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Appendix 1 Data for the five endorsed dimensions of Indigenous housing need

Table A1: Multi-measure needs model summary, by state and territory, by tenure type

Dimension of need	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
	Number								
Homeless Indigenous people^(a)									
No conventional accommodation	227	62	486	442	162	16	5	1,257	2,657
SAAP	391	260	395	210	158	27	28	97	1,566
Friends/relatives	518	127	406	249	171	91	16	82	1,660
Boarding house	240	115	631	153	53	17	6	428	1,643
Total	1,376	564	1,918	1,054	544	151	55	1,864	7,526
Overcrowded Indigenous households									
Home owner/ purchaser	810	190	580	250	110	100	20	110	2,160
Renter mainstream public housing/SOMIH	660	160	690	630	210	50	30	240	2,660
Renter Indigenous/ mainstream community housing	380	30	1,260	870	240	—	—	2,530	5,320
Private and other renter	890	180	1,110	270	110	60	20	190	2,840
Total	2,810	580	3,740	2,110	690	220	60	3,160	13,380

(continued)

Table A1 (continued): Multi-measure needs model summary, by state and territory, by tenure type

Dimension of need	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
	Number								
Indigenous dwellings with households in affordability need^(c)									
Home owner/ purchaser	1,830 ^(b)	473	1,209	655	306	404	^(b)	164	5,041
Renter mainstream public housing/SOMIH	3,036 ^(b)	770	1,370	1,311	713	261	^(b)	429	7,890
Renter Indigenous/ mainstream community housing	744 ^(b)	85	762	245	87	9	^(b)	223	2,155
Private renters	5,479 ^(b)	1,102	5,296	1,304	736	658	^(b)	325	14,900
Other	435 ^(b)	110	412	125	93	34	^(b)	60	1,269
Total	11,524 ^(b)	2,540	9,049	3,640	1,935	1,366	^(b)	1,201	31,255
Indigenous households with structural problems									
Home owners	4,700	1,100	2,700	900 *	700	^(d)	^(d)	300 *	11,300 ^(d)
Renters	14,700	3,100	11,500	6,100	2,800	^(d)	^(d)	4,900	44,800 ^(d)
Other	700 *	300	200 *	300 *	100 *	^(d)	^(d)	300 *	2,000 ^(d)
Total tenures	20,200	4,500	14,400	7,300	3,600	^(d)	^(d)	5,500	58,100 ^(d)
Dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities requiring major repair or replacement									
Total	833 ^(b)	80	1,816	1,063	296	34	^(b)	1,692	5,814
Permanent Indigenous dwellings not connected to:									
Water	—	—	18	20	7	—	—	102	147
Electricity	—	—	10	30	22	—	—	195	257
Sewerage	—	—	9	31	—	—	—	261	301

(continued)

Table A1 (continued): Multi-measure needs model summary, by state and territory, by tenure type

Dimension of need	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion (per cent)									
Homeless Indigenous people^{(a) (e)}									
No conventional accommodation	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.6
SAAP	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
Friends/relatives	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4
Boarding house	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4
Total	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.5	3.4	1.8
Overcrowded Indigenous households^(f)									
Home owner/ purchaser	4.8	4.0	5.2	5.2	4.1	2.5	2.6	7.0	4.7
Renter mainstream public housing/SOMIH	6.4	7.0	11.3	13.1	7.9	4.4	6.2	14.5	9.1
Renter Indigenous/ mainstream community housing	12.5	8.5	27.7	39.4	31.2	—	—	55.2	34.0
Private and other renter	5.5	4.9	7.1	6.1	4.8	3.3	4.0	11.6	6.1
Total	5.9	5.1	9.8	12.6	8.2	3.1	4.1	32.4	9.5
Indigenous dwellings with households in affordability need^{(c) (g)}									
Home owner/ purchaser	23.6 ^(b)	22.4	23.9	30.4	23.9	20.5	^(b)	31.2	24.2
Renter mainstream public housing/SOMIH	32.2 ^(b)	39.3	26.1	31.9	33.0	23.6	^(b)	33.0	31.2
Renter Indigenous/ mainstream community housing	28.9 ^(b)	31.1	20.2	12.4	12.3	20.9	^(b)	5.2	15.8
Private renters	68.9 ^(b)	67.6	64.5	63.5	67.9	57.7	^(b)	79.1	66.3
Other	40.5 ^(b)	47.6	44.4	36.0	41.2	38.2	^(b)	37.7	41.5
Total	40.0^(b)	40.9	39.0	34.2	35.4	31.4	^(b)	17.9	36.6

(continued)

Table A1 (continued): Multi-measure needs model summary, by state and territory, by tenure type

Dimension of need	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion (per cent)									
Indigenous households with structural problems ^(h)									
Home owners	26.4	23.4	20.0	19.0 *	26.0	(d)	(d)	17.6 *	22.3 ^(d)
Renters	41.2	42.5	38.4	41.3	41.8	(d)	(d)	47.9	41.1 ^(d)
Other	31.3 *	63.9	22.0 *	22.9 *	56.1 *	(d)	(d)	47.1 *	33.3 ^(d)
Total tenures	36.1	36.3	32.5	34.9	37.5	(d)	(d)	43.9	35.1 ^(d)
Dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities requiring major repair or replacement ⁽ⁱ⁾									
Total	20.4 ^(b)	19.2	32.0	32.5	29.5	28.8	(b)	25.2	27.3
Permanent Indigenous dwellings not connected to: ^(j)									
Water	—	—	0.4	0.7	0.7	—	—	1.4	0.9
Electricity	—	—	0.2	1.0	2.1	—	—	2.7	1.5
Sewerage	—	—	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	3.6	1.8

* Estimates with a relative standard error between 25% and 50% should be used with caution.

(a) Broad definition of homelessness.

(b) Data for NSW and ACT were combined.

(c) Includes households in the bottom 40% of equivalised gross household income paying more than 25% of their incomes in rent.

(d) Data for Tasmania and ACT were included in the total for Australia.

(e) Number of homeless Indigenous people expressed as a percentage of the total population in the relevant jurisdiction and accommodation type.

(f) Number of overcrowded Indigenous households expressed as a percentage of the total number of Indigenous households in the relevant jurisdiction and tenure type.

(g) Number of Indigenous households in affordability need expressed as a percentage of the total number of Indigenous households in the relevant jurisdiction and tenure type.

(h) Number of Indigenous households with structural problems expressed as a percentage of the total number of Indigenous households in the relevant jurisdiction and tenure type.

(i) Number of dwellings on discrete Indigenous communities requiring major repair or replacement expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings on discrete Indigenous communities in the relevant jurisdiction.

(j) Number Indigenous dwellings not connected to services expressed as a percentage of the total number of permanent Indigenous dwellings in the relevant jurisdiction.

Sources: Chamberlain & MacKenzie 2003, 2004a, 2004b, 2004c, 2004d, 2004e, 2004f, 2004g, 2004h; 2001 Census; 2001 CHINS (ABS 2002a); 2002 NATSISS.

Appendix 2 Data sources

Survey data

ABS Census 2001

The Census collects data from all persons on selected characteristics of Australia's population and housing arrangements. Data are collected for all tenure types – home owners/purchasers, private renters and social housing. As they include all persons and households, data can be used at the small geographic area and for small population groups, for example Indigenous people.

The main limitation of this data is that they are only available every five years. Also, the Census data cannot split SOMIH from public housing or ICH from mainstream community housing.

ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) 2002

The NATSISS was a large survey of the Indigenous population conducted in 2002. The information was collected from 12,000 Indigenous people on health, housing, education, employment, and social and cultural wellbeing. Some comparative data are available from a similar survey conducted in 1994. The survey has information on housing by tenure type. People who rent their houses from Indigenous housing organisations can be identified in the survey. As the NATSISS is a sample survey, the data cannot be broken down to small geographic areas.

ABS Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS)

CHINS collects data from all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in Australia. The survey is funded by FaCS and conducted by the ABS. It was first conducted in 1999, with a second survey undertaken in 2001 and a third survey planned for 2006.

Information collected in the survey includes:

- details on the current housing stock, management practices and financial arrangements of Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
- details on housing and related infrastructure available in discrete Aboriginal communities. This includes water, power and sewerage systems, as well as education and health services.

In 2001 information was collected on 616 Indigenous organisations which managed a total of 21,287 permanent dwellings. Information was also collected on 1,216 discrete Indigenous

communities with a combined population of 109,000. Most of these communities were in very remote regions of Australia, with 73% having a population of less than 50 people. The main limitation of the CHINS is that the survey only covers ICH and relies on key informants to obtain the data. The CHINS is conducted every five years.

ABS Australian Housing Survey

The Australian Housing Survey was conducted in 1999 and included 909 Indigenous households and 1,414 Indigenous persons living in private dwellings. It does not include households in sparsely settled or remote areas. Data were collected:

- at the household level on tenure, physical characteristics of dwellings, financial aspects of the dwelling, renter households, household income, income support, assets and liabilities
- at the person level on demographics, tenure, education, labour force, satisfaction, household transitions, housing history, income, assets and liabilities, and travel.

The survey provides very useful housing data but there are no plans for another survey in the future.

National Social Housing Survey

National Social Housing Surveys have been conducted nationally for public and community housing tenants, while some jurisdictions have also surveyed SOMIH tenants. The survey originated from the client satisfaction surveys of public housing tenants that have been conducted since 1996 and managed by FaCS.

The survey questionnaire includes questions on housing assistance outcomes as well as questions on whether tenants' needs for amenities and location were being met.

Surveys of public housing tenants were undertaken in 2000, 2001 and 2003, and surveys of community housing tenants in 2001 and 2002. In 2003 SOMIH tenants were surveyed at the same time as public housing tenants in Tasmania and South Australia. In 2005 the National Social Housing Survey will be conducted for both public and community housing tenants. In August 2004 HMAC approved funding for a national survey of SOMIH tenants and this survey will also be conducted in 2005. The feasibility of extending the survey to ICH tenants will also be considered in 2006. All 2005 surveys are being managed by the AIHW.

Administrative data

Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement (CSHA) (public housing, community housing, SOMIH)

CSHA administrative data are collected nationally each year by the AIHW. These CSHA data collections cover the main forms of social housing in Australia, with the exception of ICH, and provide a more accurate estimates for those in social housing than the Census.

The major advantages of the administrative data collection is that data can be collected each year, and information is collected at the dwelling level, household level and person level.

The under-identification of Indigenous tenants in the public housing data collection is the main limitation of the data.

National Reporting Framework (NRF)

The first NRF administrative data collection was undertaken in 2003 with data collected for the 2002–03 financial year. The AIHW took over the administrative data collection in 2004 with the collection of administrative data for the 2003–04 financial year.

The data collection included data items for ICH that was managed by the states and territories and by FaCS, as well as SOMIH data items that were additional to the existing national CSHA SOMIH data collection.

The scope of the ICH data collection includes those dwellings and households residing in dwellings targeted to Indigenous people that are managed by funded or registered ICHOs. These data were collected by the AIHW from the states and territories through the NRF data manual, which included national specifications and definitions. The FaCS data were collected through a special questionnaire sent to either regional managers or directly to the ICHO.

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)

The SAAP National Data Collection is an ongoing Census which counts the number of people who are homeless or who are at risk of homelessness for any given time period such as one day to one year. The SAAP data collection includes non-government, community or local government organisations that were funded under the SAAP program. These organisations range from small stand-alone agencies with single outlets to larger auspice bodies with multiple outlets. They provide accommodation and support services to a range of groups: families, single men, single women, young people and women and children escaping domestic violence.

There are four separate SAAP collections:

- The Client Collection – basic sociodemographic information on clients and the services required and provided to clients. Also information about a client’s situation before and after assistance.
- The Administrative Data Collection – general information about the agencies providing accommodation and support services to people who are homeless or in crisis. Includes client target group, principal activity, funding and staffing.
- The Unmet Demand Collection – conducted over a two-week period. It collects data on the number of requests for accommodation from SAAP agencies that are not met.
- The Casual Client Collection – conducted over a two-week period to elicit information about short-term or one-off assistance provided to homeless people.

The SAAP data collection has a large number of Indigenous clients and agencies and identification of Indigenous status is relatively complete, with around 2% of clients with unknown Indigenous status. There are, however, a number of Indigenous SAAP agencies across Australia that do not participate in the data collection, so the number of Indigenous clients using SAAP is understated. The numbers do not include people who do not access or seek to access SAAP services.

FaCS housing data set

CRA is paid to eligible social security income support customers who rent in the private rental market. Data on recipients and their characteristics are held by FaCS, but AIHW also has a data set on all Centrelink clients, which can be used for the analyses of data on CRA recipients. The data are collected at the income unit level and are not directly comparable to survey data collected at the household level.

Glossary

Accessibility Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+)	The Accessibility Remoteness Index of Australia was developed to provide a standard measure of the relative degree of remoteness of all parts of Australia. The index measures remoteness in terms of distance by road from population centres offering a range of services, such as education and health services. The population of the service is used as an indicator for the availability of services, while the distance from service centres is used as a proxy for the degree of remoteness from those centres. Areas are grouped into five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote.
Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) – Income unit	A CRA income unit is defined as either a single person or a couple with or without dependants. Children over 16 years of age are not regarded as dependent unless they are full-time secondary students aged under 18 years and do not receive social security payments.
Discrete Indigenous community	A geographical location with a physical or legal boundary that is inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (more than 50%) by Indigenous people, with housing and infrastructure that is either owned or managed on a community basis.
Equivalised gross household income	Equivalence scales are used to adjust the actual incomes of households in a way that enables the analysis of the relative economic wellbeing of people living in households of different size and composition. For example, it would be expected that a household comprising two people would normally need more income than a lone person household if all of the people in the two households are to enjoy the same material standard of living. Adopting a per capita analysis would address one aspect of household size difference, but would address neither compositional difference (i.e. the numbers of adults compared with the numbers of children) nor the economies derived from living together. When household income is adjusted according to an equivalence scale, the equivalised income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household, it is equal to income received. For a household comprising more than one person, equivalised income is an indicator of the household income that would be required by a lone person household in order to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question.

Household

A household is defined as:

- a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living, or,
- a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person (that is, a lone-person household).

Indigenous

Person who self-identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Indigenous household

An Indigenous household is defined as a household where any person in the household identifies as Indigenous.

Overcrowded household

Overcrowding can be measured using either the Proxy Occupancy Standard or the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. Households requiring two or more additional bedrooms to meet the Proxy Occupancy Standard are considered overcrowded. Households requiring one or more additional bedrooms to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard are considered overcrowded.