
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 website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

G.1 Introduction

This sector overview provides an introduction to the Housing (chapter 17) and Homelessness services (chapter 18) chapters of this Report and provides contextual information along with high level performance information.

This sector overview also includes descriptive data on Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA), which is financial assistance for people who pay rent and receive a Centrelink payment, including for the first time, unpublished CRA data disaggregated by remoteness areas.

Policy context

Housing and homelessness assistance is an important element of governments' social policy and welfare frameworks, and plays an important role in enabling social and economic participation. 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 NSW 2015).

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 homelessness services.)

The National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) provides the framework for the Australian, State and Territory governments to work together to improve housing and homelessness outcomes (box G.1).

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

The NAHA commenced on 1 January 2009 as part of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations and was updated in 2012 to include performance benchmarks.

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. The NAHA outcomes include:

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

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

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

Governments provide other forms of support for housing and homelessness including: home purchase assistance and private rental assistance. Housing outcomes are influenced by many factors apart from government assistance, and contextual information is available on some of these factors, including housing affordability and private rental markets (Appendix G.7).

Sector scope

This Report includes detailed information on two specific services: social housing and homelessness services. 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. 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.2). Homelessness services in this Report encompass government funded specialist homelessness services, and are reported in chapter 18 (box G.3).

Box G.2 Scope of social housing

Social housing assistance data covers:

- *Public housing*: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities, and is generally accessed by people on low incomes and/or those with special needs.
- *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 (box 17.3 explains the different models of community housing)
- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in all 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, and might be indirectly reported through the other forms of social housing described above.

Source: Chapter 17.

Box G.3 **Scope of homelessness services**

Data in this Report are for government funded specialist homelessness services. 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 are 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: 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 for non-government organisations, along with funding and expenditure.

Funding

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

The Australian Government provided \$1.9 billion in 2014-15 to State and Territory governments for housing assistance and homelessness services through the NAH SPP and related National Partnership agreements (table GA.1). In addition, the Australian Government provided a further \$4.2 billion for CRA in 2014-15 (table GA.13).

Net recurrent expenditure by housing and homelessness services for the most recent reporting year is outlined in table G.1. Summary data for each jurisdiction are reported in tables GA.3 and GA.4, with further information presented in chapters 17 and 18.

This page has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata.

Table G.1 Housing and homelessness services sector, selected descriptive statistics, Australia, 2014-15^a

	<i>Net recurrent expenditure^b</i>	<i>Dwellings^c</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Clients</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<i>Social housing</i>				
Public housing	2 729.4	321 627	314 963	..
SOMIH	110.4	10 035	9 732	..
Community housing	616.1	72 105	69 171	..
ICH (2013-14)	109.4	15 545	12 775	..
<i>Homelessness services</i>	707.2	..	..	255 657

^a See table GA.2 for detailed caveats. ^b Net recurrent expenditure is for 2013-14 for Community housing and ICH. ^c For Community housing dwelling is total tenancy rental units at 30 June 2015. For ICH, dwelling is number of permanent dwellings as at 30 June 2014. .. Not applicable.

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

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

CRA helps eligible people meet the cost of rental housing in the private market. It 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 A¹.

Australian Government expenditure on CRA was \$4.2 billion in 2014-15, increasing from \$3.3 billion in 2010-11 (in real terms) (table GA.13). The average government expenditure per income unit² receiving CRA was \$3127 in 2014-15 (table GA.14).

Nationally in June 2015, there were 1 343 431 income units receiving CRA (table GA.16), with 77.8 per cent of all CRA recipients paying enough rent to be eligible to receive the maximum rate of CRA (an increase from 74.5 per cent in 2011) (table GA.27).

- The median CRA payment in 2015 was \$128 per fortnight, with median rent being \$415 per fortnight (table GA.26).

¹ 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. Further information on the eligibility and payment rates for CRA are presented in table GA.15.

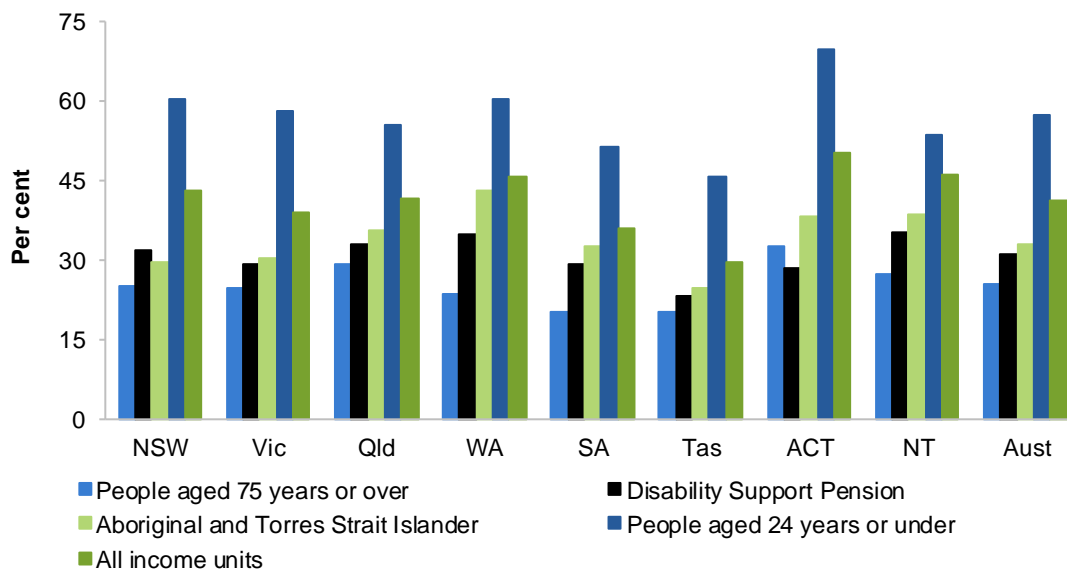
² 'Income unit' may consist of: a single person with no dependent children, a sole parent with one or more dependent children, a couple (married, registered or de facto) with no dependent children, a couple (married, registered or de facto) with one or more dependent children. A non-dependent child living at home, including one who is receiving an income support payment in their own right, is regarded as a separate income unit. Similarly, a group of non-related adults sharing accommodation are counted as separate income units. Payment scales for these income units are available in table GA.14.

CRA and rental stress

The CRA program aims to reduce the incidence of rental stress for people on low incomes. Rental stress is defined as more than 30 per cent of household income being spent on rent, and is a separate sector-wide indicator reported in section G.2. Although CRA is indexed to the Consumer Price Index, ‘rental costs have been increasing faster than the [Consumer Price Index], which means that payments are losing real value for individuals over time’ (Commonwealth of Australia 2014).

Nationally in June 2015, 68.5 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, even with CRA, 41.2 per cent of recipients still spent more than 30 per cent of their income on rent (figure G.1 and table GA.28). (Social housing households in rental stress are reported separately in Chapter 17.)

Figure G.1 Proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 30 per cent of income spent on rent, by special needs group, 2015^a



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

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); table GA.28.

Nationally in 2015, the proportion of income units receiving CRA and classified as being in rental stress:

- 57.5 per cent had a member aged 24 years or under
- 32.8 per cent had a member who was an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person
- 31.2 per cent had a member who received the disability support pension

-
- 25.5 per cent had a member aged 75 years or older (figure G.1).

Tables GA.13–35 present a range of detailed data on CRA, including Australian Government expenditure; additional information on CRA recipients, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander recipients and those with special needs; and previously unpublished CRA data disaggregated by remoteness areas (which shows the proportion of CRA income units in rental stress was higher in capital cities (45.5 per cent) compared to other areas (35.1 per cent)) (table GA.29).

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

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

Demand for housing and homelessness services is influenced by family and relationship breakdown, a shortage of affordable housing, long-term unemployment and financial hardship, mental health issues and substance abuse. In 2014-15, an estimated 36 per cent of specialist homelessness services clients received assistance as a result of experiencing family or domestic violence (AIHW 2015b).

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

Factors affecting the ability to remain in housing or obtain housing are also significant. AIHW analysis of homelessness services data over the 2.5 years to 31 December 2013 found that those clients who were unemployed, had no income or were only receiving income support payments, had a past history of homelessness and/or 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).

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).

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

Service-sector objectives

The overarching service-sector objectives in box G.4 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.1).

Box G.4 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 assistance aims to help people unable to access alternative suitable housing options, through the delivery of affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse social housing that meets their needs; and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to have improved amenity and reduced overcrowding (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 the maximum possible degree of self-reliance and independence (chapter 18).

Sources: COAG (2012); Chapters 17 and 18.

G.2 Sector performance indicator framework

This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure G.2). 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.
- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the overarching service sector objectives.

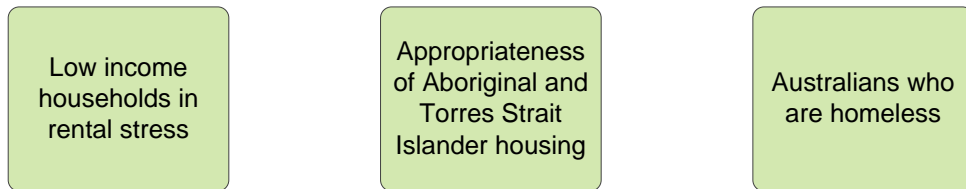
- Information from the service-specific performance indicator frameworks that relate to housing and homelessness services. Discussed in more detail in chapters 17 and 18, the service-specific frameworks provide comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of these services.

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

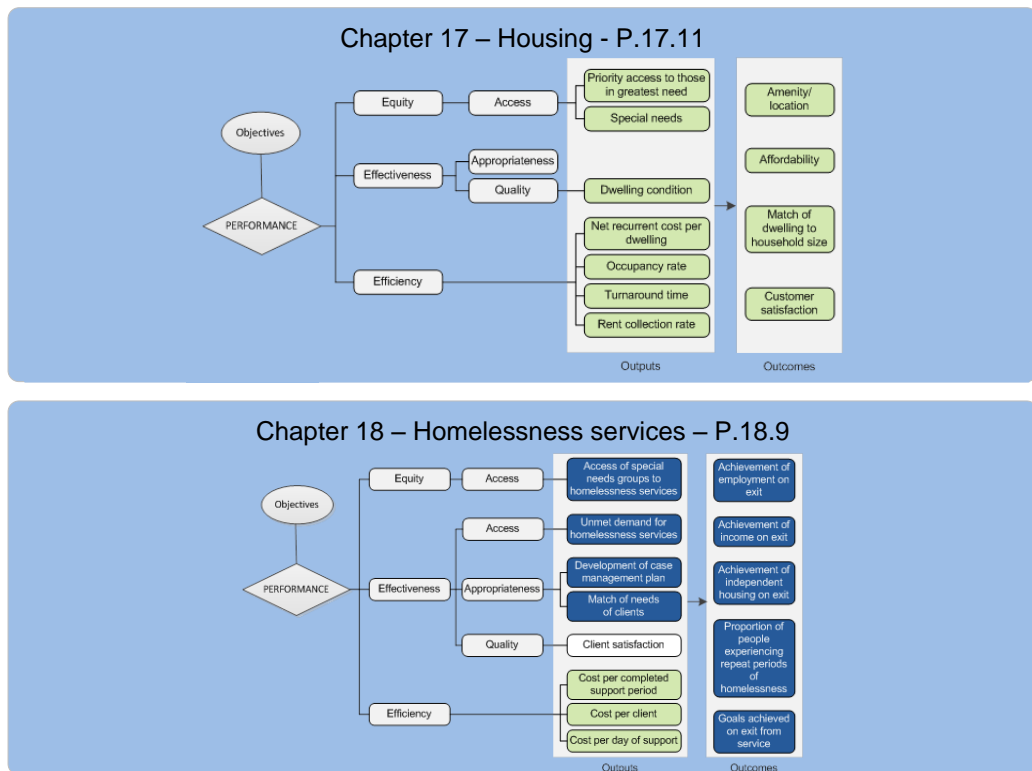
Sector objectives



Sector-wide indicators



Service-specific performance indicator frameworks



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

Sector-wide indicators

This section includes high level indicators of housing and homelessness outcomes. While many factors affect outcomes — not solely the performance of government services — outcomes inform the development of appropriate policies and delivery of government services.

Data Quality Information (DQI) is included where available for performance indicators in this Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about the quality of data used to report on performance indicators, in addition to material in the chapter or sector overview and attachment tables. All DQI for the 2016 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

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.5).

Box G.5 Low income households in rental stress

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

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

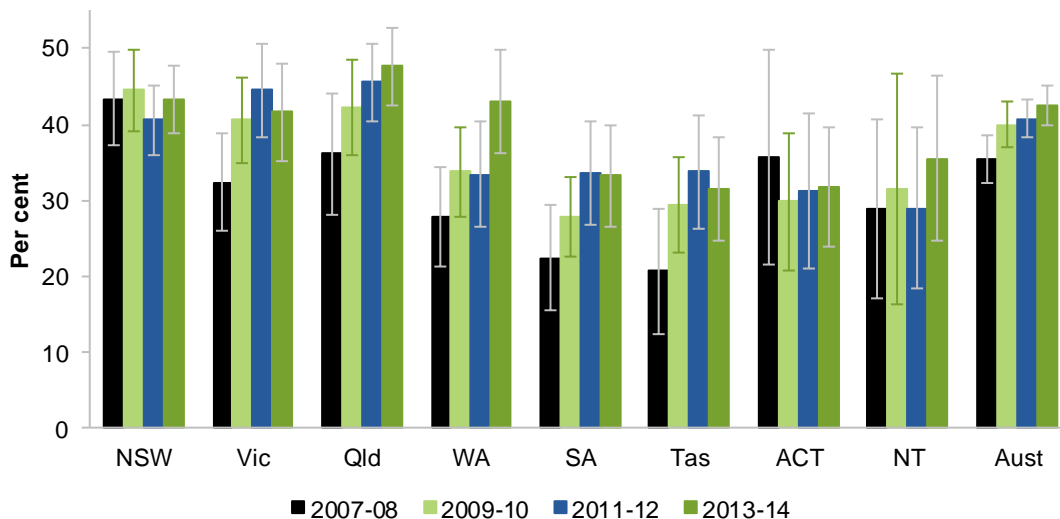
A low or decreasing proportion of households in rental stress implies greater housing affordability. The housing outcome indicator ‘affordability’ provides additional information on rental stress (chapter 17). Data include 95 per cent confidence intervals (in the form of error bars in figures). Data reported for these measures are:

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

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

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

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



^a See box G.5 and table GA.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing (various years); 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.6).

Box G.6 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 for this indicator.

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

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

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

(continued next page)

Box G.6 (continued)

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

Data reported for this measure are:

- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH
- comparable across jurisdiction (subject to caveats) and complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- not comparable across jurisdictions and are incomplete for:
 - community housing (all required 2014-15 data not available for Queensland and the NT)
 - ICH (all required 2014 data not available for NSW, SA, Tasmania and the NT).

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

Data for this measure include 95 per cent confidence intervals (in the form of error bars in figures). Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and complete for the most recent reporting period for public housing, SOMIH, and community housing from the National Social Housing Survey. All required 2014 data available for all jurisdictions
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are not available for the NT
- comparable (subject to caveats) and complete and for ICH for the most current reporting period (2012-13). These ICH data are not comparable with data for other social housing types.

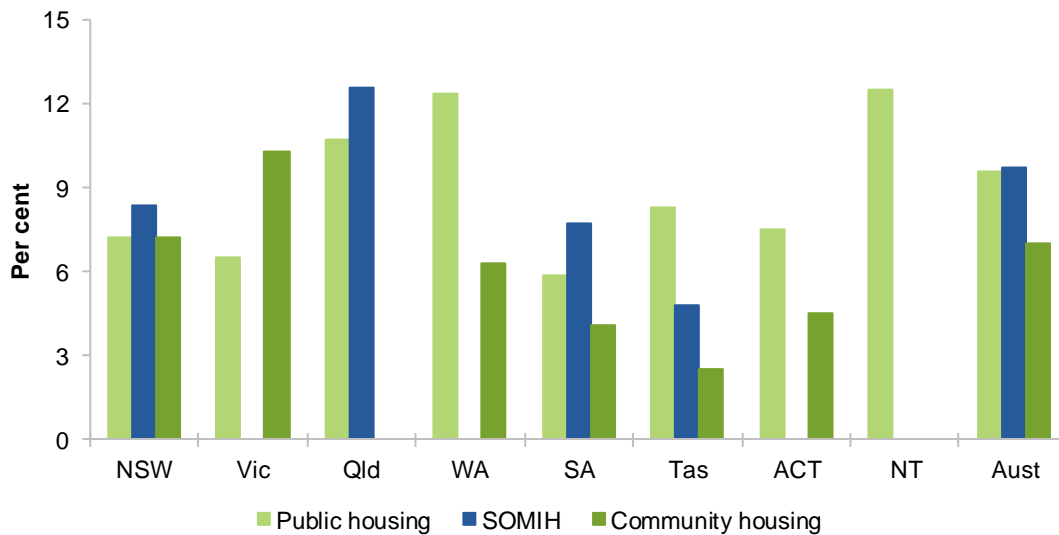
Related information on the appropriateness of social housing is presented for the outcome indicators 'match of dwelling to household size' and 'amenity/location' in chapter 17.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

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

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, and across social housing programs in 2015 (figure G.4).

Figure G.4 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by social housing type, at 30 June 2015^{a, b}**



^a See box G.6 and table GA.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b SOMIH is not applicable in Victoria, WA, the ACT, and the NT. Community housing data are not available for Queensland and the NT.

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

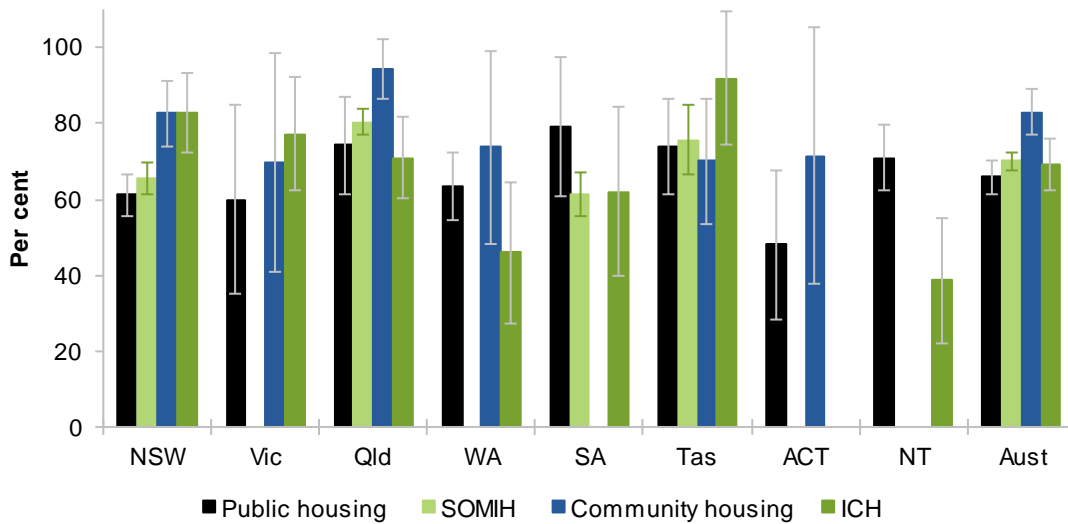
Data for Indigenous community housing for 2012-13 are presented in table GA.8.

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

Nationally in 2014, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents lived in dwellings of an acceptable standard (65.9 per cent for public housing; 70.1 per cent for SOMIH and 83.0 per cent for community housing) (figure G.5).

Nationally in 2012-13, for ICH tenants, 69.2 per cent of all dwellings were reported to be of an acceptable standard (GA.8).

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



^a See box G.5 and tables GA.7-8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b There were no ICH respondents in the survey sample for the ACT and community housing data were not available for the NT. SOMIH is not applicable in Victoria, WA, the ACT and the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13, AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014; tables GA.7-8.

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.7).

Box G.7 **Australians who are homeless**

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

For this indicator, people are defined as homeless when a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives and their current living arrangement: is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.

Data are reported for six homeless operational groups:

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

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/2016.

Nationally in 2011, approximately 48.9 Australians per 10 000 people in the population were homeless on Census night (figure G.6). Data for the six homeless operational groups are included in table GA.9.

Figure G.6 Rate of homelessness, 2011 (per 10 000 population)^a



^a See box G.7 and table GA.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2012) *Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness*, Cat. no. 2049.0; table GA.9.

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

This section summarises information from the performance indicator frameworks for Housing (chapter 17) and Homelessness services (chapter 18).

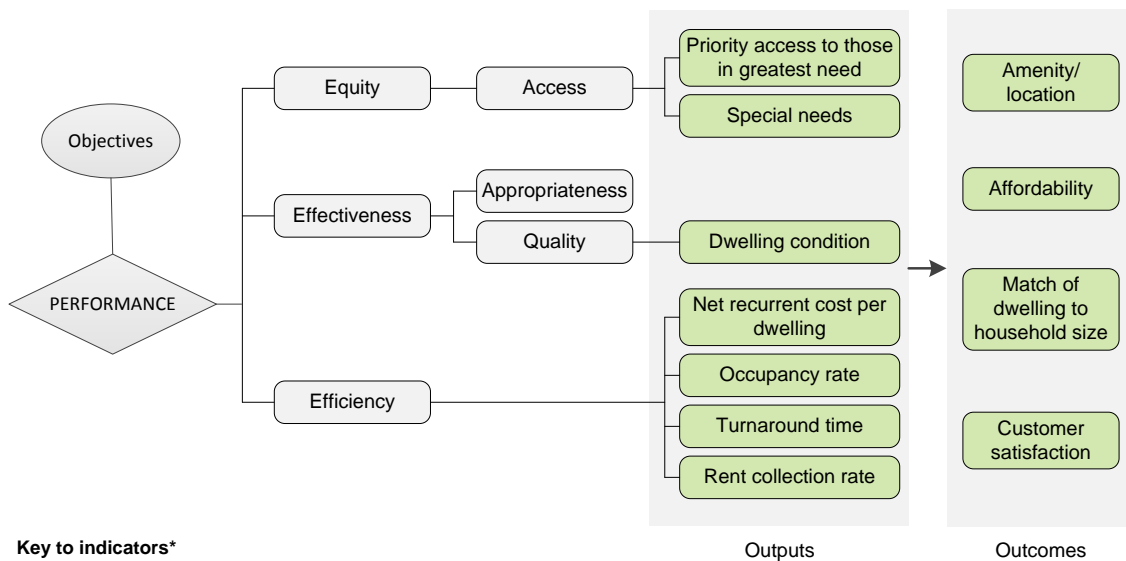
Each performance indicator framework provides comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of specific government services.

Additional information is available in each chapter and associated attachment tables to assist the interpretation of these results.

Housing

The performance indicator framework for social housing is presented in figure G.7. An overview of the housing performance indicator results are presented in table G.2.

Figure G.7 Social housing performance indicator framework



Key to indicators*

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

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

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See errata at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata.

Table G.2 Performance indicator results for housing^{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>
<u>Equity — Access indicators</u>									
Priority access to those in greatest need									
Proportion of new allocations of housing to those in greatest need, 2014-15 (%)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	48.0	82.1	95.9	74.9	82.4	80.5	96.7	61.6	73.7
SOMIH	12.9	..	96.5	..	91.1	na	..	..	51.8
CH	72.5	84.9	85.9	79.4	83.1	51.7	97.9	na	73.4
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.9–11.									
Special needs									
Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs, 2014-15 (%)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	68.0	57.7	67.2	54.1	67.2	60.6	66.5	69.8	63.7
SOMIH	55.6	..	51.9	..	50.0	63.0	..	..	53.8
CH	57.7	46.7	62.6	49.4	60.5	67.5	61.5	na	55.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.12–14.									
<u>Equity — Effectiveness indicators</u>									
Dwelling condition									
Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems, 2014 (%)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	75.9	83.1	88.3	81.9	84.0	80.6	75.7	81.7	81.0
	± 1.3	± 3.2	± 2.8	± 2.9	± 3.0	± 3.6	± 3.8	± 3.6	± 1.0
SOMIH	65.5	..	80.3	..	61.4	75.6	..	..	70.1
	± 4.2		± 3.5		± 5.7	± 9.1			± 2.5
CH	87.9	87.7	93.8	94.4	86.4	80.5	87.6	na	89.3
	± 2.1	± 3.5	± 2.5	± 2.5	± 3.7	± 4.7	± 5.9		± 1.2
<i>Source:</i> Attachment tables 17A.15–17.									
<u>Efficiency indicators</u>									
Net recurrent cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost per dwelling, 2014-15 (CH and ICH = 2013-14) (\$)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	8 133	7 055	7 880	11 061	9 284	8 379	9 630	14 741	8 486
SOMIH	9 186	..	13 102	..	12 288	7 766	..	..	10 999
CH	10 380	8 788	7 261	10 046	9 600	na	6 638	na	9 264
ICH	4 052	7 792	9 544	10 353	na	3 792	..	na	8 615
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.19–23.									

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Table G.2 (continued)

	<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>
Occupancy rates									
Occupancy rates, 2015 (ICH = 2014) (%)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	98.7	98.0	98.3	97.7	95.8	98.3	98.0	94.7	97.9
SOMIH	97.6	..	96.6	..	95.8	98.6	..	..	97.0
CH	93.0	94.0	97.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	87.0	100.0	94.4
ICH	96.7	98.5	94.1	91.3	88.7	100.0	..	na	94.6
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.24–27.									
Turnaround time									
Average turnaround times for vacant stock, 2014-15 (days)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	29.9	29.1	24.3	21.5	na	26.9	34.1	93.1	na
SOMIH	28.0	..	38.5	..	na	27.2	..	..	na
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.28–29.									
Rent collection rate									
Rent collection rate, 2014-15 (CH and ICH = 2013-14) (%)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	99.5	98.8	100.2	100.0	99.8	98.5	99.3	98.5	99.5
SOMIH	94.0	..	100.3	..	97.4	98.4	..	..	96.3
CH	97.7	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	109.0	98.7	na	99.2
ICH	92.5	100.1	82.1	89.7	na	99.5	..	na	89.9
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.30–33.									
Outcome indicators									
Amenity/location									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
Amenity important and meeting needs, 2014 (%)									
PH	80.8	81.8	87.1	85.7	86.7	85.2	80.5	82.2	83.4
SOMIH	75.9	..	82.9	..	79.8	82.0	..	..	79.0
CH	84.2	86.0	86.1	88.4	88.2	82.5	81.1	na	85.5
Location important and meeting needs, 2014 (%)									
PH	88.9	87.3	90.1	89.7	89.2	88.8	90.0	87.9	88.9
SOMIH	89.4	..	89.3	..	89.4	93.8	..	..	89.5
CH	86.0	89.1	85.4	88.8	91.0	88.3	83.8	na	87.1
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.34–39.									

(continued next page)

Table G.2 (continued)

	<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>
Affordability									
Proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, 2014-15 (%)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	1.5	0.4	–	1.5	–	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.9
SOMIH	0.8	..	–	..	–	–	..	..	0.3
CH	7.6	0.1	na	17.7	9.0	27.8	0.4	na	8.7
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.43.									
Match of dwelling to household size									
Proportion of overcrowded households, 2014-15 (%) (ICH = 2013-14)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	4.6	4.5	4.5	6.3	1.9	3.7	5.0	7.3	4.4
SOMIH	8.4	..	12.6	..	7.7	4.8	..	..	9.7
CH	4.8	5.1	na	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.3	na	3.9
ICH	na	6.1	28.0	20.1	na	na	..	na	na
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.48–51.									
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, 2014 (%)									
Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator (chapter 17)									
PH	64.8	75.5	83.8	73.0	75.7	73.2	75.7	71.6	72.7
	± 1.5	± 3.6	± 3.2	± 3.4	± 3.4	± 3.9	± 3.8	± 4.0	± 1.2
SOMIH	49.1	..	66.8	..	66.2	62.2	..	..	58.3
	± 4.4		± 4.1		± 5.5	± 10.5			± 2.7
CH	78.5	76.6	83.2	83.0	82.6	75.7	69.4	na	79.7
	± 2.5	± 4.4	± 3.9	± 3.9	± 4.0	± 5.0	± 8.2		± 1.6
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 17A.55–57.									

PH = Public Housing. **CH** = Community Housing.

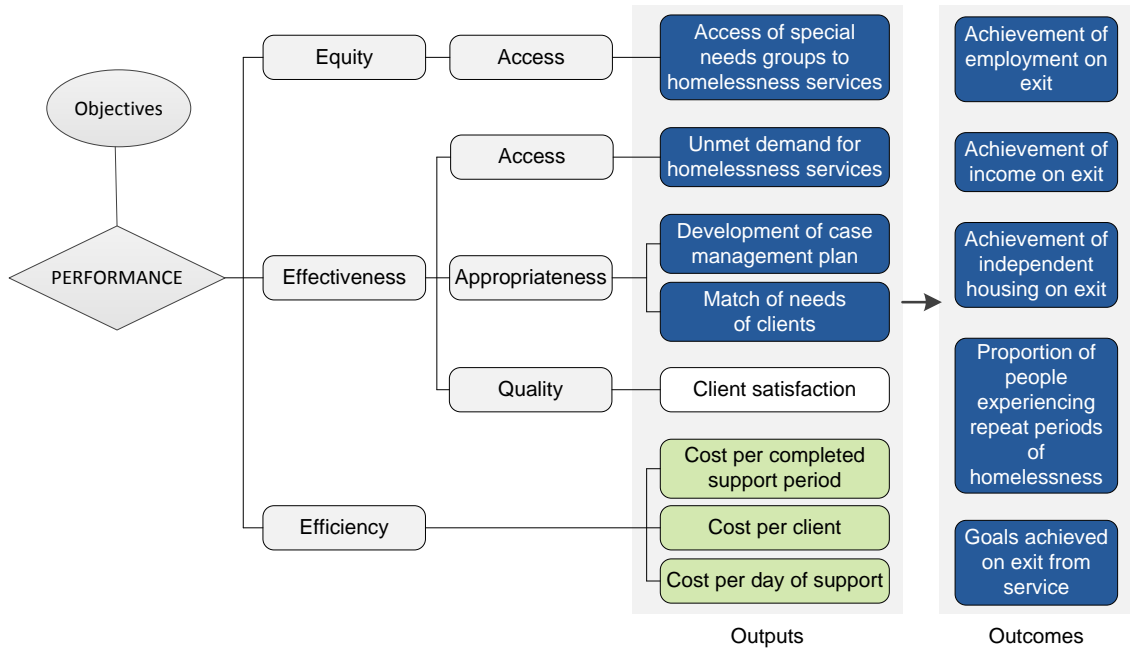
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 17 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 17 and Attachment 17A. ^c Some percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals. **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.8. An overview of the homelessness service performance indicator results are presented in table G.3.

Figure G.8 **Government funded specialist homelessness services performance indicator framework**



Key to indicators*

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

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

Table G.3 Performance indicator results for homelessness services^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Equity — Access indicators									
Access of special needs groups — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people									
Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)									
Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met, 2014-15									
%	26.6	11.9	34.1	48.5	31.3	15.2	21.0	76.2	28.1
Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation were met, 2014-15									
%	22.2	5.5	28.3	22.3	19.8	13.0	11.5	67.9	15.4
Representation in the population, June 2015									
%	2.9	0.9	4.3	3.6	2.4	5.0	1.7	29.5	3.0
Source: Attachment table 18A.5 and table 18A.8.									
Access of special needs groups — people born in non-main English-speaking countries									
Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)									
Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met, 2014-15									
%	10.5	15.2	7.6	8.8	5.9	4.2	17.2	3.3	10.5
Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation were met, 2014-15									
%	7.3	12.5	6.7	10.0	5.7	4.9	17.5	2.3	9.8
Representation in the population, 2011									
%	17.9	18.9	9.2	13.7	12.3	4.9	16.3	9.5	15.1
Source: Attachment table 18A.6 and table 18A.8.									
Access of special needs groups — people with disability									
Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)									
Representation among clients whose accommodation needs were met, 2014-15									
%	4.1	5.8	3.0	3.9	2.7	5.0	4.0	2.8	4.1
Representation among clients whose need for services other than accommodation were met, 2014-15									
%	2.9	2.8	2.9	7.0	1.8	4.2	2.7	3.3	3.0
Representation in the population, 2013									
%	6.4	6.4	5.5	4.9	6.9	7.7	5.2	3.8	6.1
Source: Attachment table 18A.7 and table 18A.8.									
Effectiveness — Access indicators									
Unmet demand for homelessness services									
Data for this indicator are not comparable but are complete (chapter 18)									
Proportion of clients with unmet need for accommodation, 2014-15									
%	22.9	31.8	27.4	16.3	19.1	19.7	33.9	9.9	25.9
Source: Attachment table 18A.10.									
Proportion of clients with unmet need for services other than accommodation, 2014-15									
%	1.6	2.9	0.9	0.1	—	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.8
Source: Attachment table 18A.10.									

(continued next page)

Table G.3 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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Effectiveness — Appropriateness indicators

Development of case management plan

Proportion of clients with a case management plan (closed support periods), 2014-15

Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)

%	51.8	39.7	86.1	45.3	33.6	41.9	59.4	69.1	49.3
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Source: Attachment table 18A.11.

Match of client needs

Proportion of clients with a need for accommodation and accommodation related assistance that were directly provided, or directly provided and referred, with a service, 2014-15

Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)

%	52.9	47.8	57.2	71.9	79.2	45.3	47.5	88.2	56.0
---	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Source: Attachment table 18A.14.

Efficiency indicators

Cost per completed support period

Recurrent cost per completed support period, 2014-15

Data for this indicator not complete or not comparable (chapter 18)

\$	3 068	1 184	2 326	2 362	1 771	2 534	3 844	1 289	1 864
----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Source: Attachment table 18A.18.

Cost per client

Recurrent cost per client accessing homelessness services, 2014-15

Data for this indicator not complete or not comparable (chapter 18)

\$	3 759	2 048	2 792	3 073	2 799	4 030	4 144	1 533	2 766
----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Source: Attachment table 18A.19.

Cost per day of support

Recurrent cost per day of support for clients, 2014-15

Data for this indicator not complete or not comparable (chapter 18)

\$	45.98	29.20	41.22	44.82	30.38	54.30	25.48	18.32	35.95
----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Source: Attachment table 18A.20.

Outcome indicators

Achievement of employment on exit

Proportion of clients who needed employment and/or training assistance who were employed after support (closed support periods), 2014-15

Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)

%	20.6	16.9	17.2	19.8	22.7	16.5	23.7	17.0	19.1
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Source: Attachment table 18A.21.

(continued next page)

Table G.3 (continued)

	<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>
Achievement of income on exit									
Proportion of clients who needed income assistance who had an income source after support (closed support periods), 2014-15									
Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)									
%	92.8	93.5	93.1	94.4	88.3	91.5	94.9	93.6	92.9
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 18A.24.									
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 (closed support periods), 2014-15									
Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)									
%	63.0	62.0	65.1	56.5	63.5	68.9	65.7	66.4	63.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 18A.26.									
Proportion of people experiencing repeat periods of homelessness									
Proportion of clients experiencing homelessness who had repeat periods of homelessness, 2014-15 (%)									
Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)									
%	6.9	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.5	6.7	7.3	5.4	5.7
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 18A.31.									
Goals achieved on exit from service									
Proportion of closed support periods with individual case management plan where half or more or all case management goals were achieved, 2014-15 (%)									
Data for this indicator are comparable subject to caveats (chapter 18)									
%	59.2	72	80.7	54.6	81.0	56.0	68.4	63.9	70.7
<i>Source:</i> Attachment 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.

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 (Thompson and Phibbs 2011; Morris 2010). A lack of adequate and affordable housing contributes to housing stress and homelessness, and is detrimental to people's physical and mental health. Homelessness affects life expectancy, with homeless people estimated to live 15–20 years less than the mainstream population (Quine et al 2004).

The provision of housing assistance and homelessness services can improve people's education, health and employment outcomes, community cohesion and reduce crime (King 2002; Bridge et al 2003; AHURI 2008; Morris 2010). There is evidence to suggest that effective housing assistance programs reduce the burden on health and justice services,

leading to reduced expenditure for hospital, ambulance, police and court services (AHURI 2008).

Pathways through the homelessness, child protection and youth justice sectors have been explored in an analysis of linked client data across the three sectors. The analysis suggests that children and young people who are involved with one of the three areas have an increased risk of being involved in the other two areas. This type of analysis assists government and non-government agencies to provide more targeted prevention and support services (AIHW 2012). An update to this research using 2011-12 to 2013-14 Specialist homelessness services collection data, juvenile justice data, and state child protection data will be released in 2016 by the AIHW. An AIHW data linkage project, matching cohorts in the Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data set and the Specialist homelessness services collection, will investigate transitions between these two sectors, focusing on comorbidities among the 40 000 clients of both services linked in the two data sets. 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 strategy that fits its purpose, goals, available resources and the 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).

National research developments

The Australian Department of Social Services managed the survey project: Journeys Home: Longitudinal Study of Factors Affecting Housing Stability. The project aimed 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 was of around 1600 income support recipients across Australia, in six waves, conducted six months apart, between September 2011 and concluding in May 2015.

The final Journeys Home Research Report (No. 6) in addition to presenting findings for the six waves of the study, examined children's outcomes, including school attendance, and respondents' mobile phone and internet use (Bevitt et al 2015). The report identifies risk and protective factors associated with homelessness.

- The current circumstances of people which appear to be a significant factor in homelessness include: recent family breakdowns; health problems; general health and psychological distress; job loss and reliance on welfare payments; risky drinkers; and

illicit substance abusers. Homelessness and recent experiences of physical and sexual violence are also closely related.

- Some of the other significant groups being more likely to be homeless are: males; older people (those over 45 years of age); Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; single people; and people who have been incarcerated, whether in juvenile detention, adult prison, or on remand.

G.4 Future directions in performance reporting

This housing and homelessness sector overview will continue to be developed in future reports, with the Housing and Homelessness services chapters both containing separate sections 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 available on the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

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, 2014-15
Table GA.3	Social housing descriptive statistics
Table GA.4	Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2014-15
Table GA.5	Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location
Table GA.6	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program
Table GA.7	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, 2014
Table GA.8	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, Indigenous community housing, 2012-13 (per cent)
Table GA.9	Rate of homeless persons per 10 000 of the population, 2011
Table GA.10	Supplementary contextual data
Table GA.11	Moving annual vacancy rates in the private housing market, by capital city, June (per cent)
Table GA.12	Median market rents in the private housing market, by capital city, June quarter (dollars/week)
Table GA.13	Australian Government expenditure for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, 2010-11 to 2014-15 (\$ million)

Table GA.14	Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2010-11 to 2014-15 (2014-15 dollars)
Table GA.15	Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2015 (\$ per fortnight)
Table GA.16	Income units receiving CRA, 2015
Table GA.17	Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2015
Table GA.18	Number of income units with dependent children receiving CRA, 2015
Table GA.19	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, 2015
Table GA.20	CRA income units, by payment type, 2015
Table GA.21	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients, by payment type, 2015
Table GA.22	CRA income units, by remoteness 2015
Table GA.23	CRA income units, by payment type, by remoteness, Australia 2015
Table GA.24	Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2015
Table GA.25	Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2015
Table GA.26	Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2015
Table GA.27	Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2010 to 2015 (per cent)
Table GA.28	Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs (per cent)
Table GA.29	Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location (per cent)
Table GA.30	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location (per cent)
Table GA.31	Proportion of income units receiving Disability Support Pension and CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location (per cent)
Table GA.32	Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 24 years or under paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location (per cent)
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, by geographic location (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, 2015 (per cent)
Table GA.35	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, Chain price Index (GGFCE)

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 receiving more than the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A. Payment of CRA continues as long as recipients are eligible for their primary payment and continue to pay rent above the applicable threshold.
Canadian National Occupancy Standard	<p>A standardised measure of housing utilisation and overcrowding that assesses a household's bedroom requirements by specifying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• there should be no more than two people per bedroom• a household of one unattached individual may reasonably occupy a bed-sit (i.e. have no bedroom)• couples and parents should have a separate bedroom• children less than 5 years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom• children 5 years or over of different sexes should not share a bedroom• children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom• single household members aged 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom.
Dependent child for CRA	Dependent child has a wider meaning under Social Security and Family Assistance law than is used in this chapter in relation to CRA. In this chapter, a dependent child is one in respect of whom an adult member of the income unit receives Family Tax Benefit (FTB) Part A at more than the base rate. Prior to 1 January 2012, children aged 16 or older attracted the base rate of FTB Part A so are not included in the count of dependent children. From January 2012 children aged 16 to 19 years attending secondary school may now receive more than the base rate of FTB Part A. Figures from June 2013 include 16 to 19 years old who receive more than the base rate of FTB Part A. Some children under 20 years of age attract the base rate of FTB Part A only and may not be eligible to be counted for CRA entitlement.
Income support recipient	Recipients in receipt of a payment made under social security law. Under the Machinery of Government changes announced on the 18 September 2013 Income Support Payments administered under social security law are now the responsibility of the Department of Social Services. Family Tax Benefit is paid under family assistance law and is not an income support payment.

Income unit	<p>An income unit may consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a single person with no dependent children • a sole parent with one or more dependent children • a couple (married, registered or de facto) with no dependent children • a couple (married, registered or de facto) with one or more dependent children. <p>A non-dependent child living at home, including one who is receiving an income support payment in their own right, is regarded as a separate income unit. Similarly, a group of non-related adults sharing accommodation are counted as separate income units.</p>
Low and moderate incomes	<p>Individuals and families receive CRA with either an income support payment or 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.</p>
Primary payment type	<p>Each income unit receiving CRA is assigned a primary payment type, based on the payment(s) received by each member. The primary payment is determined using a hierarchy of payment types, with precedence given to pensions, then other social security payments and then the Family Tax Benefit part A. No extra weight is given to the payment type with which CRA is paid. Specifically, the hierarchy for the main payments is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Support Pension • Carer Payment • Age Pension • Parenting Payment (Single) • Newstart Allowance • Youth Allowance • Austudy • Parenting Payment (Partnered) • Family Tax Benefit Part A.
Rent	<p>Amount payable as a condition of occupancy of a person's home. Rent includes site fees for a caravan, mooring fees and payment for services provided in a retirement village. Rent encompasses not only a formal tenancy agreement, but also informal agreements between family members, including the payment of board or board and lodgings. Where a person pays board and lodgings and cannot separately identify the amount paid for lodgings, two thirds of the payment is deemed to be for rent.</p>
Sharer	<p>Some single people are subject to a lower maximum (sharer) rate of CRA. The lower rate may apply to a single person (with no dependent children) who shares a major area of accommodation. The lower rate does not apply to those receiving Disability Support Pension or Carer Payment, those in nursing homes or boarding house accommodation, or those paying for both board and lodgings.</p>

Total income from all sources

Income received by the recipients or partner, excluding income received by a dependent. It includes regular social security payments and any maintenance and other private income taken into account for income testing purposes.

It does not include: one-time payments; arrears payments; advances; Employment or Education Entry Payments; Mobility Allowance; Baby Bonus; Child Care Tax Rebate.

In most cases, private income reflects the person's current circumstances. Taxable income for a past financial year or an estimate of taxable income for the current financial year is used where the income unit receives more than the minimum rate of the Family Tax Benefit part A but no income support payment. Income received includes Energy Supplement amounts paid with income support payments and Family Tax Benefit from June 2014.

G.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.8).

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 2015-16: the housing shortage and housing affordability (ALGA 2015).

Box G.8 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 former First Home Owners Boost programs
- funding for Indigenous home ownership programs (the Home Ownership Program funded and administered by Indigenous Business Australia)
- 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
- CRA paid on an ongoing basis to income support and Family Tax Benefit Part A 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 NAH SPP
- 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).

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 2013-14, 45.0 homes sold

were affordable by low and moderate income households per 1000 low or moderate income households (table GA.10).

Private rental markets

Rental markets were tight in some capital cities in 2014-15, with trend median vacancy rates in capital cities ranging between 1.9 per cent (Sydney) and 6.0 per cent (Darwin) (table GA.11).

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 2015 and earlier years are reported in table GA.12.

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 2014-15, 53 062 people received the First Home Owner Scheme grant (table GA.10).

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GA Housing and homelessness services sector overview — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section G.6 of the sector overview. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

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

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

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

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TABLE GA.1

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	418.2	325.4	262.6	142.7	93.5	28.5	21.4	13.5	1 305.8
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	35.7	22.8	34.1	15.0	8.9	3.4	1.5	5.3	126.7
on Remote Indigenous Housing	60.7	2.5	143.5	146.9	27.8	2.5	–	71.0	454.7
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	96.4	25.3	177.6	161.9	36.6	5.9	1.5	76.3	581.4
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	514.6	350.7	440.1	304.6	130.1	34.3	22.9	89.8	1 887.2
2013-14									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	409.6	311.6	256.5	138.9	94.1	30.0	22.5	19.6	1 282.7
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	33.0	30.1	31.5	18.7	15.4	4.0	5.5	5.2	143.2
on Remote Indigenous Housing	44.6	–	177.5	191.3	36.4	–	–	85.7	535.6
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	77.6	30.1	209.0	209.9	51.8	4.0	5.5	90.9	678.8
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	487.2	341.7	465.5	348.8	145.8	34.0	28.0	110.5	1 961.5
2012-13									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	403.0	299.7	251.2	134.4	94.9	31.5	23.6	25.4	1 263.7
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	41.4	31.2	39.7	19.6	12.0	2.6	2.4	7.6	156.5
on Remote Indigenous Housing	18.5	2.5	96.9	55.4	5.7	2.5	–	121.5	303.0
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	59.9	33.7	136.6	75.0	17.6	5.1	2.4	129.1	459.5
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	463.0	333.4	387.8	209.3	112.5	36.6	26.0	154.6	1 723.2
2011-12									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	395.8	288.0	245.1	130.2	95.2	32.7	24.4	31.1	1 242.6
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									

TABLE GA.1

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
on Homelessness	34.5	25.9	33.4	16.6	10.0	2.6	2.4	6.2	131.5
on Remote Indigenous Housing	36.0	2.5	145.3	171.8	45.5	3.1	–	389.9	794.1
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	70.5	28.4	178.7	188.4	55.5	5.7	2.4	396.1	925.6
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	466.4	316.4	423.8	318.6	150.7	38.4	26.8	427.2	2 168.2
Social Housing Initiative for the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package (a)	–	63.8	39.5	20.0	30.7	4.6	1.4	2.0	162.0
2010-11									
NAHA Specific Purpose Payment	387.9	276.7	240.0	126.8	95.1	33.5	25.2	36.6	1 221.8
National Partnership agreements (in support of the NAHA)									
on Homelessness	35.2	24.9	32.1	15.9	9.6	4.5	2.3	6.0	130.5
on Remote Indigenous Housing	22.9	3.2	70.2	85.9	19.4	2.1	–	471.4	675.0
Total expenditure on National Partnership agreements	58.1	28.1	102.3	101.8	29.0	6.6	2.3	477.4	805.5
Total Australian Government expenditure related to the NAHA	446.0	304.8	342.3	228.5	124.1	40.1	27.5	513.9	2 027.3
Social Housing Initiative for the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package (a)	482.6	203.2	302.6	155.5	84.9	29.7	22.5	13.2	1 294.0

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Treasury (2015) *Final Budget Outcome, 2014-15 (and previous years)*, Canberra.

Table GA.2 **Housing and homelessness services sector, descriptive statistics, Australia, 2014-15**

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	<i>Total net recurrent expenditure</i>	<i>Number of dwellings</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Clients</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Public housing	2 729.4	321 627	314 963	..
SOMIH	110.4	10 035	9 732	..
Community housing	616.1	72 105	69 171	..
Indigenous community housing (2013-14) (a), (b), (c)	109.4	15 545	12 775	..
Homelessness services	707.2	..	..	255 657

(a) Data for Indigenous community housing and net recurrent cost data for community housing are for 2013-14 (data not available for 2014-15).

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE GA.3

Table GA.3 **Social housing descriptive statistics (a)**

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
2014-15										
Public housing										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	896.4	457.3	403.8	369.0	356.4	60.9	104.3	81.3	2 729.4
Number of dwellings	no.	110 214	64 404	51 248	33 361	39 428	7 234	10 833	4 905	321 627
Number of households	no.	108 732	63 125	50 371	32 602	37 766	7 109	10 611	4 647	314 963
SOMIH										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	43.0	..	44.0	..	21.7	1.7	..	..	110.4
Number of dwellings	no.	4 641	..	3 355	..	1 817	222	..	..	10 035
Number of households	no.	4 530	..	3 242	..	1 741	219	..	..	9 732
Community housing (c)										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Number of dwellings	no.	28 214	12 689	11 585	6 608	5 942	6 109	663	295	72 105
Number of households	no.	26 220	13 111	11 199	6 410	5 701	5 956	574	na	69 171
2013-14										
Community housing (c)										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	274.3	125.4	84.7	66.3	57.4	na	8.0	na	616.1
Indigenous community housing (c) (d)										
Total net recurrent cost	\$m	27.6	13.4	43.8	24.3	na	0.3	..	na	109.4
Number of dwellings (e)	no.	2 746	1 966	5 013	2 493	1 102	73	..	2 152	15 545
Number of households	no.	2 945	1 699	2 522	3 379	–	78	..	2 152	12 775

(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/2016.

Table GA.3 **Social housing descriptive statistics (a)**

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	<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>
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(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 Indigenous community housing and net recurrent cost data for community housing are not available for 2014-15.

(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.

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

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

TABLE GA.4

Table GA.4 **Homelessness services descriptive statistics, 2014-15 (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	181.4	210.5	123.4	70.8	59.1	29.5	20.7	11.7	707.2
Total number of clients	no.	48 262	102 793	44 213	23 021	21 116	7 328	4 987	7 649	255 657

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); Table 18A.1-2; AIHW (unpublished) *Specialist Homelessness Services Collection*.

TABLE GA.5

Table GA.5 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location (a), (b), (c)**

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

TABLE GA.5

Table GA.5 **Proportion of low income households in rental stress, by State and Territory, by location (a), (b), (c)**

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

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

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

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

(e) Households in SA1s defined as Very Remote were excluded, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population of NT.

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

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

TABLE GA.6

Table GA.6 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 June 2015										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	580	122	674	1 019	118	35	57	249	2 854
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	8 070	1 876	6 327	8 224	2 001	421	758	1 988	29 665
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.2	6.5	10.7	12.4	5.9	8.3	7.5	12.5	9.6
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	371	..	410	..	130	10	..	..	921
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	4 408	..	3 242	..	1 682	209	..	..	9 541
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.4	..	12.6	..	7.7	4.8	..	..	9.7
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	151	34	na	43	9	2	1	na	240
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	2 428	362	1 223	707	224	108	22	na	5 074
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.2	10.3	na	6.3	4.1	2.5	4.5	na	7.0
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
30 June 2014										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	593	163	713	889	113	47	55	247	2 820
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	7 677	1 799	6 062	8 123	1 900	527	682	1 902	28 672
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.7	9.1	11.8	10.9	5.9	8.9	8.1	13.0	9.8
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	378	..	446	..	145	12	..	..	981
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	4 431	..	3 270	..	1 674	266	..	..	9 641

TABLE GA.6

Table GA.6 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.5	..	13.6	..	8.7	4.5	..	..	10.2
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	322	18	na	40	10	2	1	na	393
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	2 443	446	na	715	177	92	26	na	3 899
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	13.2	4.0	na	5.6	5.7	2.2	3.8	na	10.1
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	82	706	427	na	na	..	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	na	1 355	2 522	2 128	na	na	..	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	6.1	28.0	20.1	na	na	..	na	na
30 June 2013										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	564	184	758	856	113	69	47	257	2 848
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	6 624	1 780	5 791	7 405	1 815	772	616	1 776	26 579
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.5	10.3	13.1	11.6	6.2	8.9	7.6	14.5	10.7
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	376	..	485	..	155	19	..	..	1 035
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	4 393	..	3 286	..	1 677	311	..	..	9 667
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.6	..	14.8	..	9.2	6.1	..	..	10.7
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	10	na	33	8	–	–	na	51
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	na	300	na	597	179	67	23	na	1 166
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	3.3	na	5.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	na	4.4
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	157	714	483	na	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	na	1 580	2 239	1 764	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE GA.6

Table GA.6 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a)**

	Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	9.9	31.9	27.4	na	na	na	na	na
30 June 2012										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	482	83	686	894	118	75	38	281	2 657
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	6 250	1 420	5 274	7 516	1 809	767	523	1 985	25 544
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.7	5.8	13.0	11.9	6.5	9.8	7.3	14.2	10.4
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	328	..	426	..	167	20	..	..	941
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	4 291	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 611
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.6	..	13.2	..	9.5	6.0	..	..	9.8
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	10	na	20	8	2	–	na	40
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	na	297	na	406	204	34	27	na	968
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	3.4	na	4.9	3.9	5.9	0.0	na	4.1
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no.	na	150	721	492	177	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no.	na	1 550	2 164	1 622	558	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	9.7	33.3	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	na

(a) Includes households where bedroom details are known.

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

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

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

TABLE GA.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing										
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 (d)	±	5.4	25.0	12.9	8.7	18.3	12.7	19.7	8.6	4.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	4.5	21.2	8.9	7.0	11.8	8.8	20.9	6.2	3.5
SOMIH (f)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	%	65.5	..	80.3	..	61.4	75.6	..	..	70.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	4.2	..	3.5	..	5.7	9.1	..	..	2.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	3.3	..	2.2	..	4.9	6.4	..	..	1.8
Community housing										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	%	82.6	69.8	94.4	73.8	np	70.0	71.4	na	83.0
Confidence Interval (d)	±	8.7	28.8	7.7	25.5	53.9	16.6	33.8	na	6.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	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) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.

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

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

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

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

TABLE GA.8

Table GA.8 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard, Indigenous community housing, 2012-13 (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 (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
Proportion	%	82.8	77.3	71.0	45.9	62.0	92.0	..	38.6	69.2
Confidence Interval (e)	±	10.3	14.8	10.8	18.8	22.3	17.5	..	16.4	6.8
Relative standard error (f)	%	6.3	9.8	7.8	20.9	18.3	9.7	..	21.7	5.0

- (a) 'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.
- (b) Comprises renting households with a Landlord type of Indigenous Housing Organisation or Community Housing.
- (c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.
- (d) No households in the ACT survey sample had a Landlord type of Indigenous Housing Organisation or Community Housing.
- (e) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). 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 RSEs.
- .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS component).

TABLE GA.9

Table GA.9 **Rate of homeless persons per 10 000 of the population, 2011 (a)**

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

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

(b) Includes those accommodated by Specialist Homelessness Services.

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

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

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

TABLE GA.10

Table GA.10 **Supplementary contextual data****Housing affordability**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of homes sold or built per 1000 low and moderate income households that are affordable by low and moderate income households (a)										
2013-14	Rate	37.3	40.0	66.1	30.7	50.1	55.8	62.2	55.1	45.0
2011-12	Rate	31.5	28.0	20.4	23.2	27.8	37.5	37.1	36.5	27.5
2009-10	Rate	41.8	41.1	21.1	29.7	29.3	35.9	50.6	71.0	35.5
2007-08	Rate	24.1	43.7	20.7	8.0	31.3	35.6	37.3	43.7	27.9

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

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

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA(g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT(j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
First Home Owner Scheme Recipients (including: 'original' (l); 're-targeted - new homes' (m); and 're-targeted - established homes' (n) recipients)										
2014-15	no.	8 710	11 464	6 158	19 222	3 469	1 652	1 530	857	53 062
2013-14	no.	8 096	16 476	5 316	19 806	9 139	2 643	1 860	899	64 235
2012-13	no.	17 823	34 366	12 757	19 277	7 684	2 011	2 850	1 107	97 875
2011-12	no.	37 410	31 373	19 657	15 192	6 900	1 901	2 615	1 023	100 879
2010-11	no.	32 512	30 683	15 870	12 584	6 567	2 016	2 623	743	103 598
First Home Owner Boost Recipients (o)										
2014-15	no.	1	- 119	–	18	- 19	- 2	1	–	- 120
2013-14	no.	31	68	- 4	6	- 27	- 1	–	–	73
2012-13	no.	41	418	- 9	20	- 12	- 1	4	- 1	460
2011-12	no.	415	1 491	77	102	37	14	99	6	2 241
2010-11	no.	2 506	7 365	1 110	1 450	708	221	690	47	14 097

(a) Does not include data for any additional first home owner grants provided by individual states and territories in addition to the FHOS and FHOB grants.

Table GA.10 Supplementary contextual data

- (b) All data reflect the number of grants paid less the number of grants recovered, unless otherwise stated (for Victoria, WA and Tasmania). Where numbers are negative, this indicates that grants recovered under the FHOS or FHOB exceeded grants paid.
- (c) Jurisdictions are progressively phasing out FHOS to purchasers of established homes. Data are provided separately, unless otherwise stated, for jurisdictions that have implemented the change during 2014-15.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Data for Victoria do not include the number of FHOS grants recovered. The value of reclaimed FHOS grants was \$11,241,602 in 2014-15. The number of FHOS grants to which the recovered sum relates to is not available.
- (f) Queensland's re-targeted FHOS grant was restricted to new homes only and came into effect on 12 September 2012.
- (g) Data for WA do not include the number of FHOS and FHOB grants reclaimed. For WA the value of reclaimed FHOS grants and FHOB grants was \$1,447,231 and \$119,000 respectively in 2014-15. The number of FHOS and FHOB grants to which the recovered sum relates to is not available.
- (h) 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).
- (i) Data for Tasmania do not include the number of FHOS grants recovered (but does include the number of FHOB grants recovered). Data does not include First Home Builder Boost, an additional grant to purchasers of new homes.
- (j) The ACT's re-targeted FHOS grant was restricted to new homes only and increased to \$12 500 (effective 1 September 2013).
- (k) From 13 May 2014 to 31 December 2014, purchasers of established homes in the Darwin area could access a grant of \$12 000, while purchasers of established homes in rural NT could access a grant of \$25 000. From 1 January 2014, there are no longer grants available for established homes. New homes can obtain a grant of \$26 000.
- (l) Scope of FHOS recipients based on original payment of \$7000 to buyers of established and new homes, before the re-targeting process began. Comparable to data in previous reports.
- (m) Scope of FHOS restricted to the re-targeted FHOS (i.e. FHOS limited to first home buyers of new homes only).
- (n) Scope of FHOS restricted to the re-targeted FHOS, but paid to first home buyers of established homes. This is applicable to WA (although WA announced an intention to abolish the FHOG for established homes in its 2015-16 State Budget), SA (where a transitional payment to buyers of established homes is in place) and NT (where the grant to buyers of established homes was available up until 31 December 2014).
- (o) FHOB grants are a subset of FHOS grants. While the FHOB ceased on 31 December 2009, the continuation of FHOB payments in 2014-15 reflects the 12 month application period and the timeframes allowed for the construction of new homes.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Valuer General (unpublished); Australian Government Department of Treasury (unpublished) State and Territory Revenue Office data.

Table GA.11 **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>
2015	%	1.9	3.1	2.6	4.3	na	3.2	3.8	6.0
2014	%	1.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.6
2013	%	2.1	3.2	2.0	3.0	2.4	3.1	4.7	2.7
2012	%	1.6	3.0	2.1	3.5	2.2	2.3	3.7	2.3
2011	%	1.3	2.8	3.1	1.6	3.3	1.5	2.5	2.8

(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 2014 have been revised from the previous Report.

na Not available.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia (unpublished).

TABLE GA.12

Table GA.12 **Median market rents in the private housing market, by capital city, June quarter (dollars/week)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
2015								
3 bedroom houses	460	360	375	430	340	340	430	612
2 bedroom flats/units	500	380	370	400	285	280	390	448
2014								
3 bedroom houses	450	350	370	460	335	330	430	663
2 bedroom flats/units	495	360	365	445	285	280	393	484
2013								
3 bedroom houses	420	340	360	480	320	330	450	656
2 bedroom flats/units	470	360	360	460	280	270	435	485
2012								
3 bedroom houses	420	340	350	440	320	330	460	560
2 bedroom flats/units	450	360	350	410	275	265	450	409
2011								
3 bedroom houses	400	340	350	390	320	330	450	540
2 bedroom flats/units	450	350	350	370	270	270	440	404

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia (unpublished).

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

TABLE GA.13

Table GA.13 **Australian Government expenditure for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, 2010-11 to 2014-15 (\$ 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									
2014-15	1 385.8	944.4	1 063.1	315.3	306.3	113.2	34.6	19.4	4 182.1
2013-14	1 323.4	889.2	997.6	295.4	290.1	104.1	31.1	18.6	3 949.6
2012-13	1 219.6	809.1	918.2	273.7	266.8	95.5	28.0	17.5	3 628.3
2011-12	1 137.7	735.6	849.5	259.9	243.5	86.8	25.1	15.9	3 354.0
2010-11	1 072.5	683.1	790.2	247.0	222.6	79.7	23.5	14.5	3 133.1
Real expenditure (2014-15 dollars) (d)									
2014-15	1 385.8	944.4	1 063.1	315.3	306.3	113.2	34.6	19.4	4 182.1
2013-14	1 346.3	904.6	1 014.8	300.5	295.1	105.9	31.7	19.0	4 017.9
2012-13	1 257.3	834.1	946.6	282.2	275.1	98.4	28.8	18.0	3 740.5
2011-12	1 188.8	768.7	887.7	271.6	254.4	90.7	26.2	16.6	3 504.7
2010-11	1 138.5	725.2	838.9	262.2	236.3	84.6	24.9	15.4	3 326.0

- (a) Actual expenditure on Rent Assistance is reported at a national level. These State and Territory figures apportion national expenditure 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. Income units are averaged over 26 fortnights.
- (b) Expenditure data in this table include CRA payments made with DVA and Abstudy payments. These typically make up less than 2 per cent of CRA expenditure.
- (c) State and Territory data include unknown localities. Australian totals include other territories and unknown addresses.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table GA.35). See Chapter 2 (sections 2.5–6) for details.

Source: Department of Social Services and FaHCSIA (unpublished); Table GA.35.

TABLE GA.14

Table GA.14 Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2010-11 to 2014-15 (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 385.8	944.4	1 063.1	315.3	306.3	113.2	34.6	19.4	4 182.1
Expenditure per person in population	\$	195	174	243	139	189	223	97	85	177
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 158	3 099	3 150	3 046	3 088	3 199	2 946	2 964	3 127
2013-14										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 346.3	904.6	1 014.8	300.5	295.1	105.9	31.7	19.0	4 017.9
Expenditure per person in population	\$	188	165	229	130	181	208	87	82	172
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 124	3 065	3 119	3 005	3 043	3 153	2 882	2 939	3 092
2012-13										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 257.3	834.1	946.6	282.2	275.1	98.4	28.8	18.0	3 740.5
Expenditure per person in population	\$	173	150	210	118	167	192	78	78	163
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 037	2 978	3 033	2 921	2 945	3 056	2 771	2 859	3 004
2011-12										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 188.8	768.7	887.7	271.6	254.4	90.7	26.2	16.6	3 504.7
Expenditure per person in population	\$	162	135	193	110	153	177	69	70	156
Expenditure per income unit	\$	3 033	2 970	3 038	2 942	2 931	3 033	2 790	2 865	3 003
2010-11										
Total expenditure	\$ million	1 138.5	725.2	838.9	262.2	236.3	84.6	24.9	15.4	3 326.0
Expenditure per person in population	\$	153	125	179	103	141	165	65	63	150
Expenditure per income unit	\$	2 980	2 916	2 982	2 897	2 875	2 969	2 712	2 851	2 949

(a) Actual expenditure on Rent Assistance is reported at a national level. These State and Territory figures apportion national expenditure 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. Income units are averaged over 26 fortnights.

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

Table GA.14 **Australian Government real expenditure for CRA, per person, 2010-11 to 2014-15 (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table GA.35). 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 GA.35.

Table GA.15 Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2015 (\$ per fortnight) (a), (b)

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for CRA</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for maximum CRA</i>	<i>Maximum CRA</i>	<i>Average fortnightly CRA (c)</i>
Single — no dependant children	114.00	285.20	128.40	112.51
Single — no children, sharer (d)	114.00	228.13	85.60	79.17
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	150.08	350.75	150.50	120.63
Single — 3 or more dependant children	150.08	376.88	170.10	142.62
Partnered — no dependant children	185.40	346.47	120.80	107.77
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	222.18	422.85	150.50	111.52
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	222.18	448.98	170.10	130.83
Partnered — illness separated (e)	114.00	285.20	128.40	127.74
Partnered — temporarily separated (e)	114.00	275.07	120.80	126.75

(a) Rates apply to the period 20 March 2015 to 19 September 2015.

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

(c) Average fortnightly Rent Assistance is per income unit.

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

(e) Rate per person.

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

TABLE GA.16

Table GA.16 **Income units receiving CRA, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

Type of income unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of CRA recipients									
Single — no dependant children	181 746	128 326	131 899	41 999	42 480	16 298	4 694	2 760	550 235
Single — no children, sharer	50 643	45 620	43 783	13 365	12 380	3 499	2 310	802	172 407
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	72 995	48 800	60 874	18 777	18 454	6 677	1 599	1 121	229 299
Single — 3 or more dependant children	17 760	10 307	14 922	4 111	3 807	1 653	289	245	53 094
Partnered — no dependant children	39 303	22 637	30 580	8 543	7 546	3 170	664	375	112 822
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	50 823	35 087	36 784	11 737	10 622	3 197	1 670	790	150 711
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	23 567	15 102	20 220	5 631	4 301	1 758	646	441	71 667
Partnered — illness or temporary separated	970	611	807	347	293	81	np	np	3 196
Total	437 807	306 490	339 869	104 510	99 883	36 333	11 888	6 605	1 343 431
Proportion of CRA recipients									
Single — no dependant children	41.5	41.9	38.8	40.2	42.5	44.9	39.5	41.8	41.0
Single — no children, sharer	11.6	14.9	12.9	12.8	12.4	9.6	19.4	12.1	12.8
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	16.7	15.9	17.9	18.0	18.5	18.4	13.5	17.0	17.1
Single — 3 or more dependant children	4.1	3.4	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.5	2.4	3.7	4.0
Partnered — no dependant children	9.0	7.4	9.0	8.2	7.6	8.7	5.6	5.7	8.4
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	11.6	11.4	10.8	11.2	10.6	8.8	14.0	12.0	11.2
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	5.4	4.9	5.9	5.4	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.7	5.3
Partnered — illness or temporary separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	np	np	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

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

(c) Due to recent policy changes to Family Tax Benefit Part A, eligible 16-19 year old full-time secondary students are included from 2014. Section G.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.

Table GA.16 **Income units receiving CRA, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Values of less than 20 are replaced with 'np'.

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

np Not published.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.17

Table GA.17 Number of income units receiving CRA, by age, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
Age of CRA income units									
less than 20 years	7 542	6 124	8 506	2 078	2 265	1 015	638	105	28 274
20–24 years	36 122	30 614	32 785	9 439	10 399	4 076	2 469	581	126 492
25–29 years	41 006	32 071	35 769	11 771	11 384	3 927	1 554	790	138 275
30–39 years	94 284	69 452	75 106	24 523	22 798	7 488	2 814	1 608	298 083
40–49 years	83 324	59 864	62 231	18 928	18 530	6 418	1 903	1 261	252 466
50–59 years	58 813	37 574	40 483	11 270	11 774	4 503	866	848	166 137
60–69 years	54 266	32 648	39 407	11 192	9 881	4 248	736	823	153 207
70–74 years	22 848	13 534	17 598	5 401	4 130	1 766	321	292	65 894
75+ years	39 602	24 609	27 984	9 908	8 722	2 892	587	297	114 603
Total	437 807	306 490	339 869	104 510	99 883	36 333	11 888	6 605	1 343 431

- (a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.
- (b) State totals include unknown localities, Australian totals include other territories and unknown addresses.
- (c) Age is allocated to an income unit using a hierarchy of the payments received by the members of the income unit. Section G.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.
- (d) Rent Assistance figures for 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore data may not be strictly comparable with previous years.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.18 **Number of income units with dependent children receiving CRA, 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of income units with dependent children	165 145	109 296	132 800	40 256	37 184	13 285	4 204	2 597	504 771
Number of dependent children in income units (d)	327 147	211 789	269 557	78 968	70 650	26 516	7 975	5 224	997 835
Total number of children in income units (e)	476 041	301 020	386 933	109 388	99 209	38 906	10 065	7 168	1 428 744

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

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

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

(d) Dependent children who are counted as eligible Rent Assistance children in an income unit.

(e) Total number of children aged under 25 years recorded in Centrelink Administrative data as living with parents.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.19

Table GA.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units									
Single — no dependant children	9 368	2 141	6 877	1 677	1 189	759	141	759	22 914
Single — no children, sharer	1 651	466	1 832	455	297	149	43	105	4 998
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	6 695	1 373	4 850	1 061	776	621	65	297	15 738
Single — 3 or more dependant children	2 296	407	1 673	363	229	174	np	np	5 245
Partnered — no dependant children	1 397	280	1 207	206	200	197	np	np	3 560
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	2 401	519	2 487	446	336	378	32	102	6 701
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	1 585	341	1 721	285	192	248	22	69	4 463
Partnered — illness or temporary separated	52	np	63	23	np	np	np	58	221
Total	25 445	5 538	20 710	4 516	3 230	2 529	337	1 532	63 840
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units									
Single — no dependant children	36.8	38.7	33.2	37.1	36.8	30.0	41.8	49.5	35.9
Single — no children, sharer	6.5	8.4	8.8	10.1	9.2	5.9	12.8	6.9	7.8
Single — 1 or 2 dependant children	26.3	24.8	23.4	23.5	24.0	24.6	19.3	19.4	24.7
Single — 3 or more dependant children	9.0	7.3	8.1	8.0	7.1	6.9	np	np	8.2
Partnered — no dependant children	5.5	5.1	5.8	4.6	6.2	7.8	np	np	5.6
Partnered — 1 or 2 dependant children	9.4	9.4	12.0	9.9	10.4	14.9	9.5	6.7	10.5
Partnered — 3 or more dependant children	6.2	6.2	8.3	6.3	5.9	9.8	6.5	4.5	7.0
Partnered — illness or temporary separated	0.2	np	0.3	0.5	np	np	np	3.8	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 Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

(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 'np'.

Table GA.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units receiving CRA, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d) Due to recent policy changes to Family Tax Benefit Part A, eligible 16-19 year old full-time secondary students are included from 2014. Section G.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.									
(e) Rent Assistance figures for 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore data may not be strictly comparable with previous years.									
np Not published.									

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.20

Table GA.20 **CRA income units, by payment type, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of CRA units										
Disability Support Pension	no.	89 558	64 047	65 155	17 573	19 478	8 943	1 792	1 334	267 893
Age Pension	no.	84 733	51 746	63 254	20 553	17 205	6 252	1 265	989	246 008
Carer Payment	no.	22 425	11 876	11 809	2 366	3 296	1 532	151	126	53 582
Newstart Allowance	no.	93 384	70 278	74 872	25 152	25 643	8 213	2 101	1 663	301 316
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	19 320	20 521	16 495	4 465	5 370	1 927	2 310	128	70 541
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	5 265	4 025	5 989	1 558	1 784	747	225	103	19 698
Austudy	no.	7 078	6 983	6 042	1 838	1 994	585	390	81	24 992
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	43 881	27 154	37 024	11 703	10 903	4 211	900	681	136 458
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	no.	8 697	5 447	5 681	1 496	1 630	647	162	85	23 845
FTB (only)	no.	57 491	40 817	50 201	16 735	11 650	2 936	2 478	1 353	183 663
Other	no.	5 975	3 596	3 347	1 071	930	340	114	62	15 435
Total	no.	437 807	306 490	339 869	104 510	99 883	36 333	11 888	6 605	1 343 431
Proportion of CRA units										
Disability Support Pension	%	20.5	20.9	19.2	16.8	19.5	24.6	15.1	20.2	19.9
Age Pension	%	19.4	16.9	18.6	19.7	17.2	17.2	10.6	15.0	18.3
Carer Payment	%	5.1	3.9	3.5	2.3	3.3	4.2	1.3	1.9	4.0
Newstart Allowance	%	21.3	22.9	22.0	24.1	25.7	22.6	17.7	25.2	22.4
Youth Allowance (student)	%	4.4	6.7	4.9	4.3	5.4	5.3	19.4	1.9	5.3
Youth Allowance (other)	%	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
Austudy	%	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.3	1.2	1.9
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	10.0	8.9	10.9	11.2	10.9	11.6	7.6	10.3	10.2
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	%	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.8
FTB (only)	%	13.1	13.3	14.8	16.0	11.7	8.1	20.8	20.5	13.7
Other	%	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1

Table GA.20 **CRA income units, by payment type, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.
- (b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.
- (c) Totals may not add due to rounding
- (d) Primary Payment Type is allocated to an income unit using a hierarchy of the payments received by the members of the income unit. Section G.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.
- (e) Rent Assistance figures for 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore data may not be strictly comparable with previous years.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.21

Table GA.21 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients, by payment type, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	no.	6 463	1 459	4 312	744	659	704	86	531	14 959
Age Pension	no.	1 432	278	1 044	224	115	92	np	np	3 293
Carer Payment	no.	1 681	317	918	156	137	151	np	np	3 397
Newstart Allowance	no.	6 645	1 505	6 299	1 620	1 055	659	85	425	18 294
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	248	69	200	34	65	49	np	np	681
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	777	182	732	170	155	83	26	38	2 164
Austudy (g)	no.	59	na	71	na	na	na	na	na	177
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	5 244	1 007	4 136	967	657	454	52	203	12 720
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	no.	568	120	571	94	78	101	np	np	1 564
FTB (only)	no.	2 151	542	2 239	449	274	203	51	155	6 064
Other	no.	177	59	188	58	35	33	np	np	527
Total	no.	25 445	5 538	20 710	4 516	3 230	2 529	300	1 352	63 840
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	%	25.4	26.3	20.8	16.5	20.4	27.8	25.5	34.7	23.4
Age Pension	%	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.6	3.6	np	np	5.2
Carer Payment	%	6.6	5.7	4.4	3.5	4.2	6.0	np	np	5.3
Newstart Allowance	%	26.1	27.2	30.4	35.9	32.7	26.1	25.2	27.7	28.7
Youth Allowance (student)	%	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.9	np	np	1.1
Youth Allowance (other)	%	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.3	7.7	2.5	3.4
Austudy (g)	%	0.2	na	0.3	na	na	na	na	na	0.3
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	20.6	18.2	20.0	21.4	20.3	18.0	15.4	13.3	19.9
Parenting Payment (Partnered)	%	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.4	4.0	np	np	2.4
FTB (only)	%	8.5	9.8	10.8	9.9	8.5	8.0	15.1	10.1	9.5
Other	%	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	np	np	0.8

Table GA.21 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA recipients, by payment type, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.0	88.3	100.0

- (a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.
- (b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.
- (c) Totals may not add due to rounding
- (d) Values of less than 20 are replaced with 'np'.
- (e) Primary Payment Type is allocated to an income unit using a hierarchy of the payments received by the members of the income unit. Section G.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators has more detail.
- (f) Rent Assistance figures for 2014-15 are extracted from a new dataset built from the new Department of Human Services Enterprise Data Warehouse environment. While every effort has been made to replicate the old dataset, there are some small discrepancies due to differences between the old and new environments. Therefore data may not be strictly comparable with previous years.
- (g) Austudy has not been reported separately by State and Territory, except for NSW and Queensland. It is included with 'Other' for each State and Territory.

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

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.22

Table GA.22 **CRA income units, by remoteness 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of CRA units										
Major Cities	no.	291 049	220 943	210 473	79 843	74 818	..	11 829	..	888 964
Inner Regional Australia	no.	115 417	70 223	75 286	11 741	10 658	25 437	48	..	308 811
Outer Regional Australia	no.	28 905	14 992	49 683	9 236	11 805	10 401	..	4 800	129 823
Remote Australia	no.	1 622	139	2 546	2 811	2 113	401	..	1 588	11 220
Very Remote Australia	no.	471	..	1 561	717	436	79	..	206	3 470
Total	no.	437 807	306 490	339 869	104 510	99 883	36 333	11 888	6 605	1 343 431
Proportion of CRA units										
Major Cities	%	66.5	72.1	61.9	76.4	74.9	..	99.5	..	66.2
Inner Regional Australia	%	26.4	22.9	22.2	11.2	10.7	70.0	0.4	..	23.0
Outer Regional Australia	%	6.6	4.9	14.6	8.8	11.8	28.6	..	72.7	9.7
Remote Australia	%	0.4	–	0.7	2.7	2.1	1.1	..	24.0	0.8
Very Remote Australia	%	0.1	..	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	..	3.1	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 Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

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

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding

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

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.23

Table GA.23 **CRA income units, by payment type, by remoteness, Australia 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional Australia</i>	<i>Outer Regional Australia</i>	<i>Remote Australia</i>	<i>Very Remote Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Number of CRA units							
Disability Support Pension	no.	162 985	72 586	29 012	2 398	734	267 893
Age Pension	no.	154 966	61 198	26 064	2 550	949	246 008
Newstart Allowance	no.	200 133	66 546	30 805	2 817	810	301 316
Youth Allowance	no.	66 265	18 139	5 294	299	77	90 239
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	82 693	35 908	15 955	1 358	437	136 458
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e)	no.	16 460	5 006	2 185	135	44	23 845
FTB (only)	no.	138 010	30 605	13 440	1 199	283	183 663
Other	no.	67 452	18 823	7 068	464	136	94 009
Total	no.	888 964	308 811	129 823	11 220	3 470	1 343 431
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander CRA units							
Disability Support Pension	no.	5 444	4 914	3 616	665	312	14 959
Age Pension	no.	989	960	931	231	180	3 293
Newstart Allowance	no.	7 019	5 290	4 801	760	409	18 294
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	1 296	932	517	64	30	2 845
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	4 760	3 895	3 339	477	242	12 720
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e)	no.	651	501	362	35	na	1 564
FTB (only)	no.	2 859	1 613	1 336	165	88	6 064
Other	no.	1 565	1 384	941	151	na	4 101
Total	no.	24 583	19 489	15 843	2 548	1 335	63 840

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

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

Table GA.23 **CRA income units, by payment type, by remoteness, Australia 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

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

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

na Not available.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.24

Table GA.24 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of CRA income units										
In capital cities	no.	234 877	213 453	151 906	81 678	77 365	15 658	11 888	4 804	791 629
Rest of State/Territory	no.	202 586	92 844	187 643	22 662	22 465	20 664	..	1 796	550 664
Total	no.	437 807	306 490	339 869	104 510	99 883	36 333	11 888	6 605	1 343 431
Proportion of CRA income units										
In capital cities	%	53.6	69.6	44.7	78.2	77.5	43.1	100.0	72.7	58.9
Rest of State/Territory	%	46.3	30.3	55.2	21.7	22.5	56.9	..	27.2	41.0
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	%	47.8	66.0	41.8	75.8	74.8	41.1	100.0	68.7	55.2
Rest of State/Territory	%	52.1	34.0	58.1	24.1	25.1	58.9	..	31.1	44.7
Single, no children, sharer										
In capital cities	%	62.3	79.7	51.7	87.7	89.5	56.0	100.0	82.0	68.6
Rest of State/Territory	%	37.7	20.2	48.2	12.2	10.4	44.0	..	18.0	31.3
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	50.1	65.1	43.8	76.9	77.3	45.5	100.0	75.5	56.4
Rest of State/Territory	%	49.8	34.8	56.1	22.9	22.6	54.5	..	24.5	43.6
Single, 3 or more dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	47.0	61.0	44.0	73.2	75.0	42.2	100.0	73.1	53.2
Rest of State/Territory	%	52.9	38.9	56.0	26.7	24.9	57.8	..	26.9	46.8
Partnered, no dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	53.6	67.8	41.7	74.5	68.9	35.9	100.0	69.6	55.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	46.3	32.1	58.2	25.2	31.0	64.1	..	30.4	44.2
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children under 20 years old										

Table GA.24 **Geographic location of income units receiving CRA, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
In capital cities	%	69.1	78.5	48.4	82.4	82.0	44.7	100.0	78.1	68.1
Rest of State/Territory	%	30.9	21.4	51.5	17.5	17.9	55.3	..	21.9	31.9
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children under 20 years old										
In capital cities	%	62.9	73.3	49.6	78.3	76.2	38.8	100.0	73.7	63.2
Rest of State/Territory	%	37.0	26.6	50.3	21.6	23.7	61.1	..	26.3	36.8
Partnered, illness or temporary separated										
In capital cities	%	46.9	59.9	40.6	71.8	61.4	37.0	100.0	31.0	51.5
Rest of State/Territory	%	52.7	39.8	59.4	28.0	38.6	63.0	..	69.0	48.3

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

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

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

(d) Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

.. Not applicable

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

TABLE GA.25

Table GA.25 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2015 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous										
Income units	no.	412 362	300 952	319 159	99 994	96 653	33 804	11 551	5 073	1 279 591
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	55.3	70.1	45.6	79.1	78.0	43.4	99.9	78.6	60.1
Rest of State/Territory	%	44.6	29.8	54.3	20.7	22.0	56.6	na	21.3	39.8
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	94.2	98.2	93.9	95.7	96.8	93.0	97.2	76.8	95.2
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	97.1	99.1	95.7	96.4	97.6	95.0	98.3	70.5	97.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)										
Income units	no.	25 445	5 538	20 710	4 516	3 230	2 529	337	1 532	63 840
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	26.5	43.7	30.2	56.5	61.8	39.0	96.7	53.2	34.6
Rest of State/Territory	%	73.5	56.2	69.7	43.4	38.2	61.0	na	46.8	65.3
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	5.8	1.8	6.1	4.3	3.2	7.0	2.8	23.2	4.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	2.9	0.9	4.3	3.6	2.4	5.0	1.7	29.5	3.0
Disability support pension (d)										
Income units	no.	89 558	64 047	65 155	17 573	19 478	8 943	1 792	1 334	267 893
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	45.9	65.6	43.9	75.8	74.3	43.7	99.8	62.7	54.5
Rest of State/Territory	%	54.0	34.4	56.1	24.0	25.6	56.3	na	37.3	45.4
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	20.5	20.9	19.2	16.8	19.5	24.6	15.1	20.2	19.9

TABLE GA.25

Table GA.25 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2015 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.1
Aged 24 years or under (e)										
Income units	no.	45 689	38 188	43 100	12 088	13 253	5 315	3 163	730	161 534
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	43.5	66.5	50.4	81.8	82.4	47.7	99.7	75.1	58.2
Rest of State/Territory	%	56.3	33.4	49.5	18.1	17.6	52.3	na	24.5	41.7
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	10.4	12.5	12.7	11.6	13.3	14.6	26.6	11.1	12.0
People aged 24 years or under, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.7
Aged 75 years or over (f)										
Income units	no.	40 859	25 205	28 933	10 164	8 927	2 987	592	310	117 980
Proportion of income units in:										
Capital city	%	52.4	66.2	41.1	75.8	69.8	34.4	100.0	70.0	55.7
Rest of State/Territory	%	47.5	33.7	58.7	23.9	30.2	65.6	na	30.0	44.1
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	9.3	8.2	8.5	9.7	8.9	8.2	5.0	4.7	8.8
People aged 75 years or over, as proportion of total population (June 2014)	%	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5
Total income units	no.	437 807	306 490	339 869	104 510	99 883	36 333	11 888	6 605	1 343 431

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

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

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

Table GA.25 **Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2015 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 26 June 2015.

(e) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 26 June 2015.

(f) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 26 June 2015.

na Not available.

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

Table GA.26 **Median CRA entitlement, by location, 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Income units										
Capital city (d)	no.	234 877	213 453	151 906	77 365	81 678	15 658	11 864	4 804	791 629
Rest of State/Territory	no.	202 586	92 844	187 643	22 465	22 662	20 664	..	1 796	550 664
Total	no.	437 807	306 490	339 869	104 510	99 883	36 333	11 888	6 605	1 343 431
Median fortnightly entitlement										
Capital city (d)	\$	128.40	124.50	124.50	127.96	122.19	128.40	120.80	124.50	
Rest of State/Territory	\$	128.40	128.40	128.40	124.50	124.88	128.40	..	124.50	
Total	\$									128.40
Median fortnightly rent										
Capital city (d)	\$	495.00	420.00	448.00	415.38	450.00	400.00	430.00	475.50	
Rest of State/Territory	\$	380.00	370.00	430.00	360.00	400.00	380.00	..	400.00	
Total	\$									415.38

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

(b) Median fortnightly rate is calculated as 14 times the daily rate for 26 June 2015.

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Social Services (unpublished).

Table GA.27 **Income units receiving CRA paying enough rent to be eligible for maximum assistance, by jurisdiction, 2010 to 2015 (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>
2015	78.1	76.1	80.2	79.5	73.2	72.3	83.6	81.2	77.8
2014	76.4	74.5	79.1	77.6	71.2	71.2	83.4	78.3	76.3
2013	76.0	74.4	79.4	76.7	70.7	71.6	82.7	79.2	76.1
2012	74.7	73.0	78.6	76.2	69.8	70.9	81.8	75.7	75.0
2011	74.3	72.2	78.4	75.8	68.9	70.2	81.1	75.6	74.5

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015.

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

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

TABLE GA.28

Table GA.28 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs, 2015 (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									
With CRA	43.1	39.1	41.8	45.6	36.0	29.5	50.3	46.2	41.2
Without CRA	70.2	66.7	68.8	70.0	64.9	63.5	72.1	69.9	68.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units (d)									
With CRA	29.7	30.3	35.4	43.1	32.6	24.7	38.4	38.5	32.8
Without CRA	63.5	63.1	66.2	69.5	65.3	58.2	66.8	68.8	64.8
Disability Support Pension income units (e)									
With CRA	32.0	29.2	32.9	35.0	29.1	23.0	28.6	35.4	31.2
Without CRA	72.3	68.2	72.1	74.0	67.6	64.1	72.3	74.3	70.8
Income units which includes a member aged 24 years or under (f)									
With CRA	60.5	58.2	55.6	60.2	51.2	45.6	69.6	53.7	57.5
Without CRA	80.9	79.4	78.1	80.0	76.6	75.4	85.6	73.8	79.2
Income units which includes a member aged 75 years or over (g)									
With CRA	25.2	24.8	29.4	23.7	20.3	20.1	32.7	27.2	25.5
Without CRA	56.5	55.7	60.6	51.6	47.4	57.8	60.5	60.8	56.3

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

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

(c) See section G.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 26 June 2015.

(f) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 26 June 2015.

(g) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 26 June 2015.

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

TABLE GA.29

Table GA.29 **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, 2015 (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>
Capital City		<i>Number</i>								
With CRA	no.	117 312	91 789	64 097	39 032	30 321	5 487	5 882	2 374	356 294
Without CRA	no.	173 436	146 392	103 307	58 107	51 661	10 531	8 429	3 402	555 265
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	no.	69 594	26 746	76 132	8 022	5 202	5 120	..	615	191 434
Without CRA	no.	130 620	55 619	127 809	14 132	12 370	12 298	..	1 119	353 970
Total										
With CRA	no.	187 065	118 626	140 347	47 114	35 548	10 610	5 892	2 993	548 223
Without CRA	no.	304 299	202 154	231 334	72 356	64 063	22 835	8 442	4 526	910 046
Capital City		<i>Proportion</i>								
With CRA	%	50.4	43.5	42.7	48.3	39.6	35.5	50.3	50.3	45.5
Without CRA	%	74.5	69.4	68.7	71.9	67.5	68.1	72.1	72.0	70.9
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	34.7	29.1	41.1	35.8	23.4	25.0	..	35.2	35.1
Without CRA	%	65.1	60.5	68.9	63.2	55.7	60.1	..	64.0	65.0
Total										
With CRA	%	43.1	39.1	41.8	45.6	36.0	29.5	50.3	46.2	41.2
Without CRA	%	70.2	66.7	68.8	70.0	64.9	63.5	72.1	69.9	68.5

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

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

(c) See section G.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.30

Table GA.30 **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, 2015 (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	%	39.0	40.3	40.4	48.3	37.3	31.4	38.8	46.0	40.4
Without CRA	%	70.9	69.1	69.8	74.0	70.9	64.2	67.8	72.6	70.5
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	26.3	22.5	33.2	36.4	24.9	20.4	..	29.9	28.7
Without CRA	%	60.8	58.5	64.6	63.5	56.3	54.4	..	64.5	61.7
Total										
With CRA	%	29.7	30.3	35.4	43.1	32.6	24.7	38.4	38.5	32.8
Without CRA	%	63.5	63.1	66.2	69.5	65.3	58.2	66.8	68.8	64.8

(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.31

Table GA.31 **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, 2015 (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	%	38.7	33.2	34.3	37.0	32.6	28.1	28.6	37.8	35.1
Without CRA	%	77.1	71.7	73.3	76.4	70.5	68.8	72.3	75.8	73.8
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	26.2	21.3	31.9	28.8	18.9	19.1	..	31.2	26.5
Without CRA	%	68.3	61.7	71.2	66.7	59.2	60.5	..	71.8	67.2
Total										
With CRA	%	32.0	29.2	32.9	35.0	29.1	23.0	28.6	35.4	31.2
Without CRA	%	72.3	68.2	72.1	74.0	67.6	64.1	72.3	74.3	70.8

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under 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.32 **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, 2015 (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	%	67.3	63.8	57.3	62.5	54.7	50.1	69.6	57.8	61.6
Without CRA	%	84.0	82.4	78.8	81.4	78.7	78.7	85.6	75.7	81.3
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	55.2	46.9	53.9	49.9	34.9	41.5	..	40.6	51.7
Without CRA	%	78.5	73.4	77.4	73.5	66.6	72.4	..	67.6	76.3
Total										
With CRA	%	60.5	58.2	55.6	60.2	51.2	45.6	69.6	53.7	57.5
Without CRA	%	80.9	79.4	78.1	80.0	76.6	75.4	85.6	73.8	79.2

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under 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.33

Table GA.33 **Proportion of income units receiving CRA aged 75 years or over paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2015 (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	%	30.2	27.4	30.6	25.1	22.4	26.1	32.7	30.1	28.2
Without CRA	%	62.0	57.3	60.6	52.4	48.6	61.7	60.5	65.3	58.2
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	19.6	19.7	28.6	19.2	15.6	16.9	..	20.4	22.2
Without CRA	%	50.4	52.4	60.6	48.7	44.6	55.7	..	50.5	53.9
Total										
With CRA	%	25.2	24.8	29.4	23.7	20.3	20.1	32.7	27.2	25.5
Without CRA	%	56.5	55.7	60.6	51.6	47.4	57.8	60.5	60.8	56.3

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under 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.34

Table GA.34 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2015 (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										
Capital City		<i>Number</i>								
With CRA	no.	47 066	31 966	19 562	14 792	8 669	1 254	2 617	910	126 836
Without CRA	no.	81 057	64 421	42 649	27 316	20 787	3 509	4 380	1 654	245 773
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	no.	18 953	6 379	22 877	2 340	1 027	1 018	..	189	52 784
Without CRA	no.	46 368	17 920	50 564	5 382	3 446	3 264	..	452	127 398
Total										
With CRA	no.	66 089	38 380	42 486	17 157	9 704	2 273	2 623	1 101	179 821
Without CRA	no.	127 547	82 416	93 298	32 745	24 248	6 775	4 388	2 110	373 549
Capital City		<i>Proportion</i>								
With CRA	%	20.2	15.1	13.0	18.3	11.3	8.1	22.4	19.3	16.2
Without CRA	%	34.8	30.5	28.4	33.8	27.2	22.7	37.5	35.0	31.4
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	9.5	6.9	12.3	10.5	4.6	5.0	..	10.8	9.7
Without CRA	%	23.1	19.5	27.3	24.1	15.5	16.0	..	25.8	23.4
Total										
With CRA	%	15.2	12.7	12.6	16.6	9.8	6.3	22.4	17.0	13.5
Without CRA	%	29.4	27.2	27.8	31.7	24.6	18.9	37.5	32.6	28.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander income units (d)										
Capital City		<i>Proportion</i>								
With CRA	%	12.9	13.0	10.7	19.0	9.3	7.7	11.9	17.0	12.6
Without CRA	%	27.8	28.5	26.5	35.7	26.4	18.7	27.2	33.5	28.1

TABLE GA.34

Table GA.34 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2015 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	6.3	4.7	8.9	11.3	5.5	4.4	..	7.6	7.2
Without CRA	%	17.6	14.8	22.3	25.3	18.1	13.5	..	24.0	19.4
Total										
With CRA	%	8.1	8.3	9.5	15.6	7.8	5.7	11.5	12.6	9.1
Without CRA	%	20.3	20.8	23.6	31.2	23.2	15.5	26.6	29.1	22.4
Disability Support pension income units (e)										
Capital City <i>Proportion</i>										
With CRA	%	11.4	7.5	6.7	10.4	7.3	3.3	8.7	8.0	8.6
Without CRA	%	24.7	20.7	20.4	24.2	20.6	15.6	18.1	23.1	21.9
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	4.2	2.5	5.9	5.5	2.0	1.3	..	4.5	4.2
Without CRA	%	14.9	11.8	18.5	16.6	9.9	8.9	..	22.4	15.1
Total										
With CRA	%	7.5	5.8	6.3	9.2	6.0	2.2	8.7	6.7	6.6
Without CRA	%	19.4	17.7	19.4	22.4	17.8	11.8	18.0	22.9	18.8
Aged 24 years and under income units (f)										
Capital City <i>Proportion</i>										
With CRA	%	34.7	29.1	21.8	25.1	17.2	15.5	39.2	27.9	26.7
Without CRA	%	54.2	51.9	44.3	49.3	40.6	37.0	60.1	46.1	48.9
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	21.1	15.7	20.0	15.5	8.9	10.2	..	14.1	18.6
Without CRA	%	43.4	35.5	40.7	35.9	24.0	29.8	..	33.5	39.5
Total										

TABLE GA.34

Table GA.34 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2015 (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	%	27.0	24.6	20.9	23.4	15.7	12.8	39.3	24.8	23.4
Without CRA	%	48.1	46.4	42.5	46.9	37.7	33.3	60.1	43.2	45.0
Aged 75 years and over income units (g)										
Capital City					<i>Proportion</i>					
With CRA	%	8.7	6.7	6.1	7.1	4.8	4.2	9.5	7.4	7.1
Without CRA	%	17.3	15.4	16.5	14.8	12.5	14.0	19.0	18.1	15.9
Rest of State/Territory										
With CRA	%	3.3	3.7	5.1	4.2	2.8	2.6	..	3.2	3.9
Without CRA	%	9.8	10.3	15.7	12.0	8.3	7.7	..	9.7	11.7
Total										
With CRA	%	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.4	4.2	3.2	9.5	6.1	5.7
Without CRA	%	13.7	13.7	16.0	14.1	11.3	9.9	19.0	15.5	14.1

(a) Includes income units paid Rent Assistance under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 26 June 2015. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

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

(c) See section G.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 26 June 2015.

(f) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 26 June 2015.

(g) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 26 June 2015.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table GA.35 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, Chain price Index (GGFCE) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>2014-15 dollars (2014-15=100)</i>
<i>Nominal dollars (year)</i>	
2014-15	100.0
2013-14	98.3
2012-13	97.0
2011-12	95.7
2010-11	94.2

- (a) Data are sourced from table 36, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chain volume measures and current prices, Annual (Series ID: A2304687R) (ABS 2015). See Statistical context, section 2.6 Statistical concepts used in the Report for information on how these gross domestic product deflators were calculated using data from that source.
- (b) Estimates used to calculate the GGFCE Chain price indexes are subject to annual re-referencing by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and also reflect any revisions inherent in source data which are aggregated up to the GGFCE level. These processes can cause volatility in deflator values from year to year. In addition to changes caused by re-referencing and source data revisions, starting from the 2013-14 deflator, the deflator in this table will differ in future reports due to the introduction by the ABS of updated supply-use benchmarks, which will be backcast, causing revisions throughout the time series.
- (c) To convert nominal dollars to real dollars, divide the amount in nominal dollars by the GGFCE Chain price indexes for the applicable financial year and multiply by 100. For example: to convert 2005-06 dollars to 2014-15 dollars, divide by 77.8 and multiply by 100; to convert 2008-09 dollars to 2013-14 dollars, divide by 88.7 and multiply by 100. For further information, see Statistical context, table 2.1, p. 2.16.

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2015) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra.

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

Data quality information

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

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 Contents

Performance indicators	2
Low income households in rental stress	2
Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing	4
Australians who are homeless	14

Performance indicators

Low income households in rental stress

DQI for this indicator has been drafted by the ABS and Secretariat, 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 2013-14 were released in September 2015.
Accuracy	<p><u>SIH</u></p> <p>In 2013-14, the SIH sample size was decreased from 14,569 households in 2011-12 to 14 162 households in 2013-14. The expansion of the 2009-10 sample for an extra 4200 households located outside capital cities to better support Council of Australian Governments performance reporting was maintained.</p>

The final sample on which estimates were based is composed of persons for which all necessary information is available. The information may have been wholly provided at the interview (fully-responding) or may have been completed through imputation for partially responding households. Of the selected dwellings, there were 18,249 in the scope of the survey, of which 14,162 (78%) 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 2013-14 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. Australian Statistical Geography Standard 2011 has been used throughout the survey for sample selection, weighting and output. At the sub-state level, this required a break in the time series, with 2013-14 SIH including Greater Capital City Statistical Area. Previous surveys used the Australian Standard Geographical Classification.

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, 2013-14 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.

Appropriateness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing

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

DQI for this indicator has been drafted by the ABS and Secretariat, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

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: The measure is presented as a proportion and is defined as:

(computation)

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

Data source/s

Public rental housing and SOMIH

Data sets are provided annually to the Australian Institute for Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and • State owned and managed Indigenous housing (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.

Mainstream community housing

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

Indigenous community housing

Data are provided annually to AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data held by jurisdictional funding bodies as well as survey data from Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) Organisations (ICHOs).

The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June. The latest data are for the 2012-14 collection year.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment

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 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).

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 AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.

Relevance	<p>Public rental housing and SOMIH</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mainstream community housing</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.</p> <p>Indigenous Community Housing</p> <p>The ICH data collection contains information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted. An ICHO is any Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation responsible for managing medium to long term housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This includes 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; and</p> <p>There were no in-scope ICHOs reported within the Australian Capital Territory within 2014-15.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing</p> <p>Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2014 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.</p> <p>Indigenous Community Housing</p> <p>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.</p>
Accuracy	<p>There are some accuracy issues with the data collected. The agreed methodology for determining overcrowding requires the age, sex and relationship status of all tenants within a household to be known, as well as the number of bedrooms within the dwelling. Only households with complete information available are included in the calculation of the indicator.</p> <p>Public rental housing and SOMIH</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Public rental housing exclusions

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total ongoing households	108 732	63 125	50 371	32 602	37 766	7 109	10 611	4 647
Excludes:								
Households for which bedroom or required bedroom details unknown	1 534	3 515	–	–	314	2	789	56
Exclusions as a % of total ongoing households	1.4	5.6	–	–	0.8	–	7.4	1.2

SOMIH exclusions

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Total ongoing households	4 550	3 242	1 741	219
Excludes:				
Households for which bedroom or required bedroom details unknown	122	–	59	–
Exclusions as a % of total ongoing households	2.7	–	3.4	–

– Nil or rounded to zero.

State/Territory specific issues:

Victoria

- Victoria records individuals who live in more than one household, in both households (this may occur where care of dependants is shared between parents). This may result in an some duplication in the reported number of overcrowded households.

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.

Community housing exclusions

	<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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ongoing households	2 448	492	na	741	187	100	26	na	5 088
Excludes:									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households for which household and tenancy details unknown	5	46	na	26	10	8	–	na	95
Exclusions (%)	0.2	9.3	na	3.5	5.3	8.0	–	na	1.9

Indigenous community housing

Overcrowding could not be determined for all households due to incomplete coverage of ICHOs and some household records not containing all the data required in this calculation.

Data were not available for New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory. Due to poor coverage, a national value is not provided.

Since 2011-12, the ICH data collection includes dwellings in Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia that were owned by ICHOs where tenancy management services were provided by the state/territory housing authority. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in SA, data is only reported for tenancies managed by the state housing authority and not those managed by ICHOs.

Completeness coverage:

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

- Victoria: 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 Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) has been used to calculate bedroom requirements. Prior to this the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used.

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.

The use of the CNOS and change to a definition of underutilisation as households having one or more bedrooms in addition to requirements in 2009-10 resulted in an increase to the estimation of underutilisation.

Change in the definition of underutilisation from having one or more bedrooms in addition to CNOS requirements to having two or more bedrooms in addition to CNOS requirements, implemented in 2011-12, means that underutilisation measures are not comparable over time.

Mainstream community housing

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable across reporting periods, or with other social housing sectors due to variability in the state and territory government programs reported in the community housing data collection, coverage and completeness rates and other data quality issues.

State/Territory specific issues:

New South Wales:

- Data from 2012-13 and earlier reporting periods may not be comparable due to a change in reporting methods. Previously an organisation aggregated unit record data and provided the aggregated figures to the State Housing Authority. From 2013-14 onwards, community housing organisations provide unit record data. Over time this will result in improved data quality.

Indigenous community housing

From 2009-10, overcrowding was only calculated for households assisted by ICHOs that received funding within the financial year, rather than both funded and unfunded ICHOs (as per earlier years).

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable over time due to differences in the accuracy of individual annual data sets e.g. reflecting differences in how the data for the collection was sourced by jurisdictions, the number and profiles of ICHOs for which data was provided/not provided, the completeness of the data reported for some ICHOs and the instances of unknown values recorded for some data items. There have been a variety of different data quality issues each year. These issues are documented in the data quality

statements reported in the relevant edition of this report.

State/Territory specific issues:

Victoria

- From 2009-10 both Aboriginal Housing Victoria and ICHO activity are reported. For the two years prior to 2009-10, Victoria reported Aboriginal Housing Victoria activity only.

Queensland

- From 2012-13, missing household records are no longer imputed. Prior to 2012-13, this data was imputed based on the assumption that there was one household living in each permanent dwelling. Discontinuation of imputation has contributed to a decrease in the number of overcrowded households.

Western Australia

- For 2012-13, where only partial information was available, WA imputed the remaining information. This change in methodology contributed to increase in the number of households included in the calculation of overcrowding and may have contributed to decrease in the rate of overcrowding since 2011-12.

Accessibility

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

Interpretability

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) (<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/236882>).

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

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

Public housing, SOMIH, community housing, and 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.
- In Queensland, since 2012-13, 19 ICH providers were counted as community housing providers. However, for the next reporting period, these providers will be counted as ICH providers.

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

National Social Housing Survey

DQI for this indicator has been drafted by 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	AIHW <p>A contracted data collection organisation was engaged by 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 (public housing, SOMIH and community housing) 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 AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about 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 AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>The 2014 NSHS includes tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The 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 public housing and community housing 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.</p> <p>Fieldwork for the SOMIH face-to-face component was undertaken in NSW from the 19 May-5 June 2014 and in QLD from 3 June-2 July 2014.</p>

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.

Accuracy

Missing data

Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values. A considerable proportion of tenants did not answer the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status question: 20.1 per cent of public housing tenants, 0.9 per cent of SOMIH tenants and 20.2 per cent of community 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 public housing, community housing 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 1581 interviews were attempted and 1001 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.

Public housing			Community housing			SOMIH		
Juris-diction	Sample size	Response rate	Juris-diction	Sample size	Response rate	Juris-diction	Sample size	Response rate
NSW	4 991	40.0%	NSW	1 061	26.3%	NSW	501	54.9%
VIC	585	36.2%	VIC	367	40.8%	VIC	..	..
QLD	564	43.3%	QLD	370	35.9%	QLD	500	74.7%
SA	619	45.5%	SA	354	32.8%	SA	307	18.7%
ACT	504	24.7%	ACT	124	24.0%	ACT	..	..
WA	954	27.3%	WA	361	37.1%	WA	..	..
TAS	506	34.9%	TAS	300	29.2%	TAS	83	26.9%
NT	509	27.3%	NT	..	..	NT	..	..

.. Not applicable.

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 public housing, SOMIH and community housing tenants. As requested by NSW stratified sampling by region/area was undertaken for NSW public housing 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 public housing 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 public housing (4000) NSW community housing (750) and WA public housing (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 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 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.

Coherence

In 2014, the data collected for SOMIH was sourced using two methodologies (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 public housing and community housing components).
- Response rates from the NSHS for public housing, SOMIH and community housing 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.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard — Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13

DQI for this indicator has been drafted by the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	Dwelling condition, Indigenous community housing.
Measure (computation)	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households who are renting with a landlord type of Indigenous Housing Organisation or Community Housing.
Data source/s	ABS The numerator and denominator use data from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) component of the 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) from a sample of 5,371 households. The household weights for this survey were derived from the person level benchmarks. The person level benchmarks were based on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander estimated resident population at 30 June 2011. For more information on the structure of the AATSIHS, see Structure of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) on the ABS website. For information on scope and coverage, see the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users' Guide, 2012-13 (cat. no. 4727.0.55.002).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The AATSIHS was collected, processed, and published by the ABS. The ABS operates within a framework of the Census and Statistics Act 1905 and the Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975. These ensure the independence and impartiality from political influence of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents. For more 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 on the ABS website.
Relevance	The AATSIHS is a national survey that collected information on health status, risk factors and health-related actions. The 2012-13 NATSIHS component of the AATSIHS asked a responsible adult within each household whether the household dwelling had any of the following major structural problems/problems that needed to be fixed: rising damp; major cracks in walls/floors; sinking/moving foundations; sagging floors; walls or windows that aren't straight; wood rot/termite damage; major electrical problems; major plumbing problems; major roof defects; other major structural problems/other big problems. They were also asked if any of the following facilities were missing from the household or weren't working: stove/oven/other cooking facilities; fridge; toilet; bath or shower; washing machine; kitchen sink; laundry tub. Each respondent was also asked whether the dwelling was: being paid off; owned outright; being rented; being purchased under a rent/buy or shared equity scheme; being occupied under a life tenure scheme; occupied rent free. Those who reported the tenure type was rental (including those purchasing the dwelling under a rent/buy or shared equity scheme) were also asked who rent was paid to. Indigenous Housing Organisation/Community housing was a response category for this question.
Timeliness	The AATSIHS is conducted approximately every six years over a 12-month period. Results from the 2012-13 NATSIHS component of the AATSIHS were released in November 2013. The previous NATSIHS was conducted in 2004-05.
Accuracy	The AATSIHS was conducted in all states and territories, including very remote areas. Non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes and short-stay caravan parks were excluded from the survey. The final response rate for the 2012-13 NATSIHS component was 80.2%. Results are weighted to account for non-response.

As they are drawn from a sample survey, data for the indicator are subject to sampling error. Sampling error occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated as it is calculated based on the scientific methods used to design surveys. Rates should be considered with reference to their RSE. Estimates with RSEs between 25% and 50% should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are generally considered too unreliable for general use.

- Coherence** Both the numerator and the denominator for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households come from the NATSIHS component of the 2012-13 AATSIHS. Measures based on the 2012-13 NATSIHS are consistent with those supplied for Council of Australian Governments reporting from the ABS 2002 and 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Surveys. The 2012-13 NATSIHS collected other information that can be analysed in conjunction with dwelling condition.
- Accessibility** See Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, 2012-13 (cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) for an overview of results from the NATSIHS component of the AATSIHS. Other information is available by request or by applying and paying subscription for access to the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. Detailed conditions and other health data, 2012-13 Microdata products (cat. No. 4715.0.30.001).
- Interpretability** Information to aid interpretation of the data is available from the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users' Guide, [2012-13](#) on the ABS website.

Australians who are homeless

DQI for this indicator has been drafted by the ABS and Secretariat, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	Proportion of Australians who are homeless
Measure (computation)	<p>The proportion of Australians who are homeless (as defined by the ABS)</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Numerator - Number of Australians who are homeless• Denominator – number of Australians <p>and is presented as a <i>proportion</i>.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Accessibility	<p>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.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Official estimates of homelessness are published in Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness (cat. no. 2049.0).</p> <p>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).</p>

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 data collection commenced on 1 July 2011. The 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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