Key findings for **Housing circumstances** include:

- Older people were most likely to live in an owned home.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were more than twice as likely as the national average to live in a rented home; and were more than eight times as likely to live in social housing. Link to single map and then *Living in social housing, 2016* tab.
- Single parent families comprised almost two thirds (64.5%) of all families in social housing dwellings. Link to single map and then *Living in social housing, 2016* tab.
- People living in almost one fifth (17.5 per cent) of rented dwellings and close to half (43.9% per cent) of social housing dwellings did not access the Internet access, providing another example of the concentration of inequalities in these households. Link to single map and then *Internet access 2016* tab.
- Close to one-quarter of migrants arriving in Australia in the last ten years from non-English speaking countries were living in a crowded dwelling; they also were more than twice as likely as the national average to live in a rented house. Link to single map and then *Crowded dwellings, 2016* tab.
- Homelessness also varied between states and territories and by population group, being ten times more common among Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory than nationally. Link to single map and then *Homelessness, 2016* tab.
- Young people, people with a disability, older people, Aboriginal people, and those born overseas in non-English speaking countries were all more likely than average to be homeless. Link to single map and then *Homelessness, 2016* tab.
- In the Northern Territory, the proportion of the population living in social housing was over three times the national proportion (39.8 per cent compared with 11.9 per cent), with above-average proportions also in Tasmania (18.1 per cent) and South Australia (17.8 per cent). The extent of concentration of people in certain housing types and locations can result in significant access and equity issues due to high levels of social and economic disadvantage. These can include access to educational opportunities; employment opportunities; material resources; leisure and recreation facilities and opportunities; and so on.

Key findings for **Housing and health** include:

- Housing tenure was often associated with poor self-assessed health; for example, areas with a higher proportion of social housing tended to have more people reporting fair or poor health (the strongest associations were seen for the Northern Territory (or SA) and Tasmania). Link to double map and then *Health risk factors and outcomes* tab and
- under 'Select data for Map 1', choose 'Living in social housing/Persons living in social housing
- then 'Filter to an area' – e.g., select State/Territory, then South Australia; and
- under 'Select data for Map 2', select 'Health risk factors and outcomes, Fair or poor self-assessed health'.
- In addition, in some states there was an elevated prevalence of non-communicable diseases and behavioural risk factors, with those living in areas with a high density of social housing most likely to be smokers, and to be classified as obese. These associations were strongest in Tasmania and South Australia. Link to: double map

- In Tasmania and South Australia there were strong associations between mortgage stress and risk factors including obesity and smoking.
- Child health and development was linked to household crowding in some jurisdictions, with strong associations with low birth weight babies in the Northern Territory and Western Australia; and very strong associations with children assessed in their first year of school as developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains under the Australian Early Development Census in Western Australia, the Northern Territory and South Australia.