

State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing Data Collection, 2017–18; Quality Statement

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Quality Statement
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Data quality

Data quality statement summary:	Description
	<p>Five states and territories—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory—provide a range of State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) programs and maintain administrative data sets about these programs. Extracts of these data sets are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).</p> <p>This collection contains information about SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waiting list. Data are provided for the following two reference periods: 2017–18 financial year and point in time at 30 June 2018.</p> <p>Summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of SOMIH programs and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.• 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data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees, including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.• Care is required when comparing outputs across states and territories. Differences in the data collected, including 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 (see 'coherence' section for details).

Institutional environment:	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is an independent corporate Commonwealth entity under the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987 (AIHW Act), governed by a management Board, and accountable to the Australian Parliament through the Health portfolio.</p> <p>The AIHW is a nationally recognised management agency. Its purpose is to create authoritative and accessible information and statistics that inform decisions and improve the health and welfare of all Australians.</p> <p>The AIHW enables other organisations to improve their policies and services and achieve their goals by making better use of evidence—a fundamental requirement for good decision making. It collects and reports on a wide range of topics and issues, including health and welfare expenditure, hospitals, disease and injury, mental health, ageing, homelessness, disability and child protection.</p> <p>The AIHW 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 AIHW 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>Compliance with confidentiality requirements in the AIHW Act, Privacy Principles in the Privacy Act 1988, (Cth) and its data governance arrangements ensures that the AIHW is well positioned to release information for public benefit while protecting the identity of individuals and organisations. It also ensures that data providers can be confident that the AIHW will adhere to data supply terms and conditions.</p> <p>For further information see the AIHW website www.aihw.gov.au.</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies the data in collaboration with states and territories. The finalised data sets are signed off by the states and territories and used by the AIHW for reporting, analysis and approved ad hoc data requests.</p>
	<p>Timeliness: The reference period for the SOMIH collection is based on the financial year (ending 30 June). The specific reference period for these data is 2017–18.</p>
	<p>Accessibility: Data are reported in the AIHW's annual Housing assistance in Australia reports and the Productivity Commission's annual Report on government services.</p> <p>Users can request additional disaggregation of data which are not available online or in reports (subject to the AIHW's confidentiality policy and state and territory approval) via the AIHW's online data request system at https://www.aihw.gov.au/our-services/data-on-request. Depending on the nature of the request, requests for access to unpublished data may also incur costs or require approval from the AIHW Ethics Committee.</p> <p>General enquiries about AIHW publications can be directed to info@aihw.gov.au.</p>
	<p>Interpretability: Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) data set specification 2017-.</p> <p>Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request.</p>
	<p>Relevance: The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of SOMIH programs and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period. SOMIH programs are delivered in only 5 states and territories—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory.</p> <p>Classifications used for <i>income</i>, <i>disability status</i>, <i>greatest need</i> and <i>vacancy reason</i> are not consistent across the states and territories, however, the states and territories map these data to an AIHW standard.</p>
Accuracy:	There are 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 states and territories capture all data items. For those outputs that are calculated using *gross income*, New South Wales and South Australia use *assessable income* instead. In addition, *disability status* is derived as a proxy using a combination of the receipt of a disability pension along with other information in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania.
- Information about disability is not reported under eligibility requirements in some jurisdictions.
- Indigenous status is self-identified and not reported under eligibility requirements in some jurisdictions.
- Most states and territories do not update income information for non-rebated households, that is, households who pay the market rent value of the dwellings. Therefore, some household income information may be coded as missing or not reflect current income levels. Outputs produced that require income information do not include households with missing income and therefore may not be complete.
- All jurisdictions have a form of integrated waitlist across social housing programs. Waitlist data are reported separately for each social housing program applied for. Counting rules for the number of applicants for any given program may vary across jurisdictions.

State- and territory-specific issues:

New South Wales

- Since a system change in 2010, New South Wales continues to report problems encountered when linking files containing date variables within their system. This may occur when linking 'dwelling history', 'household' and 'waitlist' files. Where date variables contradict between files, they are recoded as missing.
- Income details are only reported for rebated households, that is, 71% of all households.

Queensland

- Income details are only reported for rebated households, that is, 82% of all households.
- SOMIH households are assumed to be Indigenous households.
- Market rent is only current for occupied dwellings.
- There is one waiting list for social housing in Queensland. Applicants for the SOMIH program may also be reported in the public housing or community housing data.
- When Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) is paid to residents for dependants, it becomes assessable income and is taken into account when calculating the amount of rent payable.

South Australia

- Housing SA did not supply the 'dwelling history' file for 2017–18, which includes the variables necessary for the calculation of turnaround time

Tasmania

- System improvements led to better data quality in 2017–18 for households, income and waitlist information. Mismatches may still exist between the number of persons in the household and their relationship status. When this occurs these variables are recorded as unknown.
- Greatest need information is not collected for SOMIH applicants.

Northern Territory

- Unit record data were reported for the first time in 2017–18. In 2016–17, due to data quality issues, only limited aggregate information relating to stock numbers and overcrowding was available.
- Greatest need information is not collected for SOMIH applicants.

Coherence:

Data for individual states and territories may not be comparable to previous years due to changes in systems and processes which have led to differences in the accuracy and completeness of the data over time. Differences between states and territories concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Coherence over time has also been affected by changes in methodology:

- From 2017–18, remoteness area (RA) is determined using a concordance between 2017 postcodes and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016 RA classification. Previous years used a concordance between 2012 postcodes and the 2011 RA classification. Care is therefore required when comparing remoteness data across time.
- Measurements using low income cannot be directly compared with low income measures produced prior to 2009–10 due to a change in methodology. From 2019–10 onwards, low income cut-offs were obtained from the biennial ABS Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). Low income cut-offs for 2017–18 are based on 2016–17 SIH results. Care is required when comparing low income measures over time.
- Measurements of overcrowding cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2009–10 due to a change in methodology. Prior to 2009–10, overcrowding was measured using a proxy standard of '2 or more bedrooms are required'. From 2009–10 onwards, overcrowding was measured using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) of '1 or more bedrooms are required'.
- Measurements of underutilisation cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2011–12 due to changes in methodology. Prior to 2009–10, underutilisation was measured using a proxy standard of '2 or more spare bedrooms'. From 2009–10 to 2010–11, underutilisation was measured using the CNOS of '1 or more spare bedrooms'. From 2011–12 onwards, underutilisation was measured using the revised CNOS of '2 or more spare bedrooms'.

State and Territory Government housing authorities' bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the CNOS which is used in dwelling utilisation calculations.

In 2017–18, letters of first name and surname and a date of birth accuracy indicator were added to the collection in order to produce a statistical linkage key (SLK).

The locality of the dwelling was included in the collection for the first time in 2017–18.

State- and territory-specific issues:**New South Wales**

- A new maintenance system was introduced during 2016–17. The transition and implementation timing meant there were significant data gaps in the 'dwelling history' file. Therefore, New South Wales did not supply the 2016–17 'dwelling history' file which includes the variables necessary for the calculation of turnaround time.
- The 2016–17 waitlist data excluded suspended applicants, therefore data may not be comparable to previous years.
- In 2017–18, dwellings identified for disposal and dwellings leased to a community organisation were reported for the first time. Person information is not available for these dwellings.

South Australia

- Since 2012–13, Housing SA has been unable to provide the 'dwelling history' file which includes the variables necessary for the calculation of turnaround time.

Tasmania

- Housing Tasmania implemented a new Housing Management System (HMS) in November 2016. There was a gap in the data collection from 2016–17 when income details and wait times were not available for applicants who

registered prior to October 2016. This is improving over time.

- In previous years, waitlist data included transfer applicants who were not on the housing register. From 2017–18 this is no longer the case but caution should be taken when comparing waitlist data to previous years.

Northern Territory

- Around 5,000 social housing dwellings in the Northern Territory were transferred from the Indigenous Community Housing collection to remote public housing between 2008 and 2010 and have been excluded from administrative data collections between 2008–09 and 2015–16, inclusive. In 2016–17, these dwellings were reported in the SOMIH collection. Due to data quality issues, limited aggregate information were provided in 2016–17. Unit record data were provided in 2017–18.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes [State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing Data Collection, 2016–17; Quality Statement](#)

[AIHW Data Quality Statements](#), Superseded 02/01/2019

Has been superseded by [State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing Data Collection, 2018–19; Quality Statement](#)

[AIHW Data Quality Statements](#), Superseded 08/01/2021