

National Affordable Housing Agreement: Indicator 7- Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions (supplementary), 2011 QS

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Quality Statement
METEOR identifier:	454213
Registration status:	Housing assistance , Recorded 05/10/2011 Homelessness , Recorded 05/10/2011

Data quality

Data quality statement summary:	<p>The key data quality issues are:</p> <p><u>Public rental housing and State-owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)</u></p> <p>The administrative data sets from which this indicator is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors. Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.</p> <p>The single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age.</p> <p>The use of the Canadian National Occupancy Standard and change to the definition of overcrowding as requiring one bedroom or more has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding in 2009-10.</p> <p><u>Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>Households for which relevant details could not be determined are excluded, however some assumptions have been made where only partial household information is known, including:</p> <p>all single or couple-only households and any unmatched single persons in a household each require their own bedroom</p> <p>each person in a household that is classified as a 'group of unrelated adults' each require their own bedroom.</p> <p><u>Indigenous Community Housing</u></p> <p>Overcrowding proportions across jurisdictions are not comparable due to data being collected from a number of different sources and calculated using different methods based on data availability.</p> <p>Other published measures of overcrowding for Indigenous community housing define overcrowding as households requiring two or more bedrooms, rather than one as specified in the CNOS.</p> <p>The scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded.</p> <p>Data are not available for Western Australia and the Northern Territory.</p> <p>The Australian total is not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.</p>
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Institutional environment:	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (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.</p>
	<p>More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website www.aihw.gov.au.</p> <p>For public rental housing and SOMIH, the 2009-10 data was provided to the AIHW under the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work program. For Indigenous Community Housing, 2008-09 data was provided to the AIHW in accordance with the requirements under the former National Reporting Framework for Indigenous housing which ceased in January 2009. Jurisdictions provide a combination of administrative and survey data.</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.</p> <p>The finalised data set was used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Timeliness:	<p><u>Public rental housing and State-owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and Mainstream community housing</u></p> <p>Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2010 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.</p> <p><u>Indigenous Community Housing</u></p> <p>The reference period for this indicator for Indigenous community housing is 30 June 2009 based on the 2008-09 data collection, with the following exceptions:</p> <p>Qld: Some overcrowding data is sourced from 2005 and 2006 property audit, currently the best available in terms of coverage and accuracy. Remaining data is sourced from SAP at 30 June 2009.</p> <p>SA: Data are based on tenancy/asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. Aust Gov: Historical data held by the Australian Government were used for some reporting.</p>
Accessibility:	<p>Results as shown are available publicly. Disaggregations and unit record data may be requested through the national data repository and subject to jurisdiction approval</p>
Interpretability:	<p>Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.</p>

Relevance: Public rental housing and State-owned and managed Indigenous housing (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

Caution should be used when comparing data across jurisdictions due to variation in the way the community housing sector operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household data may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

Indigenous Community Housing

Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Overcrowding proportions across jurisdictions are not comparable due to data being collected from different sources (see footnotes for more details) and calculated using different methods (see 'Accuracy').

The Australian total is not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.

The scope of the NSW data collection differs from the standard ICH definition in that it focuses on whether ICHOs are actively registered or not, rather than whether they are funded or unfunded. Active registration does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs.

Data are not available for Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

Accuracy:

There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:

Public rental housing and State-owned and managed Indigenous housing (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.

There is known under identification of Indigenous households in NSW public rental housing data so caution should be exercised when using NSW figures.

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

Indigenous status is self-identified and not mandatory.

Mainstream community housing

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

all single or couple-only households each require one bedroom only;

any unmatched single person in a household each requires their own bedroom;

and each person in a household that is classified as a 'group of unrelated adults' requires their own bedroom.

Indigenous Community Housing (ICH)

ICH data reported are affected by poor coverage and should be interpreted with caution as it cannot be guaranteed that the un-reported portion of the ICH sector has the same characteristics as the reported portion.

Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes Indigenous households for which households groups and dwelling details are known.

NSW: household details are only known for approximately 35% of the dwelling stock in that state, extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.

SA: household details are only known for approximately 53% of dwellings.

ACT: household details were known for 92% of dwellings.

AG: household details are only known for approximately 10% of the dwellings. Historical data held by the Australian Government was used for some reporting.

Coherence:Public rental housing and State-owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)

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

In 2009-10 the Canadian National Occupancy Standard has been used to calculate required bedrooms. In previous years, the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used, meaning that coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology.

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

Indigenous Community Housing

Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.

The Proxy occupancy standard is used for New South Wales and Queensland. Data are also not comparable across years due to varying ICHO response rates; transfer of state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) stock in Victoria into the Indigenous community housing program, and transfer of Indigenous community housing stock to the SOMIH program in other jurisdictions.

AG - Tasmania: Estimates are based on the number of known occupants in the household.

Mainstream Community Housing

In 2009–10, the CNOS has been used to calculate required bedrooms. In previous years, the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used, meaning that coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology. Due to this change, no data are available for NSW or Qld.

The use of the CNOS and the change in definition of overcrowding as requiring one or more bedrooms has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding in 2009–10.

Relational attributes**Indicators linked to this
Data Quality statement:**

[National Affordable Housing Agreement: Indicator 7-Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, 2011](#)

[Homelessness](#), Recorded 27/09/2011

[Housing assistance](#), Recorded 27/09/2011