# G Housing and homelessness services sector overview

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**Attachment tables**

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

## G.1 Introduction

This sector overview provides an introduction to the 'Housing' (chapter 16) and 'Homelessness services' (chapter 17) chapters of this Report. It provides an overview of the housing and homelessness sector, presenting both contextual information and high level performance information.

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

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

## Policy context

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

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

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

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

The National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) provides the current framework for Australian, State and Territory governments' housing and homelessness policy, and funds many housing and homelessness services. The NAHA provides the framework for the parties to improve housing affordability and homelessness outcomes for Australians (COAG 2008). Commencing on 1 January 2009, the NAHA replaced the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) and Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) V Agreement.

## Sector scope

This Report includes detailed information on two specific services: social housing and homelessness services. Social housing broadly encompasses public housing, State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing and Indigenous community housing, and is reported in chapter 16 (box G.1).

Homelessness services in this Report encompass government funded specialist homelessness services, and are reported in chapter 17 (box G.2).

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

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

Housing and homelessness outcomes are influenced by many factors apart from government assistance. Section G.6 (Appendix) presents contextual information on some of these factors, including housing affordability, private rental markets and home ownership.

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

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

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

*Crisis and transitional housing* is an additional form of social housing, but it is not separately identified in this Report. Crisis and transitional housing might be indirectly reported through the other forms of social housing described above. Development work is underway to enable better reporting on this form of housing assistance.

*Source*: Chapter 16.

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

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

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

Data reported in Chapter 17 of this Report are for government funded specialist homelessness services delivered under the NAHA and NPAH. Data for 2010-11 are sourced from the SAAP Client Collection and Demand for Accommodation Collection. Data for 2011-12 are sourced from the Specialist Homelessness Services collection (SHSC), which measures the number of clients and the number and types of services provided to clients.

*Definition of homelessness*

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

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

Data on homeless people are categorised by the ABS (2012b) according to their living situation. When a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives they are considered homeless if their current living arrangement either:

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

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

- Adequacy of the dwelling or security of tenure in the dwelling
- Control of, and access to space for social relations.

*Source*: ABS (2012); Chapter 17.

## Profile of the housing and homelessness sector

Detailed profiles for the services within the housing and homelessness services sector are reported in chapters 16 and 17, and cover:

- size and scope of the individual service types

- roles and responsibilities of each level of government and non-government organisations
- funding and expenditure.

## Roles and responsibilities

The Australian, State and Territory governments share responsibility for housing and homelessness assistance provided under the NAHA.

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

## Government funding and expenditure

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

In 2011-12, the Australian Government provided $2.2 billion to State and Territory governments for housing and homelessness services through the NAH SPP and related NPAs covering social housing; homelessness; and Remote Indigenous

Housing (table GA.1). In addition, the Australian Government provided a further $3.4 billion for CRA in 2011-12 (table GA.12). The Australian Government provided a further $162 million in 2011-12 for the social housing initiative component of the National Building Economic Stimulus Package to aid the construction of new social housing dwellings, and repairs and maintenance of existing dwellings (table GA.1).

Australian, State and Territory governments' total expenditure on social housing and homelessness services was $3.1 billion in 2010-11 (table G.1). Other descriptive data for social housing and homelessness services for 2010-11 are presented in table G.1, and data for each jurisdiction are reported in tables GA.3 and GA.4. Further information, including 2010-11 and 2011-12 financial data for public housing, SOMIH and homelessness services, is presented in chapters 16 and 17.

Table G.1 **Housing and homelessness services sector, selected descriptive statistics, Australia, 2010-11[a]**

| | *Net recurrent expenditure* | *No. units* | *No. households* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *$m* | *Dwellings ('000)*[b] | *'000* |
| *Social housing* | | | |
| Public housing | 2 394.7 | 331 371 | 324 908 |
| SOMIH | 92.4 | 9 820 | 9 564 |
| Community housing | 501.9 | 59 777 | 54 911 |
| Indigenous community housing[c] | 80.9 | 17 543 | .. |
| **Total** | **3069.9** | **418 511** | **389 383** |
| | *$m* | *Clients ('000)* | |
| *Homelessness services*[d] | 491.1 | 142.5 | .. |
| **Total** | **3 561.0** | **..** | **..** |

[a] Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or service areas and comparisons could be misleading. Chapters 16 and 17 provide further information. [b] The total number of dwellings at 30 June. [c] Data for ICH are likely to be underestimated because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions. The number of ICH dwellings are 'funded, permanent dwellings'. [d] Data for homelessness services are based on the 2010-11 SAAP data collection. Not applicable.

*Source*: Chapters 16 and 17; table GA.2.

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

CRA is an Australian Government payment to people on low and moderate incomes who are renting in the private housing market, to assist with the cost of housing. It is a non-taxable income supplement, paid to income support recipients or people who receive more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A, and who rent in the private market. CRA may be payable to people living in SOMIH (in NSW

only), community housing or Indigenous community housing but it is not payable to people renting housing from State or Territory housing authorities [that is, people living in public housing, or SOMIH (other than NSW)], as housing authorities separately subsidise rent for eligible tenants.

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

Australian Government expenditure on CRA was $3.4 billion in 2011-12, increasing from $2.6 billion in 2007-08 (in real terms) (table GA.12). The average government expenditure per income unit receiving CRA was $2874 in 2011-12 (table GA.13).

At 1 June 2012:

- there were 1 188 467 income units receiving CRA (table GA.15)
- the median CRA payment was $116 per fortnight (table GA.22)
- 75 per cent of all CRA recipients were paying enough rent to be eligible to receive the maximum rate of CRA (table GA.23).

Though funded separately to the NAH SPP, CRA contributes to NAHA outcomes relating to rental affordability. CRA assists with reducing the cost of rental housing and the incidence of rental stress (defined as more than 30 per cent of household income being spent on rent) for people on low incomes. Nationally in June 2012, 68.2 per cent of CRA recipients would have paid more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent if CRA were not provided. However, with CRA, 40.3 per cent of CRA recipients spent more than 30 per cent of their income on rent (table GA.24).

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

## Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

Demand for housing and homelessness services is influenced by a shortage of affordable housing, long term unemployment and financial hardship, mental health issues, substance abuse, and family and relationship breakdown. Among women,

domestic and family violence is the main reason for seeking help from specialist homelessness services (Homelessness Taskforce 2008).

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

Pathways through the homelessness, child protection and juvenile justice sectors have been explored in an analysis of linked client data across the three sectors. The analysis suggests that children and young people who are involved with one of the three areas have an increased risk of being involved in the other two areas. For example, in 2009-10, approximately 15 per cent of young people under youth justice supervision received specialist homelessness support the year before their most recent period of supervision and 10 per cent of adult specialist homelessness clients had a history of youth justice supervision. This type of analysis assists government and non-government agencies to provide more targeted prevention and support services (AIHW 2012).

Demand for housing assistance 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 in Australia found that job insecurity and low wages are the main incentives for tenants to continue to live in public housing (Saugeres and Hulse 2010).

## Service-sector objectives

The overarching service sector objectives in box G.3 draw together the objectives from each of the specific services (described in chapters 16 and 17), as well as reflecting the objectives set out in the NAHA.

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

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

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

- *Social housing* aims to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options, through the delivery of affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse social housing. Some forms of social housing specifically aim to contribute to Indigenous community wellbeing, by improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people, especially those living in remote communities (chapter 16).
- *Government funded specialist homelessness services* aim to provide transitional supported accommodation and a range of related support services, to help people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness to achieve stable and long term independent housing (chapter 17).

*Source*: COAG (2008); Chapters 16 and 17.

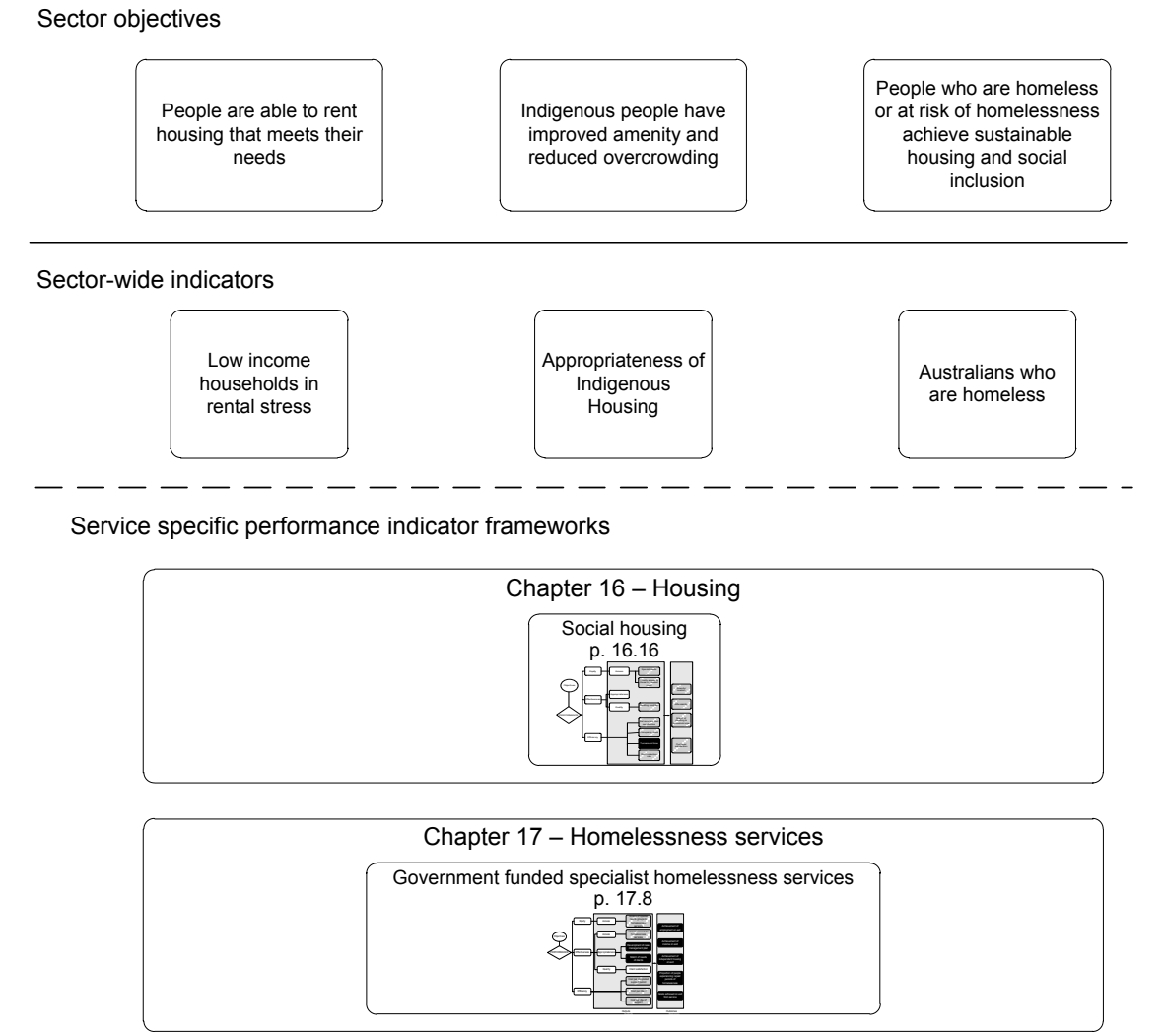
## G.2 Sector performance indicator framework

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

- Sector objectives — three sector objectives are a précis of the key objectives of housing and homelessness services and reflect the outcomes in the NAHA (box G.3).
- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the overarching service sector objectives.
- Information from the service-specific performance indicator frameworks that relate to housing and homelessness services. Discussed in more detail in chapters 16 and 17, the service-specific frameworks provide comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of these services.

This sector overview provides an overview of relevant performance information. Chapters 16 and 17 and their associated attachment tables provide more detailed information.

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




## Sector-wide indicators

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

*Low income households in rental stress*

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

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

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

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

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

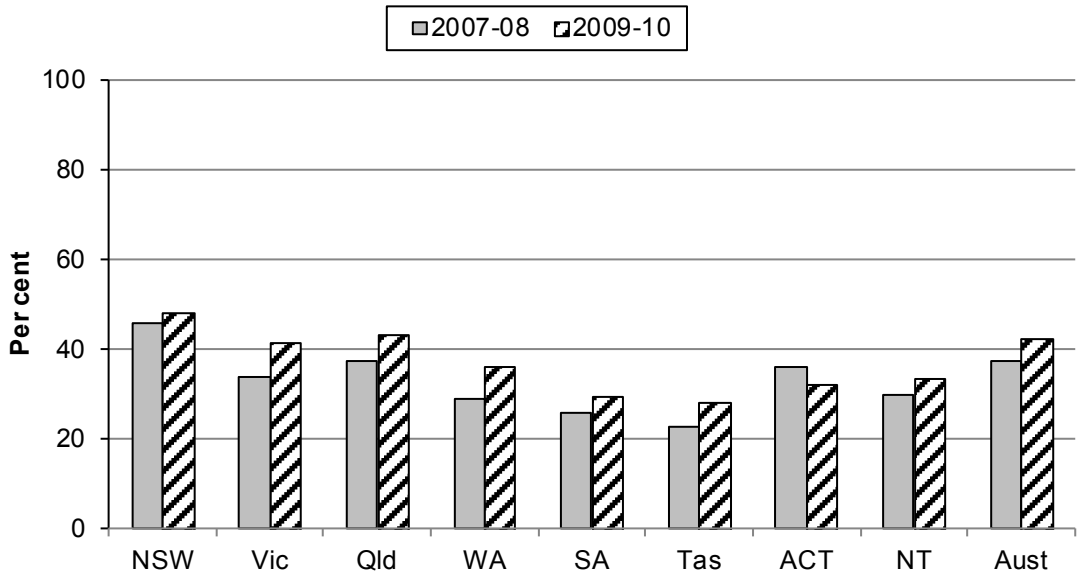
The social housing outcome indicator 'affordability' provides additional information on rental stress (chapter 16).

Data reported for this indicator are comparable and complete.

Data quality information for this indicator are at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Nationally, the proportion of low income households in rental stress increased from 37.2 per cent in 2007-08 to 41.7 per cent in 2009-10, though this varied across jurisdictions (figure G.2).

Figure G.2 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress[a]**




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

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

### *Appropriateness of Indigenous housing*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator:

- data for overcrowding are not comparable or complete
- data for housing of acceptable standard are comparable but not complete.

Related information on the appropriateness of social housing is presented for the outcome indicators 'match of dwelling to household size' 'and amenity/location' in chapter 16.

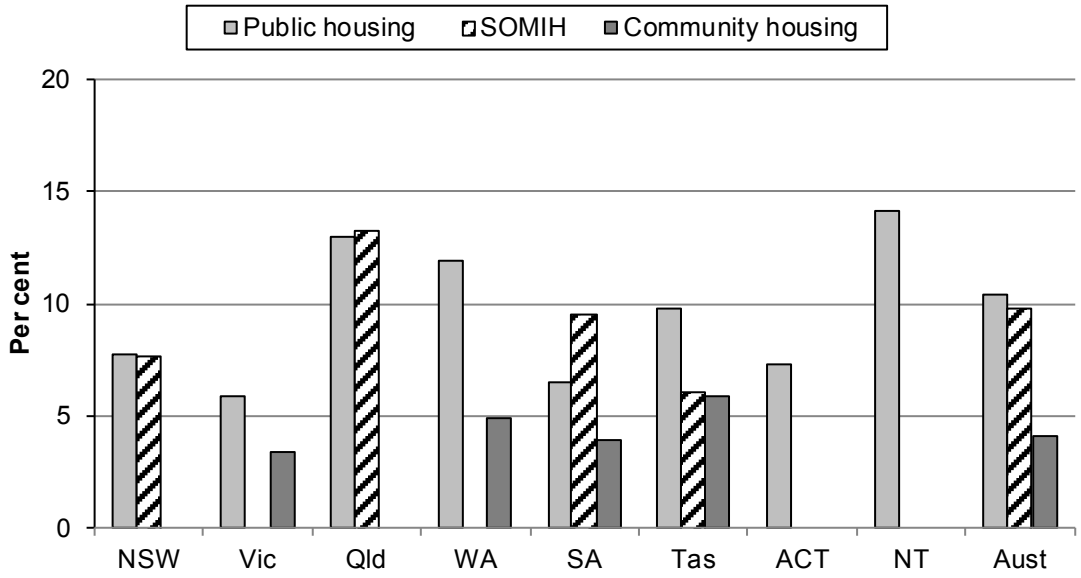
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

*Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions*

Overcrowding is deemed to occur if one or more bedrooms are required to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (explained in chapter 16). Overcrowding is a significant issue for many Indigenous people.

The proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions varied across jurisdictions in 2012 (figure G.3).

Figure G.3 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, 2012[a, b, c]**




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

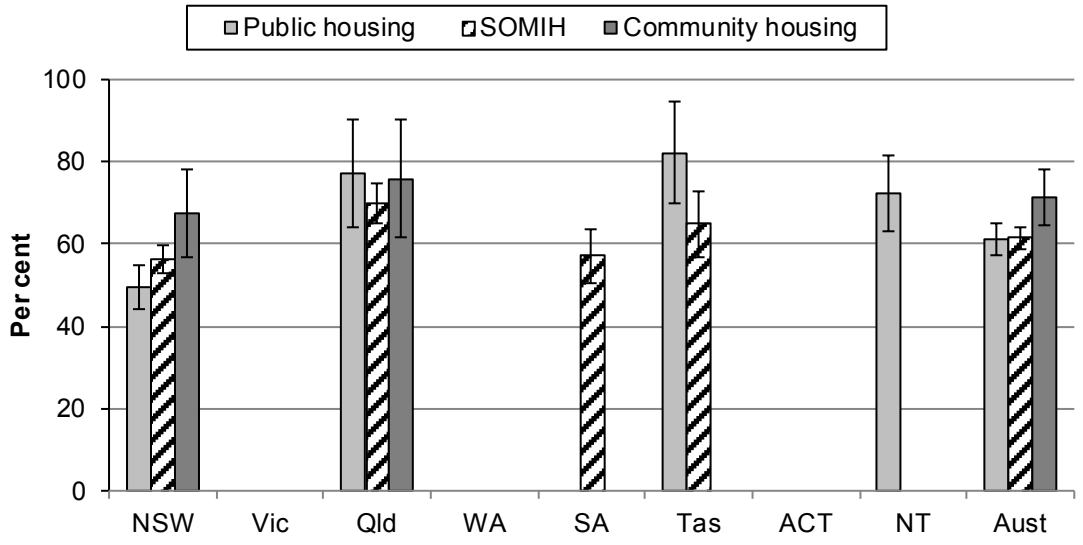
*Source*: AIHW (unpublished) Public Rental Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) The National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2011-12; AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance in Australia* 2011, Cat. No. HOU 236, AIHW, Canberra; table GA.6.

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

Data for this indicator are sourced from the National Social Housing Survey. Data from the 2012 survey are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. Nationally in 2012, the NSHS found that:

- for public housing, 61.3 per cent of Indigenous households were living in houses of an acceptable standard
- for SOMIH, 61.4 per cent of Indigenous households were living in houses of an acceptable standard
- for community housing, 71.5 per cent of Indigenous households were living in houses of an acceptable standard (figure G.4).

Figure G.4 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, 2012**[a, b, c, d, e]




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

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

### *Australians who are homeless*

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

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

'Australians who are homeless' is defined as the proportion of Australians who are homeless. For this indicator, people are defined as homeless when a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives and their current living arrangement:

- is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or
- has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or
- does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations (see box G.2).

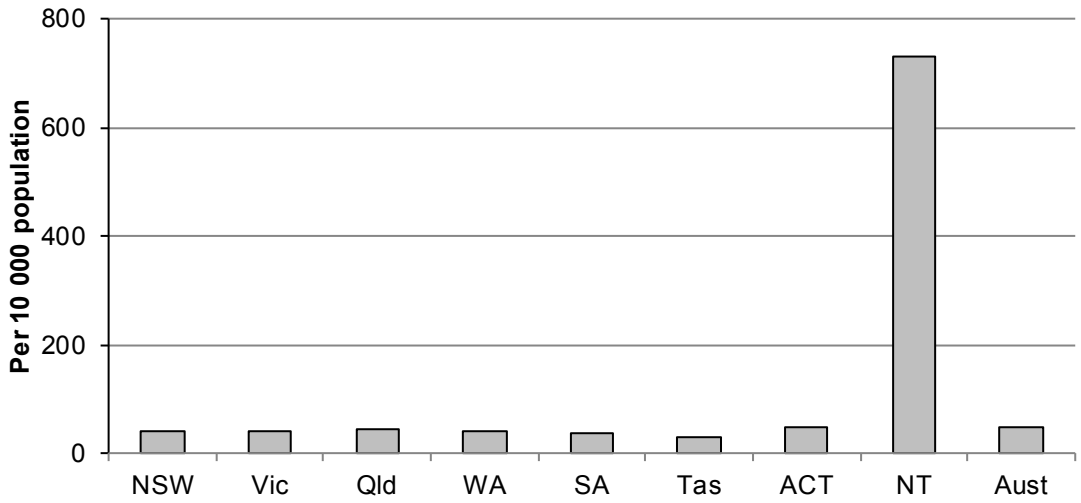
A low proportion of Australians who are homeless is desirable.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Nationally in 2011, approximately 49 Australians per 10 000 people in the population were homeless on Census night (figure G.5).

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




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

## Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

This section summarises information from the performance indicator frameworks for social housing (chapter 16) and government funded specialist homelessness services (chapter 17). Additional information is available to assist the interpretation of these results:

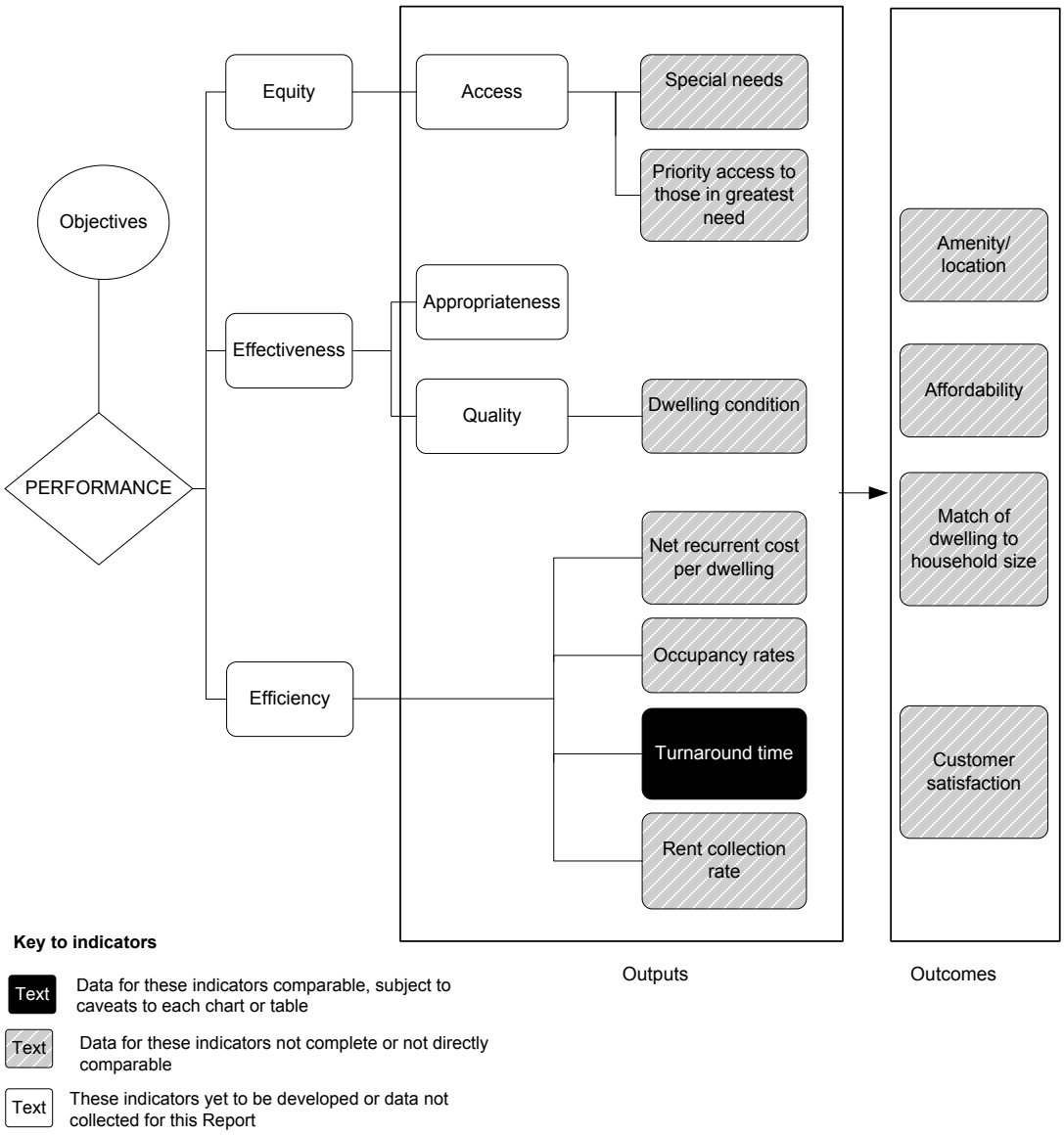
- indicator interpretation boxes, which define the measures used and indicate any significant conceptual or methodological issues with the reported information (chapters 16 and 17)
- caveats and footnotes to the reported data (chapter 16 and attachment 16A; chapter 17 and attachment 17A)
- additional measures and further disaggregation of reported measures (for example, by Indigenous status, remoteness, disability and age data (chapter 16 and attachment 16A; chapter 17 and attachment 17A)
- data quality information for many indicators, based on the ABS Data Quality Framework.

A full list of attachment tables and available data quality information is provided at the end of chapters 16 and 17.

*Social housing*

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

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




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

interpretation of these data can be found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 16 and in the footnotes in attachment 16A.

## Table G.2 **Performance indicators for social housing[a, b]**

| | | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Equity (access) indicators** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Special needs* – proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2011-12 | 72.6 | 62.1 | 71.9 | 61.1 | 71.9 | 64.0 | 54.1 | 57.8 | 67.5 |
| SOMIH | 2011-12 | 56.7 | .. | 45.2 | .. | 52.0 | 77.4 | .. | .. | 54.0 |
| CH | 2011-12 | 71.3 | 50.7 | 58.0 | 47.4 | 73.9 | 67.7 | 61.5 | na | 60.3 |
| Source: tables 16A.9–16A.11. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Priority access to those in greatest need*– proportion of new allocations of housing to those in greatest need (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2011-12 | 65.6 | 70.8 | 96.4 | 55.2 | 83.1 | 94.9 | 94.0 | 56.5 | 74.2 |
| SOMIH | 2011-12 | 31.0 | .. | 93.8 | .. | 90.5 | na | .. | .. | 55.7 |
| CH | 2011-12 | 69.7 | 83.5 | 62.4 | 75.4 | 45.3 | 86.6 | 97.8 | na | 72.0 |
| Source: tables 16A.12–16A.14. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Effectiveness indicators** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Dwelling condition* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator are not directly comparable. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2012 | 67.7 | 73.7 | 83.5 | 75.9 | 81.7 | 76.2 | 76.6 | 81.6 | 74.7 |
| | | ± 1.3 | ± 4.0 | ± 3.0 | ± 3.8 | ± 3.6 | ± 3.9 | ± 3.3 | ± 3.3 | ± 0.9 |
| SOMIH | 2012 | 56.4 | .. | 69.9 | .. | 56.9 | 64.9 | .. | .. | 61.4 |
| | | ± 3.6 | | ± 4.6 | | ± 6.6 | ± 8.2 | | | ± 2.5 |
| CH | 2012 | 81.4 | 87.1 | 89.4 | 89.1 | 86.1 | 84.4 | 80.2 | na | 85.2 |
| | | ± 2.3 | ± 3.5 | ± 3.1 | ± 3.2 | ± 3.6 | ± 3.6 | ± 7.7 | | ± 1.3 |
| Source: tables 16A.15–16A.17. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dwellings in need of repair (%)[c] | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICH | 2006 | 18.8 | 24.7 | 26.3 | 27.9 | 22.4 | 30.6 | .. | 21.0 | 23.4 |
| Dwellings in need of replacement (%)[c] | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICH | 2006 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 5.8 | – | .. | 10.2 | 7.2 |
| Source: table 16A.18. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Efficiency indicators** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Net recurrent cost per dwelling* ($) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2011-12 | 7 429 | 5 884 | 8 294 | 9 762 | 7 604 | 8 194 | 8 736 | 14 912 | 7 707 |
| SOMIH | 2011-12 | 7 913 | .. | 13 515 | .. | 13 180 | 7 390 | .. | .. | 10 682 |
| CH | 2010-11 | 9 356 | 9 417 | 5 345 | 5 400 | 6 629 | 15 699 | 10 971 | na | 8 149 |
| ICH | 2010-11 | 10 656 | 4 851 | 5 538 | 9 063 | na | 4 960 | na | na | 7 327 |
| Source: tables 16A.20–16A.23. | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued)

Table G.2 **(continued)**

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Occupancy rates* (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2011-12 | 98.9 | 96.9 | 98.6 | 96.3 | 96.0 | 97.3 | 98.6 | 95.4 | 97.7 |
| SOMIH | 2011-12 | 97.7 | .. | 95.2 | .. | 96.0 | 96.8 | .. | .. | 96.5 |
| CH | 2011-12 | 98.1 | 94.4 | 95.7 | 92.8 | 97.0 | 90.9 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 96.2 |
| ICH | 2010-11 | 96.2 | 95.4 | 97.0 | 79.8 | 78.8 | 89.8 | na | na | 91.6 |
| Source: tables 16A.24–16A.27. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Turnaround time* (days) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator are comparable and complete, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2011-12 | 28.9 | 31.9 | 28.6 | 22.3 | 24.6 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 60.1 | 28.8 |
| SOMIH | 2011-12 | 23.1 | .. | 47.2 | .. | 24.7 | 53.5 | .. | .. | 29.9 |
| Source: tables 16A.28 and 16A.29. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rent collection rate* (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2011-12 | 99.1 | 98.5 | 99.4 | 100.7 | 100.3 | 98.6 | 99.7 | 99.0 | 99.3 |
| SOMIH | 2011-12 | 100.0 | .. | 100.6 | .. | 100.7 | 98.6 | .. | .. | 100.5 |
| CH | 2010-11 | 96.5 | 99.2 | 101.6 | 99.1 | 98.1 | na | 99.1 | na | 97.9 |
| ICH | 2010-11 | 100.7 | 100.1 | 93.0 | 88.7 | na | 98.2 | na | 71.2 | 94.9 |
| Source: tables 16A.30–16A.33. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Amenity/location* (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amenity important and meeting needs (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2012 | 80.1 | 82.1 | 89.1 | 84.7 | 84.5 | 82.6 | 82.9 | 87.2 | 83.4 |
| SOMIH | 2012 | 79.6 | .. | 85.4 | .. | 81.6 | 82.0 | .. | .. | 82.2 |
| CH | 2012 | 84.2 | 82.5 | 84.7 | 85.1 | 89.0 | 88.6 | 82.5 | na | 84.7 |
| Location important and meeting needs (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2012 | 85.8 | 87.3 | 91.0 | 87.6 | 90.9 | 85.9 | 88.0 | 90.1 | 87.9 |
| SOMIH | 2012 | 86.9 | .. | 85.2 | .. | 89.8 | 85.2 | .. | .. | 86.8 |
| CH | 2012 | 86.3 | 88.1 | 87.7 | 87.5 | 87.9 | 91.5 | 90.6 | na | 87.3 |
| Source: tables 16A.34–16A.38. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Affordability* – proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2011-12 | 0.2 | – | 0.7 | 1.3 | – | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| SOMIH | 2011-12 | 0.5 | .. | 1.1 | .. | – | – | .. | .. | 0.7 |
| CH | 2011-12 | 3.8 | – | na | 5.0 | 3.6 | 26.5 | – | na | 3.5 |
| Source: table 16A.42. | | | | | | | | | | |

(Continued)

Table G.2 **(continued)**

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Match of dwelling to household size* – proportion of overcrowded households (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2011-12 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 4.3 |
| SOMIH | 2011-12 | 7.6 | .. | 13.2 | .. | 9.5 | 6.0 | .. | .. | 9.8 |
| CH | 2011-12 | 3.3 | 2.9 | na | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | na | 2.8 |
| ICH | 2010-11 | na | 5.7 | 13.9 | 32.9 | 52.0 | na | na | na | na |
| Source: tables 16A.47–16A.50. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Customer satisfaction (%) – proportion of tenants who were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided by their State or Territory housing authority or community housing organisation. | | | | | | | | | | |
| PH | 2012 | 56.1 ± 1.4 | 66.3 ± 4.1 | 80.3 ± 3.1 | 57.4 ± 4.3 | 72.9 ± 3.9 | 65.3 ± 4.2 | 70.0 ± 3.5 | 70.3 ± 3.7 | 65.2 ± 1.0 |
| SOMIH | 2012 | 48.7 ± 3.6 | .. | 71.0 ± 4.5 | .. | 58.7 ± 6.4 | 52.8 ± 8.1 | .. | .. | 58.5 ± 2.5 |
| CH | 2012 | 69.6 ± 2.7 | 72.8 ± 4.5 | 80.6 ± 3.9 | 75.4 ± 4.2 | 79.5 ± 4.0 | 88.1 ± 3.1 | 71.4 ± 7.9 | – | 73.9 ± 1.6 |
| Source: tables 16A.36, 16A.55 and 16A.56. | | | | | | | | | | |

[a] Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 16 and Attachment 16A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 16 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. [b] Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 16 and Attachment 16A. [c] NSW data includes ACT. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Chapter 16 and Attachment 16A.

### *Homelessness services*

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

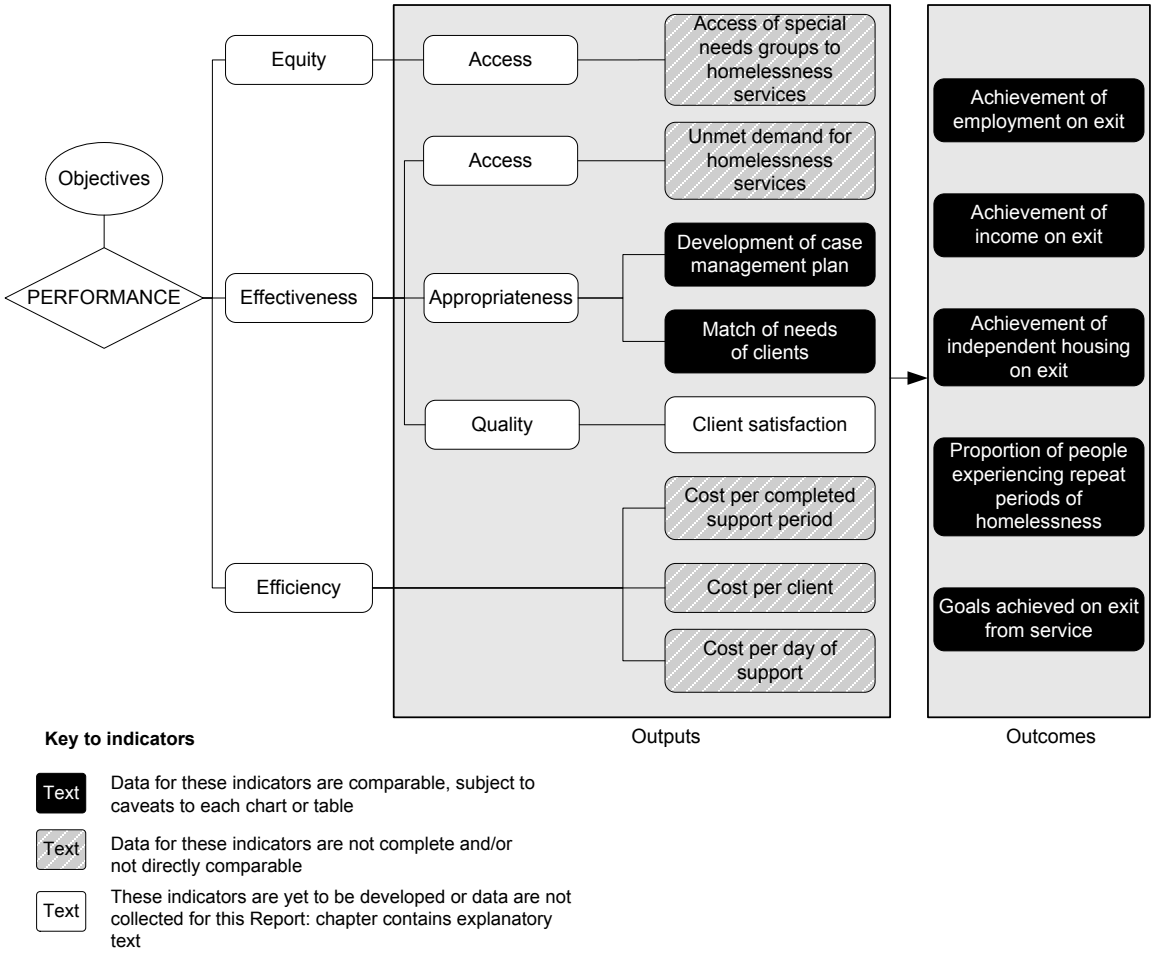
The introduction of the new specialist homelessness services collection (SHSC) from 1 July 2011 has presented an opportunity to review and re-develop the framework of performance indicators and supporting measures for government funded specialist homelessness services.

The key changes from the SAAP-based framework (see Chapter 17) are:

- the introduction of a new indicator in the framework's 'outcomes' domain ('repeat periods of homelessness')
- the consolidation of indicators for special needs groups (Indigenous and NESB) as performance measures under a single indicator 'access of special needs groups to homelessness services'.

Although some indicator names remain the same, many supporting measures have been revised. While there is broad consistency in the aspects of homelessness on which data are collected, many of the differences between the two collections limit the ability to directly compare data across these collections.

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




An overview of the performance indicator results for 2011-12 is presented in table G.3. Data reported are for homelessness services provided under the NAHA and NPAH and are sourced from the SHSC. Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 17 and in the footnotes in attachment 17A.

Data from the last year of the SAAP data collection (2010-11) are also included in the Homelessness services attachment tables (tables 17A.30–59).

## Table G.3 Performance indicators for government funded specialist homelessness services, 2011-12[a, b]

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Equity (access) indicators** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Access of special needs groups to homelessness services — Access of Indigenous people to homelessness services and their representation in the community* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 23.3 | 10.3 | 30.3 | 41.0 | na | 14.8 | 16.9 | 70.5 | 25.5 |
| Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation was met | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 21.1 | 7.0 | 27.4 | 31.9 | na | 14.8 | 14.1 | 67.5 | 19.5 |
| Representation in the community | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | % | 2.9 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 29.8 | 3.0 |
| Source: table 17A.4 and 17A.6. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Access of special needs groups to homelessness services — Access of people from non-English speaking backgrounds to homelessness services and their representation in the community* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 11.0 | 12.5 | 6.8 | 10.5 | na | 4.0 | 14.9 | 4.2 | 9.9 |
| Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation was met | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 9.9 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 10.9 | na | 4.1 | 14.8 | 3.8 | 9.6 |
| Representation in the community | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | % | 18.6 | 19.6 | 9.5 | 14.4 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 16.8 | 10.3 | 15.7 |
| Source: table 17A.5 and 17A.6. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Effectiveness indicators** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Development of a case management plan* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 71.5 | 50.8 | 72.3 | 72.1 | 54.5 | 68.5 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 63.1 |
| *Match of needs of clients (provided and referred)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 98.9 | 96.6 | 96.7 | 99.2 | na | 97.1 | 93.0 | 98.4 | 97.4 |
| Source: tables 17A.9 and 17A.11. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Efficiency indicators** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cost per completed support period* | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | $ | 2 123 | 901 | 1 733 | 2 502 | 2 388 | 2 282 | 3 418 | 1 395 | 1 632 |
| *Cost per client* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | $ | 2 462 | 1 459 | 2 116 | 3 126 | 2 972 | 2 747 | 3 562 | 1 624 | 2 212 |

(Continued)

Table G.3 **(continued)**

| | | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cost per day of support* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | $ | 26 | 21 | 34 | 38 | 34 | 34 | 28 | 30 | 28 |
| Source: Tables 17A.15, 17A.16 and 17A.17. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome indicators** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Achievement of employment on exit (proportion of clients who needed employment and/or training assistance who were employed after support)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 18.1 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 16.9 | na | 10.3 | 16.4 | 23.5 | 15.9 |
| Source: table 17A.22. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Achievement of income on exit (proportion of clients who needed income assistance who had an income source after support)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 96.0 | 97.0 | 95.9 | 95.3 | na | 93.3 | 95.2 | 96.0 | 96.0 |
| Source: table 17A.27. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Achievement of independent housing on exit (proportion of clients who needed assistance to obtain or maintain independent housing who obtained or maintained independent housing after support)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 43.1 | 36.4 | 43.3 | 57.1 | na | 39.4 | 37.3 | 38.6 | 41.9 |
| Source: table 17A.18. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 8.8 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 13.2 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Source: table 17A.25. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Case management goals achieved on exit of service (proportion of clients who achieved some or all case management goals)* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | % | 91.4 | 92.0 | 91.0 | 90.5 | 69.9 | 89.7 | 90.1 | 95.3 | 89.7 |
| Source: table 17A.29. | | | | | | | | | | |

[a] Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 17 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. [b] Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source*: Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A.

## G.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

Australian and international research identifies a strong association between housing, health status, living standards and well-being (Morris 2010; Bridge et al 2003; Quine et al 2004; Waters 2001). A lack of adequate and affordable

housing contributes to housing stress and homelessness, and is detrimental to people's physical and mental health. People who are homeless have a much higher prevalence of mental illness than the general population (Mental Health Council of Australia 2009). Homelessness affects life expectancy, with homeless people estimated to live 15–20 years less than the mainstream population (Quine et al 2004).

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

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

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

## National research developments

The National Homelessness Research Agenda 2009–2013 was released on 20 November 2009. The Agenda provides a framework for building an evidence base to prevent and respond to homelessness. It reflects the Australian Government's strategic research priorities and lists key research questions for the development of an evidence base to drive reform (FaHCSIA 2010).

The Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute's (AHURI) 2013 national research agenda is structured around five high priority topics for housing policy development, including the integration of housing assistance and social support; and comparing cost effectiveness and client outcomes in the multi-provider social housing system. In addition, eight strategic research issues are identified and research responding to these strategic issues will assist national housing policy development.

## G.4 Future directions in performance reporting

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

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

## G.5 List of attachment tables

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


| | |
|---|---|
| **Table GA.1** | Australian Government nominal expenditure relating to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) and Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package ($million) |
| **Table GA.2** | Housing and homelessness services sector, descriptive statistics, Australia, 2010-11 |
| **Table GA.3** | Social housing descriptive statistics, 2010-11 |
| **Table GA.4** | Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2010-11 |
| **Table GA.5** | Proportion of low income households in rental stress |
| **Table GA.6** | Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions |
| **Table GA.7** | Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, 2012 |
| **Table GA.8** | Australians who are homeless, 2011 |
| **Table GA.9** | Supplementary contextual data |
| **Table GA.10** | Moving annual vacancy rates in the private housing market, by capital city, June (per cent) |
| **Table GA.11** | Median market rents in the private housing market, by capital city, June quarter (dollars/week) |
| **Table GA.12** | Australian Government expenditure for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ($ million) |
| **Table GA.13** | Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2007-08 to 2011-12 (2011-12 dollars) |
| **Table GA.14** | Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2012 ($ per fortnight) |
| **Table GA.15** | Income units receiving CRA, 2012 |
| **Table GA.16** | Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2012 |
| **Table GA.17** | Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2012 |
| **Table GA.18** | CRA income units, by payment type, 2012 |
| **Table GA.19** | Indigenous CRA recipients, by payment type, 2012 |
| **Table GA.20** | Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2012 |
| **Table GA.21** | Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2012 |
| **Table GA.22** | Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2012 |
| **Table GA.23** | Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) |

**Table GA.24** Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent)

**Table GA.25** Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2012 (per cent)

**Table GA.26** Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent)

**Table GA.27** Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2012 (per cent)

**Table GA.28** Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent)

**Table GA.29** Proportion receiving a Disability Support Pension and CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2012 (per cent)

**Table GA.30** Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent)

**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, 2005 to 2012 (per cent)

**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, 2007 to 2012 (per cent)

**Table GA.33** Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 75 years or over paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2005 to 2012 (per cent)

**Table GA.34** Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2012 (per cent)

## G.6 Definitions of key terms

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance**

**Affordability**

Affordability (without CRA) is calculated for all income units receiving CRA by dividing Rent by Total Income from all sources. The CRA entitlement for the reference fortnight in June is included in Total Income from all sources for the calculation of affordability with CRA.

**Dependent child**

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 Part A (FTB (A)) at more than the base rate. Prior to 1 January 2012, children aged 16 or older attracted the base rate of FTB (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 (A). Figures for June 2012 do not include 16 to 19 years olds who receive more than the base rate of FTB (A). Some children aged under 16 years may also attract only the base rate of FTB (A) because of the maintenance income test, the maintenance action test, or because they are overseas.

**Income support recipient**

Recipients in receipt of a payment made under social security law. The main income support payments administered by FaHCSIA are Age Pension, Disability Support Pension and Carer Payment, while the main income support payments administered by Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations are Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowance, Austudy, Parenting Payment (Single) and Parenting Payment (Partnered).

Family Tax Benefit is paid under family assistance law and is not an income support payment.

**Income unit**

An income unit may consist of:

- a single person with no dependent children
- a sole parent with one or more dependent children
- a couple (married, registered or defacto) with no dependent children
- a couple (married, registered or defacto) with one or more dependent children.

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.

**Low and moderate incomes**

Individuals and families receive CRA with either an income support payment or FTB Part A. While income support recipients are generally thought of as low income, those receiving FTB (A) can have higher incomes and still be eligible for a part rate of Rent Assistance. For this reason, CRA recipients are not defined as those on low incomes.

**Primary payment type**

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:

- Disability Support Pension
- Carer Payment
- Age Pension

- Parenting Payment (Single)
- Newstart Allowance
- Youth Allowance
- Austudy
- Parenting Payment (Partnered)
- Family Tax Benefit part A.

**Rent**

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.

**Sharer**

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.

**Special needs**

Individuals and families with at least one member who either self-identifies as Indigenous; receives a Disability Support Pension; is aged 24 years or under; or is aged 75 years or over.

**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.

# G.7 Appendix – Private housing market contextual information

## Housing market demand, supply and affordability

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

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

An efficient housing market refers to achieving a balance between housing supply and demand (CRC 2010). Nationally in 2009, there was an estimated cumulative gap between underlying demand for housing and housing supply, as a proportion of growth in underlying demand, of 14.7 per cent. A estimated 178 400 dwellings were required in Australia to meet growth in demand (NHSC 2012: tables 7.2 and 7.3).

### *Housing affordability*

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

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

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

- direct assistance to first home buyers through schemes such as the First Home Owners Grant and the First Home Owners Boost. These schemes are funded by the Australian Government and administered by State and Territory governments
- funding for Indigenous home ownership programs (the Home Ownership Program funded and administered by Indigenous Business Australia and the Home Ownership on Indigenous Land Program jointly funded by FaHCSIA and IBA)
- stamp duty concessions or exemptions for first home buyers
- incentives to save for first home ownership through First Home Saver Accounts
- State and Territory Government funding to assist low income households with home purchases or mortgage repayments
- Commonwealth Rent Assistance paid on an ongoing basis to income support and family tax benefit recipients in the private rental market and community housing
- funding for provision and management of social (public and community) housing and related reforms through the National Affordable Housing Agreement
- incentives for institutional investors and community housing providers to build new affordable rental properties
- Commonwealth, State and Territory land and planning measures to increase the supply of affordable housing
- Housing Affordability Fund grants to improve planning and infrastructure provision.

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

The Housing chapter (chapter 16) reports on government assistance for social housing, but does not report on government assistance for purchasing housing or other forms of housing assistance. Information on housing affordability by region in Australia is available in the State of the Regions Report 2011–12: the housing shortage and housing affordability (ALGA 2011). The Steering Committee's annual report to the COAG Reform Council on NAHA performance information includes a range of housing data, some of which are reported below.

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

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

Housing stress is considered to occur when households spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent or mortgage payments. Nationally in 2009-10, 41.7 per cent of low income households were experiencing rental stress (tables GA.5).

The number of homes sold that are affordable by low and moderate income households per 1,000 low or moderate income households indicates the level of home purchase affordability. Nationally in 2009-10, 35.5 homes sold were affordable by low and moderate income households per 1000 low or moderate income households (table GA.9).

### *Private rental markets*

Tight private rental markets were evident in June 2012, with vacancy rates in capital cities ranging between 1.6 per cent and 3.7 per cent (table GA.10). Capital city median rents in the private market varied across jurisdictions. Data for median rents for three bedroom houses and two bedroom flats or units in capital cities in the June quarter of 2012 are reported in table GA.11.

## Home ownership and government assistance to home buyers

In 2009-10, 68.8 per cent of Australian households owned or were purchasing a home (table GA.9). Home ownership is not necessarily an aspiration for all Australian households, but is often considered desirable because of the benefits associated with home ownership, including wealth accumulation and security of tenure (CRC 2010, p. 60). The rate of home ownership in Australia is similar to many developed countries, but is comparatively higher than some European countries, which may reflect different cultural and economic incentives, such as income security for retirement (ABS 2010b; Frick and Headey 2009).

Governments provide financial assistance to people purchasing homes, particularly first home owners and low income home owners. Nationally in 2011-12, 100 879 people received the First Home Owner Scheme grant (table GA.9).

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# GA Housing and homelessness services sector overview — attachment

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

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

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

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Table GA.1 **Australian Government nominal expenditure relating to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) and Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package ($million)**

| | *2008-09* | *2009-10 (a)* | *2010-11* | *2011-12* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAHA Specific Purpose Payment | 586.1 | 1 202.6 | 1 221.8 | 1 242.6 |
| National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA) | | | | |
| on Social Housing | 200.0 | 199.0 | 1.0 | na |
| on Homelessness | 6.7 | 113.4 | 130.5 | 131.5 |
| on Remote Indigenous Housing | 148.8 | 610.6 | 675.0 | 794.1 |
| **Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements** | **355.4** | **923.0** | **806.5** | **925.6** |
| **Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA** | **941.5** | **2 125.6** | **2 028.4** | **2 168.2** |
| Social Housing initative for the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package | 260.0 | 3 922.0 | 1 294.0 | 162.0 |

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

**na** Not available.

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

## Table GA.2 Housing and homelessness services sector, descriptive statistics, Australia, 2010-11 (a)

| | *Unit* | *Public housing* | *SOMIH* | *Community housing* | *Indigenous community housing* (b), (c) | *Homelessness services* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total net recurrent expenditure | $m | 2394.7 | 92.4 | 501.9 | 80.9 | 491.1 | 3560.9 |
| **Social housing** | | | | | | | |
| Number of dwellings | no. | 331 371 | 9 820 | 59 777 | 17 543 | .. | 418 511 |
| Number of households | no. | 324 908 | 9 564 | 54 911 | na | .. | 389 383 |
| **Homelessness services** | | | | | | | |
| Number of clients | '000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 142.5 | .. |

(a) Data for 2011-12 are available for public housing and SOMIH and these are presented in chapter 16.

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

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

**..** Not applicable.

*Source*: Chapters 16 and 17.

## Table GA.3 **Social housing descriptive statistics, 2010-11 (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Public housing (c)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total net recurrent cost | $million | 778.3 | 367.5 | 429.1 | 277.2 | 288.5 | 99.3 | 90.3 | 64.5 | 2 394.7 |
| Number of dwellings | no. | 111 547 | 64 941 | 51 976 | 33 840 | 41 638 | 11 316 | 11 063 | 5 050 | 331 371 |
| Number of households | no. | 111 448 | 62 928 | 51 262 | 32 519 | 39 876 | 11 132 | 10 836 | 4 907 | 324 908 |
| **SOMIH (c)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total net recurrent cost | $million | 32.3 | .. | 35.8 | .. | 21.6 | 2.7 | .. | .. | 92.4 |
| Number of dwellings | no. | 4 238 | .. | 3 388 | .. | 1 848 | 346 | .. | .. | 9 820 |
| Number of households | no. | 4 233 | .. | 3 243 | .. | 1 749 | 339 | .. | .. | 9 564 |
| **Community housing** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total net recurrent cost | $million | 232.9 | 113.7 | 54.5 | 42.3 | 31.0 | 21.6 | 5.8 | na | 501.9 |
| Number of dwellings | no. | 24 890 | 10 925 | 10 200 | 5 274 | 4 644 | 664 | 661 | 248 | 57 506 |
| Number of households | no. | 24 298 | 10 225 | 9 647 | 4 945 | 4 557 | 635 | 604 | na | 54 911 |
| **Indigenous community housing (d)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total net recurrent cost | $million | 26.1 | 8.0 | 24.9 | 21.6 | na | 0.3 | na | na | 80.9 |
| Number of dwellings (e) (f) | no. | 4 716 | 1 915 | 4 504 | 3 260 | 943 | 138 | 24 | 2 043 | 17 543 |

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

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

(c) Data for 2011-12 are available for public housing and SOMIH and these are presented in chapter 16.

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

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

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

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

*Source*: AIHW (2012) *Housing Assistance in Australia 2012*; tables 16A.5–16A.8, 16A.19–16A.23 and AA.2.

## Table GA.4 **Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2010-11 (a)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total net recurrent cost | $million | 130.9 | 111.8 | 87.5 | 60.9 | 51.7 | 17.0 | 20.2 | 11.0 | 491.1 |
| Total number of clients | no. | 44 100 | 41 600 | 25 100 | 11 600 | 13 000 | 4 300 | 2 100 | 3 600 | 142 500 |

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

*Source*: Chapter 17.

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

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (c) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007-08 | % | 45.7 | 33.8 | 37.4 | 28.9 | 25.9 | 22.7 | 35.9 | 29.7 | 37.2 |
| 2009-10 | % | 47.6 | 41.4 | 43.3 | 35.8 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 32.2 | 33.2 | 41.7 |

(a) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(b) Rental stress is deemed to occur when households spend more than 30 per cent of their income on rent.

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

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

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

| | *Unit* | *NSW (b)* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 June 2012 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public housing | % | 7.7 | 5.8 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 14.2 | 10.4 |
| SOMIH | % | 7.6 | .. | 13.2 | .. | 9.5 | 6.0 | .. | .. | 9.8 |
| Community housing | % | na | 3.4 | na | 4.9 | 3.9 | 5.9 | – | na | 4.1 |
| 30 June 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indigenous community housing | % | na | 5.7 | 13.9 | 32.9 | 52.0 | na | na | na | na |

(a) Includes households where bedroom details are known.

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

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

*Source* : AIHW (unpublished) Public Rental Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) The National Housing Assistance Data Respository 2011-12; AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance in Australia 2011* , Cat. No. HOU 236, AIHW, Canberra.

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

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

(a) Excludes Indigenous Community Housing

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

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

(d) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section A.5 of the statistical appendix for more information on confidence intervals.

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

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

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

## Table GA.8 **Australians who are homeless, 2011**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rate of homelessness (per 10 000 population) | 40.8 | 42.6 | 45.8 | 42.8 | 37.5 | 31.9 | 50.0 | 730.7 | 48.9 |

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

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

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* (b) | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Housing affordability** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of low income households in mortgage stress (c), (d), (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009-10 | % | 44.9 | 34.1 | 33.0 | 41.2 | 34.7 | 30.8 | 18.6 | *33.4* | 37.4 |
| Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households (f) (g) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009-10 | Rate | 41.8 | 41.1 | 21.1 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 35.9 | 50.6 | 71.0 | 35.5 |
| **Home ownership** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of households owning or purchasing a home | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009-10 | % | 68.1 | 71.7 | 65.6 | 68.5 | 70.6 | 73.0 | 70.0 | 57.2 | 68.8 |
| **Home purchase assistance** | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Home Owner Scheme Recipients (h) (i) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 (i), (j) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2011-12 | no. | 415 | 1 491 | 77 | 102 | 37 | 14 | 99 | 6 | 2 241 |

(a) Data in italics have relative standard errors between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and need to be used with caution. Data in italics and denoted by an asterix have relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) NT estimates for proportion of homes sold per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.

(c) Low income households are defined as the 40 per cent of households with equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA) at the 40th percentile, calculated for capital city and balance of state, on a state-by-state basis.

(d) Mortgage stress is deemed to occur when households spend more than 30 per cent of their income on mortgage repayments.

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

(f) Low and moderate income households are those with equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) in the bottom three income quintiles (moderate, income statistic used is the median gross incomes up to the 59th–61st percentiles of EDHI). Estimates of EDHI take household size into account.

(g) This indicator has changed from the associated indicator in the previous NAHA, and has been amended from a proportion of homes sold to a rate per 1000 population households.

(h) Data exclude any additional first home owner grants provided by individual states and territories in addition to the FHOS and FHOB grants.

(i) Data for Victoria, WA and Tas do not include the number of FHOS or FHOB grants reclaimed. Data for the ACT is adjusted for the 160 FHOS grants reclaimed during 2011-12.

(j) FHOB grants are a subset of FHOS grants. While the FHOB ceased on 31 December 2009, the continuation of FHOB payments in 2011-12 reflects the 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2009-10;* 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)**

| | *Sydney* | *Melbourne* | *Brisbane* | *Perth* | *Adelaide* | *Hobart* | *Canberra* | *Darwin* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| 2009 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| 2010 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.1 |
| 2011 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.8 |
| 2012 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 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
(b) Data prior to 2012 have been revised from the previous Report.
*Source*: Real Estate Institute of Australia (unpublished).

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

| | *Sydney* | *Melbourne* | *Brisbane* | *Perth* | *Adelaide* | *Hobart* | *Canberra* | *Darwin* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 bedroom houses | 330 | 290 | 325 | 350 | 270 | 290 | 380 | 510 |
| 2 bedroom flats/units | 380 | 300 | 320 | 320 | 230 | 250 | 370 | 380 |
| 2009 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 bedroom houses | 350 | 300 | 340 | 365 | 290 | 318 | 400 | 555 |
| 2 bedroom flats/units | 400 | 320 | 330 | 350 | 245 | 270 | 395 | 390 |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 bedroom houses | 380 | 330 | 345 | 380 | 290 | 320 | 430 | 571 |
| 2 bedroom flats/units | 420 | 340 | 335 | 360 | 260 | 270 | 400 | 420 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 bedroom houses | 400 | 340 | 350 | 390 | 320 | 330 | 450 | 540 |
| 2 bedroom flats/units | 450 | 350 | 350 | 370 | 270 | 270 | 440 | 404 |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 bedroom houses | 420 | 340 | 350 | 440 | 320 | 330 | 460 | 560 |
| 2 bedroom flats/units | 450 | 360 | 350 | 410 | 275 | 265 | 450 | 409 |

(a) Data prior to 2012 have been revised from the previous Report.

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

# Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table GA.12 **Australian Government expenditure for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, 2007-08 to 2011-12 ($ million) (a)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nominal expenditure | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007-08 | 789.1 | 501.2 | 560.4 | 182.2 | 163.6 | 59.6 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 2 284.8 |
| 2008-09 | 905.2 | 577.0 | 645.7 | 206.2 | 187.5 | 67.7 | 19.1 | 12.9 | 2 621.4 |
| 2009-10 | 1 009.1 | 641.3 | 736.4 | 235.6 | 208.0 | 74.3 | 21.6 | 14.3 | 2 940.6 |
| 2010-11 | 1 072.5 | 683.1 | 790.2 | 247.0 | 222.6 | 79.7 | 23.5 | 14.5 | 3 133.1 |
| 2011-12 | 1 137.7 | 735.6 | 849.5 | 259.9 | 243.5 | 86.8 | 25.1 | 15.9 | 3 354.0 |
| Real expenditure (2011-12 dollars) (b) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007-08 | 901.8 | 572.8 | 640.5 | 208.2 | 187.0 | 68.1 | 19.1 | 13.7 | 2 611.2 |
| 2008-09 | 985.0 | 627.9 | 702.6 | 224.4 | 204.0 | 73.7 | 20.8 | 14.0 | 2 852.4 |
| 2009-10 | 1 087.4 | 691.1 | 793.5 | 253.9 | 224.1 | 80.1 | 23.3 | 15.4 | 3 168.8 |
| 2010-11 | 1 089.9 | 694.2 | 803.0 | 251.0 | 226.2 | 81.0 | 23.9 | 14.7 | 3 184.0 |
| 2011-12 | 1 137.7 | 735.6 | 849.5 | 259.9 | 243.5 | 86.8 | 25.1 | 15.9 | 3 354.0 |

(a) 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.

(b) Data are adjusted to 2011-12 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2011-12 = 100) (table AA.51). Recent volatility in the GDP deflator series affects annual movements of real expenditure. See the Statistical appendix (section A.5) for details

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables AA2 and AA.51.

## Table GA.13 Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2007-08 to 2011-12 (2011-12 dollars) (a), (b)

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007-08 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditure | $ million | 901.8 | 572.8 | 640.5 | 208.2 | 187.0 | 68.1 | 19.1 | 13.7 | 2 611.2 |
| Expenditure per person in population | $ | 131 | 110 | 153 | 99 | 118 | 138 | 56 | 64 | 124 |
| Expenditure per income unit | $ | 2 774 | 2 745 | 2 820 | 2 733 | 2 690 | 2 758 | 2 579 | 2 689 | 2 767 |
| 2008-09 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditure | $ million | 985.0 | 627.9 | 702.6 | 224.4 | 204.0 | 73.7 | 20.8 | 14.0 | 2 852.4 |
| Expenditure per person in population | $ | 141 | 119 | 164 | 104 | 127 | 148 | 60 | 64 | 133 |
| Expenditure per income unit | $ | 2 894 | 2 854 | 2 924 | 2 837 | 2 803 | 2 878 | 2 631 | 2 807 | 2 878 |
| 2009-10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditure | $ million | 1 087.4 | 691.1 | 793.5 | 253.9 | 224.1 | 80.1 | 23.3 | 15.4 | 3 168.8 |
| Expenditure per person in population | $ | 153 | 127 | 180 | 113 | 138 | 159 | 66 | 69 | 145 |
| Expenditure per income unit | $ | 2 957 | 2 896 | 2 961 | 2 872 | 2 852 | 2 944 | 2 706 | 2 802 | 2 927 |
| 2010-11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditure | $ million | 1 089.9 | 694.2 | 803.0 | 251.0 | 226.2 | 81.0 | 23.9 | 14.7 | 3 184.0 |
| Expenditure per person in population | $ | 151 | 125 | 178 | 109 | 138 | 160 | 67 | 64 | 143 |
| Expenditure per income unit | $ | 2 852 | 2 791 | 2 855 | 2 774 | 2 752 | 2 842 | 2 596 | 2 729 | 2 823 |
| 2011-12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total expenditure | $ million | 1 137.7 | 735.6 | 849.5 | 259.9 | 243.5 | 86.8 | 25.1 | 15.9 | 3 354.0 |
| Expenditure per person in population | $ | 156 | 131 | 185 | 111 | 147 | 170 | 69 | 69 | 148 |
| Expenditure per income unit | $ | 2 903 | 2 842 | 2 907 | 2 816 | 2 805 | 2 903 | 2 670 | 2 741 | 2 874 |

(a) 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.

(b) Data are adjusted to 2011-12 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2011-12 = 100) (table AA.51). Recent volatility in the GDP deflator series affects annual movements of real expenditure. See the Statistical appendix (section A.5) for details

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables AA2 and AA.51.

## Table GA.14 **Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2012 ($ per fortnight) (a)**

| *Type of income unit* (b) | *Minimum rent to be eligible for CRA* | *Minimum rent to be eligible for maximum CRA* | *Maximum CRA* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single, no dependant children | 106.80 | 267.07 | 120.20 |
| Single, no children, sharer (c) | 106.80 | 213.64 | 80.13 |
| Couple, no dependant children | 173.80 | 324.73 | 113.20 |
| Single, 1 or 2 dependant children | 140.56 | 328.53 | 140.98 |
| Single, 3 or more dependant children | 140.56 | 353.17 | 159.46 |
| Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children | 208.04 | 396.01 | 140.98 |
| Partnered, 3 or more dependant children | 208.04 | 420.65 | 159.46 |
| Partnered, illness separated | 106.80 | 267.07 | 120.20 |
| Partnered, temporarily separated | 106.80 | 257.73 | 113.20 |

(a) Rates apply to the period 20 March 2012 to 19 September 2012.

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

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

*Source*: FaHSCIA (unpublished).

## Table GA.15 **Income units receiving CRA, 2012 (a), (b)**

| *Type of income unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of CRA recipients | | | | | | | | | |
| Single, no dependant children | 159 637 | 109 480 | 109 974 | 35 921 | 36 887 | 12 996 | 3 951 | 2 374 | 471 338 |
| Single, no children, sharer | 50 425 | 43 036 | 42 201 | 12 207 | 11 879 | 3 754 | 2 150 | 669 | 166 360 |
| Single, 1 or 2 dependant children | 67 163 | 42 993 | 53 627 | 17 450 | 16 557 | 5 650 | 1 333 | 1 119 | 205 898 |
| Single, 3 or more dependant children | 14 710 | 8 172 | 11 926 | 3 375 | 3 034 | 1 149 | 194 | 209 | 42 771 |
| Partnered, no dependant children | 38 095 | 20 901 | 27 870 | 7 784 | 7 243 | 2 834 | 499 | 376 | 105 419 |
| Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children | 46 381 | 29 330 | 33 429 | 10 624 | 9 495 | 2 969 | 1 206 | 713 | 134 149 |
| Partnered, 3 or more dependant children | 19 888 | 11 423 | 17 298 | 4 920 | 3 539 | 1 395 | 478 | 418 | 59 362 |
| Partnered, illness or temporary separated (c) | 929 | 541 | 725 | 333 | 309 | 93 | na | 36 | 3 170 |
| **Total** | **397 228** | **265 876** | **297 050** | **92 614** | **88 943** | **30 840** | **9 811** | **5 914** | **1 188 467** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of CRA recipients | | | | | | | | | |
| Single, no dependant children | 40.2 | 41.2 | 37.0 | 38.8 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.7 |
| Single, no children, sharer | 12.7 | 16.2 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 21.9 | 11.3 | 14.0 |
| Single, 1 or 2 dependant children | 16.9 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 13.6 | 18.9 | 17.3 |
| Single, 3 or more dependant children | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Partnered, no dependant children | 9.6 | 7.8 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 8.9 |
| Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.3 |
| Partnered, 3 or more dependant children | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 5.0 |
| Partnered, illness or temporary separated (c) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | na | 0.6 | 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 social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

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

(c) Partnered, illness or temporarily separated has not been reported separately for ACT, it is included in partnered no dependent children.

**na** Not available.

## Table GA.15 **Income units receiving CRA, 2012 (a), (b)**

| *Type of income unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

## Table GA.16 **Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

| *Age of CRA income units* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| less than 20 years | 8 942 | 7 060 | 9 775 | 2 485 | 2 757 | 1 288 | 726 | 146 | 33 184 |
| 20-24 years | 36 094 | 29 231 | 31 809 | 9 827 | 10 322 | 4 100 | 2 380 | 598 | 124 400 |
| 25-29 years | 39 485 | 28 663 | 32 839 | 11 055 | 10 698 | 3 590 | 1 208 | 751 | 128 296 |
| 30-39 years | 89 264 | 61 556 | 67 219 | 21 356 | 20 252 | 6 414 | 2 244 | 1 505 | 269 850 |
| 40-49 years | 74 843 | 49 962 | 52 648 | 16 195 | 15 942 | 5 165 | 1 380 | 1 080 | 217 234 |
| 50-59 years | 49 723 | 30 076 | 32 641 | 9 149 | 9 488 | 3 461 | 605 | 668 | 135 827 |
| 60-69 years | 45 391 | 26 534 | 32 487 | 9 296 | 8 105 | 3 141 | 533 | 703 | 126 216 |
| 70-74 years | 19 318 | 11 344 | 14 318 | 4 688 | 3 454 | 1 339 | 245 | 235 | 54 957 |
| 75+ years | 34 168 | 21 450 | 23 314 | 8 563 | 7 925 | 2 342 | 490 | 228 | 98 502 |
| **Total** | **397 228** | **265 876** | **297 050** | **92 614** | **88 943** | **30 840** | **9 811** | **5 914** | **1 188 467** |

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

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

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

## Table GA.17 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2012 (a), (b)**

| *Type of income unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous units | | | | | | | | | |
| Single, no dependant children | 7 052 | 1 594 | 5 027 | 1 051 | 844 | 468 | 92 | 503 | 16 641 |
| Single, no children, sharer | 1 455 | 361 | 1 540 | 340 | 229 | 117 | 27 | 66 | 4 137 |
| Single, 1 or 2 dependant children | 5 527 | 1 055 | 3 834 | 825 | 599 | 413 | 48 | 274 | 12 579 |
| Single, 3 or more dependant children | 1 701 | 308 | 1 290 | 245 | 159 | 92 | na | 64 | 3 878 |
| Partnered, no dependant children | 1 260 | 235 | 1 079 | 197 | 136 | 166 | na | 92 | 2 991 |
| Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children | 2 069 | 443 | 2 135 | 400 | 275 | 340 | na | na | 5 764 |
| Partnered, 3 or more dependant children | 1 277 | 249 | 1 413 | 245 | 149 | 163 | na | 60 | 3 575 |
| Partnered, illness or temporary separated (c) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 166 |
| **Total** | **20 341** | **4 245** | **16 318** | **3 303** | **2 391** | **1 759** | **221** | **1 147** | **49 750** |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of Indigenous units | | | | | | | | | |
| Single, no dependant children | 34.7 | 37.6 | 30.8 | 31.8 | 35.3 | 26.6 | 41.6 | 43.9 | 33.5 |
| Single, no children, sharer | 7.2 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 12.2 | 5.8 | 8.3 |
| Single, 1 or 2 dependant children | 27.2 | 24.9 | 23.5 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 23.5 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 25.3 |
| Single, 3 or more dependant children | 8.4 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 5.2 | na | 5.6 | 7.8 |
| Partnered, no dependant children | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 9.4 | na | 8.0 | 6.0 |
| Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children | 10.2 | 10.4 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 19.3 | na | na | 11.6 |
| Partnered, 3 or more dependant children | 6.3 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 9.3 | na | 5.2 | 7.2 |
| Partnered, illness or temporary separated (c) | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 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 social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

(b) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

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

**na** Not available.

## Table GA.17 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2012 (a), (b)**

| *Type of income unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

## Table GA.18 **CRA income units, by payment type, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

| *Type of income unit* | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of CRA units | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disability Support Pension | no. | 85 657 | 58 018 | 59 860 | 17 455 | 18 874 | 6 996 | 1 465 | 1 365 | 249 747 |
| Age Pension | no. | 72 981 | 44 310 | 53 323 | 17 902 | 15 087 | 5 023 | 986 | 809 | 210 475 |
| Carer Payment | no. | 15 800 | 7 733 | 7 550 | 1 572 | 2 079 | 941 | 95 | 76 | 35 848 |
| Newstart Allowance | no. | 69 251 | 49 595 | 52 586 | 15 492 | 18 093 | 5 929 | 1 235 | 1 066 | 213 289 |
| Youth Allowance (student) | no. | 20 313 | 20 406 | 16 478 | 5 283 | 5 353 | 2 372 | 2 501 | 180 | 72 906 |
| Youth Allowance (other) | no. | 3 774 | 2 634 | 4 668 | 1 036 | 1 363 | 583 | 148 | 71 | 14 281 |
| Austudy | no. | 6 489 | 6 045 | 4 584 | 1 551 | 1 621 | 565 | 285 | 80 | 21 222 |
| Parenting Payment (Single) | no. | 55 920 | 34 055 | 42 340 | 14 215 | 13 406 | 4 535 | 883 | 779 | 166 137 |
| Parenting Payment (Partnered) | no. | 9 465 | 5 364 | 5 746 | 1 733 | 1 470 | 638 | 118 | 89 | 24 623 |
| FTB (only) | no. | 50 860 | 33 809 | 46 317 | 15 245 | 10 564 | 2 920 | 1 991 | 1 347 | 163 059 |
| Other | no. | 6 718 | 3 907 | 3 598 | 1 130 | 1 033 | 338 | 104 | 52 | 16 880 |
| **Total** | **no.** | **397 228** | **265 876** | **297 050** | **92 614** | **88 943** | **30 840** | **9 811** | **5 914** | **1 188 467** |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of CRA units | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disability Support Pension | % | 21.6 | 21.8 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 21.2 | 22.7 | 14.9 | 23.1 | 21.0 |
| Age Pension | % | 18.4 | 16.7 | 18.0 | 19.3 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 10.1 | 13.7 | 17.7 |
| Carer Payment | % | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Newstart Allowance | % | 17.4 | 18.7 | 17.7 | 16.7 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 12.6 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| Youth Allowance (student) | % | 5.1 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 25.5 | 3.0 | 6.1 |
| Youth Allowance (other) | % | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Austudy | % | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Parenting Payment (Single) | % | 14.1 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 9.0 | 13.2 | 14.0 |
| Parenting Payment (Partnered) (d) | % | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| FTB (only) | % | 12.8 | 12.7 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 20.3 | 22.8 | 13.7 |

## Table GA.18 **CRA income units, by payment type, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

| *Type of income unit* | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other | % | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| **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 social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

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

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

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

## Table GA.19 **Indigenous CRA recipients, by payment type, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

| *Type of income unit* | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indigenous CRA recipients | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disability Support Pension | no. | 5 279 | 1 173 | 3 386 | 644 | 530 | 430 | 55 | 368 | 11 872 |
| Age Pension | no. | 1 093 | 195 | 774 | 137 | 77 | 43 | na | 73 | 2 397 |
| Carer Payment | no. | 1 048 | 175 | 506 | 86 | 59 | 71 | na | na | 1 969 |
| Newstart Allowance | no. | 4 306 | 949 | 4 225 | 902 | 665 | 430 | 46 | 261 | 11 793 |
| Youth Allowance (student) | no. | 171 | 50 | 140 | 27 | 40 | 32 | na | na | 469 |
| Youth Allowance (other) | no. | 512 | 100 | 536 | 91 | 93 | 61 | na | na | 1 424 |
| Austudy (d) | no. | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 114 |
| Parenting Payment (Single) | no. | 5 420 | 1 024 | 3 853 | 850 | 619 | 371 | 46 | 205 | 12 392 |
| Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e) | no. | 523 | 117 | 596 | 106 | 65 | 97 | na | na | 1 533 |
| FTB (only) | no. | 1 749 | 399 | 2 080 | 423 | 205 | 195 | 41 | 162 | 5 256 |
| Other | no. | 240 | 63 | 222 | 37 | 38 | 29 | na | na | 531 |
| **Total** | **no.** | **20 341** | **4 245** | **16 318** | **3 303** | **2 391** | **1 759** | **221** | **1 147** | **49 750** |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disability Support Pension | % | 26.0 | 27.6 | 20.8 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 24.5 | 24.9 | 32.1 | 23.9 |
| Age Pension | % | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | na | 6.4 | 4.8 |
| Carer Payment | % | 5.2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | na | na | 4.0 |
| Newstart Allowance | % | 21.2 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 24.5 | 20.8 | 22.8 | 23.7 |
| Youth Allowance (student) | % | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | na | na | 0.9 |
| Youth Allowance (other) | % | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | na | na | 2.9 |
| Austudy (d) | % | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0.2 |
| Parenting Payment (Single) | % | 26.7 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 21.1 | 20.8 | 17.9 | 24.9 |
| Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e) | % | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 5.5 | na | na | 3.1 |
| FTB (only) | % | 8.6 | 9.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 8.6 | 11.1 | 18.6 | 14.1 | 10.6 |

## Table GA.19 **Indigenous CRA recipients, by payment type, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

| *Type of income unit* | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other | % | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | na | na | 1.1 |
| **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 social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

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

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

(d) Austudy has not been reported separately by State and Territory. It is included with other for each State and Territory.

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

**na** Not available.

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

## Table GA.20 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

| *Type of income unit* | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of CRA income units | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | no. | 215 820 | 183 102 | 127 317 | 67 491 | 67 256 | 13 475 | 9 811 | 4 418 | 688 690 |
| In rest of State/Territory | no. | 180 819 | 82 650 | 169 062 | 24 965 | 21 578 | 17 332 | .. | 1 480 | 497 910 |
| **Total** | **no.** | **397 228** | **265 876** | **297 050** | **92 614** | **88 943** | **30 840** | **9 811** | **5 914** | **1 188 467** |
| Proportion of CRA income units | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | % | 54.3 | 68.9 | 42.9 | 72.9 | 75.6 | 43.7 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 58.0 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 45.5 | 31.1 | 56.9 | 27.0 | 24.3 | 56.2 | .. | 25.0 | 41.9 |
| **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 | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | % | 48.5 | 65.7 | 40.3 | 70.9 | 73.4 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 54.6 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 51.3 | 34.3 | 59.4 | 29.0 | 26.6 | 57.4 | .. | 27.9 | 45.2 |
| Single, no children, sharer | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | % | 63.6 | 78.9 | 49.5 | 84.2 | 87.6 | 54.1 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 67.5 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 36.3 | 21.1 | 50.3 | 15.6 | 12.2 | 45.8 | .. | 15.6 | 32.3 |
| Single, 1 or 2 dependant children | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | % | 51.1 | 64.7 | 42.0 | 71.6 | 75.4 | 45.1 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 55.5 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 48.8 | 35.3 | 57.8 | 28.2 | 24.5 | 54.7 | .. | 24.8 | 44.3 |
| Single, 3 or more dependant children | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | % | 48.1 | 59.5 | 41.4 | 67.3 | 71.4 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 51.8 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 51.8 | 40.4 | 58.5 | 32.4 | 28.5 | 55.4 | .. | 27.3 | 48.0 |
| Partnered, no dependant children | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | % | 54.3 | 67.1 | 39.6 | 65.0 | 67.0 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 54.4 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 45.6 | 32.8 | 60.1 | 34.7 | 32.9 | 65.1 | .. | 30.9 | 45.5 |
| Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children | | | | | | | | | | |

## Table GA.20 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

| *Type of income unit* | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In capital cities | % | 67.9 | 75.7 | 45.5 | 76.3 | 78.9 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 65.3 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 32.0 | 24.3 | 54.4 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 56.4 | .. | 19.9 | 34.6 |
| Partnered, 3 or more dependant children | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | % | 62.2 | 70.2 | 46.8 | 73.4 | 73.9 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 60.7 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 37.7 | 29.8 | 53.1 | 26.4 | 26.0 | 61.1 | .. | 22.3 | 39.2 |
| Partnered, illness or temporary separated | | | | | | | | | | |
| In capital cities | % | 45.0 | 64.0 | 43.0 | 60.8 | 61.6 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 51.2 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 54.9 | 35.8 | 56.8 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 66.3 | .. | 69.8 | 48.6 |

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

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

(c) See Section G.6 Definitions of key terms for more detail on dependent children.

**..** Not applicable

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

## Table GA.21 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2012 (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Indigenous* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units | no. | 376 887 | 261 631 | 280 732 | 89 311 | 86 552 | 29 081 | 9 590 | 4 767 | 1 138 717 |
| In capital city | % | 55.8 | 69.3 | 43.7 | 73.5 | 76.0 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 59.0 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 44.0 | 30.7 | 56.1 | 26.3 | 23.9 | 56.1 | .. | 20.1 | 40.8 |
| Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 94.9 | 98.4 | 94.5 | 96.4 | 97.3 | 94.3 | 97.7 | 80.6 | 95.8 |
| Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population | % | 97.7 | 99.3 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 98.1 | 96.0 | 98.7 | 70.2 | 97.5 |
| *Indigenous* (c) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units | no. | 20 341 | 4 245 | 16 318 | 3 303 | 2 391 | 1 759 | 221 | 1 147 | 49 750 |
| In capital city | % | 26.5 | 43.0 | 28.8 | 54.7 | 61.4 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 33.7 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 73.4 | 56.9 | 70.9 | 45.0 | 38.5 | 58.7 | .. | 45.3 | 66.1 |
| Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 5.1 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 19.4 | 4.2 |
| Indigenous population, as proportion of total population | % | 2.3 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 29.8 | 2.5 |
| *Disability Support Pension* (d) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units | no. | 85 657 | 58 018 | 59 860 | 17 455 | 18 874 | 6 996 | 1 465 | 1 365 | 249 747 |
| In capital city | % | 47.6 | 66.3 | 41.4 | 70.6 | 73.3 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 54.3 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 52.2 | 33.7 | 58.5 | 29.3 | 26.6 | 54.7 | .. | 28.4 | 45.5 |
| Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 21.6 | 21.8 | 20.2 | 18.8 | 21.2 | 22.7 | 14.9 | 23.1 | 21.0 |
| Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population | % | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 |

## Table GA.21 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2012 (a), (b)**

| | *Unit* | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aged 24 years or under* (e) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units | no. | 47 315 | 37 803 | 43 442 | 12 909 | 13 721 | 5 653 | 3 154 | 777 | 164 819 |
| In capital city | % | 44.6 | 65.1 | 48.5 | 77.1 | 80.0 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 57.1 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 55.3 | 34.8 | 51.3 | 22.7 | 19.8 | 51.6 | .. | 23.6 | 42.7 |
| Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 11.9 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 18.3 | 32.1 | 13.1 | 13.9 |
| Aged 24 years or under, as proportion of total population | % | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| *Aged 75 years or over* (f) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Income units | no. | 35 172 | 21 884 | 23 990 | 8 747 | 8 081 | 2 403 | 495 | 234 | 101 030 |
| In capital city | % | 53.2 | 66.0 | 40.5 | 69.5 | 67.5 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 63.7 | 55.3 |
| In rest of State/Territory | % | 46.7 | 33.9 | 59.1 | 30.4 | 32.5 | 64.9 | .. | 35.9 | 44.5 |
| Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units | % | 8.9 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 8.5 |
| Aged 75 years or over, as proportion of total population | % | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| **Total income units** | **no.** | **397 228** | **265 876** | **297 050** | **92 614** | **88 943** | **30 840** | **9 811** | **5 914** | **1 188 467** |

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

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

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

(d) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 1 June 2012.

(e) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 1 June 2012.

(f) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 1 June 2012.

.. Not applicable.

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished); ABS (2008) *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 - 2011*, Cat. no. 3222.0, Canberra; table AA.12.

## Table GA.22 **Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

| *Location* | *Income units* | *Median fortnightly entitlement* | *Median fortnightly rent* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | $ | $ |
| Sydney | 215 820 | 119.56 | 420.00 |
| Rest of NSW | 180 819 | 116.90 | 340.00 |
| Melbourne | 183 102 | 113.96 | 381.20 |
| Rest of Victoria | 82 650 | 114.90 | 330.00 |
| Brisbane | 127 317 | 114.90 | 400.00 |
| Rest of Queensland | 169 062 | 119.56 | 400.00 |
| Perth | 67 491 | 113.20 | 400.00 |
| Rest of WA | 24 965 | 113.40 | 380.00 |
| Adelaide | 67 256 | 114.90 | 380.00 |
| Rest of SA | 21 578 | 113.20 | 330.00 |
| Hobart | 13 475 | 120.20 | 370.00 |
| Rest of Tasmania | 17 332 | 114.90 | 340.00 |
| Darwin | 4 418 | 114.90 | 400.00 |
| Rest of NT | 1 480 | 113.20 | 340.20 |
| ACT | 9 811 | 107.52 | 392.00 |
| **Total** | **1 188 467** | **115.78** | **380.00** |

(a) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of 1 June 2012.

(b) Median fortnightly rate is calculated as 14 times the daily rate for 1 June 2012.

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.23 **Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | 70.9 | 68.2 | 75.7 | 71.2 | 65.0 | 64.0 | 78.1 | 72.5 | 70.9 |
| 2009 | 71.5 | 68.7 | 76.4 | 72.4 | 65.7 | 65.0 | 79.0 | 73.1 | 71.7 |
| 2010 | 71.8 | 69.5 | 76.3 | 72.7 | 66.4 | 66.7 | 79.3 | 73.9 | 72.0 |
| 2011 | 74.3 | 72.2 | 78.4 | 75.8 | 68.9 | 70.2 | 81.1 | 75.6 | 74.5 |
| 2012 | 74.7 | 73.0 | 78.6 | 76.2 | 69.8 | 70.9 | 81.8 | 75.7 | 75.0 |

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.

(b) Some income units pay enough rent to be entitled to the maximum rate but only receive a partial rate of assistance, because of the income test on the rent assistance payment.

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *2007* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 76 000 | 50 557 | 33 928 | 18 126 | 16 384 | 3 332 | 3 311 | 1 339 | 202 977 |
| Proportion | 43.9 | 35.5 | 36.0 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 44.4 | 34.0 | 37.6 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 123 185 | 96 692 | 61 673 | 35 472 | 32 225 | 6 948 | 5 123 | 2 566 | 363 884 |
| Proportion | 71.2 | 67.9 | 65.4 | 62.2 | 62.4 | 67.2 | 68.8 | 65.2 | 67.4 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 45 521 | 16 006 | 44 779 | 4 584 | 3 281 | 3 263 | .. | 304 | 117 747 |
| Proportion | 30.7 | 25.2 | 34.4 | 23.8 | 20.4 | 23.3 | .. | 25.7 | 30.0 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 93 876 | 38 224 | 84 774 | 10 661 | 8 458 | 8 266 | .. | 706 | 244 983 |
| Proportion | 63.3 | 60.1 | 65.1 | 55.4 | 52.5 | 59.1 | .. | 59.6 | 62.4 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **121 598** | **66 582** | **78 814** | **22 714** | **19 666** | **6 595** | **3 338** | **1 657** | **321 023** |
| **Proportion** | **37.8** | **32.3** | **35.1** | **29.8** | **29.0** | **27.1** | **44.6** | **32.2** | **34.4** |
| **Without CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **217 182** | **134 961** | **146 649** | **46 156** | **40 689** | **15 215** | **5 155** | **3 289** | **609 397** |
| **Proportion** | **67.6** | **65.5** | **65.2** | **60.5** | **60.0** | **62.5** | **68.8** | **63.9** | **65.3** |
| *2008* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 76 478 | 52 750 | 35 874 | 20 571 | 17 508 | 3 580 | 3 414 | 1 313 | 211 488 |
| Proportion | 44.2 | 37.0 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 33.3 | 34.4 | 46.2 | 36.9 | 39.3 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 122 530 | 97 493 | 61 935 | 36 128 | 33 063 | 7 149 | 5 184 | 2 343 | 365 825 |
| Proportion | 70.7 | 68.3 | 66.5 | 65.4 | 62.9 | 68.6 | 70.2 | 65.8 | 68.0 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 46 643 | 16 702 | 48 106 | 5 303 | 3 500 | 3 607 | .. | 310 | 124 182 |
| Proportion | 31.1 | 25.4 | 36.8 | 27.5 | 21.2 | 25.5 | .. | 25.6 | 31.2 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 94 587 | 39 395 | 86 621 | 11 092 | 8 666 | 8 392 | .. | 709 | 249 479 |
| Proportion | 63.0 | 59.9 | 66.2 | 57.4 | 52.5 | 59.3 | .. | 58.5 | 62.7 |

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **123 191** | **69 479** | **84 057** | **25 881** | **21 010** | **7 187** | **3 433** | **1 639** | **335 925** |
| **Proportion** | **38.1** | **33.3** | **37.5** | **34.7** | **30.4** | **29.2** | **46.3** | **34.1** | **35.9** |
| **Without CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **217 224** | **136 944** | **148 707** | **47 238** | **41 737** | **15 542** | **5 209** | **3 071** | **615 743** |
| **Proportion** | **67.2** | **65.7** | **66.3** | **63.3** | **60.4** | **63.2** | **70.3** | **63.9** | **65.7** |
| *2009* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 92 301 | 65 727 | 47 314 | 27 241 | 21 351 | 4 176 | 4 127 | 1 712 | 263 925 |
| Proportion | 48.6 | 42.0 | 45.6 | 45.0 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 51.2 | 44.7 | 44.7 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 143 294 | 112 883 | 75 159 | 43 234 | 37 608 | 7 855 | 5 928 | 2 709 | 428 640 |
| Proportion | 75.5 | 72.1 | 72.4 | 71.3 | 66.6 | 70.9 | 73.6 | 70.8 | 72.6 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 54 475 | 19 563 | 63 384 | 7 175 | 4 465 | 4 220 | .. | 347 | 153 636 |
| Proportion | 34.0 | 27.3 | 42.8 | 33.3 | 24.6 | 28.4 | .. | 28.5 | 35.3 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 107 460 | 44 950 | 105 661 | 13 639 | 10 325 | 9 310 | .. | 747 | 292 107 |
| Proportion | 67.0 | 62.8 | 71.4 | 63.3 | 57.0 | 62.6 | .. | 61.3 | 67.0 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **146 871** | **85 326** | **110 787** | **34 480** | **25 828** | **8 397** | **4 127** | **2 073** | **417 917** |
| **Proportion** | **41.9** | **37.4** | **44.0** | **41.9** | **34.6** | **32.4** | **51.2** | **40.8** | **40.7** |
| **Without CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **250 887** | **157 898** | **180 992** | **56 970** | **47 948** | **17 166** | **5 928** | **3 477** | **721 307** |
| **Proportion** | **71.6** | **69.2** | **71.8** | **69.2** | **64.2** | **66.2** | **73.6** | **68.5** | **70.3** |
| *2010* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 100 714 | 73 132 | 52 718 | 30 634 | 23 159 | 4 702 | 4 641 | 1 830 | 291 493 |
| Proportion | 50.2 | 44.2 | 47.2 | 47.2 | 38.7 | 40.1 | 53.0 | 47.4 | 46.5 |

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 154 635 | 120 940 | 82 609 | 47 552 | 39 952 | 8 454 | 6 623 | 2 832 | 463 548 |
| Proportion | 77.0 | 73.1 | 74.0 | 73.3 | 66.8 | 72.1 | 75.7 | 73.4 | 74.0 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 58 146 | 21 596 | 69 643 | 8 095 | 4 699 | 4 481 | .. | 432 | 167 098 |
| Proportion | 34.5 | 28.5 | 43.6 | 35.1 | 24.3 | 28.7 | .. | 32.9 | 36.1 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 114 177 | 48 056 | 115 420 | 14 834 | 11 134 | 10 015 | .. | 825 | 314 472 |
| Proportion | 67.7 | 63.5 | 72.3 | 64.3 | 57.5 | 64.2 | .. | 62.8 | 67.9 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **158 983** | **94 765** | **122 474** | **38 835** | **27 878** | **9 184** | **4 641** | **2 281** | **459 066** |
| **Proportion** | **43.0** | **39.3** | **45.1** | **44.1** | **35.2** | **33.6** | **53.0** | **43.6** | **42.1** |
| **Without CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **268 993** | **169 065** | **198 216** | **62 549** | **51 113** | **18 470** | **6 623** | **3 684** | **778 749** |
| **Proportion** | **72.8** | **70.1** | **73.0** | **71.0** | **64.5** | **67.6** | **75.7** | **70.3** | **71.4** |
| *2011* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 99 324 | 72 958 | 53 109 | 29 097 | 23 709 | 4 851 | 4 828 | 1 832 | 289 708 |
| Proportion | 48.1 | 42.8 | 44.5 | 44.6 | 38.4 | 39.7 | 53.0 | 44.9 | 44.7 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 152 909 | 119 689 | 84 645 | 45 947 | 40 680 | 8 671 | 6 747 | 2 852 | 462 140 |
| Proportion | 74.1 | 70.3 | 70.9 | 70.5 | 65.8 | 71.0 | 74.1 | 69.9 | 71.2 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 55 031 | 20 429 | 65 789 | 7 618 | 4 663 | 4 375 | .. | 414 | 158 327 |
| Proportion | 31.9 | 26.4 | 41.3 | 32.5 | 23.3 | 27.1 | .. | 31.2 | 33.7 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 109 421 | 45 733 | 110 671 | 14 215 | 10 871 | 9 722 | .. | 785 | 301 431 |
| Proportion | 63.4 | 59.1 | 69.5 | 60.6 | 54.3 | 60.3 | .. | 59.2 | 64.1 |

Table GA.24 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **155 357** | **93 921** | **119 926** | **36 956** | **28 573** | **9 226** | **4 828** | **2 276** | **451 228** |
| **Proportion** | **40.8** | **37.8** | **42.7** | **41.4** | **34.7** | **32.6** | **53.0** | **41.7** | **40.1** |
| **Without CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **263 780** | **166 210** | **196 929** | **60 544** | **51 874** | **18 393** | **6 747** | **3 683** | **768 417** |
| **Proportion** | **69.3** | **66.8** | **70.1** | **67.9** | **63.1** | **64.9** | **74.1** | **67.4** | **68.3** |
| *2012* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 103 392 | 78 761 | 54 878 | 29 475 | 26 085 | 5 470 | 5 127 | 1 939 | 305 127 |
| Proportion | 48.3 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 53.1 | 44.5 | 44.8 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 158 369 | 127 699 | 88 133 | 46 548 | 44 090 | 9 594 | 7 173 | 3 031 | 484 637 |
| Proportion | 74.0 | 70.5 | 69.9 | 69.6 | 66.3 | 72.0 | 74.2 | 69.6 | 71.1 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 58 516 | 22 473 | 68 158 | 8 182 | 5 140 | 4 766 | .. | 444 | 167 683 |
| Proportion | 32.7 | 27.5 | 40.8 | 33.1 | 24.1 | 27.8 | .. | 30.9 | 34.0 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 114 169 | 48 631 | 115 166 | 15 037 | 11 743 | 10 488 | .. | 870 | 316 110 |
| Proportion | 63.8 | 59.4 | 68.9 | 60.9 | 55.0 | 61.1 | .. | 60.6 | 64.2 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **162 242** | **101 275** | **123 252** | **37 710** | **31 266** | **10 246** | **5 127** | **2 389** | **473 593** |
| **Proportion** | **41.2** | **38.5** | **42.0** | **41.1** | **35.6** | **33.6** | **53.1** | **41.2** | **40.3** |
| **Without CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **272 953** | **176 400** | **203 710** | **61 673** | **55 891** | **20 100** | **7 173** | **3 911** | **801 945** |
| **Proportion** | **69.4** | **67.1** | **69.4** | **67.3** | **63.6** | **65.9** | **74.2** | **67.4** | **68.2** |

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

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

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

**..** Not applicable.

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.25 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 40.9 | 35.5 | 33.2 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 23.1 | 47.6 | 36.6 | 35.6 |
| 2004 | 40.5 | 34.8 | 33.6 | 28.4 | 29.2 | 23.5 | 49.0 | 34.5 | 35.3 |
| 2005 | 40.0 | 33.8 | 34.1 | 27.6 | 29.4 | 24.4 | 47.2 | 34.0 | 35.0 |
| 2006 | 39.3 | 33.5 | 35.0 | 27.5 | 29.3 | 25.4 | 46.8 | 34.3 | 34.9 |
| 2007 | 37.8 | 32.3 | 35.1 | 29.8 | 29.0 | 27.1 | 44.6 | 32.2 | 34.4 |
| 2008 | 38.1 | 33.3 | 37.5 | 34.7 | 30.4 | 29.2 | 46.3 | 34.1 | 35.9 |
| 2009 | 41.9 | 37.4 | 44.0 | 41.9 | 34.6 | 32.4 | 51.2 | 40.8 | 40.7 |
| 2010 | 43.0 | 39.3 | 45.1 | 44.1 | 35.2 | 33.6 | 53.0 | 43.6 | 42.1 |
| 2011 | 40.8 | 37.8 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 34.7 | 32.6 | 53.0 | 41.7 | 40.1 |
| 2012 | 41.2 | 38.5 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 35.6 | 33.6 | 53.1 | 41.2 | 40.3 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 72.4 | 70.5 | 68.2 | 66.7 | 64.0 | 62.4 | 73.3 | 71.5 | 69.6 |
| 2004 | 71.6 | 69.3 | 67.1 | 64.2 | 62.5 | 61.4 | 74.3 | 68.7 | 68.4 |
| 2005 | 70.7 | 68.5 | 66.8 | 63.2 | 62.1 | 62.2 | 71.3 | 67.6 | 67.7 |
| 2006 | 69.3 | 67.5 | 66.3 | 61.0 | 61.3 | 62.4 | 70.6 | 66.4 | 66.7 |
| 2007 | 67.6 | 65.5 | 65.2 | 60.5 | 60.0 | 62.5 | 68.8 | 63.9 | 65.3 |
| 2008 | 67.2 | 65.7 | 66.3 | 63.3 | 60.4 | 63.2 | 70.3 | 63.9 | 65.7 |
| 2009 | 71.6 | 69.2 | 71.8 | 69.2 | 64.2 | 66.2 | 73.6 | 68.5 | 70.3 |
| 2010 | 72.8 | 70.1 | 73.0 | 71.0 | 64.5 | 67.6 | 75.7 | 70.3 | 71.4 |
| 2011 | 69.3 | 66.8 | 70.1 | 67.9 | 63.1 | 64.9 | 74.1 | 67.4 | 68.3 |
| 2012 | 69.4 | 67.1 | 69.4 | 67.3 | 63.6 | 65.9 | 74.2 | 67.4 | 68.2 |

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

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

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.26 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 37.5 | 37.3 | 30.5 | 26.0 | 28.6 | 30.1 | 33.3 | 32.0 | 32.7 |
| Without CRA | 65.0 | 65.7 | 61.3 | 56.9 | 62.2 | 64.1 | 58.5 | 67.7 | 62.8 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 21.2 | 20.6 | 23.6 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 22.6 | .. | 24.8 | 22.1 |
| Without CRA | 51.7 | 56.2 | 52.6 | 49.5 | 48.8 | 50.1 | .. | 55.8 | 52.1 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **25.6** | **28.2** | **25.5** | **22.9** | **25.9** | **25.5** | **33.8** | **28.9** | **25.7** |
| **Without CRA** | **55.3** | **60.6** | **55.1** | **53.4** | **56.9** | **55.5** | **58.8** | **62.5** | **55.7** |
| 2008 | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 37.5 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 30.6 | 29.7 | 28.6 | 37.7 | 30.9 | 33.5 |
| Without CRA | 64.9 | 65.8 | 61.9 | 59.0 | 64.7 | 61.4 | 63.1 | 63.5 | 63.2 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 21.2 | 22.9 | 27.0 | 24.6 | 21.4 | 25.0 | .. | 21.4 | 23.7 |
| Without CRA | 52.2 | 55.9 | 54.7 | 51.7 | 51.1 | 51.8 | .. | 54.4 | 53.3 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **25.4** | **27.5** | **28.6** | **27.9** | **26.3** | **26.4** | **37.7** | **26.6** | **27.0** |
| **Without CRA** | **55.4** | **60.4** | **56.7** | **55.6** | **59.2** | **55.4** | **63.1** | **59.4** | **56.6** |
| 2009 | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 39.3 | 33.6 | 39.8 | 37.6 | 36.0 | 32.3 | 38.9 | 37.8 | 38.0 |
| Without CRA | 67.0 | 66.8 | 68.3 | 64.9 | 68.4 | 66.3 | 63.8 | 68.1 | 67.2 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 22.9 | 18.6 | 32.2 | 30.3 | 24.2 | 24.8 | .. | 22.5 | 26.4 |
| Without CRA | 54.6 | 56.2 | 60.8 | 58.2 | 56.0 | 51.8 | .. | 57.1 | 57.1 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **27.2** | **24.6** | **34.2** | **34.2** | **31.2** | **27.7** | **38.9** | **30.5** | **30.2** |
| **Without CRA** | **57.8** | **60.5** | **62.9** | **61.9** | **63.4** | **57.4** | **63.8** | **62.9** | **60.4** |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 38.6 | 35.9 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 38.6 | 35.2 | 40.0 | 38.1 | 40.1 |
| Without CRA | 71.3 | 69.0 | 72.3 | 70.1 | 69.6 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 68.9 | 70.7 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 22.9 | 20.6 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 23.1 | 24.9 | .. | 23.4 | 26.6 |

Table GA.26 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without CRA | 58.3 | 58.0 | 62.1 | 59.3 | 57.9 | 57.7 | .. | 60.5 | 59.6 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **27.0** | **26.8** | **35.4** | **38.1** | **32.1** | **29.2** | **40.0** | **31.0** | **31.0** |
| **Without CRA** | **61.7** | **62.4** | **64.9** | **65.3** | **64.7** | **61.3** | **66.5** | **64.8** | **63.3** |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 35.7 | 34.6 | 42.4 | 41.4 | 35.9 | 35.2 | 38.4 | 40.0 | 38.3 |
| Without CRA | 68.3 | 65.9 | 70.4 | 69.9 | 68.8 | 66.6 | 62.1 | 68.5 | 68.7 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 20.7 | 16.8 | 31.2 | 28.2 | 21.4 | 23.2 | .. | 22.9 | 24.6 |
| Without CRA | 54.8 | 53.0 | 60.7 | 56.0 | 50.4 | 51.3 | .. | 59.1 | 56.6 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **24.8** | **24.4** | **34.5** | **35.6** | **30.2** | **28.2** | **38.4** | **32.7** | **29.3** |
| **Without CRA** | **58.5** | **58.4** | **63.6** | **63.7** | **61.5** | **57.6** | **62.1** | **64.5** | **60.8** |
| 2012 | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 36.4 | 36.2 | 41.0 | 39.0 | 37.0 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 40.4 | 38.1 |
| Without CRA | 68.6 | 67.3 | 69.6 | 67.5 | 68.9 | 69.0 | 63.9 | 69.1 | 68.6 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 22.2 | 18.3 | 31.1 | 32.0 | 24.0 | 23.1 | .. | 25.1 | 25.6 |
| Without CRA | 56.0 | 53.0 | 61.3 | 58.3 | 54.9 | 55.7 | .. | 61.6 | 57.8 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **26.0** | **26.0** | **34.0** | **35.8** | **32.1** | **28.1** | **34.7** | **33.5** | **29.9** |
| **Without CRA** | **59.4** | **59.1** | **63.7** | **63.4** | **63.6** | **61.3** | **63.9** | **65.7** | **61.5** |

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

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

**..** Not applicable.

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 29.0 | 30.5 | 23.3 | 21.2 | 27.5 | 21.0 | 40.9 | 28.7 | 25.9 |
| 2004 | 28.0 | 30.6 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 26.1 | 20.0 | 43.6 | 30.7 | 25.4 |
| 2005 | 29.2 | 30.8 | 24.4 | 21.3 | 26.4 | 22.3 | 38.8 | 28.5 | 26.5 |
| 2006 | 26.1 | 29.3 | 26.4 | 22.2 | 25.3 | 22.4 | 39.2 | 29.9 | 26.1 |
| 2007 | 25.6 | 28.2 | 25.5 | 22.9 | 25.9 | 25.5 | 33.8 | 28.9 | 25.7 |
| 2008 | 25.4 | 27.5 | 28.6 | 27.9 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 37.7 | 26.6 | 27.0 |
| 2009 | 27.2 | 24.6 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 31.2 | 27.7 | 38.9 | 30.5 | 30.2 |
| 2010 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 35.4 | 38.1 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 40.0 | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| 2011 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 34.5 | 35.6 | 30.2 | 28.2 | 38.4 | 32.7 | 29.3 |
| 2012 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 34.0 | 35.8 | 32.1 | 28.1 | 34.7 | 33.5 | 29.9 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 61.0 | 66.8 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 60.7 | 55.7 | 64.6 | 66.0 | 59.7 |
| 2004 | 60.3 | 65.7 | 55.0 | 58.0 | 60.4 | 54.2 | 66.4 | 63.9 | 58.5 |
| 2005 | 60.0 | 64.3 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 60.2 | 54.0 | 61.2 | 63.9 | 58.2 |
| 2006 | 54.6 | 61.3 | 56.3 | 53.6 | 58.8 | 54.8 | 59.2 | 61.0 | 55.9 |
| 2007 | 55.3 | 60.6 | 55.1 | 53.4 | 56.9 | 55.5 | 58.8 | 62.5 | 55.7 |
| 2008 | 55.4 | 60.4 | 56.7 | 55.6 | 59.2 | 55.4 | 63.1 | 59.4 | 56.6 |
| 2009 | 57.8 | 60.5 | 62.9 | 61.9 | 63.4 | 57.4 | 63.8 | 62.9 | 60.4 |
| 2010 | 61.7 | 62.4 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 64.7 | 61.3 | 66.5 | 64.8 | 63.3 |
| 2011 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 63.6 | 63.7 | 61.5 | 57.6 | 62.1 | 64.5 | 60.8 |
| 2012 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 63.7 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 61.3 | 63.9 | 65.7 | 61.5 |

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

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.28 **Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *2007* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 41.6 | 31.3 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 33.6 | 24.8 | 29.7 | 32.3 | 35.4 |
| Without CRA | 79.3 | 76.8 | 77.9 | 77.4 | 71.7 | 72.9 | 68.6 | 81.4 | 77.1 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 28.4 | 21.0 | 32.0 | 23.3 | 20.0 | 19.9 | .. | 22.4 | 27.4 |
| Without CRA | 70.9 | 67.4 | 74.6 | 66.3 | 62.9 | 65.2 | .. | 73.8 | 70.7 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **34.6** | **27.9** | **33.4** | **31.8** | **30.4** | **22.0** | **29.8** | **29.8** | **31.8** |
| **Without CRA** | **74.9** | **73.7** | **75.9** | **74.5** | **69.7** | **68.5** | **68.5** | **79.5** | **74.2** |
| *2008* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 42.4 | 33.9 | 38.2 | 40.2 | 35.5 | 29.0 | 30.7 | 38.3 | 37.9 |
| Without CRA | 79.1 | 77.5 | 78.6 | 78.9 | 71.7 | 74.1 | 70.3 | 80.9 | 77.5 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 29.6 | 22.6 | 34.9 | 27.1 | 21.5 | 21.8 | .. | 26.0 | 29.3 |
| Without CRA | 70.5 | 68.1 | 75.3 | 68.5 | 63.2 | 65.2 | .. | 70.1 | 71.0 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **35.7** | **30.1** | **36.2** | **36.7** | **32.2** | **24.9** | **30.8** | **34.9** | **34.0** |
| **Without CRA** | **74.6** | **74.3** | **76.6** | **76.1** | **69.7** | **69.0** | **70.3** | **77.8** | **74.6** |
| *2009* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 44.4 | 36.5 | 42.4 | 44.4 | 37.1 | 31.6 | 32.2 | 43.4 | 40.5 |
| Without CRA | 83.8 | 80.3 | 81.8 | 81.9 | 74.1 | 77.1 | 72.4 | 83.6 | 80.9 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 31.0 | 23.6 | 37.9 | 32.1 | 23.6 | 25.4 | .. | 26.0 | 31.3 |
| Without CRA | 74.5 | 71.1 | 78.3 | 73.6 | 66.4 | 68.0 | .. | 71.8 | 74.4 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **37.3** | **32.0** | **39.6** | **41.0** | **33.8** | **28.2** | **32.2** | **38.5** | **36.3** |
| **Without CRA** | **78.8** | **77.1** | **79.7** | **79.6** | **72.1** | **72.0** | **72.4** | **80.4** | **77.9** |

Table GA.28 **Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *2010* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 42.0 | 35.5 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 35.6 | 31.6 | 30.2 | 39.7 | 38.8 |
| Without CRA | 83.9 | 79.5 | 81.5 | 82.4 | 72.6 | 77.7 | 75.8 | 83.8 | 80.7 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 28.4 | 21.7 | 36.5 | 31.6 | 20.7 | 23.1 | .. | 26.7 | 29.3 |
| Without CRA | 74.2 | 69.0 | 78.7 | 73.7 | 64.4 | 68.5 | .. | 69.9 | 74.0 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **34.8** | **30.6** | **38.1** | **38.7** | **31.8** | **26.9** | **30.2** | **36.1** | **34.4** |
| **Without CRA** | **78.8** | **75.8** | **79.8** | **79.9** | **70.5** | **72.6** | **75.8** | **79.9** | **77.6** |
| *2011* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 38.4 | 32.9 | 36.1 | 37.0 | 32.3 | 30.0 | 28.9 | 36.2 | 35.4 |
| Without CRA | 78.0 | 73.4 | 75.8 | 77.6 | 67.8 | 73.6 | 68.4 | 77.2 | 75.0 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 24.3 | 18.8 | 32.6 | 28.6 | 19.4 | 20.3 | .. | 22.9 | 25.7 |
| Without CRA | 67.1 | 61.8 | 72.6 | 66.5 | 58.8 | 61.1 | .. | 64.4 | 67.3 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **31.2** | **28.2** | **34.0** | **34.5** | **29.0** | **24.7** | **28.9** | **32.7** | **31.1** |
| **Without CRA** | **72.4** | **69.5** | **74.0** | **74.3** | **65.5** | **66.7** | **68.4** | **73.9** | **71.5** |
| *2012* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 38.8 | 33.7 | 36.0 | 36.8 | 32.8 | 31.8 | 28.1 | 37.8 | 35.8 |
| Without CRA | 78.5 | 74.0 | 75.8 | 77.6 | 68.0 | 74.0 | 70.8 | 79.8 | 75.4 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 25.2 | 20.1 | 32.9 | 29.5 | 20.5 | 21.2 | .. | 22.3 | 26.5 |
| Without CRA | 67.6 | 61.8 | 72.6 | 67.8 | 59.8 | 62.5 | .. | 67.3 | 67.6 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **31.8** | **29.1** | **34.2** | **34.6** | **29.5** | **26.0** | **28.1** | **33.4** | **31.6** |
| **Without CRA** | **72.9** | **69.9** | **73.9** | **74.7** | **65.8** | **67.7** | **70.8** | **76.2** | **71.9** |

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

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

**..** Not applicable.

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.29 **Proportion receiving a Disability Support Pension and CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 36.3 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 17.7 | 28.3 | 32.1 | 31.7 |
| 2004 | 36.7 | 29.7 | 31.2 | 29.5 | 30.8 | 18.8 | 31.2 | 29.7 | 32.2 |
| 2005 | 36.7 | 29.1 | 32.1 | 29.4 | 30.3 | 20.3 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 32.2 |
| 2006 | 36.2 | 29.4 | 33.2 | 30.5 | 31.3 | 21.2 | 33.2 | 29.3 | 32.6 |
| 2007 | 34.6 | 27.9 | 33.4 | 31.8 | 30.4 | 22.0 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 31.8 |
| 2008 | 35.7 | 30.1 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 32.2 | 24.9 | 30.8 | 34.9 | 34.0 |
| 2009 | 37.3 | 32.0 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 33.8 | 28.2 | 32.2 | 38.5 | 36.3 |
| 2010 | 34.8 | 30.6 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 31.8 | 26.9 | 30.2 | 36.1 | 34.4 |
| 2011 | 31.2 | 28.2 | 34.0 | 34.5 | 29.0 | 24.7 | 28.9 | 32.7 | 31.1 |
| 2012 | 31.8 | 29.1 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 29.5 | 26.0 | 28.1 | 33.4 | 31.6 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2003 | 77.3 | 76.5 | 76.2 | 77.5 | 72.1 | 69.1 | 68.9 | 81.9 | 76.2 |
| 2004 | 76.1 | 74.5 | 74.7 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 67.4 | 68.1 | 80.6 | 74.7 |
| 2005 | 77.0 | 76.0 | 76.1 | 76.0 | 71.5 | 69.6 | 68.7 | 81.6 | 75.8 |
| 2006 | 76.3 | 75.7 | 76.5 | 74.8 | 70.9 | 69.2 | 70.8 | 81.1 | 75.5 |
| 2007 | 74.9 | 73.7 | 75.9 | 74.5 | 69.7 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 79.5 | 74.2 |
| 2008 | 74.6 | 74.3 | 76.6 | 76.1 | 69.7 | 69.0 | 70.3 | 77.8 | 74.6 |
| 2009 | 78.8 | 77.1 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 72.1 | 72.0 | 72.4 | 80.4 | 77.9 |
| 2010 | 78.8 | 75.8 | 79.8 | 79.9 | 70.5 | 72.6 | 75.8 | 79.9 | 77.6 |
| 2011 | 72.4 | 69.5 | 74.0 | 74.3 | 65.5 | 66.7 | 68.4 | 73.9 | 71.5 |
| 2012 | 72.9 | 69.9 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 65.8 | 67.7 | 70.8 | 76.2 | 71.9 |

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

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.30 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *2007* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 56.8 | 50.8 | 45.5 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 45.4 | 62.7 | 39.8 | 49.6 |
| Without CRA | 78.4 | 76.3 | 70.7 | 67.6 | 71.7 | 75.0 | 84.6 | 65.1 | 74.4 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 46.5 | 40.6 | 44.9 | 36.1 | 32.1 | 39.0 | .. | 41.6 | 43.6 |
| Without CRA | 73.2 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 62.1 | 61.9 | 68.8 | .. | 62.2 | 70.5 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **51.2** | **47.1** | **45.2** | **41.0** | **40.9** | **42.0** | **62.7** | **41.0** | **47.0** |
| **Without CRA** | **75.6** | **73.9** | **70.3** | **66.4** | **69.6** | **71.7** | **84.6** | **64.8** | **72.7** |
| *2008* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 57.7 | 53.5 | 49.7 | 49.5 | 45.8 | 47.2 | 63.4 | 40.4 | 52.5 |
| Without CRA | 78.6 | 78.4 | 73.4 | 72.9 | 73.5 | 77.1 | 84.9 | 66.8 | 76.3 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 47.5 | 40.7 | 47.7 | 41.4 | 31.6 | 39.7 | .. | 32.3 | 45.0 |
| Without CRA | 73.6 | 69.5 | 71.7 | 64.2 | 61.3 | 67.6 | .. | 63.5 | 71.1 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **52.1** | **48.6** | **48.6** | **47.6** | **42.9** | **43.2** | **63.4** | **39.2** | **49.2** |
| **Without CRA** | **75.8** | **75.0** | **72.5** | **70.9** | **71.0** | **72.0** | **84.9** | **66.3** | **74.0** |
| *2009* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 62.7 | 59.3 | 57.9 | 58.0 | 51.2 | 50.9 | 69.1 | 53.9 | 58.8 |
| Without CRA | 82.3 | 81.6 | 80.3 | 79.0 | 77.1 | 79.9 | 87.5 | 71.6 | 80.7 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 50.8 | 43.0 | 54.3 | 47.7 | 36.7 | 41.7 | .. | 44.3 | 49.4 |
| Without CRA | 76.9 | 71.7 | 77.3 | 70.8 | 65.1 | 68.7 | .. | 60.1 | 75.0 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **56.1** | **53.3** | **56.0** | **55.6** | **48.2** | **46.1** | **69.1** | **52.0** | **54.7** |
| **Without CRA** | **79.3** | **77.9** | **78.7** | **77.1** | **74.6** | **74.0** | **87.5** | **69.3** | **78.2** |

Table GA.30 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

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

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

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

**..** Not applicable.

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

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, 2005 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 53.5 | 49.4 | 45.2 | 39.2 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 62.0 | 42.9 | 48.1 |
| 2006 | 52.7 | 49.2 | 45.8 | 39.2 | 41.7 | 42.6 | 61.2 | 46.2 | 48.0 |
| 2007 | 51.2 | 47.1 | 45.2 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 42.0 | 62.7 | 41.0 | 47.0 |
| 2008 | 52.1 | 48.6 | 48.6 | 47.6 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 63.4 | 39.2 | 49.2 |
| 2009 | 56.1 | 53.3 | 56.0 | 55.6 | 48.2 | 46.1 | 69.1 | 52.0 | 54.7 |
| 2010 | 45.2 | 42.6 | 49.3 | 48.3 | 38.7 | 37.5 | 56.8 | 46.7 | 45.3 |
| 2011 | 58.8 | 58.4 | 58.1 | 56.1 | 52.2 | 51.5 | 73.6 | 53.3 | 57.8 |
| 2012 | 59.8 | 59.5 | 57.6 | 56.7 | 53.4 | 53.0 | 75.0 | 55.4 | 58.4 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 72.6 | 70.1 | 72.5 | 73.2 | 85.0 | 69.6 | 75.7 |
| 2006 | 77.5 | 76.3 | 71.6 | 66.2 | 70.7 | 70.8 | 84.7 | 70.6 | 74.2 |
| 2007 | 75.6 | 73.9 | 70.3 | 66.4 | 69.6 | 71.7 | 84.6 | 64.8 | 72.7 |
| 2008 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 72.5 | 70.9 | 71.0 | 72.0 | 84.9 | 66.3 | 74.0 |
| 2009 | 79.3 | 77.9 | 78.7 | 77.1 | 74.6 | 74.0 | 87.5 | 69.3 | 78.2 |
| 2010 | 78.3 | 76.0 | 79.9 | 77.7 | 70.4 | 74.4 | 81.3 | 76.6 | 77.4 |
| 2011 | 80.5 | 80.4 | 80.3 | 78.0 | 77.4 | 77.9 | 89.8 | 72.3 | 80.0 |
| 2012 | 81.1 | 81.4 | 80.1 | 78.6 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 90.2 | 75.6 | 80.6 |

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

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

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, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *2007* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 31.9 | 28.7 | 33.7 | 18.1 | 20.6 | 29.9 | 30.7 | 25.9 | 28.4 |
| Without CRA | 67.6 | 66.2 | 69.7 | 52.2 | 47.1 | 67.1 | 63.6 | 69.1 | 63.5 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 22.5 | 23.9 | 27.7 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 19.9 | .. | np | 24.1 |
| Without CRA | 56.9 | 58.9 | 65.4 | 52.2 | 48.2 | 59.7 | .. | np | 59.4 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **27.5** | **27.1** | **30.1** | **18.7** | **20.5** | **23.5** | **30.7** | **24.4** | **26.5** |
| **Without CRA** | **62.6** | **63.9** | **67.0** | **52.1** | **47.4** | **62.4** | **63.6** | **71.0** | **61.7** |
| *2008* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 33.0 | 29.4 | 36.4 | 22.1 | 20.3 | 29.6 | 33.7 | 33.6 | 29.9 |
| Without CRA | 67.3 | 66.6 | 69.8 | 53.9 | 47.2 | 70.2 | 65.2 | 67.9 | 63.9 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 22.7 | 23.4 | 30.3 | 20.5 | 19.6 | 20.6 | .. | np | 24.9 |
| Without CRA | 56.8 | 59.0 | 65.8 | 52.7 | 47.9 | 60.4 | .. | np | 59.5 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **28.2** | **27.5** | **32.7** | **21.6** | **20.0** | **23.9** | **33.7** | **27.7** | **27.7** |
| **Without CRA** | **62.4** | **64.2** | **67.4** | **53.6** | **47.4** | **63.9** | **65.2** | **68.5** | **62.0** |
| *2009* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 34.5 | 31.9 | 40.5 | 24.9 | 23.0 | 32.3 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 32.5 |
| Without CRA | 71.8 | 69.4 | 73.4 | 57.6 | 50.1 | 71.8 | 66.2 | 69.2 | 67.5 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 24.3 | 24.8 | 33.8 | 23.9 | 24.0 | 22.5 | .. | np | 27.4 |
| Without CRA | 61.5 | 62.3 | 70.1 | 57.5 | 52.6 | 61.9 | .. | np | 63.7 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **29.7** | **29.5** | **36.4** | **24.6** | **23.3** | **25.9** | **36.9** | **31.3** | **30.2** |
| **Without CRA** | **67.0** | **67.0** | **71.4** | **57.5** | **50.8** | **65.4** | **66.2** | **73.1** | **65.8** |

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, 2007 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *2010* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 32.0 | 30.1 | 36.9 | 24.3 | 21.6 | 31.0 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 30.3 |
| Without CRA | 69.9 | 65.2 | 70.9 | 55.5 | 47.4 | 66.9 | 65.3 | 73.2 | 64.7 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 21.3 | 22.2 | 31.2 | 22.7 | 21.4 | 20.2 | .. | 26.2 | 24.7 |
| Without CRA | 57.6 | 58.6 | 67.1 | 55.8 | 49.5 | 58.1 | .. | 65.6 | 60.3 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **27.0** | **27.4** | **33.4** | **23.8** | **21.5** | **24.0** | **33.3** | **30.6** | **27.8** |
| **Without CRA** | **64.1** | **63.0** | **68.6** | **55.6** | **48.0** | **61.2** | **65.3** | **70.5** | **62.7** |
| *2011* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 29.7 | 26.7 | 32.3 | 21.2 | 20.2 | 30.3 | 33.1 | 31.8 | 27.5 |
| Without CRA | 63.3 | 58.6 | 62.9 | 50.6 | 44.8 | 64.1 | 62.0 | 71.0 | 58.8 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 18.0 | 18.8 | 28.1 | 18.5 | 18.2 | 16.5 | .. | 23.7 | 21.3 |
| Without CRA | 50.0 | 51.9 | 61.7 | 48.8 | 43.3 | 51.8 | .. | 55.3 | 53.6 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **24.2** | **24.1** | **29.8** | **20.4** | **19.6** | **21.3** | **33.1** | **28.9** | **24.8** |
| **Without CRA** | **57.0** | **56.3** | **62.2** | **50.1** | **44.3** | **56.1** | **62.0** | **65.3** | **56.5** |
| *2012* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 29.2 | 26.7 | 31.8 | 22.3 | 19.7 | 29.1 | 33.5 | 30.2 | 27.4 |
| Without CRA | 63.5 | 59.2 | 62.2 | 51.8 | 45.2 | 64.1 | 60.0 | 64.4 | 59.1 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 18.2 | 18.8 | 27.7 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 16.4 | .. | 18.5 | 21.2 |
| Without CRA | 50.5 | 52.4 | 61.7 | 48.9 | 44.0 | 53.1 | .. | 53.1 | 54.0 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **24.0** | **24.0** | **29.3** | **20.9** | **19.2** | **20.8** | **33.5** | **26.0** | **24.6** |
| **Without CRA** | **57.4** | **56.9** | **61.9** | **50.9** | **44.8** | **56.9** | **60.0** | **60.6** | **56.8** |

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

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

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.33 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 75 years or over paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2005 to 2012 (per cent) (a), (b)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 29.1 | 28.5 | 29.8 | 17.5 | 23.3 | 20.8 | 30.4 | 22.9 | 27.3 |
| 2006 | 28.1 | 27.7 | 30.0 | 16.8 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 31.0 | 24.6 | 26.7 |
| 2007 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 30.1 | 18.7 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 30.7 | 24.4 | 26.5 |
| 2008 | 28.2 | 27.5 | 32.7 | 21.6 | 20.0 | 23.9 | 33.7 | 27.7 | 27.7 |
| 2009 | 29.7 | 29.5 | 36.4 | 24.6 | 23.3 | 25.9 | 36.9 | 31.3 | 30.2 |
| 2010 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 33.4 | 23.8 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 33.3 | 30.6 | 27.8 |
| 2011 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 29.8 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 21.3 | 33.1 | 28.9 | 24.8 |
| 2012 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 29.3 | 20.9 | 19.2 | 20.8 | 33.5 | 26.0 | 24.6 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 65.0 | 65.6 | 67.9 | 53.1 | 48.3 | 63.3 | 68.0 | 77.1 | 63.2 |
| 2006 | 63.7 | 64.6 | 67.2 | 51.9 | 47.5 | 62.0 | 66.4 | 76.5 | 62.2 |
| 2007 | 62.6 | 63.9 | 67.0 | 52.1 | 47.4 | 62.4 | 63.6 | 71.0 | 61.7 |
| 2008 | 62.4 | 64.2 | 67.4 | 53.6 | 47.4 | 63.9 | 65.2 | 68.5 | 62.0 |
| 2009 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 71.4 | 57.5 | 50.8 | 65.4 | 66.2 | 73.1 | 65.8 |
| 2010 | 64.1 | 63.0 | 68.6 | 55.6 | 48.0 | 61.2 | 65.3 | 70.5 | 62.7 |
| 2011 | 57.0 | 56.3 | 62.2 | 50.1 | 44.3 | 56.1 | 62.0 | 65.3 | 56.5 |
| 2012 | 57.4 | 56.9 | 61.9 | 50.9 | 44.8 | 56.9 | 60.0 | 60.6 | 56.8 |

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

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

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

Table GA.34 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All income units** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 40 683 | 27 595 | 17 314 | 10 279 | 7 285 | 1 350 | 2 399 | 665 | 107 570 |
| Proportion | 19.0 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 24.8 | 15.3 | 15.8 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 73 033 | 56 503 | 37 256 | 20 476 | 18 173 | 3 611 | 3 848 | 1 324 | 214 224 |
| Proportion | 34.1 | 31.2 | 29.6 | 30.6 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 39.8 | 30.4 | 31.4 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 15 748 | 5 514 | 20 750 | 2 242 | 1 041 | 925 | .. | 138 | 46 358 |
| Proportion | 8.8 | 6.7 | 12.4 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 5.4 | .. | 9.6 | 9.4 |
| Without CRA | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 39 653 | 15 399 | 45 984 | 5 382 | 3 485 | 3 138 | .. | 302 | 113 346 |
| Proportion | 22.2 | 18.8 | 27.5 | 21.8 | 16.3 | 18.3 | .. | 21.0 | 23.0 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **56 498** | **33 122** | **38 129** | **12 542** | **8 336** | **2 276** | **2 399** | **804** | **154 144** |
| **Proportion** | **14.4** | **12.6** | **13.0** | **13.7** | **9.5** | **7.5** | **24.8** | **13.9** | **13.1** |
| **Without CRA** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | **112 945** | **71 930** | **83 392** | **25 892** | **21 690** | **6 754** | **3 848** | **1 630** | **328 154** |
| **Proportion** | **28.7** | **27.3** | **28.4** | **28.2** | **24.7** | **22.1** | **39.8** | **28.1** | **27.9** |
| **Indigenous income units (d)** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 13.2 | 11.7 |
| Without CRA | 25.8 | 27.2 | 27.7 | 29.6 | 26.7 | 22.5 | 21.5 | 27.5 | 26.8 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 5.2 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 | .. | 7.0 | 6.4 |
| Without CRA | 15.5 | 13.1 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 17.1 | 14.3 | .. | 17.7 | 17.6 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **7.0** | **7.6** | **9.2** | **11.8** | **7.3** | **6.3** | **9.1** | **10.4** | **8.2** |
| **Without CRA** | **18.2** | **19.1** | **23.0** | **26.2** | **23.0** | **17.6** | **21.5** | **23.1** | **20.7** |

Table GA.34 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disability Support pension income units (e)** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 11.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 9.4 |
| Without CRA | 27.0 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 26.0 | 21.9 | 17.6 | 20.4 | 26.6 | 24.4 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 4.6 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 2.3 | .. | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| Without CRA | 15.6 | 12.2 | 21.2 | 20.0 | 12.5 | 12.2 | .. | 16.5 | 16.7 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **8.0** | **6.6** | **7.8** | **9.2** | **5.3** | **3.7** | **8.6** | **7.8** | **7.4** |
| **Without CRA** | **21.2** | **19.4** | **22.4** | **24.3** | **19.4** | **14.7** | **20.4** | **23.8** | **21.0** |
| **Aged 24 years and under income units (f)** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 34.2 | 30.9 | 24.3 | 23.7 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 44.3 | 24.8 | 28.1 |
| Without CRA | 53.7 | 53.5 | 46.1 | 45.7 | 43.7 | 46.3 | 64.3 | 42.8 | 50.0 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 20.4 | 16.4 | 21.5 | 16.3 | 10.1 | 10.2 | .. | 18.9 | 19.0 |
| Without CRA | 43.2 | 36.6 | 42.4 | 34.5 | 27.0 | 32.9 | .. | 36.0 | 40.3 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **26.6** | **25.8** | **22.8** | **22.1** | **17.8** | **14.3** | **44.3** | **23.3** | **24.2** |
| **Without CRA** | **47.8** | **47.6** | **44.2** | **43.1** | **40.4** | **39.3** | **64.3** | **41.3** | **45.8** |
| **Aged 75 years and over income units (g)** | | | | | | | | | |
| *More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent* | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital City | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 6.5 |
| Without CRA | 17.1 | 16.1 | 18.4 | 13.8 | 11.5 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 16.1 |
| Rest of State | | | | | | | | | |
| With CRA | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 1.3 | .. | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| Without CRA | 9.7 | 10.8 | 16.5 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 8.0 | .. | 8.6 | 12.1 |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | | |
| **With CRA** | **5.5** | **5.7** | **5.9** | **5.3** | **4.0** | **2.3** | **7.5** | **6.1** | **5.4** |
| **Without CRA** | **13.6** | **14.3** | **17.2** | **12.9** | **11.3** | **10.6** | **18.2** | **15.6** | **14.3** |

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

Table GA.34 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

| | *NSW* | *Vic* | *Qld* | *WA* | *SA* | *Tas* | *ACT* | *NT* | *Aust* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

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

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

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

(e) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 1 June 2012.

(f) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 1 June 2012.

(g) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 1 June 2012.

.. Not applicable.

*Source*: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

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

## Data quality information

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

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

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

## DQI are available for the following performance indicators:


**Data quality information — Sector overview G, Housing and homelessness services** **1**

**Performance indicators** **2**

Low income households in rental stress 2

Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard 9

Australians who are homeless 13

# Performance indicators

## Low income households in rental stress

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

**Indicator definition and description**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Element** | Outcome |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of low income households in rental stress |
| **Measure (computation)** | Numerator: Number of low income households in rental stress<br>For low income households, computation for numerator:<br>• Household income is gross household income, excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)<br>• Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent, plus any rates payments made by the tenant, less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance.<br>• Household is included in the numerator if weekly rent payments exceed 30 per cent of household income.<br>Denominator: Total number of low income rental households, defined as being those households in the bottom two quintiles of equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA or other rent assistance) calculated separately on a state by state and capital city balance of state basis.<br>Computation: Number of low income rental households in rental stress x 100, divided by Total number of low income rental households. |
| **Data source/s** | Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). |

**Data Quality Framework Dimensions**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Institutional environment** | For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment. |
| **Relevance** | • The SIH collects data on the housing costs and income from usual residents of private dwellings in Australia. Rent payments, rates payments and CRA are separately identified.<br>• While the SIH does collect information on CRA, it does not separately identify other forms of ongoing rent assistance.<br>• The SIH excludes the 0.8 per cent of the Australian population living in very remote areas. This exclusion impacts on comparability of data for the Northern Territory, where these people are around 23 per cent of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available.<br>• Household disability status was available for the first time in the 2009–10 survey.<br>• For 2007-08, the 16 000 renter households with nil or negative total income (0.5 per cent of all low income households) have been included in the denominator but excluded from the numerator. Analysis of the 17 000 renter households with nil or negative income in 2005–06 showed that average household net worth for these households was $226 000, compared with $50 000 for all other low income renter households.<br>• For 2009-10, the 8000 renter households with nil or negative total income (0.5 |

per cent of all low income renter households) have been included in the denominator but excluded from the numerator. Analysis of the 8000 renter households with nil or negative income showed that average household net worth for these households was $261 000, compared with $77 000 for all other low income renter households

**Timeliness** The biennial SIH is enumerated over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. Results for 2009–10 were released in August 2011.

**Accuracy** 2007-08 SIH

- The total sample take in 2007–08 was 9345 households, with a response rate was 84.0 per cent. Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted, and only one-sixth of the non-response was due to households refusing to participate in the survey. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state, part of state, age, sex, labour force status, number of households and household composition.
- At the national level this performance indicator for 2007–08 has a relative standard error (RSE) of 5 per cent. RSEs are higher for state and territory measures, and for other disaggregations.

2009-10 SIH

- In 2009-10, the SIH sample size increased to 18 071 households. The increase sample includes an extra 4200 households located outside capital cities to better support COAG performance reporting. It also includes an additional pensioner sample of metropolitan households whose main source of income was a government pension benefit and / or allowance.
- The final sample on which estimates are based is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. Of the selected dwellings, there were 18 285 in the scope of the survey, of which 14 864 (81 per cent) were included as part of the final estimates. For the additional pensioner sample 4084 dwellings were identified as being in scope, of which 3027 dwellings (67 per cent) were included on the final file.
- Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted, and only one-sixth of the non-response was due to households refusing to participate in the survey. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state, part of state, age, sex, labour force status, number of households and household composition.
- At the national level this performance indicator for 2009-10 has a relative standard error (RSE) of 4 per cent. RSEs are higher for state and territory measures, and for other disaggregation's however the increased sample in 2009-10 has resulted in generally lower RSEs than in previous survey years.

**Coherence** The data items used to construct the measures are consistent between cycles within each data source and support assessment of change over time.

**Accessibility** The unit record data used to compile this measure are available to other users through the Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURFs) released by ABS.

**Interpretability** Information is available for both collections to aid interpretation of the data. See the Survey of Income and Housing User Guide on the ABS web site.

**Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**

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

- SIH data are only available every two years. An assessment of the relative speed of change in results for this indicator is required to determine whether more regular data collection is necessary.
- The size of the RSEs mean that the data may not be adequate for measuring change over time for some disaggregations. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the RSEs is large compared to the size

of the difference between estimates.

- Low income households in State or Territory housing authority dwellings have access to rebated rents and generally pay no more than 25 per cent of their assessable income in rent.
- While the definition of assessable income varies across jurisdictions, social housing administrative data indicate that the survey estimates of rental stress, as reported by the SIH, are not a reliable indicator of sustained rental stress in this sector because they are a point in time estimate that may not include rent adjustments yet to be made by the State or Territory housing authority.

## Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

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

| **Element** | Outcome |
|---|---|
| **Indicator** | Proportion of Indigenous households that are living in overcrowded conditions |
| **Measure (computation)** | The measure is presented as a proportion and is defined as:<br>• *numerator* — number of overcrowded Indigenous households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)<br>• *denominator* — total number of all Indigenous households for which bedroom requirements and dwelling details are known |
| **Data source/s** | Public rental housing and SOMIH<br>Data sets are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.<br>Mainstream community housing<br>Data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.<br><br>Indigenous community housing<br>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data and dwelling audits (held by jurisdictions) and survey data from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).<br>The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. |
| **Institutional environment** | Data were provided to the AIHW as part of the Housing Ministers Advisory Committee work paper.<br>The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the *Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987*. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).<br>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis. |
| **Relevance** | Public rental housing and SOMIH<br>The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.<br>Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.<br>Mainstream community housing<br>Community housing for the purpose of this collection includes all tenancy (rental) |

units under management of a community housing organisation. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.
The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of the reference period however due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions; the data does not conform well in terms of scope and coverage.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.
Indigenous Community Housing
ICH for the purposes of this collection includes all dwellings targeted to Indigenous people that are managed by an ICHO. ICHOs include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people. All data items except D1b and D19b exclude dwellings managed by unfunded organisations. For NSW this means excluding ICHOs that are not actively registered.

**Timeliness**

Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing
Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2012 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.
Indigenous Community Housing
Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2010–11.
Specific State/Territory issues are:

***South Australia***

- All dwelling and household data is based on tenancy and asset audits conducted in 2008 and 2009 with updates performed on some communities.

**Accuracy**

There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:
Public rental housing and SOMIH
The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.
Not all data items required are available for all households, in particular multiple-family households. In these cases, the single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.
Public rental housing exclusions

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total ongoing households | 111,087 | 62,779 | 51,074 | 32,625 | 39,264 | 10,902 | 10,793 | 4,899 |
| **Excludes:** | | | | | | | | |
| Households, with bdr or required bdr details unknown | 1,285 | 4,769 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1,129 | 91 |
| ***Exclusions (%)*** | ***1.2*** | ***7.6*** | ***0.0*** | ***0.0*** | ***0.0*** | ***0.0*** | ***10.5*** | ***1.9*** |

SOMIH exclusions

| | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total ongoing households | 4,372 | . . | 3,230 | . . | 1,756 | 334 | . . | . . |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Excludes**: | | | | | | | | |
| Households with bdr or required bdr details unknown | 81 | . . | 0 | . . | 0 | 0 | . . | . . |
| ***Exclusions (%)*** | ***1.9*** | ***. .*** | ***0.0*** | ***. .*** | ***0.0*** | ***0.0*** | ***. .*** | ***. .*** |

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

Specific state/territory issues are:

***Victoria***

- Bedroom requirements are unknown for many households in Victoria that have not applied for, or do not receive, a rental rebate. 4,769 households (7.6%) are excluded from overcrowding calculations due to missing information.

***Australian Capital Territory***

- Bedroom requirements are unknown for many households in the ACT. 1,129 households (10.5%) are excluded from overcrowding calculations due to missing information.

Mainstream community housing

Those households for which household member details (age, sex or relationship status) could not be determined have been excluded. Assumptions have been made where only partial household information is known in order to include them in this indicator, including:

- all single or couple-only households each require one bedroom only;
- any unmatched single person in a household each requires their own bedroom; and
- each person in a household that is classified as a 'group of unrelated adults' requires their own bedroom.

Indigenous community housing

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

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

***Completeness coverage:***

- Victoria: 46.9%
- Queensland: 63.7%
- Western Australia: 66.0%
- South Australia: 49.8%

Specific State/Territory issues:

***Queensland***

| | |
|---|---|
| | • Household information provided is for 11 Department managed Communities and 6 dwellings in Kowanyama. |
| **Coherence** | Care is required when comparing across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).<br>Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing<br>From 2009-10, the CNOS has been used to calculate bedroom requirements. In previous years, the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used, meaning that coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology.<br>The use of the CNOS and change to the definition of overcrowding as households requiring one bedroom or more in 2009-10 has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding.<br>Specific state/territory issues are:<br><br>***Queensland***<br>• From the 2010-11 collection onwards, Queensland community housing data on new households are administrative data that has superior coverage of households characteristics compared to the survey data collected for earlier reference periods.<br>Indigenous community housing<br>From 2009–10, the definition of overcrowding has been changed to households requiring 'one bedroom or more' from 'two bedrooms or more in 2008–09 and prior. This change has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding, and affects coherence over time.<br>Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.<br><br>Specific State/Territory issues:<br>***New South Wales***<br>• At the July 2011 Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group meeting, members agreed to a nationally consistent non-extrapolation approach to reporting incomplete ICH data. Members also agreed the cessation of collecting aggregate overcrowding data at the organisational level, and that the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) is the only accepted standard for calculating overcrowding rates.<br>• Due to these decisions, NSW was unable to provide overcrowding figures for the 2010-11 financial year.<br>***Queensland***<br>• In prior years, household data for communities managed by the Indigenous Local Government Councils was sourced from the PCAT Survey which was conducted in 2006 by the former Department of Housing. Overcrowding figures for 2010–11 have been calculated for the Indigenous communities that have their tenancies managed by the State (1,912 dwellings). |
| **Accessibility** | Annual data will be reported in *Housing Assistance in Australia*, which will be available publically on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval. |
| **Interpretability** | Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) (http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/181162).<br>Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW. |

## Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard

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

**Indicator definition and description**

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

**Data Quality Framework Dimensions**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Institutional environment** | The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) is a major national agency set up by the Australian Government under the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987 to provide reliable, regular and relevant information and statistics on Australia's health and welfare. It is an independent statutory authority established in 1987, governed by a management Board, and accountable to the Australian Parliament through the Health and Ageing portfolio.<br><br>The AIHW aims to improve the health and wellbeing of Australians through better health and welfare information and statistics. It collects and reports information on a wide range of topics and issues, ranging from health and welfare expenditure, hospitals, disease and injury, and mental health, to ageing, homelessness, disability and child protection.<br>The Institute also plays a role in developing and maintaining national metadata standards. This work contributes to improving the quality and consistency of national health and welfare statistics. The Institute works closely with governments and non-government organisations to achieve greater adherence to these standards in administrative data collections to promote national consistency and comparability of data and reporting.<br><br>One of the main functions of the AIHW is to work with the states and territories to improve the quality of administrative data and, where possible, to compile national datasets based on data from each jurisdiction, to analyse these datasets and disseminate information and statistics.<br>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987, in conjunction with compliance to the Privacy Act 1988, (Cth) ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under the strictest conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality.<br><br>For further information see the AIHW website www.aihw.gov.au. |
| **Relevance** | The 2012 NSHS comprise of tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample. The speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have impacted the number of responses received from tenants in these areas.<br>ACT data was not included in 2010 results because the ACT conducted their own Client Satisfaction Survey (CSS). National figures are therefore not directly comparable. |

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

**Accuracy** Missing data

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

Response rates and contact rates

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

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

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

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

Scope and coverage

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

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

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

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

Sample design

Simple random sampling was undertaking for all housing programs except for NSW PH in which stratified sampling was undertaken in order to obtain minimum sample size requirements for each area.

To produce reliable estimates for each housing program, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional 4,950 booster sample was allocated to NSW PH (4,300) and NSW CH (650).

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

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

Sampling error

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

Non-sampling error

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

The survey findings are also based on self-reported data.

**Coherence** In 2010, the data collected for public and community housing exclude the ACT as this jurisdiction had undertaken its own collection. Trend data should therefore be interpreted with caution. Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error. Surveys in this series commenced in 2001. Over time, modifications have been made to the survey's methodology and questionnaire design. The sample design and the questionnaire of the 2012 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey.

Caution should be used if comparing 2012 results to 2010 due to changes in the survey methodology and substantially lower response rates in 2012. These may have affected comparability in survey responses and increased the survey's exposure to non-response bias compared to previous surveys.

**Accessibility** Published results from the 2012 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see *National Social Housing Survey 2012: national results* bulletin and *National Social Housing Survey 2012: detailed findings* report. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.

**Interpretability** Information to aid in interpretation of 2012 NSHS results will be available in the 'Explanatory Notes' section of the National Social Housing Survey 2012: detailed findings report. In addition, the 2012 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other supporting documentation will be available on the AIHW website. Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.

## Australians who are homeless

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

**Indicator definition and description**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Element** | Outcome |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of Australians who are homeless |
| **Measure (computation)** | The proportion of Australians who are homeless (as defined by the ABS)<br>The measure is defined as:<br>• Numerator - Number of Australians who are homeless<br>• Denominator – number of Australians<br>and is presented as a *proportion*. |
| **Data source/s** | Numerator and denominator — Census of Population and Housing. Data are available every five years. |

**Data Quality Framework Dimensions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

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

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