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

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

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

Context

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

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

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

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

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

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

While some of the National Partnership Agreements (NPAs) that were established to support the NAHA have expired, two remain active:

- the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness (NPAH)
- the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPAH).

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 (ICH), and is reported in chapter 17 (box G.1).

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

This Report focuses on social housing and homelessness services funded under the NAH SPP and related NPAs, and provided through the framework of the NAHA and the related NPAs which support it.

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

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

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

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

- *Public housing*: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities.
- *State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)*: dwellings owned and managed by State housing authorities that are allocated only to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households.
- *Community housing*: rental housing provided to low-to-moderate income and/or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that lease properties from government or have received a capital or recurrent subsidy from government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions. Community housing organisations typically receive some form of government assistance, such as direct funding or the provision of land and property, but a number of community housing organisations are entirely self-funded.
- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas. ICH models vary across jurisdictions and can also include dwellings funded or registered by government. ICH organisations include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils.

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

Source: Chapter 17.

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

Under the NAHA, governments have committed to undertake reforms in the housing sector to improve integration between homelessness services and mainstream services, and reduce the rate of homelessness. Government funded specialist homelessness services provide assistance to individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

Data reported in Chapter 18 of this Report are for government funded specialist homelessness services delivered under the NAHA and the NPAH. Data are sourced from the Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (SHSC), which collects information about clients of agencies funded by state and territory governments to respond to or prevent homelessness, their needs for assistance, the services they received and the outcomes of this assistance. It also collects information about people who sought assistance but did not receive any services from these agencies.

Definition of homelessness

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics definition

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

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

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

Specialist Homelessness Services collection (SHSC) definition

All clients of specialist homelessness services are either homeless or at risk of homelessness. 'Homeless' status is derived for a client based on the client's housing circumstances at the beginning of their first support period or at the beginning of the reference year. Clients are considered to be homeless if they report having no shelter or living in an improvised dwelling, short-term accommodation, or a house, townhouse or flat where tenure type is couch surfing or with no tenure. All other clients not meeting these criteria are considered to be at risk of homelessness (excluding clients who did not provide sufficient information to make this assessment). These criteria are aligned with the ABS statistical definition of homelessness where possible.

Source: ABS (2012b); Chapter 18.

Profile of the housing and homelessness sector

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

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

Roles and responsibilities

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

- The Australian, State and Territory governments jointly fund specialist homelessness services
- The Australian Government provides funding for housing and homelessness services to State and Territory governments through the NAH SPP and related NPAs. 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 and home purchase 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 responsible for most building approvals, urban planning and development processes, and may be involved in providing community housing
- Non-government organisations provide housing through the community housing sector and deliver most homelessness services with some local government participation.

Government funding and expenditure

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

In 2013–14, the Australian Government provided \$2.0 billion to State and Territory governments for housing and homelessness services through NPAs in support of the

NAHA (table GA.1). In addition, the Australian Government provided a further \$3.9 billion for CRA in 2013–14 (table GA.12).

Australian, State and Territory governments' total expenditure on housing and homelessness services was \$3.9 billion in 2012–13 (table G.1). Other descriptive data for social housing and homelessness services for 2012–13 are presented in table G.1, and data for each jurisdiction are reported in tables GA.3 and GA.4.

Further information, including 2012–13 and 2013–14 financial data for public housing, SOMIH and homelessness services, is presented in chapters 17 and 18.

Table G.1 Housing and homelessness services sector, selected descriptive statistics, Australia, 2012–13^a

	<i>Net recurrent expenditure</i>	<i>Dwellings^b</i>	<i>Households</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
<i>Social housing</i>			
Public housing	2 543.4	328 340	321 213
SOMIH	102.4	10 084	9 820
Community housing	614.2	65 865	65 632
Indigenous community housing	103.5	na	..
Total	3 363.5	404 289	396 665
<i>Homelessness services</i>			
		<i>Clients ('000)</i>	
	583.1	244.2	..
Total	3 946.6	..	na

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or service areas and comparisons could be misleading. Chapters 17 and 18 provide further information. ^b The total number of dwellings at 30 June. .. Not applicable.

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

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

CRA is an Australian Government 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 ICH 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 \$3.9 billion in 2013–14, increasing from \$3.2 billion in 2009–10 (in real terms) (table GA.12). The average government expenditure per income unit receiving CRA was \$3039 in 2013–14 (table GA.13).

Nationally at 6 June 2014:

- there were 1 315 385 income units receiving CRA (table GA.15)
- the median CRA payment was \$124 per fortnight (table GA.22)
- 76.3 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 2014, 67.4 per cent of CRA recipients would have paid more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent if CRA were not provided. However, with CRA provided, 40.3 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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. 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 for 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 youth justice sectors have been explored in an analysis of linked client data across the three sectors. The analysis suggests that children and young people who are involved with one of the three areas have an increased risk of being involved in the other two areas. For example, in 2009–10, approximately 15 per cent of young people under youth justice supervision received specialist homelessness support the year before their most recent period of supervision and 10 per cent of adult specialist homelessness clients had a history of youth justice supervision. This type of analysis assists government and non-government agencies to provide more targeted prevention and support services (AIHW 2012). Coordinating this intervention across a range of human services is important for achieving positive outcomes and in recent decades, governments have increasingly relied on integrated or ‘joined up’ approaches to service provision to address homelessness (Phillips, Head and Jones 2012).

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

Demand for housing assistance and service support may continue even after recipients have gained stable employment and financial circumstances are improved. A study of workforce participation of women living in public housing in Australia found that job insecurity and low wages are the main incentives for tenants to continue to live in public housing (Saugeres and Hulse 2010).

Service–sector objectives

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

Box G.3 Objectives for housing and homelessness services

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

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

Social housing aims to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options, through the delivery of affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse social housing. Some forms of social housing specifically aim to contribute to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community wellbeing, by improving housing outcomes, especially for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote communities (chapter 17).

Government funded specialist homelessness services aim to provide transitional supported accommodation and a range of related support services, to help people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness to achieve stable and long term independent housing (chapter 18).

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

G.2 Sector performance indicator framework

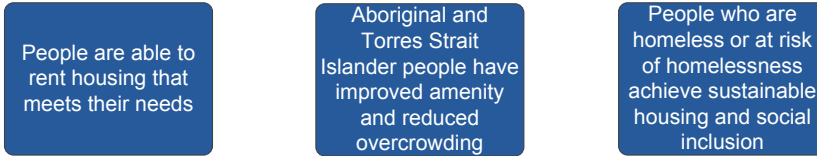
This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure G.1). This framework is made up of the following elements:

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

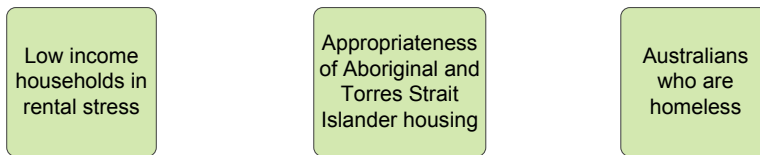
This sector overview provides an overview of relevant performance information. Chapters 17 and 18 and their associated attachment tables provide more detailed information.

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

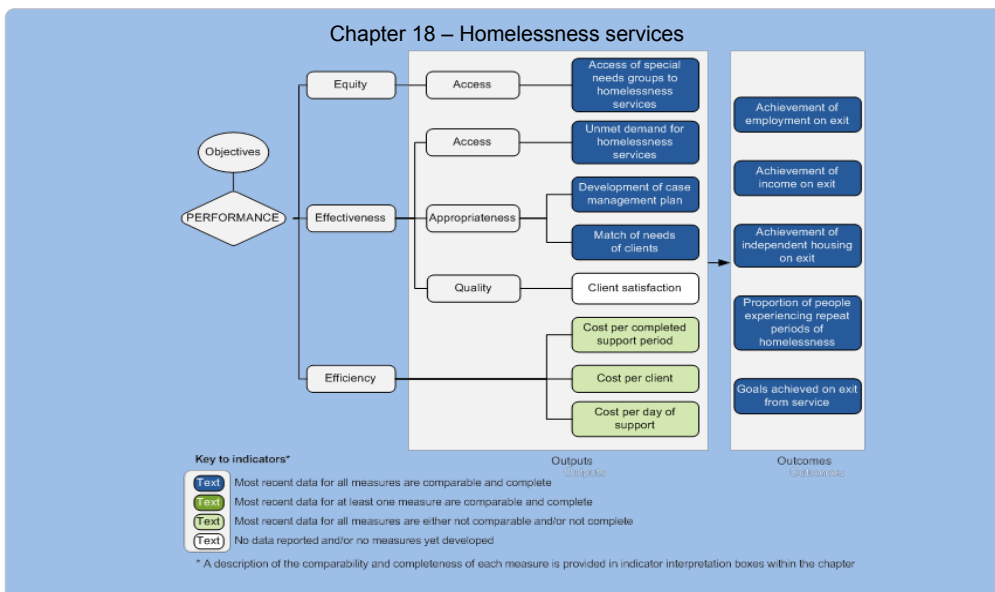
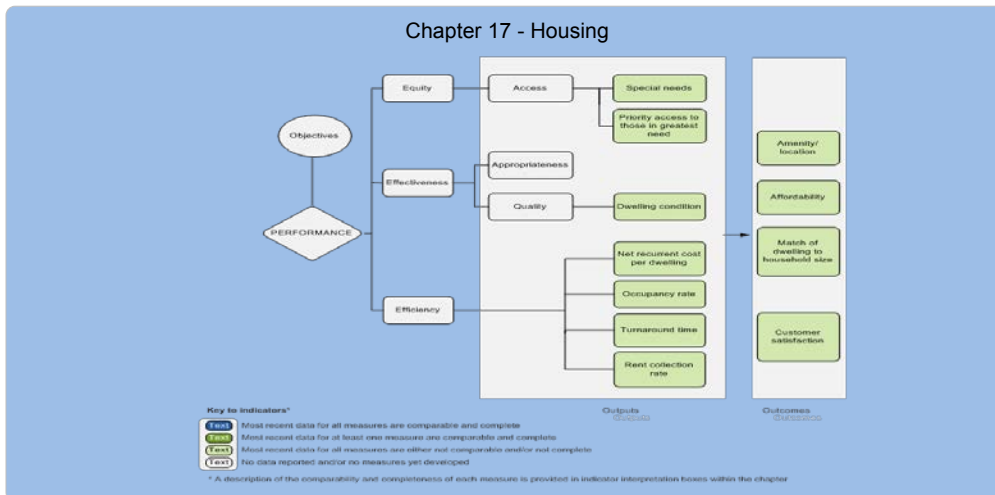
Sector objectives



Sector-wide indicators



Service specific performance indicator frameworks



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 Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).

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

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

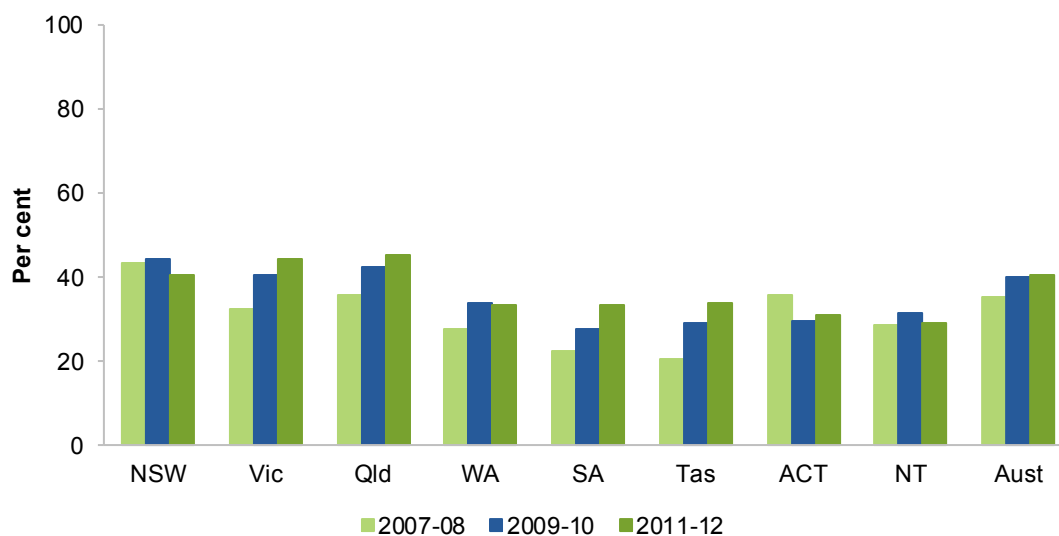
Data reported for these measures are:

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

Data quality information for this indicator are at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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

Figure G.2 Proportion of low income households in rental stress^a



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

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

Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing

‘Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, particularly those living in remote and discrete communities (COAG 2008).

Box G.5 **Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing**

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

- proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions
- proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard.

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

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

A low proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions is desirable. A high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard is desirable.

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

Overcrowding:

- for public housing and SOMIH, comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but a break in series means that data for 2009–10 onward are not comparable to data for earlier years
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013–14 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing. All required data were not available for Qld and the NT
- incomplete for Indigenous community housing. All required 2014 data were not available for NSW, SA, Tasmania, the ACT, the NT and Australia.

Dwellings of an acceptable standard

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the current reporting period
- incomplete for community housing. All required 2014 data were not available for the NT.

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

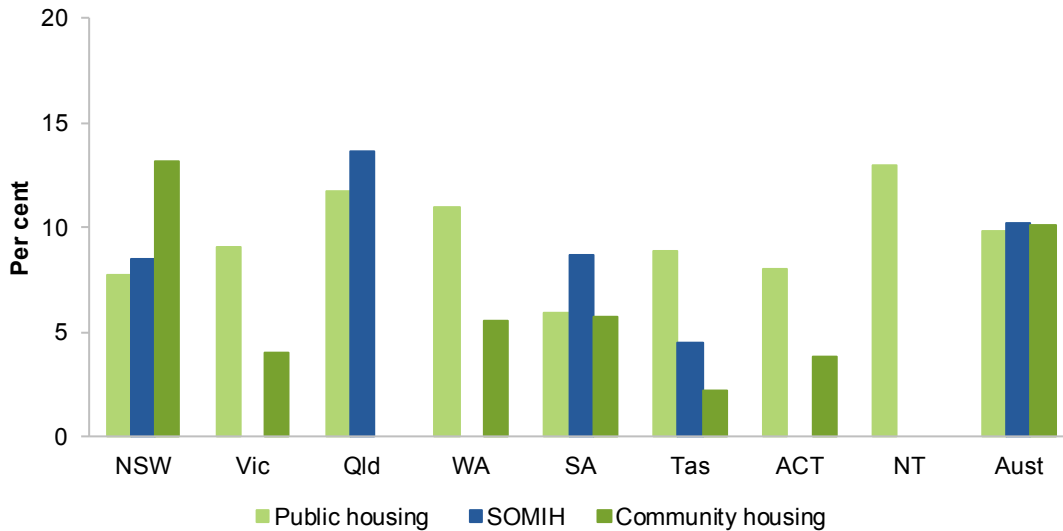
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions

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

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions varied across jurisdictions in 2014 (figure G.3).

Figure G.3 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, at 30 June 2014^{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 Queensland and the Northern Territory. ^c Community housing data for Tasmania and the ACT is nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; table GA.6.

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

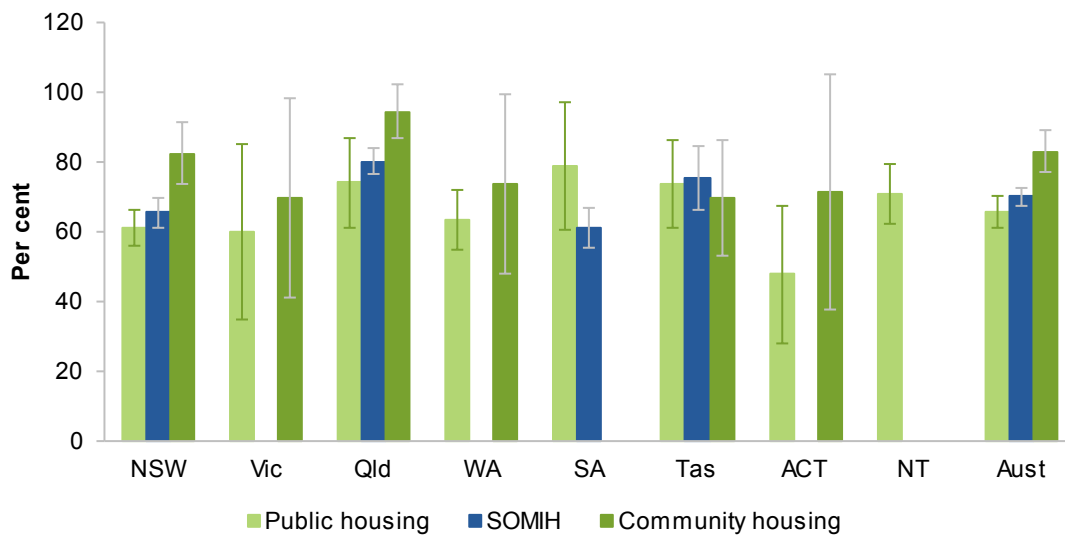
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard

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

Nationally in 2014, the NSHS found that:

- for public housing, 65.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were living in dwellings of an acceptable standard
- for SOMIH, 70.1 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were living in dwellings of an acceptable standard
- for community housing, 83.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were living in dwellings of an acceptable standard (figure G.4).

Figure G.4 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, 2014^{a, b, c, d}**



^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 Community housing data are not published for SA. ^d Community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*; 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).

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

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

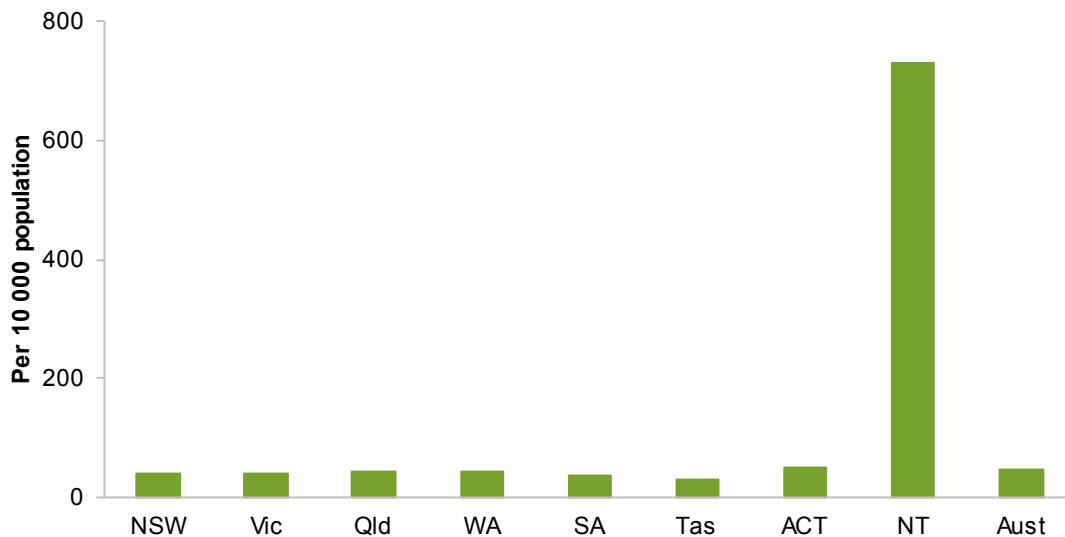
Data for this indicator are:

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

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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

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



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

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

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

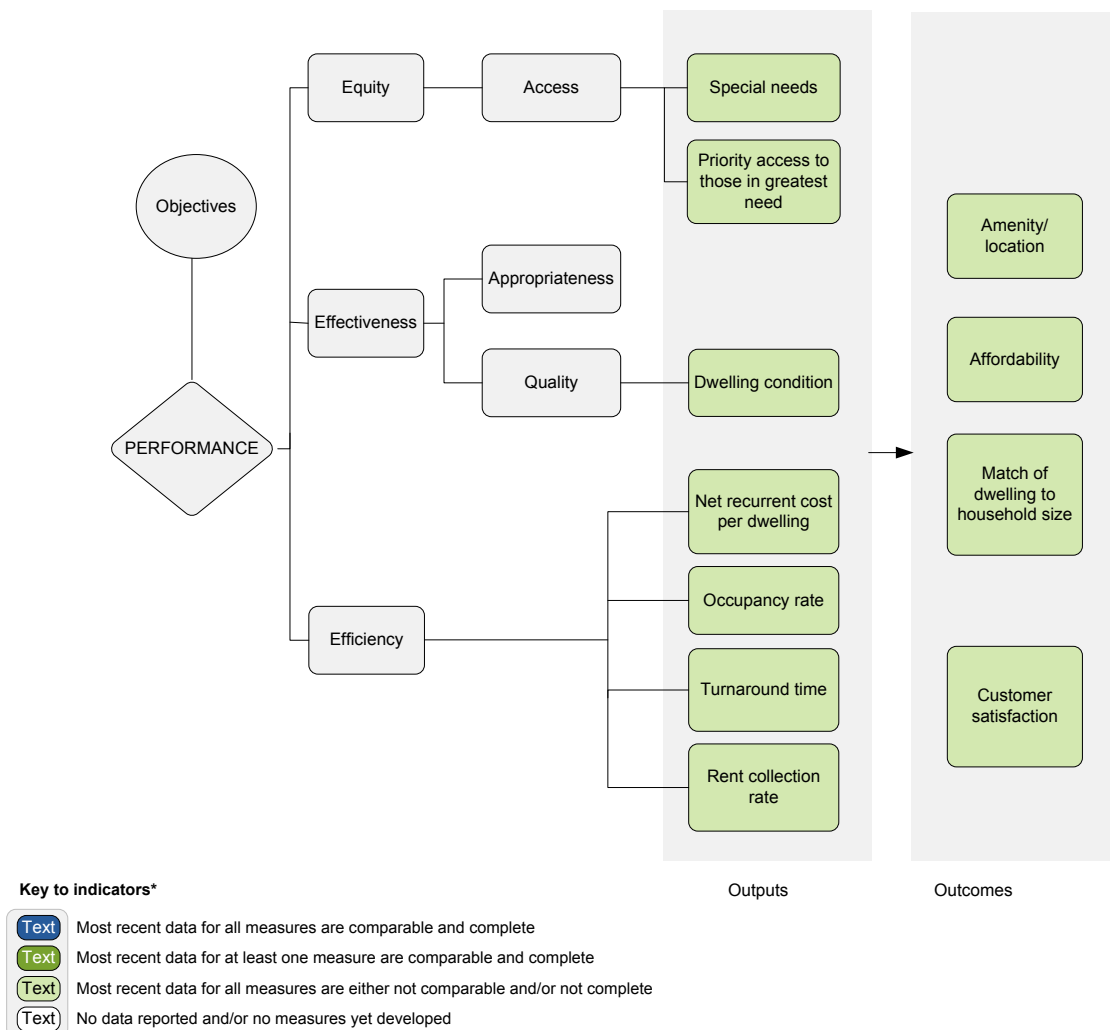
- indicator interpretation boxes, which define the measures used and indicate any significant conceptual or methodological issues with the reported information (chapters 17 and 18)
- caveats and footnotes to the reported data (chapter 17 and attachment 17A; chapter 18 and attachment 18A)
- additional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

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

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 17 and in the footnotes in attachment 17A.

Table G.2 Performance indicators for housing^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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Equity (access) indicators

Special needs – proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (%)

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.

PH 2013–14	68.9	58.4	66.6	63.9	70.2	65.3	57.6	71.8	65.4
SOMIH 2013–14	58.0	..	50.0	..	53.2	77.8	..	..	55.6
CH 2013–14	61.6	49.8	67.0	50.9	55.6	72.3	48.2	na	58.7

Source: tables 17A.9–11.

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 2013–14	55.5	79.4	96.5	58.0	86.5	85.3	96.9	67.7	74.1
SOMIH 2013–14	21.8	..	98.1	..	93.6	na	..	..	56.3
CH 2013–14	70.2	86.9	95.9	84.1	76.6	29.2	97.0	na	75.1

Source: tables 17A.12–14.

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	2014	75.9	83.1	88.3	81.9	84.0	80.6	75.7	81.7	81.0
Confidence interval		± 1.3	± 3.2	± 2.8	± 2.9	± 3.0	± 3.6	± 3.8	± 3.6	± 1.0
Relative standard error		0.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.2	0.7
SOMIH	2014	65.5	..	80.3	..	61.4	75.6	..	..	70.1
Confidence interval		± 4.2	..	± 3.5	..	± 5.7	± 9.1	..	..	± 2.5
Relative standard error		3.3	..	2.2	..	4.9	6.4	..	..	1.8
CH	2014	87.9	87.7	93.8	94.4	86.4	80.5	87.6	na	89.3
Confidence interval		± 2.1	± 3.5	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 3.7	± 4.7	± 5.9	na	± 1.2
Relative standard error		1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.2	3.0	3.4	na	0.7

Source: tables 17A.15–17.

Efficiency indicators

Net recurrent cost per dwelling (\$)

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.

PH 2013–14	7 995	5 639	7 116	11 523	8 945	10 644	9 231	16 054	8 101
SOMIH 2013–14	8 750	..	10 830	..	11 760	8 809	..	..	9 988
CH 2012–13	10 681	8 558	6 270	6 949	7 282	14 757	6 095	na	8 841
ICH 2012–13	7 860	7 689	6 211	10 464	na	9 895	na	na	7 750

Source: tables 17A.19–22.

(Continued)

Table G.2 (continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Occupancy rates (%)</i>										
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.										
PH	2013–14	98.7	97.8	98.4	96.6	96.4	98.1	98.9	93.2	97.9
SOMIH	2013–14	97.2	..	96.7	..	95.9	97.2	..	..	96.8
CH	2013–14	93.9	91.8	97.3	93.7	97.2	95.6	86.9	100.0	94.4
ICH	2012–13	96.9	97.9	90.8	87.5	74.8	91.9	na	na	91.0

Source: tables 17A.23–26.

Turnaround time (days)

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

PH	2013–14	29.9	32.9	25.3	19.2	na	33.6	37.3	74.0	na
SOMIH	2013–14	22.9	..	40.8	..	na	44.0	..	..	na

Source: tables 17A.27–28.

Rent collection rate (%)

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.

PH	2013–14	99.6	98.8	100.0	102.7	99.7	98.0	99.6	99.4	99.7
SOMIH	2013–14	99.2	..	102.6	..	98.9	98.0	..	..	100.1
CH	2012–13	97.6	100.3	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.9	96.0	na	99.3
ICH	2012–13	91.6	99.8	92.1	88.1	na	105.0	na	73.6	92.7

Source: tables 17A.29–32.

Outcome indicators

Amenity/location (%)

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.

Amenity important and meeting needs (%)

PH	2014	81.7	82.5	87.2	86.7	87.7	85.6	81.0	83.1	84.1
SOMIH	2014	76.3	..	82.8	..	80.0	81.6	..	..	79.2
CH	2014	84.7	86.4	85.9	89.1	88.9	83.0	82.6	na	85.9

Location important and meeting needs (%)

PH	2014	87.6	86.3	89.7	88.6	88.3	88.2	88.7	86.8	87.8
SOMIH	2014	87.7	..	88.7	..	88.3	93.0	..	..	88.3
CH	2014	85.4	88.5	85.6	88.3	90.3	87.4	82.5	na	86.6

Source: tables 17A.33–37.

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	2013–14	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.4	–	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.5
SOMIH	2013–14	0.5	..	0.5	..	–	–	..	..	0.4
CH	2013–14	10.4	4.9	na	10.4	3.7	23.0	–	na	9.0

Source: table 17A.41.

(Continued)

Table G.2 (continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Match of dwelling to household size</i> – proportion of overcrowded households (%)										
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator.										
	PH 2013–14	4.7	5.7	4.7	5.0	2.2	3.7	4.8	7.4	4.6
	SOMIH 2013–14	8.5	..	13.6	..	8.7	4.4	..	..	10.2
	CH 2013–14	6.4	2.2	na	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.4	na	4.1
	ICH 2012–13	na	9.9	31.9	27.4	na	na	na	na	na

Source: tables 17A.46–49.

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	2014	64.8	75.5	83.8	73.0	75.7	73.2	75.7	71.6	72.7
Confidence interval			± 1.5	± 3.6	± 3.2	± 3.4	± 3.4	± 3.9	± 3.8	± 4.0	± 1.2
Relative standard error			1.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	0.8
	SOMIH	2014	49.1	..	66.8	..	66.2	62.2	..	..	58.3
Confidence interval			± 4.4	..	± 4.1	..	± 5.5	± 10.5	..	..	± 2.7
Relative standard error			4.6	..	3.2	..	4.3	8.6	..	..	2.4
	CH	2014	78.5	76.6	83.2	83.0	82.6	75.7	69.4	na	79.7
Confidence interval			± 2.5	± 4.4	± 3.9	± 3.9	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 8.2	na	± 1.6
Relative standard error			1.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.3	6.0	na	1.0

Source: tables 17A.35, 17A.54–55.

^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. ^c NSW data includes ACT. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

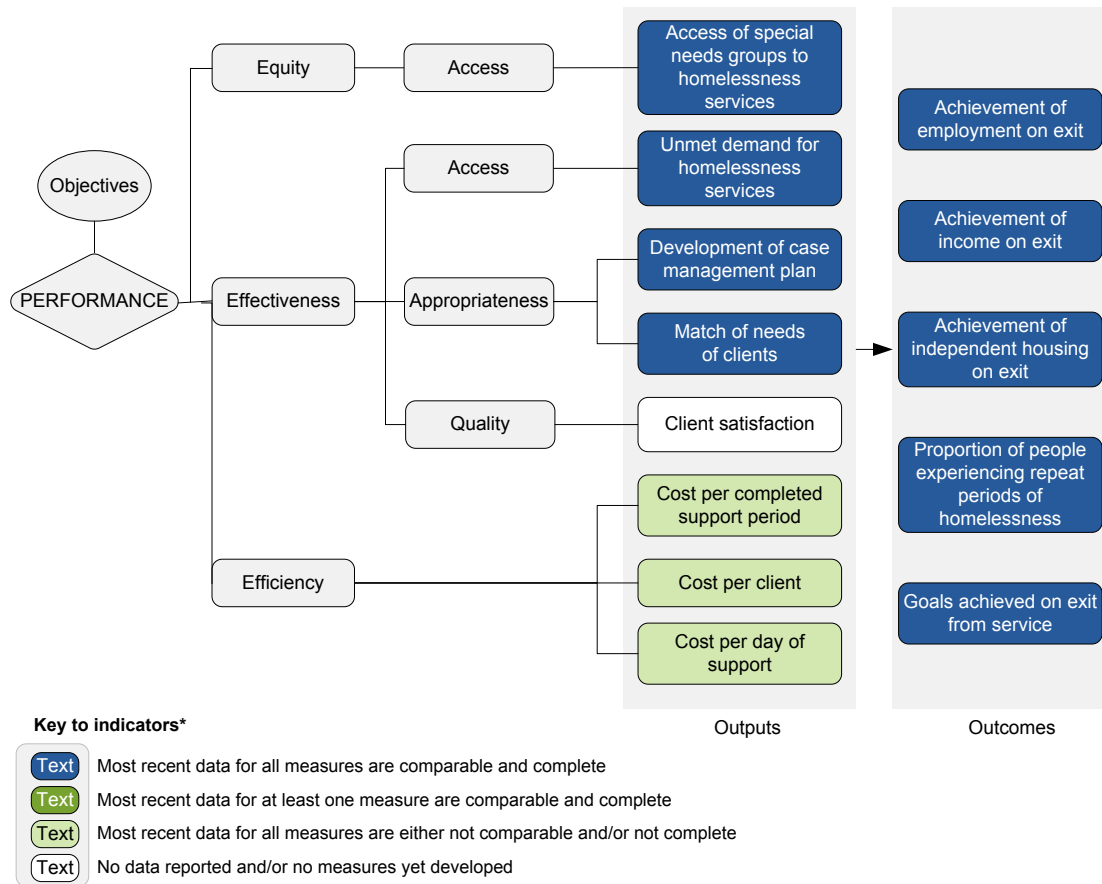
Source: Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A.

Homelessness services

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

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

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



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

An overview of the performance indicator results from 2011–12 to 2013–14 is presented in table G.3. Data reported are for homelessness services provided under the NAHA and NPAH and are sourced from the SHSC. Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 18 and in the footnotes in attachment 18A.

Table G.3 Performance indicators for specialist homelessness services^{a, b}

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Equity (access) indicators										
<i>Access of special needs groups to homelessness services — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and their representation in the population</i>										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.										
Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met										
2013–14	%	24.0	11.3	32.6	43.4	27.9	15.1	18.2	74.8	26.3
2012–13	%	23.2	11.0	31.6	39.8	24.3	14.9	18.6	69.5	25.3
2011–12	%	23.6	10.1	30.4	40.4	na	14.9	16.1	71.8	25.1
Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation was met										
2013–14	%	20.4	5.2	26.1	23.5	20.3	12.0	11.6	67.1	14.4
2012–13	%	19.4	5.4	25.1	22.4	18.4	13.4	10.2	68.1	14.1
2011–12	%	18.6	4.7	22.6	22.2	na	14.3	9.9	59.0	12.7
Representation in the population										
2013	%	2.9	0.9	4.3	3.7	2.3	4.9	1.7	29.7	3.0
<i>Access of special needs groups to homelessness services — people born in non-main English-speaking countries, and their representation in the population</i>										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.										
Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met										
2013–14	%	11.7	15.4	8.0	9.9	6.2	3.9	17.0	3.3	11.0
2012–13	%	11.4	14.4	7.6	10.3	6.5	3.5	16.8	3.6	10.6
2011–12	%	11.0	12.8	6.7	10.6	na	4.0	14.4	4.1	9.7
Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation was met										
2013–14	%	8.9	13.2	7.5	12.3	6.0	4.8	16.1	2.0	10.6
2012–13	%	7.8	13.1	7.2	13.8	5.5	3.5	16.2	1.8	10.3
2011–12	%	8.5	10.5	5.6	12.2	na	4.0	14.3	2.5	9.4
Representation in the population										
2011	%	24.6	25.4	19.8	29.2	21.5	11.3	23.5	15.2	23.7
<i>Access of special needs groups to homelessness services — people with disability, and their representation in the population</i>										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.										
Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met										
2013–14	%	3.1	4.9	2.9	3.1	1.9	3.8	2.8	2.2	3.4
Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation was met										
2013–14	%	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.2	4.7	2.1	3.3	2.4
Representation in the population										
2012	%	6.4	6.4	5.5	4.9	6.9	7.7	5.2	3.8	6.1

Source: tables 18A.5–8.

Effectiveness indicators*Closed support periods – Development of a case management plan*

Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.

2013–14	%	58.5	38.2	72.7	48.2	30.6	48.4	50.1	72.4	48.2
2012–13	%	56.6	33.4	69.7	50.2	36.4	56.9	45.6	63.5	45.7
2011–12	%	55.1	31.5	61.3	58.4	34.0	54.2	43.0	60.5	44.1

(Continued)

Table G.3 (continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Closed support periods – Match of needs of clients</i>										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.										
Accommodation and accommodation related assistance — directly provided by agency visited and provided and referred by agency visited										
2013–14	%	64.0	45.4	59.7	72.9	89.3	49.6	46.1	89.2	58.7
2012–13	%	63.0	44.5	63.0	73.2	95.9	67.0	43.6	89.5	59.7
2011–12	%	64.4	42.7	60.0	73.6	na	61.0	43.8	86.1	57.7

Source: tables 18A.11 and 18A.14.

Efficiency indicators

Cost per completed support period

Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable.

2013–14	\$	2 255	1 120	2 010	2 550	1 767	2 903	3 682	1 080	1 683
2012–13	\$	2 248	1 131	1 815	2 535	1 974	2 786	3 863	887	1 674
2011–12	\$	2 246	1 178	1 800	2 588	2 280	2 353	3 969	1 532	1 743

Cost per client

Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable.

2013–14	\$	2 674	1 910	2 422	3 205	2 696	3 796	4 147	1 339	2 437
2012–13	\$	2 610	1 976	2 194	3 186	2 669	3 303	4 432	1 112	2 407
2011–12	\$	2 589	2 042	2 189	3 225	2 866	2 823	4 111	1 756	2 453

Cost per day of support

Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable.

2013–14	\$	27	28	38	39	28	50	28	16	30
2012–13	\$	24	29	35	36	25	40	29	30	29

Source: tables 18A.18–20.

Outcome indicators

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

Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.

2013–14	%	20.8	14.5	15.5	15.8	20.2	9.7	23.5	15.0	17.7
2012–13	%	21.9	14.8	16.5	16.2	15.7	14.9	26.0	24.8	18.8
2011–12	%	23.7	15.4	15.7	22.4	na	13.4	20.6	28.0	20.1

Source: table 18A.21

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

Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.

2013–14	%	92.6	94.3	94.4	93.9	87.5	95.4	95.6	95.6	93.6
2012–13	%	93.4	94.0	94.5	96.0	85.4	91.6	97.2	95.5	93.9
2011–12	%	94.5	95.0	94.7	93.4	na	92.4	96.5	95.1	94.5

Source: table 18A.24.

Closed support periods – 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 are comparable, subject to caveats.

2013–14	%	64.8	61.7	61.7	62.3	67.2	62.2	62.6	56.4	63.0
2012–13	%	63.8	61.3	59.3	64.0	64.5	53.6	47.9	45.2	61.2
2011–12	%	57.5	59.2	54.3	66.5	na	52.1	52.4	48.3	58.0

Source: table 18A.26.

(Continued)

Table G.3 (continued)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness</i>										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.										
2013–14	%	6.1	4.5	5.0	5.2	8.7	4.8	6.5	5.0	5.0
2012–13	%	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.1	3.7	4.5	7.4	4.8	4.3
2011–12	%	6.4	4.8	5.5	4.9	2.6	5.2	12.5	6.2	5.1

Source: table 18A.31

Closed support periods – Case management goals achieved (Proportion of closed support periods with individual case management plan where half or more or all case management goals were achieved)

Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats.

2013–14	%	64.3	73.3	77.4	57.4	na	56.6	67.6	63.9	72.0
2012–13	%	61.2	70.1	72.0	53.3	90.3	56.7	62.6	56.8	68.0
2011–12	%	61.9	68.3	57.9	53.4	60.5	51.8	58.7	49.2	61.5

Source: table 18A.33

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

Source: Chapter 18 and Attachment 18A.

G.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

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

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

Studies have found that housing assistance affects education outcomes by reducing housing costs and increasing financial resources available for education and training, and providing security of tenure to create a stable learning environment (Bridge et al 2003). Conversely, public 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 Australian Department of Social Services manages a survey project: Journeys Home: Longitudinal Study of Factors Affecting Housing Stability. The project aims to improve the understanding of, and policy response to, the diverse social, economic and personal factors relating to homelessness and the risk of becoming homeless. The survey of around 1600 income support recipients across Australia, comprises six waves, conducted six months apart, between September 2011 and May 2014. Reports are produced at the conclusion of each wave.

The Journeys Home Research Report No. 5 was released in September 2014. In addition to presenting findings for the first five waves of the Journeys Home study. This report also examined in depth homelessness and employment, health and homelessness, social networks and social support, initiation to substance use and diet and food security (Chigavazira et al 2014).

The AIHW's (AIHW) Housing outcomes for groups vulnerable to homelessness: 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2013 examines the housing outcomes of over 94 000 clients of Specialist Homelessness Services from 1 July 2011 to 31 December 2013 across four

cohorts: those experiencing domestic and family violence, young people presenting alone, people with problematic drug and alcohol use and those with a current mental health issue. The analysis found that across all four cohorts those clients who were unemployed, had no income or were only receiving income support payments, had a past history of homelessness and more complex presenting issues were least likely to remain in their housing or be able to obtain housing. The poorest housing outcomes were seen among those who had problematic drug and alcohol use. This cohort had the highest rates of homelessness at both the start and finish of support compared to other cohorts (AIHW 2014).

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) (\$ million)
Table GA.2	Housing and homelessness services sector, descriptive statistics, Australia, 2011–12
Table GA.3	Social housing descriptive statistics, 2012–13
Table GA.4	Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2012–13
Table GA.5	Proportion of low income households in rental stress
Table GA.6	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions
Table GA.7	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, 2014
Table GA.8	Rate of homeless persons per 10 000 of the population, 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, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (\$ million)
Table GA.13	Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (2013–14 dollars)
Table GA.14	Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2014 (\$ per fortnight)
Table GA.15	Income units receiving CRA, 2014
Table GA.16	Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2014
Table GA.17	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, 2014
Table GA.18	CRA income units, by payment type, 2014
Table GA.19	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients, by payment type, 2014
Table GA.20	Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2014
Table GA.21	Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2014
Table GA.22	Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2014
Table GA.23	Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent)
Table GA.26	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2010 to 2014 (per cent)
Table GA.27	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2010 to 2014 (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, 2014 (per cent).

G.6 Definitions of key terms

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household	A household with at least one resident who has been identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Other residents of the household may have been identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, non-Indigenous, or have Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status unknown.
Affordability	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.
Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)	A fortnightly supplement paid to two types of renter in private and community housing: income support recipients (for example, people receiving the Disability Support Pension), and low- and moderate-income families with children. Payment of CRA continues as long as recipients meet income tests for their primary payment and continue to pay a predetermined amount of rent.
Dependent child for CRA	Dependent child has a wider meaning under Social Security and Family Assistance law than is used in this chapter in relation to CRA. In this chapter, a dependent child is one in respect of whom an adult member of the income unit receives Family Tax Benefit (FTB) Part A at more than the base rate. Prior to 1 January 2012, children aged 16 or older attracted the base rate of FTB Part A so are not included in the count of dependent children. From January 2012 children aged 16 to 19 years attending secondary school may now receive more than the base rate of FTB Part A. Figures from June 2013 include 16 to 19 years olds who receive more than the base rate of FTB Part A. Some children under 20 years of age attract the base rate of FTB Part A only and may not be eligible to be counted for CRA entitlement.
Income support recipient	Recipients in receipt of a payment made under social security law. Under the Machinery of Government changes announced on the 18 September 2013 Income Support Payments administered under social security law are now the responsibility of the Department of Social Services. Family Tax Benefit is paid under family assistance law and is not an income support payment.
Income unit	<p>An income unit may consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a single person with no dependent children• a sole parent with one or more dependent children• a couple (married, registered or defacto) with no dependent children• a couple (married, registered or defacto) with one or more dependent children. <p>A non-dependent child living at home, including one who is receiving an income support payment in their own right, is regarded as a separate income unit. Similarly, a group of non-related adults sharing accommodation are counted as separate income units.</p>
Low and moderate incomes	Individuals and families receive CRA with either an income support payment or FTB Part A. While income support recipients are generally thought of as low income, those receiving FTB Part A can have higher

incomes and still be eligible for a part rate of Rent Assistance. For this reason, CRA recipients are not defined as those on low incomes.

Machinery of Government Changes

Prior to the Machinery of Government changes announced on 18 September 2013, the main income support payments administered by the former Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous affairs (FaHCSIA) were Age Pension, Disability Support Pension and Carer Payment, while the main income support payments administered by former Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations were Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowance (other), Parenting Payment (Single) and Parenting Payment (Partnered). Youth Allowance (student) and Austudy were administered by the former Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education.

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 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, 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. Income received includes Energy Supplement amounts paid with income support payments and Family Tax Benefit from June 2014.

G.7 Appendix – Private housing market contextual information

Housing market demand, supply and affordability

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

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

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

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

Housing affordability

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

Box G.7 Government assistance for affordable housing

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

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished).

The Housing chapter (chapter 17) reports on government assistance for social housing, but does not report on government assistance for purchasing housing or other forms of housing assistance. Information on housing affordability by region in Australia is available in the State of the Regions Report 2013–14: the housing shortage and housing affordability (ALGA 2013). The Steering Committee's annual report to the COAG Reform Council on NAHA performance information, which concluded in 2012–13, 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. The number of homes sold that are affordable by low and moderate income households per 1000 low or moderate income households indicates the level of home purchase affordability. Nationally in 2011–12, 27.5 homes sold were affordable by low and moderate income households per 1000 low or moderate income households (table GA.9).

Private rental markets

Rental markets were tight in some capital cities in June 2014, with vacancy rates in capital cities ranging between 1.7 per cent and 4.4 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 2014 and earlier years are reported in table GA.11.

Home ownership and government assistance to home buyers

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

Governments provide financial assistance to people purchasing homes, particularly first home owners and low income home owners. Nationally in 2013–14, 40 413 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.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, 2014 (per cent)

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

	2008–09 (a)	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	586.1	1 202.6	1 221.8	1 242.6	1 263.7	1 282.7
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)						
on Social Housing (b)	200.0	199.0	1.0	..	..	..
on Homelessness	6.7	113.4	130.5	131.5	156.5	157.2
on Remote Indigenous Housing	148.8	610.6	675.0	794.1	303.0	535.6
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	355.5	923.0	806.5	925.6	459.5	692.8
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	941.6	2 125.6	2 028.3	2 168.2	1 723.2	1 975.5
Social Housing Initiative for the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package (c)	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.

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (unpublished); Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.2 **Housing and homelessness services sector, descriptive statistics, Australia, 2012–13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Public housing</i>	<i>SOMIH</i>	<i>Community housing</i>	<i>Indigenous community housing (b), (c)</i>	<i>Homelessness services</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total net recurrent expenditure	\$m	2 543.4	102.4	614.2	103.5	583.1	3 946.6
Housing							
Number of dwellings	no.	328 340	10 084	65 865	na	..	404 289
Number of households	no.	321 213	9 820	65 632	na	..	396 665
Homelessness services							
Number of clients	'000	..	..	..	..	244.2	..

(a) Data for 2013–14 are available for public housing and SOMIH and these are presented in chapter 17.

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

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

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

Source: tables 17A.1, 17A.5–17A.8, 18A.1–2

Table GA.3 **Social housing descriptive statistics, 2012–13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Public housing (c)										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	862.1	393.3	375.5	341.7	306.8	88.6	99.2	76.1	2 543.4
Number of dwellings	no.	111 216	64 616	51 675	33 661	40 018	11 139	10 956	5 059	328 340
Number of households	no.	110 074	62 852	50 938	32 248	38 754	10 819	10 738	4 790	321 213
SOMIH (c)										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	38.5	..	40.0	..	21.5	2.4	..	..	102.4
Number of dwellings	no.	4 540	..	3 405	..	1 803	336	..	..	10 084
Number of households	no.	4 452	..	3 286	..	1 754	328	..	..	9 820
Community housing										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	277.4	119.4	73.2	58.3	42.9	35.9	7.0	na	614.2
Number of dwellings	no.	26 022	12 505	12 284	6 107	5 896	2 123	590	339	65 865
Number of households	no.	25 973	13 259	11 564	6 004	5 696	2 255	542	339	65 632
Indigenous community housing (d)										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	32.5	14.4	30.5	25.5	na	0.6	na	na	103.5
Number of dwellings (e) (f)	no.	4 734	na	na	na	na	na	na	2 090	na

(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/rogs/2015.

(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 2013–14 are available for public housing and SOMIH and these are presented in chapter 17.

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

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

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.1, 17A.5–17A.8, 17A.18–17A.22.

Table GA.4 **Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2012–13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	134.5	181.3	93.6	67.7	56.5	18.3	23.6	7.7	583.1
Total number of clients	no.	51 953	92 462	43 001	21 417	21 342	5 585	5 367	6 959	244 176

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); Table 18.2; AIHW (unpublished) *Specialist Homelessness Services Collection*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table GA.6 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions**
(a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 June 2014										
Public housing	%	7.7	9.1	11.8	10.9	5.9	8.9	8.1	13.0	9.8
SOMIH	%	8.5	..	13.6	..	8.7	4.5	..	..	10.2
Community housing	%	13.2	4.0	na	5.6	5.7	2.2	3.8	na	10.1
30 June 2013										
Public housing	%	8.5	10.3	13.1	11.6	6.2	8.9	7.6	14.5	10.7
SOMIH	%	8.6	..	14.8	..	9.2	6.1	..	..	10.7
Community housing	%	na	3.3	na	5.5	4.5	–	–	na	4.4
Indigenous community housing	%	9.9	31.9	27.4	na	na	na	na	na	na
30 June 2012										
Public housing	%	7.7	5.8	13.0	11.9	6.5	9.8	7.3	14.2	10.4
SOMIH	%	7.6	..	13.2	..	9.5	6.0	..	..	9.8
Community housing	%	na	3.4	na	4.9	3.9	5.9	–	na	4.1
Indigenous community housing	%	na	9.7	16.1	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	na

(a) Includes households where bedroom details are known.

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

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

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

**Table GA.7 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, 2014
(a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households)	%	61.2	60.0	74.3	63.4	79.1	73.9	48.0	71.1	65.9
Confidence Interval (e)	±	5.4	25.0	12.9	8.7	18.3	12.7	19.7	8.6	4.5
Relative standard error (f)	%	4.5	21.2	8.9	7.0	11.8	8.8	20.9	6.2	3.5
SOMIH (g)	%	65.5	..	80.3	..	61.4	75.6	..	..	70.1
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.2	..	3.5	..	5.7	9.1	..	..	2.5
Relative standard error (f)	%	3.3	..	2.2	..	4.9	6.4	..	..	1.8
Community housing (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households)	%	82.6	69.8	<i>94.4</i>	73.8	np	70.0	71.4	na	83.0
Confidence Interval (e)	±	8.7	28.8	7.7	25.5	53.9	16.6	33.8	na	6.0
Relative standard error (f)	%	5.3	20.9	4.1	17.5	40.9	12.0	24.0	na	3.7

(a) Excludes Indigenous Community Housing

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

(c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.

(d) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

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

(f) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

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

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

(a) See notes to source table for more detailed caveats about the data. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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

(c) Includes those accommodated by Specialist Homelessness Services.

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

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

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

Table GA.9 **Supplementary contextual data**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Housing affordability										
Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households (a), (b), (c)										
2011–12	Rate	31.5	28.0	20.4	23.2	27.8	37.5	37.1	36.5	27.5
Home purchase assistance										
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients (d)–(p)										
2013–14	no.	8 096	16 476	348	10 886	72	2 643	1 860	32	40 413
First Home Owner Boost Recipients (q)										
2013–14	no.	31	68	- 4	6	- 27	- 1	-	-	73

- (a) Income statistic used: median gross incomes of the 39th–41st percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes (EDHI) for all states and territories except the Northern Territory. For the Northern Territory, the median gross income of the 35th–45th percentiles of equivalised disposable household incomes was used due to a small sample size in the 39th–41st EDHI percentile range.
- (b) Capital city estimates for the ACT relate to the whole of ACT.
- (c) NT estimates do not include balance of state areas since estimates for NT other than Darwin are not considered reliable.
- (d) Does not include data for any additional first home owner grants provided by individual states and territories in addition to the FHOS and FHOB grants.
- (e) All data reflects the number of grants paid less the number of grants recovered, unless otherwise stated (for Victoria, WA and Tasmania).
- (f) With the exception of NT, jurisdictions are progressively phasing out FHOS to purchasers of established homes. Data is provided separately, unless otherwise stated, for jurisdictions that have implemented the change during 2012–13.
- (g) NSW re-targeted their FHOS to be restricted to new homes only from 1 Oct 2012. Disaggregated data for the re-targeted scheme were not provided therefore figures under the new scheme are subsumed into the 'original' figure.
- (h) Data for Victoria does not include the number of FHOS or FHOB grants recovered. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which these recovered sums relate to is not available.
- (i) Queensland's re-targeted FHOS grant was restricted to new homes only and came into effect on 12 September 2012.
- (j) Data for WA do not include the number of FHOS and FHOB grants reclaimed. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which the recovered sum relates to is not available.
- (k) South Australia introduced a two-stage process to the re-targeting of their FHOS. The introduction of a \$15,000 grant for new homes (effective 15 October 2012) was complemented by a reduced FHOS grant of \$5000 for first home buyers of established homes (effective 22 November 2012).

Table GA.9 **Supplementary contextual data**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(l)	Data for Tasmania do not include the number of FHOS grants recovered. Data does not include First Home Builder Boost, an additional grant to purchasers of new homes.									
(m)	The NT increased the grant to purchasers of established homes in the Darwin area to \$12,000, while increasing the grant to purchasers of new homes in the Darwin area, and all homes in rural NT, to \$25,000. This took effect on 4 December 2012.									
(n)	Scope of FHOS recipients based on original payment of \$7000 to buyers of established and new homes, before the re-targeting process began. Comparable to data in previous reports.									
(o)	Scope of FHOS restricted to the re-targeted FHOS (i.e. FHOS limited to first home buyers of new homes only).									
(p)	Scope of FHOS restricted to the re-targeted FHOS, but paid to first home buyers of established homes. This is applicable to WA, SA (where a transitional payment to buyers of established homes is in place) and NT (where the grant to buyers of established homes has been retained).									
(q)	FHOB grants are a subset of FHOS grants. While the FHOB ceased on 31 December 2009, the continuation of FHOB payments in 2013–14 reflects the 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes. Where numbers are negative, this indicates that grants recovered under the FHOB exceeded grants paid.									

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
2009	%	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.2
2010	%	1.3	2.2	3.7	4.4	1.2	2.2	1.0	2.1
2011	%	1.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.8
2012	%	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.2	3.5	3.7	2.3	2.3
2013	%	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.0	4.7	3.1	2.7
2014	%	1.7	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.7	3.9	4.4	3.6

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

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

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia (unpublished).

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

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
2009								
3 bedroom houses	350	300	340	365	290	318	400	555
2 bedroom flats/units	400	320	330	350	245	270	395	390
2010								
3 bedroom houses	380	330	345	380	290	320	430	571
2 bedroom flats/units	420	340	335	360	260	270	400	420
2011								
3 bedroom houses	400	340	350	390	320	330	450	540
2 bedroom flats/units	450	350	350	370	270	270	440	404
2012								
3 bedroom houses	420	340	350	440	320	330	460	560
2 bedroom flats/units	450	360	350	410	275	265	450	409
2013								
3 bedroom houses	420	340	360	480	320	330	450	656
2 bedroom flats/units	470	360	360	460	280	270	435	485
2014								
3 bedroom houses	450	350	370	460	335	330	430	663
2 bedroom flats/units	495	360	365	445	285	280	393	484

(a) Data prior to 2012 have been revised.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia (unpublished).

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table GA.12 Australian Government expenditure for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (\$ million) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Nominal expenditure									
2009–10	1 009.1	641.3	736.4	235.6	208.0	74.3	21.6	14.3	2 940.6
2010–11	1 072.5	683.1	790.2	247.0	222.6	79.7	23.5	14.5	3 133.1
2011–12	1 137.7	735.6	849.5	259.9	243.5	86.8	25.1	15.9	3 354.0
2012–13 (d)	1 219.6	809.1	918.2	273.7	266.8	95.5	28.0	17.5	3 628.3
2013–14	1 323.4	889.2	997.6	295.4	290.1	104.1	31.1	18.6	3 949.6
Real expenditure (2013–14 dollars) (e)									
2009–10	1 102.8	700.9	804.8	257.5	227.3	81.2	23.6	15.6	3 213.8
2010–11	1 116.0	710.8	822.3	257.0	231.6	82.9	24.5	15.1	3 260.2
2011–12	1 164.5	752.9	869.5	266.0	249.2	88.8	25.7	16.3	3 433.0
2012–13 (d)	1 229.4	815.6	925.6	275.9	269.0	96.2	28.2	17.6	3 657.6
2013–14	1 323.4	889.2	997.6	295.4	290.1	104.1	31.1	18.6	3 949.6

- (a) Actual expenditure on rent assistance is reported at a national level. National expenditure is allocated to states and territories based on the amount of fortnightly rent assistance payments paid to recipients in each state and territory over the financial year.
- (b) Expenditure data in this table include CRA payments made with DVA and Abstudy payments. These typically make up less than 2 per cent of CRA expenditure.
- (c) State and territory data include unknown localities. Australian totals include other territories and unknown addresses.
- (d) Weights used to distribute 2012–13 expenditure across states and territories have been revised.
- (e) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013–14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013–14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (sections 2.5–6) for details.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 2A.2 and 2A.51.

Table GA.13 Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2009–10 to 2013–14 (2013–14 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009–10										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 102.8	700.9	804.8	257.5	227.3	81.2	23.6	15.6	3 213.8
Expenditure per person in population	\$	155	129	184	114	140	160	66	69	147
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 999	2 937	3 003	2 913	2 892	2 985	2 745	2 842	2 969
2010–11										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 116.0	710.8	822.3	257.0	231.6	82.9	24.5	15.1	3 260.2
Expenditure per person in population	\$	155	129	185	111	142	163	67	66	147
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 921	2 858	2 923	2 840	2 818	2 910	2 658	2 794	2 891
2011–12										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 164.5	752.9	869.5	266.0	249.2	88.8	25.7	16.3	3 433.0
Expenditure per person in population	\$	161	135	193	111	152	174	69	70	153
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 971	2 909	2 976	2 882	2 871	2 971	2 733	2 806	2 941
2012–13										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 229.4	815.6	925.6	275.9	269.0	96.2	28.2	17.6	3 657.6
Expenditure per person in population	\$	167	144	201	112	162	188	74	74	160
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 970	2 912	2 966	2 856	2 880	2 989	2 709	2 796	2 938
2013–14										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 323.4	889.2	997.6	295.4	290.1	104.1	31.1	18.6	3 949.6
Expenditure per person in population	\$	177	154	213	116	173	203	81	77	169
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 071	3 013	3 066	2 954	2 991	3 100	2 833	2 889	3 039

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

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

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

(d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013–14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013–14 = 100) (table 2A.51). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions. See Chapter 2 (sections 2.5–6) for details.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 [data available on request]; tables 2A.2 and 2A.51.

Table GA.14 **Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2014 (\$ per fortnight) (a)**

<i>Type of income unit (b)</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for CRA</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for maximum CRA</i>	<i>Maximum CRA</i>
Single, no dependant children	112.00	280.53	126.40
Single, no children, sharer (c)	112.00	224.36	84.27
Couple, no dependant children	182.40	340.80	118.80
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	147.56	344.87	147.98
Single, 3 or more dependant children	147.56	370.63	167.30
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	218.40	415.71	147.98
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	218.40	441.47	167.30
Partnered, illness separated	112.00	280.53	126.40
Partnered, temporarily separated	112.00	270.40	118.80

(a) Rates apply to the period 20 March 2014 to 19 September 2014.

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

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

Source: Department of Human Services, *A guide to Australian Government payments*, 1 July 2014 –19 September 2014.

Table GA.15 Income units receiving CRA, 2014 (a), (b), (c)

Type of income unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of CRA recipients									
Single, no dependant children	173 846	121 563	122 229	39 167	40 317	14 543	4 462	2 652	518 786
Single, no children, sharer	57 549	49 804	47 971	14 173	13 220	3 980	2 661	794	190 154
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	72 163	47 810	58 428	17 783	18 119	6 113	1 418	1 165	223 004
Single, 3 or more dependant children	17 759	10 320	14 328	3 896	3 812	1 425	269	220	52 031
Partnered, no dependant children	39 186	22 439	29 908	8 532	7 515	2 926	637	442	111 589
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	50 488	34 099	35 928	11 635	10 227	3 134	1 504	773	147 790
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	22 917	14 142	19 446	5 464	4 080	1 629	578	443	68 701
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	1 082	636	776	347	317	83	21	68	3 330
Total	434 990	300 813	329 014	100 997	97 607	33 833	11 550	6 557	1 315 385
Proportion of CRA recipients									
Single, no dependant children	40.0	40.4	37.2	38.8	41.3	43.0	38.6	40.4	39.4
Single, no children, sharer	13.2	16.6	14.6	14.0	13.5	11.8	23.0	12.1	14.5
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	16.6	15.9	17.8	17.6	18.6	18.1	12.3	17.8	17.0
Single, 3 or more dependant children	4.1	3.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.2	2.3	3.4	4.0
Partnered, no dependant children	9.0	7.5	9.1	8.4	7.7	8.6	5.5	6.7	8.5
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	11.6	11.3	10.9	11.5	10.5	9.3	13.0	11.8	11.2
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	5.3	4.7	5.9	5.4	4.2	4.8	5.0	6.8	5.2
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 6 June 2014.

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

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

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.16 Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2014 (a), (b), (c)

<i>Age of CRA income units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
less than 20 years	8 455	7 019	9 375	2 277	2 566	1 156	679	121	31 648
20–24 years	38 599	32 036	33 325	9 773	10 713	4 259	2 748	558	132 012
25–29 years	42 379	32 227	35 545	11 573	11 442	3 937	1 531	763	139 398
30–39 years	94 993	68 656	73 099	23 571	22 110	6 896	2 529	1 654	293 513
40–49 years	82 759	58 140	59 541	18 099	17 936	5 850	1 753	1 244	245 326
50–59 years	57 344	36 145	38 487	10 561	11 190	3 949	798	798	159 277
60–69 years	51 511	30 805	37 033	10 583	9 362	3 714	688	816	144 518
70–74 years	21 418	12 505	16 441	5 159	3 876	1 483	291	320	61 493
75+ years	37 531	23 280	26 168	9 401	8 412	2 589	533	283	108 199
Total	434 990	300 813	329 014	100 997	97 607	33 833	11 550	6 557	1 315 385

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 6 June 2014.

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

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

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.17 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

Type of income unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units									
Single, no dependant children	8 731	1 972	6 047	1 392	1 044	587	127	677	20 580
Single, no children, sharer	1 741	494	1 827	405	298	189	40	95	5 090
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	6 215	1 264	4 280	870	678	519	51	294	14 173
Single, 3 or more dependant children	2 121	376	1 486	290	225	125	na	74	4 715
Partnered, no dependant children	1 411	272	1 196	226	193	159	na	117	3 365
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	2 271	489	2 299	397	334	335	33	95	6 253
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	1 474	305	1 570	247	170	197	22	70	4 057
Partnered, illness or temporary separated (g)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	226
Total	23 964	5 172	18 705	3 827	2 942	2 111	303	1 422	58 459
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units									
Single, no dependant children	36.4	38.1	32.3	36.4	35.5	27.8	41.9	47.6	35.2
Single, no children, sharer	7.3	9.6	9.8	10.6	10.1	9.0	13.2	6.7	8.7
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	25.9	24.4	22.9	22.7	23.0	24.6	16.8	20.7	24.2
Single, 3 or more dependant children	8.9	7.3	7.9	7.6	7.6	5.9	na	5.2	8.1
Partnered, no dependant children	5.9	5.3	6.4	5.9	6.6	7.5	na	8.2	5.8
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	9.5	9.5	12.3	10.4	11.4	15.9	10.9	6.7	10.7
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	6.2	5.9	8.4	6.5	5.8	9.3	7.3	4.9	6.9
Partnered, illness or temporary separated (g)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4
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 the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 6 June 2014.

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

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

(d) Break in series from 2013. Due to policy changes to Family Tax Benefit Part A, eligible 16–19 year old full-time secondary students are included from 2013. See Section G.6 for more detail.

(e) Includes income units where one member has self-identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Some members of an income unit may also self-identify as South Sea Islander.

Table GA.17 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(f) Totals may not add up due to rounding.

(g) '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.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.18 CRA income units, by payment type, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Type of income unit	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of CRA units										
Disability Support Pension	no.	90 956	64 184	64 432	18 055	19 618	7 858	1 688	1 433	268 229
Age Pension	no.	79 931	48 583	59 341	19 458	16 354	5 497	1 132	990	231 292
Carer Payment	no.	21 007	10 759	10 579	2 201	2 982	1 249	138	123	49 039
Newstart Allowance	no.	90 544	67 257	68 518	22 095	23 941	7 670	1 979	1 416	283 425
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	21 460	22 078	18 038	5 011	5 581	2 252	2 653	147	77 220
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	5 569	4 235	6 046	1 497	2 026	854	246	108	20 581
Austudy	no.	8 023	7 168	6 103	1 950	1 986	632	402	92	26 356
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	45 006	27 696	36 367	11 442	11 107	3 910	767	698	136 995
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e)	no.	8 706	5 215	5 488	1 531	1 519	627	156	78	23 320
FTB (only)	no.	57 377	39 878	50 580	16 676	11 538	2 929	2 290	1 424	182 697
Other	no.	6 411	3 760	3 522	1 081	955	355	99	48	16 231
Total	no.	434 990	300 813	329 014	100 997	97 607	33 833	11 550	6 557	1 315 385
Proportion of CRA units										
Disability Support Pension	%	20.9	21.3	19.6	17.9	20.1	23.2	14.6	21.9	20.4
Age Pension	%	18.4	16.2	18.0	19.3	16.8	16.2	9.8	15.1	17.6
Carer Payment	%	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	1.2	1.9	3.7
Newstart Allowance	%	20.8	22.4	20.8	21.9	24.5	22.7	17.1	21.6	21.5
Youth Allowance (student)	%	4.9	7.3	5.5	5.0	5.7	6.7	23.0	2.2	5.9
Youth Allowance (other)	%	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.6
Austudy	%	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.5	1.4	2.0
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	10.3	9.2	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.6	6.6	10.6	10.4
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e)	%	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.8
FTB (only)	%	13.2	13.3	15.4	16.5	11.8	8.7	19.8	21.7	13.9
Other	%	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 6 June 2014.

Table GA.18 **CRA income units, by payment type, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

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

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

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

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

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients, by payment type, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	no.	6 298	1 376	3 967	746	616	539	83	512	14 139
Age Pension	no.	1 312	257	907	183	104	59	na	85	2 912
Carer Payment	no.	1 537	267	793	118	116	132	na	21	2 992
Newstart Allowance	no.	5 939	1 363	5 320	1 228	897	567	77	377	15 773
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	234	85	165	33	50	43	na	na	622
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	759	199	748	144	148	90	24	25	2 137
Austudy (g)	no.	56	na	63	na	na	na	na	na	184
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	4 981	961	3 730	801	622	380	36	205	11 717
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (h)	no.	503	120	571	98	80	84	na	22	1 484
FTB (only)	no.	2 137	487	2 248	419	250	187	51	160	5 942
Other	no.	208	57	193	57	59	30	na	na	557
Total	no.	23 964	5 172	18 705	3 827	2 942	2 111	303	1 422	58 459
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	%	26.3	26.6	21.2	19.5	20.9	25.5	27.4	36.0	24.2
Age Pension	%	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	3.5	2.8	na	6.0	5.0
Carer Payment	%	6.4	5.2	4.2	3.1	3.9	6.3	na	1.5	5.1
Newstart Allowance	%	24.8	26.4	28.4	32.1	30.5	26.9	25.4	26.5	27.0
Youth Allowance (student)	%	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.0	na	na	1.1
Youth Allowance (other)	%	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.3	7.9	1.8	3.7
Austudy (g)	%	0.2	na	0.3	na	na	na	na	na	0.3
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	20.8	18.6	19.9	20.9	21.1	18.0	11.9	14.4	20.0
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (h)	%	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.7	4.0	na	1.5	2.5
FTB (only)	%	8.9	9.4	12.0	10.9	8.5	8.9	16.8	11.3	10.2
Other	%	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.4	na	na	1.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 6 June 2014.

Table GA.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients, by payment type, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

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

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

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

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

(f) Includes income units where one member has self-identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Some members of an income unit may also self-identify as South Sea Islander.

(g) Austudy has not been reported separately by State and Territory, except for NSW and Queensland. It is included with 'Other' for each State and Territory.

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

na Not available.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.20 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of CRA income units										
In capital cities	no.	235 450	210 256	148 029	79 143	75 880	14 905	11 550	4 668	779 881
Rest of State/Territory	no.	199 359	90 469	180 802	21 741	21 710	18 924	..	1 888	534 913
Total	no.	434 990	300 813	329 014	100 997	97 607	33 833	11 550	6 557	1 315 385
Proportion of CRA income units										
In capital cities	%	54.1	69.9	45.0	78.4	77.7	44.1	100.0	71.2	59.3
Rest of State/Territory	%	45.8	30.1	55.0	21.5	22.2	55.9	..	28.8	40.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of CRA income units										
Single, no dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	47.7	66.0	42.1	76.0	75.1	42.6	100.0	66.2	55.3
Rest of State/Territory	%	52.2	34.0	57.9	23.9	24.9	57.3	..	33.8	44.6
Single, no children, sharer										
In capital cities	%	63.1	80.0	51.9	87.6	89.1	54.4	100.0	79.7	68.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	36.9	20.0	48.1	12.3	10.9	45.6	..	20.3	31.3
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	50.9	65.6	44.1	77.5	78.1	45.6	100.0	75.0	56.9
Rest of State/Territory	%	49.0	34.3	55.9	22.4	21.9	54.4	..	25.0	43.1
Single, 3 or more dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	48.3	61.7	44.5	74.4	74.4	44.8	100.0	68.6	54.0
Rest of State/Territory	%	51.6	38.3	55.5	25.6	25.6	55.2	..	31.4	45.9
Partnered, no dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	54.0	67.9	41.7	73.6	68.7	36.0	100.0	66.7	55.8
Rest of State/Territory	%	45.9	32.0	58.2	26.2	31.2	64.0	..	33.3	44.1
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	68.8	77.9	47.8	81.3	81.7	44.2	100.0	76.8	67.5
Rest of State/Territory	%	31.2	22.0	52.1	18.5	18.3	55.7	..	23.2	32.4
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children under 20 years old										

Table GA.20 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
In capital cities	%	62.9	72.4	49.6	78.7	76.2	39.5	100.0	77.9	63.0
Rest of State/Territory	%	37.1	27.6	50.4	21.3	23.8	60.5	..	22.1	37.0
Partnered, illness or temporary separated										
In capital cities	%	48.4	64.0	38.9	70.6	61.5	36.1	100.0	30.9	52.4
Rest of State/Territory	%	51.5	36.0	61.1	29.4	38.5	63.9	..	69.1	47.6

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 6 June 2014.

(b) Break in series at June 2013. As a result of changes to eligibility for Family Tax Benefit (A), income units now include full-time secondary school students aged 16 to 19 years who are eligible rent assistance children. See Section G.6 Definition of key terms for more detail on changes to dependent children from 2013.

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

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

.. Not applicable

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.21 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>										
Income units	no.	411 026	295 641	310 309	97 170	94 665	31 722	11 247	5 135	1 256 926
Capital city	%	55.7	70.4	45.9	79.2	78.2	44.3	100.0	77.2	60.4
Rest of State/Territory	%	44.2	29.6	54.1	20.7	21.7	55.7	..	22.8	39.5
Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	94.5	98.3	94.3	96.2	97.0	93.8	97.4	78.3	95.6
Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as proportion of total population	%	97.1	99.1	95.7	96.3	97.7	95.1	98.3	70.3	97.0
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>										
Income units	no.	23 964	5 172	18 705	3 827	2 942	2 111	303	1 422	58 459
Capital city	%	26.7	43.9	30.7	58.1	61.5	41.1	100.0	49.6	34.8
Rest of State/Territory	%	73.3	56.0	69.2	41.8	38.4	58.8	..	50.4	65.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	5.5	1.7	5.7	3.8	3.0	6.2	2.6	21.7	4.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as proportion of total population	%	2.9	0.9	4.3	3.7	2.3	4.9	1.7	29.7	3.0
<i>Disability Support Pension (d)</i>										
Income units	no.	90 956	64 184	64 432	18 055	19 618	7 858	1 688	1 433	268 229
Capital city	%	46.5	65.8	44.0	76.1	74.9	46.0	100.0	63.8	55.0
Rest of State/Territory	%	53.5	34.2	56.0	23.8	25.1	54.0	..	36.2	45.0
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	20.9	21.3	19.6	17.9	20.1	23.2	14.6	21.9	20.4
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population	%	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.2
<i>Aged 24 years or under (e)</i>										

Table GA.21 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Income units	no.	57 891	47 543	51 790	15 010	16 221	6 480	3 912	874	199 722
Capital city	%	45.9	67.9	51.1	82.6	83.0	48.5	100.0	73.9	59.5
Rest of State/Territory	%	54.1	32.1	48.9	17.4	16.9	51.5	..	26.1	40.5
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	13.3	15.8	15.7	14.9	16.6	19.2	33.9	13.3	15.2
Aged 24 years or under, as proportion of total population	%	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.9
<i>Aged 75 years or over (f)</i>										
Income units	no.	34 762	21 499	24 185	8 676	7 901	2 395	495	255	100 170
Capital city	%	52.8	66.5	41.2	76.2	69.8	34.5	100.0	65.5	56.1
Rest of State/Territory	%	47.2	33.4	58.6	23.6	30.2	65.5	..	34.5	43.8
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	8.0	7.1	7.4	8.6	8.1	7.1	4.3	3.9	7.6
Aged 75 years or over, as proportion of total population	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Total income units	no.	434 990	300 813	329 014	100 997	97 607	33 833	11 550	6 557	1 315 385

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 6 June 2014.

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

(c) Includes income units where one member has self-identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Some members of an income unit may also self-identify as South Sea Islander.

(d) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 6 June 2014.

(e) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 6 June 2014.

(f) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 6 June 2014.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished); ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) (2013) *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2013*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Table GA.22 **Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2014 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Median fortnightly entitlement</i>	<i>Median fortnightly rent</i>
	no.	\$	\$
Sydney	235 450	126.14	460.00
Rest of NSW	199 359	126.00	370.00
Melbourne	210 256	119.84	400.16
Rest of Victoria	90 469	124.46	360.00
Brisbane	148 029	120.40	430.00
Rest of Queensland	180 802	126.40	415.38
Perth	79 143	118.80	430.00
Rest of WA	21 741	120.12	400.00
Adelaide	75 880	121.80	400.00
Rest of SA	21 710	118.80	350.00
Hobart	14 905	126.40	400.00
Rest of Tasmania	18 924	126.00	370.00
Darwin	4 668	118.80	450.00
Rest of NT	1 888	121.00	391.31
ACT	11 550	117.67	400.00
Total	1 315 385	124.18	400.00

(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 6 June 2014.

(b) Median fortnightly rate is calculated as 14 times the daily rate for 6 June 2014.

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

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.23 Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010	71.8	69.5	76.3	72.7	66.4	66.7	79.3	73.9	72.0
2011	74.3	72.2	78.4	75.8	68.9	70.2	81.1	75.6	74.5
2012	74.7	73.0	78.6	76.2	69.8	70.9	81.8	75.7	75.0
2013	76.0	74.4	79.4	76.7	70.7	71.6	82.7	79.2	76.1
2014	76.4	74.5	79.1	77.6	71.2	71.2	83.4	78.3	76.3

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 6 June 2014.

(b) Some income units paying enough rent to be entitled to the maximum rate only receive a partial rate of assistance because of the income/asset test applying to their main benefit.

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

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

Table GA.24 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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2010</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	100 714	73 132	52 718	30 634	23 159	4 702	4 641	1 830	291 493
Proportion	50.2	44.2	47.2	47.2	38.7	40.1	53.0	47.4	46.5
Without CRA									
Number	154 635	120 940	82 609	47 552	39 952	8 454	6 623	2 832	463 548
Proportion	77.0	73.1	74.0	73.3	66.8	72.1	75.7	73.4	74.0
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2011</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	99 324	72 958	53 109	29 097	23 709	4 851	4 828	1 832	289 708

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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion	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/Territory									
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
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

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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA									
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
2013									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	110 620	86 251	59 783	33 312	28 483	5 453	5 633	2 044	331 579
Proportion	48.6	43.3	42.6	43.8	38.8	38.3	52.8	43.9	44.4
Without CRA									
Number	166 737	138 236	96 251	52 137	47 986	9 829	7 809	3 153	522 138
Proportion	73.3	69.4	68.5	68.6	65.3	69.0	73.1	67.7	70.0
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA									
Number	62 504	23 426	68 874	6 448	4 489	4 848	..	613	171 205
Proportion	32.9	27.4	39.9	31.9	22.0	26.5	..	33.9	33.6

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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Without CRA									
Number	119 923	50 006	116 412	11 819	10 665	10 855	..	1 144	320 830
Proportion	63.1	58.5	67.5	58.5	52.1	59.4	..	63.3	63.1
Total									
With CRA									
Number	173 182	109 697	128 710	39 804	32 979	10 303	5 633	2 657	502 969
Proportion	41.5	38.5	41.1	41.3	35.1	31.7	52.8	41.1	40.1
Without CRA									
Number	286 769	188 284	212 797	64 030	58 666	20 686	7 809	4 297	843 347
Proportion	68.7	66.1	68.0	66.5	62.4	63.6	73.1	66.5	67.2
2014									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	114 631	88 876	61 472	36 049	29 191	5 399	5 936	2 126	343 680
Proportion	49.1	42.7	42.0	46.0	38.9	36.7	52.1	46.4	44.5
Without CRA									
Number	171 467	143 549	99 546	55 026	49 515	10 001	8 372	3 168	540 644
Proportion	73.5	69.0	68.0	70.2	66.0	68.0	73.4	69.2	70.1
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA									
Number	66 091	24 864	71 602	7 198	4 833	4 831	..	656	180 077
Proportion	33.5	27.7	40.1	33.5	22.5	25.8	..	35.4	34.0
Without CRA									
Number	125 521	52 723	120 898	12 948	11 526	11 018	..	1 191	335 831
Proportion	63.6	58.8	67.6	60.3	53.7	58.9	..	64.3	63.5
Total									

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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA									
Number	180 785	113 763	133 111	43 280	34 026	10 232	5 936	2 782	523 919
Proportion	42.0	38.2	40.9	43.3	35.3	30.6	52.1	43.3	40.3
Without CRA									
Number	297 111	196 322	220 552	68 034	61 049	21 021	8 372	4 360	876 830
Proportion	69.0	66.0	67.8	68.1	63.3	62.9	73.4	67.8	67.4

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

Table GA.25 Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA									
2010	43.0	39.3	45.1	44.1	35.2	33.6	53.0	43.6	42.1
2011	40.8	37.8	42.7	41.4	34.7	32.6	53.0	41.7	40.1
2012	41.2	38.5	42.0	41.1	35.6	33.6	53.1	41.2	40.3
2013	41.5	38.5	41.1	41.3	35.1	31.7	52.8	41.1	40.1
2014	42.0	38.2	40.9	43.3	35.3	30.6	52.1	43.3	40.3
Without CRA									
2010	72.8	70.1	73.0	71.0	64.5	67.6	75.7	70.3	71.4
2011	69.3	66.8	70.1	67.9	63.1	64.9	74.1	67.4	68.3
2012	69.4	67.1	69.4	67.3	63.6	65.9	74.2	67.4	68.2
2013	68.7	66.1	68.0	66.5	62.4	63.6	73.1	66.5	67.2
2014	69.0	66.0	67.8	68.1	63.3	62.9	73.4	67.8	67.4

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

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

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

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

Table GA.26 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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/Territory									
With CRA	22.9	20.6	32.2	31.7	23.1	24.9	..	23.4	26.6
Without CRA	58.3	58.0	62.1	59.3	57.9	57.7	..	60.5	59.6
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/Territory									
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/Territory									
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
2013									
Capital City									
With CRA	35.7	38.3	40.7	40.3	38.3	35.2	30.9	37.2	38.1
Without CRA	68.2	69.5	68.3	66.3	69.0	65.6	60.9	66.2	68.0
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	23.7	20.0	31.3	30.3	21.6	25.3	..	26.2	26.3
Without CRA	56.5	54.8	60.8	56.6	52.5	55.4	..	62.4	57.8
Total									
With CRA	26.9	27.8	34.2	36.3	32.2	29.3	30.9	31.9	30.4
Without CRA	59.7	61.1	63.1	62.4	62.9	59.5	60.9	64.3	61.3

Table GA.26 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014									
Capital City									
With CRA	36.9	39.4	38.7	42.8	38.4	33.2	38.0	41.7	38.5
Without CRA	68.2	69.7	68.3	69.3	69.1	66.6	68.3	68.5	68.6
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	24.7	20.2	32.8	31.4	22.8	22.5	..	29.6	27.3
Without CRA	58.5	55.5	62.8	59.9	52.8	54.5	..	63.8	59.5
Total									
With CRA	27.9	28.7	34.6	38.0	32.4	26.9	38.0	35.6	31.2
Without CRA	61.1	61.8	64.4	65.4	62.8	59.5	68.3	66.1	62.7

(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 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

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

.. Not applicable.

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

Table GA.27 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA									
2010	27.0	26.8	35.4	38.1	32.1	29.2	40.0	31.0	31.0
2011	24.8	24.4	34.5	35.6	30.2	28.2	38.4	32.7	29.3
2012	26.0	26.0	34.0	35.8	32.1	28.1	34.7	33.5	29.9
2013	26.9	27.8	34.2	36.3	32.2	29.3	30.9	31.9	30.4
2014	27.9	28.7	34.6	38.0	32.4	26.9	38.0	35.6	31.2
Without CRA									
2010	61.7	62.4	64.9	65.3	64.7	61.3	66.5	64.8	63.3
2011	58.5	58.4	63.6	63.7	61.5	57.6	62.1	64.5	60.8
2012	59.4	59.1	63.7	63.4	63.6	61.3	63.9	65.7	61.5
2013	59.7	61.1	63.1	62.4	62.9	59.5	60.9	64.3	61.3
2014	61.1	61.8	64.4	65.4	62.8	59.5	68.3	66.1	62.7

(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 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

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

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

Table GA.28 **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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2010</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	42.0	35.5	40.5	41.5	35.6	31.6	30.2	39.7	38.8
Without CRA	83.9	79.5	81.5	82.4	72.6	77.7	75.8	83.8	80.7
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2011</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	38.4	32.9	36.1	37.0	32.3	30.0	28.9	36.2	35.4
Without CRA	78.0	73.4	75.8	77.6	67.8	73.6	68.4	77.2	75.0
Rest of State/Territory									
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

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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2012</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	38.8	33.7	36.0	36.8	32.8	31.8	28.1	37.8	35.8
Without CRA	78.5	74.0	75.8	77.6	68.0	74.0	70.8	79.8	75.4
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2013</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	36.6	32.1	33.1	35.2	31.3	28.1	26.5	36.9	33.7
Without CRA	75.7	70.8	72.8	74.7	66.2	69.5	69.7	78.7	72.5
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	24.2	18.9	30.1	25.8	18.1	20.2	..	26.0	24.7
Without CRA	65.5	58.8	70.0	63.4	55.9	59.2	..	63.6	65.0
Total									
With CRA	30.0	27.6	31.4	33.0	28.0	23.8	26.5	33.0	29.7
Without CRA	70.3	66.7	71.2	72.1	63.7	63.9	69.7	73.3	69.1
<i>2014</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	37.4	31.8	33.2	35.4	31.9	28.2	28.5	37.3	34.0
Without CRA	75.5	70.4	71.9	74.6	67.6	68.3	70.9	76.6	72.3
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	25.3	19.8	30.9	27.6	18.0	19.5	..	30.7	25.6

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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Without CRA	65.9	59.1	69.6	64.5	55.9	57.7	..	68.3	65.0
Total									
With CRA	30.9	27.7	31.9	33.6	28.4	23.5	28.5	34.9	30.2
Without CRA	70.4	66.5	70.6	72.2	64.7	62.6	70.9	73.6	69.0

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

Table GA.29 Proportion receiving a Disability Support Pension and CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA									
2010	34.8	30.6	38.1	38.7	31.8	26.9	30.2	36.1	34.4
2011	31.2	28.2	34.0	34.5	29.0	24.7	28.9	32.7	31.1
2012	31.8	29.1	34.2	34.6	29.5	26.0	28.1	33.4	31.6
2013	30.0	27.6	31.4	33.0	28.0	23.8	26.5	33.0	29.7
2014	30.9	27.7	31.9	33.6	28.4	23.5	28.5	34.9	30.2
Without CRA									
2010	78.8	75.8	79.8	79.9	70.5	72.6	75.8	79.9	77.6
2011	72.4	69.5	74.0	74.3	65.5	66.7	68.4	73.9	71.5
2012	72.9	69.9	73.9	74.7	65.8	67.7	70.8	76.2	71.9
2013	70.3	66.7	71.2	72.1	63.7	63.9	69.7	73.3	69.1
2014	70.4	66.5	70.6	72.2	64.7	62.6	70.9	73.6	69.0

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

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

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

Table GA.30 **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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2010</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	52.0	47.8	51.6	51.2	42.2	43.7	56.8	50.8	49.6
Without CRA	81.9	79.0	80.8	79.6	72.1	77.6	81.3	79.7	79.6
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2011</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	65.0	64.5	60.2	58.7	55.9	58.9	73.6	56.3	62.1
Without CRA	83.5	84.2	81.8	80.2	80.0	82.9	89.8	74.9	82.7
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2012</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	65.9	65.6	59.8	59.3	57.3	60.2	75.0	56.7	62.8
Without CRA	84.0	84.7	81.3	80.7	82.0	85.2	90.2	77.8	83.2
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2013</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	66.5	64.5	58.3	58.0	56.2	55.9	72.6	50.8	61.9
Without CRA	83.5	83.0	79.3	77.6	79.0	81.1	87.3	71.4	81.3
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	54.9	48.2	53.7	44.2	33.9	45.0	..	50.3	51.8
Without CRA	77.6	73.5	76.3	68.1	63.6	75.0	..	74.0	75.5
Total									
With CRA	60.2	59.2	56.1	55.6	52.6	50.2	72.6	50.7	57.8
Without CRA	80.3	79.9	77.8	75.9	76.5	77.9	87.3	72.0	78.9
<i>2014</i>									

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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Capital City									
With CRA	66.6	63.6	57.0	60.0	56.1	52.9	71.9	55.4	61.5
Without CRA	83.7	82.9	78.4	79.3	79.0	79.0	88.0	75.2	81.3
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	54.9	47.2	53.8	46.0	33.3	42.7	..	45.5	51.6
Without CRA	78.5	72.8	77.0	70.1	64.8	73.1	..	67.0	75.9
Total									
With CRA	60.2	58.2	55.4	57.6	52.3	47.6	71.9	52.9	57.4
Without CRA	80.8	79.6	77.7	77.8	76.6	76.0	88.0	73.1	79.1

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

Table GA.31 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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA									
2010	45.2	42.6	49.3	48.3	38.7	37.5	56.8	46.7	45.3
2011	58.8	58.4	58.1	56.1	52.2	51.5	73.6	53.3	57.8
2012	59.8	59.5	57.6	56.7	53.4	53.0	75.0	55.4	58.4
2013	60.2	59.2	56.1	55.6	52.6	50.2	72.6	50.7	57.8
2014	60.2	58.2	55.4	57.6	52.3	47.6	71.9	52.9	57.4
Without CRA									
2010	78.3	76.0	79.9	77.7	70.4	74.4	81.3	76.6	77.4
2011	80.5	80.4	80.3	78.0	77.4	77.9	89.8	72.3	80.0
2012	81.1	81.4	80.1	78.6	78.9	80.1	90.2	75.6	80.6
2013	80.3	79.9	77.8	75.9	76.5	77.9	87.3	72.0	78.9
2014	80.8	79.6	77.7	77.8	76.6	76.0	88.0	73.1	79.1

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

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

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

Table GA.32 **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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2010</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	32.0	30.1	36.9	24.3	21.6	31.0	33.3	33.0	30.3
Without CRA	69.9	65.2	70.9	55.5	47.4	66.9	65.3	73.2	64.7
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2011</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	29.7	26.7	32.3	21.2	20.2	30.3	33.1	31.8	27.5
Without CRA	63.3	58.6	62.9	50.6	44.8	64.1	62.0	71.0	58.8
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2012</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	29.2	26.7	31.8	22.3	19.7	29.1	33.5	30.2	27.4
Without CRA	63.5	59.2	62.2	51.8	45.2	64.1	60.0	64.4	59.1
Rest of State/Territory									
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
<i>2013</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	28.6	26.4	30.2	22.4	20.3	25.4	31.1	32.0	26.7
Without CRA	60.3	56.4	59.6	50.1	44.0	58.6	57.7	62.9	56.3
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	18.1	18.6	26.6	16.4	16.7	15.0	..	12.1	20.6
Without CRA	48.3	50.2	58.9	44.5	40.7	49.4	..	55.0	51.5
Total									
With CRA	23.6	23.8	28.0	21.0	19.2	18.6	31.1	25.2	24.1
Without CRA	54.6	54.3	59.2	48.8	43.0	52.6	57.7	60.2	54.2

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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2014</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	28.6	25.8	29.8	23.5	21.6	26.2	29.8	27.3	26.8
Without CRA	59.8	55.6	59.0	50.1	45.5	59.5	57.9	61.3	56.1
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	18.6	19.1	27.4	18.5	16.8	16.4	..	23.5	21.4
Without CRA	48.4	50.8	58.9	46.4	42.1	51.9	..	53.1	51.9
Total									
With CRA	23.9	23.5	28.3	22.3	20.1	19.8	29.8	26.0	24.4
Without CRA	54.4	54.0	58.9	49.3	44.5	54.6	57.9	58.6	54.2

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services and 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, 2010 to 2014 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA									
2010	27.0	27.4	33.4	23.8	21.5	24.0	33.3	30.6	27.8
2011	24.2	24.1	29.8	20.4	19.6	21.3	33.1	28.9	24.8
2012	24.0	24.0	29.3	20.9	19.2	20.8	33.5	26.0	24.6
2013	23.6	23.8	28.0	21.0	19.2	18.6	31.1	25.2	24.1
2014	23.9	23.5	28.3	22.3	20.1	19.8	29.8	26.0	24.4
Without CRA									
2010	64.1	63.0	68.6	55.6	48.0	61.2	65.3	70.5	62.7
2011	57.0	56.3	62.2	50.1	44.3	56.1	62.0	65.3	56.5
2012	57.4	56.9	61.9	50.9	44.8	56.9	60.0	60.6	56.8
2013	54.6	54.3	59.2	48.8	43.0	52.6	57.7	60.2	54.2
2014	54.4	54.0	58.9	49.3	44.5	54.6	57.9	58.6	54.2

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

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

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

Table GA.34 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, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All income units									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	45 200	31 044	19 101	13 448	8 342	1 255	2 775	756	121 921
Proportion	19.4	14.9	13.0	17.2	11.1	8.5	24.3	16.5	15.8
Without CRA									
Number	78 615	61 880	40 393	25 027	19 607	3 469	4 503	1 414	234 908
Proportion	33.7	29.8	27.6	31.9	26.1	23.6	39.5	30.9	30.4
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA									
Number	17 929	5 936	21 729	2 101	940	1 000	..	194	49 830
Proportion	9.1	6.6	12.2	9.8	4.4	5.3	..	10.5	9.4
Without CRA									
Number	43 426	16 247	46 812	4 704	3 216	3 088	..	447	117 941
Proportion	22.0	18.1	26.2	21.9	15.0	16.5	..	24.1	22.3
Total									
With CRA									
Number	63 146	36 986	40 837	15 564	9 282	2 256	2 775	950	171 797
Proportion	14.7	12.4	12.6	15.6	9.6	6.8	24.3	14.8	13.2
Without CRA									
Number	122 073	78 144	87 227	29 757	22 824	6 559	4 503	1 861	352 950
Proportion	28.3	26.3	26.8	29.8	23.7	19.6	39.5	28.9	27.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units (d)									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	12.6	12.9	10.8	14.8	8.9	6.5	14.7	13.9	11.8
Without CRA	26.0	28.8	25.5	30.5	25.2	18.6	29.3	30.3	26.5
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	6.0	4.9	9.0	10.3	4.5	4.7	..	7.1	7.1
Without CRA	16.7	14.0	21.2	22.0	17.0	14.3	..	21.4	18.2
Total									
With CRA	7.8	8.4	9.6	12.9	7.2	5.4	14.7	10.5	8.7
Without CRA	19.1	20.5	22.5	27.0	22.1	16.1	29.3	25.8	21.1
Disability Support pension income units (e)									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	10.5	6.9	6.5	9.5	7.2	3.4	8.7	7.2	8.1
Without CRA	23.2	19.4	19.6	22.8	19.2	14.3	17.6	21.3	20.7
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	3.8	2.2	5.7	4.9	1.8	1.5	..	5.4	4.0

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, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Without CRA	13.5	10.3	17.5	15.4	8.9	8.5	..	20.4	13.8
Total									
With CRA	6.9	5.3	6.1	8.4	5.8	2.3	8.7	6.6	6.2
Without CRA	18.0	16.3	18.4	21.0	16.6	11.2	17.6	21.0	17.6
Aged 24 years and under income units (f)									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	35.1	29.8	23.8	26.4	18.7	16.5	41.1	25.8	28.0
Without CRA	53.7	51.3	44.0	47.6	42.1	39.2	62.6	41.2	48.8
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	21.2	15.9	21.1	14.6	7.4	11.8	..	13.1	19.1
Without CRA	42.8	35.5	40.8	32.4	23.2	29.2	..	31.8	39.2
Total									
With CRA	27.4	25.2	22.5	24.3	16.8	14.1	41.1	22.6	24.3
Without CRA	47.7	46.1	42.4	45.0	38.9	34.0	62.6	38.8	44.8
Aged 75 years and over income units (g)									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	7.6	6.1	5.7	5.8	4.7	3.8	8.5	5.2	6.3
Without CRA	15.7	14.4	15.2	13.2	11.5	12.8	16.5	16.5	14.5
Rest of State/Territory									
With CRA	3.1	3.5	4.9	4.2	3.5	2.2	..	2.0	3.8
Without CRA	8.9	9.7	14.4	11.0	9.6	8.0	..	9.2	10.9
Total									
With CRA	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.4	2.7	8.5	4.1	5.2
Without CRA	12.4	12.8	14.7	12.7	10.9	9.7	16.5	14.0	12.9

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

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

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

(d) Includes income units where one member has self-identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Some members of an income unit may also self-identify as South Sea Islander.

(e) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 6 June 2014.

(f) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 6 June 2014.

(g) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 6 June 2014.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services (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 is available for the following performance indicators:

Low income households in rental stress	2
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions	4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard	9
Australians who are homelessness	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)	<p><u>Numerator</u>: Number of low income households in rental stress</p> <p>For low income households, computation for numerator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Household income is gross household income, excluding Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)• Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent, plus any rates payments made by the tenant, less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance.• Household is included in the numerator if weekly rent payments exceed 30 per cent of household income. <p><u>Denominator</u>: Total number of low income rental households, defined as being those households in the bottom two quintiles of equivalised disposable household income (excluding CRA or other rent assistance) calculated separately on a state by state and capital city balance of state basis.</p> <p><u>Computation</u>: Number of low income rental households in rental stress x 100, divided by Total number of low income rental households.</p>
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	<p><u>SIH</u></p> <p>The SIH collects data on the housing costs and income from usual residents of private dwellings in Australia. Rent payments, rates payments and CRA are separately identified.</p> <p>While the SIH does collect information on CRA, it does not separately identify other forms of ongoing rent assistance.</p> <p>The SIH excludes the 0.8 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people in remote areas are not available.</p> <p>The 11,290 renter households with nil or negative total income (0.9 per cent of all low income renter households) have been included in the denominator but excluded from the numerator.</p>
Timeliness	The biennial SIH is enumerated over a twelve month period to account for seasonal variability in its measures. Results for 2011-12 were released in July 2013.

Accuracy**SIH**

In 2011-12, the SIH sample size was decreased from 18,071 households in 2009-10 to 14,569 households in 2011-12. The expansion of the 2009-10 sample for an extra 4,200 households located outside capital cities to better support COAG performance reporting was maintained. The additional pensioner sample of metropolitan households whose main source of income was a government pension benefit and / or allowance included in the 2009-10 SIH and HES samples to improve analysis for the Pensioner Beneficiary Living Cost Index was not maintained.

The final sample on which estimates are based is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. Of the selected dwellings, there were 18,298 in the scope of the survey, of which 14,569 (80 per cent) were included as part of the final estimates.

Most of the non-response was due to householders that were not able to be contacted. To account in part for non-response, SIH data are weighted by: state, part of state, age, sex, labour force status, number of households and household composition.

At the national level this Performance Indicator for 2011-12 has a relative standard error (RSE) of 3 per cent. RSEs are higher for state and territory measures, and for other disaggregations

Coherence

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

In 2011-12, the ABS has taken steps to improve the quality of CRA data through modelling, based on eligibility criteria. Data for 2007-08, 2009-10 and 2011-12 have been calculated using the new method and consequently, data for 2007-08 and 2009-10 has been revised

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, Australia, 2011-12 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.
- The measures of low income households in rental stress produced by the SIH are a point in time measure and not designed to measure sustained rental stress. They would not include rent adjustments yet to be made by the state and territory housing authority.

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

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities
Indicator:	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households that are living in overcrowded conditions.
Measure: (computation)	<p>The measure is presented as a proportion and is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>numerator</i> — number of overcrowded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard)• <i>denominator</i> — total number of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households for which bedroom requirements and dwelling details are known
Data source/s	<p><i>Public rental housing and SOMIH</i></p> <p>Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and as at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. The latest data are for the 2013-14 collection year.</p> <p><i>Mainstream community housing</i></p> <p>Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.</p> <p><i>Indigenous community housing</i></p> <p>Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data held by jurisdictional funding bodies as well as survey data from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).</p> <p>The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June. The latest data are for the 2012-14 collection year.</p>
Institutional environment	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>

RelevancePublic rental housing and SOMIH

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

Mainstream community housing

Community housing dwellings include all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding dwellings managed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community housing organisations, State Housing Authorities or Specialist Homelessness Service agencies). Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.

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

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Indigenous Community Housing

Includes all dwellings targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

TimelinessPublic rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing

Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2014 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.

Indigenous Community Housing

The reference period for this collection is the 2012–13 financial year and is mostly a 30 June 2013 snapshot, but also captures 2011–12 household activity. The most recent data available are for 2011–12.

Accuracy

There are some 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

PH	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Total ongoing households	109,370	63,048	50,570	32,315	38,008	8,250	10,727	4,720

Excludes:

Households for which bedroom or required bedroom details unknown	1,096	2,412	0	1	384	3	899	89
Exclusions as a % of total ongoing households	1.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.4	1.9

.. Not applicable.

SOMIH exclusions

SOMIH	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas
Total ongoing households	4,504	..	3,270	..	1,741	275
Excludes:						
Households for which bedroom or required bedroom details unknown	73	..	0	..	67	0
Exclusions as a % of total ongoing households	1.6	..	0.0	..	3.8	0.0

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

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

Mainstream community housing

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ongoing households	2,448	492	na	741	187	100	26	na	5,088

Excludes	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households for which household and tenancy details unknown	5	46	na	26	10	8	0	na	95
Exclusions (%)	0.2	9.3	na	3.5	5.3	8.0	0.0	na	1.9

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.

Completeness coverage:

Jurisdictions where coverage of the data for this indicator is less than 95 per cent are:

- Victoria: 81 per cent
- Queensland: 47 per cent
- Western Australia: 72 per cent

Coherence

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Public rental housing, SOMIH, mainstream community housing, and Indigenous Community

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

Mainstream community housing

Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community housing organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy management is by the State Housing Authority or by specialist homelessness services agencies. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.

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

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Indigenous community housing

- Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.

As agreed by Housing and Homelessness Information Management Group (HHIMG), from 2011-12, the tenancy management status of dwellings has been collected. This refers to whether tenancy management of dwellings is the responsibility of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Housing organisation (ICHO) or whether the ICH dwellings are being managed by the State/ Territory Housing Authority.

Accessibility Annual data will be reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which will be available 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>).

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

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

Public housing, SOMIH and community housing

Indigenous community housing:

- Only three jurisdictions reported the data required to calculate overcrowding rates.
- The data presented may not accurately represent the characteristics of the sector, particularly due to coverage issues.
- Other published measures of overcrowding for Indigenous community housing define overcrowding as households requiring two or more bedrooms, rather than one as specified in the CNOS.

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

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Numerator</u>: number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households who indicated that their dwelling has at least 4 facilities and that they are working and did not indicate that they had more than two major structural problems.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u>: number of tenants who gave a valid answer to the facilities and structural problems question and who answered the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status question multiplied by 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p>AIHW</p> <p>A contracted data collection organisation was engaged by the AIHW to conduct the 2014 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data were collected via postal and online (self-completion) questionnaires from a randomly selected sample of SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania), Public Housing and Community Housing tenants. In 2014, SOMIH tenants in New South Wales and Queensland completed the survey by face to face interview. For each social housing program (PH, SOMIH and CH) the tenants completing the questionnaires were from all jurisdictions which operated the relevant social housing program.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>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).</p>
Relevance	<p>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.</p> <p>The 2014 NSHS includes 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. For the postal component of the survey, the speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have affected the number of responses received from tenants in these areas.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Data are not collected annually. Surveys for PH and CH were conducted in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010 2012, and 2014. Surveys for SOMIH were conducted in 2005, 2007, 2012, and 2014. For SOMIH tenants in 2014, surveys were completed via mail-out for two jurisdictions (South Australia and Tasmania) and face-to-face interview in the other two jurisdictions (New South Wales and Queensland).</p> <p>The fieldwork for 2014 was conducted from 6 May–22 July for the ACT. For all other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 14 May–14 August 2014. Fieldwork for the SOMIH face-to-face component was undertaken in NSW</p>

Accuracy

from the 19 May-5 June 2014 and in QLD from 3 June-2 July 2014.

Data on the characteristics of the household and its member relate to the time of the survey. Data on tenant satisfaction relate to the 12 months up to the time of the survey.

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status question: 20.1 per cent of PH tenants, 0.9 per cent of SOMIH tenants and 20.2 per cent of CH tenants did not provide a response.

Response rates and contact rates

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2014 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the National level (see response rate table below).

Overall, 42,827 questionnaires were sent to tenants in PH, CH and SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania only), of which 12,594 questionnaires were categorised as being complete and useable, representing a response rate for the 2014 survey of 32.4 per cent; considerably higher than the 2012 survey of 16.3 per cent.

For the two SOMIH jurisdictions where the respondents completed the survey face- to-face (New South Wales and Queensland), a total of 1,581 interviews were attempted and 1,001 interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 63.3 per cent.

A low response rate does not necessarily mean that the results are biased. If the non-respondents are not systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, there may be no bias, either in comparisons across jurisdictions or over time. Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, it is likely there is some bias in the estimates.

Jurisdiction	Sample size	Response rate
Public housing		
NSW	4,991	40.0%
VIC	585	36.2%
QLD	564	43.3%
SA	619	45.5%
ACT	504	24.7%
WA	954	27.3%
TAS	506	34.9%
NT	509	27.3%
Community housing		
NSW	1061	26.3%
VIC	367	40.8%
QLD	370	35.9%
SA	354	32.8%
ACT	124	24.0%
WA	361	37.1%

TAS	300	29.2%
SOMIH		
NSW	501	54.9%
QLD	500	74.7%
SA	307	18.7%
TAS	83	26.9%

Scope and coverage

For the 2014 NSHS, caution should be used when comparing trend data or data between jurisdictions due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

The 2014 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2012 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's PH, SOMIH and CH tenants. As requested by NSW stratified sampling by region/area was undertaken for NSW PH tenancies.

The 2014 NSHS was designed to meet minimum reliability objectives for key variables for each housing program.

Sample design

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

To produce reliable estimates, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional overall 5350 booster sample was included: NSW PH (4,000) NSW CH (750) and WA PH (600).

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.

The weighting for the 2014 survey was calculated as the number of households in each jurisdiction (population) divided by the number of usable surveys (responses). All population counts were provided by the AIHW.

No completed survey was received from VIC PH ARIA 3, SA PH ARIA 4, TAS PH ARIA 4, NT PH ARIA 4 and SA CH ARIA 4. These areas are excluded from weighting.

Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2014 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent 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 based on self-reported data.

In 2014, the data collected for SOMIH was sourced using two methodologies

Coherence

(via mail-out in two jurisdictions and via face-to-face interview in two jurisdictions).

Comparisons between data across jurisdictions 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. As noted above, the sample design and the questionnaire of the 2014 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey. Please refer to data quality statements and technical reports for the relevant surveys before comparing data across surveys.

Accessibility

Published results from the 2014 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see National Social Housing Survey 2014: national report. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.

Interpretability

Information to aid in interpretation of 2014 NSHS results will be made available on the AIHW website including the 2014 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other supporting documentation.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

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

- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions as data are collected via survey vehicles and are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.
- Survey weights are applied to the data when calculating outputs and performance indicators.
- The SOMIH component of the survey in 2014 was conducted using a mixed methodology with two jurisdictions using face to face interviews (NSW and Queensland) and the other two jurisdictions collecting data via a mail-out survey (the same as the PH and CH components).
- Response rates from the NSHS for PH, SOMIH and CH provide a general indication of data accuracy and reliability. Response rates for the 2014 NSHS were 32.4 per cent for the mail-out component and 63.3 per cent for the face-to-face component.

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	The proportion of Australians who are homeless (as defined by the ABS)
(computation)	The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Numerator - Number of Australians who are homeless• Denominator – number of Australians and is presented as a <i>proportion</i> .
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	<p>A quality prevalence measure of homelessness that can be used to track changes over time allows society to both judge some aspects of the scale of the problem and hold itself and governments accountable for some outcomes at this broad level. To target prevention, or amelioration of the circumstances of homelessness, and measure progress, the locations of the homeless and their characteristics are required.</p> <p>With homelessness having a prevalence of just 0.5 per cent, and with less than half of the people experiencing homelessness approaching a formal service for assistance, there are few data sources which can report on prevalence. Only the ABS Census of Population and Housing can support the estimation of the prevalence of homelessness.</p> <p>Use of the Census in estimating homelessness provides cross classification by homeless operational groups and by the range of personal characteristics which are available. This allows the homeless population to be compared to the whole population as well as to other populations who may be marginally housed and whose living arrangements are close to the statistical boundary of homelessness or who may be at risk of homelessness.</p>
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	<p>Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness use a methodology which is transparent, consistent and repeatable, and suitable for measuring change over time.</p> <p>While 'homelessness' itself is not a characteristic that is directly measured in the Census, estimates are derived from the Census using analytical techniques, based on both the characteristics observed in the Census and assumptions about the way people may respond to Census questions.</p> <p>The Census is likely to under-enumerate some homeless groups such as homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and so called 'rough sleepers'. Official ABS estimates of the prevalence of homelessness will reflect 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.</p> <p>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'.</p>
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	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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