



Background Paper 2

Aboriginal population and household projections - Implications for social housing demand to 2036

Introduction

AHV commissioned Dr Noor Ahmad Khalidi to undertake population projections for the Victorian Aboriginal population to 2036. Dr Khalidi is a demographer with over 26 years' experience in Indigenous demographic projection and analysis, including as a Senior Advisor in the Office of Indigenous Policy in the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet. Household projections in this report are based on household (dwellings) counts from the last three consecutive censuses of 2006, 2011 and 2016 and the observed trends in the relativities of the last three censuses, Estimated Resident Population for 30 June 2016, and the outcomes of population projections for 30 June 2016 to 2036.

Dr Khalidi has used ABS data to establish the tenure and projected tenure of Aboriginal households in Victoria to 2036. This paper identifies numbers of Aboriginal households living in social housing (and projected to live in social housing) by combining those households identified as:

- *Renting from a housing co-operative, community or church group, combined with those*
- *Renting from a State or Territory Housing Authority.*

Appendix 1 provides information on Dr Khalidi's methodology.

Appendix 1 also provides a note on the limitations of the data. AHV believes these projections may underestimate total demand, based on our knowledge of numbers of Aboriginal people:

- in social housing (estimated to be approximately one quarter of the Aboriginal population),
- moving into public housing each year (average 196 per annum between 2014 and 2018)
- on the Victorian Housing Register Waiting List (more than 4,000 currently)
- in contact with homeless services in the past year (almost 11,000 people).

These data should be read therefore as a conservative baseline for the minimum of social housing units required to meet future demand. The data are unpublished, preliminary estimates.

Headline Findings

Victoria's Aboriginal resident population in 2016 was 57,782.

By 2036 Victoria's Aboriginal resident population will be 95,149 (a 2.5% average annual growth rate).

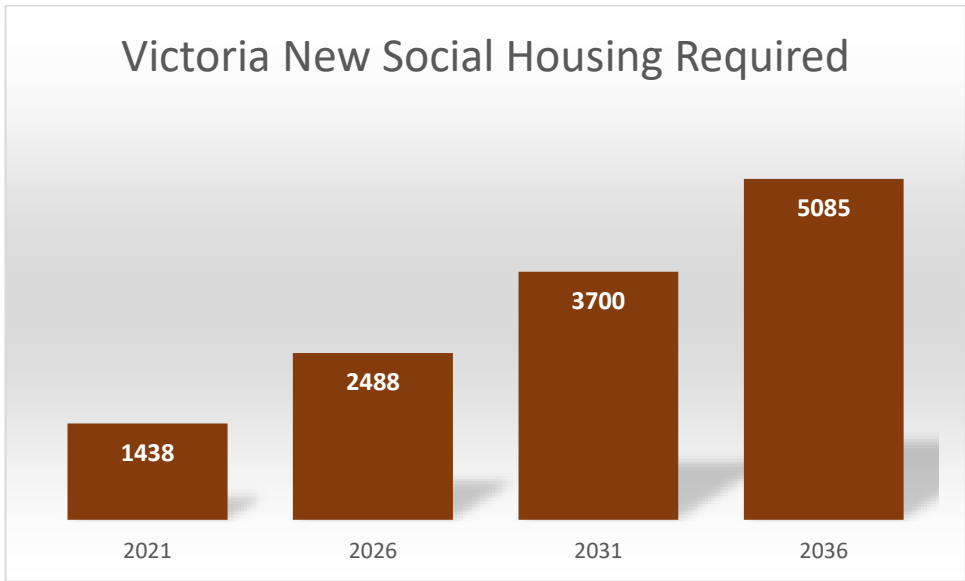
Victoria's Aboriginal Households numbered 23,691 in 2016.

By 2036, Victoria's Aboriginal Households will grow to 50,328 (a 4.0% average annual growth rate).

Dr Khalidi's data suggests that – at a minimum - a further 5,085 social housing units will be required by Aboriginal families by 2036. The immediate projected shortfall to 2021 is 1,438 units to 2021.

¹ Throughout this paper 'Aboriginal' is used to refer to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Table 1: New Aboriginal Social Housing Units Required

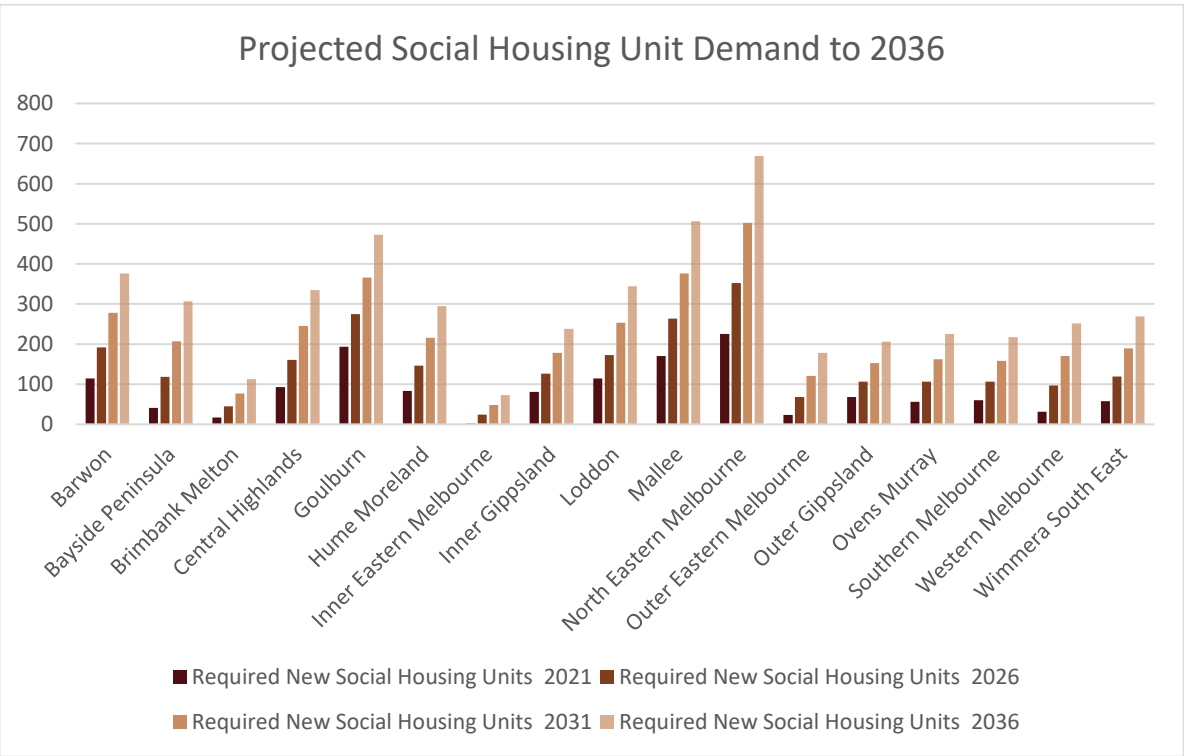


Regional Analysis

Where will additional social housing households live?

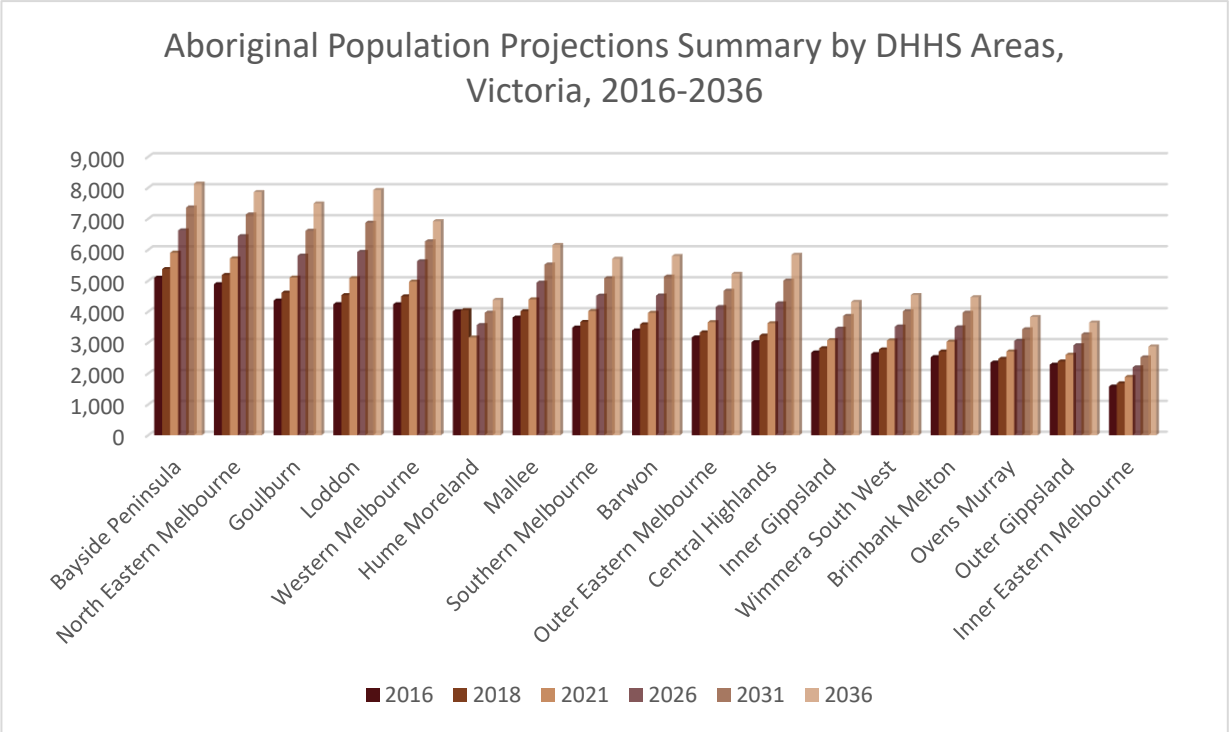
Dr Khalidi’s household population projections project where the social housing demand will occur. Growth in demand for Aboriginal social housing units disaggregated by Department of health and Human Services (DHHS) region is captured in the time series table below. The table identifies three regions which will require in excess of 400 additional Aboriginal social housing units by 2036. These, in order of demand, are North Eastern Melbourne, Mallee and Goulburn.

Table 2: New Aboriginal Social Housing Units Required by DHHS Region



Projections of the raw Aboriginal resident population suggest a pattern of raw growth somewhat different to the social housing demand growth, with highest raw population growth in Bayside Peninsula, North Eastern Melbourne, Goulburn, Loddon and Western Melbourne.

Table 3: Aboriginal Population Projections by DHHS Region



What is the average household size of Aboriginal households requiring additional Social Housing?

The household size of Aboriginal families varies little from region to region.

The smallest average household size is 2.7 in Bayside Peninsula while the highest is 3.6 in Wimmera South West.

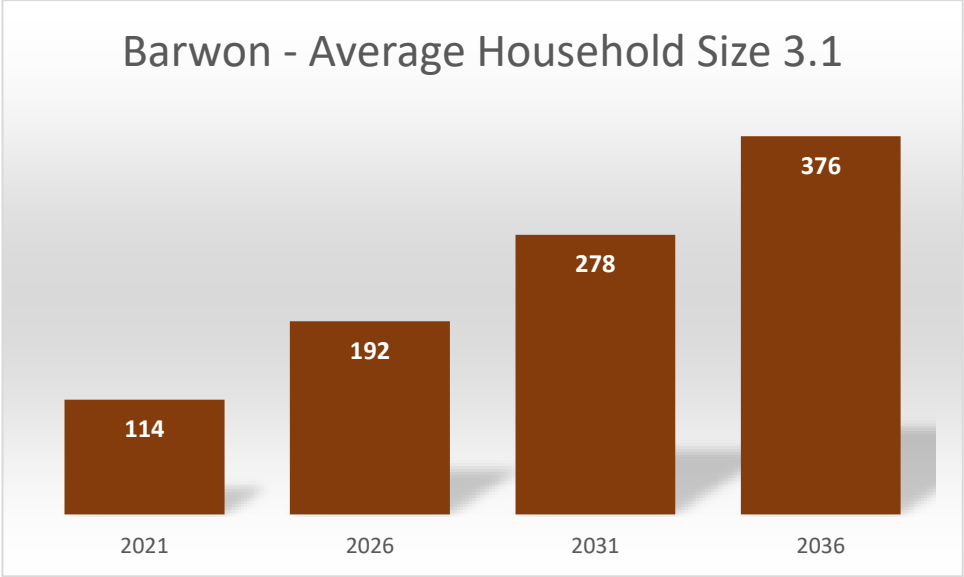
The tables which follow provide the cumulative number of additional Aboriginal social housing units which will be required for Aboriginal households in each DHHS region by 2021, 2026, 2031 and 2036.

The average rounded size of Aboriginal households in each region forms part of the title of each table.

Barwon

Barwon Region includes the local government areas of Greater Geelong, Queenscliff and Surf Coast. Barwon region will require an additional 376 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.1. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 114 units.

Table 4: Required Social Housing Units in Barwon DHHS Region

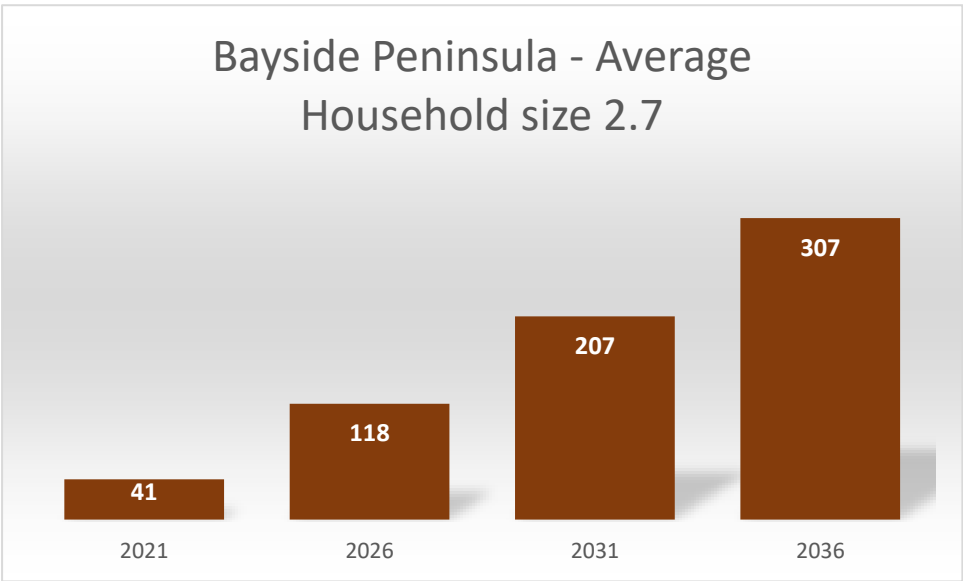


Bayside Peninsula

Bayside Peninsula Region includes the local government areas of Bayside, Frankston, Glen Eira, Kingston, Mornington Peninsula, Port Phillip and Stonnington.

Bayside Peninsula region will require an additional 307 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 2.7. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 41 units.

Table 5: Required Social Housing Units in Bayside Peninsula DHHS Region

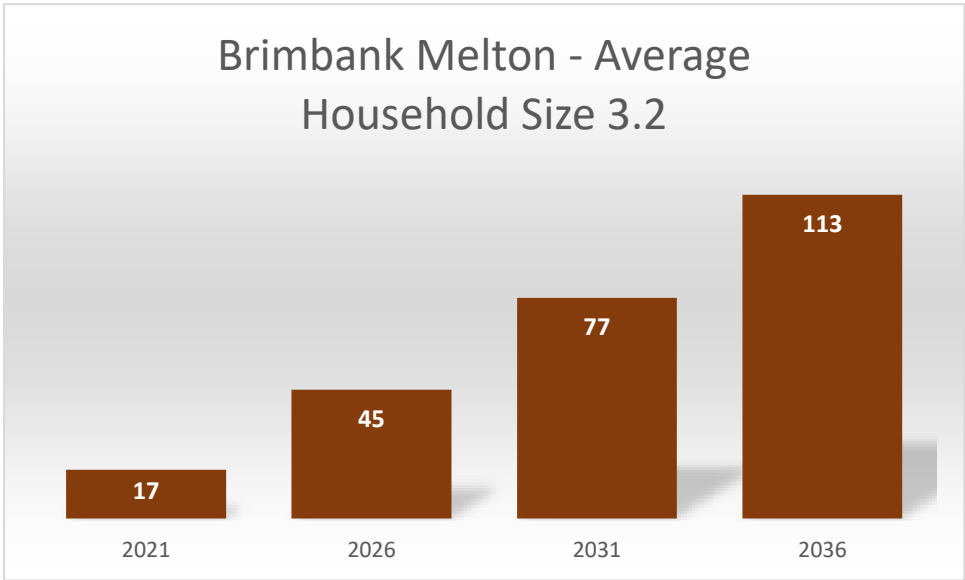


Brimbank Melton

Brimbank Melton Region includes the local government areas of Brimbank and Melton.

Brimbank Melton Region will require an additional 113 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.2. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 17 units.

Table 6: Required Social Housing Units in Brimbank Melton DHHS Region

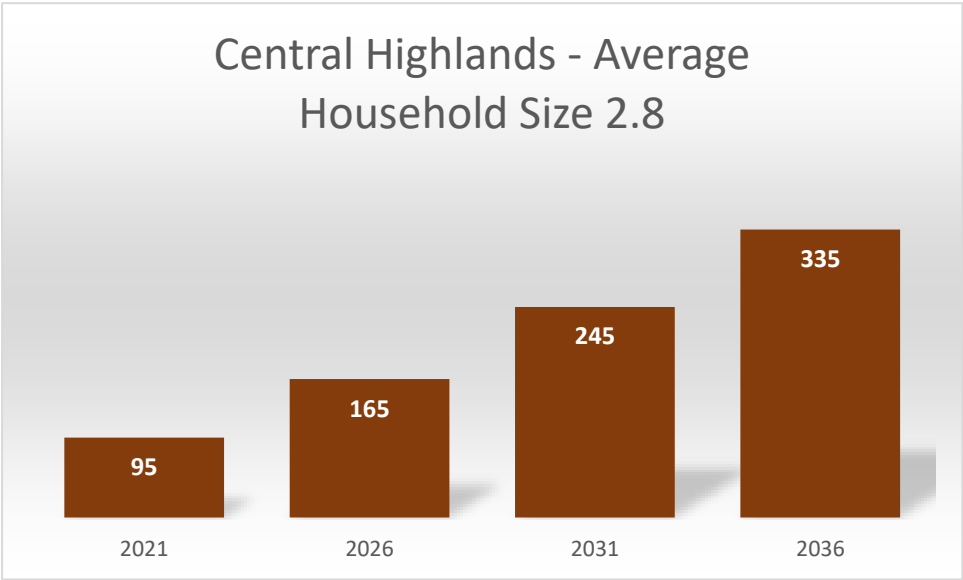


Central Highlands

Central Highlands Region includes the local government areas of Ararat, Ballarat, Golden Plains, Hepburn, Moorabool and Pyrenees.

Central Highlands region will require an additional 335 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 2.8. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 95 units.

Table 7: Required Social Housing Units in Central Highlands DHHS Region

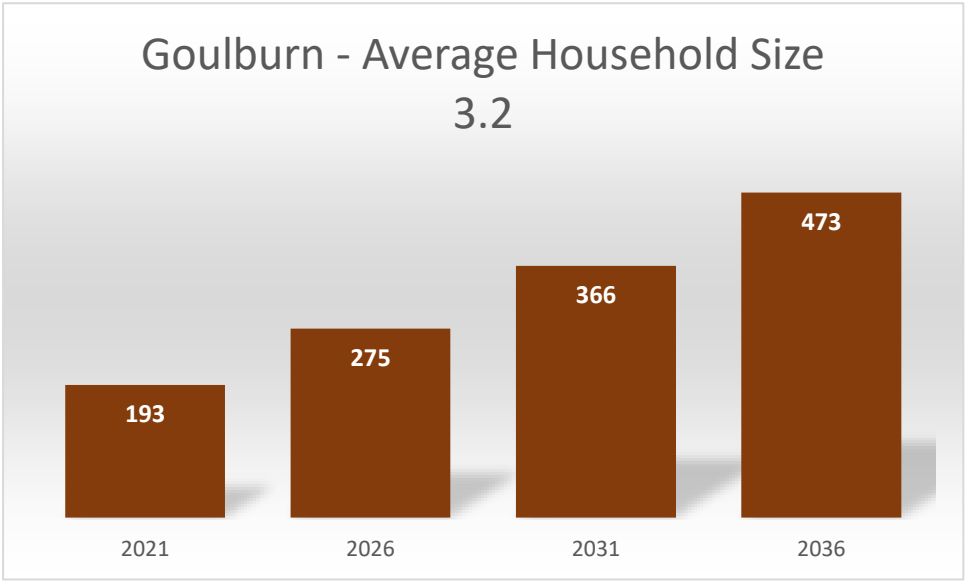


Goulburn

Goulburn Region includes the local government areas of Greater Shepparton, Mitchell, Moira, Murrindindi and Strathbogie.

Goulburn region will require an additional 473 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.2. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 193 units.

Table 8: Required Social Housing Units in Goulburn DHHS Region

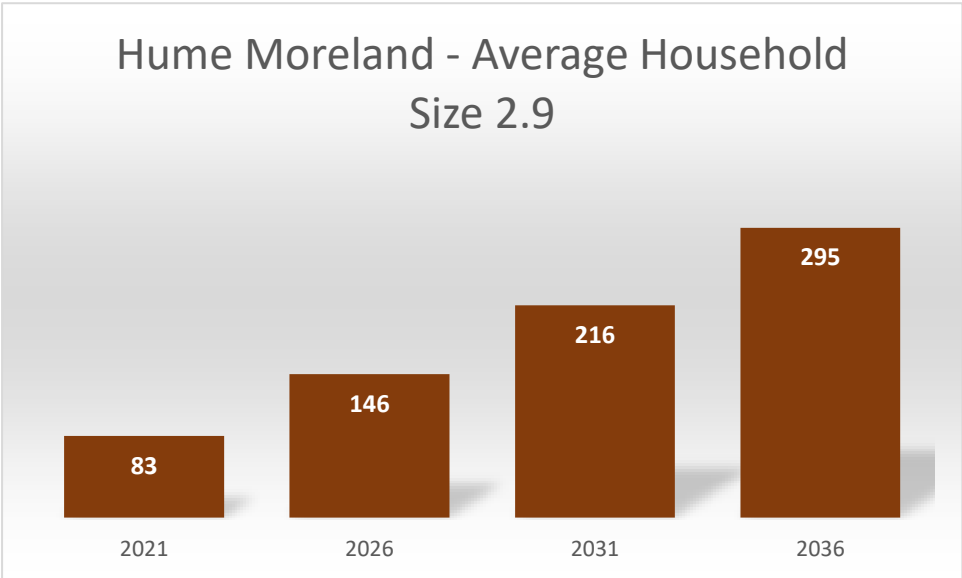


Hume Moreland

Hume Moreland region includes the local government areas of Hume and Moreland.

Hume Moreland region will require an additional 295 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 2.9. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 83 units.

Table 9: Required Social Housing Units in Hume Moreland DHHS Region

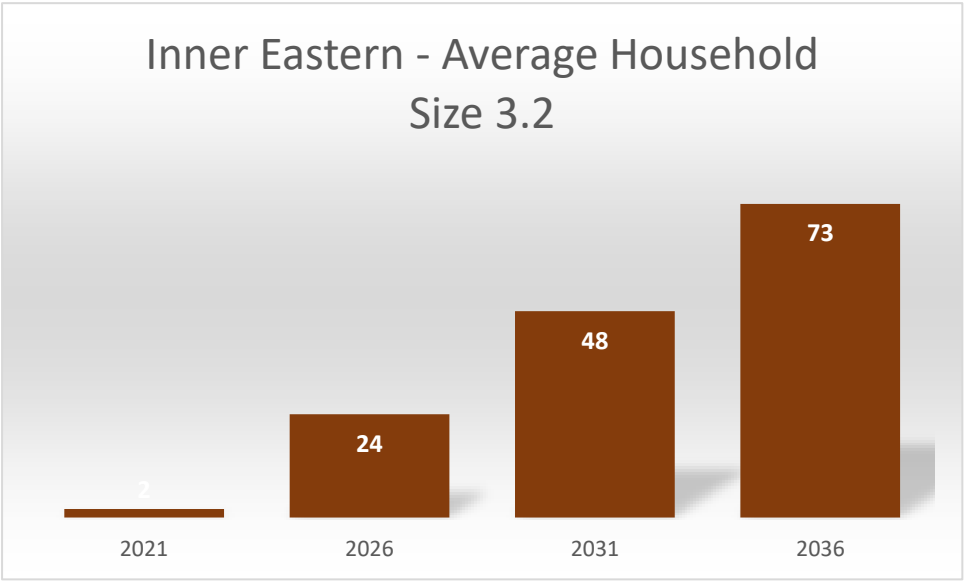


Inner Eastern Melbourne

Inner Eastern Melbourne Region includes the local government areas of Boroondara, Manningham, Monash and Whitehorse.

Inner Eastern Melbourne region will require an additional 73 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.2. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 2 units.

Table 10: Required Social Housing Units in Inner Eastern DHHS Region

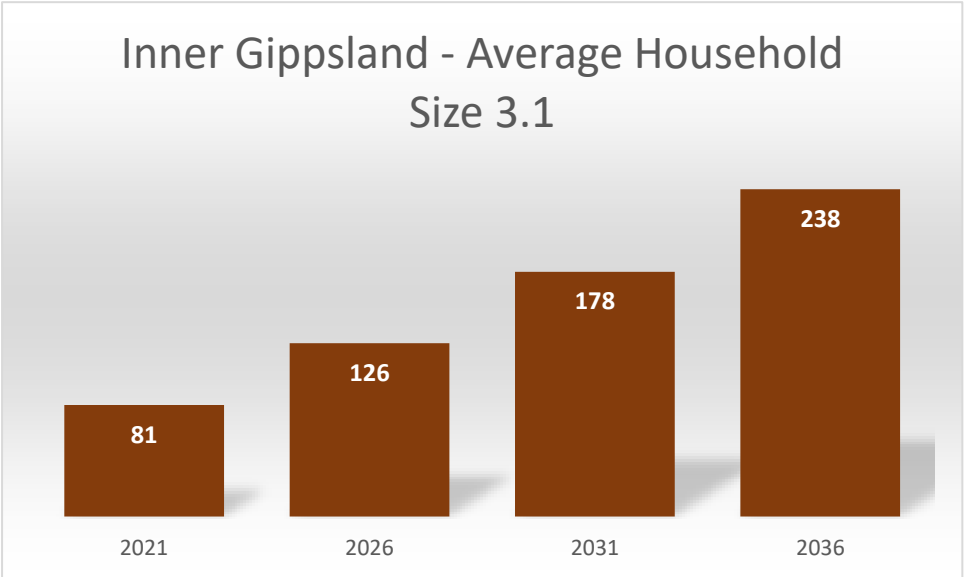


Inner Gippsland

Inner Gippsland Region includes the local government areas of Bass Coast, Baw Baw, LaTrobe and South Gippsland.

Inner Gippsland region will require an additional 238 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.1. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 81 units.

Table 11: Required Social Housing Units in Inner Gippsland DHHS Region

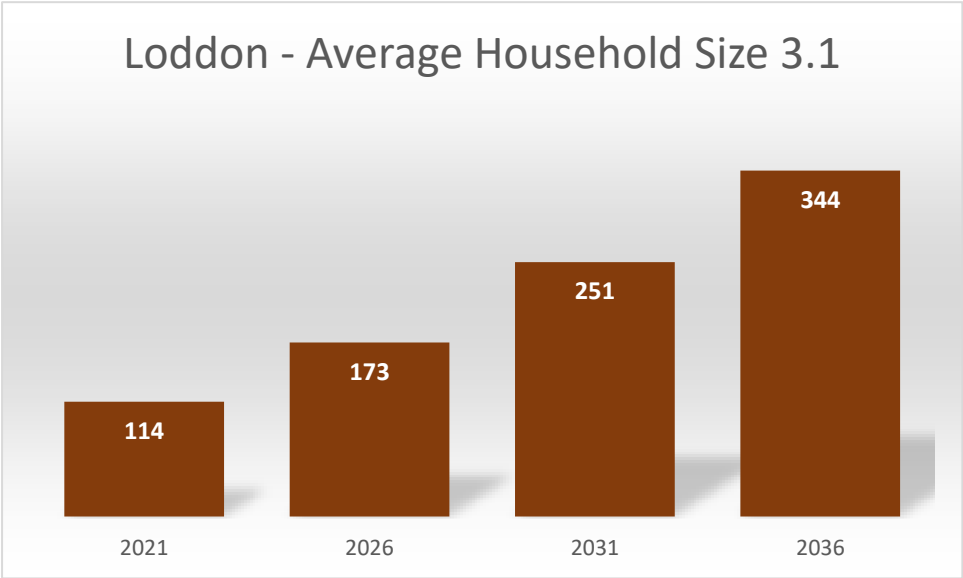


Loddon

Loddon Region includes the local government areas of Campaspe, Central Highlands, Greater Bendigo, Loddon, Macedon Ranges and Mount Alexander.

Loddon region will require an additional 334 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.1. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 114 units.

Table 12: Required Social Housing Units in Loddon DHHS Region

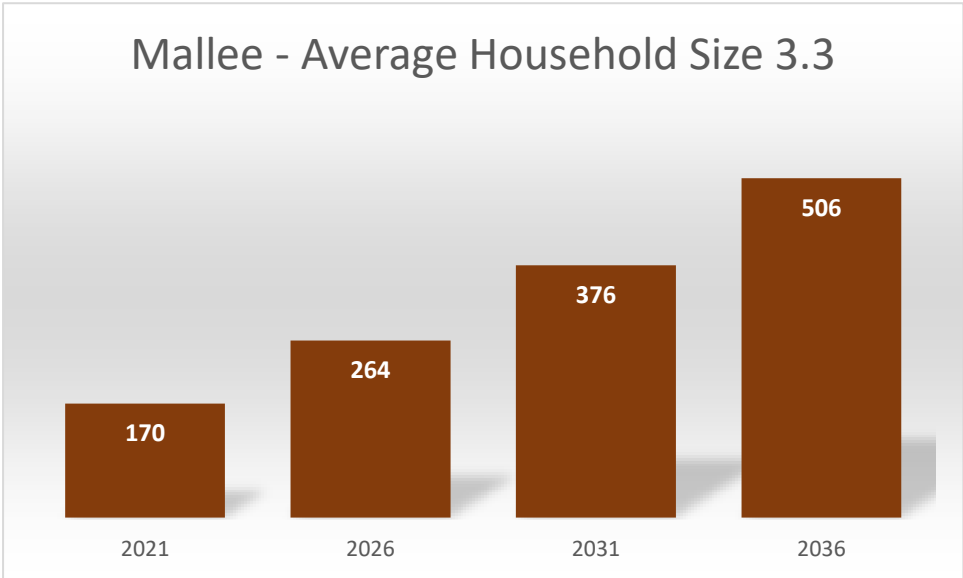


Mallee

Mallee Region includes the local government areas of Buloke, Gannawarra, Mildura and Swan Hill.

Mallee region will require an additional 506 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.3. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 170 units.

Table 13: Required Social Housing Units in Mallee DHHS Region

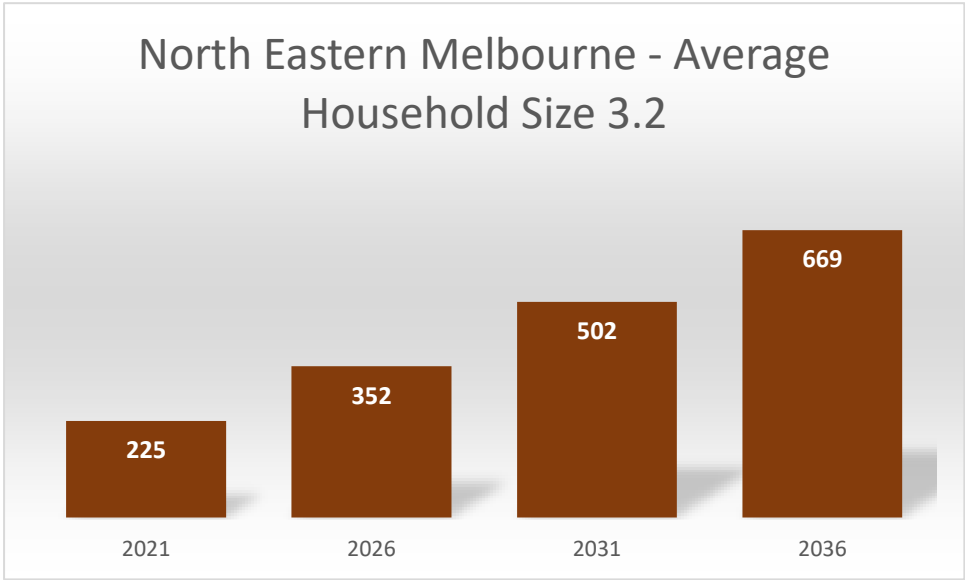


North Eastern Melbourne

North Eastern Melbourne Region includes the local government areas of Banyule, Darebin, Nillumbik, Whittlesea and Yarra.

North Eastern Melbourne region will require an additional 669 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.2. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 225 units.

Table 14: Required Social Housing Units in North Eastern DHHS Region

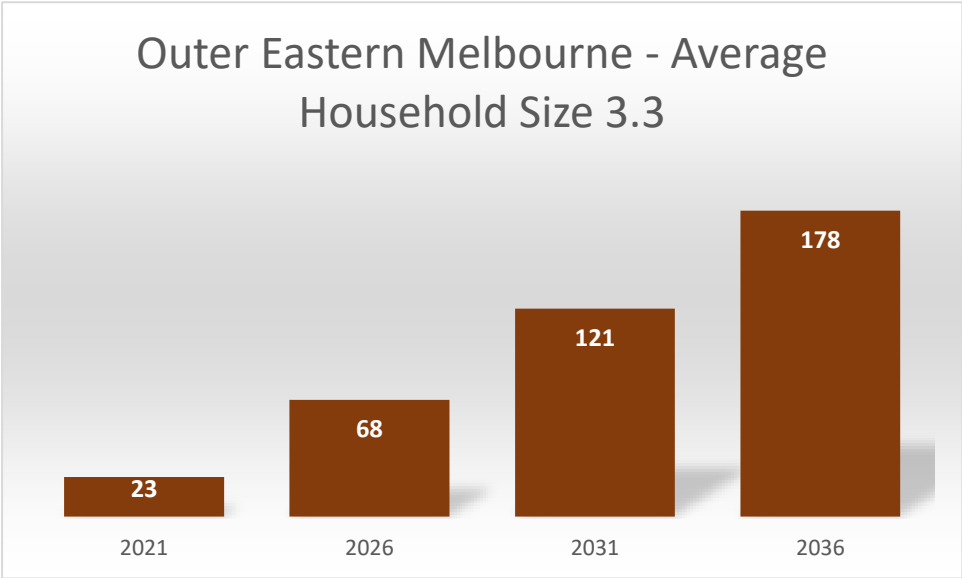


Outer Eastern Melbourne

Outer Eastern Melbourne region includes the local government areas of Knox, Maroondah and Yarra Ranges.

Outer Eastern Melbourne region will require an additional 178 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.3. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 23 units.

Table 15: Required Social Housing Units in Outer Eastern DHHS Region

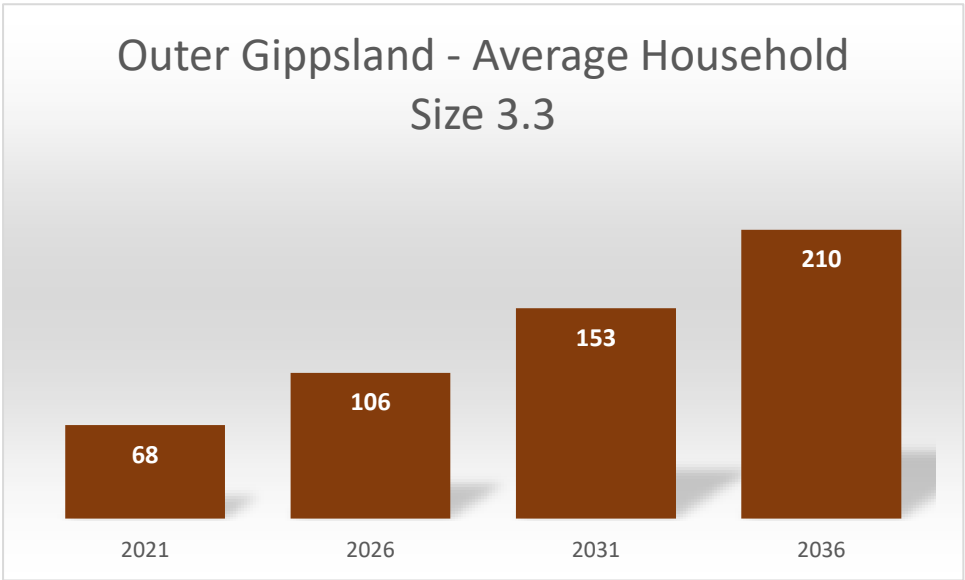


Outer Gippsland

Outer Gippsland Region includes the local government areas of East Gippsland and Wellington.

Outer Gippsland region will require an additional 210 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.3. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 68 units.

Table 16: Required Social Housing Units in Outer Gippsland DHHS Region

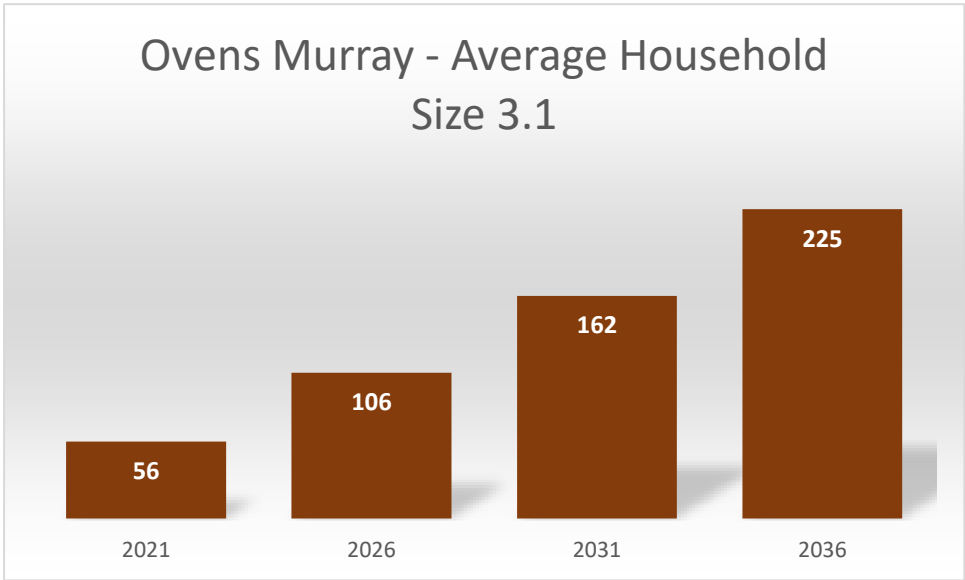


Ovens Murray

Ovens Murray Region includes the local government areas of Alpine, Benalla, Indigo, Mansfield, Towong, Wangaratta and Wodonga.

Ovens Murray region will require an additional 225 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.1. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 56 units.

Table 17: Required Social Housing Units in Ovens Murray DHHS Region

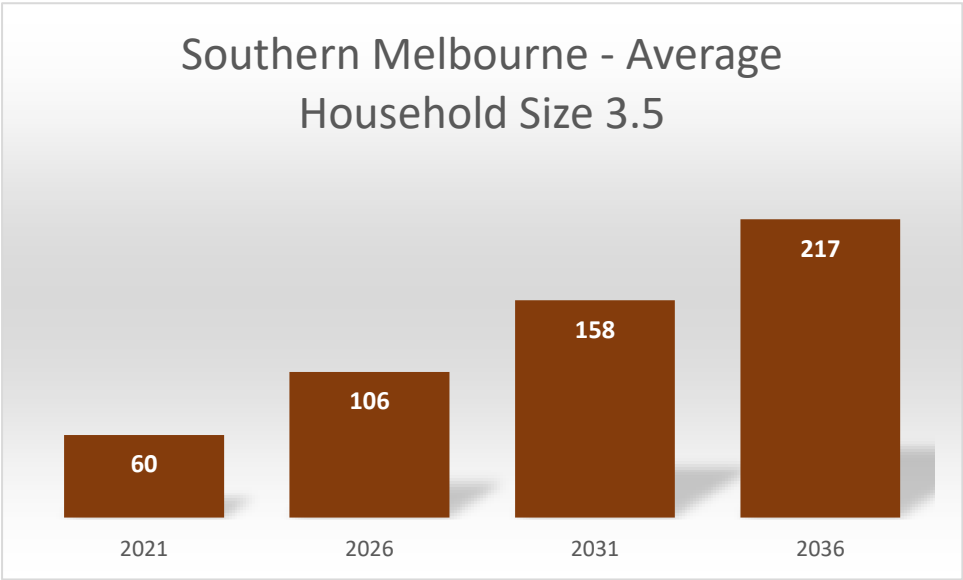


Southern Melbourne

Southern Melbourne Region includes the local government areas of Cardinia, Casey and Greater Dandenong.

Southern Melbourne region will require an additional 217 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.5. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 60 units.

Table 18: Required Social Housing Units in Southern Melbourne DHHS Region

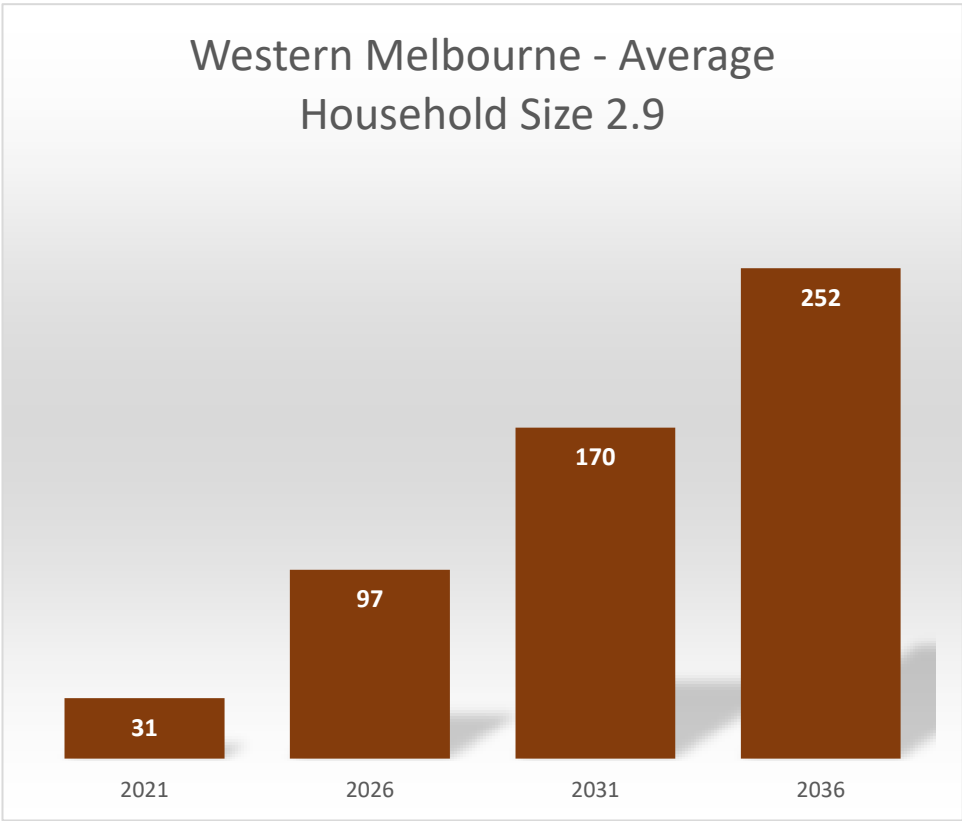


Western Melbourne

Western Melbourne Region includes the local government areas of Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Melbourne, Moonee Valley and Wyndham.

Western Melbourne Region will require an additional 252 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 2.9. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 31 units.

Table 19: Required Social Housing Units in Western Melbourne DHHS Region

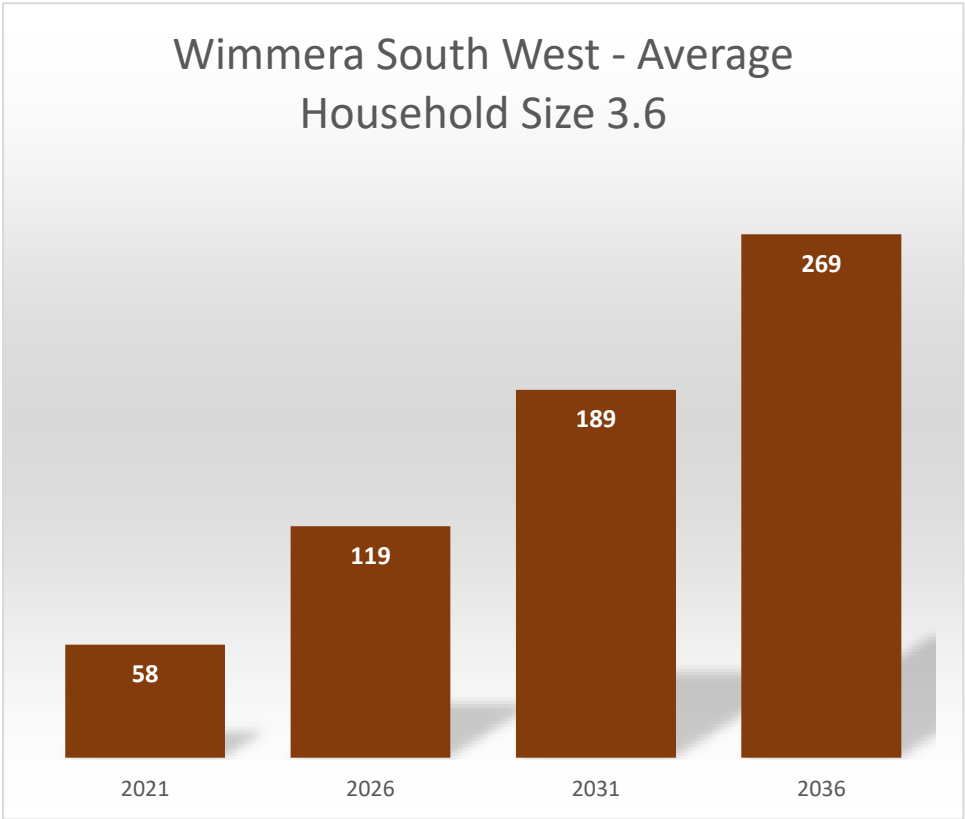


Wimmera South East

Wimmera South East Region includes the local government areas of Corangamite, Glenelg, Hindmarsh, Horsham, Moyne, Northern Grampians, Southern Grampians, Warrnambool, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack.

Wimmera South East Region will require an additional 269 social housing units by 2036 to accommodate households with an average size of 3.6. The immediate unit shortfall to 2021 is 58 units.

Table 20: Required Social Housing Units in Wimmera South East DHHS Region



A note on the methodology used by Dr Khalidi in making the population projections

The population projections on which this paper is based were carried out using the standard demographic cohort-component method of population projections to year 2036 based on the 2016 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) and assumptions of trends in fertility, mortality and migration. Household projections in this report are based on household (dwellings) counts from the last three consecutive censuses of 2006, 2011 and 2016 and the observed trends in the relativities of the last three censuses, ERP for 30 June 2016, and the outcomes of population projections for 30 June 2016 to 2036. For these projections a propensity method is adapted. The method identifies relativities from the Census of Population and Housing for persons living in various household types. For the purpose of housing tenure, the base data from which projections are made include households renting from a state housing authority or renting from a housing co-operative, community or church group. We have not used the LGA level data in this paper due to limitations of the data.

A Note on the limitations of the data

We acknowledge that use of Census data for Aboriginal people is less reliable than data for the non-Indigenous population.

- Aboriginal people are less likely to be counted in the Census than the non-Indigenous population. The ABS has estimated that the net undercount for the Aboriginal population (that is the % of the Aboriginal population missed by the 2016 Census) was 17.5% which is almost triple the rate for the non-Indigenous population of 6.5%. (ABS: 3238.0.55.001 - Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2016).
- Census non-response at the individual level is also an issue with, not all Aboriginal people completing all aspects of the Census. (ABS: 2900.0 - Census of Population and Housing: Understanding the Census and Census Data, Australia, 2016).
- The relatively small number of Aboriginal people is also an issue. To give a sense of the issue: the 2016 Census has a total of 23,000 Aboriginal households and 2 million non-Indigenous households in Victoria. At smaller levels the problem becomes even more obvious. The LGA with the most Aboriginal households, Greater Geelong, has 1,200 Indigenous households according to the 2016 Census. This makes it more difficult to make conclusive statements about Aboriginal people in small areas in Victoria. As a consequence we have limited our projections to DHHS Regional level.
- The ABS randomises values to protect identifiable data being exposed. This makes it difficult to use small numbers because the influence of the randomisation can be quite large.

