
G Housing and homelessness sector overview

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' prefix (for example, in this sector overview, table GA.1). As the data are directly sourced from the 2013 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2013 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2013 Report, p. G.1', this is page 1 of the Housing and homelessness services sector overview of the 2013 Report, and '2013 Report, table GA.1' is table 1 of attachment GA of the 2013 Report. A list of attachment tables referred to in the Compendium is provided at the end of this chapter, and the full attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

The Housing and homelessness services sector overview (chapter G) in the *Report on Government Services 2013* (2013 Report) reports on the Housing and homelessness services in each Australian state and territory. Data are reported for Indigenous Australians for a subset of the performance indicators reported in that chapter — those data are compiled and presented here.

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

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

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

Indigenous data in the Housing and homelessness sector overview

The Housing and homelessness sector overview in the 2013 Report contains the following information on Indigenous Australians:

- housing and homelessness services sector, descriptive statistics, 2010-11
- households living in overcrowded conditions, 2011
- households living in houses of an acceptable standard, 2012
- income units receiving CRA, by payment type, special needs and geographic location, 2012

-
- proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012
 - proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2012
 - number and proportion of income units receiving CRA with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, with and without CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2012.

Sector scope

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: 2012 Report, Chapter 16.

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

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

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

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

Definition of homelessness

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: ABS (2012a); Chapter 17.

Profile of the housing and homelessness sector

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

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

Government funding and expenditure

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

In 2011-12, the Australian Government provided \$2.2 billion to State and Territory governments for housing and homelessness services through the NAH SPP and related NPAs covering social housing; homelessness; and Remote Indigenous Housing (table GA.1). In addition, the Australian Government provided a further \$3.4 billion for CRA in 2011-12 (2013 Report, table GA.12). The Australian Government provided a further \$162 million in 2011-12 for the social housing initiative component of the National Building Economic Stimulus Package to aid the construction of new social housing dwellings, and repairs and maintenance of existing dwellings (table GA.1).

Australian, State and Territory governments' total expenditure on social housing and homelessness services was \$3.1 billion in 2010-11 (table G.1). Other descriptive data for social housing and homelessness services for 2010-11 are presented in table G.1, and data for each jurisdiction are reported in table GA.3 and 2013 Report, table GA.4. Further information, including 2010-11 and 2011-12 financial data for public housing, SOMIH and homelessness services, is presented in chapters 16 and 17.

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

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

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

Source: Chapters 16 and 17; table GA.2; 2013 Report, table G.1, p. G.6.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

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

Tables 2013 Report, GA.12–34 present a range of detailed data on CRA, including Australian Government expenditure; CRA recipients, including Indigenous recipients and those with special needs; and the amount of rent paid and the proportion of income spent on rent by CRA recipients.

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

Research shows the pathways to homelessness are varied and complex. For Indigenous people, longitudinal factors (for example, influences from early

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

Service-sector objectives

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

Box G.3 Objectives for housing and homelessness services

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

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

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

Source: COAG (2008), Chapters 16 and 17.

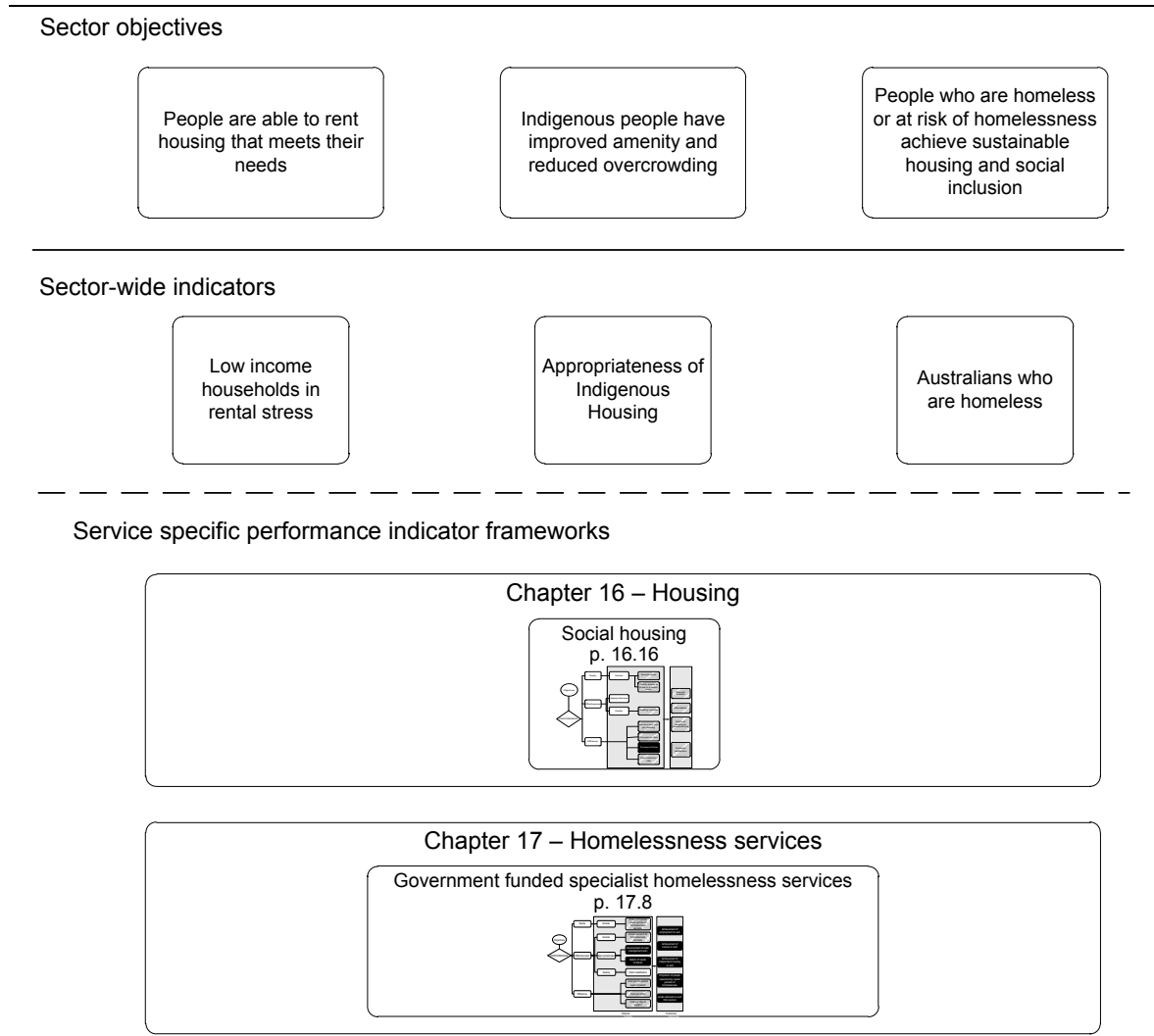
Sector performance indicator framework

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

- Sector objectives — three sector objectives are a précis of the key objectives of housing and homelessness services and reflect the outcomes in the NAHA. (box G.3).

- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the overarching service sector objectives.

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



Source: 2013 Report, figure G.1, p. G.10.

Sector-wide indicators

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

Appropriateness of Indigenous housing

‘Appropriateness of Indigenous housing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure all Australians have access to affordable, safe, appropriate and sustainable housing (box G.4). Governments have a specific interest in improving amenity and reducing overcrowding for Indigenous people, particularly those living in remote and discrete communities (COAG 2008).

Box G.4 Appropriateness of Indigenous housing

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

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

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

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

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

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator:

- data for overcrowding are neither comparable nor complete
- data for housing of acceptable standard are comparable but not complete.

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

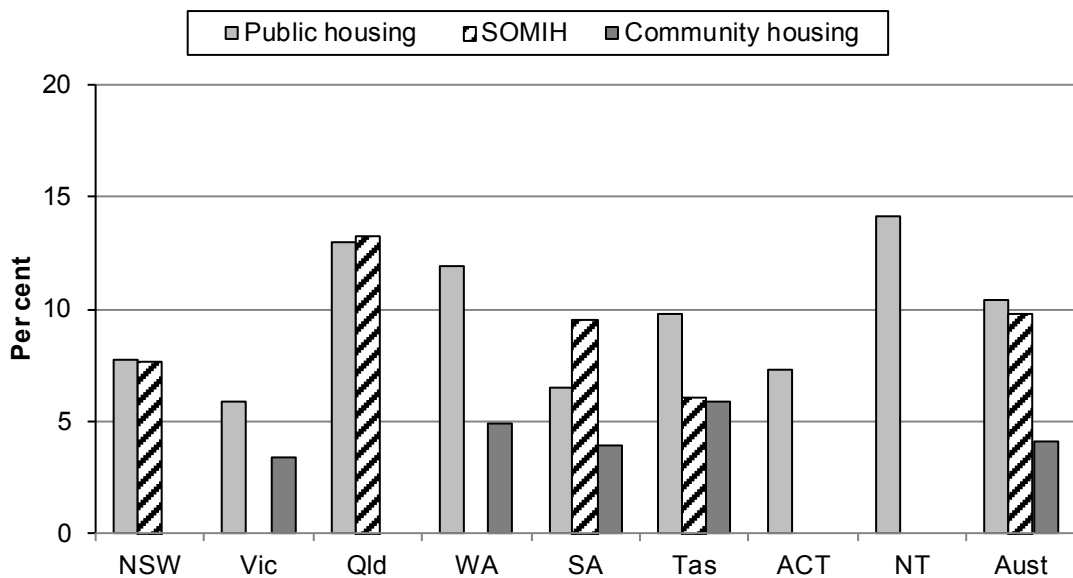
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions

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

The proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions varied across jurisdictions in 2012 (figure G.2).

Figure G.2 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, 2012^{a, b, c}**



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

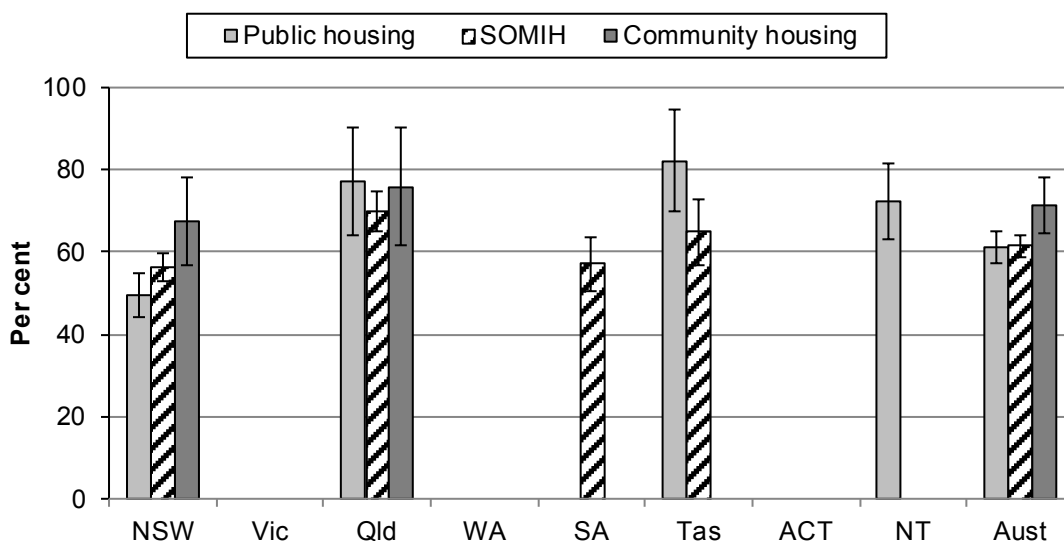
Source: AIHW (unpublished) Public Rental Housing data; AIHW (unpublished) The National Housing Assistance Data Repository 2011-12; AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance in Australia* 2011, Cat. No. HOU 236, AIHW, Canberra; table GA.6; 2013 Report, figure G.3, p. G.14.

Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard

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

- for public housing, 61.3 per cent of Indigenous households were living in houses of an acceptable standard
- for SOMIH, 61.4 per cent of Indigenous households were living in houses of an acceptable standard
- for community housing, 71.5 per cent of Indigenous households were living in houses of an acceptable standard (figure G.3).

Figure G.3 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, 2012^{a, b, c, d, e}



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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2012*; table GA.7; 2013 Report, figure G.4, p. G.15.

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

Indigenous reporting on service-specific performance indicator frameworks for social housing (chapter 16) and government funded specialist homelessness services – SAAP (chapter 17) are in the subsequent chapters of this Compendium.

Homelessness services

The performance indicator framework for government funded specialist homelessness services is presented in 2013 Report, figure G.7. This framework provides information on equity, efficiency, and outcomes of homelessness services.

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

The key changes from the SAAP-based framework (see Chapter 17) are the consolidation of indicators for special needs groups (Indigenous and NESB) as

performance measures under a single indicator ‘access of special needs groups to homelessness services’.

List of attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this sector overview are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a ‘GA’ prefix (for example, table GA.1 is table 1 in the Housing and homelessness overview attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Table GA.1	Australian Government nominal expenditure relating to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) and Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package (\$million)
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Definitions of key terms and indicators

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Affordability	Affordability (without CRA) is calculated for all income units receiving CRA by dividing Rent by Total Income from all sources. The CRA entitlement for the reference fortnight in June is included in Total Income from all sources for the calculation of affordability with CRA.
Dependent child	Dependent child has a wider meaning under Social Security and Family Assistance law than is used in this chapter in relation to CRA. In this chapter, a dependent child is one in respect of whom an adult member of the income unit receives Family Tax Benefit Part A (FTB (A)) at more than the base rate. Prior to 1 January 2012, children aged 16 or older attracted the base rate of FTB (A) so are not included in the count of dependent children. From January 2012 children aged 16 to 19 years attending secondary school may now receive more than the base rate of FTB (A). Figures for June 2012 do not include 16 to 19 years olds who receive more than the base rate of FTB (A). Some children aged under 16 years may also attract only the base rate of FTB (A) because of the maintenance income test, the maintenance action test, or because they are overseas.
Income support recipient	Recipients in receipt of a payment made under social security law. The main income support payments administered by FaHCSIA are Age Pension, Disability Support Pension and Carer Payment, while the main income support payments administered by Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations are Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowance, Austudy, Parenting Payment (Single) and Parenting Payment (Partnered). Family Tax Benefit is paid under family assistance law and is not an income support payment.
Income unit	An income unit may consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a single person with no dependent children• a sole parent with one or more dependent children• a couple (married, registered or defacto) with no dependent children• a couple (married, registered or defacto) with one or more dependent children. A non-dependent child living at home, including one who is receiving an income support payment in their own right, is regarded as a separate income unit. Similarly, a group of non-related adults sharing accommodation are counted as separate income units.
Low and moderate incomes	Individuals and families receive CRA with either an income support payment or FTB Part A. While income support recipients are generally thought of as low income, those receiving FTB (A) can have higher incomes and still be eligible for a part rate of Rent Assistance. For this reason, CRA recipients are not defined as those on low incomes.
Rent	Amount payable as a condition of occupancy of a person's home. Rent includes site fees for a caravan, mooring fees and payment for services provided in a retirement village. Rent encompasses not only a formal tenancy agreement, but also informal agreements between family members, including the payment of board or board and lodgings. Where a person pays board and lodgings and cannot separately identify the amount paid for lodgings, two thirds of the payment is deemed to be for rent.
Special needs	Individuals and families with at least one member who either self-identifies as Indigenous; receives a Disability Support Pension; is aged 24 years or under; or is aged 75 years or over.

Total income from all sources

Income received by the recipients or partner, excluding income received by a dependent. It includes regular social security payments and any maintenance and other private income taken into account for income testing purposes. It does not include:

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

In most cases, private income reflects the person's current circumstances. Taxable income for a past financial year or an estimate of taxable income for the current financial year is used where the income unit receives more than the minimum rate of the Family Tax Benefit part A but no income support payment.

Appendix – Private housing market contextual information

Housing market demand, supply and affordability

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

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

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

Housing affordability

A shortage of affordable housing is likely to affect demand for housing and homelessness services. Governments provide support to ensure people can access affordable rental housing, either in the private market or in social housing, and many governments provide support to those purchasing houses, particularly first home buyers (box G.5).

Box G.5 Government assistance for affordable housing

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

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

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

References

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- NHSC (National Housing Supply Council), 2010, *3rd State of Supply Report*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
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- RBA (Reserve Bank of Australia), 2009, *Conditions and Prospects in the Housing Sector*, Anthony Richards, Address to the 4th Annual Housing Congress, 26 March 2009, Sydney, www.rba.gov.au/speeches/2009/sp-so-260309.html (accessed 11 October 2011).

GA Housing and homelessness services sector overview — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Housing and homelessness sector overview attachment of the 2013 Report. Table numbers refer to the 2013 Report, for example, a reference to ‘2013 Report, table EA.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment EA of the 2013 Report.

Definitions for indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Housing and homelessness sector overview of the Compendium.

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

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

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TABLE GA.1

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

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

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

na Not available.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.2

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

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

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: Chapters 16 and 17.

TABLE GA.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE GA.6

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

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

(a) Includes households where bedroom details are known.

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

na Not available .. Not applicable

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

TABLE GA.7

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

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

(a) Excludes Indigenous Community Housing

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

TABLE GA.17

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

Type of income unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of Indigenous units									
Single, no dependant children	7 052	1 594	5 027	1 051	844	468	92	503	16 641
Single, no children, sharer	1 455	361	1 540	340	229	117	27	66	4 137
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	5 527	1 055	3 834	825	599	413	48	274	12 579
Single, 3 or more dependant children	1 701	308	1 290	245	159	92	na	64	3 878
Partnered, no dependant children	1 260	235	1 079	197	136	166	na	92	2 991
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	2 069	443	2 135	400	275	340	na	na	5 764
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	1 277	249	1 413	245	149	163	na	60	3 575
Partnered, illness or temporary separated (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	166
Total	20 341	4 245	16 318	3 303	2 391	1 759	221	1 147	49 750
Proportion of Indigenous units									
Single, no dependant children	34.7	37.6	30.8	31.8	35.3	26.6	41.6	43.9	33.5
Single, no children, sharer	7.2	8.5	9.4	10.3	9.6	6.7	12.2	5.8	8.3
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	27.2	24.9	23.5	25.0	25.1	23.5	21.7	23.9	25.3
Single, 3 or more dependant children	8.4	7.3	7.9	7.4	6.7	5.2	na	5.6	7.8
Partnered, no dependant children	6.2	5.5	6.6	6.0	5.7	9.4	na	8.0	6.0
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	10.2	10.4	13.1	12.1	11.5	19.3	na	na	11.6
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	6.3	5.9	8.7	7.4	6.2	9.3	na	5.2	7.2
Partnered, illness or temporary separated (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

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

na Not available.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.19

Table GA.19 Indigenous CRA recipients, by payment type, 2012 (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 Indigenous CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	no.	5 279	1 173	3 386	644	530	430	55	368	11 872
Age Pension	no.	1 093	195	774	137	77	43	na	73	2 397
Carer Payment	no.	1 048	175	506	86	59	71	na	na	1 969
Newstart Allowance	no.	4 306	949	4 225	902	665	430	46	261	11 793
Youth Allowance (student)	no.	171	50	140	27	40	32	na	na	469
Youth Allowance (other)	no.	512	100	536	91	93	61	na	na	1 424
Austudy (d)	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	114
Parenting Payment (Single)	no.	5 420	1 024	3 853	850	619	371	46	205	12 392
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e)	no.	523	117	596	106	65	97	na	na	1 533
FTB (only)	no.	1 749	399	2 080	423	205	195	41	162	5 256
Other	no.	240	63	222	37	38	29	na	na	531
Total	no.	20 341	4 245	16 318	3 303	2 391	1 759	221	1 147	49 750
Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients										
Disability Support Pension	%	26.0	27.6	20.8	19.5	22.2	24.5	24.9	32.1	23.9
Age Pension	%	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.2	3.2	2.4	na	6.4	4.8
Carer Payment	%	5.2	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	na	na	4.0
Newstart Allowance	%	21.2	22.4	25.9	27.3	27.8	24.5	20.8	22.8	23.7
Youth Allowance (student)	%	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.8	na	na	0.9
Youth Allowance (other)	%	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.5	na	na	2.9
Austudy (d)	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2
Parenting Payment (Single)	%	26.7	24.1	23.6	25.7	25.9	21.1	20.8	17.9	24.9
Parenting Payment (Partnered) (e)	%	2.6	2.8	3.7	3.2	2.7	5.5	na	na	3.1
FTB (only)	%	8.6	9.4	12.8	12.8	8.6	11.1	18.6	14.1	10.6
Other	%	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.6	na	na	1.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE GA.19

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

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 1 June 2012.
- (b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. The Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.
- (c) Primary Payment Type is allocated to an income unit using a hierarchy of the payments received by the members of the income unit. Section G.6 Definitions of key terms has more detail.
- (d) Austudy has not been reported separately by State and Territory. It is included with other for each State and Territory.
- (e) Break in series at June 2012. Regular Care Children 14% to 35% eligible for CRA have been moved to Other Payments.
- na** Not available.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.21

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	376 887	261 631	280 732	89 311	86 552	29 081	9 590	4 767	1 138 717
In capital city	%	55.8	69.3	43.7	73.5	76.0	43.8	100.0	79.5	59.0
In rest of State/Territory	%	44.0	30.7	56.1	26.3	23.9	56.1	..	20.1	40.8
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	94.9	98.4	94.5	96.4	97.3	94.3	97.7	80.6	95.8
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.7	99.3	96.5	96.7	98.1	96.0	98.7	70.2	97.5
<i>Indigenous (c)</i>										
Income units	no.	20 341	4 245	16 318	3 303	2 391	1 759	221	1 147	49 750
In capital city	%	26.5	43.0	28.8	54.7	61.4	41.2	100.0	54.7	33.7
In rest of State/Territory	%	73.4	56.9	70.9	45.0	38.5	58.7	..	45.3	66.1
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	5.1	1.6	5.5	3.6	2.7	5.7	2.3	19.4	4.2
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.3	0.7	3.5	3.3	1.9	4.0	1.3	29.8	2.5
<i>Disability Support Pension (d)</i>										
Income units	no.	85 657	58 018	59 860	17 455	18 874	6 996	1 465	1 365	249 747
In capital city	%	47.6	66.3	41.4	70.6	73.3	45.2	100.0	71.5	54.3
In rest of State/Territory	%	52.2	33.7	58.5	29.3	26.6	54.7	..	28.4	45.5
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	21.6	21.8	20.2	18.8	21.2	22.7	14.9	23.1	21.0
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population	%	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.1
<i>Aged 24 years or under (e)</i>										

TABLE GA.21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE GA.26

Table GA.26 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, by geographic location, 2007 to 2012 (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>
2007									
Capital City									
With CRA	37.5	37.3	30.5	26.0	28.6	30.1	33.3	32.0	32.7
Without CRA	65.0	65.7	61.3	56.9	62.2	64.1	58.5	67.7	62.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.2	20.6	23.6	19.4	21.9	22.6	..	24.8	22.1
Without CRA	51.7	56.2	52.6	49.5	48.8	50.1	..	55.8	52.1
Total									
With CRA	25.6	28.2	25.5	22.9	25.9	25.5	33.8	28.9	25.7
Without CRA	55.3	60.6	55.1	53.4	56.9	55.5	58.8	62.5	55.7
2008									
Capital City									
With CRA	37.5	32.9	33.0	30.6	29.7	28.6	37.7	30.9	33.5
Without CRA	64.9	65.8	61.9	59.0	64.7	61.4	63.1	63.5	63.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.2	22.9	27.0	24.6	21.4	25.0	..	21.4	23.7
Without CRA	52.2	55.9	54.7	51.7	51.1	51.8	..	54.4	53.3
Total									
With CRA	25.4	27.5	28.6	27.9	26.3	26.4	37.7	26.6	27.0
Without CRA	55.4	60.4	56.7	55.6	59.2	55.4	63.1	59.4	56.6
2009									
Capital City									
With CRA	39.3	33.6	39.8	37.6	36.0	32.3	38.9	37.8	38.0
Without CRA	67.0	66.8	68.3	64.9	68.4	66.3	63.8	68.1	67.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	22.9	18.6	32.2	30.3	24.2	24.8	..	22.5	26.4
Without CRA	54.6	56.2	60.8	58.2	56.0	51.8	..	57.1	57.1
Total									
With CRA	27.2	24.6	34.2	34.2	31.2	27.7	38.9	30.5	30.2
Without CRA	57.8	60.5	62.9	61.9	63.4	57.4	63.8	62.9	60.4
2010									
Capital City									
With CRA	38.6	35.9	43.7	43.1	38.6	35.2	40.0	38.1	40.1
Without CRA	71.3	69.0	72.3	70.1	69.6	66.6	66.5	68.9	70.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	22.9	20.6	32.2	31.7	23.1	24.9	..	23.4	26.6
Without CRA	58.3	58.0	62.1	59.3	57.9	57.7	..	60.5	59.6
Total									

TABLE GA.26

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

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.27

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

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

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

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

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished).

TABLE GA.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, 2012 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

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

TABLE GA.34

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished).