# FACS statistics quarterly report summary

## Social housing report – quarter 1 2015-16

This factsheet provides an overview of key quarterly social housing data, and accompanies the interactive report published on the [FACS Statistics](http://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/facs-statistics) website.

## About the quarterly report

The report for quarter 1, 2015-16 is the first quarterly update published using the interactive web-based tools on the [FACS Statistics](http://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/facs-statistics) website. Five quarterly data reports are available in this report, commencing from quarter 1 2014-15 (1 July 2014) to quarter 1 2015-16 (ending 30 September 2015).

The quarterly report consists of four dashboards:

1. Fair access to social housing for those who need it
2. Stability and security of tenure
3. Supporting pathways to independence
4. Meeting social housing needs.

### Fair access to social housing

This dashboard includes measures relating to new allocations of housing, and households assisted with temporary accommodation.

Key trends for the current quarter (quarter 1, 2015-16) include:

* There were 2,547 new households in social housing, an increase of 283 households on the previous quarter, with public housing recording the largest increase (278 households)
* 43% of new households in social housing had urgent housing needs
* There has been a steady increase in the number of housing allocations to those in greatest need – almost 29% in the current quarter
* 8,807 households accessed temporary accommodation, an increase of 224 households on the previous quarter.

### Stability and security of tenure

This dashboard includes measures for public and Aboriginal housing, including tenure, the types of residential agreements, and housing transfers.

Trends for these measures have remained largely stable over the reporting period:

* More than 50% of households in public housing, and around 40% in Aboriginal housing have had tenancy for more than 10 years
* Around 20% of households have been in Aboriginal housing for two years or less, compared with 15% of households in public housing
* The vast majority of residential agreements are continuous – nearly 59% for public housing, and 49% for Aboriginal housing. However, there has been a slight decline in the number of these types of agreements, and a small increase in the number of 10-year agreements.

For the current reporting period (quarter 1, 2015-16):

* There were 859 transfers, an increase of 87 on the previous quarter
* The majority of transfers were classified as urgent, with 276 requested by providers and a further 264 initiated by the tenant.

### Supporting pathways to independence

This dashboard includes data on the usage of housing assistance products (other than social housing, such as bond loan) and statistics on private rental or ownership exits.

For the current reporting period (quarter 1, 2015-16):

* The most utilised housing assistance products were the Bond Loan (3,257 households), Advance Rent (1,494) and Start Safely (1,203)
* South Western Sydney (18.2%) and Hunter New England (17.6%) had the highest proportion of households assisted with housing products, while the Far West (0.7%) and Northern Sydney (1.6%) districts had the least
* 341 households exited public or Aboriginal housing to private rental or home ownership, an increase on the previous quarter.

### Meeting social housing needs

This dashboard includes key statistics relating to public and Aboriginal housing supply and demand.

Compared with the previous quarter, there has been:

* A slight increase in the proportion of two bedroom public housing allocations, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of three bedroom allocations
* An increase of 11.9% in the proportion of three bedroom Aboriginal housing allocations, and a decrease of 9% in the number of allocations with four or more bedrooms.

As at 30 September 2015:

* There was a 97.8% social housing occupancy rate
* There were 59,648 approved applicants on the NSW Housing Register, 6.4% of whom have been assessed as priority applicants
* The South Western Sydney district had the highest number of approved applicants (14,525), while the Far West had the lowest (148).