

# HOUSING

The test case highlighted the great potential of using disability indicators derived from linked administrative data to provide insights into contacts with the housing system and related outcomes for people with disability. The created disability indicators based on the data included in this test case performed better for some cohorts, but underestimated disability prevalence for other cohorts.<sup>1</sup>

## KEY FINDINGS FROM THE PILOT USING NSW, VIC, QLD AND SA DATA

Siloed administrative data collections may severely underestimate the number of people with disability. Linked data can help resolve these data gaps and enable better service provision to meet the needs of people with disability.

**788,000 people with disability** were identified at 30 June 2020 using the created disability indicator based on the linked data available in this test case.<sup>2</sup> This is greater than the number of people with disability identified from any single service provider or agency.

1

People with disability are more likely to access housing supports than people without disability. In fact, people with disability are:



**8x** more likely to live in public housing



**5x** more likely to access specialist homelessness services



**3x** more likely to receive Commonwealth Rent Assistance

2

People with disability are more likely to live on their own.

About **half of** public housing households with at least one member aged 25–64 with disability were sole occupants



VS

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Around **1 in 4** of households without disability.



*(This is especially important in view of the events of COVID-19, when the ability to draw on supports and contacts outside of one's own household was impacted by public health restrictions and concerns.)*

3

People with disability receiving housing supports are likely to have complex disability-related needs.

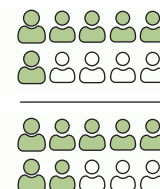
Half of all public housing tenants with disability have complex disability-related needs.<sup>3</sup>



4

People with psychosocial disability are overrepresented among public housing tenants and homelessness services clients.

**More than 6 in 10** people with disability living in public housing in June 2020, and **more than 7 in 10** of SHS<sup>4</sup> 2019-20 clients with disability had a psychosocial disability.



*(Compared with about 5 in 10 people with disability in the general population).*

<sup>1</sup> Compared to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

<sup>2</sup> Using linked data across social security, the Disability Services National Minimum Data Set, housing and the Survey on Disability, Ageing and Carers.

<sup>3</sup> Complex disability-related needs is defined as being identified in more than one disability group. Six disability groups were identified for this project: sensory and speech, intellectual, physical, psychosocial, acquired brain injury, and other disability.

<sup>4</sup> Specialist Homelessness Services

## WHERE TO FROM HERE?

Through the NDDA Pilot, indicators for disability were created based on large administrative datasets from the Commonwealth, NSW, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia. Based on early findings, the created indicator revealed a higher prevalence of disability compared to siloed administrative data for housing clients.

Further research is needed to:

- Refine the created disability indicators, e.g., by using additional data sources such as education and aged care data to improve representation of demographic and socio-economic subgroups currently under-represented.
- Test the uses and limitations of the derived indicators for monitoring outcomes for people with disability.
- Improve identification of individuals with disability in administrative data sets so that created indicators can be produced that provide more comprehensive coverage of the population with disability.