10	17	16	12	8	9	720	15

TABLE NAHA.3.6

Table NAHA.3.6 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by age and sex, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
Total	rate	26	30	40	37	31	21	26	827	38
Age				Homelessness rate for persons, per 10 000 population						
under 12 years	rate	27	39	52	47	42	23	29	1 050	51
12-17	rate	29	36	45	42	41	23	34	1 052	48
18-24	rate	56	64	75	72	67	41	45	1 104	75
25-34	rate	46	49	60	55	51	39	39	790	59
35-44	rate	37	35	49	40	41	27	29	600	45
45-54	rate	35	29	42	34	29	20	24	510	38
55-64	rate	28	22	41	31	23	18	20	454	32
65 years or over	rate	19	14	27	21	16	10	12	600	21
Total	rate	34	35	48	42	37	24	29	792	45

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

(b) 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).

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, 2006.

TABLE NAHA.3.7

Table NAHA.3.7 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Indigenous	no.	1 881	639	4 780	3 309	1 260	94	73	13 917	25 953
Non-Indigenous	no.	18 567	14 488	12 804	4 572	3 938	983	811	1 159	57 322
Indigenous status not stated	no.	1 770	2 286	1 273	395	408	67	66	188	6 453
Denominator - Usual resident population (b)										
Indigenous	no.	138 502	30 143	127 568	58 704	25 555	16 766	3 875	53 659	454 772
Non-Indigenous	no.	6 019 359	4 636 204	3 551 963	1 772 746	1 419 453	436 726	305 136	122 654	18 264 241
Indigenous status not stated	no.	391 268	266 024	224 908	127 297	69 318	22 896	15 025	16 492	1 133 228
Rate per 10 000 population										
Indigenous	rate	136	212	375	564	493	56	188	2 594	571
Non-Indigenous	rate	31	31	36	26	28	23	27	95	31
Indigenous status not stated	rate	45	86	57	31	59	29	44	114	57

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

(b) 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).

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, 2006.

TABLE NAHA.3.8

Table NAHA.3.8 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by core activity restriction, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
With core activity restriction	no.	1 357	923	797	318	301	68	56	415	4 235
Without core activity restriction	no.	17 926	13 417	15 570	6 869	4 585	967	788	12 892	73 014
Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked (b)	no.	2 933	3 070	2 490	1 089	721	111	107	1 958	12 479
Denominator - Usual resident population (c)										
With core activity restriction	no.	278 246	208 228	154 706	68 406	73 401	23 657	10 317	4 622	821 583
Without core activity restriction	no.	5 838 233	4 430 402	3 491 296	1 747 503	1 363 328	427 337	297 714	165 767	17 761 580
Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked (d)	no.	432 651	293 740	258 435	142 837	77 598	25 395	16 006	22 416	1 269 078
Rate per 10 000 population										
With core activity restriction	rate	49	44	52	47	41	29	54	898	52
Without core activity restriction	rate	31	30	45	39	34	23	27	778	41
Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked (e)	rate	68	105	96	76	93	44	67	874	98

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

(b) Some people who are homeless were enumerated using the Special Short Form which did not include questions about core activity need for assistance. Approximately 24 per cent of responses in the category 'Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked' were enumerated on the Special Short Form.

(c) 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).

(d) Some people who are homeless were enumerated using the Special Short Form which did not include questions about core activity need for assistance. Approximately 0.2 per cent of responses in the category 'Core activity need for assistance not stated or not asked' were enumerated on the Special Short Form.

(e) Some people who are homeless were enumerated using the Special Short Form which did not include questions about core activity need for assistance.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, 2006.

Table NAHA.3.9 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
<i>Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out</i>										
		Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless								
Major cities	no.	750	388	499	402	164	..	50	..	2 253
Inner regional	no.	517	259	477	99	44	55	—	..	1 451
Outer regional	no.	246	138	705	98	65	60	..	413	1 725
Remote	no.	49	—	246	105	34	8	..	331	773
Very remote	no.	33	..	98	313	130	—	..	471	1 045
		Denominator - Usual resident population (d)								
Major cities	no.	4 754 916	3 683 563	2 340 765	1 401 295	1 101 101	..	323 538	..	13 605 178
Inner regional	no.	1 330 163	1 001 728	850 391	245 229	181 668	308 347	493	..	3 918 019
Outer regional	no.	427 486	242 427	586 035	180 868	174 718	158 214	..	107 910	1 877 658
Remote	no.	32 173	4 633	80 260	87 763	43 480	7 318	..	41 760	297 387
Very remote	no.	4 367	..	46 951	43 482	13 359	2 504	..	43 082	153 745
		Rate per 10 000 population								
Major cities	rate	2	1	2	3	2	..	2	..	2
Inner regional	rate	4	3	6	4	2	2	—	..	4
Outer regional	rate	6	6	12	5	4	4	..	38	9
Remote	rate	15	—	31	12	8	11	..	79	26
Very remote	rate	76	..	21	72	97	—	..	109	68
<i>Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless (e)</i>										
		Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless								
Major cities	no.	2 836	5 440	1 671	880	1 066	..	461	..	12 354
Inner regional	no.	843	1 169	726	50	162	179	—	..	3 129
Outer regional	no.	152	315	564	119	204	44	..	81	1 479
Remote	no.	33	4	70	18	25	—	..	62	212

Table NAHA.3.9 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006 (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.	3	..	34	22	18	–	..	78	155
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	4 754 916	3 683 563	2 340 765	1 401 295	1 101 101	..	323 538	..	13 605 178
Inner regional	no.	1 330 163	1 001 728	850 391	245 229	181 668	308 347	493	..	3 918 019
Outer regional	no.	427 486	242 427	586 035	180 868	174 718	158 214	..	107 910	1 877 658
Remote	no.	32 173	4 633	80 260	87 763	43 480	7 318	..	41 760	297 387
Very remote	no.	4 367	..	46 951	43 482	13 359	2 504	..	43 082	153 745
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	6	15	7	6	10	..	14	..	9
Inner regional	rate	6	12	9	2	9	6	–	..	8
Outer regional	rate	4	13	10	7	12	3	..	8	8
Remote	rate	10	9	9	2	6	–	..	15	7
Very remote	rate	7	..	7	5	14	–	..	18	10

Persons staying temporarily with other households (f)

Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	3 105	2 247	2 599	1 253	924	..	310	..	10 438
Inner regional	no.	1 184	783	1 128	284	171	306	4	..	3 860
Outer regional	no.	419	196	1 052	245	162	168	..	311	2 553
Remote	no.	35	3	141	209	50	19	..	78	535
Very remote	no.	18	..	68	112	21	–	..	58	277
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	4 754 916	3 683 563	2 340 765	1 401 295	1 101 101	..	323 538	..	13 605 178
Inner regional	no.	1 330 163	1 001 728	850 391	245 229	181 668	308 347	493	..	3 918 019
Outer regional	no.	427 486	242 427	586 035	180 868	174 718	158 214	..	107 910	1 877 658
Remote	no.	32 173	4 633	80 260	87 763	43 480	7 318	..	41 760	297 387

TABLE NAHA.3.9

Table NAHA.3.9 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006 (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.	4 367	..	46 951	43 482	13 359	2 504	..	43 082	153 745
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	7	6	11	9	8	..	10	..	8
Inner regional	rate	9	8	13	12	9	10	81	..	10
Outer regional	rate	10	8	18	14	9	11	..	29	14
Remote	rate	11	7	18	24	12	26	..	19	18
Very remote	rate	41	..	15	26	16	–	..	14	18

Persons staying in boarding houses

Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	5 254	2 688	2 012	723	917	..	39	..	11 633
Inner regional	no.	475	260	493	76	17	103	–	..	1 424
Outer regional	no.	175	101	1 072	124	31	33	..	452	1 988
Remote	no.	31	–	142	53	6	–	..	75	307
Very remote	no.	5	..	25	48	6	5	..	19	108
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	4 754 916	3 683 563	2 340 765	1 401 295	1 101 101	..	323 538	..	13 605 178
Inner regional	no.	1 330 163	1 001 728	850 391	245 229	181 668	308 347	493	..	3 918 019
Outer regional	no.	427 486	242 427	586 035	180 868	174 718	158 214	..	107 910	1 877 658
Remote	no.	32 173	4 633	80 260	87 763	43 480	7 318	..	41 760	297 387
Very remote	no.	4 367	..	46 951	43 482	13 359	2 504	..	43 082	153 745
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	11	7	9	5	8	..	1	..	9
Inner regional	rate	4	3	6	3	1	3	–	..	4
Outer regional	rate	4	4	18	7	2	2	..	42	11
Remote	rate	10	–	18	6	1	–	..	18	10

TABLE NAHA.3.9

Table NAHA.3.9 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006 (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	rate	11	..	5	11	5	20	..	4	7

Persons in other temporary lodging

Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	84	56	58	37	16	..	5	..	256
Inner regional	no.	45	13	39	7	3	6	—	..	113
Outer regional	no.	24	—	49	10	5	—	..	6	94
Remote	no.	—	4	6	5	—	—	..	3	18
Very remote	no.	—	..	—	7	7	—	..	5	19

Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	4 754 916	3 683 563	2 340 765	1 401 295	1 101 101	..	323 538	—	13 605 178
Inner regional	no.	1 330 163	1 001 728	850 391	245 229	181 668	308 347	493	—	3 918 019
Outer regional	no.	427 486	242 427	586 035	180 868	174 718	158 214	..	107 910	1 877 658
Remote	no.	32 173	4 633	80 260	87 763	43 480	7 318	..	41 760	297 387
Very remote	no.	4 367	..	46 951	43 482	13 359	2 504	..	43 082	153 745

Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	..	—
Inner regional	rate	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	..	—
Outer regional	rate	1	—	1	1	—	—	..	1	1
Remote	rate	—	9	1	1	—	—	..	1	1
Very remote	rate	—	..	—	2	5	—	..	1	1

Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings (g)

Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	4 749	2 989	1 050	485	632	..	77	..	9 982
Inner regional	no.	630	259	477	43	40	82	—	..	1 531
Outer regional	no.	296	98	1 027	151	82	77	..	285	2 016

TABLE NAHA.3.9

Table NAHA.3.9 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006 (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.	181	—	597	330	48	—	..	2 170	3 326
Very remote	no.	47	..	1 721	1 973	562	—	..	10 373	14 676
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	4 754 916	3 683 563	2 340 765	1 401 295	1 101 101	..	323 538	..	13 605 178
Inner regional	no.	1 330 163	1 001 728	850 391	245 229	181 668	308 347	493	..	3 918 019
Outer regional	no.	427 486	242 427	586 035	180 868	174 718	158 214	..	107 910	1 877 658
Remote	no.	32 173	4 633	80 260	87 763	43 480	7 318	..	41 760	297 387
Very remote	no.	4 367	..	46 951	43 482	13 359	2 504	..	43 082	153 745
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	10	8	5	4	6	..	2	..	7
Inner regional	rate	5	3	6	2	2	3	—	..	4
Outer regional	rate	7	4	18	8	5	5	..	26	11
Remote	rate	56	—	74	38	11	—	..	520	112
Very remote	rate	108	..	367	454	421	—	..	2 408	955

All Homeless Persons

Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Major cities	no.	16 781	13 807	7 889	3 768	3 721	..	949	..	46 915
Inner regional	no.	3 695	2 749	3 336	562	434	724	4	..	11 507
Outer regional	no.	1 314	848	4 473	746	548	387	..	1 541	9 857
Remote	no.	329	8	1 203	726	161	24	..	2 720	5 171
Very remote	no.	99	..	1 954	2 475	740	10	..	11 000	16 278
Denominator - Usual resident population (d)										
Major cities	no.	4 754 916	3 683 563	2 340 765	1 401 295	1 101 101	..	323 538	..	13 605 178
Inner regional	no.	1 330 163	1 001 728	850 391	245 229	181 668	308 347	493	..	3 918 019
Outer regional	no.	427 486	242 427	586 035	180 868	174 718	158 214	..	107 910	1 877 658

TABLE NAHA.3.9

Table NAHA.3.9 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by remoteness classification (ARIA), by State and Territory, 2006 (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.	32 173	4 633	80 260	87 763	43 480	7 318	..	41 760	297 387
Very remote	no.	4 367	..	46 951	43 482	13 359	2 504	..	43 082	153 745
Rate per 10 000 population										
Major cities	rate	35	38	34	27	34	..	29	..	35
Inner regional	rate	28	27	39	23	24	24	81	..	29
Outer regional	rate	31	35	76	41	31	25	..	143	53
Remote	rate	102	17	150	83	37	33	..	651	174
Very remote	rate	227	..	416	569	554	40	..	2 553	1 059

(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. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

(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).

(e) Includes those in the Supported Accommodation Assistance program (SAAP).

(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.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, 2006.

Table NAHA.3.10 **Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by SEIFA IRSD, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
Numerator - number of Australians who are homeless										
Quintile 1	no.	7 380	5 159	7 379	3 498	2 835	401	37	10 772	37 461
Quintile 2	no.	5 191	3 628	4 087	1 498	966	291	73	466	16 200
Quintile 3	no.	3 573	3 350	3 574	1 257	815	283	121	506	13 479
Quintile 4	no.	3 184	3 277	2 275	970	586	114	382	365	11 153
Quintile 5	no.	2 767	1 928	1 129	644	290	33	338	95	7 224
No SEIFA Score	no.	123	69	415	408	113	23	–	3 060	4 211
Denominator - number of Australians (d)										
Quintile 1	no.	1 373 347	800 462	676 227	269 069	368 470	151 321	5 943	57 894	3 702 733
Quintile 2	no.	1 271 742	876 684	811 294	354 074	355 398	117 544	18 746	30 175	3 835 657
Quintile 3	no.	1 132 672	1 035 140	848 196	392 904	279 279	99 692	43 192	39 306	3 870 381
Quintile 4	no.	1 160 880	1 108 965	809 922	417 762	294 157	71 423	106 652	29 609	3 999 370
Quintile 5	no.	1 577 428	1 090 980	734 088	509 280	210 077	34 745	146 797	23 912	4 327 307
No SEIFA Score	no.	33 039	20 119	24 676	15 546	6 945	1 659	2 703	11 855	116 542
Rate per 10 000 population										
Quintile 1	rate	54	65	109	130	77	27	62	1 861	101
Quintile 2	rate	41	41	50	42	27	25	39	154	42
Quintile 3	rate	32	32	42	32	29	28	28	129	35
Quintile 4	rate	27	30	28	23	20	16	36	123	28
Quintile 5	rate	18	18	15	13	14	10	23	40	17
No SEIFA Score	rate	37	34	168	262	163	139	–	2 581	361

(a) Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (ISRD) are measures of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage at the Census Collector District level (CD). Some CDs 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 CD in which they were enumerated in (i.e. their place of enumeration).

(c) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.

Table NAHA.3.10 Proportion of Australians who are homeless, by SEIFA IRSD, by State and Territory, 2006 (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>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(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).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, 2006.

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, 2011-12**

	<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 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	102	80	103	26	11	6	24	19	359
12-17	no.	178	103	102	18	23	20	42	9	473
18 years or over										
18-24	no.	227	305	171	47	43	38	41	13	802
25-34	no.	243	305	219	86	52	35	47	4	860
35-44	no.	266	343	236	80	63	43	42	26	928
45-54	no.	166	150	154	54	42	22	18	19	527
55-64	no.	80	36	42	12	np	np	np	np	176
65 years or over	no.	19	15	17	5	np	np	np	np	57
Total	no.	1 282	1 337	1 042	328	238	168	223	108	4 180
Number of male SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	1 187	1 423	1 567	424	310	182	139	200	5 379
12-17	no.	1 579	1 112	1 112	361	435	172	197	118	5 042
18 years or over										
18-24	no.	2 962	3 804	1 903	640	1 061	436	460	205	11 192
25-34	no.	2 543	4 302	2 734	995	1 042	465	418	227	12 191
35-44	no.	3 067	4 170	2 853	1 112	1 018	394	328	325	12 700
45-54	no.	2 089	2 593	1 865	678	693	216	196	315	8 279
55-64	no.	861	932	741	249	214	85	101	185	3 237
65 years or over	no.	289	395	244	97	98	36	44	56	1 226
Total	no.	14 577	18 731	13 019	4 556	4 870	1 987	1 882	1 630	59 246

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, 2011-12**

	<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>
Percentage of male SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	%	8.6	5.6	6.6	5.3	3.0	3.1	21.3	8.3	6.7
12-17	%	11.3	9.3	9.1	5.0	5.2	11.4	21.5	7.2	9.4
18 years or over										
18-24	%	7.7	8.0	9.0	7.3	3.9	8.3	9.2	6.3	7.2
25-34	%	9.6	7.1	8.0	8.7	5.0	7.6	10.9	1.9	7.1
35-44	%	8.7	8.2	8.3	7.2	6.2	11.0	12.9	7.9	7.3
45-54	%	8.0	5.8	8.2	8.0	6.0	10.4	9.2	5.9	6.4
55-64	%	9.3	3.9	5.7	4.8	1.8	3.3	8.1	9.2	5.4
65 years or over	%	6.7	3.8	6.9	4.7	1.3	3.8	—	5.1	4.7
Total	%	8.8	7.1	8.0	7.2	4.9	8.5	11.9	6.6	7.1
Number of female SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	95	102	102	23	6	6	29	11	356
12-17	no.	215	146	103	45	26	36	82	24	644
18 years or over										
18-24	no.	427	451	186	80	65	29	93	34	1 280
25-34	no.	257	415	221	71	57	46	42	37	1 060
35-44	no.	190	275	193	60	44	21	18	17	754
45-54	no.	83	125	68	24	15	14	20	19	329
55-64	no.	22	24	18	11	np	np	np	9	86
65 years or over	no.	16	5	8	—	np	np	np	—	32
Total	no.	1 306	1 542	900	314	222	154	294	151	4 542

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, 2011-12**

	<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 female SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	1 085	1 358	1 536	480	280	156	114	160	5 124
12-17	no.	2 140	1 627	1 357	449	583	290	329	221	6 903
18 years or over										
18-24	no.	4 416	5 376	2 462	1 173	1 563	503	739	433	16 316
25-34	no.	3 215	4 816	2 832	1 175	1 090	422	424	522	14 048
35-44	no.	2 445	3 740	2 194	924	772	273	264	408	10 697
45-54	no.	1 184	1 773	1 044	424	374	146	108	214	5 136
55-64	no.	358	604	337	128	117	45	42	67	1 658
65 years or over	no.	111	194	109	26	28	11	13	13	497
Total	no.	14 953	19 488	11 870	4 780	4 808	1 846	2 034	2 037	60 379
Percentage of female SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	%	8.8	7.5	6.6	4.7	2.3	3.6	25.7	7.1	6.9
12-17	%	10.1	9.0	7.6	10.1	4.5	12.6	24.8	11.0	9.3
18 years or over										
18-24	%	9.7	8.4	7.6	6.8	4.2	5.8	13.0	7.9	7.8
25-34	%	8.0	8.6	7.8	6.0	5.2	10.9	10.0	7.1	7.5
35-44	%	7.8	7.4	8.8	6.5	5.7	7.7	6.8	4.2	7.0
45-54	%	7.0	7.0	6.5	5.7	4.0	9.6	18.2	9.3	6.4
55-64	%	6.2	4.0	5.4	8.2	4.3	3.1	7.7	12.8	5.2
65 years or over	%	14.7	2.3	7.8	—	9.1	—	50.0	—	6.5
Total	%	8.7	7.9	7.6	6.6	4.6	8.4	14.4	7.4	7.5

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, 2011-12**

	<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 all SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	197	182	205	48	18	11	54	30	715
12-17	no.	393	249	205	63	49	56	124	33	1 116
18 years or over										
18-24	no.	654	756	357	127	108	67	135	47	2 082
25-34	no.	500	720	440	157	109	82	88	40	1 920
35-44	no.	456	618	429	140	107	64	60	43	1 681
45-54	no.	249	275	221	79	57	36	38	38	856
55-64	no.	102	60	61	23	9	np	11	np	262
65 years or over	no.	36	20	25	5	4	np	7	np	89
Total	no.	2 588	2 879	1 942	642	460	322	517	259	8 722
Number of all SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	2 272	2 781	3 103	905	590	338	253	359	10 503
12-17	no.	3 718	2 739	2 469	809	1 018	462	527	339	11 945
18 years or over										
18-24	no.	7 377	9 181	4 364	1 814	2 624	939	1 199	638	27 508
25-34	no.	5 759	9 118	5 566	2 170	2 132	887	842	748	26 239
35-44	no.	5 512	7 909	5 047	2 036	1 790	667	592	733	23 398
45-54	no.	3 273	4 366	2 909	1 102	1 067	362	303	529	13 414
55-64	no.	1 218	1 536	1 078	378	331	130	144	252	4 894
65 years or over	no.	401	589	353	122	126	48	57	68	1 724
Total	no.	29 530	38 219	24 889	9 336	9 678	3 833	3 916	3 667	119 625

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, 2011-12**

	<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>
Percentage of all SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12										
Age										
under 12 years	%	8.7	6.6	6.6	5.3	3.0	3.3	21.3	8.3	6.8
12–17	%	10.6	9.1	8.3	7.8	4.8	12.1	23.5	9.7	9.3
18 years or over										
18–24	%	8.9	8.2	8.2	7.0	4.1	7.0	11.5	7.4	7.6
25–34	%	8.7	7.9	7.9	7.2	5.1	9.2	10.5	5.5	7.3
35–44	%	8.3	7.8	8.5	6.9	6.0	9.7	10.2	5.8	7.2
45–54	%	7.6	6.3	7.6	7.1	5.3	10.1	12.4	7.3	6.4
55–64	%	8.4	3.9	5.6	6.0	2.7	3.2	8.0	10.2	5.4
65 years or over	%	8.9	3.3	7.2	3.7	3.0	2.9	11.4	4.2	5.2
Total	%	8.8	7.5	7.8	6.9	4.8	8.4	13.2	7.1	7.3

(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 2011-12.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2011-12 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, 2011-12**

	<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 2011-12	no.	652	383	664	244	122	65	75	149	2 118
Number of Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12	no.	6 688	3 539	7 835	3 158	2 316	648	552	2 445	26 511
Percentage of Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	%	9.7	10.8	8.5	7.7	5.3	10.1	13.6	6.1	8.0
Indigenous, aged 18 years or over										
Number of Indigenous SHS clients aged 18 years or more who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	no.	380	286	418	163	90	40	43	84	1 366
Number of Indigenous SHS clients aged 18 years or more who were homeless in 2011-12	no.	4 264	2 705	4 695	1 930	1 525	407	399	1 499	17 477
Percentage of Indigenous SHS clients aged 18 years or more who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	%	8.9	10.6	8.9	8.5	5.9	9.7	10.7	5.6	7.8
Non-Indigenous										
Number of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	no.	1 936	2 496	1 278	398	337	257	409	128	6 604
Number of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12	no.	22 842	34 680	17 054	6 178	7 362	3 185	3 115	1 471	93 114
Percentage of non-Indigenous SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	%	8.5	7.2	7.5	6.4	4.6	8.1	13.1	8.7	7.1

Table NAHA.4.2 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2011-12**

	<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>
Non-Indigenous, aged 18 years or over										
Number of non-Indigenous SHS clients aged 18 years or more who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	no.	1 305	1 913	825	252	228	172	247	83	4 501
Number of non-Indigenous SHS clients aged 18 years or more who were homeless in 2011-12	no.	15 651	27 522	10 990	4 082	4 973	2 130	2 266	1 011	66 130
Percentage of non-Indigenous SHS clients aged 18 years or more who were homeless more than once in 2011-12	%	8.3	7.0	7.5	6.2	4.6	8.1	10.9	8.2	6.8

(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 2011-12.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2011-12 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, 2011-12**

	<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>
Location		Number of SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12								
Capital city	no.	1 516	1 849	842	414	326	148	484	129	5 128
Balance of state	no.	1 072	1 030	1 100	228	133	174	–	148	3 594
Location		Number of SHS clients who were homeless in 2011-12								
Capital city	no.	16 007	23 716	8 746	6 038	6 945	1 825	3 667	2 090	66 656
Balance of state	no.	13 523	14 503	16 143	3 298	2 733	2 008	–	1 826	52 969
Location		Proportion of SHS clients who were homeless more than once in 2011-12								
Capital city	%	9.5	7.8	9.6	6.9	4.7	8.1	13.2	6.2	7.7
Balance of state	%	7.9	7.1	6.8	6.9	4.9	8.7	–	8.1	6.8

(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 2011-12.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NAHA.4.4 Proportion of people 18 years or over experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust</i>	<i>(a), (b)</i>
Number of male SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 had housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Age										
18–24	no.	228	460	256	55	na	62	34	18	1 001
25–34	no.	317	547	428	118	na	73	34	21	1 314
35–44	no.	372	611	460	121	na	57	42	27	1 465
45–54	no.	254	296	282	78	na	40	21	23	861
55–64	no.	88	104	88	23	na	np	np	np	293
65 years or over	no.	29	47	30	7	na	np	np	np	102
Total	no.	1 288	2 065	1 544	402	na	243	139	112	5 036
Number of male SHS clients aged 18 years or over in 2011-12 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Age										
18–24	no.	2 868	3 714	2 177	686	na	406	506	196	10 357
25–34	no.	2 243	3 776	2 819	975	na	405	470	201	10 545
35–44	no.	2 638	3 770	2 775	1 014	na	372	426	271	10 896
45–54	no.	1 862	2 422	1 830	610	na	217	259	249	7 211
55–64	no.	847	1 035	769	255	na	87	119	153	3 174
65 years or over	no.	318	511	314	110	na	47	46	64	1 389
Total	no.	10 776	15 228	10 684	3 650	na	1 534	1 826	1 134	43 572
Percentage of male SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 had housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Age										
18–24	%	7.9	12.4	11.8	8.0	na	15.3	6.7	9.2	9.7
25–34	%	14.1	14.5	15.2	12.1	na	18.0	7.2	10.4	12.5
35–44	%	14.1	16.2	16.6	11.9	na	15.3	9.9	10.0	13.4
45–54	%	13.6	12.2	15.4	12.8	na	18.4	8.1	9.2	11.9
55–64	%	10.4	10.0	11.4	9.0	na	9.2	6.7	13.7	9.2
65 years or over	%	9.1	9.2	9.6	6.4	na	6.4	–	3.1	7.3

Table NAHA.4.4 Proportion of people 18 years or over experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a), (b)</i>
Total	%	12.0	13.6	14.5	11.0	na	15.8	7.6	9.9	11.6
Number of female SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 had housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Age										
18-24	no.	387	725	382	161	na	62	71	85	1 742
25-34	no.	354	632	485	216	na	62	44	135	1 778
35-44	no.	295	552	366	158	na	31	29	93	1 419
45-54	no.	109	236	167	65	na	14	16	53	614
55-64	no.	38	76	32	np	na	np	np	np	173
65 years or over	no.	10	24	5	np	na	np	np	np	45
Total	no.	1 193	2 245	1 437	619	na	173	166	382	5 771
Number of female SHS clients aged 18 years or over in 2011-12 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Age										
18-24	no.	5 028	5 866	3 341	1 582	na	541	837	642	17 580
25-34	no.	4 410	5 839	4 111	1 921	na	464	689	843	17 958
35-44	no.	3 544	4 960	3 281	1 547	na	348	460	577	14 502
45-54	no.	1 678	2 637	1 605	772	na	201	248	303	7 349
55-64	no.	568	1 046	540	233	na	59	112	125	2 654
65 years or over	no.	217	481	212	63	na	28	34	33	1 063
Total	no.	15 445	20 829	13 090	6 118	na	1 641	2 380	2 523	61 106
Percentage of female SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 had housing/accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Age										
18-24	%	7.7	12.4	11.4	10.2	na	11.5	8.5	13.2	9.9
25-34	%	8.0	10.8	11.8	11.2	na	13.4	6.4	16.0	9.9
35-44	%	8.3	11.1	11.2	10.2	na	8.9	6.3	16.1	9.8
45-54	%	6.5	8.9	10.4	8.4	na	7.0	6.5	17.5	8.4
55-64	%	6.7	7.3	5.9	7.3	na	5.1	3.6	11.2	6.5

Table NAHA.4.4 Proportion of people 18 years or over experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust</i>	<i>(a), (b)</i>
65 years or over	%	4.6	5.0	2.4	3.2	na	3.6	5.9	6.1	4.2
Total	%	7.7	10.8	11.0	10.1	na	10.5	7.0	15.1	9.4

Number of all SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 had housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker

Age										
18-24	no.	615	1 185	638	216	na	124	105	103	2 743
25-34	no.	671	1 179	913	334	na	135	78	156	3 092
35-44	no.	667	1 163	826	279	na	88	71	120	2 884
45-54	no.	363	532	449	143	na	54	37	76	1 475
55-64	no.	126	180	120	40	na	11	np	35	466
65 years or over	no.	39	71	35	9	na	4	np	4	147
Total	no.	2 481	4 310	2 981	1 021	na	416	305	494	10 807

Number of all SHS clients aged 18 years or over in 2011-12 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker

Age										
18-24	no.	7 896	9 580	5 518	2 268	na	947	1 343	838	27 937
25-34	no.	6 653	9 615	6 930	2 896	na	869	1 159	1 044	28 503
35-44	no.	6 182	8 730	6 056	2 561	na	720	886	848	25 398
45-54	no.	3 540	5 059	3 435	1 382	na	418	507	552	14 560
55-64	no.	1 415	2 081	1 309	488	na	146	231	278	5 828
65 years or over	no.	535	992	526	173	na	75	80	97	2 452
Total	no.	26 221	36 057	23 774	9 768	na	3 175	4 206	3 657	104 678

Percentage of all SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 had housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker

Age										
18-24	%	7.8	12.4	11.6	9.5	na	13.1	7.8	12.3	9.8
25-34	%	10.1	12.3	13.2	11.5	na	15.5	6.7	14.9	10.8
35-44	%	10.8	13.3	13.6	10.9	na	12.2	8.0	14.2	11.4
45-54	%	10.3	10.5	13.1	10.3	na	12.9	7.3	13.8	10.1

Table NAHA.4.4 **Proportion of people 18 years or over experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2011-12**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a), (b)</i>
55–64	%	8.9	8.6	9.2	8.2	na	7.5	5.2	12.6	8.0
65 years or over	%	7.3	7.2	6.7	5.2	na	5.3	2.5	4.1	6.0
Total	%	9.5	12.0	12.5	10.5	na	13.1	7.3	13.5	10.3

(a) South Australian (SA) data are excluded as SA did not report on demand for services in 2011-12. Australian total does not include SA data. Please refer to the data quality statement for more information.

(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.

na Not available. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NAHA.4.5 Proportion of people aged 18 years or over experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2011-12

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust</i>	<i>(a), (b)</i>
Indigenous, aged 18 years or over										
Number of SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 have housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker	no.	647	546	1 058	470	na	89	50	362	2 913
Number of SHS clients aged 18 years or over in 2011-12 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker	no.	5 939	3 353	6 752	3 474	na	470	620	2 510	22 789
Percentage of SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 have housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker	%	10.9	16.3	15.7	13.5	na	18.9	8.0	14.4	12.8
Non-Indigenous, aged 18 years or over										
Number of SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 have housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker	no.	1 834	3 764	1 923	551	na	327	255	132	7 894
Number of SHS clients aged 18 years or over in 2011-12 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker	no.	20 282	32 704	17 022	6 294	na	2 705	3 586	1 147	81 889
Percentage of SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 have housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker	%	9.0	11.5	11.3	8.8	na	12.1	7.1	11.5	9.6

(a) South Australian (SA) data are excluded as SA did not report on demand for services in 2011-12. Australian total does not include SA data. Please refer to the data quality statement for more information.

(a) South Australian (SA) data are excluded as SA did not report on demand for services in 2011-12. Australian total does not include SA data.

Table NAHA.4.5 **Proportion of people aged 18 years or over experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2011-12**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust</i>	<i>(a), (b)</i>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	---------------	------------	------------	----------------	-----------------

(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.

na Not available.

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

Table NAHA.4.6 Proportion of people aged 18 years or over experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS), by State and Territory, by location, 2011-12

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT Aust</i>	<i>(a), (b)</i>
Number of SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 have housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Location										
Capital city	no.	1 276	2 474	1 007	475	na	160	305	181	5 148
Balance of state	no.	1 205	1 836	1 974	546	na	256	–	313	5 659
Number of SHS clients aged 18 years or over in 2011-12 who have housing/accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Location										
Capital city	no.	12 319	20 891	8 424	5 183	na	1 354	4 206	1 703	52 106
Balance of state	no.	13 902	15 166	15 350	4 585	na	1 821	–	1 954	52 572
Proportion of SHS clients aged 18 years or over who more than once in 2011-12 have housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker										
Location										
Capital city	%	10.4	11.8	12.0	9.2	na	11.8	7.3	10.6	9.9
Balance of state	%	8.7	12.1	12.9	11.9	na	14.0	–	16.0	10.8

(a) South Australian (SA) data are excluded as SA did not report on demand for services in 2011-12. Australian total does not include SA data. Please refer to the data quality statement for more information.

(a) South Australian (SA) data are excluded as SA did not report on demand for services in 2011-12. Australian total does not include SA data.

(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.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NAHA.4.7 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2010-11

	<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 male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	375	241	340	300	142	35	22	87	1 542
12-17 years	no.	229	106	168	67	48	29	17	17	681
18 years or over	no.	1 217	640	1 044	270	372	120	53	72	3 843
18-24 years	no.	233	195	168	46	98	32	15	8	795
25-34 years	no.	253	175	288	97	108	38	18	21	998
35-44 years	no.	361	159	337	82	112	39	12	25	1 127
45-54 years	no.	225	75	165	45	54	11	8	18	601
55-64 years	no.	113	29	65	np	np	np	np	np	249
65 years or over	no.	32	7	21	np	np	np	np	np	73
Total (a)	no.	1 821	987	1 552	651	591	184	97	183	6 066
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2010-11 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	7 165	5 849	5 079	2 558	2 725	864	522	772	25 534
12-17 years	no.	3 108	1 940	1 910	646	1 013	340	171	144	9 272
18 years or over	no.	10 378	6 866	7 582	2 390	2 926	1 312	608	517	32 579
18-24 years	no.	2 604	2 164	1 569	487	911	317	161	78	8 291
25-34 years	no.	2 230	1 649	1 985	701	658	368	172	108	7 871
35-44 years	no.	2 697	1 620	2 052	622	732	339	157	147	8 366
45-54 years	no.	1 749	911	1 257	393	416	184	77	108	5 095
55-64 years	no.	803	352	507	139	161	72	36	56	2 126
65 years or over	no.	295	170	212	48	48	32	5	20	830
Total (a)	no.	20 651	14 655	14 571	5 594	6 664	2 516	1 301	1 433	67 385

Table NAHA.4.7 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2010-11

	<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>
Percentage of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	%	5.2	4.1	6.7	11.7	5.2	4.1	4.2	11.3	6.0
12-17 years	%	7.4	5.5	8.8	10.4	4.7	8.5	9.9	11.8	7.3
18 years or over	%	11.7	9.3	13.8	11.3	12.7	9.1	8.7	13.9	11.8
18-24 years	%	8.9	9.0	10.7	9.4	10.8	10.1	9.3	10.3	9.6
25-34 years	%	11.3	10.6	14.5	13.8	16.4	10.3	10.5	19.4	12.7
35-44 years	%	13.4	9.8	16.4	13.2	15.3	11.5	7.6	17.0	13.5
45-54 years	%	12.9	8.2	13.1	11.5	13.0	6.0	10.4	16.7	11.8
55-64 years	%	14.1	8.2	12.8	np	np	np	np	np	11.7
65 years or over	%	10.8	4.1	9.9	np	np	np	np	np	8.8
Total (a)	%	8.8	6.7	10.7	11.6	8.9	7.3	7.5	12.8	9.0
Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	337	234	368	280	113	38	35	83	1 488
12-17 years	no.	348	207	217	80	87	47	14	39	1 039
18 years or over	no.	1 236	973	879	563	425	95	56	294	4 569
18-24 years	no.	375	359	209	155	160	38	25	59	1 380
25-34 years	no.	319	242	327	191	145	26	17	113	1 380
35-44 years	no.	304	235	218	155	79	18	6	88	1 103
45-54 years	no.	175	91	99	62	41	13	8	34	523
55-64 years	no.	48	34	23	np	np	np	np	np	145
65 years or over	no.	15	12	3	np	np	np	np	np	38
Total (a)	no.	1 921	1 414	1 464	937	640	180	114	426	7 096

Table NAHA.4.7 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2010-11

	<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 female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2010-11 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	7 114	5 621	5 142	2 533	2 768	877	499	852	25 406
12-17 years	no.	4 071	2 633	2 383	977	1 212	519	217	330	12 342
18 years or over	no.	15 322	11 914	9 284	4 353	4 785	1 531	823	1 734	49 746
18-24 years	no.	4 758	4 037	2 553	1 183	1 561	520	330	427	15 369
25-34 years	no.	4 379	3 356	2 959	1 464	1 398	455	230	594	14 835
35-44 years	no.	3 633	2 732	2 335	1 087	1 139	299	149	439	11 813
45-54 years	no.	1 752	1 151	1 032	466	470	177	76	206	5 330
55-64 years	no.	580	441	306	119	151	49	28	52	1 726
65 years or over	no.	220	197	99	34	66	31	10	16	673
Total (a)	no.	26 507	20 168	16 809	7 863	8 765	2 927	1 539	2 916	87 494
Percentage of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	%	4.7	4.2	7.2	11.1	4.1	4.3	7.0	9.7	5.9
12-17 years	%	8.5	7.9	9.1	8.2	7.2	9.1	6.5	11.8	8.4
18 years or over	%	8.1	8.2	9.5	12.9	8.9	6.2	6.8	17.0	9.2
18-24 years	%	7.9	8.9	8.2	13.1	10.2	7.3	7.6	13.8	9.0
25-34 years	%	7.3	7.2	11.1	13.0	10.4	5.7	7.4	19.0	9.3
35-44 years	%	8.4	8.6	9.3	14.3	6.9	6.0	4.0	20.0	9.3
45-54 years	%	10.0	7.9	9.6	13.3	8.7	7.3	10.5	16.5	9.8
55-64 years	%	8.3	7.7	7.5	np	np	np	np	np	8.4
65 years or over	%	6.8	6.1	3.0	np	np	np	np	np	5.6
Total (a)	%	7.2	7.0	8.7	11.9	7.3	6.1	7.4	14.6	8.1

Table NAHA.4.7 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2010-11

	<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 all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	712	475	708	580	255	73	57	170	3 030
12–17 years	no.	577	313	385	147	135	76	31	56	1 720
18 years or over	no.	2 453	1 613	1 923	861	841	215	123	366	8 412
18–24 years	no.	608	554	377	201	258	70	40	67	2 175
25–34 years	no.	572	417	615	288	253	64	35	134	2 378
35–44 years	no.	665	394	555	237	191	57	18	113	2 230
45–54 years	no.	400	166	264	107	95	24	16	52	1 124
55–64 years	no.	161	63	88	22	36	np	10	np	394
65 years or over	no.	47	19	24	6	8	np	4	np	111
Total (a)	no.	3 742	2 401	3 016	1 588	1 231	364	211	609	13 162
Number of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2010-11 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	no.	14 279	11 470	10 221	5 091	5 493	1 741	1 021	1 624	50 940
12–17 years	no.	7 179	4 573	4 293	1 623	2 225	859	388	474	21 614
18 years or over	no.	25 700	18 780	16 866	6 743	7 711	2 843	1 431	2 251	82 325
18–24 years	no.	7 362	6 201	4 122	1 670	2 472	837	491	505	23 660
25–34 years	no.	6 609	5 005	4 944	2 165	2 056	823	402	702	22 706
35–44 years	no.	6 330	4 352	4 387	1 709	1 871	638	306	586	20 179
45–54 years	no.	3 501	2 062	2 289	859	886	361	153	314	10 425
55–64 years	no.	1 383	793	813	258	312	121	64	108	3 852
65 years or over	no.	515	367	311	82	114	63	15	36	1 503
Total (a)	no.	47 158	34 823	31 380	13 457	15 429	5 443	2 840	4 349	154 879

Table NAHA.4.7 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2010-11

	<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>
Percentage of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
under 12 years	%	5.0	4.1	6.9	11.4	4.6	4.2	5.6	10.5	5.9
12–17 years	%	8.0	6.8	9.0	9.1	6.1	8.8	8.0	11.8	8.0
18 years or over	%	9.5	8.6	11.4	12.8	10.9	7.6	8.6	16.3	10.2
18–24 years	%	8.3	8.9	9.1	12.0	10.4	8.4	8.1	13.3	9.2
25–34 years	%	8.7	8.3	12.4	13.3	12.3	7.8	8.7	19.1	10.5
35–44 years	%	10.5	9.1	12.7	13.9	10.2	8.9	5.9	19.3	11.1
45–54 years	%	11.4	8.1	11.5	12.5	10.7	6.6	10.5	16.6	10.8
55–64 years	%	11.6	7.9	10.8	8.5	11.5	np	15.6	np	10.2
65 years or over	%	9.1	5.2	7.7	7.3	7.0	np	26.7	np	7.4
Total (a)	%	7.9	6.9	9.6	11.8	8.0	6.7	7.4	14.0	8.5

(a) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2010-11 SAAP client data.

Table NAHA.4.8 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (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										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	904	256	915	730	324	61	35	511	3 736
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2010-11 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	10 302	3 500	8 745	5 045	3 628	641	403	3 184	35 448
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	8.8	7.3	10.5	14.5	8.9	9.5	8.7	16.0	10.5
Indigenous, aged 18 years or over										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	485	174	523	392	216	31	22	304	2 147
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2010-11 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	4 689	1 848	4 035	2 193	1 692	280	178	1 568	16 483

Table NAHA.4.8 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (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>
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	10.3	9.4	13.0	17.9	12.8	11.1	12.4	19.4	13.0
Non-Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	2 810	2 125	2 071	757	875	306	168	101	9 213
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2010-11 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	35 309	29 790	21 587	7 965	11 205	4 519	2 330	1 107	113 812
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	8.0	7.1	9.6	9.5	7.8	6.8	7.2	9.1	8.1
Non-Indigenous, aged 18 years or over										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	1 943	1 425	1 389	444	597	182	94	77	6 151

Table NAHA.4.8 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (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>
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2010-11 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	20 148	16 450	12 373	4 383	5 814	2 443	1 180	666	63 457
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	9.6	8.7	11.2	10.1	10.3	7.4	8.0	11.6	9.7

(a) Data are disaggregated by Indigenous status where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.4.4 for the total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.

(b) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2010-11 SAAP client data

Table NAHA.4.9 Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by location, 2010-11 (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Location	Number of SHS clients who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker									
Capital city	no.	1 726	1 603	892	552	826	206	206	153	6 164
Balance of state	no.	2 082	876	2 139	995	425	166	na	462	7 145
Location	Number of SHS clients in 2010-11 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker									
Capital city	no.	20 111	21 468	11 075	7 034	10 541	2 718	2 841	1 787	77 575
Balance of state	no.	27 064	13 459	20 283	6 323	4 891	2 729	na	2 561	77 310
Location	Proportion of SHS clients who more than once in 2010-11 had housing/ accommodation need identified by SHS agency worker									
Capital city	%	8.6	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.3	8.6	7.9
Balance of state	%	7.7	6.5	10.5	15.7	8.7	6.1	na	18.0	9.2

(a) Refer to table NAHA.4.4 for the total number of SAAP clients who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.

(b) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

(c) Balance of State estimates for the ACT are not available as all agencies in the ACT are in a capital city.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2010-11 SAAP client data

Table NAHA.4.10 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	no.	211	172	144	67	93	33	21	10	751
25-34 years	no.	281	148	204	84	98	45	13	18	891
35-44 years	no.	357	148	239	79	99	41	13	21	997
45-54 years	no.	257	74	116	45	58	13	np	np	586
55-64 years	no.	np	23	np	np	np	np	np	np	184
65 years or over	no.	np	5	np	np	np	np	np	np	64
Total (18 years or over)	no.	1 231	570	762	284	366	133	55	72	3 473
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2009-10 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	no.	2 528	2 027	1 462	513	882	301	145	76	7 934
25-34 years	no.	2 175	1 481	1 794	559	765	402	137	124	7 437
35-44 years	no.	2 684	1 514	1 728	599	779	341	127	156	7 928
45-54 years	no.	1 792	863	1 107	337	472	218	66	132	4 987
55-64 years	no.	772	326	378	121	150	77	21	59	1 904
65 years or over	no.	292	156	196	42	61	28	5	22	802
Total (18 years or over)	no.	10 243	6 367	6 665	2 171	3 109	1 367	501	569	30 992
Percentage of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	%	8.3	8.5	9.8	13.1	10.5	11.0	14.5	13.2	9.5
25-34 years	%	12.9	10.0	11.4	15.0	12.8	11.2	9.5	14.5	12.0
35-44 years	%	13.3	9.8	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.0	10.2	13.5	12.6
45-54 years	%	14.3	8.6	10.5	13.4	12.3	6.0	np	np	11.8
55-64 years	%	np	7.1	np	np	np	np	np	np	9.7
65 years or over	%	np	3.2	np	np	np	np	np	np	8.0

Table NAHA.4.10 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total (18 years or over)	%	12.0	9.0	11.4	13.1	11.8	9.7	11.0	12.7	11.2
Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	no.	353	339	210	201	140	39	21	66	1 369
25-34 years	no.	278	292	209	269	121	28	11	121	1 329
35-44 years	no.	307	214	150	191	96	21	9	86	1 074
45-54 years	no.	121	82	74	71	40	9	np	np	439
55-64 years	no.	np	22	np	np	np	np	np	np	108
65 years or over	no.	np	10	np	np	np	np	np	np	23
Total (18 years or over)	no.	1 090	959	659	764	406	99	47	318	4 342
Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2009-10 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	no.	4 610	3 814	2 317	1 189	1 563	481	373	423	14 770
25-34 years	no.	3 981	3 211	2 704	1 333	1 439	430	252	573	13 923
35-44 years	no.	3 322	2 628	2 094	983	1 105	325	152	395	11 004
45-54 years	no.	1 630	1 053	865	424	471	164	56	196	4 859
55-64 years	no.	514	365	239	95	146	55	26	38	1 478
65 years or over	no.	180	143	96	27	44	27	9	10	536
Total (18 years or over)	no.	14 237	11 214	8 315	4 051	4 768	1 482	868	1 635	46 570
Percentage of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	%	7.7	8.9	9.1	16.9	9.0	8.1	5.6	15.6	9.3
25-34 years	%	7.0	9.1	7.7	20.2	8.4	6.5	4.4	21.1	9.5
35-44 years	%	9.2	8.1	7.2	19.4	8.7	6.5	5.9	21.8	9.8
45-54 years	%	7.4	7.8	8.6	16.7	8.5	5.5	np	np	9.0
55-64 years	%	np	6.0	np	np	np	np	np	np	7.3

Table NAHA.4.10 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
65 years or over	%	np	7.0	np	np	np	np	np	np	4.3
Total (18 years or over)	%	7.7	8.6	7.9	18.9	8.5	6.7	5.4	19.4	9.3

Number of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age

18-24 years	no.	564	511	354	268	233	72	42	76	2 120
25-34 years	no.	559	440	413	353	219	73	24	139	2 220
35-44 years	no.	664	362	389	270	195	62	22	107	2 071
45-54 years	no.	378	156	190	116	98	22	7	58	1 025
55-64 years	no.	129	45	48	31	20	np	np	np	292
65 years or over	no.	27	15	27	10	7	np	np	np	87
Total (18 years or over)	no.	2 321	1 529	1 421	1 048	772	232	102	390	7 815

Number of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2009-10 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age

18-24 years	no.	7 138	5 841	3 779	1 702	2 445	782	518	499	22 704
25-34 years	no.	6 156	4 692	4 498	1 892	2 204	832	389	697	21 360
35-44 years	no.	6 006	4 142	3 822	1 582	1 884	666	279	551	18 932
45-54 years	no.	3 422	1 916	1 972	761	943	382	122	328	9 846
55-64 years	no.	1 286	691	617	216	296	132	47	97	3 382
65 years or over	no.	472	299	292	69	105	55	14	32	1 338
Total (18 years or over)	no.	24 480	17 581	14 980	6 222	7 877	2 849	1 369	2 204	77 562

Percentage of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age

18-24 years	%	7.9	8.7	9.4	15.7	9.5	9.2	8.1	15.2	9.3
25-34 years	%	9.1	9.4	9.2	18.7	9.9	8.8	6.2	19.9	10.4
35-44 years	%	11.1	8.7	10.2	17.1	10.4	9.3	7.9	19.4	10.9
45-54 years	%	11.0	8.1	9.6	15.2	10.4	5.8	5.7	17.7	10.4

Table NAHA.4.10 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
55–64 years	%	10.0	6.5	7.8	14.4	6.8	np	np	np	8.6
65 years or over	%	5.7	5.0	9.2	14.5	6.7	np	np	np	6.5
Total (18 years or over)	%	9.5	8.7	9.5	16.8	9.8	8.1	7.5	17.7	10.1

(a) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2009-10 SAAP client data.

Table NAHA.4.11 Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2009-10 (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										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	454	140	356	549	190	22	9	311	2 031
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2009-10 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	4 232	1 451	3 535	2 164	1 593	288	180	1 509	14 952
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	10.7	9.6	10.1	25.4	11.9	7.6	5.0	20.6	13.6
Non-Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	1 857	1 370	1 071	452	561	208	88	75	5 682
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2009-10 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	19 420	15 669	11 206	3 913	6 031	2 434	1 133	675	60 481

Table NAHA.4.11 **Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2009-10 (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>
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2009-10 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	9.6	8.7	9.6	11.6	9.3	8.5	7.8	11.1	9.4

(a) Data are disaggregated by Indigenous status where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.4.7 for the total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.

(b) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2009-10 SAAP client data

Table NAHA.4.12 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09 (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>
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	no.	250	193	142	44	83	41	11	7	771
25-34 years	no.	311	173	267	69	101	50	14	28	1 013
35-44 years	no.	438	155	247	83	107	40	17	29	1 116
45-54 years	no.	253	65	153	34	46	np	np	12	586
55-64 years	no.	110	23	53	np	np	np	np	np	224
65 years or over	no.	23	6	24	np	np	np	np	np	61
Total (18 years or over)	no.	1 385	615	886	256	347	152	4	95	3 771
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	no.	2 406	2 094	1 373	496	886	315	172	88	7 830
25-34 years	no.	2 197	1 535	1 666	617	757	413	126	126	7 437
35-44 years	no.	2 621	1 465	1 780	591	857	353	133	145	7 945
45-54 years	no.	1 660	730	1 057	357	467	194	70	91	4 626
55-64 years	no.	742	268	423	147	150	69	13	48	1 860
65 years or over	no.	255	180	182	50	76	35	10	12	800
Total (18 years or over)	no.	9 881	6 272	6 481	2 258	3 193	1 379	524	510	30 498
Percentage of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18-24 years	%	10.4	9.2	10.3	8.9	9.4	13.0	6.4	8.0	9.8
25-34 years	%	14.2	11.3	16.0	11.2	13.3	12.1	11.1	22.2	13.6
35-44 years	%	16.7	10.6	13.9	14.0	12.5	11.3	12.8	20.0	14.0
45-54 years	%	15.2	8.9	14.5	9.5	9.9	np	np	13.2	12.7
55-64 years	%	14.8	8.6	12.5	np	np	np	np	np	12.0
65 years or over	%	9.0	3.3	13.2	np	np	np	np	np	7.6

Table NAHA.4.12 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09 (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>
Total (18 years or over)	%	14.0	9.8	13.7	11.3	10.9	11.0	0.8	18.6	12.4
Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	no.	382	334	202	178	133	38	21	65	1 353
25–34 years	no.	306	274	206	217	156	26	27	112	1 324
35–44 years	no.	293	217	163	174	98	np	np	99	1 079
45–54 years	no.	134	83	73	67	25	np	np	np	413
55–64 years	no.	31	np	19	7	np	np	np	np	97
65 years or over	no.	17	np	10	6	np	np	np	np	42
Total (18 years or over)	no.	1 163	925	673	649	439	97	57	305	4 308
Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	no.	4 223	3 753	2 106	1 239	1 609	511	359	419	14 219
25–34 years	no.	3 700	3 319	2 375	1 368	1 540	440	268	558	13 568
35–44 years	no.	3 004	2 679	1 892	1 056	1 190	333	204	446	10 804
45–54 years	no.	1 500	1 065	743	381	485	125	66	160	4 525
55–64 years	no.	413	364	226	105	152	54	np	np	1 385
65 years or over	no.	176	152	113	39	48	22	np	np	563
Total (18 years or over)	no.	13 016	11 332	7 455	4 188	5 024	1 485	932	1 632	45 064
Percentage of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	%	9.0	8.9	9.6	14.4	8.3	7.4	5.8	15.5	9.5
25–34 years	%	8.3	8.3	8.7	15.9	10.1	5.9	10.1	20.1	9.8
35–44 years	%	9.8	8.1	8.6	16.5	8.2	np	np	22.2	10.0
45–54 years	%	8.9	7.8	9.8	17.6	5.2	np	np	np	9.1
55–64 years	%	7.5	np	8.4	6.7	np	np	np	np	7.0

Table NAHA.4.12 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09 (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>
65 years or over	%	9.7	np	8.8	15.4	np	np	np	np	7.5
Total (18 years or over)	%	8.9	8.2	9.0	15.5	8.7	6.5	6.1	18.7	9.6

Number of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age

18-24 years	no.	632	527	344	222	216	79	32	72	2 124
25-34 years	no.	617	447	473	286	257	76	41	140	2 337
35-44 years	no.	731	372	410	257	205	np	np	128	2 195
45-54 years	no.	387	148	226	101	71	np	np	np	999
55-64 years	no.	141	np	72	np	np	np	np	np	321
65 years or over	no.	40	np	34	np	np	np	np	np	103
Total (18 years or over)	no.	2 548	1 540	1 559	905	786	249	61	400	8 079

Number of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age

18-24 years	no.	6 629	5 847	3 479	1 735	2 495	826	531	507	22 049
25-34 years	no.	5 897	4 854	4 041	1 985	2 297	853	394	684	21 005
35-44 years	no.	5 625	4 144	3 672	1 647	2 047	686	337	591	18 749
45-54 years	no.	3 160	1 795	1 800	738	952	319	136	251	9 151
55-64 years	no.	1 155	632	649	252	302	123	np	np	3 245
65 years or over	no.	431	332	295	89	124	57	np	np	1 363
Total (18 years or over)	no.	22 897	17 604	13 936	6 446	8 217	2 864	1 456	2 142	75 562

Percentage of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age

18-24 years	%	9.5	9.0	9.9	12.8	8.7	9.6	6.0	14.2	9.6
25-34 years	%	10.5	9.2	11.7	14.4	11.2	8.9	10.4	20.5	11.1
35-44 years	%	13.0	9.0	11.2	15.6	10.0	np	np	21.7	11.7
45-54 years	%	12.2	8.2	12.6	13.7	7.5	np	np	np	10.9

Table NAHA.4.12 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 2008-09 (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>
55–64 years	%	12.2	np	11.1	np	np	np	np	np	9.9
65 years or over	%	9.3	np	11.5	np	np	np	np	np	7.6
Total (18 years or over)	%	11.1	8.7	11.2	14.0	9.6	8.7	4.2	18.7	10.7

(a) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2008-09 SAAP client data.

Table NAHA.4.13 Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	438	165	348	486	198	30	9	292	1 966
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	3 819	1 504	3 057	2 198	1 635	304	161	1 420	14 098
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	11.5	11.0	11.4	22.1	12.1	9.9	5.6	20.6	13.9
Non-Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	2 078	1 352	1 210	399	580	216	89	92	6 016
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2008-09 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	18 178	15 534	10 537	4 112	6 355	2 398	1 205	706	59 025

Table NAHA.4.13 **Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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>
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2008-09 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	11.4	8.7	11.5	9.7	9.1	9.0	7.4	13.0	10.2

(a) Data are disaggregated by Indigenous status where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.4.9 for the total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.

(b) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2008-09 SAAP client data

Table NAHA.4.14 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	no.	265	193	156	74	91	35	18	11	843
25–34 years	no.	332	223	272	88	120	56	14	15	1 120
35–44 years	no.	452	210	235	68	143	42	9	29	1 188
45–54 years	no.	259	106	192	46	72	16	np	np	712
55–64 years	no.	95	29	58	np	9	np	np	np	213
65 years or over	no.	31	6	32	np	10	np	np	np	86
Total (18 years or over)	no.	1 434	767	945	283	445	160	52	76	4 162
Number of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	no.	2 347	2 021	1 269	505	840	348	156	91	7 577
25–34 years	no.	2 236	1 735	1 583	656	867	442	153	130	7 802
35–44 years	no.	2 506	1 624	1 557	584	917	354	131	156	7 829
45–54 years	no.	1 582	798	989	342	443	179	79	91	4 503
55–64 years	no.	709	284	404	109	160	81	20	31	1 798
65 years or over	no.	246	173	179	50	69	26	11	22	776
Total (18 years or over)	no.	9 626	6 635	5 981	2 246	3 296	1 430	550	521	30 285
Percentage of male SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	%	11.3	9.5	12.3	14.7	10.8	10.1	11.5	12.1	11.1
25–34 years	%	14.8	12.9	17.2	13.4	13.8	12.7	9.2	11.5	14.4
35–44 years	%	18.0	12.9	15.1	11.6	15.6	11.9	6.9	18.6	15.2
45–54 years	%	16.4	13.3	19.4	13.5	16.3	8.9	np	np	15.8
55–64 years	%	13.4	10.2	14.4	np	5.6	np	np	np	11.8
65 years or over	%	12.6	3.5	17.9	np	14.5	np	np	np	11.1

Table NAHA.4.14 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total (18 years or over)	%	14.9	11.6	15.8	12.6	13.5	11.2	9.5	14.6	13.7
Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	no.	323	347	224	187	159	42	30	62	1 374
25–34 years	no.	315	366	261	309	172	26	18	82	1 549
35–44 years	no.	260	292	166	229	127	np	np	63	1 167
45–54 years	no.	78	114	59	66	46	np	np	np	394
55–64 years	no.	np	13	29	np	15	np	np	np	100
65 years or over	no.	np	11	9	np	6	np	np	np	34
Total (18 years or over)	no.	1 005	1 143	748	803	525	113	54	227	4 618
Number of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	no.	3 870	3 716	2 011	1 199	1 547	461	317	433	13 554
25–34 years	no.	3 359	3 796	2 314	1 540	1 498	408	240	489	13 644
35–44 years	no.	2 805	2 918	1 750	1 077	1 208	319	147	371	10 595
45–54 years	no.	1 191	1 173	675	396	446	129	37	118	4 165
55–64 years	no.	375	334	211	126	132	59	np	np	1 277
65 years or over	no.	122	185	91	45	54	23	np	np	531
Total (18 years or over)	no.	11 722	12 122	7 052	4 383	4 885	1 399	759	1 444	43 766
Percentage of female SAAP clients (and accompanying children) more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker										
Age										
18–24 years	%	8.3	9.3	11.1	15.6	10.3	9.1	9.5	14.3	10.1
25–34 years	%	9.4	9.6	11.3	20.1	11.5	6.4	7.5	16.8	11.4
35–44 years	%	9.3	10.0	9.5	21.3	10.5	np	np	17.0	11.0
45–54 years	%	6.5	9.7	8.7	16.7	10.3	np	np	np	9.5
55–64 years	%	np	3.9	13.7	np	11.4	np	np	np	7.8

Table NAHA.4.14 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
65 years or over	%	np	5.9	9.9	np	11.1	np	np	np	6.4
Total (18 years or over)	%	8.6	9.4	10.6	18.3	10.7	8.1	7.1	15.7	10.6

Number of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age										
18–24 years	no.	588	540	380	261	250	77	48	73	2 217
25–34 years	no.	647	589	533	397	292	82	32	97	2 669
35–44 years	no.	712	502	401	297	270	np	np	92	2 355
45–54 years	no.	337	220	251	112	118	np	np	np	1 106
55–64 years	no.	np	42	87	np	24	np	np	np	313
65 years or over	no.	np	17	41	np	16	np	np	np	120
Total (18 years or over)	no.	2 439	1 910	1 693	1 086	970	273	106	303	8 780

Number of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age										
18–24 years	no.	6 217	5 737	3 280	1 704	2 387	809	473	524	21 131
25–34 years	no.	5 595	5 531	3 897	2 196	2 365	850	393	619	21 446
35–44 years	no.	5 311	4 542	3 307	1 661	2 125	673	278	527	18 424
45–54 years	no.	2 773	1 971	1 664	738	889	308	116	209	8 668
55–64 years	no.	1 084	618	615	235	292	140	np	np	3 075
65 years or over	no.	368	358	270	95	123	49	np	np	1 307
Total (18 years or over)	no.	21 348	18 757	13 033	6 629	8 181	2 829	1 309	1 965	74 051

Percentage of all SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker

Age										
18–24 years	%	9.5	9.4	11.6	15.3	10.5	9.5	10.1	13.9	10.5
25–34 years	%	11.6	10.6	13.7	18.1	12.3	9.6	8.1	15.7	12.4
35–44 years	%	13.4	11.1	12.1	17.9	12.7	np	np	17.5	12.8
45–54 years	%	12.2	11.2	15.1	15.2	13.3	np	np	np	12.8

Table NAHA.4.14 **Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by age and sex, 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
55–64 years	%	np	6.8	14.1	np	8.2	np	np	np	10.2
65 years or over	%	np	4.7	15.2	np	13.0	np	np	np	9.2
Total (18 years or over)	%	11.4	10.2	13.0	16.4	11.9	9.7	8.1	15.4	11.9

(a) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2007-08 SAAP client data.

Table NAHA.4.15 Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (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										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	493	176	391	590	226	35	9	217	2 137
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	3 866	1 350	2 789	2 402	1 556	262	148	1 293	13 666
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	12.8	13.0	14.0	24.6	14.5	13.4	6.1	16.8	15.6
Non-Indigenous										
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	1 939	1 705	1 291	476	727	231	96	80	6 545
Number of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) in 2007-08 who had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	no.	16 569	16 701	9 881	4 036	6 431	2 410	1 119	634	57 781
Percentage of SAAP clients (and accompanying children) who more than once in 2007-08 had housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker	%	11.7	10.2	13.1	11.8	11.3	9.6	8.6	12.6	11.3

Table NAHA.4.15 Proportion of people, aged 18 years or over, experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SAAP), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (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>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(a) Data are disaggregated by Indigenous status where Indigenous status is known. Refer to table NAHA.4.11 for the total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had house/flat accommodation with tenure after support.

(b) Due to the design of the model which produces these estimates, totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) 2007-08 SAAP client data

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 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-2012**

	<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>
Public housing										
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known)	no.	482	83	686	894	118	75	38	281	2 657
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known) (a)	no.	6 250	1 420	5 274	7 516	1 809	767	523	1 985	25 544
Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known)	%	7.7	5.8	13.0	11.9	6.5	9.8	7.3	14.2	10.4
SOMIH										
Number of households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known)	no.	328	..	426	..	167	20	..	..	941
Number of households in SOMIH at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known)	no.	4 291	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 611
Proportion of households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known)	%	7.6	..	13.2	..	9.5	6.0	..	..	9.8
Community housing										
Number of Indigenous households in community housing living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	10	na	20	8	2	–	na	40
Number of Indigenous households in community housing	no.	na	297	na	406	204	34	27	na	968

Table NAHA.6.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by State and Territory, by program type, 2011-2012**

	<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>
Proportion of Indigenous households in community housing living in overcrowded conditions	%	na	3.4	na	4.9	3.9	5.9	–	na	4.1

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

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 2011-12; AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance in Australia 2011*, Cat. No. HOU 236, AIHW, Canberra.

Table NAHA.6.2 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	4 369	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	13.9	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2010-11 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, 2011-2012**

	<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 Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known), where:										
One bedroom is needed	no.	400	77	560	710	101	64	33	252	2 197
Two or more bedrooms are needed	no.	82	6	126	184	17	11	5	29	460
Total (bedroom details known)	no.	482	83	686	894	118	75	38	281	2 657
Number of Indigenous households in public rental housing at 30 June 2012										
Total (bedroom details known) (a)	no.	6 250	1 420	5 274	7 516	1 809	767	523	1 985	25 544
Proportion of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known), where:										
One bedroom is needed	%	6.4	5.4	10.6	9.4	5.6	8.3	6.3	12.7	8.6
Two or more bedrooms are needed	%	1.3	0.4	2.4	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8
Total (bedroom details known)	%	7.7	5.8	13.0	11.9	6.5	9.8	7.3	14.2	10.4

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public Rental Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) analysis of 2011-12 data held in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository.

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 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 SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known), where:										
One bedroom is needed	no.	277	..	321	..	130	np	..	..	747
Two or more bedrooms are needed	no.	51	..	105	..	37	np	..	..	194
Total (bedroom details known)	no.	328	..	426	..	167	20	..	..	941
Number of households in SOMIH at 30 June 2012										
Total (bedroom details known)	no.	4 291	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 611
Proportion of households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June 2012 (bedroom details known), where:										
One bedroom is needed	%	6.5	..	9.9	..	7.4	5.7	..	..	7.8
Two or more bedrooms are needed	%	1.2	..	3.3	..	2.1	0.3	..	..	2.0
Total (bedroom details known)	%	7.6	..	13.2	..	9.5	6.0	..	..	9.8

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) analysis of 2011-12 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 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	no.	na	773	4 369	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	6.7	16.3	20.4	na	na	na	na
Two or more bedrooms are needed	%	na	1.2	7.2	16.6	31.6	na	na	na	na
Total (bedroom details known)	%	na	5.7	13.9	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2010-11 unit records.

NAHA Indicator 7:

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

Table NAHA.7.1 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by remoteness areas, 2012 (proportion) (a), (b)**

	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (+/- %)</i>
SOMIH			
Major cities	55.5	3.7	4.0
Inner regional	65.1	3.8	4.8
Outer regional	62.6	4.7	5.8
Remote	70.7	9.0	12.5
Very remote	57.8	13.0	14.8
PH (Indigenous households)			
Major cities	56.3	5.7	6.2
Inner regional	70.2	4.9	6.8
Outer regional	81.0	4.1	6.5
Remote/Very remote	35.4	21.5	14.9
CH (Indigenous households)			
Major cities	70.3	6.6	9.1
Inner regional	79.8	7.7	12.1
Outer regional, Remote, Very remote	65.7	12.8	16.5

(a) Excludes Indigenous Community Housing.

(b) Acceptable standard is defined as four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems.

RSE Relative Standard Error. **CI** Confidence Interval.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2012.

TABLE NAHA.7.2

Table NAHA.7.2 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by State/Territory, 2012 (proportion) (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>
SOMIH										
Proportion	%	55.8	..	69.7	..	56.9	62.6	..	..	60.9
Relative standard error	%	3.4	..	3.6	..	6.1	7.1	..	..	2.2
95 per cent confidence intervals	+/-%	3.8	..	4.9	..	6.8	8.8	..	..	2.6
PH (Indigenous households)										
Proportion	%	49.6	np	77.3	np	np	82.2	np	72.3	61.3
Relative standard error	%	5.3	np	8.6	np	np	7.7	np	6.6	3.3
95 per cent confidence intervals	+/-%	5.1	np	13.1	np	np	12.4	np	9.3	3.9
CH (Indigenous households)										
Proportion	%	67.4	np	75.8	np	np	np	np	na	71.5
Relative standard error	%	8.1	np	9.6	np	np	np	np	na	4.8
95 per cent confidence intervals	+/-%	10.7	np	14.3	np	np	np	np	na	6.8

(a) Excludes Indigenous Community Housing

(b) Acceptable standard is defined as four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2012.

NAHA Indicator 8:

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

TABLE NAHA.8.1

Table NAHA.8.1 **Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001, by State and Territory (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>
Cumulative gap between supply and demand since 2001										
2002	no.	6 000	–	11 000	2 000	2 000	1 000	–	–	21 000
2003	no.	4 000	- 5 000	21 000	3 000	2 000	2 000	–	–	26 000
2004	no.	4 000	- 11 000	26 000	4 000	2 000	2 000	- 1 000	–	26 000
2005	no.	3 000	- 18 000	28 000	5 000	1 000	2 000	–	–	21 000
2006	no.	10 000	- 26 000	31 000	5 000	–	2 000	- 1 000	1 000	22 000
2007	no.	16 000	- 13 000	38 000	9 000	- 1 000	1 000	–	4 000	54 000
2008	no.	22 000	1 000	40 000	17 000	- 3 000	–	–	9 000	86 000
2009	no.	56 000	18 000	55 000	29 000	–	–	1 000	10 000	169 000
2010	no.	74 000	16 000	66 000	34 000	- 2 000	1 000	–	11 000	200 000
2011	no.	89 000	10 000	83 000	38 000	- 3 000	–	- 1 000	12 000	228 000
Cumulative increase in demand since 2001										
2002	no.	37 000	34 000	40 000	15 000	7 000	2 000	2 000	–	138 000
2003	no.	74 000	67 000	82 000	31 000	15 000	4 000	4 000	1 000	278 000
2004	no.	111 000	99 000	122 000	48 000	22 000	7 000	6 000	2 000	416 000
2005	no.	150 000	128 000	161 000	65 000	29 000	9 000	8 000	3 000	553 000
2006	no.	188 000	158 000	200 000	82 000	36 000	11 000	10 000	4 000	691 000
2007	no.	221 000	205 000	243 000	107 000	43 000	12 000	13 000	9 000	853 000
2008	no.	250 000	252 000	282 000	134 000	49 000	14 000	15 000	14 000	1 010 000
2009	no.	308 000	305 000	333 000	163 000	60 000	17 000	18 000	17 000	1 221 000
2010	no.	348 000	343 000	376 000	187 000	68 000	19 000	21 000	19 000	1 380 000
2011	no.	390 000	382 000	420 000	210 000	76 000	22 000	23 000	21 000	1 543 000
Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001										
2002	%	15.9	0.9	27.2	9.9	24.7	42.1	-0.3	-58.0	15.3
2003	%	5.7	-6.8	25.1	8.1	16.2	36.4	-4.7	-41.2	9.4

TABLE NAHA.8.1

Table NAHA.8.1 **Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand since 2001, by State and Territory (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>
2004	%	3.3	-10.8	21.0	8.2	10.5	28.5	-8.6	-13.3	6.2
2005	%	2.3	-14.3	17.4	8.1	4.9	20.9	-3.9	5.5	3.9
2006	%	5.2	-16.2	15.6	5.7	0.7	15.5	-5.9	12.7	3.2
2007	%	7.3	-6.2	15.5	8.6	-1.9	6.1	0.4	45.9	6.4
2008	%	8.8	0.6	14.3	12.7	-5.9	-0.2	-1.3	61.3	8.6
2009	%	18.2	5.8	16.5	17.7	-0.5	2.4	3.6	61.4	13.8
2010	%	21.2	4.5	17.7	18.3	-2.5	3.1	0.3	60.2	14.5
2011	%	22.7	2.6	19.8	18.0	-3.6	1.7	-5.5	59.4	14.8

(a) A positive number represents the proportion of demand not met. A negative number represents the proportion by which supply exceeds demand.

(b) Proportions derived from the data on cumulative increase and decrease in this table may not match as these data have been rounded.

(c) All figures rounded to nearest 1 000. Percentages calculated from unrounded data.

(d) Historic data to 2010 was revised when the 2011 estimates were published in June 2012.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: National Housing Supply Council (unpublished) National Housing Supply Council data.

NAHA Benchmark (a):

No new data available, 2009-10 data provided for the previous report

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):

2006 data are presented in table NAHA.3.5.

2011 data are presented in table NAHA.3.1.

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 **Building approvals, commencements and completions (number)**

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT
Building approvals								
Jun 2006	8 447	9 673	9 438	7 026	3 149	694	570	280
Sep 2006	8 764	10 405	10 684	7 293	2 816	731	697	417
Dec 2006	7 638	9 141	9 997	6 406	2 702	768	419	319
Mar 2007	7 332	8 642	10 093	5 158	2 655	693	477	396
Jun 2007	7 668	9 754	10 742	6 230	2 645	748	653	332
Sep 2007	7 839	11 301	12 000	5 907	3 257	718	559	323
Dec 2007	8 483	11 019	12 953	5 843	3 448	773	590	359
Mar 2008	7 075	9 773	9 316	5 942	2 837	701	431	265
Jun 2008	7 905	10 815	10 783	5 949	3 838	746	759	225
Sep 2008	6 830	11 330	9 602	5 704	3 694	905	632	164
Dec 2008	6 312	9 503	7 060	4 451	2 782	750	813	263
Mar 2009	4 490	10 023	5 264	4 027	2 618	679	506	240
Jun 2009	6 302	10 906	7 028	5 204	2 918	833	937	318
Sep 2009	7 607	14 019	8 045	6 087	3 159	883	1 154	327
Dec 2009	8 583	14 231	8 382	6 321	3 014	920	1 041	426
Mar 2010	8 697	14 116	8 585	6 977	3 104	724	931	164
Jun 2010	8 551	14 710	8 877	5 978	3 283	706	1 413	414
Sep 2010	8 282	17 648	7 253	5 471	3 504	876	1 199	544
Dec 2010	10 022	15 724	7 436	5 534	2 729	796	1 911	405
Mar 2011	7 839	13 551	5 725	4 826	2 430	686	1 189	176
Jun 2011	7 397	13 625	7 092	5 040	2 724	731	1 567	331
Sep 2011	9 673	13 933	7 167	5 157	2 464	617	1 532	443
Dec 2011	8 446	11 123	6 193	4 729	2 103	485	1 221	220
Mar 2012	7 304	10 702	6 107	5 096	2 092	502	541	212
Jun 2012	8 997	14 627	7 215	4 240	1 886	517	1 437	536

TABLE NAHA.CI.1

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

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT
Building commencements								
Jun 2006	7 358	9 964	9 542	6 970	2 654	677	474	333
Sep 2006	7 425	10 769	10 819	7 103	2 729	718	650	318
Dec 2006	8 208	10 121	10 889	6 373	2 920	754	697	291
Mar 2007	7 485	8 189	8 959	5 733	2 365	734	341	369
Jun 2007	6 724	9 572	10 473	5 609	3 171	659	624	385
Sep 2007	8 107	10 731	11 558	5 756	2 960	664	722	412
Dec 2007	7 504	11 733	12 265	5 693	2 827	839	601	256
Mar 2008	7 985	9 470	9 462	5 008	2 907	681	357	215
Jun 2008	7 855	9 843	11 514	5 991	3 134	719	568	195
Sep 2008	6 434	11 405	10 135	5 248	3 628	727	929	238
Dec 2008	6 200	10 738	7 154	4 474	3 064	781	550	412
Mar 2009	5 291	9 616	5 533	4 384	2 673	645	441	175
Jun 2009	5 760	10 141	6 114	4 390	2 609	747	737	309
Sep 2009	6 475	11 978	8 035	5 609	2 758	749	992	334
Dec 2009	8 021	14 295	8 822	5 811	3 024	886	1 324	359
Mar 2010	8 454	13 820	7 000	7 160	2 930	781	656	258
Jun 2010	8 998	14 382	9 325	6 554	3 295	704	1 462	296
Sep 2010	7 474	16 923	7 411	5 393	3 111	810	988	462
Dec 2010	7 843	14 351	6 829	5 386	2 635	781	1 707	288
Mar 2011	8 196	13 131	6 149	5 030	2 337	725	974	353
Jun 2011	7 436	14 766	6 294	5 008	2 476	682	1 436	153
Sep 2011	7 554	13 738	7 506	4 800	2 619	549	1 306	333
Dec 2011	8 910	12 759	6 284	4 696	2 225	647	1 127	271
Mar 2012	5 446	11 194	5 959	4 207	1 953	528	944	192
Jun 2012	7 351	12 127	6 733	3 929	1 895	497	1 056	476

TABLE NAHA.CI.1

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

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT
Building completions								
Jun 2006	7 756	9 830	10 204	5 803	2 650	691	729	338
Sep 2006	7 723	8 470	8 858	5 918	2 670	606	287	412
Dec 2006	7 988	11 050	10 602	6 305	2 760	621	748	439
Mar 2007	7 556	10 000	9 375	5 342	2 360	594	434	289
Jun 2007	7 163	9 588	9 869	7 410	2 370	688	907	249
Sep 2007	6 452	10 035	8 434	6 314	2 894	695	949	263
Dec 2007	7 942	10 180	12 803	6 651	3 000	707	592	303
Mar 2008	6 851	8 045	8 482	4 587	2 526	614	397	190
Jun 2008	5 590	9 018	10 072	5 901	2 951	760	371	167
Sep 2008	6 840	9 162	10 150	5 067	2 871	688	570	214
Dec 2008	7 769	11 556	12 783	6 381	3 018	761	658	229
Mar 2009	6 035	8 857	7 558	4 364	2 722	662	707	396
Jun 2009	7 193	12 101	8 063	6 331	2 630	685	568	475
Sep 2009	5 542	10 802	8 550	5 823	3 064	705	645	362
Dec 2009	8 070	12 696	9 254	5 882	3 151	718	1 282	303
Mar 2010	5 543	8 520	6 943	5 154	2 783	619	719	226
Jun 2010	6 550	14 287	8 892	5 463	3 066	727	688	421
Sep 2010	6 688	11 936	7 900	5 842	2 686	904	761	277
Dec 2010	8 998	16 049	7 923	5 868	3 426	782	1 210	337
Mar 2011	8 025	10 525	6 636	5 862	2 549	656	991	269
Jun 2011	7 551	12 339	7 075	6 721	3 225	800	986	243
Sep 2011	8 109	12 838	6 754	4 879	2 698	767	1 161	255
Dec 2011	6 621	14 729	7 119	4 936	2 501	654	1 128	244
Mar 2012	5 812	10 809	4 439	4 501	2 079	634	580	172
Jun 2012	6 585	13 560	7 736	5 301	2 440	534	1 266	391

Source: ABS (2012) *Building Approvals*, ABS Cat. No. 8731.0; ABS (2012) *Building Activity, Australia*, ABS Cat. No. 8752.0.

TABLE NAHA.CI.2

Table NAHA.CI.2 **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	0.21	–	np
\$20 000 to less than \$40 000	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.21	np	0.20
\$40 000 to less than \$60 000	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.32	0.06	0.48
\$60 000 to less than \$80 000	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.15	np	0.52
\$80 000 to less than \$100 000	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.32	0.07	0.60
\$100 000 to less than \$120 000	0.08	0.14	0.20	0.12	0.17	0.53	0.14	0.28
\$120 000 to less than \$140 000	0.09	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.49	1.24	0.62	0.28
\$140 000 to less than \$160 000	0.16	0.27	0.44	0.21	0.88	1.98	0.53	0.52
\$160 000 to less than \$180 000	0.37	0.32	0.57	0.23	1.06	2.68	0.24	0.16
\$180 000 to less than \$200 000	0.59	0.59	0.78	0.42	1.87	4.19	0.52	0.40
\$200 000 to less than \$220 000	0.83	0.73	1.44	0.67	2.80	4.69	1.32	1.39
\$220 000 to less than \$240 000	1.38	0.95	1.90	1.03	3.66	5.66	1.48	3.06
\$240 000 to less than \$260 000	1.74	1.40	2.51	1.53	4.64	6.40	1.58	1.55
\$260 000 to less than \$280 000	2.22	2.23	3.29	2.06	5.62	6.64	1.63	0.95
\$280 000 to less than \$300 000	2.63	3.11	4.19	2.94	6.58	6.81	1.79	1.79
\$300 000 to less than \$320 000	3.28	4.32	4.89	3.33	6.19	6.22	2.19	2.78
\$320 000 to less than \$340 000	3.59	4.87	6.54	4.38	6.50	6.19	2.23	3.30
\$340 000 to less than \$360 000	3.75	5.11	6.19	4.90	6.06	6.43	3.07	3.50
\$360 000 to less than \$380 000	3.96	5.35	5.99	5.34	5.66	4.57	4.98	4.29
\$380 000 to less than \$400 000	4.05	5.18	6.17	5.50	5.65	4.60	5.66	4.13
\$400 000 to less than \$420 000	4.10	5.10	5.53	5.33	4.98	3.42	6.25	4.13
\$420 000 to less than \$440 000	4.07	4.91	5.57	5.50	4.33	3.89	7.24	5.96
\$440 000 to less than \$460 000	3.75	4.24	4.93	4.67	3.78	2.86	7.03	5.68
\$460 000 to less than \$480 000	3.45	3.61	4.38	4.46	3.30	2.74	5.14	5.24
\$480 000 to less than \$500 000	3.42	3.44	3.66	4.52	2.66	1.83	4.68	5.84
\$500 000 to less than \$520 000	3.33	3.16	3.39	3.88	2.31	1.47	4.35	4.69

Table NAHA.CI.2 **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>
\$520 000 to less than \$540 000	3.18	3.07	2.95	3.51	2.17	1.74	4.64	4.33
\$540 000 to less than \$560 000	2.82	2.67	2.50	2.97	1.69	1.56	3.38	5.16
\$560 000 to less than \$580 000	2.73	2.44	2.34	2.63	1.63	0.97	3.43	3.85
\$580 000 to less than \$600 000	2.60	2.38	2.02	2.31	1.48	1.03	2.79	3.69
\$600 000 to less than \$620 000	2.40	2.25	1.73	2.02	1.43	0.91	2.95	3.02
\$620 000 to less than \$640 000	2.27	2.07	1.58	2.11	1.05	0.74	2.59	2.50
\$640 000 to less than \$660 000	2.13	1.93	1.40	1.91	1.10	1.09	1.90	2.34
\$660 000 to less than \$680 000	1.81	1.63	1.21	1.62	0.94	0.74	1.66	1.71
\$680 000 to less than \$700 000	1.62	1.45	0.92	1.21	0.72	0.59	1.57	1.83
\$700 000 to less than \$720 000	1.58	1.45	0.91	1.37	0.84	0.50	1.02	1.23
\$720 000 to less than \$740 000	1.60	1.36	0.85	1.41	0.68	0.27	1.09	0.99
\$740 000 to less than \$760 000	1.55	1.31	0.88	1.28	0.61	0.35	0.78	0.79
\$760 000 to less than \$780 000	1.34	1.00	0.61	0.90	0.50	0.44	0.78	0.64
\$780 000 to less than \$800 000	1.11	0.86	0.49	0.75	0.33	0.21	0.89	0.52
\$800 000 to less than \$820 000	1.20	1.01	0.63	0.90	0.34	0.38	0.63	0.40
\$820 000 to less than \$840 000	1.17	0.83	0.48	0.76	0.37	0.18	0.53	0.44
\$840 000 to less than \$860 000	1.16	0.86	0.48	0.78	0.56	0.15	0.62	0.68
\$860 000 to less than \$880 000	0.99	0.65	0.39	0.63	0.34	np	0.63	0.52
\$880 000 to less than \$900 000	0.81	0.61	0.27	0.50	0.31	0.15	0.43	0.28
\$900 000 to less than \$920 000	0.84	0.76	0.36	0.56	0.25	0.15	0.52	0.56
\$920 000 to less than \$940 000	0.73	0.51	0.28	0.50	0.22	0.15	0.26	0.12
\$940 000 to less than \$960 000	0.72	0.53	0.27	0.50	0.28	0.09	0.32	0.40
\$960 000 to less than \$980 000	0.62	0.42	0.18	0.33	0.18	0.15	0.45	np
\$980 000 to less than \$1 000 000	0.48	0.34	0.14	0.25	0.12	—	0.22	0.12
\$1 000 000 to less than \$1 020 000	0.48	0.39	0.18	0.45	0.15	np	0.29	0.16
\$1 020 000 to less than \$1 040 000	0.39	0.26	0.14	0.28	0.06	np	0.12	0.16
\$1 040 000 to less than \$1 060 000	0.46	0.34	0.18	0.35	0.10	0.09	0.16	np

Table NAHA.CI.2 **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>
\$1 060 000 to less than \$1 080 000	0.34	0.26	0.12	0.20	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	0.06	np
\$1 100 000 to less than \$1 120 000	0.52	0.43	0.15	0.36	0.15	0.09	0.16	0.20
\$1 120 000 to less than \$1 140 000	0.29	0.22	0.07	0.17	0.06	np	0.13	np
\$1 140 000 to less than \$1 160 000	0.38	0.30	0.14	0.27	0.09	–	0.12	np
\$1 160 000 to less than \$1 180 000	0.29	0.20	0.08	0.17	0.06	–	0.07	np
\$1 180 000 to less than \$1 200 000	0.22	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.03	–	0.04	–
\$1 200 000 to less than \$1 220 000	0.44	0.36	0.13	0.30	0.11	0.09	0.27	0.12
\$1 220 000 to less than \$1 240 000	0.25	0.18	0.07	0.14	0.04	np	0.12	–
\$1 240 000 to less than \$1 260 000	0.31	0.25	0.11	0.26	0.10	–	0.06	np
\$1 260 000 to less than \$1 280 000	0.25	0.22	0.06	0.12	0.04	–	0.09	–
\$1 280 000 to less than \$1 300 000	0.19	0.14	0.05	0.09	0.05	–	0.06	–
\$1 300 000 to less than \$1 320 000	0.31	0.22	0.12	0.18	0.08	np	np	0.12
\$1 320 000 to less than \$1 340 000	0.23	0.14	0.05	0.10	0.04	np	0.06	–
\$1 340 000 to less than \$1 360 000	0.26	0.17	0.10	0.16	0.04	np	0.07	–
\$1 360 000 to less than \$1 380 000	0.17	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.05	–	0.07	np
\$1 380 000 to less than \$1 400 000	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.02	–	0.04	np
\$1 400 000 to less than \$1 420 000	0.25	0.20	0.09	0.16	0.02	–	0.04	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	–	–	–
\$1 480 000 to less than \$1 500 000	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.05	np	–	np	–
\$1 500 000 or over	4.52	3.10	1.06	2.38	0.85	0.38	0.88	0.64

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, 2010-11 (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	–	–	–	–	–	np	–	–
\$20 000 to less than \$40 000	0.03	0.02	np	0.05	0.08	0.41	np	0.15
\$40 000 to less than \$60 000	0.05	0.03	np	0.07	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.44
\$60 000 to less than \$80 000	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.22	0.06	0.49
\$80 000 to less than \$100 000	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.63	0.05	1.18
\$100 000 to less than \$120 000	0.07	0.08	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.29	0.07	0.39
\$120 000 to less than \$140 000	0.10	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.24	0.97	0.11	0.39
\$140 000 to less than \$160 000	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.74	2.33	0.17	0.29
\$160 000 to less than \$180 000	0.36	0.23	0.31	0.22	0.88	3.03	0.32	0.15
\$180 000 to less than \$200 000	0.58	0.39	0.46	0.41	1.33	3.81	0.95	0.69
\$200 000 to less than \$220 000	0.80	0.51	0.71	0.63	2.05	4.24	1.12	1.77
\$220 000 to less than \$240 000	1.40	0.77	1.34	0.91	3.15	5.65	1.31	1.28
\$240 000 to less than \$260 000	1.77	1.36	1.93	1.18	4.48	5.43	1.95	1.28
\$260 000 to less than \$280 000	2.10	1.99	2.62	1.85	5.24	7.10	1.99	1.82
\$280 000 to less than \$300 000	2.60	2.77	3.39	2.38	5.94	6.50	1.89	2.01
\$300 000 to less than \$320 000	3.22	3.91	4.57	3.47	6.00	6.42	2.13	2.41
\$320 000 to less than \$340 000	3.56	4.48	6.03	3.85	6.25	6.55	2.13	2.75
\$340 000 to less than \$360 000	3.74	4.99	6.26	4.62	6.38	5.28	3.40	3.69
\$360 000 to less than \$380 000	3.79	4.93	5.71	4.98	5.68	4.51	4.93	4.67
\$380 000 to less than \$400 000	3.91	5.17	6.32	5.59	5.70	4.90	5.80	4.62
\$400 000 to less than \$420 000	3.74	4.88	5.92	5.31	5.06	4.32	5.49	5.36
\$420 000 to less than \$440 000	3.83	4.62	5.70	5.14	4.51	3.83	6.69	6.24
\$440 000 to less than \$460 000	3.51	4.32	5.05	4.58	4.11	3.22	5.95	4.96
\$460 000 to less than \$480 000	3.44	3.72	4.36	4.52	3.46	2.21	5.52	5.41
\$480 000 to less than \$500 000	3.28	3.38	3.94	4.41	3.19	1.87	4.86	5.01
\$500 000 to less than \$520 000	3.02	3.25	3.41	4.14	2.61	1.67	4.52	4.57

Table NAHA.CI.3 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2010-11 (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>
\$520 000 to less than \$540 000	2.86	2.98	3.29	3.76	2.28	1.24	4.44	4.96
\$540 000 to less than \$560 000	2.79	2.83	3.04	3.13	1.86	1.43	3.38	3.49
\$560 000 to less than \$580 000	2.50	2.49	2.57	2.78	1.74	1.28	3.16	3.24
\$580 000 to less than \$600 000	2.52	2.18	2.13	2.36	1.49	0.80	3.06	3.83
\$600 000 to less than \$620 000	2.42	2.35	1.96	2.09	1.57	1.16	2.72	2.56
\$620 000 to less than \$640 000	2.22	2.24	1.80	1.93	1.38	0.85	2.50	2.60
\$640 000 to less than \$660 000	2.17	2.18	1.76	1.86	1.10	1.12	1.98	2.46
\$660 000 to less than \$680 000	1.78	1.81	1.27	1.53	0.82	0.68	1.94	2.01
\$680 000 to less than \$700 000	1.69	1.61	1.18	1.42	0.79	0.65	1.34	1.47
\$700 000 to less than \$720 000	1.67	1.66	1.08	1.29	0.78	0.63	1.17	1.23
\$720 000 to less than \$740 000	1.54	1.43	1.00	1.27	0.72	0.56	1.27	0.79
\$740 000 to less than \$760 000	1.57	1.37	0.96	1.28	0.67	0.51	1.27	0.88
\$760 000 to less than \$780 000	1.36	1.14	0.67	1.01	0.59	0.24	0.91	0.84
\$780 000 to less than \$800 000	1.18	1.09	0.58	0.90	0.56	0.27	0.85	0.64
\$800 000 to less than \$820 000	1.29	1.12	0.69	0.93	0.53	0.22	0.70	0.74
\$820 000 to less than \$840 000	1.26	0.96	0.58	0.96	0.44	0.12	0.80	0.44
\$840 000 to less than \$860 000	1.20	0.94	0.57	0.81	0.40	0.58	0.56	0.39
\$860 000 to less than \$880 000	1.08	0.72	0.46	0.72	0.43	0.17	0.60	0.59
\$880 000 to less than \$900 000	0.84	0.67	0.32	0.51	0.34	0.07	0.42	0.44
\$900 000 to less than \$920 000	0.96	0.69	0.40	0.66	0.25	0.24	0.47	0.49
\$920 000 to less than \$940 000	0.76	0.55	0.36	0.49	0.28	0.22	0.57	0.25
\$940 000 to less than \$960 000	0.79	0.56	0.31	0.57	0.24	0.07	0.41	0.44
\$960 000 to less than \$980 000	0.61	0.43	0.20	0.41	0.24	0.12	0.21	0.20
\$980 000 to less than \$1 000 000	0.53	0.34	0.17	0.28	0.15	—	0.30	0.20
\$1 000 000 to less than \$1 020 000	0.54	0.43	0.23	0.35	0.17	0.07	0.32	np
\$1 020 000 to less than \$1 040 000	0.40	0.31	0.15	0.31	0.10	—	0.11	—
\$1 040 000 to less than \$1 060 000	0.49	0.38	0.17	0.32	0.17	0.07	0.14	0.20

Table NAHA.CI.3 **Distribution of capital city house prices, 2010-11 (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>
\$1 060 000 to less than \$1 080 000	0.40	0.26	0.15	0.21	0.09	–	0.09	0.20
\$1 080 000 to less than \$1 100 000	0.29	0.21	0.08	0.18	0.05	np	0.05	–
\$1 100 000 to less than \$1 120 000	0.54	0.49	0.22	0.44	0.17	0.07	0.22	0.29
\$1 120 000 to less than \$1 140 000	0.31	0.25	0.09	0.19	0.13	–	0.12	0.20
\$1 140 000 to less than \$1 160 000	0.41	0.25	0.16	0.34	0.13	0.10	0.12	np
\$1 160 000 to less than \$1 180 000	0.33	0.24	0.08	0.22	0.09	–	0.05	0.15
\$1 180 000 to less than \$1 200 000	0.27	0.17	0.09	0.13	0.08	np	0.05	–
\$1 200 000 to less than \$1 220 000	0.50	0.44	0.17	0.38	0.20	0.07	0.29	np
\$1 220 000 to less than \$1 240 000	0.28	0.24	0.11	0.19	0.07	–	0.15	np
\$1 240 000 to less than \$1 260 000	0.37	0.31	0.16	0.19	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.25
\$1 260 000 to less than \$1 280 000	0.27	0.21	0.09	0.14	0.07	–	0.10	np
\$1 280 000 to less than \$1 300 000	0.21	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.01	–	0.04	–
\$1 300 000 to less than \$1 320 000	0.38	0.26	0.13	0.29	0.05	0.17	0.19	–
\$1 320 000 to less than \$1 340 000	0.21	0.16	0.06	0.12	0.05	–	0.04	np
\$1 340 000 to less than \$1 360 000	0.27	0.21	0.08	0.22	0.08	np	0.09	np
\$1 360 000 to less than \$1 380 000	0.20	0.19	0.06	0.10	0.04	–	np	np
\$1 380 000 to less than \$1 400 000	0.16	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.02	–	0.05	–
\$1 400 000 to less than \$1 420 000	0.29	0.20	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.05	–
\$1 420 000 to less than \$1 440 000	0.20	0.14	0.05	0.10	0.04	np	0.04	–
\$1 440 000 to less than \$1 460 000	0.19	0.15	0.06	0.13	0.06	np	0.05	–
\$1 460 000 to less than \$1 480 000	0.15	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.02	–	np	np
\$1 480 000 to less than \$1 500 000	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.02	–	–	np
\$1 500 000 or over	5.50	3.53	1.32	2.95	0.80	0.22	1.00	0.88

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Valuer General data.

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	2007-08	2009-10
Low income households (up to 39th to 41st percentile)				
	Gross household income		Affordable house price	
Capital city				
Sydney	1 123	1 186	196 711	252 610
Melbourne	1 040	1 291	182 169	274 859
Brisbane	1 249	1 102	218 747	234 729
Perth	1 053	1 133	184 464	241 193
Adelaide	879	1 269	153 843	270 140
Hobart	793	1 022	138 910	217 571
Canberra	1 752	1 865	306 784	397 192
Darwin	1 704	1 393	298 412	296 636
Balance of state				
NSW	741	739	129 794	157 433
Victoria	1 044	797	182 820	169 679
Queensland	1 220	818	213 719	174 151
Western Australia	1 142	1 182	199 898	251 682
South Australia	613	708	107 269	150 691
Tasmania	704	858	123 273	182 725
Moderate income households (up to 59th to 61st percentile)				
	Gross household income		Affordable house price	
Capital city				
Sydney	1 914	2 006	335 123	427 110
Melbourne	1 895	1 834	331 766	390 498
Brisbane	1 545	1 727	270 614	367 708
Perth	1 525	1 848	267 023	393 412
Adelaide	1 596	1 470	279 519	313 021
Hobart	1 291	1 037	225 992	220 863
Canberra	2 047	2 080	358 408	442 818
Darwin	1 966	2 719	344 211	579 021
Balance of state				
NSW	1 337	1 713	234 103	364 729
Victoria	1 272	1 568	222 671	333 889
Queensland	1 534	1 174	268 554	250 015
Western Australia	1 408	1 896	246 596	403 734
South Australia	1 158	1 295	202 855	275 795
Tasmania	1 140	1 251	199 706	266 303

(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 and 2009-10 from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). The next set of actual income data will be sourced from the 2011-12 SIH, and provided in the 2012-13 NAHA performance report.

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

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)**

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Interest rate	8.79	7.28	6.55	7.67	7.45

Source: ABS (unpublished) Valuer General data.

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, June 2006 to September 2012 (per cent)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Standard variable rate</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Standard variable rate</i>
Jun 2006	7.55	Sep 2009	5.80
Jul 2006	7.55	Oct 2009	6.05
Aug 2006	7.80	Nov 2009	6.30
Sep 2006	7.80	Dec 2009	6.65
Oct 2006	7.80	Jan 2010	6.65
Nov 2006	8.05	Feb 2010	6.65
Dec 2006	8.05	Mar 2010	6.90
Jan 2007	8.05	Apr 2010	7.15
Feb 2007	8.05	May 2010	7.40
Mar 2007	8.05	Jun 2010	7.40
Apr 2007	8.05	Jul 2010	7.40
May 2007	8.05	Aug 2010	7.40
Jun 2007	8.05	Sep 2010	7.40
Jul 2007	8.05	Oct 2010	7.40
Aug 2007	8.30	Nov 2010	7.80
Sep 2007	8.30	Dec 2010	7.80
Oct 2007	8.30	Jan 2011	7.80
Nov 2007	8.55	Feb 2011	7.80
Dec 2007	8.55	Mar 2011	7.80
Jan 2008	8.70	Apr 2011	7.80
Feb 2008	9.00	May 2011	7.80
Mar 2008	9.35	Jun 2011	7.80
Apr 2008	9.45	Jul 2011	7.80
May 2008	9.45	Aug 2011	7.80
Jun 2008	9.45	Sep 2011	7.80
Jul 2008	9.60	Oct 2011	7.80
Aug 2008	9.60	Nov 2011	7.55
Sep 2008	9.35	Dec 2011	7.30
Oct 2008	8.35	Jan 2012	7.30
Nov 2008	7.75	Feb 2012	7.40
Dec 2008	6.85	Mar 2012	7.40
Jan 2009	6.85	Apr 2012	7.40
Feb 2009	5.85	May 2012	7.05
Mar 2009	5.85	Jun 2012	6.85
Apr 2009	5.75	Jul 2012	6.85
May 2009	5.75	Aug 2012	6.85
Jun 2009	5.80	Sep 2012	6.85
Jul 2009	5.80	Oct 2012	6.65
Aug 2009	5.80	Nov 2012	6.65

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2012), F5 Indicator Lending Rates (Housing Loans, Banks, Variable, Standard), www.rba.gov.au/statistics/by-subject.html (accessed 4 December 2012).

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	243, 245, 282, 286, 290, 292, 295, 300
(b) number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation	247, 250, 282, 286, 290, 292, 295, 300
(c) number of households assisted in social housing	..
(d) number of households in private rental receiving subsidies	252
(e) number of people receiving home purchase assistance	254, 257
(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	..
2. The number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households	258
3. Proportion of Australians who are homeless	261
4. Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness	264, 267, 282, 286
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	270, 290, 292, 295, 300
7. Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard including in remote and discrete communities	275, 290, 292, 295, 300
8. Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand	279
<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	..
(b) From 2006 to 2013, a seven per cent reduction nationally in the number of homeless Australians	261

(Continued next page)

Table 9 (continued)

<i>Performance benchmarks</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
(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 (SAAP)

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 of SAAP clients and accompanying children (within a financial year reporting period) who had house/flat accommodation after support, with tenure type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• purchasing/purchased own home, private rental, public housing rental, rent-free accommodation, boarding, and• did not present within 30 days for crisis, short or medium-term accommodation.
Key data quality issues:	<p>The main data quality issue is relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The SAAP data used to compile this proxy output do not cover the whole of the homeless (and at risk) population. Rather, only people who access SAAP services are captured in the data.• It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to achieve a sustainable housing outcome as SAAP data provides limited information on long-term outcomes.
Data source/s:	Interim SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) - Client Collection.
Institutional environment:	See General SAAP DQS.
Relevance:	<p>This proxy output does not cover all homeless people but only those that are supported at a SAAP agency. Homeless people who do not receive support from SAAP agencies are not in scope for the proxy output.</p> <p>It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to 'sustain' a tenancy. This is because SAAP 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 (house/flat accommodation with tenure) and do not return to a SAAP agency (with an accommodation need for crisis, short-term or medium-term accommodation) within 30 days. This gives some indication as to whether a client has achieved a sustainable outcome as they have not re-presented with housing difficulties. However, a client may return to a SAAP agency (with an accommodation need) at a later date.</p> <p>See General SAAP DQS.</p>
Timeliness:	<p>The reporting period for this proxy output is a financial year. Data will be provided for the 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 financial years.</p> <p>See General SAAP DQS.</p>

Accuracy:	<p>This proxy output measures the number of SAAP clients who achieve a sustainable housing outcome after support. It must be noted that not all SAAP clients who achieve a housing outcome will be captured. One possible reason for this is that some clients may cease using SAAP services and not return to provide further information. In these cases information will not be captured at the end of a support period and the client's housing outcome will be unknown.</p> <p>All clients who achieve a sustainable housing outcome within a particular reference year will be counted for that year. This includes clients that may have opened a support period during the previous year. For example, a client who begins a support period in 2007-08 will be included in the 2008-09 reporting period if they achieve an outcome in that year. Conversely, clients who open a support period in the reference year but do not achieve a housing outcome in that year will not be counted. These clients will be captured in the following reporting period if they achieve a sustainable housing outcome.</p> <p>An adjustment has been used to account for clients who achieve a housing outcome within 30 days of the end of the financial year reporting period. For these clients it is not possible to know if they were able to sustain a housing outcome for the 30 days. As such, an adjustment has been made based on the probability that they were able to achieve a sustainable housing outcome.</p> <p>An adjustment has been made to account for client non-consent and agency non-participation. In particular, missing support periods for observed clients – which occur due to clients giving consent in some support periods and not in others; and due to clients visiting both participating agencies and non-participating agencies – are imputed. The imputation model was not constrained to keep totals constant, thus totals for different disaggregations may not concur.</p> <p>See General SAAP 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 SAAP collection, these estimates should only be compared with caution. Different adjustments may have been made to SAAP 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 SAAP DQS.</p>
Accessibility:	See General SAAP DQS.
Interpretability:	See General SAAP DQS.

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 (SHS)

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:</p> <p>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 achieved sustainable housing,</p>

	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 2011-12 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 (SAAP)

Target/Outcome	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Indicator:	Number of people who are assisted to move from crisis accommodation or primary homelessness to sustainable accommodation.
Measure (computation):	<p>Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children (within a financial year reporting period) who were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in an improvised dwelling or rough sleeping, or in SAAP/CAP (Crisis Accommodation Program) accommodation before obtaining house/flat accommodation with tenure, • and had house/flat accommodation immediately after support, with tenure type: purchasing/purchased own home, private rental, public housing rental, rent-free accommodation, boarding, and • did not present within 30 days for crisis accommodation, short or medium-term accommodation.
Key data quality issues:	<p>The main data quality issue is relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SAAP data used to compile this proxy output do not cover the whole of the homeless (and at risk) population. Rather, only people who access SAAP services are captured in the data. • It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to achieve a sustainable housing outcome as SAAP data provides limited information on long-term outcomes.
Data source/s:	Interim SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) - Client Collection.
Institutional environment:	See General SAAP DQS.
Relevance:	<p>This proxy output does not cover all homeless people but only those that are supported at a SAAP agency. Homeless people who do not receive support from SAAP agencies are not in scope for the proxy output.</p> <p>It is difficult to measure the extent to which clients are able to 'sustain' a tenancy. This is because SAAP 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 (house/flat accommodation with tenure) and do not return to a SAAP agency (with an accommodation need for crisis, short-term or medium-term accommodation) within 30 days. This gives some indication as to whether a client has achieved a sustainable outcome as they have not re-presented with housing difficulties. However, a client may return to a SAAP agency (with an accommodation need) at a later date.</p> <p>See General SAAP DQS.</p>

Timeliness: The reporting period for this proxy output is a financial year. Data is provided for the 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 financial years. See General SAAP DQS.

Accuracy: This proxy output measures the number of SAAP clients who achieve a sustainable housing outcome after support. It must be noted that not all SAAP clients who achieve a housing outcome will be captured. One possible reason for this is that some clients may cease using SAAP services and not return to provide further information. In these cases, information about clients will not be captured at the end of a support period and their housing outcome will be unknown.

All clients who achieve a sustainable housing outcome within a particular reference year will be counted for that year. This includes clients that may have opened a support period during the previous year. For example, a client who begins a support period in 2007-08 will be included in the 2008-09 reporting period if they achieve an outcome in that year. Conversely, clients who open a support period in the reference year but do not achieve a housing outcome in that year will not be counted. These clients will be captured in the following reporting period if they achieve a sustainable housing outcome.

An adjustment has been used to account for clients who achieve a housing outcome within 30 days of the end of the financial year reporting period. For these clients it is not possible to know if they were able to sustain a housing outcome for the 30 days. As such, an adjustment has been made based on the probability that they were able to achieve a sustainable housing outcome.

An adjustment has been made to account for client non-consent and agency non-participation. In particular, missing support periods for observed clients – which occur due to clients giving consent in some support periods and not in others; and due to clients visiting both participating agencies and non-participating agencies – are imputed. The imputation model was not constrained to keep totals constant, thus totals for different disaggregations may not concur.

Data for Victoria is affected by the model of homelessness service delivery used in this state where much of the supported accommodation is provided via the complementary Transitional Housing Management (THM) program. Accommodation provided under the THM program was not consistently recorded in the SAAP Client Collection as 'SAAP/CAP accommodation', which has resulted in some under-reporting of accommodation provided by Victorian agencies. For more information about Victorian data see: AIHW 2010. Government-funded specialist homelessness services: *SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2008-09*. Cat. No. HOU 291. Canberra: AIHW.

See General SAAP 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 SAAP collection, these estimates should only be compared with caution. Different adjustments may have been made to SAAP data for NAHA reporting, in order to improve comparability between the NAHA performance measures and more appropriately capture the information required by these measures.

See General SAAP DQS.

Accessibility: See General SAAP DQS.

Interpretability: See General SAAP DQS.

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

Target/Outcome	People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
Indicator:	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:</p> <p>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• or who were provided crisis accommodation by an SHS agency <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 2011-12 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): Number of households in private rental receiving subsidies

Indicator:	Household counts
Measure (computation):	Number of households assisted (sum)
Data source/s:	<p>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.</p>
Institutional environment:	<p>Data for 2011-12 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 <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>. 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 2011-12 (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, a simple sum of the number of households assisted across each assistance type would overstate the total number of households assisted due to double counting.</p> <p><i>Specific State/Territory issues are:</i></p> <p><u>Victoria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data on private rent assistance funded under the Victorian Housing Establishment Fund (HEF) was not collected for the 2011-12 collection. The jurisdiction provided estimates based on funding levels and

	historical data. These estimates are given in the footnotes to the table NAHA.d.3.
Coherence:	<p>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.</p> <p>Coherence over time has been affected by changes in the methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><i>Specific State/Territory issues are:</i></p> <p><u>New South Wales</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2011-12 collection does not include hotel/motel assistance. Previously hotel/motel assistance was included under rental grants, subsidies and relief. Thus, data on the number of households assisted by rental grants, subsidies and relief is not comparable with data from 2010-11 and earlier reference periods. <p><u>South Australia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 2011-12 collection hotel/motel assistance was reported under 'other' assistance. In the 2010-11 collection hotel/motel assistance was reported under rental grants, subsidies and relief. Thus, data are
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): Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (AIHW)

Indicator:	Household counts
Measure (computation):	Number of households assisted (sum)
Data source/s:	<p>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.</p> <p>The data are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.</p>
Institutional environment:	<p>Data for 2011-12 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 <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>. 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 2011-12 (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, a simple sum of the number of households assisted across each assistance type would overstate the total number of households assisted due to double counting.</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

- A change in accordance with the scope of the collection in 2011-12 has led to a change in the reported number of households assisted under 'Other' assistance. Prior to the 2011-12 collection, a home renovations scheme has been included under 'Other' assistance. This is not the case for the 2011-12 collection.

Queensland

- A change in accordance with the scope of the collection in 2011-12 has led to a change in the reported number of households assisted under direct lending. Prior to the 2011-12 collection, aspects of sale to tenant programs that were not direct lending were reported under direct lending. This is not the case for the 2011-12 collection, thus, data is not comparable with data from 2010-11 and earlier reference periods.

Western Australia

- A change in accordance with the scope of the collection in 2011-12 has led to changes in the reported number of households assisted by direct lending, interest rate assistance and 'Other' assistance. Thus, data is not comparable with data from 2010-11 and earlier reference periods.
 - Prior to the 2011-12 collection, 'Other' assistance was exclusively constituted by loans that funded the state's share of equity in shared equity dwellings, and thus, was not financial assistance to households. In the 2011-12 collection, 'Other' assistance is constituted by waived mortgage insurance on direct lending.
 - In the 2011-12 collection, the number of households reported as assisted by direct lending included those households that were issued loans in the 2011-12 financial year and those households that held loans that were issued in a previous reference period. In the 2010-11 collection, this number included only those households that were issued loans in the 2010-11 financial year.
 - Loans issued after October 2009 received a variable rate 78bps above loans issued post October 2009. In the 2010-11 collection the jurisdiction included households with loans on the lower variable interest rate, those issued prior to October 2009, as in receipt of interest rate assistance. In the 2011-12 collection these households were included under direct lending, since they held loans issued in a previous financial period; the relative interest rate discount was, however, footnoted, rather than included in the NAHA table under interest rate assistance.

Australian Capital Territory

- A change in accordance with the scope of the collection in 2011-12 has led to a change in the reported number of households assisted under direct lending. Prior to the 2011-12 collection, the ACT did not report households that held loans on home purchase assistance provided prior to the collection year. This information provided under direct lending for 2011-12 pertains to a program that closed to new entrants in 1996. Thus, data is not comparable with 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 – Output (e): Number of people receiving home purchase assistance (State and Territory Offices of State Revenue)

Indicator:	Number of people receiving home purchase assistance
Measure (computation):	Number of FHOS applications that were paid for the period
Data source/s:	National First Home Owner Database
Institutional environment:	<p>The data is produced by State and Territory Offices of State Revenue from information held on the National First Home Owner Database.</p> <p>The data on the National First Home Owner Database is collected as part of the administration of the First Home Owner Grant, as legislated for under the relevant State or Territory First Home Owner Grant Act.</p>
Relevance:	Data is relevant to output 5 of the National Affordable Housing Agreement – ‘Number of people receiving home purchase assistance’.
Timeliness:	The National First Home Owner Database is updated daily. Monthly reports are produced based on information contained in the database.
Accuracy:	<p>The data is sourced from the National First Home Owner Database and is correct at time of production.</p> <p>As indicated in the table, some jurisdictions’ FHOS grant numbers do not reflect reclaimed grants. Where FHOS grant numbers are adjusted for reclaimed grants, the grants do not reflect grants paid in 2010-11 that are reclaimed after time of the production of the data.</p>
Coherence:	Data is collected as part of a national scheme with consistent eligibility criteria across states and territories. Data should therefore be comparable between jurisdictions, notwithstanding any differences in reporting methodology or the timing of production of data.
Accessibility:	The full data set for all states and territories is not publicly available, however a number of states and territories publish grant numbers on their websites.
Interpretability:	The data is not complex and does not require additional information to interpret.

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></p> <p>Number of homes sold or built 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 the third quintile, in each state by capital city/balance of state regions. An additional measure, for context, is taken at the top of the second quintile.• Gross household income for those households at the top of the third quintile is measured as the median gross household income for all households in the EDHI percentile range 59-61, with the context measure taken as the gross household income for all households in the EDHI percentile range 39-41.• 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></p> <p>Total number of low/moderate income households</p> <p><u>Computation</u></p> <p>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></p> <p>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></p> <p>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 2009-10.

Property transactions include those registered with each state/territory authority and available for inclusion in the ABS dataset prior to 18 October 2010. 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 2009-10 were released in August 2011. Results for 2007-08 were released in August 2009.

AccuracyValuer 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 2009-10, the SIH sample size was increased from 9 345 households in 2007-08 to 18 071 households in 2009-10. The increase sample includes an extra 4 200 households located outside capital cities to better support COAG performance reporting. It also includes an additional pensioner sample of metropolitan households whose main source of income was a government pension benefit and / or allowance.

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 18 285 in the scope of the survey, of

which 14 864 (81 per cent) were included as part of the final estimates. For the additional pensioner sample 4 084 dwellings were identified as being in scope, of which 3 207 dwellings (67 per cent) were included on the final file.

Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted, and only one-sixth of the non-response was due to households refusing to participate in the survey. 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 total sample in 2007-08 was 9 345 households, with a response rate of 84 per cent. Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted, and only one sixth of the non-response was due to households refusing to participate in the survey. 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](#) 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

Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness use a methodology which is transparent, consistent and repeatable, and suitable for measuring change over time.

While 'homelessness' itself is not a characteristic that is directly measured in the Census, estimates are derived from the Census using analytical techniques, based on both the characteristics observed in the Census and assumptions about the way people may respond to Census questions.

The Census is likely to under-enumerate some homeless groups such as homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and so called 'rough sleepers'. Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness will reflect any such under-enumeration. In addition, due to the way that people may respond to the Census, official ABS estimates of homelessness are likely to underestimate the level of homelessness for both youth and people displaced due to domestic and family violence. However, trends are not expected to be affected by this level error.

ABS has developed a range of strategies for each Census aimed at maximising the enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and those who may be 'sleeping rough'.

Coherence

The ABS uses a consistent, transparent and repeatable methodology for estimating the number of people enumerated in the Census of Population and Housing who may be homeless on Census night. More details on the methodology can be found in the publication: Information Paper - Methodology for Estimating Homelessness 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 homelessness (SAAP)

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): The proxy measure has been defined as:
Numerator
Number of Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients and accompanying children who more than once (in the financial year reporting period) have a housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker.

Denominator
Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who (in the financial year reporting period) have housing/accommodation need identified by SAAP agency worker.

In essence this proxy measure considers the concept of repeat homelessness by attempting to capture 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:

- The proxy indicator does not cover all homeless people but only those people (and accompanying children) that are supported at a SAAP agency and are assessed as having a housing/accommodation need by a SAAP agency worker.
- Agency reporting practices and policies can result in multiple support periods being recorded for each episode of homelessness. For example, a client may present at a SAAP agency several times during a homelessness experience. In this way, several support periods may be recorded for a single period of homelessness. This necessitates an adjustment to be made to identify repeat homelessness. A gap of 6 weeks between SAAP support periods has been used to identify distinct periods of homelessness. Without using a gap the number of support periods overestimates the incidents of repeat homelessness, however using a gap can also lead to some repeat periods of homelessness being unidentified. The gap of 6 weeks provides a reasonable balance between these two extremes.
- 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.

Measure (computation):	<p><u>Proxy Numerator</u> Number of SAAP clients and accompanying children who had more than 1 distinct SAAP support period (during the financial year reporting period) for which a housing/accommodation need was identified by a SAAP agency worker.</p> <p><u>Proxy Denominator</u> Total number of SAAP clients and accompanying children for whom a housing/accommodation need was identified by a SAAP agency worker (during the financial year reporting period).</p> <p><u>Proxy Proportion</u> Proxy Numerator ÷ Proxy Denominator.</p>
Data source/s:	<p>SAAP National Data Collection (NDC). See General SAAP DQS.</p>
Institutional environment:	<p>See General SAAP DQS.</p>
Relevance:	<p>The proxy indicator does not cover all homeless people but only those that are supported at a SAAP agency and are assessed as having a housing/accommodation need by a SAAP agency worker. Homeless people who do not receive support from SAAP agencies and SAAP clients who are not identified as having a housing/accommodation need are not in scope for the proxy indicator.</p> <p>The financial year was chosen as a standard time frame for the proxy indicator as this is in line with the SAAP reporting period and repeat periods of homelessness must be measured over a period of time. 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>Multiple periods of SAAP support can be provided which could relate to just a single episode of homelessness. This can happen, for example, when a SAAP client receives support and then seeks additional support for the same episode of homelessness over the following days. A SAAP client's support period is assumed to relate to a different period of homelessness when there is a gap of 6 weeks or more between support periods for which a housing/accommodation need has been identified. A gap of 6 weeks has been determined to provide a reasonable balance between identifying support periods which relate to different episodes of homelessness and extending the minimum gap required for identifying distinct support periods. If the minimum gap between distinct support periods is extended too far this leads to more gaps between support periods crossing into the following financial year and potentially falling out of scope for the proxy indicator.</p> <p>See General SAAP DQS.</p>
Timeliness:	<p>See General SAAP DQS.</p>

Accuracy:	<p>Data for Victoria is affected by the model of homelessness service delivery used in this state where much of the supported accommodation is provided via the complementary Transitional Housing Management (THM) program. Accommodation provided under the THM program was not consistently recorded in the SAAP Client Collection as 'SAAP/CAP accommodation', which has resulted in some under-reporting of accommodation provided by Victorian agencies. For more information about Victorian data see: AIHW 2010. Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2010-11. Cat. No. HOU 250. Canberra: AIHW.</p> <p>An adjustment has been made to account for client non-consent and agency non-participation. In particular, missing support periods for observed clients – which occur due to clients giving consent in some support periods and not in others; and due to clients visiting both participating agencies and non-participating agencies – are imputed. The imputation model was not constrained to keep totals constant, thus totals for different disaggregations may not concur.</p> <p>See General SAAP DQS.</p>
Coherence:	<p>Both the numerators and the denominators in the proxy indicator tables have been drawn from the SAAP NDC and have been produced using the same definitions and estimation schemes.</p> <p>The total number of SAAP 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 SAAP NDC 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 SAAP collection, these estimates should only be compared with caution. Different adjustments may have been made to SAAP 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 SAAP DQS.</p>
Accessibility:	See General SAAP DQS.
Interpretability:	See General SAAP DQS.

Data Quality Statement – Indicator 4: Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness (SHS)

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): There are two measures for this indicator.
The first (A) 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 the previous SAAP based interim measure. The second (B) produces the most comparable indicator for comparison with the previous SAAP interim measure.

The proxy measure has been defined as:

(A)

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*.

(B)

Numerator

Number of Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients (aged 18 years or over) who more than once in 2011-12 have housing/accommodation need identified by a SHS agency worker.

Denominator

Number of Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) clients (aged 18 years or over) in 2011-12 who have housing/accommodation need identified by a SHS agency worker.

and is presented as a *proportion*.

This output measure is a proxy as it only captures homeless 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.

Measure (computation):

(A)

Proxy 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'.

Proxy Denominator

Number of SHS clients who experienced homelessness at any time during 2011-12.

Proxy Proportion

Proxy Numerator ÷ Proxy Denominator.

(B)

Proxy Numerator

Number of SHSC clients who had more than 1 distinct SHSC support period during 2011-12, for which a housing/accommodation need was identified.

Proxy Denominator

Total number of SHSC clients for whom a housing/accommodation need was identified during 2011-12

Proxy Proportion

Proxy Numerator ÷ Proxy Denominator.

Data source/s:

Numerator & Denominator – Specialist Homelessness Services Collection. Data are available annually.

Institutional environment:

See General SHSC DQS.

Relevance:

SHSC data does not cover all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those who seek assistance from an SHS agency. Not everyone in scope for SHSC is homeless, because specialist homelessness agencies provide services to people who are at risk of homelessness aimed at preventing them from becoming homeless, as well as to people who are currently

Clients who are not identified as having a housing/accommodation need are not in scope for the proxy indicator (B).

The financial year was chosen as a standard time frame for the proxy indicator. By only counting homeless people within a financial year, persons who had multiple periods of homelessness spanning across different financial years may fall out of scope for the proxy indicator.

See General SHSC DQS.

Timeliness:	See General SHSC DQS.
Accuracy:	See General SHSC DQS.
Coherence:	<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><i>Specific State/Territory issues are:</i></p> <p><u>South Australia</u></p> <p>Due to timing differences between the development phases of the H2H and SHIP systems, certain data items could not be implemented in H2H before the collection for the SHSC commenced. Consequently, SHSC data about clients' needs for assistance where associated services have not been provided do not include data from SA. Similarly, data on individuals who sought but did not receive any assistance from SA are under-reported in the SHSC due to limitations of H2H in capturing the full measure of this data. An upgrade to the H2H system was implemented in August 2012 and South Australian data on unmet demand will be available for reporting for 2012-13.</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 including in remote and discrete communities

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):	<p>The measure is presented as a proportion and is defined as:</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Total number of all Indigenous households for which bedroom requirements and dwelling details are known</p>
Data source/s:	<p><u>Public rental housing and SOMIH</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>Data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (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> <p><u>Indigenous community housing</u></p> <p>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).</p> <p>The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June.</p>
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 <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>. 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</p>

about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au). The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.

Relevance:

Public rental housing and SOMIH

The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Mainstream community housing

Community housing for the purpose of this collection includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.

The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of the reference period however due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions; the data does not conform well in terms of scope and coverage.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Indigenous Community Housing

ICH for the purposes of this collection includes all dwellings targeted to Indigenous people that are managed by an ICHO. ICHOs include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people. All data items except D1b and D19b exclude dwellings managed by unfunded organisations. For NSW this means excluding ICHOs that are not actively registered.

Timeliness

Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing

Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2012 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.

Indigenous Community Housing

Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2010-11.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

South Australia

All dwelling and household data is based on tenancy and asset audits conducted in 2008 and 2009 with updates performed on some communities.

Accuracy

There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:

Public rental housing and SOMIH

The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have

inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.

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

Public rental housing exclusions

	Total ongoing households	Excludes households, with bdr or required bdr details unknown	Exclusions (%)
NSW	111 087	1 285	1.2
Vic	62 779	4 769	7.6
Qld	51 074	–	–
WA	32 625	–	–
SA	39 264	1	–
Tas	10 902	–	–
ACT	10 793	1 129	10.5
NT	4 899	91	1.9

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

SOMIH exclusions

	Total ongoing households	Excludes households with bdr or required bdr details unknown	Exclusions (%)
NSW	4 372	81	1.9
Vic	..	..	..
Qld	3 230	–	–
WA	..	..	..
SA	1 756	–	–
Tas	334	–	–
ACT	..	..	..
NT	..	..	..

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

Disaggregation can lead to small cell sizes which are volatile — very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

Specific state/territory issues are:

Victoria

- Bedroom requirements are unknown for many households in Victoria that have not applied for, or do not receive, a rental rebate. 4769 households (7.6 per cent) are excluded from overcrowding

calculations due to missing information.

Australian Capital Territory

- Bedroom requirements are unknown for many households in the ACT. 1 129 households (10.5 per cent) are excluded from overcrowding calculations due to missing information.

Mainstream community housing

Those households for which household member details (age, sex or relationship status) could not be determined have been excluded. 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

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: 46.9 per cent
- Queensland: 63.7 per cent
- Western Australia: 66.0 per cent
- South Australia: 49.8 per cent

Specific State/Territory issues:

Queensland

Household information provided is for 11 Department managed Communities and 6 dwellings in Kowanyama.

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 bedroom requirements. 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.

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.

Specific State/Territory issues:

New South Wales

At the July 2011 Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group meeting, members agreed to a nationally consistent non-extrapolation approach to reporting incomplete ICH data. Members also agreed the cessation of collecting aggregate overcrowding data at the organisational level, and that the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) is the only accepted standard for calculating overcrowding rates.

Due to these decisions, NSW was unable to provide overcrowding figures for the 2010-11 financial year.

Queensland

In prior years, household data for communities managed by the Indigenous Local Government Councils was sourced from the PCAT Survey which was conducted in 2006 by the former Department of Housing. Overcrowding figures for 2010-11 have been calculated for the Indigenous communities that have their tenancies managed by the State (1912 dwellings).

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) (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 – Indicator 7: Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard

Outcome:	Indigenous people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities
Indicator:	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard
Measure (computation):	<p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of Indigenous households who indicated that their household has at least 4 facilities and that they are working and did not indicate that they had more than two major structural problems.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of tenants who gave a valid answer to the facilities and structural problems question and who answered the Indigenous status question multiplied by 100.</p> <p>Proportion of Indigenous households that have four working facilities and no more than two major structural problems</p>
Data source/s:	2012 National Social Housing Survey
Institutional environment:	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is a major national agency set up by the Australian Government under the <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i> 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 improve the health and wellbeing of Australians through better health and welfare information and statistics. It 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 datasets based on data from each jurisdiction, to analyse these datasets and disseminate information and statistics.</p> <p>The <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>, in conjunction with compliance to the Privacy Act 1988, (Cth) ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under the</p>

strictest conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality.
For further information see the AIHW website www.aihw.gov.au.

Relevance: The 2012 NSHS comprise of tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample. The speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have impacted the number of responses received from tenants in these areas.

Timeliness Data are not collected annually. Surveys for PH and CH were conducted in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2012. Surveys for SOMIH were conducted in 2005, 2007 and 2012.
The fieldwork for 2012 was conducted from 18 May–27 June for the ACT. For all other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 25 May–30 July.
For 2012, NSHS data are generally collected for the reference period for the last 12 months since May 2011.

Accuracy Missing data

Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values. A considerable proportion of tenants did not answer the Indigenous status question: 18 per cent of PH tenants, 5 per cent of SOMIH tenants and 17 per cent of CH tenants did not provide a response.

Response rates and contact rates

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2012 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the National level (see response rate table below).

Jurisdiction	Sample size	Response rate
PH		
NSW	5 082	15.5%
VIC	526	13.8%
QLD	665	22.2%
SA	506	21.9%
ACT	665	24.7%
WA	517	15.4%
TAS	486	18.3%
NT	537	11.8%
CH		
NSW	1 119	17.0%
VIC	376	15.7%
QLD	399	16.0%

SA	372	17.4%
ACT	109	20.0%
WA	391	15.0%
TAS	285	34.8%
SOMIH		
NSW	658	15.4%
QLD	370	11.7%
SA	213	12.3%
TAS	105	31.5%

Overall, 82 175 questionnaires were sent to tenants in PH, CH and SOMIH, of which 13 381 questionnaires were categorised as being complete and useable, representing a response rate for the 2012 survey of 16.3 per cent; considerably lower than the 2010 survey of 38.6 per cent.

A low response rate does not necessarily mean that the results are biased. As long as the non-respondents are not systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, there is no bias. Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, it is likely there is some bias in the estimates. However, it is not possible to identify or estimate any bias.

Scope and coverage

Caution should be used when comparing trend data or data between jurisdictions due to the response rates from the NSHS for the 2012 reference period.

The 2012 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2010 and 2007 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's SOMIH, Public and Community housing tenants. As requested by NSW PH, stratified sampling was undertaken for NSW PH tenancies stratified by region/area. However in 2010 and 2007 all jurisdictions were stratified by:

- metropolitan and non-metropolitan
- housing region or area
- dwelling type (detached house, attached house/duplex/townhouse and flat/unit)

The 2012 NSHS was designed to meet minimum sample requirements for each housing program.

Sample design

Simple random sampling was undertaken for all housing programs except for NSW PH in which stratified sampling was undertaken in order to obtain minimum sample size requirements for each area.

To produce reliable estimates for each housing program, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional 4950 booster sample was allocated to NSW PH (4300) and NSW CH (650).

The over-sampling of lesser populated states and territories produced a sample that was not proportional to the jurisdiction/housing programs distribution of the social housing population. Weighting was applied to adjust for imbalances arising from execution of the sampling and differential response rates, and to ensure that the results relate to the social housing population.

With the exception of ACT, the weighting for the 2012 survey was calculated as the number of households divided by the number of

responses for each jurisdiction by housing type by ARIA. For ACT, weights were calculated by the same method by housing type without ARIA.

Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2012 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

Non-sampling error

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These can arise from errors in reporting of responses (for example, failure of respondents' memories, incorrect completion of the survey form), the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their true responses and the higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population.

The survey findings are also based on self-reported data.

Coherence

In 2010, the data collected for public and community housing exclude the ACT as this jurisdiction had undertaken its own collection. Trend data should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

Surveys in this series commenced in 2001. Over time, modifications have been made to the survey's methodology and questionnaire design. The sample design and the questionnaire of the 2012 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey.

Accessibility

Published results from the 2012 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see *National Social Housing Survey 2012: national results bulletin* and *National Social Housing Survey 2012: detailed findings report*. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.

Interpretability

Information to aid in interpretation of 2012 NSHS results will be available in the 'Explanatory Notes' section of the *National Social Housing Survey 2012: detailed findings report*.

In addition, the 2012 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other supporting documentation will be available on the AIHW website. 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 – Indicator 8: Estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of the increase in underlying demand

Outcome: People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market

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

Measure (computation): The measure is defined as:

- Numerator — Cumulative gaps between supply and demand since 2001
- Denominator — Cumulative increase in demand since 2001 and is reported as a *percentage*.

The National Housing Supply Council (NHSC) emphasises that the choice of 2001 as the base year is not on the basis that that year represents a point of equilibrium nationally or within any particular submarket. Rather, it coincides with a Census of Population and Housing and it is sufficiently long ago to have enabled some market adjustments in response to housing demand.

Data source/s: Numerator

Estimates of cumulative underlying demand from 2001-2006 is based on ABS Household and Family Projections 2001 to 2026 cat. no. 3236.0. From 2007 projections are spliced medium household growth scenario estimates which use the updated Estimated Resident Population (ERP) from ABS Australian Demographic Statistics cat no 3101.0 produced from McDonald-Temple commissioned research. The 2011 Census and revised 2011 ERP have **not** been used.

Cumulative housing supply estimates are based on ABS Building Approvals, Australia cat. no. 8731.0 adjusted by the NHSC for Demolitions and Unoccupied Dwellings.

Estimates for Demolitions were based on additional census information, up to 2006, and data provided by State and Territory planning agencies.

Estimates of unoccupied dwellings were based on the 2006 Census count of Unoccupied Private Dwellings which are defined as structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied on Census Night. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts and cabins (other than seasonal workers' quarters) are counted as unoccupied dwellings. Also included are newly completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair, and dwellings to let.

The cumulative gaps between Supply and Demand since 2001 are the difference between estimated underlying demand and estimated housing supply.

Denominator

Cumulative increase in demand is calculated above and the

percentage is calculated from the cumulative gap as a percentage of the cumulative demand from 2001.

Institutional environment:

The estimates derived for this indicator are primarily based on data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Under the provisions of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, survey participants, if directed in writing to provide information, are legally obliged to do so.

The NHSC estimates for demolitions use the Census data and State and Territory planning agency information available to enhance the estimates. The information provided is based on information collected from the legislative requirements for development in states and territories.

Relevance:

The data used to compile this indicator are the best available sources of information at the time of publication. The NHSC engages in ongoing discussions with the ABS, the planning agencies in the states and territories and it investigates ways of improving the information available to measure the underlying demand and supply in the housing market.

Timeliness:

The estimates primarily use Census data as the basis for estimating of underlying demand and as an input into the supply of dwellings. The estimates have **not** been updated for the 2011 Census results, or the revised estimate of the Estimated Resident Population (ERP). The ERP at June 2011 was revised lower by around 300,000 persons by the ABS following the Census, this may lead the NHSC to revise its estimate of the housing shortfall in future.

As the 2006 Census is the latest data used, the estimates rely on other ABS collections and information provided by the states and territories to enhance the estimates for the years after 2006.

Accuracy:

Historic estimates of the housing shortfall were revised in June 2012 when the 2011 estimates were published. This was to correct a miscalculation in the previous report that lead to a modest overstatement of the increase in housing supply since 2001. This lead to the housing shortfall being revised modestly higher from that published in the 2011 State of Supply Report.

There are four principal sources of error in Census data: respondent error, processing error, partial response and undercount. Quality management of the Census program aims to reduce error as much as possible, and to provide a measure of the remaining error to data users, to allow them to use the data in an informed way.

Projections of underlying demand are based on a widely accepted methodology developed by Australian National University (ANU) demographer Professor Peter McDonald and used by the ABS. However, the ERP is an input into this model and the revisions to it described above may lead to revisions to estimated and projected underlying demand.

While the states and territories do not have accurate and comparable data on demolitions for their jurisdictions the information provided by the states and territories is used to improve the NHSC estimates.

Coherence:	<p>Changes to Census definitions have the potential to impact on trends and comparisons over time. As the indicator is broadly based on Census data and the ABS quarterly Building Approvals collection, the estimates within the 5 year Census periods are broadly internally consistent.</p> <p>Estimates for demolitions may be less reliable as they rely on informed contributions from State and Territory planning agencies over time. State and territory agencies do not generally collect or report detailed information which consistently and accurately measures net demolitions.</p>
Accessibility:	<p>The derivation of the indicator relies on publicly available data, purchased data, commissioned research and information sourced from State and Territory planning agencies. Some of the data and information used in the NHSC estimates is not available to the public.</p>
Interpretability:	<p>Supplementary information on the methodology used to derive estimates for underlying demand and housing supply and measuring the gap between supply and demand for private dwellings is included in the NHSC's Housing Supply and Affordability – Key Indicators, 2012 Report.</p>

Data Quality Statement – Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)

Key data quality issues	The key data quality issue related to the use of SAAP (Supported Accommodation Assistance Program) data is relevance. SAAP data does not capture the whole of the homeless (and at risk) population, rather only people who access SAAP services.
Data source/s	<p>SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) - Client Collection.</p> <p>SAAP NDC – the NDC provides information on the provision of assistance through SAAP. Data are recorded by service providers during, or immediately following, contact with clients and are then forwarded to the National Data Collection Agency (NDCA) after clients' support periods have ended or, for ongoing clients, at the end of the reporting period (30 June).</p>
Institutional environment	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has had the role of the SAAP NDCA since the collection's inception in 1996-97.</p> <p>The AIHW works closely with all state, territory and Australian Government authorities in collecting, analysing and disseminating data. However, the Institute is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, and is responsible to the Minister for Health and Ageing. The Institute is governed by a Board, which is accountable to the parliament of Australia through the Minister.</p> <p>When errors are found in published data, those errors are corrected immediately in publications on the AIHW website, and where necessary, in on-line tables and online interactive data cubes. Corrections are documented on the AIHW website.</p> <p>There are various mechanisms in place that provide the framework for the implementation and governance of SAAP and the NDCA. These mechanisms include the <i>SAAP Act</i> (1994) and the Multilateral and Bilateral Agreements which set out accountability arrangements, management structures, and funding allocations.</p> <p>As part of the Australian Government's National Reform Agenda, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) replaced SAAP with the new National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA), effective from 1 January 2009.</p>
Relevance	<p>SAAP data does not cover all homeless people and those at risk of homelessness, but only those that are supported at a SAAP agency. Homeless people (and those at risk) who do not receive support from SAAP agencies are not in scope for proxy indicators compiled solely from SAAP data.</p> <p>The proxy indicators that have been compiled using SAAP data have the same scope as the SAAP Client Collection. In the SAAP Client Collection, data are collected by support providers for each client support period. An individual client may receive support on more than one occasion – either from the same SAAP agency or from different SAAP agencies.</p> <p>The scope for the proxy indicators is all people who were either SAAP clients or children accompanying SAAP clients during the 2010-11 financial</p>

year.

A SAAP client is a person who is homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness who:

- is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or
- enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency; or
- receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally 1 hour or more of a worker's time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day.

This includes people who are aged 18 years or older and people of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian.

People can be considered as SAAP clients for a particular financial year reporting period when:

- the client's support period ended in the reporting period, or
- the client's support period started on or before the end of the reporting period and either was ongoing at the end of the reporting period (30 June) or the end date of the support period was unknown and the record was entered by the NDCA before the data entry close-off date for the reporting period.

An accompanying child is a person aged under 18 years who:

- has a parent or guardian who is a SAAP client; and
- accompanies that client to a SAAP agency any time during that client's support period; and/or
- receives assistance directly as a consequence of a parent or guardian's support period.

A SAAP support period commences when a client begins to receive support and/or supported accommodation from a SAAP agency. The support period is considered to finish when:

- the client ends the relationship with the agency; or
- the agency ends the relationship with the client.

If it is not clear whether the agency or the client has ended the relationship, the support period is assumed to have ended if no assistance has been provided to the client for a period of 1 month. In such a case, the date the support period ended is the last contact with the client.

The SAAP definition of homelessness used in these proxy indicators comes from the *SAAP act 1994* and is consistent with publications such as the Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2010-11. Cat. No. HOU 250. Canberra: AIHW. Under SAAP, people are considered homeless when they do not have access to safe and secure housing.

The financial year was chosen as a standard time frame for the proxy indicator as this is in line with the SAAP reporting period.

Timeliness

The reporting period for each of the proxy indicators and outputs is a financial year.

SAAP data has been recorded on a continuous basis and published annually since 1996. The most recent reference period for the data is 2010–11. The data for the 2010-11 financial year was first published in: AIHW (2011) *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2010-11*. Cat. No. HOU 250. Canberra: AIHW.

The SAAP NDC annual reports are published between 6 to 9 months after the end of the reference period.

Accuracy

An adjustment has been made to account for client non-consent and agency non-participation. In 2010-11 the SAAP Client Collection achieved an agency participation rate of 90 per cent and a valid consent rate of 85 per cent for clients. As data is not obtained from all SAAP clients an adjustment is required to ensure that the estimates reflect the entire SAAP client population.

The adjustment scheme assumes that, on average, the demographic characteristics and circumstances of people are the same regardless of whether data about them were reported to the NDCA. In this way, adjustments can be made to account for clients who do not give consent. The scheme adjusts estimates to allow for agency non-participation (if this occurs), for clients who give valid consent for some support periods but not for others (referred to as 'mixed consent'), and for clients who do not give consent in any of their periods of support. There is no strictly objective method that can be applied to the data from the Client Collection to adjust estimates for incomplete response. Karmel (1999:23, 26) describes the statistical assumptions underlying the adjustment scheme developed by the AIHW.

Note that the adjustment scheme does not account for inaccuracies associated with the use of the statistical linkage key. Statistical linkage keys allow data collected on separate occasions from the same person to be combined without identifying the person. Thus they allow enumeration of actual clients and accompanying children in addition to occasions of support. There are a small number of inaccuracies caused by identical statistical linkage keys and changing linkage key information for the same client.

Inconsistent reporting of Indigenous status by clients has been adjusted for by using the Indigenous status of the first valid (i.e. non-missing and consenting) response provided by the client. As different periods of homelessness can occur in different states, a similar option was chosen for determining the state of the client. The state of the client is determined to be the state of the SAAP agency where the client first presented within the financial year.

For confidentiality reasons, numerators with small cell sizes (those less than 3 and the next smallest cell) and corresponding proportions will not be reported.

Rates based on numerators less than 5 or denominators less than 100 have been published but should be used with extreme caution as they may not be reliable.

Coherence

NAHA Indicator 4 and NAHA Outputs A and B have been produced using the same data source: SAAP National Data Collection (NDC) - Client Collection.

SAAP data used to compile proxy indicators and outputs for 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been affected by changes in funding arrangements. As described above, on the 1st January 2009 SAAP V was replaced by the NAHA. The development and implementation of new services under the revised arrangements have been ongoing. It is not possible to quantify the extent to which services changed or new services were added in the first 6 months of the operation of the NAHA, although it is known that these were not extensive. The majority of existing services under SAAP continued. For more information about the NAHA see AIHW 2011. Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2010-11. Cat. No. HOU 250. Canberra: AIHW.

Accessibility

Related data to those shown in the proxy indicator tables are available publicly in the SAAP annual reports released by AIHW. Not all disaggregations, including those shown in these performance indicator tables, are published directly but may be requested, subject to jurisdiction approval.

The relevant publications associated with the proxy indicators are:

- AIHW 2011. *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2010-11*. Cat. No. HOU 250. Canberra: AIHW.

Interpretability

Further information on the adjustment scheme, legislation and the SAAP collection can be found in:

1. AIHW 2011. *Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2010-11*. Cat. No. HOU 250. Canberra: AIHW.
2. AIHW 2005. *SAAP National Data Collection collector's manual July 2005*. Canberra: AIHW.
3. Karmel R 1999. *SAAP National Data Collection: adjustment methods for incomplete coverage*. Canberra: AIHW.
4. Commonwealth of Australia, 1994, *Supported Accommodation Assistance Act 1994*, Act No. 162 of 1994, Canberra.
5. National Affordable Housing Agreement
www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national_agreements.aspx

Data Quality Statement – Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (SHS)

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>
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>
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	<p><u>Scope and coverage—clients</u></p> <p>The SHSC collects information about clients of specialist homelessness agencies that is people who receives 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</p>

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 2011–12 financial year are in scope for the 2011–12 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.

Since the beginning of the SHSC in July 2011, the number of agencies covered by the data collection has steadily increased as jurisdictions identified and enlisted agencies that were expected to participate.

Of all agencies expected to participate in the collection in at least one month during the 2011–12 reporting period, 76 per cent submitted information for all 12 collection months and 91 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 ‘snapshots’ are created at particular points in time for reporting purposes.

The 2011–12 snapshot contains data submitted to the AIHW for the July 2011 to June 2012 collection months, using responses received and validated as at 27 August 2012.

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 2011–12.

Incomplete responses

In many support periods, in 2011–12, 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

An imputation strategy is used 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.

This strategy has three parts. The first addresses the 'ramp-up' of response levels as agencies start to submit data to the new collection. This element will not be required in future years when the collection has become established. The second part addresses agency non-response by using both explicit and implicit imputation and results in agency weights and some explicitly imputed service period records and end dates. The third part addresses the impact of invalid statistical linkage keys (SLKs) on the total number of clients and results in client weights.

Agencies that are out of scope for 9 months in 2011–12 are deemed to be out of scope for the whole period and excluded from all calculations.

Coherence

NAHA Indicator 4 and NAHA Outputs A and B for the 2011-12 reporting year have been produced using the same data source: SHS - Client Collection.

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 2011-12 are available on the AIHW website. Data not available online or in reports can be obtained from the Communications, Media and Marketing Unit on (02) 6244 1032 or via email to info@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 <www.aihw.gov.au/shsc-resources/>.

Data Quality Statement – State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing

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:	<p>Data for 2011-12 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 <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>. 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 SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Classifications used for income, greatest need and vacancy reason 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>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.</p>
Timeliness:	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The public rental housing data reported here are for 2011-12 (the most current data available).

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 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.
Coherence:	<p>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.</p> <p>Coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measurements using low income cannot be compared with low income figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology; • measurements of overcrowding cannot be compared with figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology; • measurements of underutilisation cannot be compared with figures produced prior to 2011-12 due to a change in methodology. <p>Specific State/Territory issues are:</p> <p><u>New South Wales</u></p> <p>A change in the client management system in 2010-11 has led to the potential for changes in the descriptors. Care should be exercised when comparing data with data from the 2009-10 and earlier reference periods.</p> <p>Care should be taken when comparing the number and proportion of low income households to the 2009-10 and earlier reporting periods as there has been a change to reported household incomes: from 2010-11 onwards, Commonwealth Rent Assistance is no longer included in household income. This will lead to an increase in the number of households identified as low income.</p>
Accessibility:	<p>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.</p>
Interpretability:	<p>Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the <i>National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary</i> (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.</p>

Data Quality Statement – Public Rental Housing

Data source/s	<p>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'.</p>
Institutional environment	<p>Data for 2011-12 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 <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>. 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 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, greatest need and vacancy reason 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>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.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The public rental housing data reported here are for 2011-12 (the most current data available).</p>

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:

New South Wales

The total number of Indigenous households has been supplied by the jurisdiction rather than calculated using the unit record data. The NSW public housing system undercounts Indigenous tenancies due to under-reporting of Indigenous status for tenants housed prior to 2004, when mandatory reporting was introduced. The reported number of Indigenous tenancies has been estimated using 2011 Census data.

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 compared with low income figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology;
- measurements of overcrowding cannot be compared with figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology;
- measurements of underutilisation cannot be compared with figures produced prior to 2011-12 due to a change in methodology.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

New South Wales

A change in the client management system in 2010-11 has led to the potential for changes in the descriptors. Care should be exercised when comparing data with data from the 2009-10 and earlier reference periods.

The total number of Indigenous households is not comparable to other jurisdictions due to the methodology adopted (based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for Census undercounting of public rental housing households).

Western Australia

Households and dwellings that, prior to 2010-11, were reported under the state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) program are now reported under public housing. As such, 2011-12 figures are not comparable to data from 2009-10 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 <i>National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary</i> (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

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 they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.
Institutional environment:	<p>Data for 2011-12 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 <i>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987</i>. 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 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 and Queensland, who have calculated their own figures using their own data collection processes.</p>
Relevance:	<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). 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 scope and coverage.</p>
Timeliness:	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The public rental housing data reported here are for 2011-12 (the most current data available).

Accuracy:

Data are subject to non-response and are incomplete for some jurisdictions. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations and levels of accuracy are subject to non-response bias. The response rate indicates the level of exposure to potential bias which differs between jurisdictions – as outlined below.

- New South Wales - Of the 130 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 106 community housing organisations, 77 responded to the survey accounting for 98 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
- Queensland - Of the 284 community housing organisations, 102 provided administrative data accounting for 71 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
- Western Australia - Of the 29 registered community housing organisations, 19 responded to the survey accounting for 92 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio of registered community housing organisations that did not deal exclusively with CAP properties.
- South Australia – All of the 86 community housing organisations responded to the survey accounting for 100 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
- Tasmania - Of the 78 community housing organisations, 43 responded to the survey accounting for 84 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
- The Australian Capital Territory – All of the 5 community housing organisations responded to the survey accounting for 100 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.

As in previous years, the Northern Territory did not survey its community housing sector for 2011–12.

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

Household and dwelling information from those community housing organisations which received Australian Government funding as one-off grants in the past 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. Queensland and Victoria have integrated wait lists for all social housing. Thus, using wait list figures for these jurisdictions to report against the community housing alone leads to an overestimate of the number of households waiting to be allocated a community housing dwelling.

NSW, WA, NT, and ACT were unable to provide National Rental Affordability Scheme properties due to data quality issues.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

New South Wales

- The proportion of low income households is based on those households in receipt of Centrelink benefits as their main source of income, and has been applied to survey responses. NSW is unable to provide gross income so assessable income has been used to calculate equivalised 'gross' income used in determining low income status.
- In April 2010, NSW implemented an integrated social housing waiting list, combining public and community housing into a single list. Waiting list data are now reported as public housing. This has resulted in data not being available for all community housing providers at 30 June

2012.

- Financial activity data for the year ending 30 June 2012 are sourced from quarterly submissions from providers' administrative data.

Victoria

- Due to data quality issues identified with data returns, a number of households previously flagged as Indigenous now have a status of unknown.
- Victoria 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.

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 2012 may be an overestimate due to underlying data quality issues. This may affect measures of occupancy. Occupied tenancy (rental) units used to provide additional housing support are not included.

South Australia

- A centralised community housing waitlist was implemented in March 2010 and most organisations use this waitlist. In the 2010–11 community housing survey, a number of organisations also provided separate waitlist figures. These figures have been added to the centralised community housing waitlist figure, which may overstate the waitlist figure.

Australian Capital Territory

- The number of households at 30 June 2012 may be an underestimate, whilst the number of tenancy (rental) units may be an overestimate due to underlying data quality issues. This may affect measures of occupancy.

Northern Territory

- It is assumed that all dwellings are tenantable.

Coherence

Care is required when comparing outputs within a jurisdiction with results from previous reporting periods due to variability in survey response rates of community housing organisations.

National performance indicator results 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.

There were changes in the methodology used in 2010-11 onwards for collecting data on community housing waiting lists in all jurisdictions, which has affected the numbers reported for 'Total new applicants with greatest need' and 'Total applicants on waiting list'.

In May 2009, Housing Ministers agreed to integrate public and community housing waiting lists in all jurisdictions by July 2011. NSW, Queensland, WA, the ACT, and the NT, 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. Victoria has an integrated approach involving a referral process but does not yet have a common waiting list.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

Queensland

- The number of Indigenous households and households with a disability and households with a non-English speaking background has increased due to improvements in the data collection methodology.
- The number of new Indigenous household allocations has risen due to ongoing refinements in the data collection methodology.
- There have been changes in the methodology used in 2010-11 onwards to collect data on allocation of new households which may affect the number of new households. Properties managed under the National Rental Affordability Scheme and the Nation Building and Jobs Program were included in 2010-11 for the first time.
- Queensland: Changes in the methodology used in 2010-11 onwards may have affected the results for total net recurrent costs.

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.
- Improvements in data quality may have significantly increased the number of newly assisted households; the increased number of newly assisted households that were in greatest need at time of allocation, and the increased number of disability households may be due to improvements in data collection methods.
- 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 in 2010-11.

Western Australia

- For the 2011-12 collection only 29 registered community housing providers were surveyed. Unregistered providers and those registered providers who only dealt with CAP properties were excluded. These exclusions did not apply for previous collections. This represents a significant scope change relative to the 2010-11 collection, in which 182 housing providers were surveyed.

Accessibility	Annual data will be reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations of data are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.
Interpretability	Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the <i>National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary</i> (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) < 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 – Indigenous Community Housing

- 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 2010–11 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:** 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:** Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2010–11.
Specific State/Territory issues are:
South Australia
• All dwelling and household data is based on tenancy and asset audits conducted in 2008 and 2009 with updates performed on some communities.
Tasmania
• Data includes six new constructions awaiting handover.
Australian Capital Territory
• Administrative data is used for dwelling data items as the sole ICHO in the ACT did not complete a survey for 2010–11.

Accuracy:

There are known issues with the accuracy of data collected:

- Care should be used 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 which may impact data quality.
- In 2010-11, unit record data was provided by Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. A mix of unit record and aggregate data was provided by New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Administrative data is used for dwelling data items as the sole ICHO in the ACT did not complete a survey for 2010-11.
- 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 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 jurisdictions where both numerator and denominator were available and valid.
- Where coverage of incomplete data is less than 95 per cent, details are included in footnotes accompanying the descriptive data, and the DQS for performance indicators.

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, active registration is used as a proxy for funding, but it should be noted that active registration does not guarantee funding.
- The data provided is for permanent dwellings managed by ACHPs that are registered with AHO and provided data as at June 2011. It does not include data on permanent dwellings managed by ACHPs that did not provide data as at June 2011.

Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia

- The 2010–11 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.

Northern Territory

- ICH dwellings are managed by ICHOs located in very remote parts of the Northern Territory. These ICHOs provide tenancy and maintenance services to not only 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 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 2010-11, no data is collected on these outstation dwellings.

Coherence:

Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the response rate to the survey for which jurisdictions can provide data.

There have been a variety of different data quality issues each year. For specific caveats on previous years' data, consult the footnotes and DQS in the relevant edition of this report.

For reasons of data quality and availability, 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).

Since 2009-10, only ICHO and dwelling numbers are reported for unfunded organisations (i.e. ICHOs that received funding in previous financial years but not in reported financial year).

From 2009-10, the scope of the ICH collection is consistent with the scope of the 2006-07 and earlier collections. In comparison, the 2008-09 and 2007-08 collections 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 to the respective jurisdiction, and data for these dwellings are now reported under the relevant state or territory.

The Report on Government Services (RoGS) report use a different dwelling count data item to what is included in the in the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) report. The dwelling count data item used in the NAHA report includes all dwellings targeted to Indigenous people, (funded and unfunded and permanent and improvised dwellings). The RoGS dwelling counts only include permanent dwellings, however in the RoGS report a separate data item specifying the number of improvised dwellings is provided.

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 was provided by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) in 2008 and has not been verified by FaHCSIA as being correct. Permanent dwellings in unfunded organisations are therefore not included.

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.

References

- ABS 2011a, *Housing Occupancy and Costs, 2009-10*, Cat. No. 4130.0, Canberra.
- 2011b, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.
- 2012a, *Census of Population and Housing — Basic Community Profile*, Cat. No. 2001.0, Canberra.
- 2012b, *Factsheet: Housing Tenure Data in the Census*, www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/factsheetshtdc?opendocument&navpos=450 (accessed 19 November 2012).
- 2012c, *Methodology for Estimating Homelessness from the Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. No. 2049.0.55.001, Canberra.
- 2012d, *Information Paper: A Statistical Definition of Homelessness*, Cat. No. 4922.0, Canberra.
- Battellino, R. 2009, Housing and the Economy, Remarks to the 6th National Housing Conference Melbourne, www.rba.gov.au/speeches/2009/sp-dg-251109.html (accessed 19 September 2012).
- COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2009a, COAG Communiqué 30 April 2009, www.coag.gov.au/node/288 (accessed 12 September 2012).
- 2009b, *National Affordable Housing Agreement* (to July 2012) www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national_agreements.aspx (accessed 18 September 2012).
- 2011a, COAG Communiqué 19 August 2011, www.coag.gov.au/node/76.
- 2011b, COAG Communiqué 13 February 2011, www.coag.gov.au/node/77 (accessed 12 September 2012).
- 2012a, *National Affordable Housing Agreement* (effective 7 December 2012) www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national_agreements.aspx (accessed 7 December 2012).
- 2012b, *COAG Review of the National Affordable Housing Agreement* www.coag.gov.au/node/438 (accessed 17 September 2012).
- CRC (COAG Reform Council) 2010, *National Affordable Housing Agreement: Baseline performance report for 2008-09*, www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/docs/affordable_housing_agreement_report_2008-09_vol1.pdf (accessed 17 September 2012).

-
- 2011, *National Affordable Housing Agreement: performance report for 2009-10*, www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/docs/naha_09-10/naha_09-10_vol1.pdf (accessed 17 September 2012).
- 2012, *National Affordable Housing Agreement: performance report for 2010-11*, www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/reports/docs/ah_comparing_10_11/Housing_full%20report_10-11.pdf (accessed 17 September 2012).
- FaHCSIA (Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2012, *Journeys Home: Longitudinal Stability of Factors Affecting Housing Stability*, Latest news, <http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/our-responsibilities/housing-support/programs-services/homelessness/journeys-home-longitudinal-study-of-factors-affecting-housing-stability> (accessed 20 November 2012).
- Flynn 2011, *Housing Affordability*, Briefing Paper No. 04/2011, NSW Parliamentary Library Research Service.
- Gabriel, M., Jacobs, M., Arthurson, K., Burke, T. with Yates, J. 2005, *Conceptualising and Measuring the Housing Affordability Problem*, National Research Venture 3: Housing Affordability for Lower Income Australians, Research Paper No. 1, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Melbourne.
- NHSC (National Housing Supply Council) 2009, *State of Supply Report 2008*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- 2010, *State of Supply Report 2009*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- 2011, *State of Supply Report 2010*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- PC (Productivity Commission), 2004, *First Home Ownership*, Report No. 28, Melbourne.
- Rowley, S. and Ong, R. 2012, *Housing Affordability, Housing Stress and Household Wellbeing in Australia*, AHURI Final Report No. 192.
- Scutella, R., Johnson, G., Moschion, J., Tseng, Y., and Wooden, M. 2012, *Journeys Home Research Report No. 1, July 2012 — Wave 1 findings*, Report prepared for the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, The University of Melbourne, Carlton.
- Stone, M. Burke, T. and Ralston, L. 2011, *The residual income approach to housing affordability: the theory and the practice*, AHURI Positioning Paper No. 139, AHURI, Melbourne.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AATSIHS	Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACHP	Aboriginal Community Housing Providers
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AGHDS	Australian Government Housing Data Set
AHO	Aboriginal Housing Office
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANU	Australian National University
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CAP	Crisis Accommodation Program
CDEP	Community Development Employment Project
Census	Census of Population and Housing
CH	Community Housing
CHIP	Community Housing and Infrastructure Program
CNOS	Canadian National Occupancy Standard
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRC	COAG Reform Council
CRA	Commonwealth Rent Assistance
DQS	Data Quality Statement
EDHI	Equivalised disposable household income
ERP	Estimated Resident Population

FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FHOB	First Home Owner Boost
FHOS	First Home Owner Scheme grant
GSS	ABS General Social Survey
HEF	Housing Establishment Fund
HOIL	Home Owned on Indigenous Land
HOP	Home Ownership Program
ICH	Indigenous Community Housing
ICHO	Indigenous Community Housing Organisation
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations
NA	National Agreement
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Agreement
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NDC	National Data Collection
NDCA	National Data Collection Agency
NHSC	National Housing Supply Council
NP	National Partnership
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
SIH	Survey of Income and Housing
SLCD	Statistical Longitudinal Census Dataset
SPP	Specific Purpose Payment
SOMIH	State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing
Tas	Tasmania
THM	Transitional Housing Management
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'.
Equivalised household income	Equivalised household income adjusts the actual incomes of households to make households of different sizes and compositions comparable. It results in a measure of the economic resources available to members of a standardised household.
Income ranges	See 'quintiles'.
Inner regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Indigenous status not stated/ Indigenous status unknown	Where a person's Indigenous origin has either not been asked or not recorded.
Indigenous	A person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
Inner regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Jurisdiction	The Australian Government or a State or Territory Government and areas that it has legal authority over.
Homelessness operational group	ABS uses rules to classify people who were enumerated in the Census on Census night as homeless (or not) under the statistical definition of homelessness. Six broad sets of rules are used which give rise to the homeless operational groups: 'Persons who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out', 'Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless', 'Persons staying temporarily with other households', 'Persons staying in boarding houses', 'Persons in other temporary lodging' and 'Persons in 'severely' crowded dwellings'.

Labour force	The labour force is the most widely used measure of the economically active population or the formal supply of labour. It is a measure of the number of persons contributing to, or willing to contribute to, the supply of labour and, as defined by the ABS, comprises two mutually exclusive categories of population: the employed (people who have worked for at least one hour in the reference week, including those who have participated in Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)), and the unemployed (people who are without work, but are actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks).												
Life-cycle group	<p>The life cycle groups used in this report are shown below. In general, data relating to a group include all members of the household</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>Life cycle group</i></td><td><i>....are households containing</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>Young group household</td><td>Two or more people, all unrelated, all aged 15-34 years</td></tr> <tr> <td>Young lone person</td><td>Only one person aged 15-34 years</td></tr> <tr> <td>Couple family with young children</td><td>A couple with children, youngest child aged 0-4 years</td></tr> <tr> <td>Couple family with young adult children</td><td>A couple with children, youngest child aged 15-29 years</td></tr> <tr> <td>Older couple family without children</td><td>A couple without children, both partners aged 65 years or more</td></tr> </table>	<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
<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	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>												
Non-Indigenous	A person who does not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.												
Non-remote	See 'remoteness areas'.												
Outer regional	See 'remoteness areas'.												
Quintiles	Income quintiles are groups that result from ranking all people in the 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>Remoteness areas are defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a place in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. The remoteness of each place is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). The ABS generates an average ARIA score for each location based on its distance from population centres of various sizes. Locations are then added together to form the remoteness areas in each State and Territory. 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 regions (comprising off-shore, shipping and migratory places). <p>The aim of the ASGC remoteness structure is not to provide a measure of the remoteness of a particular location but to divide Australia into five broad categories (excluding migratory regions) of remoteness for comparative statistical purposes.</p>
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'.