

Indigenous community housing 2013-14 Data Quality Statement

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Indigenous community housing 2013-14 Data Quality Statement

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Quality Statement
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Data quality

Data quality statement summary:	Description
	<p>Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs) via surveys, the jurisdiction's administrative systems and dwelling audits conducted by jurisdictions.</p> <p>The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June 2014. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June 2014.</p> <p>Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All states and territories provide the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) with Indigenous community housing data from their administrative system. The AIHW compiles their data for national reporting in the <i>Report on Government Services (RoGS)</i>. The data are published in AIHW reports.• In many cases complete data were not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in the jurisdiction.• National outputs and indicators were calculated using only those jurisdictions where complete information was available and valid.

Institutional environment: The 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 corporate Commonwealth entity established in 1987, governed by a management Board, and accountable to the Australian Parliament through the Health portfolio.

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.

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.

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.

The [Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987](#), 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 strictest conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality.

For further information see the AIHW website: www.aihw.gov.au

The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with jurisdictions. The finalised data sets are signed off by the jurisdictions and used by the AIHW for reporting and analysis.

Timeliness: Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The reference period for this collection is the 2013–14 financial year and is mostly a 30 June 2014 snapshot, but also captures 2013–14 household activity.

Accessibility: Annual data are reported in [Housing Assistance in Australia](#), which is available publicly on the AIHW website and the [Report on Government Services 2016](#).

Users can request additional disaggregations of data which are not available online or in reports (subject to jurisdiction approval) via the AIHW's online data request system at

https://datarequest.aihw.gov.au/_layouts/AdHocDataRequest/LodgeRequest.aspx/.

Requests that take longer than half an hour to compile are charged for on a cost-recovery basis. General enquiries about AIHW publications can be made to the Digital & Media Communications Unit on (02) 6244 1032 or via email to info@aihw.gov.au.

Interpretability: Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU269) <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail?id=60129543695>.

Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals available at [/content/index.phtml/itemId/487037](#).

Relevance:

The ICH data collection contains information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted.

An ICHO are any Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation that are responsible for managing medium to long term 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.

The data collection only includes information about ICHOs that received government funding for the provision of housing assistance within the financial year, with the exception of counts of known unfunded ICHOs (D19b) and the number of permanent dwellings managed by these unfunded ICHOs (D1b).

Accuracy:

Reported findings are based on data reported by jurisdictions to the AIHW.

There are known issues with the accuracy of data collected:

- Complete data was not reported for all ICHOs as per the national standards reflecting inconsistencies in the data recorded about individual households/dwellings within ICH administrative systems, missing records and proxy data being reported where the required data was not captured as per the national standard.
- High rates of unknown values were reported for some data items.
- This collection does not include an indigenous identifier - all households are assumed to include at least one indigenous member.

In the absence of an independent and reliable national data set containing information about the size and characteristics of the ICH sector, no attempt was made to correct the data for errors e.g. where no information was provided for an ICHO, where there were missing records for specific households/dwellings managed by an ICHO, for missing records, or for unknown values.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

New South Wales and South Australia

- New South Wales and South Australia were unable to provide complete household-level data pertaining to occupancy rates and need for additional bedrooms. This limits data comparability across jurisdictions due to data completeness and missing data.

Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania

- From 2009–10, the scope of most data items within the ICH collection was restricted to ICHOs that received funding within the financial year. These jurisdictions have advised that they are unable to comment on the quality of the unfunded information provided as they have little ability to enforce compliance with reporting requirements.

Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia

- Since 2011-12, the ICH data collection includes dwellings in Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia that were owned by ICHOs where tenancy management services were provided by the state/territory housing authority.

South Australia

- From 2012-13, information is only reported for tenancies managed by the state housing authority and not tenancies managed by ICHOs (with the exception of an estimated count of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs). This change in methodology contributed to the reported decrease in the size of the sector and variations in performance indicator results.

- A new system implementation in 2012-13 led to unexpected data quality issues in the reported data for additional bedrooms and occupancy. As a result data for overcrowding and occupancy for 2012-13 and 2013-14 was not provided to AIHW.

Tasmania

- Information on households, including the number of additional bedrooms required, is not reported by Tasmanian ICHOs.

- A new arrears policy was implemented in 2012-13. This contributed to improvements in data quality for rent in 2013-14.

Northern Territory

- The NT government has advised that approximately 4,631 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing during 2008-10. These dwellings were not reported in either the ICH data collection or the public housing data collection. As a result, total social housing in the NT continues to be under-reported, and performance indicator results are not reflective of total social housing stock. In 2013-14 an updated count of permanently occupied dwellings has led to an 4.2% increase in the social housing stock.

Coherence:

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time e.g. reflecting differences in how the data for the collection was sourced by jurisdictions, the number and profiles of ICHOs for which data was provided/not provided, the completeness of the data reported for some ICHOs and the instances of unknown values recorded for some data items. 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.

From 2009–10, the scope of most data items within the ICH collection was restricted to ICHOs that received funding within the financial year. This is consistent with the scope of the 2006–07 and earlier collections. In comparison, in the 2008–09 and 2007–08 collections, more data items reflected the performance of both funded and 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.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

New South Wales

- Data from 2013-14 and 2012-13 are not comparable with previous data. From 2012-13, NSW was able to report information about funded ICHOs, the dwellings they managed and the households they assisted. Prior to 2012-13, NSW reported proxy information about providers that were actively registered with the Aboriginal Housing Office. Some of these registered providers were not funded.

Victoria

- From 2009–10 both Aboriginal Housing Victoria and ICHO activity was reported, since assuming administrative responsibility for the former Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP), previously managed by the Commonwealth. For the two years prior to 2009–10, Victoria reported Aboriginal Housing Victoria activity only.

Tasmania

- In previous collections, one property used as a health and welfare centre was incorrectly reported. This property is no longer reported within the collection, contributing to some variations over time.

South Australia

- From 2012-13, data are only reported for tenancies managed by the state housing authority. Prior to 2012-13, all dwelling and household data was based on tenancy and asset audit data. This change in methodology contributed to the reported decrease in the size of the sector and variations in performance indicator results.

Australian Capital Territory

- ACT reported having no in-scope providers in 2013-14.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes [Indigenous community housing 2012-13 Data Quality Statement](#)
[AIHW Data Quality Statements](#), Superseded 05/06/2015

Has been superseded by [Indigenous Community Housing Collection, 2014-15: Quality Statement](#)
[AIHW Data Quality Statements](#), Superseded 06/06/2017