

THE HOUSING SPECTRUM

The ABS statistical definition states that when a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives they are considered homeless if their current living arrangement:

- is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or
- has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or
- does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.

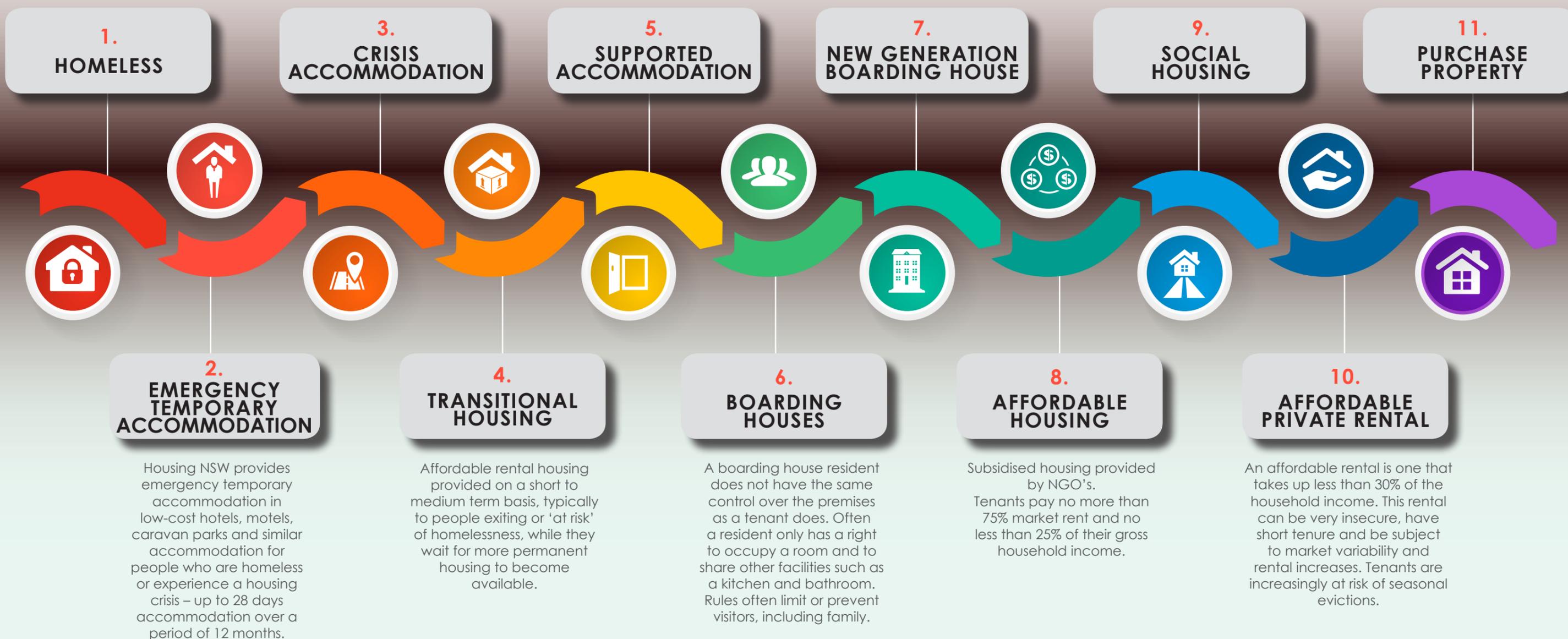
Short-term accommodation provided for people who are homeless. This includes refuges. Case management is often provided.

A form of affordable rental housing where provision of housing is linked with provision of some form of support to the household. Supported housing is typically provided to people who are exiting homelessness (see crisis housing), to people with disabilities or chronic health issues (such as group homes) or to older people with low-level support needs.

New generation boarding houses include rooms which are self-contained with private en-suite and a kitchenette and which comply with the State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009 for new generation boarding houses, including accessibility and room size requirements. Intended to provide long term and low cost accommodation. When provided by community housing providers, these boarding houses sometimes allow for support services to assist residents.

Social Housing is targeted directly to low income tenants by either a State Government (Public Housing, Aboriginal Housing) or not for profit (Community Housing) provider. Tenants pay no more than 30% of their income and are issued with a 2, 5, or 10 year lease.

Property which leads to home ownership.



Housing Stress Definition: When a household is in the bottom 40% of income distribution and spends more than 30% of their household income on rent or mortgage payments, adjusted for household size, they are considered to be in housing stress. (Yates & Milligan, 2007)