
G Housing and homelessness 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) and are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017.

G.1 Introduction

This sector overview provides an introduction to the Housing (chapter 18) and Homelessness services (chapter 19) chapters of this Report and provides contextual information along with high level performance information.

All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

Profile of the housing and homelessness sector

Detailed profiles for social housing and specialist homelessness services are reported in chapters 18 and 19. In summary, social housing is rental housing provided by not-for-profit, non-government or government organisations to assist people who are unable to access suitable accommodation through the private market. Specialist

homelessness services are services to assist people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Housing assistance and services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness are closely interconnected. This sector overview provides contextual information about the broader sector in which those services operate.

Roles and responsibilities

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 (box G.1).

Box G.1 National Affordable Housing Agreement and related National Partnerships

Under the NAHA, which commenced on 1 January 2009, 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. The NAHA intended outcomes include:

- people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion (supported by the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness, due to expire on 30 June 2017)
- people are able to rent housing that meets their needs
- people can purchase affordable housing
- people have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the same housing opportunities (in relation to homelessness services, housing rental, housing purchase and access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market) as other Australians
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities (supported by the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing, due to expire on 30 June 2018).

Source: COAG Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (2015).

Under the NAHA and associated National Partnership Agreements, 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 NAHA is associated with the National Affordable Housing Specific Purpose Payment (NAH SPP), which is an indexed payment to the states and territories to be spent in the housing and homelessness sector.

Governments also provide other forms of support for housing and homelessness, including home purchase assistance and private rental assistance. Each level of government has

different roles and responsibilities. Section G.5 provides contextual information about factors affecting the sector, including housing affordability and private rental markets.

The Australian Government influences the housing market through direct and indirect means, including the provision of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) — financial assistance for people who pay rent in the private rental market and receive a Centrelink payment.

State and Territory governments administer and deliver the social housing services reported in chapter 18. They also provide financial support to renters through private rental assistance and to buyers through home purchase assistance. Some jurisdictions provide home finance lending programs. 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 responsible for building approval, urban planning and development processes and may be involved in providing community housing.

Funding

The Australian Government provided \$1.8 billion in 2015-16 to State and Territory governments for housing assistance and homelessness services through the NAH SPP and related National Partnership agreements (table GA.1) — the mechanisms through which most Australian Government funding for housing and homelessness services is provided.

Table G.1 Housing and homelessness services sector, selected descriptive statistics, Australia, 2015-16^a

	<i>Net recurrent expenditure^b</i>	<i>Dwellings^c</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Clients</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<i>Social housing</i>				
Public housing	2 814.5	320 041	312 219	..
SOMIH	114.6	9 949	9 660	..
Community housing	885.6	80 225	72 410	..
ICH (2014-15)	117.2	15 643	13 088	..
<i>Homelessness services</i>	763.6	..	..	279 196

^a See tables GA.2 and GA.3 for detailed definitions and caveats. ^b Net recurrent expenditure is for 2014-15 for Community housing and ICH. ^c For Community housing, dwelling is total tenancy rental units at 30 June 2016. For ICH, dwelling is number of permanent dwellings as at 30 June 2015. .. Not applicable.

Source: Chapters 18 and 19; tables GA.2 and GA.3.

Net recurrent expenditure on housing and specialist homelessness services for the most recent reporting year is reported in table G.1 and summary data for each jurisdiction in tables GA.2 and GA.3.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

CRA helps eligible people meet the cost of rental housing in the private market, aiming to reduce the incidence of rental stress. It is an Australian Government non-taxable income supplement, paid to recipients of income support payment, ABSTUDY, Family Tax Benefit Part A, or a Veteran's service pension or income support supplement.

Australian Government expenditure on CRA was \$4.4 billion in 2015-16, increasing in real terms from \$3.6 billion in 2011-12 (table GA.12). The average government CRA expenditure per eligible income unit was \$3251 in 2015-16 (table GA.13).

Nationally in June 2016, there were 1 345 983 income units receiving CRA (table GA.15). Of these, 79.4 per cent paid enough rent to be eligible to receive the maximum rate of CRA (an increase from 75.0 per cent in 2012) (table GA.26).

The median CRA payment at June 2016 was \$130 per fortnight, with median rent being \$437 per fortnight (table GA.25).

CRA and rental stress

Rental stress is defined as more than 30 per cent of household income being spent on rent, and is a separate sector-wide indicator reported in section G.2. CRA is indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) but rental costs have increased at a faster rate than the CPI since 2008 (ABS 2016), so the real value of CRA payments has decreased for individuals in that time.

Nationally in June 2016, 68.2 per cent of CRA income units would have paid more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent if CRA were not provided — with CRA this proportion was 41.2 per cent (figure G.1 and table GA.27). (Data on social housing households in rental stress are reported separately in chapter 18.)

Tables GA.12–33 present a range of CRA data, including Australian Government expenditure and information on CRA income units — including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recipients, those with special needs — and those in rural and remote areas.

Figure G.1 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 30 per cent of income spent on rent, by special needs group, 2016^a**



^a See tables GA.24–33 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); table GA.27.

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

According to the 2014 General Social Survey, approximately 2.5 million people aged 15 years or over have experienced homelessness at some time in their lives, around 1.4 million of whom experienced at least one episode in the last 10 years. Among this 2.5 million people, in their most recent episode of homelessness 15.0 per cent sought assistance from housing service providers, 7.9 per cent sought crisis accommodation/supported accommodation for the homeless, 7.0 per cent sought support from a church or community organisation and 6.7 per cent contacted a counselling service (ABS 2015).

Demand for housing and homelessness services is influenced by family and relationship breakdown, a shortage of affordable housing, long-term unemployment and financial hardship, mental health issues and substance abuse. In 2015-16, an estimated 38 per cent of specialist homelessness services clients received assistance as a result of experiencing family or domestic violence (AIHW 2016).

Research shows that 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 pressures can potentially lead to unstable housing and increase the risk of homelessness (Memmott and Chambers 2010; CHP 2005).

Demand for housing assistance and service support may continue even after recipients have gained stable employment and financial circumstances are improved. A study of workforce participation of women living in public housing (see chapter 18 for information on 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).

Productivity Commission research on the links between housing assistance and employment, using administrative datasets from the Australian, WA and SA governments (2003 to 2013), found that receiving public housing assistance is unlikely to impact tenants participation in employment, and that it is ‘the characteristics of individuals, and not the characteristics of the housing assistance that they receive that matter to participation’ (PC 2015).

Service-sector objectives

The overarching service-sector objectives in box G.2 draw together the objectives from each of the specific services (described in chapters 18 and 19), as well as reflecting the objectives set out in the NAHA (box G.1).

Box G.2 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 housing and homelessness sector services within the scope of this Report are summarised below:

- *Social housing assistance* aims to provide low income people who do not have alternative suitable housing options with access to social housing assistance that supports their wellbeing and contributes to their social and economic participation; and to contribute to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community wellbeing through improved housing outcomes, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities (chapter 18).
- *Government funded specialist homelessness services* aim to support people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness to achieve sustainable housing, social inclusion and greater economic participation, through the delivery of transitional supported accommodation and a range of related support services (chapter 19).

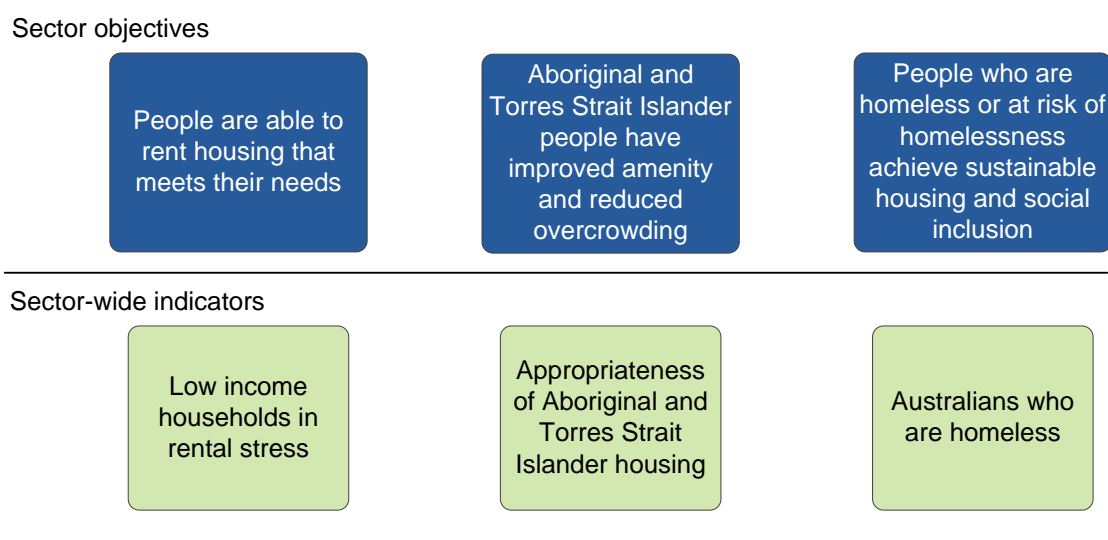
Sources: COAG (2012); chapters 18 and 19.

G.2 Sector performance indicator framework

This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure G.2) made up of the following elements:

- Sector objectives — three sector objectives reflect the key objectives of the housing and homelessness sector (box G.2)
- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the overarching service sector objectives.

Figure G.2 Housing and homelessness services sector performance indicator framework



Low income households in rental stress

‘Low income households in rental stress’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that people are able to rent housing that meets their needs (box G.3).

Box G.3 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.

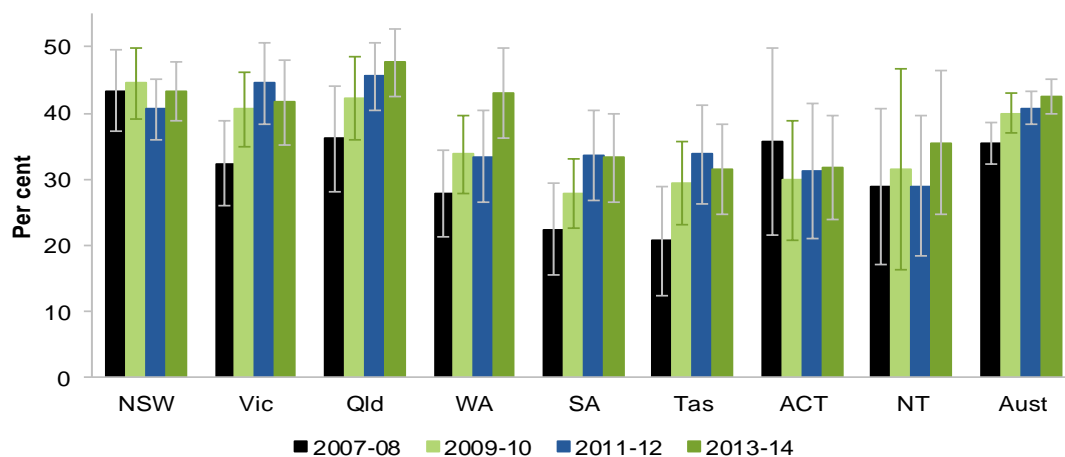
Low income renter households are defined as those with equivalised disposable household incomes in the bottom 40 per cent. Equivalised disposable income is an estimate of disposable household income after taking into account household size and composition (ABS 2010, 2016). Household income and rent expenditure exclude CRA.

A low or decreasing proportion of households in rental stress is desirable. Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally, the proportion of low income renter households in rental stress increased from 35.4 per cent in 2007-08 to 42.5 per cent in 2013-14 (figure G.3).

Figure G.3 Proportion of low income households in rental stress^a



^a See box G.3 and table GA.4 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing (various years); table GA.4.

Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing

‘Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding (box G.4).

Box G.4 Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing

‘Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing’ is defined by two measures.

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in social housing living in overcrowded conditions

Overcrowding is defined and measured using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard under which overcrowding is deemed to have occurred if one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard. The agreed method for determining overcrowding requires the age, sex and relationship status of all tenants within a household to be known, as well as the number of bedrooms within the dwelling. Only households with complete information available are included in the calculation of the indicator.

A low or decreasing proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in social housing living in overcrowded conditions is desirable.

(continued next page)

Box G.4 (continued)

Data for this measure are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH.

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH
- comparable across jurisdictions (subject to caveats) and complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions
- not comparable across jurisdictions and are incomplete for:
 - community housing (all required 2015-16 data are not available for the NT)
 - ICH (all required 2015 data are not available for NSW, Tasmania and the NT).

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in social housing living in dwellings of an acceptable standard

'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 high or increasing proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in social housing living in dwellings of an acceptable standard is desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

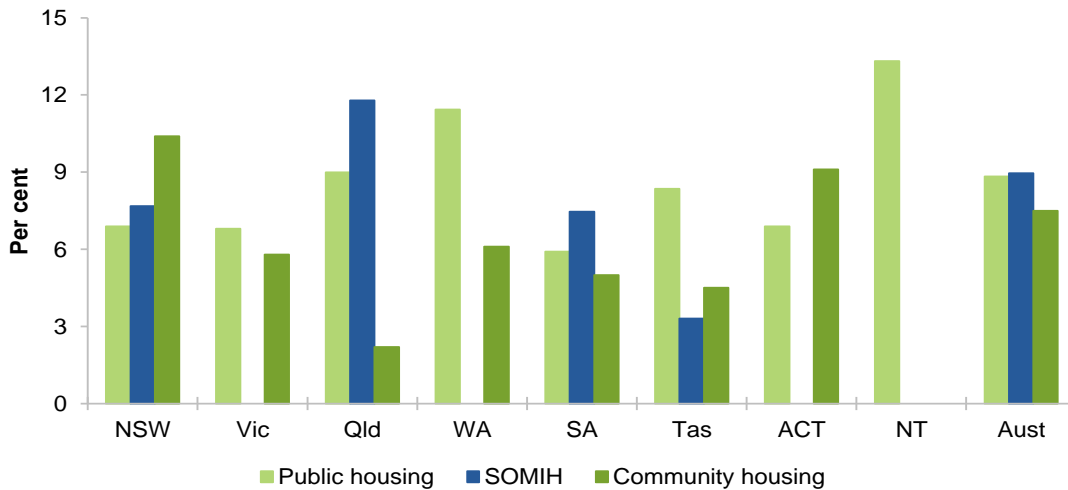
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and complete for the most recent reporting period for public housing. All required 2016 data are available for all jurisdictions
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and incomplete for the most recent reporting period for SOMIH and community housing. All required 2016 data are not available for the NT
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and complete for ICH for the most recent reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions. These ICH data are not comparable with data for other social housing types.

Related information on the appropriateness of social housing is presented for the indicators 'match of dwelling to household size' and 'amenity/location' in chapter 18.

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions varied across jurisdictions and across social housing programs in 2016 (figure G.4).

Nationally in 2016, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents lived in dwellings of an acceptable standard (69.6 per cent for public housing; 75.5 per cent for SOMIH and 77.2 per cent for community housing) (figure G.5). Nationally in 2014-15, for ICH tenants, 71.4 per cent of all dwellings were reported to be of an acceptable standard (table GA.7).

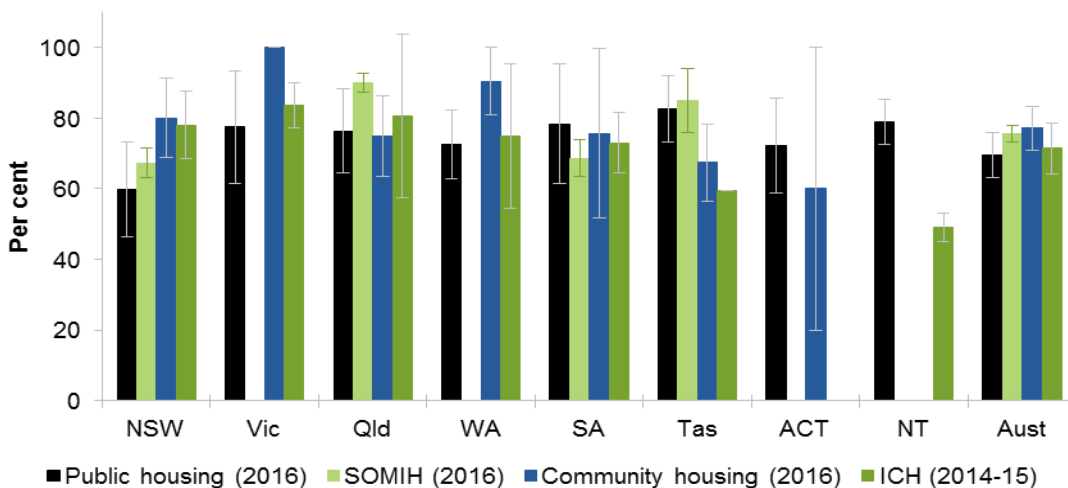
Figure G.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by social housing type, at 30 June 2016^{a, b}



^a See box G.4 and table GA.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b SOMIH is not applicable in Victoria, WA, the ACT, and the NT. Community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; table GA.5.

Figure G.5 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard^{a, b}



^a See box G.4 and tables GA.6–7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b There were no ICH respondents in the survey sample for the ACT and community housing data were not available for the NT. SOMIH is not applicable in Victoria, WA, the ACT and the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15, AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2016; tables GA.6–7.

Australians who are homeless

‘Australians who are homeless’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure all Australians who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion (box G.5).

Box G.5 Australians who are homeless

‘Australians who are homeless’ is defined as the proportion of Australians who are homeless, and is presented as a rate per 10 000 population.

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.

Data are reported for six homeless operational groups:

- 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.

A decreasing proportion of Australians who are homeless is desirable.

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.

Nationally in 2011, approximately 48.9 Australians per 10 000 people in the population were homeless on Census night (an increase of 8 per cent from 2006 [ABS 2012]). Data for the six homeless operational groups are included in table GA.8.

G.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

Australian and international research identifies a strong association between housing, health status, living standards and wellbeing (Thompson and Phibbs 2011; Morris 2010). A lack of adequate and affordable housing contributes to housing stress and homelessness, and is detrimental to people’s physical and mental health. 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). 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).

Pathways through the homelessness, child protection and youth 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. This type of analysis assists government and non-government agencies to provide more targeted prevention and support services (AIHW 2012).

G.4 Definitions of key terms

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household	A household with at least one resident who has been identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Other residents of the household may have been identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, non-Indigenous, or have Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status unknown.
Affordability	For all income units receiving CRA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• affordability with CRA is calculated by dividing the amount of rent minus CRA by the amount of total income (excluding CRA);• affordability without CRA is calculated by dividing the amount of rent by the amount of total income (excluding CRA).
Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)	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 receiving more than the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A. Eligibility for CRA continues as long as recipients are eligible for their primary payment and continue to pay rent above the applicable threshold.
Canadian National Occupancy Standard	A standardised measure of housing utilisation and overcrowding that assesses a household's bedroom requirements by specifying that: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• there should be no more than two people per bedroom• a household of one unattached individual may reasonably occupy a bed-sit (i.e. have no bedroom)• couples and parents should have a separate bedroom• children less than 5 years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom• children 5 years or over of different sexes should not share a bedroom• children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom• single household members aged 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom.
Dependent child for CRA	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 old 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.
Income support recipient	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.

Income unit	<p>An income unit may consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a single person with no dependent children • a sole parent with one or more dependent children • a couple (married, registered or de facto) with no dependent children • a couple (married, registered or de facto) with one or more dependent children. <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>
Low and moderate incomes	<p>Individuals and families receive CRA with either an income support payment or Family Tax Benefit Part A (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 CRA. For this reason, CRA recipients are not defined as those on low incomes.</p>
Primary payment type	<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"> • Disability Support Pension • Carer Payment • Age Pension • Parenting Payment (Single) • Newstart Allowance • Youth Allowance • Austudy • Parenting Payment (Partnered) • Family Tax Benefit Part A.
Rent	<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>
Sharer	<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>

Total income from all sources

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: one-time payments; arrears payments; advances; Employment or Education Entry Payments; Mobility Allowance; Baby Bonus; Child Care Tax Rebate.

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. Income received includes Energy Supplement amounts paid with income support payments and Family Tax Benefit from June 2014.

G.5 Appendix – Private housing market contextual information

A range of factors influence demand and supply in the private housing market, which encompasses rented accommodation, home ownership and housing investment. In 2013-14, around two-thirds of Australian households (67.2 per cent) owned or were purchasing their own home, 25.7 per cent rented in the private sector, and 3.6 per cent rented through a State or Territory housing authority (table 18A.60).

Housing affordability

A shortage of affordable housing affects demand for housing and homelessness services. A range of government initiatives and programs are designed to assist access to the private housing market and to increase the supply of affordable housing — for example, home purchase assistance, stamp duty concessions, saving incentives, private rental assistance, incentives to build affordable rental housing, and land and planning measures. Private rental assistance and some forms of home purchase assistance can generally be accessed by eligible low to moderate income households.

Affordable housing for low and moderate income households

Housing is considered to be affordable when not more than 30 per cent of gross household income is spent on rent or mortgage payments. Housing affordability data for low and moderate income households (NAHA-related indicator) is available for 2013-14 in table GA.9. Information on the First Home Owner Scheme grant is available in table GA.9 and on private rental market affordability in tables GA.10–11.

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GA Housing and homelessness services sector overview — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section G.4 of the chapter. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

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).

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- Table GA.34** General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, Chain price Index (GGFCE)

TABLE GA.1

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

	<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>
2015-16									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	424.3	331.7	266.0	144.0	94.2	28.6	21.7	13.5	1 324.1
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	30.0	22.8	28.7	15.0	8.9	2.8	1.5	5.3	115.0
on Remote Indigenous Housing	48.0	–	144.2	110.8	18.7	–	–	64.3	386.0
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	78.1	22.8	172.9	125.7	27.6	2.8	1.5	69.6	501.0
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	502.4	354.5	438.9	269.8	121.8	31.4	23.3	83.1	1 825.0
2014-15									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	418.2	325.4	262.6	142.7	93.5	28.5	21.4	13.5	1 305.8
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	35.7	22.8	34.1	15.0	8.9	3.4	1.5	5.3	126.7
on Remote Indigenous Housing	60.7	2.5	143.5	146.9	27.8	2.5	–	71.0	454.7
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	96.4	25.3	177.6	161.9	36.6	5.9	1.5	76.3	581.4
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	514.6	350.7	440.1	304.6	130.1	34.3	22.9	89.8	1 887.2
2013-14									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	409.6	311.6	256.5	138.9	94.1	30.0	22.5	19.6	1 282.7
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	33.0	30.1	31.5	18.7	15.4	4.0	5.5	5.2	143.2
on Remote Indigenous Housing	44.6	–	177.5	191.3	36.4	–	–	85.7	535.6
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	77.6	30.1	209.0	209.9	51.8	4.0	5.5	90.9	678.8
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	487.2	341.7	465.5	348.8	145.8	34.0	28.0	110.5	1 961.5

TABLE GA.1

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

	<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>
2012-13									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	403.0	299.7	251.2	134.4	94.9	31.5	23.6	25.4	1 263.7
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	41.4	31.2	39.7	19.6	12.0	2.6	2.4	7.6	156.5
on Remote Indigenous Housing	18.5	2.5	96.9	55.4	5.7	2.5	–	121.5	303.0
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	59.9	33.7	136.6	75.0	17.6	5.1	2.4	129.1	459.5
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	463.0	333.4	387.8	209.3	112.5	36.6	26.0	154.6	1 723.2
2011-12									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	395.8	288.0	245.1	130.2	95.2	32.7	24.4	31.1	1 242.6
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	34.5	25.9	33.4	16.6	10.0	2.6	2.4	6.2	131.5
on Remote Indigenous Housing	36.0	2.5	145.3	171.8	45.5	3.1	–	389.9	794.1
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	70.5	28.4	178.7	188.4	55.5	5.7	2.4	396.1	925.6
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	466.4	316.4	423.8	318.6	150.7	38.4	26.8	427.2	2 168.2
Social Housing Initiative for the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package (a)	–	63.8	39.5	20.0	30.7	4.6	1.4	2.0	162.0

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Treasury (2016) *Final Budget Outcome, 2015-16* (and previous years), Canberra.

TABLE GA.2

Table GA.2 **Social housing descriptive statistics (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 (c)</i>
2015-16										
Public housing										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	931.2	414.8	423.8	421.4	377.4	61.2	107.5	77.3	2 814.5
Number of dwellings	no.	110 174	64 241	51 188	33 533	37 852	7 166	10 917	4 970	320 041
Number of households	no.	108 637	62 995	50 093	32 208	35 946	7 038	10 606	4 696	312 219
SOMIH										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	41.7	..	50.4	..	20.8	1.7	..	..	114.6
Number of dwellings	no.	4 613	..	3 344	..	1 769	223	..	..	9 949
Number of households	no.	4 506	..	3 233	..	1 700	221	..	..	9 660
Community housing										
Total net recurrent cost (d)	\$m	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Number of dwellings	no.	32 266	14 236	11 679	7 409	7 472	6 076	715	372	80 225
Number of households	no.	26 897	13 476	11 152	6 937	7 206	5 736	634	372	72 410
2014-15										
Community housing										
Total net recurrent cost (d)	\$m	302.7	191.2	149.3	87.1	65.7	82.4	7.2	na	885.6
Indigenous community housing (e) (f)										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	27.1	14.2	51.3	24.3	na	0.3	..	na	117.2
Number of dwellings (g)	no.	3 055	1 964	5 000	2 575	1 116	75	..	1 858	15 643
Number of households	no.	2 753	1 571	2 630	3 640	562	74	..	1 858	13 088

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

(b) Data for number of dwellings and number of households are as at 30 June in the reference year.

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

(d) Net recurrent cost data for community housing are not available for 2015-16.

TABLE GA.2

Table GA.2 **Social housing descriptive statistics (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 (c)</i>
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(e) Data for Indigenous community housing are not available for 2015-16.

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

(g) The number of Indigenous community housing (ICH) dwellings is the number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH Organisations.

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; State and Territory governments; tables 18A.1, 18A.5–8, 18A.18–22.

TABLE GA.3

Table GA.3 **Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2015-16 (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	\$m	214.1	226.5	117.5	73.9	62.4	29.7	20.1	19.6	763.6
Total number of clients	no.	69 715	105 287	42 543	24 203	20 898	7 859	4 652	8 132	279 196

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); Table 19A.1–19A.2; AIHW (unpublished) *Specialist Homelessness Services Collection*.

TABLE GA.4

Table GA.4 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All of State or Territory										
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
2013-14	%	43.3 ± 4.5	41.6 ± 6.5	47.6 ± 5.0	42.9 ± 6.8	33.2 ± 6.7	31.5 ± 6.9	31.7 ± 7.8	35.5 ±10.8	42.5 ± 2.7
2011-12	%	40.6 ± 4.6	44.5 ± 6.2	45.5 ± 5.1	33.4 ± 6.9	33.6 ± 6.8	33.8 ± 7.5	31.2 ±10.2	29.0 ±10.6	40.7 ± 2.5
2009-10	%	44.5 ± 5.3	40.6 ± 5.6	42.3 ± 6.3	33.8 ± 5.9	27.8 ± 5.2	29.4 ± 6.2	29.9 ± 9.0	31.4 ±15.2	40.0 ± 3.0
2007-08	%	43.4 ± 6.1	32.4 ± 6.4	36.1 ± 8.0	27.8 ± 6.5	22.4 ± 6.9	20.7 ± 8.3	35.7 ±14.2	28.8 ±11.8	35.4 ± 3.2
Number of low income rental households in rental stress										
2013-14	no.	205 664	115 086	142 253	55 448	34 459	9 879	7 554	4 857	575 199
2011-12	no.	171 039	119 066	114 933	43 096	31 644	11 074	6 876	3 901	501 630
Number of low income rental households										
2013-14	no.	475 431	276 535	299 030	129 372	103 901	31 400	23 841	13 693	1 353 204
2011-12	no.	421 210	267 298	252 872	129 076	94 176	32 800	22 050	13 465	1 232 947
Capital city										
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
2013-14	%	54.4 ± 6.6	45.2 ± 8.0	48.2 ± 6.7	46.4 ± 8.8	34.7 ± 8.1	38.2 ±10.8	31.7 ± 7.8	38.5 ±11.9	47.1 ± 3.7
2011-12	%	43.4 ± 5.5	51.9 ± 8.2	44.4 ± 6.3	33.9 ± 9.2	36.6 ± 8.5	41.7 ±12.6	31.2 ±10.2	28.1 ±11.8	43.1 ± 3.2
2009-10	%	46.9 ± 5.4	47.9 ± 6.6	43.2 ± 9.2	37.1 ± 7.4	32.1 ± 6.3	34.4 ± 9.3	29.9 ± 9.0	33.5 ±16.9	43.0 ± 2.8
2007-08	%	42.6 ± 7.8	37.3 ± 8.0	29.8 ±10.9	30.9 ± 7.9	25.7 ± 8.2	23.5 ±13.2	35.7 ±14.2	37.6 ±13.2	36.0 ± 4.1
Number of low income rental households in rental stress										
2013-14	no.	144 971	91 338	70 639	47 203	28 848	5 383	7 554	4 277	400 213
2011-12	no.	121 338	96 357	56 144	34 473	26 788	6 649	6 876	3 275	351 901
Number of low income rental households										
2013-14	no.	266 461	202 028	146 696	101 811	83 130	14 087	23 841	11 123	849 178
2011-12	no.	279 373	185 651	126 327	101 779	73 167	15 945	22 050	11 637	815 928

TABLE GA.4

Table GA.4 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Balance of state										
Proportion of low income rental households in rental stress										
2013-14	%	29.0 ± 5.9	31.9 ± 9.0	47.0 ± 6.6	29.9 ± 7.9	27.0 ± 8.9	26.0 ± 8.6	..	22.6 ±26.1	34.7 ± 3.4
2011-12	%	35.0 ± 7.9	27.8 ± 8.8	46.5 ± 9.3	31.6 ± 9.1	23.1 ± 7.4	26.3 ± 7.0	..	np	35.9 ± 4.3
2009-10	%	40.6 ± 9.3	25.9 ± 9.8	41.4 ± 8.9	23.5 ± 9.1	15.5 ± 6.6	24.9 ± 8.4	..	np	34.9 ± 5.5
2007-08	%	44.8 ±14.0	17.4 ±10.2	41.2 ± 9.6	13.6 ±11.6	12.4 ±13.4	18.3 ±12.0	..	np	34.2 ± 6.7
Number of low income rental households in rental stress										
2013-14	no.	60 692	23 748	71 615	8 245	5 611	4 496	..	580	174 987
2011-12	no.	49 701	22 709	58 789	8 624	4 855	4 425	..	np	149 728
Number of low income rental households										
2013-14	no.	208 971	74 506	152 334	27 561	20 771	17 313	..	2 570	504 026
2011-12	no.	141 837	81 648	126 545	27 297	21 009	16 855	..	np	417 018

(a) Low income households are defined as households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at or below the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis. Note that a different definition of low income households applies for social housing affordability analyses reported in chapter 18.

(b) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(d) See ABS 2016, *Survey of Income and Housing, User Guide, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 6553.0 for further information about these data.

(e) Greater capital city areas estimates for the ACT relate to total ACT.

(f) Data for the NT should be interpreted with caution as the SIH excludes very remote areas, which comprise around 23 per cent of the estimated resident population of the NT.

Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing, 2013-14* (and previous years) [data available on request].

TABLE GA.5

Table GA.5 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
30 June 2016										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	553	145	597	742	120	36	54	284	2 531
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	8 032	2 132	6 638	6 486	2 032	431	784	2 133	28 668
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	6.9	6.8	9.0	11.4	5.9	8.4	6.9	13.3	8.8
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	331	..	381	..	123	7	..	..	842
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 310	..	3 233	..	1 648	212	..	..	9 403
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.7	..	11.8	..	7.5	3.3	..	..	9.0
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	286	25	21	44	17	8	2	na	403
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	2 751	430	937	724	337	176	22	na	5 377
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	10.4	5.8	2.2	6.1	5.0	4.5	9.1	na	7.5
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
30 June 2015										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	580	122	674	1 019	118	35	57	249	2 854
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	8 070	1 876	6 327	8 224	2 001	421	758	1 988	29 665
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.2	6.5	10.7	12.4	5.9	8.3	7.5	12.5	9.6
SOMIH (c)										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	371	..	410	..	130	10	..	..	921
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 408	..	3 242	..	1 682	209	..	..	9 541

TABLE GA.5

Table GA.5 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.4	..	12.6	..	7.7	4.8	..	..	9.7
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	151	34	na	43	9	2	1	na	240
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	2 428	362	1 223	707	224	108	22	na	5 074
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	6.2	9.4	na	6.1	4.0	1.9	4.5	na	4.7
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	60	582	358	143	na	..	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	1 170	2 376	2 200	431	na	..	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	5.1	24.5	16.3	33.2	na	..	na	na
30 June 2014										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	593	163	713	889	113	47	55	247	2 820
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	7 677	1 799	6 062	8 123	1 900	527	682	1 902	28 672
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.7	9.1	11.8	10.9	5.9	8.9	8.1	13.0	9.8
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	378	..	446	..	145	12	..	..	981
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 431	..	3 270	..	1 674	266	..	..	9 641
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.5	..	13.6	..	8.7	4.5	..	..	10.2
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	322	18	na	40	10	2	1	na	393
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	2 443	446	na	715	177	92	26	na	3 899
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	13.2	4.0	na	5.6	5.7	2.2	3.8	na	10.1
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	82	706	427	na	na	..	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	1 355	2 522	2 128	na	na	..	na	na

TABLE GA.5

Table GA.5 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	6.1	28.0	20.1	na	na	..	na	na
30 June 2013										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	564	184	758	856	113	69	47	257	2 848
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	6 624	1 780	5 791	7 405	1 815	772	616	1 776	26 579
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.5	10.3	13.1	11.6	6.2	8.9	7.6	14.5	10.7
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	376	..	485	..	155	19	..	..	1 035
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 393	..	3 286	..	1 677	311	..	..	9 667
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.6	..	14.8	..	9.2	6.1	..	..	10.7
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	10	na	33	8	–	–	na	51
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	300	na	597	179	67	23	na	1 166
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	3.3	na	5.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	na	4.4
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	157	714	483	na	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	1 580	2 239	1 764	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	9.9	31.9	27.4	na	na	na	na	na
30 June 2012										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	482	83	686	894	118	75	38	281	2 657
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	6 250	1 420	5 274	7 516	1 809	767	523	1 985	25 544
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.7	5.8	13.0	11.9	6.5	9.8	7.3	14.2	10.4

TABLE GA.5

Table GA.5 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	328	..	426	..	167	20	..	..	941
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 291	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 611
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.6	..	13.2	..	9.5	6.0	..	..	9.8
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	10	na	20	8	2	–	na	40
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	297	na	406	204	34	27	na	968
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	3.4	na	4.9	3.9	5.9	0.0	na	4.1
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	150	721	492	177	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	1 550	2 164	1 622	558	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	9.7	33.3	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	na

(a) Includes households where bedroom details are known.

(b) There is significant under-reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tenancies in NSW Public housing. These data are restricted to households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and bedroom details known.

(c) Data for the proportion of overcrowded SOMIH households for 2015 have been revised for Tasmania and Australia and may differ from previous reports.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE GA.6

Table GA.6 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, 2016 (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>
Public housing										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	%	59.7	77.5	76.4	72.7	78.4	82.6	72.1	78.9	69.6
Confidence Interval (c)	±	13.4	15.9	12.0	9.7	16.9	9.4	13.5	6.3	6.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	11.4	10.4	8.0	6.8	11.0	5.8	9.5	4.0	4.6
SOMIH (e)										
	%	67.2	..	89.9	..	68.7	85.0	..	..	75.5
Confidence Interval (c)	±	4.2	..	2.7	..	5.2	9.2	..	..	2.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.2	..	1.5	..	3.9	5.5	..	..	1.6
Community housing										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	%	80.1	100.0	75.0	90.5	75.7	67.4	60.0	na	77.2
Confidence Interval (c)	±	11.2	..	11.5	9.5	23.9	10.8	40.0	na	6.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	7.1	..	7.8	7.1	16.0	8.1	36.6	na	4.1

(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 percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(d) See chapter 2 for more information on relative standard errors.

(e) Includes a small proportion of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2016.

TABLE GA.7

Table GA.7 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, Indigenous community housing (per cent) (a), (b)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15										
Proportion	%	78.0	83.6	80.5	74.9	73.0	np	..	49.1	71.4
Confidence Interval (d)	±	9.5	6.4	23.2	20.4	8.5	np	..	4.1	7.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	6.2	3.9	14.7	13.9	6.0	np	..	4.3	5.2
2012-13										
Proportion	%	82.8	77.3	71.0	45.9	62.0	92.0	..	38.6	69.2
Confidence Interval (d)	±	10.3	14.8	10.8	18.8	22.3	17.5	..	16.4	6.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	6.3	9.8	7.8	20.9	18.3	9.7	..	21.7	5.0

(a) 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.

(b) Comprises renting households with a Landlord type of Indigenous Housing Organisation or Community Housing.

(c) There are no Indigenous Community Housing Organisations in the ACT for the years reported.

(d) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(e) See chapter 2 for more information on relative standard errors.

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

Source: ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (NATSIHS component), Cat. no. 4727.0.

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									
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 (b)	7.1	14.7	8.7	4.2	10.1	9.7	30.9	27.0	9.9
People staying temporarily with other households (c)	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 (d)	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) 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'.

(b) Includes those accommodated by Specialist Homelessness Services.

(c) 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.

(d) 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

Table GA.9 **Supplementary contextual data****Housing affordability**

	<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 homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households (a)										
2013-14	Rate	37.3	40.0	66.1	30.7	50.1	55.8	62.2	55.1	45.0
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
2007-08	Rate	24.1	43.7	20.7	8.0	31.3	35.6	37.3	43.7	27.9

(a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 59th–61st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes for all states and territories.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing, 2013-14 (and previous years) [data available on request]

Home purchase assistance (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients (including: 'original' (l); 're-targeted - new homes' (m); and 're-targeted - established homes' (n) recipients)										
2015-16	no.	9 053	12 929	6 340	13 142	2 310	726	1 406	453	46 359
2014-15	no.	8 490	11 464	6 158	19 222	3 469	1 652	1 530	857	53 062
2013-14	no.	8 096	16 476	5 316	19 806	9 139	2 643	1 860	899	64 235
2012-13	no.	17 823	34 366	12 757	19 277	7 684	2 011	2 850	1 107	97 875
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 (o)										
2015-16	no.	- 11	- 73	2	6	- 4	- 1	na	-	- 81
2014-15	no.	1	- 119	-	18	- 19	- 2	1	-	- 120
2013-14	no.	31	68	- 4	6	- 27	- 1	-	-	73
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) Does not include data for any additional first home owner grants provided by individual states and territories in addition to the FHOS and FHOB grants.

Table GA.9 **Supplementary contextual data**

- (b) All data reflect the number of grants paid less the number of grants recovered, unless otherwise stated (for Victoria and WA). Where numbers are negative, this indicates that grants recovered under the FHOS or FHOB exceeded grants paid.
- (c) Jurisdictions are progressively phasing out FHOS to purchasers of established homes.
- (d) Data for NSW for 2014-15 have been revised and may differ from previous reports. NSW re-targeted their FHOS to be restricted to new homes only from 1 October 2012.
- (e) Data for Victoria do not include the number of FHOS grants recovered. The value of reclaimed FHOS grants was \$11 500 263 in 2015-16. The number of FHOS grants to which the recovered sum relates to is not available.
- (f) Queensland's re-targeted FHOS grant was restricted to new homes only and came into effect on 12 September 2012.
- (g) Data for WA do not include the number of FHOS and FHOB grants reclaimed. For WA, the value of reclaimed FHOS grants and FHOB grants was \$1 155 974 and nil respectively in 2015-16. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which the recovered sum relates is not available. Note: The number of FHO Grants paid in 2015-16 in WA was 13 142 and include 6 payments that were both original and boost payments.
- (h) SA introduced a two-stage process to the re-targeting of their FHOS. The introduction of a \$15 000 grant for new homes (effective 15 October 2012) was complemented by a reduced FHOS grant of \$5000 for first home buyers of established homes (effective 22 November 2012). From 1 July 2014, there are no longer grants available for established homes.
- (i) Tasmania's \$7000 FHOS grant for established homes ceased on 30 June 2014. A small number of grants for established properties were still being paid in 2015-16 due to delays in settlement or extensions of time granted to the recipients of earlier transactions. A re-targeted grant for new homes remained available in Tasmania for eligible transactions entered into during 2015-16.
- (j) The ACT's re-targeted FHOS grant was restricted to new homes only and increased to \$12 500 (effective 1 September 2013). Effective 1 January 2016, the FHOG payment reduced from \$12 500 to \$10 000.
- (k) From 13 May 2014 to 31 December 2014, purchasers of established homes in the Darwin area could access a grant of \$12 000, while purchasers of established homes in rural NT could access a grant of \$25 000. From 1 January 2015, there are no longer grants available for established homes. New homes can obtain a grant of \$26 000.
- (l) Scope of FHOS recipients based on original payment of \$7000 to buyers of established and new homes, before the re-targeting process began. Comparable to data in previous reports.
- (m) Scope of FHOS restricted to the re-targeted FHOS (i.e. FHOS limited to first home buyers of new homes only).
- (n) Scope of FHOS restricted to the re-targeted FHOS, but paid to first home buyers of established homes. This is applicable to WA (although WA abolished the FHOG for established homes on 3 October 2015), SA (where a transitional payment to buyers of established homes is in place), NT (where the grant to buyers of established homes was available up until 31 December 2014) and Queensland (where the grant to buyers of established homes was available up until 11 September 2012).

Table GA.9 Supplementary contextual data

(o) FHOB grants are a subset of FHOS grants. While the FHOB ceased on 31 December 2009, the continuation of FHOB payments in 2015-16 reflects the 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: 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>
2016	%	1.9	3.0	2.9	5.8	na	2.8	2.7	7.9
2015	%	1.9	3.1	2.6	4.3	na	3.2	3.8	6.0
2014	%	1.7	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.7	3.9	4.4	3.6
2013	%	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.0	4.7	3.1	2.7
2012	%	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.5	3.7	2.3	2.3

(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) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports.

na Not available.

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)

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth (a)</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
2016								
3 bedroom houses	470	370	380	390	330	340	450	515
2 bedroom flats/units	520	390	375	360	280	280	400	390
2015								
3 bedroom houses	460	360	375	430	340	340	430	612
2 bedroom flats/units	500	380	370	400	285	280	390	448
2014								
3 bedroom houses	450	350	370	450	335	330	430	663
2 bedroom flats/units	495	360	365	420	285	280	393	484
2013								
3 bedroom houses	420	340	360	470	320	330	450	656
2 bedroom flats/units	470	360	360	450	280	270	435	485
2012								
3 bedroom houses	420	340	350	430	320	330	460	560
2 bedroom flats/units	450	360	350	400	275	265	450	409

(a) Data for WA have been updated and may differ from previous reports.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia (unpublished).

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table GA.12 **Australian Government expenditure for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, 2011-12 to 2015-16 (\$ 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									
2015-16	1 409.6	983.2	1 126.7	350.4	326.6	121.8	35.7	21.6	4 375.8
2014-15	1 375.6	944.9	1 064.7	318.1	307.5	116.2	35.1	19.8	4 182.1
2013-14	1 318.7	894.8	995.6	295.8	289.2	103.6	32.7	19.0	3 949.6
2012-13	1 218.3	815.5	914.2	270.8	266.6	95.8	28.9	18.2	3 628.3
2011-12	1 131.6	742.6	847.8	255.7	245.7	88.1	25.8	16.2	3 354.0
Real expenditure (2015-16 dollars) (d)									
2015-16	1 409.6	983.2	1 126.7	350.4	326.6	121.8	35.7	21.6	4 375.8
2014-15	1 409.4	968.1	1 090.9	325.9	315.1	119.1	36.0	20.3	4 284.9
2013-14	1 365.1	926.3	1 030.6	306.2	299.4	107.2	33.9	19.7	4 088.6
2012-13	1 277.0	854.8	958.3	283.9	279.5	100.4	30.3	19.1	3 803.2
2011-12	1 205.1	790.8	902.9	272.3	261.7	93.8	27.5	17.3	3 571.9

(a) Actual expenditure on Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) is reported at a national level. State and Territory figures are estimated by apportioning national expenditure to States and Territories based on each jurisdiction's total daily amount of CRA an income unit is entitled to receive as at 24 June 2016, multiplied by the number of days for the relevant 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 and Territory data include unknown localities. Australian totals include other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table GA.34). See chapter 2 for details.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); Table GA.34.

TABLE GA.13

Table GA.13 **Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2011-12 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) (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>
2015-16										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 409.6	983.2	1 126.7	350.4	326.6	121.8	35.7	21.6	4 375.8
Expenditure per person in population	\$	194	176	250	147	199	238	96	93	183
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 278	3 221	3 271	3 197	3 221	3 328	3 078	3 130	3 251
2014-15										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 409.4	968.1	1 090.9	325.9	315.1	119.1	36.0	20.3	4 284.9
Expenditure per person in population	\$	194	174	242	137	192	233	97	87	181
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 219	3 159	3 209	3 119	3 154	3 280	3 022	3 074	3 190
2013-14										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 365.1	926.3	1 030.6	306.2	299.4	107.2	33.9	19.7	4 088.6
Expenditure per person in population	\$	188	166	228	128	182	210	91	85	175
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 138	3 079	3 133	3 032	3 067	3 173	2 918	2 980	3 108
2012-13										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 277.0	854.8	958.3	283.9	279.5	100.4	30.3	19.1	3 803.2
Expenditure per person in population	\$	176	153	212	119	170	196	82	82	166
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 031	2 971	3 029	2 917	2 942	3 052	2 805	2 891	2 999
2011-12										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 205.1	790.8	902.9	272.3	261.7	93.8	27.5	17.3	3 571.9
Expenditure per person in population	\$	166	142	200	114	159	183	74	74	159
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 034	2 974	3 039	2 941	2 943	3 046	2 804	2 924	3 005

(a) Actual expenditure on CRA is reported at a national level. State and Territory figures are estimated by apportioning national expenditure to States and Territories based on each jurisdiction's total daily amount of CRA an income unit is entitled to receive as at 24 June 2016, multiplied by the number of days for the relevant year.

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

Table GA.13 **Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2011-12 to 2015-16 (2015-16 dollars) (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>
(c)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table GA.34). See chapter 2 for details.									

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 [data available on request]; tables 2A.2 and GA.34.

Table GA.14 **Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2016 (\$ per fortnight) (a), (b)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for CRA</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for maximum CRA</i>	<i>Maximum CRA</i>	<i>Average fortnightly CRA (c)</i>
Single — no dependant children	116.00	289.87	130.40	115.85
Single — no children, sharer (d)	116.00	231.91	86.93	80.66
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	152.60	356.63	153.02	123.15
Single — 3 or more dependant children	152.60	383.13	172.90	146.07
Partnered — no dependant children	188.20	351.93	122.80	110.18
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	225.82	429.85	153.02	112.80
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	225.82	456.35	172.90	135.21
Partnered — illness separated (e)	116.00	289.87	130.40	129.08
Partnered — temporarily separated (e)	116.00	279.73	122.80	128.73

(a) Rates apply to the period 20 March 2016 to 19 September 2016.

(b) Rates of assistance depend on family situation and the number of eligible CRA children.

(c) Average fortnightly CRA is per income unit.

(d) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation. See section G.4 for a definition of 'sharer' for more information.

(e) Rate per person.

Source: Department of Human Services, *A guide to Australian Government payments*, 20 March 2016 – 1 July 2016.

TABLE GA.15

Table GA.15 Income units receiving CRA, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Type of income unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of CRA recipients									
Single — no dependant children	176 287	125 804	129 973	42 773	42 907	16 543	4 611	2 820	541 751
Single — no children, sharer	51 875	46 665	49 060	16 030	13 051	3 667	2 150	916	183 438
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	69 667	47 225	59 936	19 073	18 134	6 554	1 517	1 171	223 277
Single — 3 or more dependant children	17 692	10 567	15 503	4 382	3 940	1 640	297	269	54 290
Partnered — no dependant children	39 900	23 201	31 919	9 205	7 872	3 258	647	417	116 425
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	50 553	36 091	37 057	12 146	10 874	3 151	1 699	800	152 372
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	23 011	15 040	20 251	5 674	4 288	1 730	640	436	71 070
Partnered — illness or temporary separated	1 049	651	839	333	310	90	17	71	3 360
Total	430 034	305 244	344 538	109 616	101 376	36 633	11 578	6 900	1 345 983
Proportion of CRA recipients									
Single — no dependant children	41.0	41.2	37.7	39.0	42.3	45.2	39.8	40.9	40.2
Single — no children, sharer	12.1	15.3	14.2	14.6	12.9	10.0	18.6	13.3	13.6
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	16.2	15.5	17.4	17.4	17.9	17.9	13.1	17.0	16.6
Single — 3 or more dependant children	4.1	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.5	2.6	3.9	4.0
Partnered — no dependant children	9.3	7.6	9.3	8.4	7.8	8.9	5.6	6.0	8.6
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	11.8	11.8	10.8	11.1	10.7	8.6	14.7	11.6	11.3
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	5.4	4.9	5.9	5.2	4.2	4.7	5.5	6.3	5.3
Partnered — illness or temporary separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.

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

(c) Due to recent policy changes to Family Tax Benefit Part A, eligible 16-19 year old full-time secondary students are included from 2014. Section G.4 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.

Table GA.15 **Income units receiving CRA, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<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>
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(d) CRA figures from 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore, data may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

Source : Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.16

Table GA.16 Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Age of CRA income units									
less than 20 years	6 606	5 392	7 759	1 957	2 046	938	605	108	25 413
20–24 years	32 572	28 459	31 245	9 658	9 742	3 728	2 147	582	118 150
25–29 years	38 450	30 569	35 258	12 143	11 126	3 887	1 502	772	133 716
30–39 years	91 383	68 777	75 290	25 576	23 163	7 544	2 818	1 684	296 246
40–49 years	81 522	59 714	63 267	20 118	18 707	6 441	1 882	1 331	252 990
50–59 years	58 175	38 340	41 618	12 103	12 363	4 606	910	934	169 054
60–69 years	55 659	34 227	41 342	11 932	10 623	4 575	758	855	159 977
70–74 years	24 196	14 201	18 852	5 640	4 508	1 813	346	312	69 870
75+ years	41 471	25 565	29 907	10 489	9 098	3 101	610	322	120 567
Total	430 034	305 244	344 538	109 616	101 376	36 633	11 578	6 900	1 345 983

- (a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.
- (b) State totals include unknown localities, Australian totals include other territories and 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.4 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.
- (d) CRA figures from 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore, data may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.17

Table GA.17 **Number of income units with dependent children receiving CRA, 2016 (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>
Number of income units with dependent children	160 923	108 923	132 747	41 275	37 236	13 075	4 153	2 676	501 009
Number of dependent children in income units (d)	320 495	212 320	270 852	81 001	71 263	26 270	7 994	5 388	995 585
Total number of children in income units (e)	481 561	310 838	401 438	116 385	103 577	39 949	10 267	7 709	1 471 739

- (a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.
- (b) State and Territory totals include unknown localities, Australian totals include other territories and unknown addresses.
- (c) CRA figures from 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore, data may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.
- (d) Dependent children who are counted as eligible CRA children in an income unit.
- (e) Total number of children aged under 25 years recorded in Centrelink Administrative data as living with parents.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.18

Table GA.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units									
Single — no dependant children	9 730	2 249	7 111	1 807	1 261	837	152	805	23 957
Single — no children, sharer	1 853	547	2 209	607	315	143	48	110	5 832
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	6 705	1 361	4 982	1 140	820	644	62	331	16 045
Single — 3 or more dependant children	2 489	449	1 865	422	280	201	14	98	5 818
Partnered — no dependant children	1 511	312	1 324	273	181	209	21	78	3 905
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	2 434	541	2 584	477	353	396	34	127	6 946
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	1 608	326	1 841	324	211	259	27	78	4 674
Partnered — illness or temporary separated	46	12	53	23	10	np	np	62	210
Total	26 376	5 797	21 969	5 073	3 431	2 689	358	1 689	67 387
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units									
Single — no dependant children	36.9	38.8	32.4	35.6	36.8	31.1	42.5	47.7	35.6
Single — no children, sharer	7.0	9.4	10.1	12.0	9.2	5.3	13.4	6.5	8.7
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	25.4	23.5	22.7	22.5	23.9	23.9	17.3	19.6	23.8
Single — 3 or more dependant children	9.4	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.5	3.9	5.8	8.6
Partnered — no dependant children	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.3	7.8	5.9	4.6	5.8
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	9.2	9.3	11.8	9.4	10.3	14.7	9.5	7.5	10.3
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	6.1	5.6	8.4	6.4	6.1	9.6	7.5	4.6	6.9
Partnered — illness or temporary separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	np	np	3.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.

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

(c) Values of less than 5 are replaced with 'np'.

Table GA.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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>
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(d) Due to recent policy changes to Family Tax Benefit Part A, eligible 16-19 year old full-time secondary students are included from 2014. Section G.4 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.

(e) CRA figures from 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore, data may not be strictly comparable with earlier years.

np Not published.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.19

Table GA.19 **CRA income units, by payment type, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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 units										
Disability Support Pension	no.	86 829	62 512	63 907	17 327	19 568	9 035	1 824	1 313	262 335
Age Pension	no.	88 436	54 063	67 231	21 663	18 176	6 606	1 297	1 062	258 543
Carer Payment	no.	23 377	12 528	12 875	2 560	3 584	1 624	161	144	56 853
Newstart Allowance	no.	85 326	66 866	74 474	27 924	25 557	8 136	1 896	1 763	291 961
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	18 063	19 921	16 289	4 549	5 246	1 869	2 123	113	68 178
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	4 123	3 032	5 162	1 547	1 473	648	193	106	16 288
Austudy	no.	6 563	6 935	6 150	1 976	2 022	572	368	85	24 675
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	42 946	26 974	37 236	12 448	10 897	4 096	883	754	136 236
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	no.	8 862	5 571	6 091	1 636	1 724	658	172	94	24 808
FTB (only)	no.	59 909	43 342	51 917	16 907	12 173	3 091	2 548	1 412	191 300
Other	no.	5 600	3 500	3 206	1 079	956	298	113	54	14 806
Total	no.	430 034	305 244	344 538	109 616	101 376	36 633	11 578	6 900	1 345 983
Proportion of CRA units										
Disability Support Pension	%	20.2	20.5	18.5	15.8	19.3	24.7	15.8	19.0	19.5
Age Pension	%	20.6	17.7	19.5	19.8	17.9	18.0	11.2	15.4	19.2
Carer Payment	%	5.4	4.1	3.7	2.3	3.5	4.4	1.4	2.1	4.2
Newstart Allowance	%	19.8	21.9	21.6	25.5	25.2	22.2	16.4	25.6	21.7
Youth Allowance (student)	%	4.2	6.5	4.7	4.1	5.2	5.1	18.3	1.6	5.1
Youth Allowance (other)	%	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2
Austudy	%	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.2	1.2	1.8
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	10.0	8.8	10.8	11.4	10.7	11.2	7.6	10.9	10.1
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	%	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.8
FTB (only)	%	13.9	14.2	15.1	15.4	12.0	8.4	22.0	20.5	14.2
Other	%	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1

Table GA.19 **CRA income units, by payment type, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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>
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.
- (b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.
- (c) Totals may not add due to rounding
- (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.4 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.
- (e) CRA figures from 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore data may not be strictly comparable with previous years.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.20

Table GA.20 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients, by payment type, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	no.	6 501	1 465	4 404	792	678	726	85	550	15 202
Age Pension	no.	1 617	312	1 175	248	128	106	8	125	3 719
Carer Payment	no.	1 845	347	1 043	169	152	167	13	41	3 777
Newstart Allowance	no.	6 667	1 611	6 595	1 880	1 083	683	89	468	19 079
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	248	100	214	44	66	44	14	6	736
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	705	150	696	195	140	88	26	31	2 031
Austudy (g)	no.	68	33	92	15	14	np	np	np	233
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	5 545	1 025	4 454	1 094	736	478	44	243	13 619
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	no.	619	138	659	119	94	117	8	34	1 788
FTB (only)	no.	2 396	574	2 446	455	305	253	64	175	6 668
Other	no.	165	42	191	62	35	np	np	np	535
Total	no.	26 376	5 797	21 969	5 073	3 431	2 689	358	1 689	67 387
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	%	24.6	25.3	20.0	15.6	19.8	27.0	23.7	32.6	22.6
Age Pension	%	6.1	5.4	5.3	4.9	3.7	3.9	2.2	7.4	5.5
Carer Payment	%	7.0	6.0	4.7	3.3	4.4	6.2	3.6	2.4	5.6
Newstart Allowance	%	25.3	27.8	30.0	37.1	31.6	25.4	24.9	27.7	28.3
Youth Allowance (student)	%	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.6	3.9	0.4	1.1
Youth Allowance (other)	%	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.3	7.3	1.8	3.0
Austudy (g)	%	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	np	np	np	0.3
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	21.0	17.7	20.3	21.6	21.5	17.8	12.3	14.4	20.2
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	%	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.7	4.4	2.2	2.0	2.7
FTB (only)	%	9.1	9.9	11.1	9.0	8.9	9.4	17.9	10.4	9.9
Other	%	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	np	np	np	0.8

Table GA.20 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients, by payment type, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<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>
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.
- (b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.
- (c) Totals may not add due to rounding
- (d) Values of less than 5 are replaced with 'np'.
- (e) 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.4 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.
- (f) CRA figures from 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore data may not be strictly comparable with previous years.
- (g) Austudy has not been reported separately by State and Territory, except for NSW and Queensland. It is included with 'Other' for each State and Territory.

np Not published.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.21 **CRA income units, by remoteness 2016 (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>
Number of CRA units										
Major Cities	no.	283 663	218 663	211 487	84 000	75 952	..	11 578	..	885 239
Inner Regional Australia	no.	114 914	71 135	78 041	12 532	10 812	25 533	..	..	313 060
Outer Regional Australia	no.	29 063	15 073	50 542	9 328	12 008	10 592	..	5 001	131 608
Remote Australia	no.	1 593	152	2 589	2 850	2 106	411	..	1 660	11 361
Very Remote Australia	no.	462	..	1 556	739	429	80	..	227	3 493
Total	no.	430 034	305 244	344 538	109 616	101 376	36 633	11 578	6 900	1 345 983
Proportion of CRA units										
Major Cities	%	66.0	71.6	61.4	76.6	74.9	..	100.0	..	65.8
Inner Regional Australia	%	26.7	23.3	22.7	11.4	10.7	69.7	..	..	23.3
Outer Regional Australia	%	6.8	4.9	14.7	8.5	11.8	28.9	..	72.5	9.8
Remote Australia	%	0.4	–	0.8	2.6	2.1	1.1	..	24.1	0.8
Very Remote Australia	%	0.1	..	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	..	3.3	0.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.

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

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding

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

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.22

Table GA.22 **CRA income units, by payment type, by remoteness, Australia 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Type of income unit	Unit	Major Cities	Inner Regional Australia	Outer Regional Australia	Remote Australia	Very Remote Australia	Australia
Number of CRA units							
Disability Support Pension	no.	158 822	71 853	28 467	2 304	708	262 335
Age Pension	no.	162 570	64 684	27 436	2 599	974	258 543
Newstart Allowance	no.	189 583	67 164	31 260	2 899	829	291 961
Youth Allowance	no.	62 112	16 816	5 033	269	72	84 466
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	82 004	36 227	16 041	1 390	436	136 236
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e)	no.	17 103	5 217	2 247	179	46	24 808
FTB (only)	no.	144 459	31 418	13 759	1 233	281	191 300
Other	no.	68 586	19 681	7 365	488	147	96 334
Total	no.	885 239	313 060	131 608	11 361	3 493	1 345 983
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA units							
Disability Support Pension	no.	5 545	5 051	3 637	660	300	15 202
Age Pension	no.	1 144	1 083	1 044	259	187	3 719
Newstart Allowance	no.	7 214	5 521	5 089	828	410	19 079
Youth Allowance	no.	1 309	875	503	54	20	2 767
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	5 119	4 156	3 586	509	237	13 619
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e)	no.	704	568	443	56	17	1 788
FTB (only)	no.	3 139	1 841	1 394	197	93	6 668
Other	no.	1 757	1 548	1 014	155	69	4 545
Total	no.	25 931	20 643	16 710	2 718	1 333	67 387

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.

(b) 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.4 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.

Table GA.22 **CRA income units, by payment type, by remoteness, Australia 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional Australia</i>	<i>Outer Regional Australia</i>	<i>Remote Australia</i>	<i>Very Remote Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>
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(c) Other also includes Austudy and Carer Payment.

(d) ARIA totals include other territories and unknown addresses.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.23

Table GA.23 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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.	228 156	211 057	154 065	86 128	78 534	15 587	11 578	5 003	790 108
Rest of State/Territory	no.	201 538	93 966	190 150	23 311	22 773	21 031	..	1 891	554 660
Total	no.	430 034	305 244	344 538	109 616	101 376	36 633	11 578	6 900	1 345 983
Proportion of CRA income units										
In capital cities	%	53.1	69.1	44.7	78.6	77.5	42.5	100.0	72.5	58.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	46.9	30.8	55.2	21.3	22.5	57.4	..	27.4	41.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of CRA income units										
Single, no dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	46.5	64.8	41.5	75.8	74.6	40.1	100.0	67.9	54.5
Rest of State/Territory	%	53.4	35.1	58.4	24.0	25.3	59.8	..	32.0	45.4
Single, no children, sharer										
In capital cities	%	61.4	78.8	51.2	87.2	88.9	54.0	100.0	86.8	67.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	38.6	21.2	48.7	12.7	11.1	46.0	..	13.2	32.2
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	49.7	64.9	43.8	77.5	78.0	45.8	100.0	74.3	56.3
Rest of State/Territory	%	50.3	35.0	56.1	22.3	22.0	54.2	..	25.7	43.6
Single, 3 or more dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	46.6	61.0	43.9	74.8	73.8	44.0	100.0	69.1	53.2
Rest of State/Territory	%	53.3	38.9	56.1	25.1	26.1	56.0	..	30.9	46.7
Partnered, no dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	53.3	67.3	41.3	74.8	69.4	35.4	100.0	68.3	55.4
Rest of State/Territory	%	46.6	32.6	58.5	24.9	30.6	64.6	..	31.7	44.5

Table GA.23 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<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, 1 or 2 dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	69.4	79.1	49.3	82.9	82.5	44.0	100.0	77.4	68.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	30.5	20.9	50.6	17.1	17.4	56.0	..	22.6	31.3
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	63.5	73.9	50.3	79.0	75.6	39.1	100.0	72.0	63.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	36.4	26.0	49.6	20.8	24.3	60.9	..	28.0	36.2
Partnered, illness or temporary separated										
In capital cities	%	48.7	59.9	42.2	73.0	65.5	38.9	100.0	28.2	52.8
Rest of State/Territory	%	50.9	39.8	57.8	26.4	34.2	61.1	..	70.4	46.9

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.

(b) As a result of recent changes to eligibility for FTB (A), income units from 2014 include full-time secondary students aged 16 to 19 years who are eligible CRA children.

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

(d) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(e) CRA figures from 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore data may not be strictly comparable with previous years.

.. Not applicable

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.24

Table GA.24 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2016 (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>
Non-Indigenous										
Income units	no.	403 658	299 447	322 569	104 543	97 945	33 944	11 220	5 211	1 278 596
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	54.8	69.6	45.7	79.6	78.0	42.9	100.0	78.7	60.0
Rest of State/Territory	%	45.1	30.3	54.2	20.3	21.9	57.1	..	21.2	40.0
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	93.9	98.1	93.6	95.4	96.6	92.7	96.9	75.5	95.0
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	97.0	99.1	95.6	96.3	97.6	94.9	98.2	70.0	96.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)										
Income units	no.	26 376	5 797	21 969	5 073	3 431	2 689	358	1 689	67 387
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	26.4	43.1	30.6	58.1	61.6	38.2	100.0	53.5	34.9
Rest of State/Territory	%	73.6	56.8	69.4	41.8	38.3	61.8	..	46.5	65.0
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	6.1	1.9	6.4	4.6	3.4	7.3	3.1	24.5	5.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	3.0	0.9	4.4	3.7	2.4	5.1	1.8	30.0	3.1
Disability support pension (d)										
Income units	no.	86 829	62 512	63 907	17 327	19 568	9 035	1 824	1 313	262 335
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	45.4	65.2	43.9	76.0	74.9	43.6	100.0	62.2	54.3
Rest of State/Territory	%	54.6	34.8	56.1	23.8	25.0	56.4	..	37.7	45.6
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	20.2	20.5	18.5	15.8	19.3	24.7	15.8	19.0	19.5

TABLE GA.24

Table GA.24 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2016 (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>
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.1
Aged 24 years or under (e)										
Income units	no.	40 901	35 167	40 735	12 203	12 347	4 909	2 820	736	149 837
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	42.5	65.8	50.8	82.5	82.7	46.0	100.0	75.5	58.1
Rest of State/Territory	%	57.3	34.0	49.1	17.3	17.2	53.9	..	24.2	41.7
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	9.5	11.5	11.8	11.1	12.2	13.4	24.4	10.7	11.1
People aged 24 years or under, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6
Aged 75 years or over (f)										
Income units	no.	42 801	26 213	30 925	10 737	9 316	3 212	616	337	124 161
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	52.1	65.5	40.7	75.8	70.5	34.0	100.0	66.2	55.3
Rest of State/Territory	%	47.8	34.4	59.1	23.9	29.5	66.0	..	33.5	44.5
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	10.0	8.6	9.0	9.8	9.2	8.8	5.3	4.9	9.2
People aged 75 years or over, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
Total income units	no.	430 034	305 244	344 538	109 616	101 376	36 633	11 578	6 900	1 345 983

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.

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

(c) Includes income units where one member has self-identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Table GA.24 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2016 (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>
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(d) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 24 June 2016.

(e) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 24 June 2016.

(f) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 24 June 2016.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished); ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2014) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Table GA.25 **Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2016 (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>
Income units										
Capital city (d)	no.	228 156	211 057	154 065	86 128	78 534	15 587	11 578	5 003	790 108
Rest of State/Territory	no.	201 538	93 966	190 150	23 311	22 773	21 031	..	1 891	554 660
Total	no.	430 034	305 244	344 538	109 616	101 376	36 633	11 578	6 900	1 345 983
Median fortnightly entitlement										
Capital city (d)	\$	130.40	129.36	127.85	126.84	130.40	130.40	122.80	122.80	
Rest of State/Territory	\$	130.40	130.40	130.40	130.40	130.40	130.40	..	130.00	
Total	\$									130.40
Median fortnightly rent										
Capital city (d)	\$	500.00	448.16	468.00	480.00	433.33	400.00	460.00	480.00	
Rest of State/Territory	\$	400.00	380.02	440.00	400.00	360.00	381.00	..	400.00	
Total	\$									437.33

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.

(b) Median fortnightly rate is calculated as 14 times the daily rate for 24 June 2016.

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

(d) Capital cities are: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart, the ACT, and Darwin.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.26 **Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2012 to 2016 (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>
2016	79.6	77.8	81.6	81.2	75.1	73.8	84.4	80.6	79.4
2015	78.1	76.1	80.2	79.5	73.2	72.3	83.6	81.2	77.8
2014	76.4	74.5	79.1	77.6	71.2	71.2	83.4	78.3	76.3
2013	76.0	74.4	79.4	76.7	70.7	71.6	82.7	79.2	76.1
2012	74.7	73.0	78.6	76.2	69.8	70.9	81.8	75.7	75.0

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016.

(b) Some income units pay enough rent to be entitled to the maximum rate yet only receive a part rate of assistance because of an income test on the payment with which CRA is paid.

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

TABLE GA.27

Table GA.27 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs, (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>
2016									
All Income units									
With CRA	43.3	39.0	41.5	46.8	35.7	29.5	48.0	44.8	41.2
Without CRA	69.9	66.1	68.4	71.2	64.8	62.9	70.4	68.9	68.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units (d)									
With CRA	31.1	31.6	35.0	45.2	31.7	24.0	38.6	37.0	33.4
Without CRA	64.0	64.1	65.8	72.1	65.3	57.4	63.1	68.0	65.1
Disability Support Pension income units (e)									
With CRA	32.9	29.9	32.9	35.7	28.6	24.0	28.7	35.1	31.7
Without CRA	71.9	67.7	71.2	74.3	67.3	63.9	71.8	74.1	70.3
Income units which includes a member aged 24 years or under (f)									
With CRA	60.7	58.3	55.5	60.8	51.5	46.4	69.4	50.5	57.6
Without CRA	81.0	79.1	77.6	80.6	76.4	74.0	85.0	72.4	79.0
Income units which includes a member aged 75 years or over (g)									
With CRA	26.5	25.9	30.5	24.6	20.1	21.0	33.7	31.5	26.6
Without CRA	57.3	56.3	61.5	53.4	48.7	57.1	60.0	61.7	57.2
2015									
All Income units									
With CRA	43.1	39.1	41.8	45.6	36.0	29.5	50.3	46.2	41.2
Without CRA	70.2	66.7	68.8	70.0	64.9	63.5	72.1	69.9	68.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units (d)									
With CRA	29.7	30.3	35.4	43.1	32.6	24.7	38.4	38.5	32.8
Without CRA	63.5	63.1	66.2	69.5	65.3	58.2	66.8	68.8	64.8
Disability Support Pension income units (e)									

TABLE GA.27

Table GA.27 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs, (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	32.0	29.2	32.9	35.0	29.1	23.0	28.6	35.4	31.2
Without CRA	72.3	68.2	72.1	74.0	67.6	64.1	72.3	74.3	70.8
Income units which includes a member aged 24 years or under (f)									
With CRA	60.5	58.2	55.6	60.2	51.2	45.6	69.6	53.7	57.5
Without CRA	80.9	79.4	78.1	80.0	76.6	75.4	85.6	73.8	79.2
Income units which includes a member aged 75 years or over (g)									
With CRA	25.2	24.8	29.4	23.7	20.3	20.1	32.7	27.2	25.5
Without CRA	56.5	55.7	60.6	51.6	47.4	57.8	60.5	60.8	56.3

- (a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.
- (b) State and Territory totals include unknown localities, Australian totals include other territories and unknown addresses.
- (c) See section G.4 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 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Some members of an income unit may also self-identify as South Sea Islander.
- (e) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 24 June 2016.
- (f) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 24 June 2016.
- (g) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 24 June 2016.

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

TABLE GA.28

Table GA.28 **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 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2016										
Capital City		<i>Number</i>								
With CRA	no.	114 628	90 258	65 134	42 286	30 523	5 451	5 474	2 381	356 115
Without CRA	no.	168 037	143 284	104 448	62 300	52 468	10 326	8 030	3 464	552 333
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	no.	69 866	27 474	76 024	8 359	5 217	5 236	..	649	192 829
Without CRA	no.	129 904	56 445	128 553	14 735	12 487	12 456	..	1 195	355 780
Total										
With CRA	no.	184 661	117 839	141 267	50 710	35 764	10 695	5 474	3 034	549 486
Without CRA	no.	298 192	199 882	233 207	77 161	64 997	22 793	8 030	4 663	908 976
Capital City		<i>Proportion</i>								
With CRA	%	50.7	43.2	42.7	49.6	39.3	35.4	48.0	48.5	45.5
Without CRA	%	74.3	68.6	68.5	73.1	67.5	67.0	70.4	70.5	70.6
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	35.0	29.5	40.4	36.3	23.2	25.2	..	35.0	35.1
Without CRA	%	65.1	60.6	68.4	64.0	55.5	59.8	..	64.4	64.8
Total										
With CRA	%	43.3	39.0	41.5	46.8	35.7	29.5	48.0	44.8	41.2
Without CRA	%	69.9	66.1	68.4	71.2	64.8	62.9	70.4	68.9	68.2
2015										
Capital City		<i>Number</i>								
With CRA	no.	117 312	91 789	64 097	39 032	30 321	5 487	5 882	2 374	356 294
Without CRA	no.	173 436	146 392	103 307	58 107	51 661	10 531	8 429	3 402	555 265

TABLE GA.28

Table GA.28 **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 (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/Territory										
With CRA	no.	69 594	26 746	76 132	8 022	5 202	5 120	..	615	191 434
Without CRA	no.	130 620	55 619	127 809	14 132	12 370	12 298	..	1 119	353 970
Total										
With CRA	no.	187 065	118 626	140 347	47 114	35 548	10 610	5 892	2 993	548 223
Without CRA	no.	304 299	202 154	231 334	72 356	64 063	22 835	8 442	4 526	910 046
Capital City										
		<i>Proportion</i>								
With CRA	%	50.4	43.5	42.7	48.3	39.6	35.5	50.3	50.3	45.5
Without CRA	%	74.5	69.4	68.7	71.9	67.5	68.1	72.1	72.0	70.9
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	34.7	29.1	41.1	35.8	23.4	25.0	..	35.2	35.1
Without CRA	%	65.1	60.5	68.9	63.2	55.7	60.1	..	64.0	65.0
Total										
With CRA	%	43.1	39.1	41.8	45.6	36.0	29.5	50.3	46.2	41.2
Without CRA	%	70.2	66.7	68.8	70.0	64.9	63.5	72.1	69.9	68.5

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

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

(c) See section G.4 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

Table GA.29 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location (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>
2016										
Capital City										
With CRA	%	41.3	42.2	40.2	52.2	36.6	28.2	38.6	41.6	41.4
Without CRA	%	71.5	69.6	69.5	77.8	69.9	62.8	63.1	70.2	70.8
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	27.5	23.5	32.7	35.6	23.9	21.3	..	31.7	29.2
Without CRA	%	61.2	59.9	64.2	64.2	57.9	54.0	..	65.5	62.0
Total										
With CRA	%	31.1	31.6	35.0	45.2	31.7	24.0	38.6	37.0	33.4
Without CRA	%	64.0	64.1	65.8	72.1	65.3	57.4	63.1	68.0	65.1
2015										
Capital City										
With CRA	%	39.0	40.3	40.4	48.3	37.3	31.4	38.8	46.0	40.4
Without CRA	%	70.9	69.1	69.8	74.0	70.9	64.2	67.8	72.6	70.5
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	26.3	22.5	33.2	36.4	24.9	20.4	..	29.9	28.7
Without CRA	%	60.8	58.5	64.6	63.5	56.3	54.4	..	64.5	61.7
Total										
With CRA	%	29.7	30.3	35.4	43.1	32.6	24.7	38.8	38.5	32.8
Without CRA	%	63.5	63.1	66.2	69.5	65.3	58.2	67.8	68.8	64.8

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit has self-identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section G.4 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.30

Table GA.30 **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 (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>
2016										
Capital City										
With CRA	%	39.7	33.9	34.5	37.9	31.8	29.2	28.7	38.1	35.6
Without CRA	%	76.7	71.1	72.8	76.5	70.3	68.9	71.8	75.0	73.4
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	27.3	22.3	31.6	28.7	18.9	19.9	..	30.3	27.1
Without CRA	%	67.9	61.4	70.0	67.3	58.3	60.1	..	72.8	66.6
Total										
With CRA	%	32.9	29.9	32.9	35.7	28.6	24.0	28.7	35.1	31.7
Without CRA	%	71.9	67.7	71.2	74.3	67.3	63.9	71.8	74.1	70.3
2015										
Capital City										
With CRA	%	38.7	33.2	34.3	37.0	32.6	28.1	28.6	37.8	35.1
Without CRA	%	77.1	71.7	73.3	76.4	70.5	68.8	72.3	75.8	73.8
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	26.2	21.3	31.9	28.8	18.9	19.1	..	31.2	26.5
Without CRA	%	68.3	61.7	71.2	66.7	59.2	60.5	..	71.8	67.2
Total										
With CRA	%	32.0	29.2	32.9	35.0	29.1	23.0	28.6	35.4	31.2
Without CRA	%	72.3	68.2	72.1	74.0	67.6	64.1	72.3	74.3	70.8

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 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.4 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, by geographic location (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>
2016										
Capital City										
With CRA	%	67.7	64.1	57.6	63.4	55.0	50.9	69.4	53.0	61.9
Without CRA	%	84.0	82.0	78.3	82.2	78.7	76.3	85.0	73.4	81.1
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	55.4	47.0	53.3	48.1	34.7	42.5	..	42.0	51.6
Without CRA	%	78.7	73.3	76.8	72.7	65.1	72.0	..	69.0	76.1
Total										
With CRA	%	60.7	58.3	55.5	60.8	51.5	46.4	69.4	50.5	57.6
Without CRA	%	81.0	79.1	77.6	80.6	76.4	74.0	85.0	72.4	79.0
2015										
Capital City										
With CRA	%	67.3	63.8	57.3	62.5	54.7	50.1	69.6	57.8	61.6
Without CRA	%	84.0	82.4	78.8	81.4	78.7	78.7	85.6	75.7	81.3
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	55.2	46.9	53.9	49.9	34.9	41.5	..	40.6	51.7
Without CRA	%	78.5	73.4	77.4	73.5	66.6	72.4	..	67.6	76.3
Total										
With CRA	%	60.5	58.2	55.6	60.2	51.2	45.6	69.6	53.7	57.5
Without CRA	%	80.9	79.4	78.1	80.0	76.6	75.4	85.6	73.8	79.2

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 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.4 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.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 (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>
2016										
Capital City										
With CRA	%	31.9	28.7	31.9	26.4	22.3	28.0	33.7	33.6	29.5
Without CRA	%	62.9	58.0	61.4	53.9	50.4	60.6	60.0	63.7	59.1
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	20.6	20.7	29.6	19.0	14.7	17.5	..	26.5	23.1
Without CRA	%	51.3	53.1	61.7	51.6	44.6	55.3	..	57.5	54.9
Total										
With CRA	%	26.5	25.9	30.5	24.6	20.1	21.0	33.7	31.5	26.6
Without CRA	%	57.3	56.3	61.5	53.4	48.7	57.1	60.0	61.7	57.2
2015										
Capital City										
With CRA	%	30.2	27.4	30.6	25.1	22.4	26.1	32.7	30.1	28.2
Without CRA	%	62.0	57.3	60.6	52.4	48.6	61.7	60.5	65.3	58.2
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	19.6	19.7	28.6	19.2	15.6	16.9	..	20.4	22.2
Without CRA	%	50.4	52.4	60.6	48.7	44.6	55.7	..	50.5	53.9
Total										
With CRA	%	25.2	24.8	29.4	23.7	20.3	20.1	32.7	27.2	25.5
Without CRA	%	56.5	55.7	60.6	51.6	47.4	57.8	60.5	60.8	56.3

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 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.4 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.33

Table GA.33 **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, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
All income units										
Capital City		<i>Number</i>								
With CRA	no.	44 916	30 517	19 643	15 579	8 585	1 165	2 460	878	123 734
Without CRA	no.	78 112	62 850	43 237	30 021	21 029	3 452	4 054	1 663	244 404
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	no.	18 284	6 092	21 725	2 321	899	952	..	169	50 444
Without CRA	no.	46 330	18 275	50 296	5 594	3 471	3 366	..	463	127 798
Total										
With CRA	no.	63 266	36 652	41 421	17 931	9 493	2 117	2 460	1 049	174 404
Without CRA	no.	124 571	81 200	93 612	35 671	24 517	6 821	4 054	2 130	372 606
Capital City		<i>Proportion</i>								
With CRA	%	19.8	14.6	12.9	18.3	11.0	7.6	21.6	17.9	15.8
Without CRA	%	34.5	30.1	28.4	35.2	27.1	22.4	35.5	33.9	31.2
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	9.2	6.5	11.6	10.1	4.0	4.6	..	9.1	9.2
Without CRA	%	23.2	19.6	26.8	24.3	15.4	16.2	..	25.0	23.3
Total										
With CRA	%	14.8	12.1	12.2	16.5	9.5	5.8	21.6	15.5	13.1
Without CRA	%	29.2	26.9	27.5	32.9	24.4	18.8	35.5	31.5	28.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units (d)										
Capital City		<i>Proportion</i>								
With CRA	%	13.6	12.9	10.2	18.0	8.5	5.4	13.9	14.2	12.3
Without CRA	%	28.4	30.0	26.4	38.9	24.7	16.5	27.3	28.5	28.4

TABLE GA.33

Table GA.33 **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, 2016 (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/Territory										
With CRA	%	6.3	5.0	8.1	11.4	4.2	4.1	..	7.6	7.0
Without CRA	%	18.5	16.5	21.9	24.5	17.1	14.3	..	24.6	19.7
Total										
With CRA	%	8.3	8.4	8.7	15.3	6.8	4.6	13.9	11.2	8.8
Without CRA	%	21.1	22.3	23.3	32.9	21.8	15.1	27.3	26.7	22.8
Disability Support pension income units (e)										
Capital City										
<i>Proportion</i>										
With CRA	%	11.5	7.1	6.5	10.0	6.8	2.7	9.2	8.5	8.4
Without CRA	%	26.0	21.2	20.8	25.4	20.5	15.7	18.3	24.2	22.6
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	4.1	2.4	5.3	5.6	2.0	1.5	..	3.5	4.0
Without CRA	%	15.8	12.6	18.5	17.3	9.7	9.6	..	21.9	15.6
Total										
With CRA	%	7.5	5.5	5.8	8.9	5.6	2.0	9.2	6.6	6.4
Without CRA	%	20.4	18.2	19.5	23.5	17.8	12.2	18.3	23.3	19.4
Aged 24 years and under income units (f)										
Capital City										
<i>Proportion</i>										
With CRA	%	36.1	30.8	23.3	25.9	18.2	16.5	40.7	19.4	27.9
Without CRA	%	54.7	52.9	45.1	50.7	42.2	38.2	60.7	41.1	49.7
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	21.6	15.8	20.1	13.7	8.3	11.5	..	12.6	18.8
Without CRA	%	43.9	35.7	40.6	33.6	24.5	30.8	..	30.5	39.7

Table GA.33 **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, 2016 (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>
Total										
With CRA	%	27.8	25.7	21.7	23.8	16.5	13.8	40.7	17.9	24.1
Without CRA	%	48.6	47.1	42.9	47.8	39.2	34.2	60.7	38.7	45.6
Aged 75 years and over income units (g)										
Capital City					<i>Proportion</i>					
With CRA	%	9.4	7.4	6.5	7.6	4.7	4.1	10.2	9.4	7.6
Without CRA	%	18.7	16.6	17.5	15.5	12.5	13.8	20.0	18.8	16.9
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	3.4	3.9	5.3	3.9	1.9	2.6	..	0.9	4.0
Without CRA	%	10.7	11.1	16.3	11.8	7.7	8.2	..	15.9	12.4
Total										
With CRA	%	6.5	6.2	5.8	6.7	3.9	3.1	10.2	6.8	6.0
Without CRA	%	14.9	14.7	16.8	14.6	11.1	10.1	20.0	18.1	14.9

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or under A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999 who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 24 June 2016. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

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

(c) See section G.4 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 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Some members of an income unit may also self-identify as South Sea Islander.

(e) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 24 June 2016.

(f) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 24 June 2016.

(g) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 24 June 2016.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table GA.34 **General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, Chain price Index (GGFCE) (a), (b), (c)**

<i>2015-16 dollars</i>	
<i>Nominal dollars (year)</i>	
2015-16	100.0
2014-15	97.6
2013-14	96.6
2012-13	95.4
2011-12	93.9

- (a) Data are sourced from table 36, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and current prices, Annual (Series ID: A2304687R) (ABS 2016). See chapter 2 for information on how these gross domestic product deflators were calculated using data from that source.
- (b) Estimates used to calculate the GGFCE Chain price indexes are subject to annual re-referencing by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and also reflect any revisions inherent in source data which are aggregated up to the GGFCE level. These processes can cause volatility in deflator values from year to year. In addition to changes caused by re-referencing and source data revisions, starting from the 2013-14 deflator, the deflator in this table will differ in future reports due to the introduction by the ABS of updated supply-use benchmarks, which will be backcast, causing revisions throughout the time series.
- (c) To convert nominal dollars to real dollars, divide the amount in nominal dollars by the GGFCE Chain price indexes for the applicable financial year and multiply by 100. For example: to convert 2006-07 dollars to 2015-16 dollars, divide by 78.6 and multiply by 100; to convert 2009-10 dollars to 2014-15 dollars, divide by 89.5 and multiply by 100. For further information, see Statistical context, table 2.1, p.

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2016) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.48.