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# G Housing and homelessness services sector overview

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### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this sector overview by a 'GA' prefix (for example, table GA.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this sector overview, and the attachment tables are available on the Review website at [www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

## **G.1 Introduction**

This sector overview provides an introduction to the 'Housing' (chapter 17) and 'Homelessness services' (chapter 18) chapters of this Report. It provides an overview of the housing and homelessness sector, presenting both contextual information and high level performance information.

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This sector overview also includes descriptive information on Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).

Major improvements in reporting on housing and homelessness this year are identified in each of the service-specific housing and homelessness chapters.

## **Context**

Shelter is a fundamental human need, and housing and homelessness assistance plays an important role in enabling social and economic participation. This assistance is an important element of governments' social policy and welfare frameworks.

Housing assistance and services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness are closely interconnected:

The concepts of 'homelessness' and 'housing' are culturally bound, and ... in order to define homelessness it is necessary to identify shared community standards about minimum housing (Homelessness Australia 2010).

Australian, State and Territory governments assist people to meet their housing needs through direct services, funding support and other initiatives, including assistance for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Many non-government organisations also provide housing assistance and services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

The National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) provides the framework for the Australian, State and Territory governments to work together to improve housing and homelessness outcomes for Australians (COAG 2008). The NAHA commenced on 1 January 2009 and replaced the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) and the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) V Agreement.

The NAHA is associated with the National Affordable Housing Specific Purpose Payment, which is an indexed ongoing payment to the states and territories to be spent in the housing and homelessness sector.

## **Sector scope**

This Report includes detailed information on two specific services: social housing and homelessness services. Social housing broadly encompasses public housing,

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State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing and Indigenous community housing, and is reported in chapter 17 (box G.1).

Homelessness services in this Report encompass government funded specialist homelessness services, and are reported in chapter 18 (box G.2).

This report focuses on social housing and homelessness services funded under the National Affordable Housing Specific Purpose Payment (NAH SPP) and related National Partnership Agreements (NPAs), and provided through the framework of the NAHA and the related NPAs which support it.

Governments provide other forms of support for housing and homelessness, including home purchase assistance and private rental assistance, but these are not considered in detail in this Report.

Housing and homelessness outcomes are influenced by many factors apart from government assistance. Section G.7 (Appendix — Private housing market contextual information) presents contextual information on some of these factors, including housing affordability, private rental markets and home ownership.

#### **Box G.1    Scope of social housing**

Social housing is rental housing provided by government or non-government organisations (including not-for-profit) to assist people who are unable to access suitable accommodation in the private rental market (AIHW 2010). The forms of social housing included in this Report are:

- *Public housing*: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation.
- *State owned and managed Indigenous housing*: dwellings owned and managed by State housing authorities that are allocated only to Indigenous households.
- *Community housing*: rental housing provided to low to moderate income or special needs households, managed by community based organisations that lease properties from government or have received a capital or recurrent subsidy from government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups, including local government.
- *Indigenous community housing*: dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional areas and remote areas. Indigenous community housing models vary across jurisdictions and can also include dwellings funded or registered by government.

*Crisis and transitional housing* is an additional form of social housing, but it is not separately identified in this Report. Crisis and transitional housing might be indirectly reported through the other forms of social housing described above.

Source: Chapter 17.

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## Box G.2 **Scope of homelessness services**

Under the NAHA, governments have committed to undertake reforms in the housing sector to improve integration between homelessness services and mainstream services, and reduce the rate of homelessness.

*Government funded specialist homelessness services* provide assistance to individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

Data reported in Chapter 18 of this Report are for government funded specialist homelessness services delivered under the NAHA and NPAH. Data are sourced from the Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (SHSC), which measures the number of clients and the number and types of services provided to clients.

### *Definition of homelessness*

Definitions of homelessness range from objective measures in which homelessness means having 'no roof', to broader, more subjective definitions founded on culturally and historically determined ideas of 'home'.

### *Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) definition*

The ABS definition of homelessness is informed by a broader understanding of homelessness as 'home'lessness, not 'roof'lessness. Data on homelessness from the 2011, 2006 and 2001 censuses are based on the ABS methodology (ABS 2012a) and a statistical definition of homelessness (ABS 2012b), which were both developed following consultation with the homelessness sector.

Data on homeless people are categorised by the ABS (2012b) according to their living situation. 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.

The definition has been constructed from a conceptual framework centred around the following elements:

- adequacy of the dwelling; and
- security of tenure in the dwelling; and
- control of, and access to space for social relations.

### *SHSC definition*

All clients of specialist homelessness services are either homeless or at risk of homelessness. 'Homeless' status is derived for a client based on the client's housing circumstances at the beginning of their first support period in 2012–13 (or at the beginning of 2012–13 for clients who were existing clients on 1 July 2012). All other clients not meeting these criteria are considered to be at risk of homelessness (excluding clients who did not provide sufficient information to make this assessment).

*Source:* ABS (2012b); Chapter 18.

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## **Profile of the housing and homelessness sector**

Detailed profiles for the services within the housing and homelessness services sector are reported in chapters 17 and 18, and cover:

- size and scope of the individual service types
- roles and responsibilities of each level of government and non-government organisations
- funding and expenditure.

## **Roles and responsibilities**

The Australian Government provides funding to assist with the achievement of housing and homelessness related outcomes for which states and territories have primary responsibility:

- The Australian, State and Territory governments jointly fund specialist homelessness services
- The Australian Government provides funding for housing and homelessness services to State and Territory governments through the NAH SPP and related National Partnership Agreements. The Australian Government influences the housing market through direct and indirect means, including providing CRA, home purchase assistance, financial sector regulations and taxation
- State and Territory governments fund, administer and deliver social housing and homelessness services, and provide financial support to renters through private rental assistance. State and Territory governments are also responsible for land use and supply policy, urban planning and development policy, housing related taxes and charges (such as land taxes and stamp duties) and residential tenancy legislation and regulation
- Local governments are mostly responsible for most building approvals, urban planning and development processes, and may be involved in providing community housing
- Non-government organisations provide housing through the community housing sector and deliver most homelessness services with some local government participation.

## Government funding and expenditure

Most Australian Government funding for housing and homelessness services is provided through the NAH SPP. This funding is based on outcomes rather than tied to programs, so it is not possible to identify NAH SPP funding used for specific programs.

In 2012–13, the Australian Government provided \$1.7 billion to State and Territory governments for housing and homelessness services through national partnership agreements in support of the NAHA (table GA.1). In addition, the Australian Government provided a further \$3.6 billion for CRA in 2012–13 (table GA.12).

Australian, State and Territory governments' total expenditure on social housing and homelessness services was \$3.9 billion in 2011–12 (table G.1). Other descriptive data for social housing and homelessness services for 2011–12 are presented in table G.1, and data for each jurisdiction are reported in tables GA.3 and GA.4.

Further information, including 2011–12 and 2012–13 financial data for public housing, SOMIH and homelessness services, is presented in chapters 17 and 18.

**Table G.1 Housing and homelessness services sector, selected descriptive statistics, Australia, 2011–12<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Net recurrent expenditure</i>	<i>Dwellings<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Households</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
<i>Social housing</i>			
Public housing	2 538.0	330 906	323 423
SOMIH	107.3	10 047	9 692
Community housing	560.1	61 563	61 033
Indigenous community housing <sup>c</sup>	90.4	16 773	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 295.8</b>	<b>419 289</b>	<b>394 148</b>
<i>Homelessness services</i>			
	575.9	236.4	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 871.7</b>	..	..

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or service areas and comparisons could be misleading. Chapters 17 and 18 provide further information. <sup>b</sup> The total number of dwellings at 30 June. <sup>c</sup> Data for ICH are likely to be underestimated because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions. The number of ICH dwellings are 'funded, permanent dwellings'. .. Not applicable.

Source: Chapters 17 and 18; table GA.2.

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## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

CRA is an Australian Government payment to people on low and moderate incomes who are renting in the private housing market, to assist with the cost of housing. It is a non-taxable income supplement, paid to income support recipients or people who receive more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A, and who rent in the private market. CRA may be payable to people living in SOMIH (in NSW only), community housing or Indigenous community housing but it is not payable to people renting housing from State or Territory housing authorities (that is, people living in public housing, or SOMIH [other than NSW]), as housing authorities separately subsidise rent for eligible tenants.

CRA is paid at 75 cents for every dollar above a minimum rental threshold until a maximum rate is reached. The minimum threshold and maximum rates vary according to an income unit's family situation and number of children. Information on the eligibility and payment rates for CRA are presented in table GA.14.

Australian Government expenditure on CRA was \$3.6 billion in 2012–13, increasing from \$2.9 billion in 2008–09 (in real terms) (table GA.12). The average government expenditure per income unit receiving CRA was \$2914 in 2012–13 (table GA.13).

Nationally at 14 June 2013:

- there were 1 267 979 income units receiving CRA (table GA.15)
- the median CRA payment was \$118 per fortnight (table GA.22)
- 76.1 per cent of all CRA recipients were paying enough rent to be eligible to receive the maximum rate of CRA (table GA.23).

Though funded separately to the NAH SPP, CRA contributes to NAHA outcomes relating to rental affordability. CRA assists with reducing the cost of rental housing and the incidence of rental stress (defined as more than 30 per cent of household income being spent on rent) for people on low incomes.

Nationally in June 2013, 67.2 per cent of CRA recipients would have paid more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent if CRA were not provided. However, with CRA provided, 40.1 per cent of CRA recipients spent more than 30 per cent of their income on rent (table GA.24).

Tables GA.12–34 present a range of detailed data on CRA, including Australian Government expenditure; CRA recipients, including Indigenous recipients and those with special needs; and the amount of rent paid and the proportion of income spent on rent by CRA recipients.

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## **Social and economic factors affecting demand for services**

Demand for housing and homelessness services is influenced by a shortage of affordable housing, long term unemployment and financial hardship, mental health issues, substance abuse, and family and relationship breakdown. Among women, domestic and family violence is the main reason for seeking help from specialist homelessness services (Homelessness Taskforce 2008).

Research shows the pathways to homelessness are varied and complex. Longitudinal factors (for example, influences from early childhood) can compound with situational factors, leading to homelessness. For young people, factors such as family conflict or abuse, drug use, unstable employment, participating in education and training, combining work and study, and financial pressure (for example, tension between paying rent, food and utility costs) can potentially lead to unstable housing and increase the risk of homelessness (Memmott and Chambers 2010; CHP 2005).

Pathways through the homelessness, child protection and juvenile justice sectors have been explored in an analysis of linked client data across the three sectors. The analysis suggests that children and young people who are involved with one of the three areas have an increased risk of being involved in the other two areas. For example, in 2009–10, approximately 15 per cent of young people under youth justice supervision received specialist homelessness support the year before their most recent period of supervision and 10 per cent of adult specialist homelessness clients had a history of youth justice supervision. This type of analysis assists government and non-government agencies to provide more targeted prevention and support services (AIHW 2012). Coordinating this intervention across a range of human services is important for achieving positive outcomes and in recent decades, governments have increasingly relied on integrated or ‘joined up’ approaches to service provision to address homelessness (Phillips, Head and Jones 2012).

Effective integration initiatives have been explored in an analysis of three case studies to identify the most effective approaches to collaboration and service integration between homelessness and other services. The analysis suggests that the most effective integration initiative will necessarily require a different integration strategy that fits its purpose, goals, available resources and geographical settings of the individual client. The research also suggests that integration strategies including a mix of policy and service delivery responses are more successful than those that operate solely on one of those levels (Phillips 2013).

Demand for housing assistance and service support may continue even after recipients have gained stable employment and financial circumstances are



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improved. A study of workforce participation of women living in public housing in Australia found that job insecurity and low wages are the main incentives for tenants to continue to live in public housing (Saugeres and Hulse 2010).

### **Service-sector objectives**

The overarching service sector objectives in box G.3 draw together the objectives from each of the specific services (described in chapters 17 and 18), as well as reflecting the objectives set out in the NAHA.

#### **Box G.3 Objectives for housing and homelessness services**

The overarching objective of housing and homelessness services is that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation. Further, government services are to be provided in a collaborative, equitable and efficient manner.

The specific objectives of the services that comprise the housing and homelessness services sector are summarised below:

- *Social housing* aims to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options, through the delivery of affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse social housing. Some forms of social housing specifically aim to contribute to Indigenous community wellbeing, by improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people, especially those living in remote communities (chapter 17).
- *Government funded specialist homelessness services* aim to provide transitional supported accommodation and a range of related support services, to help people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness to achieve stable and long term independent housing (chapter 18).

*Source:* COAG (2008); Chapters 17 and 18.

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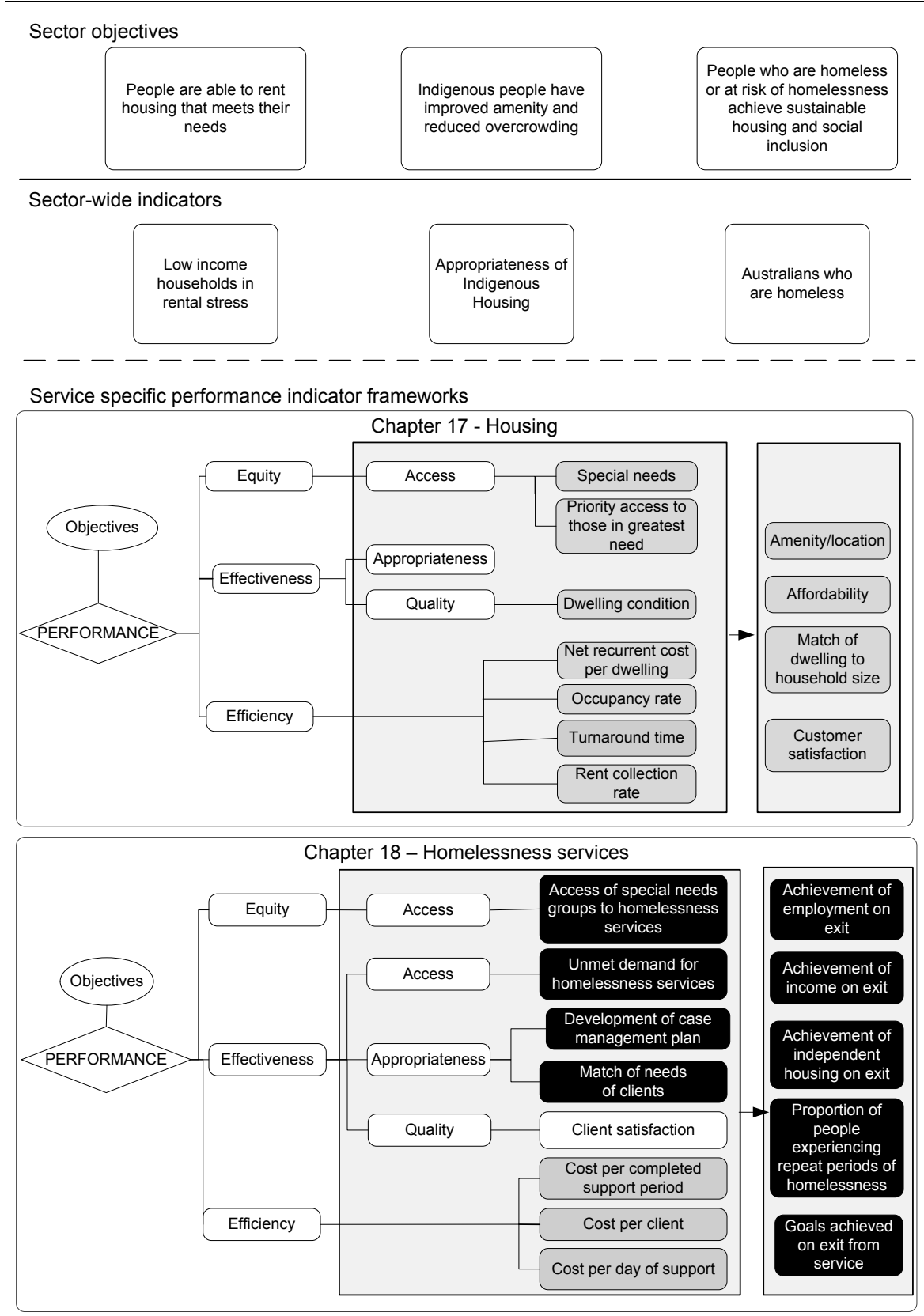
## **G.2 Sector performance indicator framework**

This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure G.1). This framework is made up of the following elements:

- Sector objectives — three sector objectives are a précis of the key objectives of housing and homelessness services and reflect the outcomes in the NAHA (box G.3).
- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the overarching service sector objectives.
- Information from the service-specific performance indicator frameworks that relate to housing and homelessness services. Discussed in more detail in chapters 17 and 18, the service-specific frameworks provide comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of these services.

This sector overview provides an overview of relevant performance information. Chapters 17 and 18 and their associated attachment tables provide more detailed information.

**Figure G.1 Housing and homelessness services sector performance indicator framework**



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## Sector-wide indicators

This section includes high level indicators of housing and homelessness outcomes. Many factors are likely to influence these outcomes — not solely the performance of government services. However, these outcomes inform the development of appropriate policies and the delivery of government services.

### *Low income households in rental stress*

‘Low income households in rental stress’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box G.4).

#### **Box G.4 Low income households in rental stress**

‘Low income households in rental stress’ is defined as the proportion of low income renter households spending more than 30 per cent of their gross household income on rent.

Low income renter households are defined as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised disposable household incomes (that is, the bottom two income quintiles). Equivalised disposable income is an indicator of disposable household income after taking into account household size and composition (ABS 2010a). Household income and rent expenditure exclude CRA.

A low or decreasing proportion of households in rental stress implies greater housing affordability.

The housing outcome indicator ‘affordability’ provides additional information on rental stress (chapter 17).

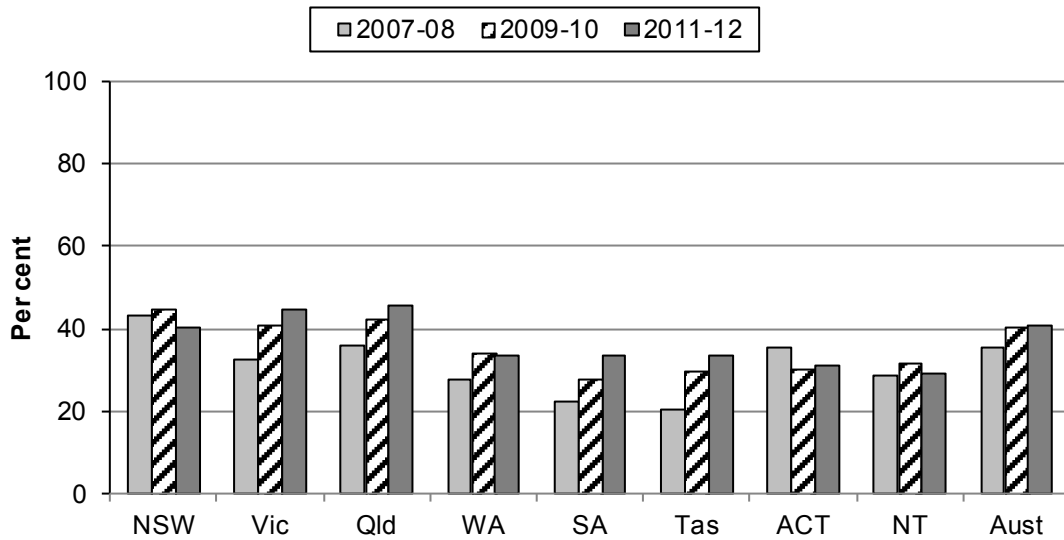
Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period. All required (2011–12) data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator are at [www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014).

Nationally, the proportion of low income households in rental stress increased from 35.4 per cent in 2007–08 to 40.7 per cent in 2011–12, though this varied across jurisdictions (figure G.2).

Figure G.2 Proportion of low income households in rental stress<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See notes to source tables for more detailed caveats about the data.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12*; table GA.5.

### *Appropriateness of Indigenous housing*

‘Appropriateness of Indigenous housing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure all Australians have access to affordable, safe, appropriate and sustainable housing (box G.5). Governments have a specific interest in improving amenity and reducing overcrowding for Indigenous people, particularly those living in remote and discrete communities (COAG 2008).

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### Box G.5 **Appropriateness of Indigenous housing**

'Appropriateness of Indigenous housing' is an indicator of the effectiveness and quality of Indigenous housing. Two measures are reported:

- proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions
- proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard.

Overcrowding is defined and measured using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) under which overcrowding is deemed to have occurred if one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard.

For all housing tenures, acceptable standard is defined as a dwelling with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

A low proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions is desirable. A high proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard is desirable.

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. Data reported are:

#### *Overcrowding*

- for public housing and SOMIH, comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but a break in series means that data for 2009–10 onward are not comparable to data for earlier years
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2012–13 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing. All required data were not available for the Northern Territory
- incomplete for Indigenous community housing. All required data were not available for NSW, Tasmania, the ACT, NT and Australia.

#### *Dwellings of an acceptable standard*

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the current reporting period
- incomplete for community housing. All required data were not available for the Northern Territory.

Related information on the appropriateness of social housing is presented for the outcome indicators 'match of dwelling to household size' 'and amenity/location' in chapter 17.

Data quality information for this indicator is at [www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014).

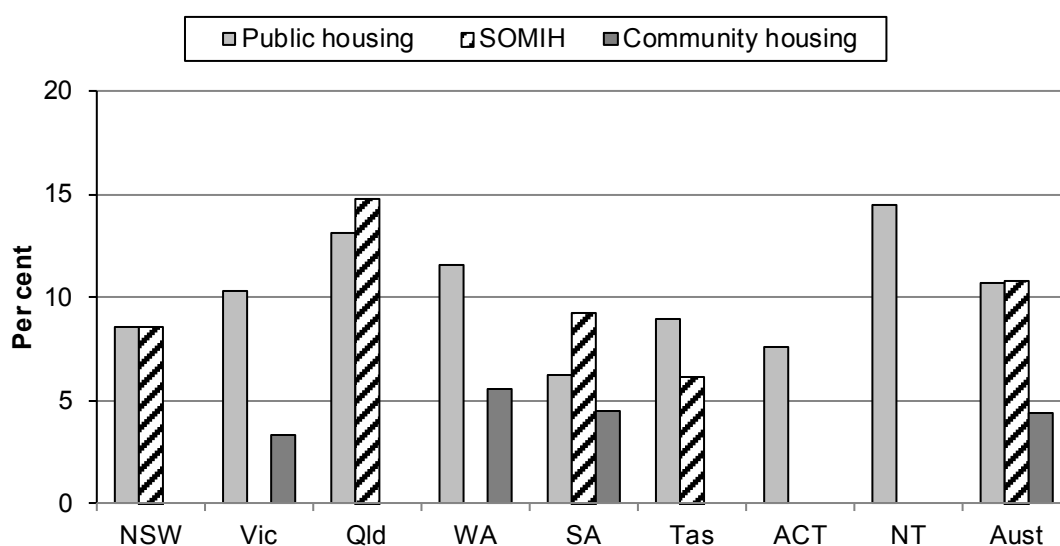
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### *Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions*

Overcrowding is deemed to occur if one or more bedrooms are required to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (see chapter 17 for more detail). Overcrowding is a significant issue for many Indigenous people.

The proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions varied across jurisdictions in 2013 (figure G.3).

**Figure G.3 Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, at 30 June 2013<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria, WA, the ACT or the NT as the SOMIH program does not exist in these jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> Community housing data are not available for NSW, Qld and the NT. <sup>c</sup> Community housing data for Tasmania and the ACT is nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public Rental Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) The National Housing Assistance Data Repository; *Housing Assistance in Australia 2011*, Cat. No. HOU 271, AIHW, Canberra; table GA.6.

Data for Indigenous community housing are presented in table GA.6.

### *Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard*

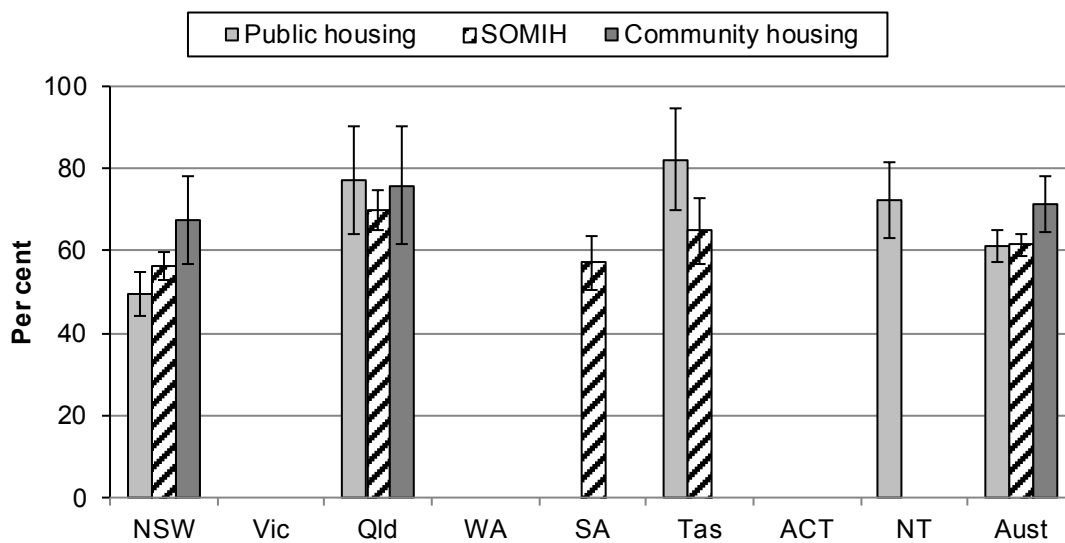
Data for this measure are sourced from the National Social Housing Survey (NSHS) for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. To date, Indigenous community housing tenants have not been surveyed in the NSHS.

Nationally in 2012, the NSHS found that:

- for public housing, 61.3 per cent of Indigenous households were living in dwellings of an acceptable standard

- for SOMIH, 61.4 per cent of Indigenous households were living in dwellings of an acceptable standard
- for community housing, 71.5 per cent of Indigenous households were living in dwellings of an acceptable standard (figure G.4).

Figure G.4 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, 2012<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence intervals associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria, WA, the ACT or the NT as the SOMIH program does not exist in these jurisdictions. <sup>c</sup> Public housing and community housing data are not published for Victoria, WA, SA and the ACT. <sup>d</sup> Community housing data are not published for Tasmania. <sup>e</sup> Community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2012*; table GA.7.

### *Australians who are homeless*

‘Australians who are homeless’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing (box G.6).



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**Box G.6 Australians who are homeless**

'Australians who are homeless' is defined as the proportion of Australians who are homeless. For this indicator, people are defined as homeless when a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives and 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 (see box G.2).

The ABS has developed six homeless operational groups to present estimates of homelessness (ABS 2012c):

- people who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out
- people in supported accommodation for the homeless
- people staying temporarily with other households
- people staying in boarding houses
- people in other temporary lodging, and
- people in 'severely' crowded dwellings.

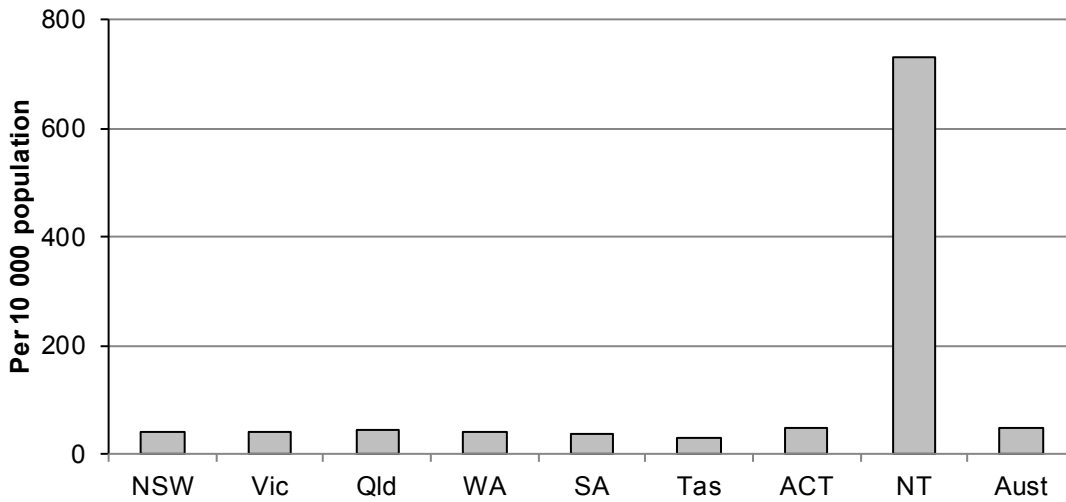
Data for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2011 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at [www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2014).

Nationally in 2011, approximately 49 Australians per 10 000 people in the population were homeless on Census night (figure G.5). Data for the six operational groups are included in table GA.8.

Figure G.5 **Rate of homelessness, 2011 (per 10 000 population)**



Source: ABS *Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness*, 2012, Cat. no. 2049.0; table GA.8.

### **Service-specific performance indicator frameworks**

This section summarises information from the performance indicator frameworks for housing (chapter 17) and government funded specialist homelessness services (chapter 18). Additional information is available to assist the interpretation of these results:

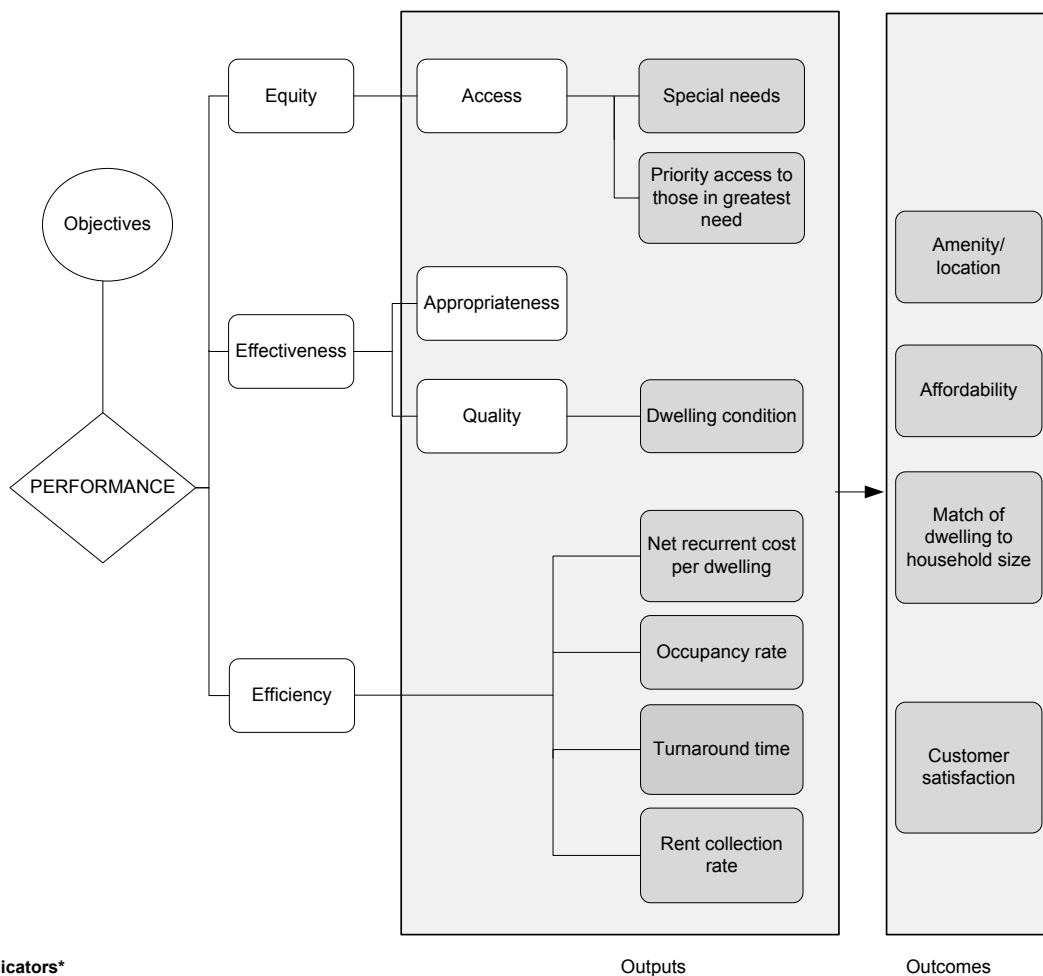
- indicator interpretation boxes, which define the measures used and indicate any significant conceptual or methodological issues with the reported information (chapters 17 and 18)
- caveats and footnotes to the reported data (chapter 17 and attachment 17A; chapter 18 and attachment 18A)
- additional measures and further disaggregation of reported measures (for example, by Indigenous status, remoteness, disability and age data (chapter 17 and attachment 17A; chapter 18 and attachment 18A)
- data quality information for many indicators, based on the ABS Data Quality Framework.

A full list of attachment tables and available data quality information is provided at the end of chapters 17 and 18.

## Social housing

The performance indicator framework for social housing is presented in figure G.6. This framework provides information on equity, efficiency, effectiveness, and outcomes of social housing.

Figure G.6 **Social housing performance indicator framework**



### Key to indicators\*

- Text Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

\* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

An overview of the performance indicator results for the most recent reporting period is presented in table G.2. Results are reported separately for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing. Data for Indigenous community housing are not reported for a number of performance indicators due to issues with data quality and availability. Information to assist the

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interpretation of these data can be found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 17 and in the footnotes in attachment 17A.

**Table G.2 Performance indicators for social housing<sup>a, b</sup>**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Equity (access) indicators</b>										
<i>Special needs</i> – proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (%)										
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.										
	PH 2012-13	69.7	46.8	67.6	59.5	69.6	64.3	61.5	65.1	63.1
	SOMIH 2012-13	55.8	..	48.5	..	52.8	50.0	..	..	52.6
	CH 2012-13	70.3	49.6	75.6	53.4	77.4	56.3	46.0	na	62.9
Source: tables 17A.9–17A.11.										
<i>Priority access to those in greatest need</i> – proportion of new allocations of housing to those in greatest need (%)										
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.										
	PH 2012-13	66.4	76.7	96.4	58.4	83.9	89.3	98.2	70.1	77.3
	SOMIH 2012-13	35.5	..	96.8	..	87.2	na	..	..	64.6
	CH 2012-13	77.7	89.8	66.4	76.3	49.8	81.0	97.5	na	76.7
Source: tables 17A.12–17A.14.										
<b>Effectiveness indicators</b>										
<i>Dwelling condition</i>										
Data for this indicator are not directly comparable.										
Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (%)										
	PH 2012	67.7	73.7	83.5	75.9	81.7	76.2	76.6	81.6	74.7
	Confidence interval	± 1.3	± 4.0	± 3.0	± 3.8	± 3.6	± 3.9	± 3.3	± 3.3	± 0.9
	SOMIH 2012	56.4	..	69.9	..	56.9	64.9	..	..	61.4
	Confidence interval	± 3.6	..	± 4.6	..	± 6.6	± 8.2	..	..	± 2.5
	CH 2012	81.4	87.1	89.4	89.1	86.1	84.4	80.2	na	85.2
	Confidence interval	± 2.3	± 3.5	± 3.1	± 3.2	± 3.6	± 3.6	± 7.7	..	± 1.3
Source: tables 17A.15–17A.17.										
Dwellings in need of repair (%) <sup>c</sup>										
	ICH 2006	18.8	24.7	26.3	27.9	22.4	30.6	..	21.0	23.4
Dwellings in need of replacement (%) <sup>c</sup>										
	ICH 2006	2.7	4.5	5.9	10.1	5.8	–	..	10.2	7.2
Source: table 17A.18.										
<b>Efficiency indicators</b>										
<i>Net recurrent cost per dwelling (\$)</i>										
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.										
	PH 2012-13	7 751	6 087	7 905	10 152	7 667	7 951	9 058	14 314	7 835
	SOMIH 2012-13	8 478	..	14 958	..	12 009	7 580	..	..	11 673
	CH 2011-12	9 844	9 050	5 816	5 564	5 875	14 140	7 249	na	8 222
	ICH 2011-12	9 855	6 424	6 374	9 374	na	9 268	na	na	7 969
Source: tables 17A.20–17A.23.										

(Continued)

Table G.2 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Occupancy rates (%)</b>									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.									
PH 2012-13	99.0	97.3	98.6	95.8	96.8	97.1	98.0	93.6	97.8
SOMIH 2012-13	98.1	..	96.5	..	97.3	97.6	..	..	97.4
CH 2012-13	99.8	95.0	99.1	92.7	97.0	92.7	91.9	100.0	97.4
ICH 2011-12	95.8	97.4	94.8	82.5	89.4	92.1	na	na	92.1

Source: tables 17A.24–17A.27.

**Turnaround time (days)**

Data for this indicator are comparable and complete, subject to caveats.

PH 2012-13	29.4	30.3	28.4	17.4	21.7	38.9	39.8	na	na
SOMIH 2012-13	21.3	..	44.9	..	22.0	67.1	..	..	29.5

Source: tables 17A.28 and 17A.29.

**Rent collection rate (%)**

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.

PH 2012-13	99.0	98.7	100.0	100.7	100.0	98.4	99.5	98.7	99.4
SOMIH 2012-13	101.0	..	99.8	..	101.5	98.4	..	..	99.6
CH 2011-12	101.9	98.8	99.4	100.1	100.0	102.2	98.1	na	100.6
ICH 2011-12	98.6	101.6	94.6	78.8	na	100.5	na	81.3	94.9

Source: tables 17A.30–17A.33.

**Outcome indicators**

**Amenity/location (%)**

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.

**Amenity important and meeting needs (%)**

PH 2012	80.1	82.1	89.1	84.7	84.5	82.6	82.9	87.2	83.4
SOMIH 2012	79.6	..	85.4	..	81.6	82.0	..	..	82.2
CH 2012	84.2	82.5	84.7	85.1	89.0	88.6	82.5	na	84.7

**Location important and meeting needs (%)**

PH 2012	85.8	87.3	91.0	87.6	90.9	85.9	88.0	90.1	87.9
SOMIH 2012	86.9	..	85.2	..	89.8	85.2	..	..	86.8
CH 2012	86.3	88.1	87.7	87.5	87.9	91.5	90.6	na	87.3

Source: tables 17A.34–17A.38.

**Affordability – proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent (%)**

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.

PH 2012-13	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	–	0.1	0.4	6.9	0.5
SOMIH 2012-13	0.5	..	0.8	..	–	–	..	..	0.5
CH 2012-13	8.4	9.5	na	30.4	6.5	27.1	0.6	na	9.8

Source: table 17A.42.

(Continued)

Table G.2 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
<i>Match of dwelling to household size – proportion of overcrowded households (%)</i>										
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.										
PH 2012-13	4.8	7.2	4.9	4.9	2.1	4.1	4.9	7.8	5.0	
SOMIH 2012-13	8.6	..	14.8	..	9.2	6.1	..	..	10.7	
CH 2012-13	3.1	3.4	na	2.7	2.3	1.4	0.4	na	2.9	
ICH 2011-12	na	9.7	33.3	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	na	

Source: tables 17A.47–17A.50.

Customer satisfaction (%) – proportion of tenants who were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided by their State or Territory housing authority or community housing organisation.

PH	2012	56.1	66.3	80.3	57.4	72.9	65.3	70.0	70.3	65.2
Confidence interval		± 1.4	± 4.1	± 3.1	± 4.3	± 3.9	± 4.2	± 3.5	± 3.7	± 1.0
SOMIH	2012	48.7	..	71.0	..	58.7	52.8	..	..	58.5
Confidence interval		± 3.6		± 4.5		± 6.4	± 8.1			± 2.5
CH	2012	69.6	72.9	80.6	75.4	79.4	88.0	71.4	–	73.9
Confidence interval		± 2.7	± 4.5	± 3.9	± 4.2	± 4.0	± 3.1	± 7.9		± 1.6

Source: tables 17A.36, 17A.55 and 17A.56.

<sup>a</sup> Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 17 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. <sup>b</sup> Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A. <sup>c</sup> NSW data includes ACT. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

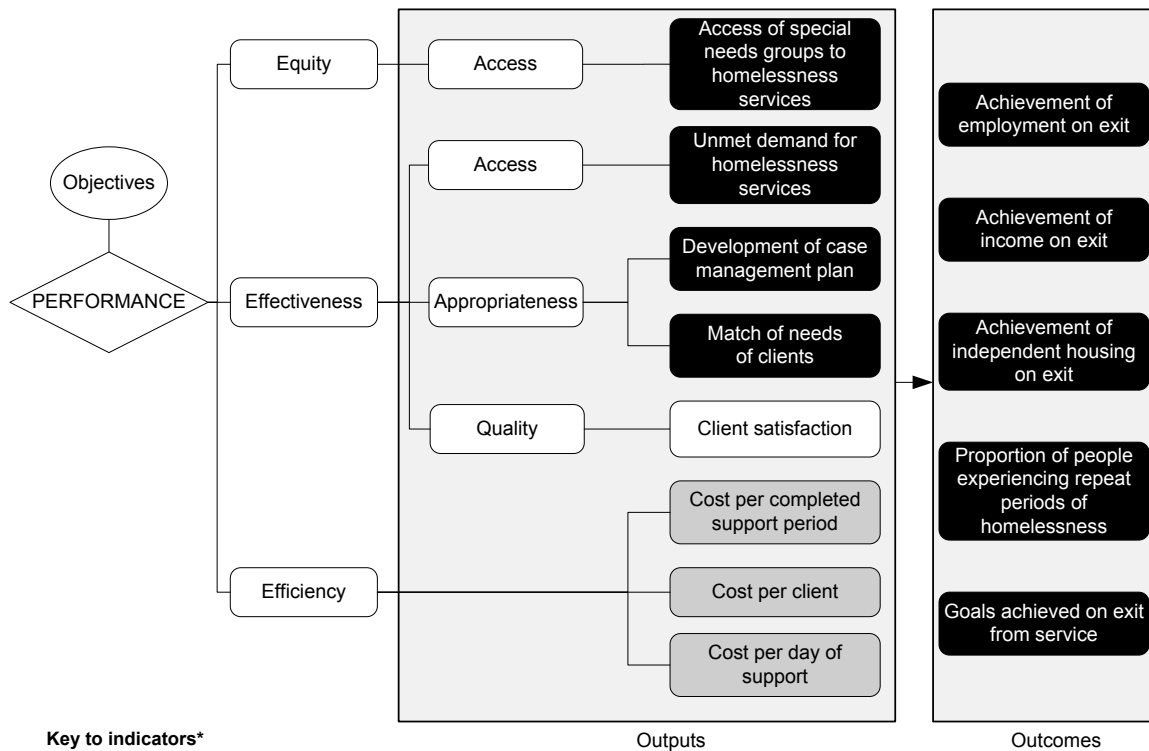
Source: Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A.

### Homelessness services

The performance indicator framework for government funded specialist homelessness services is presented in figure G.7. This framework provides information on equity, effectiveness, efficiency, and outcomes of homelessness services.

Data from the Specialist Homelessness Services data collection (SHSC) commenced in 2011–12 and are included in this Report. The SHSC replaced the SAAP National Data Collection which concluded in 2010–11 and SAAP data were included in earlier Reports.

**Figure G.7 Government funded specialist homelessness services performance indicator framework**



**Key to indicators\***

- Text Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

\* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

An overview of the performance indicator results for 2011–12 and 2012–13 is presented in table G.3. Data reported are for homelessness services provided under the NAHA and NPAH and are sourced from the SHSC. Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 18 and in the footnotes in attachment 18A.



**Table G.3 Performance indicators for government funded specialist homelessness services<sup>a, b</sup>**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Equity (access) indicators</b>										
<i>Access of special needs groups to homelessness services — Access of Indigenous people to homelessness services, and their representation in the population</i>										
Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.										
Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met										
2012-13	%	23.2	11.0	31.6	39.8	24.3	14.9	18.6	69.5	25.3
2011-12	%	23.6	10.1	30.4	40.4	na	14.9	16.1	71.8	25.1
Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation was met										
2012-13	%	19.4	5.4	25.1	22.4	18.4	13.4	10.2	68.1	14.1
2011-12	%	18.6	4.7	22.6	22.2	na	14.3	9.9	59.0	12.7
Representation in the population										
2011	%	2.9	0.9	4.2	3.8	2.3	4.7	1.7	29.8	3.0

Source: tables 18A.5 and 18A.7.

*Access of special needs groups to homelessness services — Access of people born in non-main English-speaking countries, and their representation in the population*

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.

Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met										
2012-13	%	11.4	14.4	7.6	10.3	6.5	3.5	16.8	3.6	10.6
2011-12	%	11.0	12.8	6.7	10.6	na	4.0	14.4	4.1	9.7
Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation was met										
2012-13	%	7.8	13.1	7.2	13.8	5.5	3.5	16.2	1.8	10.3
2011-12	%	8.5	10.5	5.6	12.2	na	4.0	14.3	2.5	9.4
Representation in the population										
2011	%	24.6	25.4	19.8	29.2	21.5	11.3	23.5	15.2	23.7

Source: tables 18A.6 and 18A.7.

**Effectiveness indicators**

*Development of a case management plan*

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.

2012-13	%	66.8	40.0	75.1	61.1	45.4	67.2	63.9	71.4	55.2
2011-12	%	65.9	43.1	68.5	69.1	49.2	62.9	64.4	68.1	56.4

*Match of needs of clients*

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.

*Accommodation and accommodation related assistance — directly provided by agency visited and provided and referred by agency visited*

2012-13	%	63.0	44.5	63.0	73.2	95.9	67.0	43.6	89.5	59.7
2011-12	%	64.4	42.7	60.0	73.6	na	61.0	43.8	86.1	57.7

Source: tables 18A.10 and 18A.12.

(Continued)

Table G.3 (continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Efficiency indicators</b>										
<i>Cost per completed support period</i>										
Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable.										
2012-13	\$	2 230	1 113	1 800	2 515	1 958	2 764	3 832	1 961	1 683
2011-12	\$	2 230	1 170	1 787	2 570	2 264	2 336	3 941	1 521	1 731
<i>Cost per client</i>										
Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable.										
2012-13	\$	2 589	1 946	2 177	3 161	2 647	3 277	4 397	2 457	2 421
2011-12	\$	2 570	2 028	2 173	3 203	2 846	2 803	4 082	1 743	2 436
<i>Cost per day of support</i>										
Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable.										
2012-13	\$	24	29	35	36	25	40	29	30	29

Source: tables 18A.16, 18A.17 and 18A.18.

**Outcome indicators**

*Achievement of employment on exit (proportion of clients who needed employment and/or training assistance who were employed after support)*

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.

2012-13	%	21.9	14.8	16.5	16.2	15.7	14.9	26.0	24.8	18.8
2011-12	%	23.7	15.4	15.7	22.4	na	13.4	20.6	28.0	20.1

Source: table 18A.19.

*Achievement of income on exit (proportion of clients who needed income assistance who had an income source after support)*

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.

2012-13	%	93.4	94.0	94.5	96.0	85.4	91.6	97.2	95.5	93.9
2011-12	%	94.5	95.0	94.7	93.4	na	92.4	96.5	95.1	94.5

Source: table 18A.22.

*Achievement of independent housing on exit (proportion of clients who needed assistance to obtain or maintain independent housing who obtained or maintained independent housing after support)*

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.

2012-13	%	63.8	61.3	59.3	64.0	64.5	53.6	47.9	45.2	61.2
2011-12	%	57.5	59.2	54.3	66.5	na	52.1	52.4	48.3	58.0

Source: table 18A.24.

*Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness*

Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.

2012-13	%	5.2	3.6	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.6	7.2	4.5	4.0
2011-12	%	5.9	4.4	5.1	4.7	2.4	5.0	11.8	5.5	4.7

Source: table 18A.29.

(Continued)

Table G.3 (continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Case management goals achieved (proportion of clients who achieved some or all case management goals)</i>										
Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats.										
2012-13	%	92.1	93.0	94.9	91.1	93.6	92.3	93.3	93.3	93.1
2011-12	%	92.6	92.5	91.8	91.3	69.8	90.1	91.4	95.1	90.5

Source: table 18A.31.

<sup>a</sup> Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 18 and Attachment 18A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 18 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. <sup>b</sup> Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 18 and Attachment 18A. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 18 and Attachment 18A.

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### **G.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues**

Australian and international research identifies a strong association between housing, health status, living standards and wellbeing (Morris 2010; Bridge et al 2003; Quine et al 2004; Waters 2001). A lack of adequate and affordable housing contributes to housing stress and homelessness, and is detrimental to people's physical and mental health. People who are homeless have a much higher prevalence of mental illness than the general population (Mental Health Council of Australia 2009). Homelessness affects life expectancy, with homeless people estimated to live 15–20 years less than the mainstream population (Quine et al 2004).

The provision of housing assistance and homelessness services can improve people's education, health and employment outcomes, community cohesion and reduce crime (King 2002; Bridge et al 2003; AHURI 2008; Morris 2010).

Studies have found that housing assistance affects education outcomes by reducing housing costs and increasing financial resources available for education and training, and providing security of tenure to create stable learning environment (Bridge et al 2003). Conversely, housing assistance may reduce the incentives to participate in the labour market, with security of tenure reducing willingness to relocate for employment purposes (Bridge et al 2003).

There is evidence to suggest that effective housing assistance programs reduce the burden on health and justice services, leading to reduced expenditure for hospital, ambulance, police and court services (AHURI 2008).

#### **National research developments**

The National Homelessness Research Agenda (NHRA) was established in 2009 in response to an identified lack of data on homelessness. The NHRA received \$11.4 million in funding over four years (2009–2013) to improve the evidence base for preventing and responding to homelessness.

The three key activities agreed under the NHRA were the National Homelessness Research Partnership Agreements, the National Homelessness Research Projects and Journeys Home: Longitudinal Study of Factors Affecting Housing Stability.

The first two finished on 30 June 2013 with research papers published on the Australian Homelessness Clearinghouse.

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*Journeys Home* is a six wave survey of around 1600 income support recipients across Australia who are homeless or experiencing housing instability. It is the first study of its type in the world and will be completed in late 2014.

The Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute's (AHURI) 2014 national research agenda is structured around five high priority topics for housing policy development. These include patterns of service use by people who have experienced homelessness, the delivery of the National Rental Affordability Scheme, housing markets and productivity, demographic change and future housing subsidy and repackaging housing and support services in response to national disability reforms (AHURI 2013).

## **G.4 Future directions in performance reporting**

This housing and homelessness sector overview will continue to be developed in future reports.

The Housing and Homelessness services chapters contain a service-specific section on future directions in performance reporting.

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## G.5 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this service sector overview by a 'GA' prefix (for example, table GA.1). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Report).

<b>Table GA.1</b>	Australian Government nominal expenditure relating to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) and Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package (\$million)
<b>Table GA.2</b>	Housing and homelessness services sector, descriptive statistics, Australia, 2011–12
<b>Table GA.3</b>	Social housing descriptive statistics, 2011–12
<b>Table GA.4</b>	Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2011–12
<b>Table GA.5</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress
<b>Table GA.6</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions
<b>Table GA.7</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, 2012
<b>Table GA.8</b>	Rate of homeless persons per 10,000 of the population, 2011
<b>Table GA.9</b>	Supplementary contextual data
<b>Table GA.10</b>	Moving annual vacancy rates in the private housing market, by capital city, June (per cent)
<b>Table GA.11</b>	Median market rents in the private housing market, by capital city, June quarter (dollars/week)
<b>Table GA.12</b>	Australian Government expenditure for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, 2008–09 to 2012–13 (\$ million)
<b>Table GA.13</b>	Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2008–09 to 2012–13 (2012–13 dollars)
<b>Table GA.14</b>	Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2013 (\$ per fortnight)
<b>Table GA.15</b>	Income units receiving CRA, 2013
<b>Table GA.16</b>	Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2013
<b>Table GA.17</b>	Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2013
<b>Table GA.18</b>	CRA income units, by payment type, 2013
<b>Table GA.19</b>	Indigenous CRA recipients, by payment type, 2013
<b>Table GA.20</b>	Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2013
<b>Table GA.21</b>	Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2013
<b>Table GA.22</b>	Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2013
<b>Table GA.23</b>	Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)

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<b>Table GA.24</b>	Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.25</b>	Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.26</b>	Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.27</b>	Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.28</b>	Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.29</b>	Proportion receiving a Disability Support Pension and CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.30</b>	Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.31</b>	Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.32</b>	Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 75 years or over paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.33</b>	Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 75 years or over paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
<b>Table GA.34</b>	Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2013 (per cent).

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## G.6 Definitions of key terms

<b>Affordability</b>	Affordability (without CRA) is calculated for all income units receiving CRA by dividing Rent by Total Income from all sources. The CRA entitlement for the reference fortnight in June is included in Total Income from all sources for the calculation of affordability with CRA.
<b>Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)</b>	A fortnightly supplement paid to two types of renter in private and community housing: income support recipients (for example, people receiving the Disability Support Pension), and low- and moderate-income families with children. Payment of CRA continues as long as recipients meet income tests for their primary payment and continue to pay a predetermined amount of rent.
<b>Dependent child for CRA</b>	Dependent child has a wider meaning under Social Security and Family Assistance law than is used in this chapter in relation to CRA. In this chapter, a dependent child is one in respect of whom an adult member of the income unit receives Family Tax Benefit (FTB) Part A at more than the base rate. Prior to 1 January 2012, children aged 16 or older attracted the base rate of FTB Part A so are not included in the count of dependent children. From January 2012 children aged 16 to 19 years attending secondary school may now receive more than the base rate of FTB Part A. Figures from June 2013 include 16 to 19 years olds who receive more than the base rate of FTB Part A. Some children under 20 years of age attract the base rate of FTB Part A only and may not be eligible to be counted for CRA entitlement.
<b>Income support recipient</b>	Recipients in receipt of a payment made under social security law. Under the Machinery of Government changes announced on the 18 September 2013 Income Support Payments administered under social security law are now the responsibility of the Department of Social Services. Family Tax Benefit is paid under family assistance law and is not an income support payment.
<b>Income unit</b>	<p>An income unit may consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a single person with no dependent children</li><li>• a sole parent with one or more dependent children</li><li>• a couple (married, registered or defacto) with no dependent children</li><li>• a couple (married, registered or defacto) with one or more dependent children.</li></ul> <p>A non-dependent child living at home, including one who is receiving an income support payment in their own right, is regarded as a separate income unit. Similarly, a group of non-related adults sharing accommodation are counted as separate income units.</p>
<b>Low and moderate incomes</b>	Individuals and families receive CRA with either an income support payment or FTB Part A. While income support recipients are generally thought of as low income, those receiving FTB Part A can have higher incomes and still be eligible for a part rate of Rent Assistance. For this reason, CRA recipients are not defined as those on low incomes.
<b>Machinery of Government Changes</b>	Prior to the Machinery of Government changes announced on 18 September 2013, the main income support payments administered by the former Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous affairs (FaHCSIA) were Age Pension, Disability Support Pension and Carer Payment, while the main income support payments administered by former Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations were Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowance (other), Parenting Payment (Single) and Parenting Payment (Partnered). Youth Allowance (student) and Austudy were



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<b>Primary payment type</b>	<p>administered by the former Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education.</p> <p>Each income unit receiving CRA is assigned a primary payment type, based on the payment(s) received by each member. The primary payment is determined using a hierarchy of payment types, with precedence given to pensions, then other social security payments and then the Family Tax Benefit part A. No extra weight is given to the payment type with which CRA is paid. Specifically, the hierarchy for the main payments is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disability Support Pension</li> <li>• Carer Payment</li> <li>• Age Pension</li> <li>• Parenting Payment (Single)</li> <li>• Newstart Allowance</li> <li>• Youth Allowance</li> <li>• Austudy</li> <li>• Parenting Payment (Partnered)</li> <li>• Family Tax Benefit Part A.</li> </ul>
<b>Rent</b>	<p>Amount payable as a condition of occupancy of a person's home. Rent includes site fees for a caravan, mooring fees and payment for services provided in a retirement village. Rent encompasses not only a formal tenancy agreement, but also informal agreements between family members, including the payment of board or board and lodgings. Where a person pays board and lodgings and cannot separately identify the amount paid for lodgings, two thirds of the payment is deemed to be for rent.</p>
<b>Sharer</b>	<p>Some single people are subject to a lower maximum (sharer) rate of CRA. The lower rate may apply to a single person (with no dependent children) who shares a major area of accommodation. The lower rate does not apply to those receiving Disability Support Pension or Carer Payment, those in nursing homes or boarding house accommodation, or those paying for both board and lodgings.</p>
<b>Special needs</b>	<p>Individuals and families with at least one member who either self-identifies as Indigenous; receives a Disability Support Pension; is aged 24 years or under; or is aged 75 years or over.</p>
<b>Total income from all sources</b>	<p>Income received by the recipients or partner, excluding income received by a dependent. It includes regular social security payments and any maintenance and other private income taken into account for income testing purposes. It does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one-time payments</li> <li>• arrears payments</li> <li>• advances</li> <li>• Employment or Education Entry Payments</li> <li>• Mobility Allowance</li> <li>• Baby Bonus</li> <li>• Child Care Tax Rebate.</li> </ul> <p>In most cases, private income reflects the person's current circumstances. Taxable income for a past financial year or an estimate of taxable income for the current financial year is used where the income unit receives more than the minimum rate of the Family Tax Benefit part A but no income support payment.</p>

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## **G.7 Appendix – Private housing market contextual information**

### **Housing market demand, supply and affordability**

The private housing market encompasses rented accommodation, home ownership and housing investment. A range of factors influence demand and supply in the private housing market:

- Factors affecting the demand for housing include population growth, household formation, household income and employment, investor demand, household preferences for size, quality and location of housing, the price and availability of housing, government taxes, concessions and transfers, and the cost and availability of finance (NHSC 2010).
- Factors affecting the supply of housing include land tenure arrangements, land release and development processes, construction and infrastructure costs, government taxes, concessions and transfers, and the availability and price of land (NHSC 2010). The availability of credit to finance the development of new housing can also affect the supply of housing (RBA 2009).

An efficient housing market refers to achieving a balance between housing supply and demand (CRC 2010).

Nationally at June 2011, there was an estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of growth in underlying demand, of 2.6 per cent. An estimated 228 000 dwellings were required in Australia to meet growth in demand (NHSC 2012: tables 4.1 and 4.4).

#### *Housing affordability*

A shortage of affordable housing is likely to affect demand for housing and homelessness services. Governments provide support to ensure people can access affordable rental housing, either in the private market or in social housing, and many governments provide support to those purchasing houses, particularly first home buyers (box G.7).

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### Box G.7 **Government assistance for affordable housing**

A range of government initiatives and programs are designed to help households to pay for housing, and to increase the supply of affordable housing. These initiatives include:

- direct assistance to first home buyers through schemes such as the First Home Owners Grant and the First Home Owners Boost (FHOB). Until 2012-13, the FHOB was funded by the Australian government and administered by the states and territories. Funding for FHOB ceased on 31 December 2009
- funding for Indigenous home ownership programs (the Home Ownership Program [HOP] funded and administered by Indigenous Business Australia [IBA] and the Home Ownership on Indigenous Land Program [HOIL] jointly funded by FaHCSIA and IBA). On 1 July 2012, IBA's HOP, and HOIL Program were integrated into a single Indigenous Home Ownership program
- stamp duty concessions or exemptions for first home buyers
- incentives to save for first home ownership through First Home Saver Accounts
- State and Territory Government funding to assist low income households with home purchases or mortgage repayments
- Commonwealth Rent Assistance paid on an ongoing basis to income support and family tax benefit recipients in the private rental market and community housing
- funding for provision and management of social (public and community) housing and related reforms through the National Affordable Housing Specific Purpose Payment
- incentives for institutional investors and community housing providers to build new affordable rental properties
- Commonwealth, State and Territory land and planning measures to increase the supply of affordable housing
- Housing Affordability Fund grants to improve planning and infrastructure provision.

*Source:* Australian, State and Territory Governments (unpublished).

The Housing chapter (chapter 17) reports on government assistance for social housing, but does not report on government assistance for purchasing housing or other forms of housing assistance. Information on housing affordability by region in Australia is available in the State of the Regions Report 2013–14: the housing shortage and housing affordability (ALGA 2013). The Steering Committee's annual report to the COAG Reform Council on NAHA performance information includes a range of housing data, some of which are reported below.

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### *Affordable housing for low and moderate income households*

Low income households are more likely to be adversely affected by relatively high housing costs than households with higher disposable incomes (Yates and Gabriel 2006; Yates and Milligan 2007).

Housing stress is considered to occur when households spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent or mortgage payments.

The number of homes sold that are affordable by low and moderate income households per 1000 low or moderate income households indicates the level of home purchase affordability. Nationally in 2011–12, 27.5 homes sold were affordable by low and moderate income households per 1000 low or moderate income households (table GA.9).

### *Private rental markets*

Tight private rental markets were evident in June 2013, with vacancy rates in capital cities ranging between 1.0 per cent and 4.7 per cent (table GA.10). Capital city median rents in the private market varied across jurisdictions.

Data for median rents for three bedroom houses and two bedroom flats or units in capital cities in the June quarter of 2013 are reported in table GA.11.

## **Home ownership and government assistance to home buyers**

Home ownership is not necessarily an aspiration for all Australian households, but is often considered desirable because of the benefits associated with home ownership, including wealth accumulation and security of tenure (CRC 2010, p. 60). The rate of home ownership in Australia is similar to many developed countries, but is comparatively higher than some European countries, which may reflect different cultural and economic incentives, such as income security for retirement (ABS 2010b; Frick and Headey 2009).

Governments provide financial assistance to people purchasing homes, particularly first home owners and low income home owners. Nationally in 2012–13, 92 315 people received the First Home Owner Scheme grant (table GA.9).

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# GA Housing and homelessness services sector overview — attachment

Data in this Report are examined by the Housing and Homelessness Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).



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<b>Table GA.28</b>	Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent)
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TABLE GA.1

Table GA.1 **Australian Government nominal expenditure relating to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) (\$million)**

	2008-09 (a)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	586.1	1 202.6	1 221.8	1 242.6	1 263.7
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)					
on Social Housing (b)	200.0	199.0	1.0	..	..
on Homelessness	6.7	113.4	130.5	131.5	156.5
on Remote Indigenous Housing	148.8	610.6	675.0	794.1	303.0
<b>Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements</b>	<b>355.4</b>	<b>923.0</b>	<b>806.5</b>	<b>925.6</b>	<b>459.5</b>
<b>Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA</b>	<b>941.5</b>	<b>2 125.6</b>	<b>2 028.4</b>	<b>2 168.2</b>	<b>1 723.2</b>
Social Housing Initiative for the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package (c)	260.0	3922.0	1 294.0	162.0	..

(a) The NAHA came into effect on 1 January 2009. Data for 2008-09 reflect expenditure between 1 January 2009 and 30 June 2009.

(b) Funding for the National Partnership Agreement on Social Housing ended in 2009-10.

(c) Funding for the Social Housing Initiative ended in 2011-12.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.2

Table GA.2 **Housing and homelessness services sector, descriptive statistics, Australia, 2011-12 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Public housing</i>	<i>SOMIH</i>	<i>Community housing</i>	<i>Indigenous community housing (b), (c)</i>	<i>Homelessness services</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total net recurrent expenditure	\$m	2 538.0	107.3	560.1	90.4	575.9	3 871.7
<b>Housing</b>							
Number of dwellings	no.	330 906	10 047	61 563	16 773	..	419 289
Number of households	no.	323 423	9 692	61 033	na	..	394 148
<b>Homelessness services</b>							
Number of clients	'000	..	..	..	..	236.4	..

(a) Data for 2012-13 are available for public housing and SOMIH and these are presented in chapter 17.

(b) Data for Indigenous community housing are likely to be underestimated because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

(c) The number of Indigenous community housing dwellings presented are funded, permanent dwellings.

.. Not applicable.

Source: tables 17A.1, 17A.5–17A.8, 18A.1.

TABLE GA.3

Table GA.3 **Social housing descriptive statistics, 2011-12 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
<b>Public housing (c)</b>										
Total net recurrent cost	\$million	834.4	381.1	429.5	330.9	311.0	91.8	95.7	63.6	2 538.0
Number of dwellings	no.	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
Number of households	no.	111 087	62 779	51 074	32 625	39 264	10 902	10 793	4 899	323 423
<b>SOMIH (c)</b>										
Total net recurrent cost	\$million	35.4	..	45.8	..	23.6	2.6	..	..	107.3
Number of dwellings	no.	4 478	..	3 394	..	1 830	345	..	..	10 047
Number of households	no.	4 372	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 692
<b>Community housing</b>										
Total net recurrent cost	\$million	259.5	119.1	66.6	46.7	37.5	23.8	7.0	na	560.1
Number of dwellings	no.	25 311	11 023	11 444	5 168	5 805	1 919	580	312	61 563
Number of households	no.	25 844	11 660	10 949	4 924	5 640	1 481	535	na	61 033
<b>Indigenous community housing (d)</b>										
Total net recurrent cost	\$million	30.1	10.3	27.1	22.3	na	0.6	na	na	0.9
Number of dwellings (e) (f)	no.	4 736	1 982	4 606	2 380	940	63	23	2 043	16 773

(a) See notes to source tables for more detailed caveats about the data. Further information about the data in this table can be found at [www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013).

(b) Australian totals may not add to the sum of the jurisdictions because of rounding. Australian totals may not represent national totals because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

(c) Data for 2012-13 are available for public housing and SOMIH and these are presented in chapter 17.

(d) Data for Indigenous community housing are likely to be underestimated because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

(e) The number of Indigenous community housing dwellings presented are permanent dwellings.

(f) The number of Indigenous community housing dwellings is used as a proxy for the number of households in this Report.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 271.; State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.1, 17A.5–17A.8.

TABLE GA.4

Table GA.4 **Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2011-12 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total net recurrent cost	\$ million	133.9	174.7	92.3	67.9	55.5	17.2	22.9	11.5	575.9
Total number of clients	no.	52 105	86 150	42 487	21 190	19 497	6 148	5 602	6 584	236 429

(a) See notes to source tables for more detailed caveats about the data.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); Table 18.3; AIHW (unpublished) Specialist Homelessness Services Collection: National Data Collection annual report, Australia.

TABLE GA.5

Table GA.5 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08	%	43.4	32.4	36.1	27.8	22.4	20.7	35.7	28.8	35.4
2009-10	%	44.5	40.6	42.3	33.8	27.8	29.4	29.9	31.4	40.0
2011-12	%	40.6	44.5	45.5	33.4	33.6	33.8	31.2	29.0	40.7

(a) Low income households are defined as those in the lowest two quintiles of equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA).

(b) A household is deemed to be experiencing rental stress if more than 30% of their gross income (less any Commonwealth Rent Assistance received) goes towards rental costs.

(c) Excludes households in collection districts defined as very remote, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12*.

TABLE GA.6

Table GA.6 Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 June 2013										
Public housing	%	8.5	10.3	13.1	11.6	6.2	8.9	7.6	14.5	10.7
SOMIH	%	8.6	..	14.8	..	9.2	6.1	..	..	10.7
Community housing	%	na	3.3	na	5.5	4.5	–	–	na	4.4
30 June 2012										
Public housing	%	7.7	5.8	13.0	11.9	6.5	9.8	7.3	14.2	10.4
SOMIH	%	7.6	..	13.2	..	9.5	6.0	..	..	9.8
Community housing	%	na	3.4	na	4.9	3.9	5.9	–	na	4.1
Indigenous community housing	%	na	9.7	33.3	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	na
30 June 2011										
Indigenous community housing	%	na	5.7	34.3	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	na

(a) Includes households where bedroom details are known.

(b) There is significant under-reporting of Indigenous tenancies in NSW PH. These data are restricted to households with Indigenous status and bedroom details known.

na Not available .. Not applicable – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public rental housing data; AIHW (unpublished) The National Housing Assistance Data Respository; Housing Assistance in Australia, Cat. No. HOU 271, AIHW, Canberra.



TABLE GA.7

Table GA.7 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing (Indigenous households)	%	49.6	np	77.3	np	np	82.2	np	72.3	61.3
Conf. Inter. (d)	±	5.1	np	13.1	np	np	12.4	np	9.3	3.9
SOMIH (e)	%	56.4	..	69.9	..	56.9	64.9	..	..	61.4
Conf. Inter. (d)	±	3.6	..	4.6	..	6.6	8.2	..	..	2.5
Community housing (Indigenous households)	%	67.4	np	75.8	np	np	np	np	na	71.5
Conf. Inter. (d)	±	10.7	np	14.3	np	np	np	np	na	6.8

(a) Excludes Indigenous Community Housing

(b) A dwelling is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(c) The results from the 2012 survey may be affected by non-response bias due to low response rates. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

(d) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.

(e) Includes a small proportion of non-Indigenous households.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2012*.

TABLE GA.8

Table GA.8 **Rate of homeless persons per 10,000 of the population, 2011 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Homelessness operational groups (b)									
People who are in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out	2.8	2.0	3.7	4.1	1.6	3.2	0.8	40.0	3.2
People in supported accommodation for the homeless (c)	7.1	14.7	8.7	4.2	10.1	9.7	30.9	27.0	9.9
People staying temporarily with other households (d)	7.1	6.2	9.9	9.7	8.7	10.1	8.8	20.4	8.1
People staying in boarding houses	9.4	8.2	8.7	6.0	6.1	4.8	1.4	20.5	8.2
People in other temporary lodging	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.3
People living in 'severely' crowded dwellings (e)	14.0	11.3	14.3	18.6	10.7	3.7	7.8	621.8	19.2
Total homeless persons	40.8	42.6	45.8	42.8	37.5	31.9	50.0	730.7	48.9

(a) See notes to source table for more detailed caveats about the data. Further information about the data in this table can be found at [www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013).

(b) Rate per 10,000 persons of the total population. Categories are mutually exclusive, therefore persons will only appear in one category. For example, persons who are in the category 'supported accommodation for the homeless' who are in 'living in 'severely' crowded dwellings' will not also appear in 'persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings'.

(c) For 2011, includes those accommodated by Specialist Homelessness Services. For 2006, includes those in the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). 2001 estimates are from AIHW SAAP data, and not the Census.

(d) Includes 'visitor only' households where all persons report having no usual address. Some people who were homeless are likely to be underestimated in this category.

(e) Includes usual residents in dwellings needing 4 or more extra bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.

Source: ABS (2012), *Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness*, Cat. No. 2049.0.

Table GA.9 **Supplementary contextual data (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Housing affordability</b>										
Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households (c) (d)										
2011-12	Rate	31.5	28.0	20.4	23.2	27.8	37.5	37.1	36.5	27.5
2009-10	Rate	41.8	41.1	21.1	29.7	29.3	35.9	50.6	71.0	35.5
<b>Home purchase assistance</b>										
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients (e) (f)										
2012-13	no.	17 823	34 366	11 035	19 277	4 232	2 011	2 850	721	92 315
2011-12	no.	37 410	31 373	19 657	15 192	6 900	1 901	2 615	1 023	100 879
First Home Owner Boost Recipients (f), (g)										
2012-13	no.	41	418	- 9	20	- 12	- 1	4	- 1	460
2011-12	no.	415	1 491	77	102	37	14	99	6	2 241

- (a) Data in italics have relative standard errors between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and need to be used with caution. Data in italics and denoted by an asterisk have relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) NT estimates for proportion of homes sold per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.
- (c) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 55th–65th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a small sample size in the 59th–61st EDHI percentile range.
- (d) This indicator has changed from the associated indicator in the previous NAHA, and has been amended from a proportion of homes sold to a rate per 1000 population households.
- (e) Data exclude any additional first home owner grants provided by individual states and territories in addition to the FHOS and FHOB grants.
- (f) Data for Victoria, WA and Tas do not include the number of FHOS or FHOB grants reclaimed. Data for the ACT is adjusted for the 160 FHOS grants reclaimed during 2011-12.
- (g) FHOB grants are a subset of FHOS grants. While the FHOB ceased on 31 December 2009, the continuation of FHOB payments in 2011-12 and 2012-13 reflects the 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes. Where numbers are negative, this indicates that grants recovered under the FHOB exceeded grants paid.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2009-10 and 2011-12*; Valuer General (unpublished); Australian Government Department of Treasury (unpublished) *State and Territory Revenue Office* data.

**Table GA.10 Moving annual vacancy rates in the private housing market, by capital city, June (per cent) (a) (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
2009	%	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.4	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.2
2010	%	1.3	2.2	3.7	1.2	4.4	1.0	2.2	2.1
2011	%	1.3	2.8	3.1	1.6	3.3	1.5	2.5	2.8
2012	%	1.6	3.0	2.1	3.5	2.2	2.3	3.7	2.3
2013	%	2.1	3.1	2.0	3.0	2.4	3.1	4.7	2.7

(a) The moving annual or trend median is the average of monthly medians over the past year. It is a more reliable indicator because it smooths out monthly and seasonal fluctuations.

(b) Data prior to 2013 have been revised from the previous Report.

*Source:* Real Estate Institute of Australia (unpublished).

TABLE GA.11

Table GA.11 **Median market rents in the private housing market, by capital city, June quarter (dollars/week) (a)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
2009								
3 bedroom houses	350	300	340	365	290	318	400	555
2 bedroom flats/units	400	320	330	350	245	270	395	390
2010								
3 bedroom houses	380	330	345	380	290	320	430	571
2 bedroom flats/units	420	340	335	360	260	270	400	420
2011								
3 bedroom houses	400	340	350	390	320	330	450	540
2 bedroom flats/units	450	350	350	370	270	270	440	404
2012								
3 bedroom houses	420	340	350	440	320	330	460	560
2 bedroom flats/units	450	360	350	410	275	265	450	409
2013								
3 bedroom houses	420	340	360	480	320	330	450	656
2 bedroom flats/units	470	360	360	460	280	270	435	485

(a) Data prior to 2012 have been revised.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia (unpublished).

# Commonwealth Rent Assistance

TABLE GA.12

Table GA.12 **Australian Government expenditure for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (\$ million) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Nominal expenditure									
2008-09	905.2	577.0	645.7	206.2	187.5	67.7	19.1	12.9	2 621.4
2009-10	1 009.1	641.3	736.4	235.6	208.0	74.3	21.6	14.3	2 940.6
2010-11	1 072.5	683.1	790.2	247.0	222.6	79.7	23.5	14.5	3 133.1
2011-12	1 137.7	735.6	849.5	259.9	243.5	86.8	25.1	15.9	3 354.0
2012-13	1 230.8	795.7	919.0	281.2	263.4	93.9	27.1	17.2	3 628.3
Real expenditure (2012-13 dollars) (d)									
2008-09	1 003.5	639.7	715.9	228.6	207.9	75.1	21.2	14.3	2 906.2
2009-10	1 089.7	692.5	795.2	254.4	224.6	80.2	23.3	15.4	3 175.6
2010-11	1 110.2	707.1	818.0	255.7	230.4	82.5	24.3	15.0	3 243.3
2011-12	1 156.2	747.6	863.3	264.1	247.5	88.2	25.5	16.2	3 408.5
2012-13	1 230.8	795.7	919.0	281.2	263.4	93.9	27.1	17.2	3 628.3

- (a) Actual expenditure on rent assistance is reported at a national level. National expenditure is allocated to states and territories based on the amount of fortnightly rent assistance payments paid to recipients in each state and territory over the financial year.
- (b) Expenditure data in this table include CRA payments made with DVA and Abstudy payments. These typically make up less than 2 per cent of CRA expenditure.
- (c) State totals include unknown localities. Australian totals include other territories and unknown addresses.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 2A.1 and 2A.53.

TABLE GA.13

Table GA.13 **Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (2012-13 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 003.5	639.7	715.9	228.6	207.9	75.1	21.2	14.3	2 906.2
Expenditure per person in population	\$	145	122	170	105	131	151	61	65	137
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 949	2 908	2 979	2 890	2 855	2 932	2 680	2 860	2 933
2009-10										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 089.7	692.5	795.2	254.4	224.6	80.2	23.3	15.4	3 175.6
Expenditure per person in population	\$	154	129	184	114	140	159	66	68	146
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 964	2 903	2 967	2 878	2 858	2 950	2 712	2 808	2 933
2010-11										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 110.2	707.1	818.0	255.7	230.4	82.5	24.3	15.0	3 243.3
Expenditure per person in population	\$	155	129	186	112	142	162	67	65	147
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 906	2 843	2 908	2 825	2 803	2 895	2 644	2 780	2 876
2011-12										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 156.2	747.6	863.3	264.1	247.5	88.2	25.5	16.2	3 408.5
Expenditure per person in population	\$	160	135	193	112	151	172	69	70	153
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 950	2 889	2 955	2 862	2 851	2 950	2 714	2 786	2 921
2012-13										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 230.8	795.7	919.0	281.2	263.4	93.9	27.1	17.2	3 628.3
Expenditure per person in population	\$	169	141	202	116	159	183	72	73	160
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 973	2 841	2 945	2 911	2 820	2 916	2 606	2 730	2 914

(a) Actual expenditure on rent assistance is reported at a national level. National expenditure is allocated to states and territories based on the amount of fortnightly rent assistance payments paid to recipients in each state and territory over the financial year.

(b) Expenditure data in this table include CRA payments made with DVA and Abstudy payments. These typically make up less than 2 per cent of CRA expenditure.

(c) State totals include unknown localities, Australian totals include other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2012-13 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2012-13 = 100) (table 2A.53). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details.



TABLE GA.13

Table GA.13 **Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (2012-13 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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*Source:* Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 2A.1 and 2A.53.

Table GA.14 **Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2013 (\$ per fortnight) (a)**

<i>Type of income unit (b)</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for CRA</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for maximum CRA</i>	<i>Maximum CRA</i>
Single, no dependant children	109.20	273.20	123.00
Single, no children, sharer (c)	109.20	218.53	82.00
Couple, no dependant children	177.60	331.73	115.60
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	143.64	335.72	144.06
Single, 3 or more dependant children	143.64	360.92	162.96
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	212.66	404.74	144.06
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	212.66	429.94	162.96
Partnered, illness separated	109.20	273.20	123.00
Partnered, temporarily separated	109.20	263.33	115.60

(a) Rates apply to the period 20 March 2013 to 19 September 2013.

(b) Rates of assistance depend on the number of children for whom Family Tax Benefit is paid at more than the base rate.

(c) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation. See section G.6 for a definition of 'sharer'.

Source: Department of Human Services, A guide to Australian Government payments, 1 July 2013 - 19 September 2013.

TABLE GA.15

Table GA.15 **Income units receiving CRA, 2013 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of CRA recipients									
Single, no dependant children	165 886	115 046	115 531	37 044	38 537	13 802	4 143	2 598	492 593
Single, no children, sharer	55 480	48 109	45 881	13 343	13 015	3 987	2 525	757	183 100
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	71 717	46 881	57 335	17 926	17 882	6 036	1 425	1 177	220 386
Single, 3 or more dependant children	17 349	9 951	13 722	3 751	3 696	1 401	239	249	50 360
Partnered, no dependant children	38 061	21 256	28 520	8 122	7 337	2 885	545	454	107 167
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	49 169	32 343	35 201	11 249	10 130	3 149	1 379	817	143 437
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	22 656	13 477	19 449	5 513	4 021	1 560	572	456	67 706
Partnered, illness or temporary separated (c)	1 007	608	762	337	333	96	na	71	3 230
<b>Total</b>	<b>421 325</b>	<b>287 671</b>	<b>316 401</b>	<b>97 285</b>	<b>94 951</b>	<b>32 916</b>	<b>10 828</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>1 267 979</b>
Proportion of CRA recipients									
Single, no dependant children	39.4	40.0	36.5	38.1	40.6	41.9	38.3	39.5	38.9
Single, no children, sharer	13.2	16.7	14.5	13.7	13.7	12.1	23.3	11.5	14.4
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	17.0	16.3	18.1	18.4	18.8	18.3	13.2	17.9	17.4
Single, 3 or more dependant children	4.1	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.3	2.2	3.8	4.0
Partnered, no dependant children	9.0	7.4	9.0	8.4	7.7	8.8	5.0	6.9	8.5
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.6	10.7	9.6	12.7	12.4	11.3
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	5.4	4.7	6.2	5.7	4.2	4.7	5.3	6.9	5.3
Partnered, illness or temporary separated (d)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	na	1.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) Break in series in 2013. See Section G.6 Definition of key terms for more detail on changes to dependent children from 2013.

(d) Partnered, illness or temporarily separated' has not been reported separately for ACT. It is included in 'Partnered, no dependent children'.

na Not available.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.16

Table GA.16 Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2013 (a), (b), (c)

<i>Age of CRA income units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
less than 20 years	8 934	7 670	9 679	2 330	2 892	1 302	759	130	33 696
20-24 years	38 129	31 426	32 953	9 864	10 719	4 260	2 655	569	130 577
25-29 years	41 435	31 302	34 773	11 374	11 331	3 894	1 329	817	136 255
30-39 years	93 527	66 254	71 089	22 710	21 640	6 794	2 446	1 669	286 134
40-49 years	80 303	55 000	56 943	17 197	17 375	5 586	1 593	1 259	235 261
50-59 years	54 184	33 191	35 882	9 906	10 451	3 744	711	731	148 803
60-69 years	48 649	28 646	34 990	9 975	8 623	3 392	567	842	135 690
70-74 years	20 347	11 950	15 356	4 952	3 692	1 436	271	303	58 307
75+ years	35 817	22 232	24 736	8 977	8 227	2 508	497	259	103 255
<b>Total</b>	<b>421 325</b>	<b>287 671</b>	<b>316 401</b>	<b>97 285</b>	<b>94 951</b>	<b>32 916</b>	<b>10 828</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>1 267 979</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) Age is allocated to an income unit using a hierarchy of the payments received by the members of the income unit. Section G.6. Definitions of key terms has more detail.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.17

Table GA.17 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2013 (a), (b), (c)**

Type of income unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of Indigenous units									
Single, no dependant children	7 995	1 812	5 405	1 234	927	530	96	616	18 617
Single, no children, sharer	1 637	420	1 705	337	271	168	26	84	4 650
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	6 044	1 147	4 136	802	644	475	49	281	13 582
Single, 3 or more dependant children	1 994	360	1 397	248	201	119	22	81	4 424
Partnered, no dependant children	1 358	261	1 121	220	179	148	na	128	3 207
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	2 214	526	2 275	386	316	351	23	109	6 200
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	1 472	283	1 545	247	170	190	24	59	3 992
Partnered, illness or temporary separated (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	216
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 714</b>	<b>4 809</b>	<b>17 584</b>	<b>3 474</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>54 888</b>
Proportion of Indigenous units (e)									
Single, no dependant children	35.2	37.7	30.7	35.5	34.2	26.8	39.2	45.4	33.9
Single, no children, sharer	7.2	8.7	9.7	9.7	10.0	8.5	10.6	6.2	8.5
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	26.6	23.9	23.5	23.1	23.8	24.0	20.0	20.7	24.7
Single, 3 or more dependant children	8.8	7.5	7.9	7.1	7.4	6.0	9.0	6.0	8.1
Partnered, no dependant children	6.0	5.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.5	na	9.4	5.8
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	9.8	10.9	12.9	11.1	11.7	17.7	9.4	8.0	11.3
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	6.5	5.9	8.8	7.1	6.3	9.6	9.8	4.3	7.3
Partnered, illness or temporary separated (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. The Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) Break in series in 2013. See Section G.6 Definition of key terms for more detail on changes to dependent children from 2013.

(d) Partnered, illness or temporarily separated' has not been reported separately by State and Territory, it is included in 'partnered no dependent children' for each State and Territory.

(e) Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Table GA.17 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2013 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>na</b> Not available. .. Not applicable									

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.18

Table GA.18 CRA income units, by payment type, 2013 (a), (b), (c)

Type of income unit	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of CRA units										
Disability Support Pension	no.	88 471	60 868	62 112	17 821	19 428	7 441	1 554	1 458	259 158
Age Pension	no.	76 960	46 587	56 855	18 842	15 846	5 352	1 029	989	222 465
Carer Payment	no.	18 454	9 211	8 938	1 844	2 543	1 122	115	103	42 330
Newstart Allowance	no.	86 359	63 212	64 039	19 609	22 203	7 205	1 616	1 339	265 588
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	21 463	22 068	17 734	5 225	5 851	2 388	2 734	142	77 605
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	5 441	4 119	6 143	1 339	2 005	841	214	100	20 203
Austudy	no.	7 590	7 013	5 639	1 774	1 890	643	340	105	24 994
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	45 001	27 388	35 598	11 363	11 091	3 911	718	708	135 781
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (d)	no.	8 868	5 128	5 445	1 510	1 442	585	123	82	23 183
FTB (only)	no.	56 259	38 288	50 424	16 912	11 662	3 103	2 279	1 507	180 437
Other	no.	6 459	3 789	3 474	1 046	990	325	106	46	16 235
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>421 325</b>	<b>287 671</b>	<b>316 401</b>	<b>97 285</b>	<b>94 951</b>	<b>32 916</b>	<b>10 828</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>1 267 979</b>
Proportion of CRA units										
Disability Support Pension	%	21.0	21.2	19.6	18.3	20.5	22.6	14.4	22.2	20.4
Age Pension	%	18.3	16.2	18.0	19.4	16.7	16.3	9.5	15.0	17.5
Carer Payment	%	4.4	3.2	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.4	1.1	1.6	3.3
Newstart Allowance	%	20.5	22.0	20.2	20.2	23.4	21.9	14.9	20.4	21.0
Youth Allowance (student)	%	5.1	7.7	5.6	5.4	6.2	7.3	25.3	2.2	6.1
Youth Allowance (other)	%	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.6
Austudy	%	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.6	2.0
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	10.7	9.5	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.9	6.6	10.8	10.7
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (d)	%	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.8
FTB (only)	%	13.4	13.3	15.9	17.4	12.3	9.4	21.1	22.9	14.2
Other	%	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.

Table GA.18 **CRA income units, by payment type, 2013 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) Primary Payment Type is allocated to an income unit using a hierarchy of the payments received by the members of the income unit. Section G.6. Definitions of key terms has more detail.

(d) Break in series at June 2012. Regular Care Children 14% to 35% eligible for CRA have been moved to 'Other' payments.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).



TABLE GA.19

Table GA.19 Indigenous CRA recipients, by payment type, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Type of income unit	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (e)
Number of Indigenous CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	no.	5 868	1 297	3 737	714	595	461	67	472	13 215
Age Pension	no.	1 249	241	853	168	80	61	na	88	2 743
Carer Payment	no.	1 302	224	629	98	74	94	na	23	2 450
Newstart Allowance	no.	5 652	1 242	5 003	1 001	801	510	41	348	14 603
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	220	69	153	30	46	52	na	na	586
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	792	176	684	146	154	93	na	27	2 087
Austudy (f)	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	147
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	4 803	896	3 549	745	608	387	33	201	11 225
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (g)	no.	526	137	564	103	66	94	na	21	1 521
FTB (only)	no.	2 072	467	2 208	411	247	199	55	166	5 826
Other	no.	230	60	204	58	37	30	na	na	485
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>22 714</b>	<b>4 809</b>	<b>17 584</b>	<b>3 474</b>	<b>2 708</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>54 888</b>
Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	%	25.8	27.0	21.3	20.6	22.0	23.3	27.4	34.8	24.1
Age Pension	%	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.8	3.0	3.1	na	6.5	5.0
Carer Payment	%	5.7	4.7	3.6	2.8	2.7	4.8	na	1.7	4.5
Newstart Allowance	%	24.9	25.8	28.5	28.8	29.6	25.7	16.7	25.6	26.6
Youth Allowance (student)	%	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.6	na	na	1.1
Youth Allowance (other)	%	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	5.7	4.7	na	2.0	3.8
Austudy (f)	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	21.2	18.6	20.2	21.5	22.5	19.5	13.5	14.8	20.5
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (g)	%	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	4.8	na	1.6	2.8
FTB (only)	%	9.1	9.7	12.6	11.8	9.1	10.1	22.5	12.2	10.6
Other	%	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	na	na	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.

Table GA.19 **Indigenous CRA recipients, by payment type, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
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(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) Values of less than 20 are replaced with 'na'.

(d) Primary Payment Type is allocated to an income unit using a hierarchy of the payments received by the members of the income unit. Section G.6 Definitions of key terms has more detail.

(e) Totals may not add up due to rounding.

(f) Austudy has not been reported separately by State and Territory. It is included with 'Other' for each State and Territory.

(g) Break in series at June 2012. Regular Care Children 14% to 35% eligible for CRA have been moved to 'Other' payments.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.20

Table GA.20 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of CRA income units										
In capital cities	no.	229 251	201 297	141 856	76 665	74 282	14 421	10 828	4 730	753 330
Rest of State/Territory	no.	191 886	86 293	174 323	20 470	20 649	18 490	..	1 849	513 979
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>421 325</b>	<b>287 671</b>	<b>316 401</b>	<b>97 285</b>	<b>94 951</b>	<b>32 916</b>	<b>10 828</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>1 267 979</b>
Proportion of CRA income units										
In capital cities	%	54.4	70.0	44.8	78.8	78.2	43.8	100.0	71.9	59.4
Rest of State/Territory	%	45.5	30.0	55.1	21.0	21.8	56.2	..	28.1	40.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion of CRA income units										
Single, no dependant children under 19 years old										
In capital cities	%	48.1	66.2	42.2	76.7	75.5	42.5	100.0	67.0	55.6
Rest of State/Territory	%	51.9	33.7	57.7	23.1	24.5	57.5	..	33.0	44.3
Single, no children, sharer										
In capital cities	%	63.8	80.1	51.8	88.2	89.9	53.8	100.0	80.7	69.0
Rest of State/Territory	%	36.2	19.9	48.2	11.7	10.1	46.2	..	19.3	30.9
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children under 19 years old										
In capital cities	%	51.4	66.0	43.8	77.9	78.5	45.3	100.0	75.5	57.1
Rest of State/Territory	%	48.6	34.0	56.2	22.0	21.5	54.7	..	24.6	42.8
Single, 3 or more dependant children under 19 years old										
In capital cities	%	48.6	61.8	44.3	75.3	74.8	43.5	100.0	69.5	54.1
Rest of State/Territory	%	51.4	38.2	55.7	24.6	25.1	56.5	..	30.5	45.8
Partnered, no dependant children under 19 years old										
In capital cities	%	54.0	67.8	41.1	73.9	69.3	35.6	100.0	64.5	55.6
Rest of State/Territory	%	45.9	32.2	58.8	25.8	30.7	64.4	..	35.5	44.3
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children under 19 years old										
In capital cities	%	68.4	77.3	47.2	80.9	82.1	44.1	100.0	79.3	67.0
Rest of State/Territory	%	31.6	22.7	52.8	18.9	17.9	55.9	..	20.7	33.0
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children under 19 years old										
In capital cities	%	62.8	71.8	49.0	78.8	76.8	40.1	100.0	78.5	62.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	37.2	28.2	51.0	21.1	23.2	59.9	..	21.5	37.3

Table GA.20 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Partnered, illness or temporary separated										
In capital cities	%	46.7	65.3	40.3	69.4	60.1	31.3	100.0	26.8	51.8
Rest of State/Territory	%	53.2	34.7	59.7	30.6	39.9	68.8	..	73.2	48.2

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.

(b) As a result of changes to eligibility for Family Tax Benefit (A), income units now include full-time secondary school students aged 16 to 19 years who are eligible rent assistance children.

(c) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(d) Break in series in 2013. See Section G.6 Definition of key terms for more detail on changes to dependent children from 2013.

.. Not applicable

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.21

Table GA.21 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2013 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	398 611	282 862	298 817	93 811	92 243	30 935	10 583	5 221	1 213 091
Capital city	%	56.0	70.4	45.7	79.5	78.7	44.1	100.0	77.3	60.5
Rest of State/Territory	%	44.0	29.5	54.3	20.3	21.3	55.9	..	22.7	39.4
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	94.6	98.3	94.4	96.4	97.1	94.0	97.7	79.4	95.7
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.7	99.3	96.5	96.7	98.1	96.0	98.7	70.2	97.5
<i>Indigenous (c)</i>										
Income units	no.	22 714	4 809	17 584	3 474	2 708	1 981	245	1 358	55 888
Capital city	%	26.7	42.8	30.6	60.1	63.3	40.0	100.0	51.3	34.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	73.3	57.1	69.3	39.8	36.6	60.0	..	48.7	65.3
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	5.4	1.7	5.6	3.6	2.9	6.0	2.3	20.6	4.3
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.3	1.9	4.0	1.3	29.8	2.5
<i>Disability Support Pension (d)</i>										
Income units	no.	88 471	60 868	62 112	17 821	19 428	7 441	1 554	1 458	259 158
Capital city	%	46.8	65.9	43.8	77.0	75.3	45.5	100.0	64.1	55.2
Rest of State/Territory	%	53.2	34.0	56.1	22.8	24.7	54.5	..	35.9	44.8
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	21.0	21.2	19.6	18.3	20.5	22.6	14.4	22.2	20.4
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population	%	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.1
<i>Aged 24 years or under (e)</i>										
Income units	no.	49 343	40 583	44 584	12 759	14 244	5 818	3 487	749	171 569

TABLE GA.21

Table GA.21 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2013 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Capital city	%	45.3	67.2	51.2	82.9	83.7	47.9	100.0	75.8	59.3
Rest of State/Territory	%	54.6	32.8	48.8	16.9	16.3	52.1	..	24.2	40.6
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	11.7	14.1	14.1	13.1	15.0	17.7	32.2	11.4	13.5
Aged 24 years or under, as proportion of total population	%	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.7
<i>Aged 75 years or over (f)</i>										
Income units	no.	36 898	22 737	25 509	9 197	8 403	2 588	501	269	106 104
Capital city	%	52.8	66.6	41.3	76.9	69.9	34.6	100.0	65.4	56.3
Rest of State/Territory	%	47.2	33.3	58.4	22.9	30.1	65.4	..	34.6	43.6
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	8.8	7.9	8.1	9.5	8.8	7.9	4.6	4.1	8.4
Aged 75 years or over, as proportion of total population	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Total income units</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>421 325</b>	<b>287 671</b>	<b>316 401</b>	<b>97 285</b>	<b>94 951</b>	<b>32 916</b>	<b>10 828</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>1 267 979</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) Includes income units where one member has self-identified as Indigenous.

(d) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 14 June 2013.

(e) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 14 June 2013.

(f) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 14 June 2013.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished); ABS (2008) *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 - 2011*, Cat. no. 3222.0, Canberra.

TABLE GA.22

Table GA.22 Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2013 (a), (b), (c)

<i>Location</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Median fortnightly entitlement</i>	<i>Median fortnightly rent</i>
	no.	\$	\$
Sydney	229 251	120.73	440.00
Rest of NSW	191 886	120.60	360.00
Melbourne	201 297	116.10	400.00
Rest of Victoria	86 293	118.10	340.84
Brisbane	141 856	117.32	420.00
Rest of Queensland	174 323	122.36	400.00
Perth	76 665	116.67	399.70
Rest of WA	20 470	115.60	340.00
Adelaide	74 282	115.60	400.00
Rest of SA	20 649	115.60	390.00
Hobart	14 421	123.00	384.50
Rest of Tasmania	18 490	120.60	360.00
Darwin	4 730	115.60	434.00
Rest of NT	1 849	115.60	370.00
ACT	10 828	109.62	400.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 267 979</b>	<b>118.16</b>	<b>400.00</b>

(a) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of 14 June 2013.

(b) Median fortnightly rate is calculated as 14 times the daily rate for 14 June 2013.

(c) Rest of State or Territory includes unidentified localities. Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.23

Table GA.23 **Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009	71.5	68.7	76.4	72.4	65.7	65.0	79.0	73.1	71.7
2010	71.8	69.5	76.3	72.7	66.4	66.7	79.3	73.9	72.0
2011	74.3	72.2	78.4	75.8	68.9	70.2	81.1	75.6	74.5
2012	74.7	73.0	78.6	76.2	69.8	70.9	81.8	75.7	75.0
2013	76.0	74.4	79.4	76.7	70.7	71.6	82.7	79.2	76.1

- (a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 14 June 2013.
- (b) Some income units paying enough rent to be entitled to the maximum rate only receive a partial rate of assistance because of the income/asset test applying to their main benefit.
- (c) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).



TABLE GA.24

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2009</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	92 301	65 727	47 314	27 241	21 351	4 176	4 127	1 712	263 925
Proportion	48.6	42.0	45.6	45.0	37.8	37.7	51.2	44.7	44.7
Without CRA									
Number	143 294	112 883	75 159	43 234	37 608	7 855	5 928	2 709	428 640
Proportion	75.5	72.1	72.4	71.3	66.6	70.9	73.6	70.8	72.6
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	54 475	19 563	63 384	7 175	4 465	4 220	..	347	153 636
Proportion	34.0	27.3	42.8	33.3	24.6	28.4	..	28.5	35.3
Without CRA									
Number	107 460	44 950	105 661	13 639	10 325	9 310	..	747	292 107
Proportion	67.0	62.8	71.4	63.3	57.0	62.6	..	61.3	67.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>146 871</b>	<b>85 326</b>	<b>110 787</b>	<b>34 480</b>	<b>25 828</b>	<b>8 397</b>	<b>4 127</b>	<b>2 073</b>	<b>417 917</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>250 887</b>	<b>157 898</b>	<b>180 992</b>	<b>56 970</b>	<b>47 948</b>	<b>17 166</b>	<b>5 928</b>	<b>3 477</b>	<b>721 307</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>70.3</b>
<i>2010</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	100 714	73 132	52 718	30 634	23 159	4 702	4 641	1 830	291 493

TABLE GA.24

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion	50.2	44.2	47.2	47.2	38.7	40.1	53.0	47.4	46.5
Without CRA									
Number	154 635	120 940	82 609	47 552	39 952	8 454	6 623	2 832	463 548
Proportion	77.0	73.1	74.0	73.3	66.8	72.1	75.7	73.4	74.0
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	58 146	21 596	69 643	8 095	4 699	4 481	..	432	167 098
Proportion	34.5	28.5	43.6	35.1	24.3	28.7	..	32.9	36.1
Without CRA									
Number	114 177	48 056	115 420	14 834	11 134	10 015	..	825	314 472
Proportion	67.7	63.5	72.3	64.3	57.5	64.2	..	62.8	67.9
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>158 983</b>	<b>94 765</b>	<b>122 474</b>	<b>38 835</b>	<b>27 878</b>	<b>9 184</b>	<b>4 641</b>	<b>2 281</b>	<b>459 066</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>42.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>268 993</b>	<b>169 065</b>	<b>198 216</b>	<b>62 549</b>	<b>51 113</b>	<b>18 470</b>	<b>6 623</b>	<b>3 684</b>	<b>778 749</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.4</b>
2011									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	99 324	72 958	53 109	29 097	23 709	4 851	4 828	1 832	289 708
Proportion	48.1	42.8	44.5	44.6	38.4	39.7	53.0	44.9	44.7
Without CRA									
Number	152 909	119 689	84 645	45 947	40 680	8 671	6 747	2 852	462 140
Proportion	74.1	70.3	70.9	70.5	65.8	71.0	74.1	69.9	71.2

TABLE GA.24

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	55 031	20 429	65 789	7 618	4 663	4 375	..	414	158 327
Proportion	31.9	26.4	41.3	32.5	23.3	27.1	..	31.2	33.7
Without CRA									
Number	109 421	45 733	110 671	14 215	10 871	9 722	..	785	301 431
Proportion	63.4	59.1	69.5	60.6	54.3	60.3	..	59.2	64.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>155 357</b>	<b>93 921</b>	<b>119 926</b>	<b>36 956</b>	<b>28 573</b>	<b>9 226</b>	<b>4 828</b>	<b>2 276</b>	<b>451 228</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>40.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>263 780</b>	<b>166 210</b>	<b>196 929</b>	<b>60 544</b>	<b>51 874</b>	<b>18 393</b>	<b>6 747</b>	<b>3 683</b>	<b>768 417</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>68.3</b>
2012									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	103 392	78 761	54 878	29 475	26 085	5 470	5 127	1 939	305 127
Proportion	48.3	43.5	43.6	44.1	39.2	41.1	53.1	44.5	44.8
Without CRA									
Number	158 369	127 699	88 133	46 548	44 090	9 594	7 173	3 031	484 637
Proportion	74.0	70.5	69.9	69.6	66.3	72.0	74.2	69.6	71.1
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	58 516	22 473	68 158	8 182	5 140	4 766	..	444	167 683
Proportion	32.7	27.5	40.8	33.1	24.1	27.8	..	30.9	34.0

TABLE GA.24

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	114 169	48 631	115 166	15 037	11 743	10 488	..	870	316 110
Proportion	63.8	59.4	68.9	60.9	55.0	61.1	..	60.6	64.2
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	162 242	101 275	123 252	37 710	31 266	10 246	5 127	2 389	473 593
Proportion	41.2	38.5	42.0	41.1	35.6	33.6	53.1	41.2	40.3
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	272 953	176 400	203 710	61 673	55 891	20 100	7 173	3 911	801 945
Proportion	69.4	67.1	69.4	67.3	63.6	65.9	74.2	67.4	68.2
<b>2013</b>									
<b>Capital City</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	110 620	86 251	59 783	33 312	28 483	5 453	5 633	2 044	331 579
Proportion	48.6	43.3	42.6	43.8	38.8	38.3	52.8	43.9	44.4
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	166 737	138 236	96 251	52 137	47 986	9 829	7 809	3 153	522 138
Proportion	73.3	69.4	68.5	68.6	65.3	69.0	73.1	67.7	70.0
<b>Rest of State</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	62 504	23 426	68 874	6 448	4 489	4 848	..	613	171 205
Proportion	32.9	27.4	39.9	31.9	22.0	26.5	..	33.9	33.6
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	119 923	50 006	116 412	11 819	10 665	10 855	..	1 144	320 830
Proportion	63.1	58.5	67.5	58.5	52.1	59.4	..	63.3	63.1
<b>Total</b>									

TABLE GA.24

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>173 182</b>	<b>109 697</b>	<b>128 710</b>	<b>39 804</b>	<b>32 979</b>	<b>10 303</b>	<b>5 633</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>502 969</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>286 769</b>	<b>188 284</b>	<b>212 797</b>	<b>64 030</b>	<b>58 666</b>	<b>20 686</b>	<b>7 809</b>	<b>4 297</b>	<b>843 347</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>67.2</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.25

Table GA.25 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>With CRA</b>									
2009	41.9	37.4	44.0	41.9	34.6	32.4	51.2	40.8	40.7
2010	43.0	39.3	45.1	44.1	35.2	33.6	53.0	43.6	42.1
2011	40.8	37.8	42.7	41.4	34.7	32.6	53.0	41.7	40.1
2012	41.2	38.5	42.0	41.1	35.6	33.6	53.1	41.2	40.3
2013	41.5	38.5	41.1	41.3	35.1	31.7	52.8	41.1	40.1
<b>Without CRA</b>									
2009	71.6	69.2	71.8	69.2	64.2	66.2	73.6	68.5	70.3
2010	72.8	70.1	73.0	71.0	64.5	67.6	75.7	70.3	71.4
2011	69.3	66.8	70.1	67.9	63.1	64.9	74.1	67.4	68.3
2012	69.4	67.1	69.4	67.3	63.6	65.9	74.2	67.4	68.2
2013	68.7	66.1	68.0	66.5	62.4	63.6	73.1	66.5	67.2

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.26

Table GA.26 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009									
Capital City									
With CRA	39.3	33.6	39.8	37.6	36.0	32.3	38.9	37.8	38.0
Without CRA	67.0	66.8	68.3	64.9	68.4	66.3	63.8	68.1	67.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	22.9	18.6	32.2	30.3	24.2	24.8	..	22.5	26.4
Without CRA	54.6	56.2	60.8	58.2	56.0	51.8	..	57.1	57.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>60.4</b>
2010									
Capital City									
With CRA	38.6	35.9	43.7	43.1	38.6	35.2	40.0	38.1	40.1
Without CRA	71.3	69.0	72.3	70.1	69.6	66.6	66.5	68.9	70.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	22.9	20.6	32.2	31.7	23.1	24.9	..	23.4	26.6
Without CRA	58.3	58.0	62.1	59.3	57.9	57.7	..	60.5	59.6
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>63.3</b>
2011									
Capital City									
With CRA	35.7	34.6	42.4	41.4	35.9	35.2	38.4	40.0	38.3
Without CRA	68.3	65.9	70.4	69.9	68.8	66.6	62.1	68.5	68.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	20.7	16.8	31.2	28.2	21.4	23.2	..	22.9	24.6
Without CRA	54.8	53.0	60.7	56.0	50.4	51.3	..	59.1	56.6
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>29.3</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>
2012									
Capital City									
With CRA	36.4	36.2	41.0	39.0	37.0	35.3	34.7	40.4	38.1
Without CRA	68.6	67.3	69.6	67.5	68.9	69.0	63.9	69.1	68.6
Rest of State									
With CRA	22.2	18.3	31.1	32.0	24.0	23.1	..	25.1	25.6
Without CRA	56.0	53.0	61.3	58.3	54.9	55.7	..	61.6	57.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>61.5</b>

Table GA.26 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013									
Capital City									
With CRA	35.7	38.3	40.7	40.3	38.3	35.2	30.9	37.2	38.1
Without CRA	68.2	69.5	68.3	66.3	69.0	65.6	60.9	66.2	68.0
Rest of State									
With CRA	23.7	20.0	31.3	30.3	21.6	25.3	..	26.2	26.3
Without CRA	56.5	54.8	60.8	56.6	52.5	55.4	..	62.4	57.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit has self-identified as Indigenous. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).



TABLE GA.27

Table GA.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA									
2009	27.2	24.6	34.2	34.2	31.2	27.7	38.9	30.5	30.2
2010	27.0	26.8	35.4	38.1	32.1	29.2	40.0	31.0	31.0
2011	24.8	24.4	34.5	35.6	30.2	28.2	38.4	32.7	29.3
2012	26.0	26.0	34.0	35.8	32.1	28.1	34.7	33.5	29.9
2013	26.9	27.8	34.2	36.3	32.2	29.3	30.9	31.9	30.4
Without CRA									
2009	57.8	60.5	62.9	61.9	63.4	57.4	63.8	62.9	60.4
2010	61.7	62.4	64.9	65.3	64.7	61.3	66.5	64.8	63.3
2011	58.5	58.4	63.6	63.7	61.5	57.6	62.1	64.5	60.8
2012	59.4	59.1	63.7	63.4	63.6	61.3	63.9	65.7	61.5
2013	59.7	61.1	63.1	62.4	62.9	59.5	60.9	64.3	61.3

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit has self-identified as Indigenous. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.28

Table GA.28 **Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2009</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.4	36.5	42.4	44.4	37.1	31.6	32.2	43.4	40.5
Without CRA	83.8	80.3	81.8	81.9	74.1	77.1	72.4	83.6	80.9
Rest of State									
With CRA	31.0	23.6	37.9	32.1	23.6	25.4	..	26.0	31.3
Without CRA	74.5	71.1	78.3	73.6	66.4	68.0	..	71.8	74.4
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>77.9</b>
<i>2010</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	42.0	35.5	40.5	41.5	35.6	31.6	30.2	39.7	38.8
Without CRA	83.9	79.5	81.5	82.4	72.6	77.7	75.8	83.8	80.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	28.4	21.7	36.5	31.6	20.7	23.1	..	26.7	29.3
Without CRA	74.2	69.0	78.7	73.7	64.4	68.5	..	69.9	74.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>77.6</b>

TABLE GA.28

Table GA.28 **Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2011</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	38.4	32.9	36.1	37.0	32.3	30.0	28.9	36.2	35.4
Without CRA	78.0	73.4	75.8	77.6	67.8	73.6	68.4	77.2	75.0
Rest of State									
With CRA	24.3	18.8	32.6	28.6	19.4	20.3	..	22.9	25.7
Without CRA	67.1	61.8	72.6	66.5	58.8	61.1	..	64.4	67.3
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>71.5</b>
<i>2012</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	38.8	33.7	36.0	36.8	32.8	31.8	28.1	37.8	35.8
Without CRA	78.5	74.0	75.8	77.6	68.0	74.0	70.8	79.8	75.4
Rest of State									
With CRA	25.2	20.1	32.9	29.5	20.5	21.2	..	22.3	26.5
Without CRA	67.6	61.8	72.6	67.8	59.8	62.5	..	67.3	67.6
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>71.9</b>
<i>2013</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	36.6	32.1	33.1	35.2	31.3	28.1	26.5	36.9	33.7
Without CRA	75.7	70.8	72.8	74.7	66.2	69.5	69.7	78.7	72.5
Rest of State									

TABLE GA.28

Table GA.28 **Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA	24.2	18.9	30.1	25.8	18.1	20.2	..	26.0	24.7
Without CRA	65.5	58.8	70.0	63.4	55.9	59.2	..	63.6	65.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>69.1</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit was in receipt of Disability Support Pension. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).

**Table GA.29 Proportion receiving a Disability Support Pension and CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>With CRA</b>									
2009	37.3	32.0	39.6	41.0	33.8	28.2	32.2	38.5	36.3
2010	34.8	30.6	38.1	38.7	31.8	26.9	30.2	36.1	34.4
2011	31.2	28.2	34.0	34.5	29.0	24.7	28.9	32.7	31.1
2012	31.8	29.1	34.2	34.6	29.5	26.0	28.1	33.4	31.6
2013	30.0	27.6	31.4	33.0	28.0	23.8	26.5	33.0	29.7
<b>Without CRA</b>									
2009	78.8	77.1	79.7	79.6	72.1	72.0	72.4	80.4	77.9
2010	78.8	75.8	79.8	79.9	70.5	72.6	75.8	79.9	77.6
2011	72.4	69.5	74.0	74.3	65.5	66.7	68.4	73.9	71.5
2012	72.9	69.9	73.9	74.7	65.8	67.7	70.8	76.2	71.9
2013	70.3	66.7	71.2	72.1	63.7	63.9	69.7	73.3	69.1

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit was in receipt of Disability Support Pension. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.30

Table GA.30 Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2009</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	62.7	59.3	57.9	58.0	51.2	50.9	69.1	53.9	58.8
Without CRA	82.3	81.6	80.3	79.0	77.1	79.9	87.5	71.6	80.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	50.8	43.0	54.3	47.7	36.7	41.7	..	44.3	49.4
Without CRA	76.9	71.7	77.3	70.8	65.1	68.7	..	60.1	75.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>54.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>78.2</b>
<i>2010</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	52.0	47.8	51.6	51.2	42.2	43.7	56.8	50.8	49.6
Without CRA	81.9	79.0	80.8	79.6	72.1	77.6	81.3	79.7	79.6
Rest of State									
With CRA	37.9	31.7	47.6	39.6	27.6	32.7	..	34.7	39.6
Without CRA	74.4	69.8	79.3	72.1	64.7	71.9	..	68.4	74.6
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>77.4</b>
<i>2011</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	65.0	64.5	60.2	58.7	55.9	58.9	73.6	56.3	62.1
Without CRA	83.5	84.2	81.8	80.2	80.0	82.9	89.8	74.9	82.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	53.7	47.2	56.0	46.7	37.5	44.6	..	42.8	52.0
Without CRA	78.0	73.5	78.7	70.1	66.9	73.2	..	62.4	76.4
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>57.8</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<i>2012</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	65.9	65.6	59.8	59.3	57.3	60.2	75.0	56.7	62.8
Without CRA	84.0	84.7	81.3	80.7	82.0	85.2	90.2	77.8	83.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	54.8	48.2	55.4	48.0	37.7	46.4	..	50.9	52.5
Without CRA	78.8	75.1	78.9	71.6	66.5	75.4	..	68.0	77.2
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>58.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>80.6</b>

Table GA.30 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2013</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	66.5	64.5	58.3	58.0	56.2	55.9	72.6	50.8	61.9
Without CRA	83.5	83.0	79.3	77.6	79.0	81.1	87.3	71.4	81.3
Rest of State									
With CRA	54.9	48.2	53.7	44.2	33.9	45.0	..	50.3	51.8
Without CRA	77.6	73.5	76.3	68.1	63.6	75.0	..	74.0	75.5
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>57.8</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit was 24 years old or younger. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.31

**Table GA.31 Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>With CRA</b>									
2009	56.1	53.3	56.0	55.6	48.2	46.1	69.1	52.0	54.7
2010	45.2	42.6	49.3	48.3	38.7	37.5	56.8	46.7	45.3
2011	58.8	58.4	58.1	56.1	52.2	51.5	73.6	53.3	57.8
2012	59.8	59.5	57.6	56.7	53.4	53.0	75.0	55.4	58.4
2013	60.2	59.2	56.1	55.6	52.6	50.2	72.6	50.7	57.8
<b>Without CRA</b>									
2009	79.3	77.9	78.7	77.1	74.6	74.0	87.5	69.3	78.2
2010	78.3	76.0	79.9	77.7	70.4	74.4	81.3	76.6	77.4
2011	80.5	80.4	80.3	78.0	77.4	77.9	89.8	72.3	80.0
2012	81.1	81.4	80.1	78.6	78.9	80.1	90.2	75.6	80.6
2013	80.3	79.9	77.8	75.9	76.5	77.9	87.3	72.0	78.9

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit was 24 years old or younger. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).



TABLE GA.32

Table GA.32 Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 75 years or over paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2009</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	34.5	31.9	40.5	24.9	23.0	32.3	36.9	36.1	32.5
Without CRA	71.8	69.4	73.4	57.6	50.1	71.8	66.2	69.2	67.5
Rest of State									
With CRA	24.3	24.8	33.8	23.9	24.0	22.5	..	np	27.4
Without CRA	61.5	62.3	70.1	57.5	52.6	61.9	..	np	63.7
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>30.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>65.8</b>
<i>2010</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	32.0	30.1	36.9	24.3	21.6	31.0	33.3	33.0	30.3
Without CRA	69.9	65.2	70.9	55.5	47.4	66.9	65.3	73.2	64.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.3	22.2	31.2	22.7	21.4	20.2	..	26.2	24.7
Without CRA	57.6	58.6	67.1	55.8	49.5	58.1	..	65.6	60.3
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>62.7</b>
<i>2011</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	29.7	26.7	32.3	21.2	20.2	30.3	33.1	31.8	27.5
Without CRA	63.3	58.6	62.9	50.6	44.8	64.1	62.0	71.0	58.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	18.0	18.8	28.1	18.5	18.2	16.5	..	23.7	21.3
Without CRA	50.0	51.9	61.7	48.8	43.3	51.8	..	55.3	53.6
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>24.8</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>56.5</b>
<i>2012</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	29.2	26.7	31.8	22.3	19.7	29.1	33.5	30.2	27.4
Without CRA	63.5	59.2	62.2	51.8	45.2	64.1	60.0	64.4	59.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	18.2	18.8	27.7	17.7	18.1	16.4	..	18.5	21.2
Without CRA	50.5	52.4	61.7	48.9	44.0	53.1	..	53.1	54.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>56.8</b>

Table GA.32 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 75 years or over paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2013</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	28.6	26.4	30.2	22.4	20.3	25.4	31.1	32.0	26.7
Without CRA	60.3	56.4	59.6	50.1	44.0	58.6	57.7	62.9	56.3
Rest of State									
With CRA	18.1	18.6	26.6	16.4	16.7	15.0	..	12.1	20.6
Without CRA	48.3	50.2	58.9	44.5	40.7	49.4	..	55.0	51.5
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>54.2</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit was 75 years or older. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

**np** Not published. **..** Not applicable.

*Source:* Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.33

**Table GA.33 Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 75 years or over paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009 to 2013 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>With CRA</b>									
2009	29.7	29.5	36.4	24.6	23.3	25.9	36.9	31.3	30.2
2010	27.0	27.4	33.4	23.8	21.5	24.0	33.3	30.6	27.8
2011	24.2	24.1	29.8	20.4	19.6	21.3	33.1	28.9	24.8
2012	24.0	24.0	29.3	20.9	19.2	20.8	33.5	26.0	24.6
2013	23.6	23.8	28.0	21.0	19.2	18.6	31.1	25.2	24.1
<b>Without CRA</b>									
2009	67.0	67.0	71.4	57.5	50.8	65.4	66.2	73.1	65.8
2010	64.1	63.0	68.6	55.6	48.0	61.2	65.3	70.5	62.7
2011	57.0	56.3	62.2	50.1	44.3	56.1	62.0	65.3	56.5
2012	57.4	56.9	61.9	50.9	44.8	56.9	60.0	60.6	56.8
2013	54.6	54.3	59.2	48.8	43.0	52.6	57.7	60.2	54.2

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit was 75 years or older. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.34

**Table GA.34 Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>All income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	43 365	30 449	19 010	12 006	7 858	1 292	2 660	728	117 368
Proportion	19.1	15.3	13.5	15.8	10.7	9.1	24.9	15.6	15.7
Without CRA									
Number	75 831	60 432	39 631	22 675	18 910	3 511	4 183	1 329	226 502
Proportion	33.4	30.3	28.2	29.8	25.7	24.6	39.2	28.5	30.4
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	16 996	5 500	21 030	1 807	835	1 026	..	212	47 407
Proportion	8.9	6.4	12.2	8.9	4.1	5.6	..	11.7	9.3
Without CRA									
Number	40 795	15 401	45 119	4 127	2 901	3 157	..	416	111 918
Proportion	21.5	18.0	26.2	20.4	14.2	17.3	..	23.0	22.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>60 382</b>	<b>35 956</b>	<b>40 053</b>	<b>13 832</b>	<b>8 693</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>164 835</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>116 661</b>	<b>75 846</b>	<b>84 786</b>	<b>26 833</b>	<b>21 815</b>	<b>6 669</b>	<b>4 183</b>	<b>1 745</b>	<b>338 541</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>

**Indigenous income units (d)***More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent*

Capital City

TABLE GA.34

Table GA.34 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA	12.6	12.7	10.8	12.9	9.4	7.5	9.9	11.2	11.6
Without CRA	25.1	28.1	26.3	27.8	24.8	20.3	21.4	24.9	25.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	5.7	4.4	8.1	9.4	3.2	4.4	..	8.0	6.5
Without CRA	15.8	13.3	20.3	20.5	14.8	16.1	..	18.2	17.4
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Disability Support pension income units (e)</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	10.2	7.4	6.8	9.4	5.0	3.4	8.1	8.7	8.0
Without CRA	22.7	20.1	19.8	22.9	17.7	13.9	17.3	21.8	20.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	3.8	2.2	5.7	4.6	1.4	1.4	..	6.7	4.0
Without CRA	12.6	10.1	17.3	14.5	9.1	9.7	..	16.0	13.4
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<b>Aged 24 years and under income units (f)</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	35.0	30.9	25.3	25.0	19.4	17.7	43.7	22.5	28.6
Without CRA	53.5	52.3	45.5	44.8	42.2	42.0	63.0	37.8	49.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.8	16.1	21.6	14.0	7.5	12.7	..	23.1	19.5

TABLE GA.34

Table GA.34 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2013 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Without CRA	43.0	36.2	40.8	30.0	22.9	32.6	..	40.5	39.5
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>45.2</b>
<b>Aged 75 years and over income units (g)</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	7.5	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.2	2.8	7.0	6.9	6.2
Without CRA	15.3	14.3	15.7	12.2	10.7	11.7	16.6	16.0	14.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	2.9	3.4	4.7	4.1	3.7	1.7	..	3.3	3.6
Without CRA	8.7	9.5	14.2	9.8	9.3	7.4	..	4.4	10.6
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) See section G.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

(d) Includes income units where one member has self-identified as Indigenous.

(e) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 14 June 2013.

(f) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 14 June 2013.

(g) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 14 June 2013.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

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## **Data quality information — Sector overview G, Housing and homelessness services**

### **Data quality information**

Data quality information (DQI) provides information against the seven ABS data quality framework dimensions, for performance indicators in the Housing and homelessness services sector overview.

Where Report on Government Services indicators align with National Agreement indicators, DQI has been sourced from the Steering Committee's reports on National Agreements to the COAG Reform Council.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

### **DQI are available for the following performance indicators:**

<b>Data quality information — Sector overview G, Housing and homelessness services</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>2</b>
Low income households in rental stress	2
Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions	4
Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard	9
Australians who are homeless	13

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## Performance indicators

### Low income households in rental stress

Data quality information for this indicator has been sourced from the Steering Committee's report to the COAG Reform Council on the National Affordable Housing Agreement (data supplied by ABS), with additional Steering Committee comments.

#### Indicator definition and description

<b>Element</b>	Outcome
<b>Indicator</b>	Proportion of low income households in rental stress
<b>Measure (computation)</b>	<p><u>Numerator</u>: Number of low income households in rental stress</p> <p>For low income households, computation for numerator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Household income is gross household income, excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)</li><li>• Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent, plus any rates payments made by the tenant, less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance.</li><li>• Household is included in the numerator if weekly rent payments exceed 30 per cent of household income.</li></ul> <p><u>Denominator</u>: Total number of low income rental households, defined as being those households in the bottom two quintiles of equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA or other rent assistance) calculated separately on a state by state and capital city balance of state basis.</p> <p><u>Computation</u>: Number of low income rental households in rental stress x 100, divided by Total number of low income rental households.</p>
<b>Data source/s</b>	Survey of Income and Housing (SIH).

#### Data Quality Framework Dimensions

<b>Institutional environment</b>	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p><u>SIH</u></p> <p>The SIH collects data on the housing costs and income from usual residents of private dwellings in Australia. Rent payments, rates payments and CRA are separately identified.</p> <p>While the SIH does collect information on CRA, it does not separately identify other forms of ongoing rent assistance.</p> <p>The SIH excludes the 0.8% of the Australian population living in very remote areas. This exclusion impacts on comparability of data for the Northern Territory, where these people are around 23% of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available.</p> <p>The 11,290 renter households with nil or negative total income (0.9% of all low income renter households) have been included in the denominator but excluded from the numerator.</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	The biennial SIH is enumerated over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. Results for 2011-12 were released in July 2013.



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<b>Accuracy</b>	<p><u>SIH</u></p> <p>In 2011-12, the SIH sample size was decreased from 18,071 households in 2009-10 to 14,569 households in 2011-12. The expansion of the 2009-10 sample for an extra 4,200 households located outside capital cities to better support COAG performance reporting was maintained. The additional pensioner sample of metropolitan households whose main source of income was a government pension benefit and / or allowance included in the 2009-10 SIH and HES samples to improve analysis for the Pensioner Beneficiary Living Cost Index was not maintained.</p> <p>The final sample on which estimates are based is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. Of the selected dwellings, there were 18,298 in the scope of the survey, of which 14,569 (80%) were included as part of the final estimates.</p> <p>Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state, part of state, age, sex, labour force status, number of households and household composition.</p> <p>At the national level this Performance Indicator for 2011-12 has a relative standard error (RSE) of 3%. RSEs are higher for state and territory measures, and for other disaggregations</p>
<b>Coherence</b>	<p>The data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles within each data source and support assessment of change over time.</p> <p>In 2011-12, the ABS has taken steps to improve the quality of CRA data through modelling, based on eligibility criteria. Data for 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12 have been calculated using the new method and consequently, data for 2007-08 and 2009-10 has been revised</p>
<b>Accessibility</b>	<p>The unit record data used to compile this measure are available to other users through the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURFs) released by ABS.</p>
<b>Interpretability</b>	<p>Information is available for both collections to aid interpretation of the data. See the Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide, Australia, 2011-12 on the ABS web site.</p>

**Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**

<b>Key data gaps/ issues</b>	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIH data are only available every two years. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection is necessary.</li> <li>• The size of the RSEs mean that the data may not be adequate for measuring change over time for some disaggregations. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the RSEs is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.</li> <li>• Low income households in State or Territory housing authority dwellings have access to rebated rents and generally pay no more than 25 per cent of their assessable income in rent.</li> <li>• While the definition of assessable income varies across jurisdictions, social housing administrative data indicate that the survey estimates of rental stress, as reported by the SIH, are not a reliable indicator of sustained rental stress in this sector because they are a point in time estimate that may not include rent adjustments yet to be made by the State or Territory housing authority.</li> </ul>
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## Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

**Outcome:** Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities

**Indicator:** Proportion of Indigenous households that are living in overcrowded conditions

**Measure:  
(computation)** The measure is presented as a proportion and is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)
- *denominator* — total number of all Indigenous households for which bedroom requirements and dwelling details are known

**Data source/s:** Public rental housing and SOMIH

Data sets are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.

Mainstream community housing

Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.

Indigenous community housing

Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data and dwelling audits (held by jurisdictions) and survey data from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.

**Institutional environment:** Data were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work paper.

The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).

The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.

**Relevance:** Public rental housing and SOMIH

The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.

Mainstream community housing

Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Indigenous Community Housing Organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy management is by the State housing Authority or state/territory owned and managed Indigenous housing or by specialist homelessness services agencies. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.

The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting.

Indigenous Community Housing

Includes all dwellings targeted to Indigenous people that are managed by an ICHO. ICHOs include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people.

**Timeliness:** Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing

Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2013 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.

Indigenous Community Housing

The reference period for this collection is the 2011–12 financial year and is mostly a 30 June 2012 snapshot, but also captures 2011–12 household activity. The most recent data available are for 2011–12.

**Accuracy:** There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:

Public rental housing and SOMIH

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 data items required are available for all households, in particular multiple-family households. In these cases, the single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

**Public rental housing exclusions**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Ongoing households								
<b>Total</b>	<b>110 174</b>	<b>62 852</b>	<b>50 938</b>	<b>32 248</b>	<b>38 754</b>	<b>10 819</b>	<b>10 738</b>	<b>4 790</b>
<b>Excludes</b>								
Households with bedroom or required bedroom details unknown								
no.	1 085	79	–	–	455	–	944	95
%	1.0	0.1	–	–	1.2	–	8.8	2.0

– Nil or rounded to 0.

## SOMIH exclusions

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Ongoing households								
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 452</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3 286</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Excludes</b>								
Households with bedroom or required bedroom details unknown								
no.	59	..	–	..	77	–	..	..
%	1.3	..	–	..	4.4	–	..	..

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to 0.

Disaggregation can lead to small cell sizes which are volatile - very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

### Mainstream community housing

Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under reporting by community housing organisations. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them.

There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected. The community housing organisation and state/territory housing authority administrative systems from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, inconsistent data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors; and not all organisations capture and report all data items – data may not be collected and reported in a manner consistent with national data definitions.

Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

### **Mainstream community housing exclusions:**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous households assisted									
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 301</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1 039</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>4 640</b>
<b>Excludes:</b>									
Indigenous households with unknown utilisation									
no.	na	95	na	7	1	31	–	na	3 474
%	na	24.1	na	1.2	0.6	31.6	–	na	74.9

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to 0.

### Specific State/Territory issues are:

- Victoria: Changes in methodology in 2012–13 to manage inconsistencies in data reported by community housing organisations may have affected data accuracy.
- Tasmania: Some records with inconsistencies in the data reported by organisations may have affected data accuracy.

### Indigenous community housing

Complete data was not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in every jurisdiction. Data should be interpreted with caution as it may not fully reflect the entire funded portion of the jurisdiction. Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes Indigenous households for which household groups and dwelling details are known. Due to poor coverage, a national

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value is not provided.

Where the coverage of the data relating to a performance indicator is less than 95 per cent in a jurisdiction or at the national level, details of the coverage are provided.

Completeness coverage:

- Victoria: 78.2 per cent
- Queensland: 47.0 per cent
- Western Australia: 68.2 per cent
- South Australia: 59.5 per cent
- National: 62.1 per cent

Specific State/Territory issues:

Victoria

- Improved data collection methods have led to more households for which overcrowding conditions are known.
- Victoria records individuals who live in more than one household, in both households (this may occur where care of dependants is shared between parents), this may result in an over-estimate of overcrowded households

South Australia

- All dwelling and household data which is used for overcrowding figures are based on tenancy and asset audits conducted in 2011 and 2012. Data provided prior to 2011-12 were based on audits conducted in 2007 and 2008. Data for 2011-12 are not comparable to previous years due to an altered methodology for reporting household composition. This has led to a relatively large increase in the number of households reported as assisted and a relatively large decrease in the number of households reported as requiring one or more additional bedrooms.

New South Wales, Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory

- Information on the number of additional bedrooms required per household is not reported.

**Coherence:** Care is required when comparing across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).

Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing

- From 2009-10, the CNOS has been used to calculate required bedrooms. In previous years, the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used, meaning that coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology.
- The use of the CNOS and change to the definition of overcrowding as households requiring one bedroom or more in 2009-10 has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding.

Mainstream community housing

- Caution is advised when comparing data across reporting periods and with other social housing sectors due to variability in the state and territory

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government programs reported in the community housing data collection, survey response rates, completeness rates and other data quality issues.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

- Victoria: Changes in methodology in 2012–13 to manage inconsistencies in data reported by community housing organisations may have contributed to trends from previous years.
- Queensland: Changes in methodology in 2012–13 have resulted in improvements in the identification of households containing a member identifying as Indigenous.
- Tasmania: Some records with inconsistencies in the data reported by organisations may have contributed to trends from previous years.

#### Indigenous community housing

- From 2009–10, the definition of overcrowding has been changed to households requiring 'one bedroom or more' from 'two bedrooms or more' in 2008–09 and prior. This change has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding, and affects coherence over time.
- Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.
- As agreed by Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG), from 2011-12, the tenancy management status of dwellings has been collected. This refers to whether tenancy management of dwellings is the responsibility of an Indigenous Community Housing organisation (ICHO) or whether the ICH dwellings are being managed by the State/ Territory Housing Authority.

**Accessibility:** Annual data will be reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.

**Interpretability** Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) (<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/181162>).

Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

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## Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard

Data quality information for this indicator has been sourced from the Steering Committee's report to the COAG Reform Council on the National Affordable Housing Agreement (data supplied by AIHW), with additional Steering Committee comments.

### Indicator definition and description

<b>Element</b>	Outcome
<b>Indicator</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard
<b>Measure (computation)</b>	<p><u>Numerator</u>: number of indigenous households who indicated that their dwelling has at least 4 facilities and that they are working and did not indicate that they had more than two major structural problems.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u>: number of tenants who gave a valid answer to the facilities and structural problems question and who answered the indigenous status question multiplied by 100.</p>
<b>Data source/s</b>	2012 National Social Housing Survey.

### Data Quality Framework Dimensions

**Institutional environment** The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is a major national agency set up by the Australian Government under the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987 to provide reliable, regular and relevant information and statistics on Australia's health and welfare. It is an independent statutory authority established in 1987, governed by a management Board, and accountable to the Australian Parliament through the Health and Ageing portfolio.

The AIHW aims to improve the health and wellbeing of Australians through better health and welfare information and statistics. It collects and reports information on a wide range of topics and issues, ranging from health and welfare expenditure, hospitals, disease and injury, and mental health, to ageing, homelessness, disability and child protection.

The Institute 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 Institute 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.

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 datasets based on data from each jurisdiction, to analyse these datasets and disseminate information and statistics.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987, in conjunction with compliance to the Privacy Act 1988, (Cth) ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under the strictest conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality.

**Relevance** For further information see the AIHW website [www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au). The 2012 NSHS comprise of tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample. The speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have impacted the number of responses received from tenants in these areas. ACT data was not included in 2010 results because the ACT conducted their own Client Satisfaction Survey (CSS). National figures are therefore not directly comparable.

**Timeliness** Data are not collected annually. Surveys for PH and CH were conducted in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2012. Surveys for SOMIH were conducted in 2005, 2007 and 2012. The fieldwork for 2012 was conducted from 18 May–27 June for the ACT. For all other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 25 May–30 July. For 2012, NSHS data are generally collected for the reference period for the last 12 months since May 2011.

**Accuracy** Missing data  
Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values. A considerable proportion of tenants did not answer the Indigenous status question: 18% of PH tenants, 5% of SOMIH tenants and 17% of CH tenants did not provide a response.

Response rates and contact rates

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2012 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the National level (see response rate table below).

Jurisdiction	Sample size	Response rate
<b>PH</b>		
NSW	5,082	15.5%
VIC	526	13.8%
QLD	665	22.2%
SA	506	21.9%
ACT	665	24.7%
WA	517	15.4%
TAS	486	18.3%
NT	537	11.8%
<b>CH</b>		
NSW	1,119	17.0%
VIC	376	15.7%
QLD	399	16.0%
SA	372	17.4%
ACT	109	20.0%
WA	391	15.0%
TAS	285	34.8%
<b>SOMIH</b>		
NSW	658	15.4%
QLD	370	11.7%
SA	213	12.3%
TAS	105	31.5%

Overall, 82,175 questionnaires were sent to tenants in PH, CH and SOMIH, of which 13,381 questionnaires were categorised as being complete and useable, representing a response rate for the 2012 survey of 16.3%; considerably lower than the 2010 survey of 38.6%. A low response rate does not necessarily mean that the results are biased. As long as the non-respondents are not



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systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, there is no bias. Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, it is likely there is some bias in the estimates. However, it is not possible to identify or estimate any bias without a follow-up of non-respondents.

#### Scope and coverage

Caution should be used when comparing trend data or data between jurisdictions due to the response rates from the NSHS for the 2012 reference period.

The 2012 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2010 and 2007 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's SOMIH, Public and Community housing tenants. As requested by NSW PH, stratified sampling was undertaken for NSW PH tenancies stratified by region/area. However in 2010 and 2007 all jurisdictions were stratified by:

- metropolitan and non-metropolitan
- housing region or area
- dwelling type (detached house, attached house/duplex/townhouse and flat/unit)

The 2012 NSHS was designed to meet minimum sample requirements for each housing program.

#### Sample design

Simple random sampling was undertaken for all housing programs except for NSW PH in which stratified sampling was undertaken in order to obtain minimum sample size requirements for each area. To produce reliable estimates for each housing program, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional 4,950 booster sample was allocated to NSW PH (4,300) and NSW CH (650).

The over-sampling of lesser populated states and territories produced a sample that was not proportional to the jurisdiction/housing programs distribution of the social housing population. Weighting was applied to adjust for imbalances arising from execution of the sampling and differential response rates, and to ensure that the results relate to the social housing population.

With the exception of ACT, the weighting for the 2012 survey was calculated as the number of households divided by the number of responses for each jurisdiction by housing type by ARIA. For ACT, weights were calculated by the same method by housing type without ARIA.

#### Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2012 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25% and 50% should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50% should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

#### Non-sampling error

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These can arise from errors in reporting of responses (for example, failure of respondents' memories, incorrect completion of the survey form), the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their true responses and the higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population. The survey findings are also based on self-reported data.

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<b>Coherence</b>	<p>In 2010, the data collected for public and community housing exclude the ACT as this jurisdiction had undertaken its own collection. Trend data should therefore be interpreted with caution. Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error. Surveys in this series commenced in 2001. Over time, modifications have been made to the survey's methodology and questionnaire design. The sample design and the questionnaire of the 2012 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey.</p> <p>Caution should be used if comparing 2012 results to 2010 due to changes in the survey methodology and substantially lower response rates in 2012. These may have affected comparability in survey responses and increased the survey's exposure to non-response bias compared to previous surveys.</p>
<b>Accessibility</b>	<p>Published results from the 2012 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see <i>National Social Housing Survey 2012: national results</i> bulletin and <i>National Social Housing Survey 2012: detailed findings</i> report. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.</p>
<b>Interpretability</b>	<p>Information to aid in interpretation of 2012 NSHS results will be available in the 'Explanatory Notes' section of the <i>National Social Housing Survey 2012: detailed findings</i> report. In addition, the 2012 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other supporting documentation will be available on the AIHW website. Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the <i>National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary</i> (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.</p>

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## Australians who are homeless

Data quality information for this indicator has been sourced from the Steering Committee's report to the COAG Reform Council on the National Affordable Housing Agreement (data sourced from ABS), with additional Steering Committee comments.

### Indicator definition and description

<b>Element</b>	Outcome
<b>Indicator</b>	Proportion of Australians who are homeless
<b>Measure (computation)</b>	The proportion of Australians who are homeless (as defined by the ABS) The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Numerator - Number of Australians who are homeless</li><li>• Denominator – number of Australians</li></ul> and is presented as a <i>proportion</i> .
<b>Data source/s</b>	Numerator and denominator — Census of Population and Housing. Data are available every five years.

### Data Quality Framework Dimensions

<b>Institutional environment</b>	For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>A quality prevalence measure of homelessness that can be used to track changes over time allows society to both judge some aspects of the scale of the problem and hold itself and governments accountable for some outcomes at this broad level. To target prevention, or amelioration of the circumstances of homelessness, and measure progress, the locations of the homeless and their characteristics are required.</p> <p>With homelessness having a prevalence of just 0.5%, and with less than half of the people experiencing homelessness approaching a formal service for assistance, there are few data sources which can report on prevalence. Only the ABS Census of Population and Housing can support the estimation of the prevalence of homelessness.</p> <p>Use of the Census in estimating homelessness provides cross classification by homeless operational groups and by the range of personal characteristics which are available. This allows the homeless population to be compared to the whole population as well as to other populations who may be marginally housed and whose living arrangements are close to the statistical boundary of homelessness or who may be at risk of homelessness.</p>
<b>Timeliness</b>	Official homelessness estimates from the Census are available every five years, within 14 days of the publication of second release Census variables. The 2011 official homelessness estimates were released on 12 November 2012.
<b>Accuracy</b>	<p>Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness use a methodology which is transparent, consistent and repeatable, and suitable for measuring change over time.</p> <p>While 'homelessness' itself is not a characteristic that is directly measured in the Census, estimates are derived from the Census using analytical techniques, based on both the characteristics observed in the Census and assumptions about the way people may respond to Census questions.</p> <p>The Census is likely to under-enumerate some homeless groups such as homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and so called 'rough sleepers'. Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness will reflect</p>

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any such under-enumeration. In addition, due to the way that people may respond to the Census, official ABS estimates of homelessness are likely to underestimate the level of homelessness for both youth and people displaced due to domestic and family violence. However, trends are not expected to be affected by this level error.

ABS has developed a range of strategies for each Census aimed at maximising the enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and those who may be 'sleeping rough'.

**Coherence** The ABS uses a consistent, transparent and repeatable methodology for estimating the number of people enumerated in the Census of Population and Housing who may be homeless on Census night. More details on the methodology can be found in the publication: Information Paper - Methodology for Estimating Homelessness from the Census of Population and Housing (cat. no. 2049.0.55.001). The homelessness estimates can be compared to estimates for both the general population and for those in marginal housing at the boundary with homelessness.

Other collections which inform on other aspects of homelessness, such as the incidence of homelessness and people's past experiences of homelessness, include the ABS General Social Survey and the AIHW Special Homelessness Services collection. Care should be taken when comparing homelessness data from different sources due to the different collection methodologies and the different scope of the collections.

**Accessibility** In addition to published estimates in Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness (cat. no. 2049.0), other homelessness results from the Census are available from the ABS on request. Please contact the ABS on (02) 6252 6174 or [living.conditions@abs.gov.au](mailto:living.conditions@abs.gov.au) for more information.

**Interpretability** Official estimates of homelessness are published in Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness (cat. no. 2049.0).

Back ground information on the methodology used to estimate homelessness can be found in Information Paper - Methodology for Estimating Homelessness from the Census of Population and Housing (cat. no. 2049.0.55.001).

### **Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**

**Key data gaps/ issues** The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- The Steering Committee recommends that potential alternative data sources for reporting against this indicator continue to be investigated for years where Census data are not available.
- A new national Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) data collection commenced on 1 July 2011. The SHS data collection will expand the scope, type of information collected and provide more timely information of those people who are provided with specialist homelessness services, which may provide a proxy measure for this indicator.
- There are currently no adequate counts of people experiencing homelessness who access mainstream services. However, the inclusion of homelessness flags in mainstream data sets is being explored, and there is a commitment to develop a common definition and standards for adoption in agency specific mainstream services datasets.