

3.5 Terminology used

Dwelling

For the purpose of this collection a *dwelling* equals a tenancy (rental) unit which can be defined as the unit of accommodation to which a rental agreement can be made. In the majority of cases there will be only one tenancy (rental) unit within a dwelling structure, however in a small number of cases, there may be more than one tenancy unit.

Household

For the purpose of this collection a *household* equals a tenancy agreement. In the majority of cases there will be one household per tenancy (rental) unit.

Indigenous Household

For the purpose of this collection an *Indigenous household* is a household which contains one or more Indigenous people.

4 CSHA 2001–02 Aboriginal Rental Housing Program data

4.1 Summary data

Some summary data is linked to performance indicators to assist with providing context for that indicator. For example:

- S4, S6 and S7 add context when analysing data for P6 Priority access to those in greatest need;
- S4 also adds context for P5 Special needs; and
- S8 and S9 add context when analysing data for P9 Occupancy rates. However, some summary data is independent of performance indicators and provides additional information about the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program that is not collected via performance indicators.

Data qualifications:

1. For Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and the Northern Territory, for S2 and S4, where a household was newly allocated and also transferred within the same financial year they were counted in S2 and excluded from S4.

Table 4.1: Aboriginal Rental Housing summary data 2001-02

Summary data		Units	NSW	Vic	QLD	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
	For year ending 30 June current financial year										
S1	Total number of all households assisted with rebated Aboriginal rental housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	3,402	1,200	2,620	2,530	1,621	393	..	..	11,766
S2	Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	471	183	332	464	212	97	..	..	1,759
S4	Total number of households who relocated from one Aboriginal rental housing dwelling to another Aboriginal rental housing dwelling for year ending 30 June 2002 (transfers)	no.	174	76	139	160	88	23	..	..	660
	At 30 June current financial year										
S6	Total number of 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	no.	90	119	n.a.	73	99	n.a.	..	..	381
S7	Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	no.	2,933	1,032	2,436	1,634	1,603	98	..	..	9,736
S8	Total number of tenable dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	3,934	1,119	2,669	2,440	1,798	323	..	..	12,283
S9	Total number of untenable dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	23	37	91	70	68	7	..	..	296
S10	Number of rebated households paying 20% or less of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	1,993	572	1,596	1,337	638	0	..	..	6,136
S11	Number of rebated households paying more than 20% but not more than 25% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	1,383	416	595	540	669	274	..	..	3,877
S12	Number of rebated households paying more than 25% but not more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	0	1	1	48	1	0	..	..	51
S13	Number of rebated households paying more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	0	2	2	4	16	0	..	..	24
S14	Total number of rebated households occupying Aboriginal Rental housing for whom income details are known at 30 June 2002	no.	3,376	991	2,194	1,929	1,324	274	..	..	10,088
S15	Number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2002	no.	396	129	493	186	106	15	..	..	1,325
S16	Number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2002	no.	473	119	245	305	339	57	..	..	1,538
S17	Total number of dwellings in capital cities at 30 June 2002	no.	1,170	377	378	745	1,132	130	..	..	3,931
S18	Total number of dwellings in other metropolitan centres at 30 June 2002	no.	478	65	353	0	0	0	..	..	896
S19	Total number of dwellings in large rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	562	241	696	0	22	135	..	..	1,656
S20	Total number of dwellings in small rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	765	257	39	243	389	45	..	..	1,739

Summary data cont.		Units	NSW	Vic	QLD	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
At 30 June current financial year			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
S21	Total number of dwellings in other rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	725	181	427	298	176	20	..	..	1,827
S22	Total number of dwellings in remote centres at 30 June 2002	no.	0	0	331	668	0	0	..	..	999
S23	Total number of dwellings in other remote centres at 30 June 2002	no.	256	34	536	556	148	0	..	..	1,530

Notes – Summary data

- All S10–S13 Excludes households where income is zero or missing. All income ranges include a 0.05% rounding, except NSW where income range is rounded to 0.01%.
- NSW S1 The same household may be counted twice if they were newly housed and transferred within the financial year.
- S6 Reduction in the greatest need figure this year is due to the exclusion of HPTR (Priority Tenancy Reinstatement).
- S7 The number represents applicants eligible for AHO properties. Applicants may be allocated AHO or DOH properties as there is no separate waiting list for AHO properties.
- S10 In 2001–02 the percentage of assessable statutory income payable as rent for existing tenants increased from 22% to 23%.
- S11 Includes 126 cases with a ratio greater than 25.00% but less than 25.01%.
- S14 Excludes 8 households with unknown income information and 14 households with data errors.
- S15 & S16 Excludes 475 non-rebated households (represents 12.3% of households)
- S17–S23 Excludes 1 property with unknown postcode details.
- Vic S1 Increase in result is due mainly to the inclusion of rebate history for the year ending 30 June 2002. This has not previously been available.
- S6 There was a policy change in 2001–02 to Special Housing Circumstances eligibility criteria resulting in a significant increase in the number of these applicants on the waiting list.
- S7 The number represents applicants eligible for ARHP properties. Applicants may be allocated ARHP or PRH properties as there is no separate waiting list for ARHP properties.
- S8 & S9 Property data for this collection have been taken from a reconciled stock database.
- S10–S13 Calculated using gross household income.
- S12 & S13 Victorias' policy limits rent to 25% of income. Therefore households in either of these descriptors should be the result of inaccurate data or households where income has recently changed and the new rent has not yet been calculated.
- S15 & S16 Excludes 119 households paying market rent (represents 10.7% of households).
- S6 The public housing priority waiting list system is not administered in ARHP.
- S10 & S11 Changes in results relative to last year are due to the presence of data errors in 2000–01 data.
- S10–S13 Calculated using gross household income.

WA	S1	The rebate history flag is based on point in time measures calculated from the most recent market rent available and may represent an overcount. For households that exited public housing in the financial year, their outgoing rent may have been calculated using an earlier (and lower) market rent. Applying the most recent market rent could result in a larger, or implied subsidy.
	S6	In 2000–01 data for 5 priority levels was collected and reported from 8 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 only. In 2001–02 data for these priority levels has been reported for the entire financial year, influencing increases in numbers reported this year.
	S10–S13	Calculated using gross household income.
	S15 & S16	Excludes 311 multiple family households (represents 13.8% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
SA	S2 & S4	Where a household was newly allocated and also transferred within the same financial year they were counted in S2 and excluded from S4.
	S7	Figure prior to annual audit.
	S9	Increase this year relative to 2001 is due to a larger number of dwellings undergoing redevelopment.
	S15 & S16	Excludes 332 multiple family households (represents 20.3% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
Tas	S10	No household should pay less than 20% of assessable income in rent. The actual S10 result of 124 was included in the S11 count.
	S10–S13	Calculated using gross household income.
	S17–S23	RRMA classification at the postcode level was amended to include suburb details.

4.2 Performance indicators

4.2.1 P2 Affordability

This indicator assesses the level of housing affordability by measuring the rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling (adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance). This is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total rents charged to tenants for week of 30 June 2002 (AF1)} \times 100}{\text{Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002 (AF2) - Total value of Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements for households where rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002 (AF3)}}$$

Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002 (AF2) -
Total value of Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements for households where rent was charged
for week of 30 June 2002 (AF3)

Data qualifications:

1. Methodology for calculating AF3 has changed and uses more complex modelling developed in CRA modelling for CSHA re-negotiations. Caution therefore should be exercised in comparing 2001-02 P2 results with 2000-01 data.
2. For New South Wales, Western Australia and South Australia, multiple income unit households were excluded from the calculation of P2 due to data availability issues (non-rebated households were also excluded in New South Wales). These households were included in the 2000-01 data, which may influence change results.

Table 4.2.1: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program P2 Affordability 2001-02

Data item	Affordability	Units	NSW	Vic	QLD	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	At 30 June current financial year		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
AF1	Total rents charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	222.2	95.8	211.0	147.2	100.7	18.7	..	..	795.6
AF2	Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	442.8	185.0	366.9	278.7	176.3	31.3	..	..	1,481.0
AF3	Total value of Commonwealth rent assistance entitlements for households where a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	111.3	50.0	104.5	75.0	52.3	9.7	..	..	402.8

P2	The rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling (adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance)	%	67.0	71.0	80.4	72.2	81.2	86.6	73.8
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Notes – P2

- NSW AF1 Excludes 1,057 non-rebated or multiple income unit households (represents 26.7% of households) and therefore significantly understates the total value of rents charged. NSW spreadsheet data for all households indicates the actual AF1 result is \$316 711 000.
- AF2 Excludes 1,057 non-rebated or multiple income unit households (represents 26.7% of households) and therefore significantly understates the total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged. NSW spreadsheet data for all households indicates the actual AF2 result is \$616 666 000.
- AF3 Excludes 1,057 non-rebated or multiple income unit households (represents 26.7% of households) and therefore significantly understates the total value of CRA entitlements.
- Qld AF1 Complex derivation of household entitlement results in an estimate below the simple sum of rents for all households. However AF1, AF2 and AF3 are used in a ratio to calculate relative public/private affordability so this discrepancy has no impact.
- AF2 Result is an under estimate as market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect private rental market for a number of years. This has reduced the proportion of households paying less than market rent (e.g. CPI related income increases result in a higher rent being charged). See also AF1.
- WA P2 Excludes 311 multiple family households (represents 13.8% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing changes in results.
- SA AF1 & AF2 Excludes 332 multiple family households (represents 20.3% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing changes in results.

4.2.2 P3 Match of dwelling to household size

This indicator assesses the degree of 'over' occupation of dwellings. It measures the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding. It is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2002 (HS1)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of households occupying Aboriginal rental housing at 30 June 2002 for which household composition details are known (HS2)}}$$

To derive the number of households with overcrowding every household is assigned a proxy occupancy status based on the following Proxy Occupancy Standard:

Household component	Dwelling size required
Single adult only	1 bedroom
Single adult (group)	1 bedroom (per adult)
Couple with no children	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with 1 child	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with 2 or 3 children	3 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with 4+ children	4 bedrooms

Overcrowding occurs where two or more additional bedrooms are required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

Data qualifications:

1. For Western Australia and South Australia multiple family households were excluded from the calculation of P3 due to data availability issues. These households were included in the 2000-01 data and this has influenced changes in the data reported this year.

Table 4.2.2: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program P3 Match of dwelling to household size 2001-02

Data item	Match of dwelling to household size	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	At 30 June current financial year										
HS1	Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2002	no.	79	28	208	11	30	0	..	..	356
HS2	Total number of households occupying Aboriginal rental housing for which household composition and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2002	no.	3,398	996	2,590	1,941	1,305	306	..	..	10,536
P3	The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding	%	2.3	2.8	8.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	..	..	3.4

Notes – P3

- NSW HS2 Excludes 475 non-rebated households (represents 12.3% of households)
- Vic P3 Excludes 119 households paying market rent (represents 10.7% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing changes in results.
- WA P3 Excludes 311 multiple family households (represents 13.8% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing changes in results.
- SA P3 Excludes 332 multiple family households (represents 20.3% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing changes in results.

4.2.3 P4 Low income

This indicator assesses the low-income need status of all households receiving assistance. It measures three low-income components:

- (a) the number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households;
- (b) the number of new low-income households plus special need (not low-income) households as a proportion of all new households; and
- (c) the number of all households either paying less than market rent and special need households paying market rent as a proportion of all households (new and existing).

The first two low-income components (a and b) are split into 2 categories:

- (a) the 'low income A' captures households where all members receive an income equivalent to or below 100% of government income support benefits at the pensioner rate;¹ and
- (b) the 'low income B' captures households where all members of the household have incomes that would enable them to receive government income support benefits below the maximum pensioner rate.

These indicators are calculated as:

$$P4(a)a = \frac{\text{Number of new households with 'low income A' for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI1a)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households for year ending 30 June 2002 where income and household composition details are known (LI3)}}$$

$$P4(a)b = \frac{\text{Number of new households with 'low income B' for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI1b)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI3)}}$$

¹ The pensioner (single & couple) benefit rate has been selected as the 'low income A' household cut-off measure as pension rates are higher than other allowance rates (e.g. unemployment benefits). The selection of the higher benefit rate allows all persons receiving up to or equivalent to 100% government income support benefits (e.g. pensioners, unemployed, youth allowance, etc) to be captured within the 'low income A' household cut-off measure. It should be noted that this group might include some income earners, provided their total income is not greater than 100% of the pensioner rate of government income support benefits.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{P4(b)a} = & \frac{\text{Total number of new households with 'low income A' for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI1a) +} \\
 & \text{Total number of new households with special needs but not on 'low income A' for year} \\
 & \text{ending 30 June 2002 (LI2a)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households where income; household composition; and special needs} \\
 & \text{details are known for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI4)}} \\
 \\
 \text{P4(b)b} = & \frac{\text{Total number of new households with 'low income A' for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI1a) +} \\
 & \text{Total number of new households with 'low income B' for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI1b) +} \\
 & \text{Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A or B} \\
 & \text{for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI2b)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002 (S2)}} \\
 \\
 \text{P4(c)} = & \frac{\text{Total number of all rebated households for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI5) + Total number} \\
 & \text{of all special needs households paying market rent at 30 June 2002 (LI6)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of all households at 30 June 2002 (LI8) - Total number of households paying} \\
 & \text{market rent where special needs details are not known at 30 June 2002 (LI7)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Data qualifications:

1. Changes to P4(b)b data specifications:
 - (a) in 2000-01, P4(b)b, reported about 'low income B households' (LI1b) only. This year P4(b)b reports about both 'low income A' (LI1a) and 'low income B' (LI1b) households. The results for P4(b)b this year are significantly higher due to the inclusion of both low income A and B households in reporting; and,
 - (b) due to changes in P4(b)b specification, the denominator for this performance indicator was amended to count 'Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002 (S2).' This change was made after the 2001-02 Aboriginal Rental Housing Program Data Manual was finalised.
2. The following households are excluded from P4 this year due to data availability issues:
 - cases where the household's income is zero or unknown;
 - cases where the household's personal information is unknown; and
 - multiple family households resulting in the household composition details being unknown.

Table 4.2.3: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program P4 Low income 2001-02

Data item	Low income	Units	NSW 2001-02	Vic 2001-02	Qld 2001-02	WA 2001-02	SA 2001-02	Tas 2001-02	ACT 2001-02	NT 2001-02	National 2001-02
	For year ending 30 June current financial year										
LI1a	Total number of new households with low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	344	148	276	312	124	63	..	..	1,267
LI1b	Total number of new households with low income B for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	30	20	44	30	17	3	..	..	144
LI2a	Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	5	6	21	12	4	1	..	..	49
LI2b	Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A or B for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	0	0	1	4	1	0	..	..	6
LI3	Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	384	168	332	384	142	66	..	..	1,476
LI4	Total number of new households where income, household composition; and special needs details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	377	168	332	384	142	66	..	..	1,469
S2	Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	471	183	332	464	212	97	..	..	1,759
	At 30 June current financial year										
LI5	Total number of all rebated households at 30 June 2002	no.	3,398	999	2,196	1,935	1,326	274	..	..	10,128
LI6	Total number of all special needs households paying market rent at 30 June 2002	no.	29	27	168	106	94	10	..	..	434
LI7	Total number of households paying market rent where special needs details are not known at 30 June 2002	no.	382	0	0	220	255	14	..	..	871
LI8	Total number of all households at 30 June 2002	no.	3,873	1,119	2,612	2,263	1,701	306	..	..	11,874

	Low income cont.	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	For year ending 30 June current financial year		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
P4(a)a	The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low Income A	%	89.6	88.1	83.1	81.3	87.3	95.5	..	..	85.8
P4(a)b	The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low Income B	%	7.8	11.9	13.3	7.8	12.0	4.5	..	..	9.8
P4(b)a	The number of new low-income households plus new special needs (not low income) households as a proportion of all new households. Low Income A	%	92.6	91.7	89.5	84.4	90.1	97.0	..	..	89.6
P4(b)b	The number of new low-income households plus new special needs (not low income) households as a proportion of all new households. Low Income A and B	%	79.4	91.8	96.7	74.6	67.0	68.0	..	..	80.6
	At 30 June current financial year										
P4c	The number of all rebated households and special needs households paying market rent as a proportion of all households (new and existing)	%	98.2	91.7	90.5	99.9	98.2	97.3	..	..	96.0

Notes – P4

NSW L12a-L14 Excludes 7 new households with unknown special needs details.

L16 Special need information is only available for households that were housed after November 1999.

Qld L16-L17 Disability is calculated from a flag used for assessment of new tenancies rather than ongoing disability, and will underestimate count for all households.

WA P4 Excludes 311 multiple family households (represents 13.8% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing changes in results.

L16-L17 Change in results since 2000-01 is influenced by a change in the way market renter households were identified this year. Last year AIHW identified market renter households via the data repository, this year WA identified these households and provided a market rent flag for the data repository.

SA P4 Excludes 332 multiple family households (represents 20.3% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing changes in results.

Tas L13 Reported about 100% of new households in 2000-01 via spreadsheet return. In 2001-02 report about 73% of new households via data repository as income and household composition details are not known for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2002.

L14 L13 result reported due to missing special need data. This has overstated the actual L14 figure which is 63.

4.2.4 P5 Special needs

This indicator assesses the special need status of all households receiving assistance. It measures the proportion of new tenancies that are allocated to households with special needs. This is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2002 (SN1)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households for year ending 30 June 2002 for whom details of whether or not they have special needs are known (SN2)}}$$

Special need² is defined as low income households³:

- that have a household member with a disability; or
- where the principal tenant is aged 24 years or under; or
- where the principal tenant is aged 50 years or more

Data qualifications:

1. For Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, household special need status was derived via the person file in the data repository. Where disability status was missing it was assumed to be unknown and was excluded from the calculation.

²Special need is defined in mainstream CSHA data collections as low income households:

- that satisfy the Indigenous household definition; or
- that have a household member with a disability; or
- where the principal tenant is aged 24 years or under; or
- where the principal tenant is aged 75 years or more.

³ A low income household for the CSHA special need definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive CSHA funded program assistance.

Table 4.2.4: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program P5 Special needs 2001-02

Data item	Special needs	Units	NSW 2001-02	Vic 2001-02	Qld 2001-02	WA 2001-02	SA 2001-02	Tas 2001-02	ACT 2001-02	NT 2001-02	National 2001-02
	For year ending 30 June current financial year										
SN1	Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	166	58	127	117	62	40	..	..	570
SN2	Total number of new households for whom details of whether or not they have special needs are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	464	183	332	464	88	89	..	..	1,620
P5	The proportion of new tenancies that are allocated to households with special needs	%	35.8	31.7	38.3	25.2	70.5	44.9	..	..	35.2

Notes – P5

- NSW SN2 Excludes 7 new households with unknown special needs details.
- WA SN2 Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist—no record is kept if a household does not have special needs. All new households are included in the count and this has overstated the actual SN2 figure. In 2000-01 reported about the special need status of 80% of new households, influencing the change in result.
- P5 Figure may represent an undercount (see SN2 footnote).
- SA SN1 & SN2 Special needs details are recorded for the head tenant only. 124 new households (representing 58% of new households) with unknown special needs status were excluded.
- P5 Reports about the special needs status of 42% of new allocations for 2001-02. In 2000-01 reported about the special need status of 85% of new households, influencing the change in result.
- Tas P5 Reports about special need status of 92% of new allocations. In 2000-01 reported about special need status of 100% of new allocations, influencing change in result.

4.2.5 P6 Priority access to those in greatest need

This indicator assesses whether allocation processes are such that those in greatest need have first access to housing. It measures the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in 6 time to allocation groups:

- (a) under 3 months;
- (b) 3–6 months;
- (c) 6–12 months;
- (d) 1–2 years;
- (e) 2 or more years; and
- (f) total.

The indicators are calculated as:

$$P6(a) = \frac{\text{Total number of greatest need allocations with time to allocation under 3 months for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA1)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations with time to allocation under 3 months for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA7)}}$$

$$P6(b) = \frac{\text{Total number of greatest need allocations with time to allocation 3 months to under 6 months for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA2)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations with time to allocation 3 months to under 6 months for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA8)}}$$

$$P6(c) = \frac{\text{Total number of greatest need allocations with time to allocation 6 months to under 1 year for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA3)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations with time to allocation 6 months to under 1 year for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA9)}}$$

$$P6(d) = \frac{\text{Total number of greatest need allocations with time to allocation 1 year to less than 2 years for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA4)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations with time to allocation 1 year to less than 2 years for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA10)}}$$

$$P6(e) = \frac{\text{Total number of greatest need allocations with time to allocation 2 years or more for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA5)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations with time to allocation 2 years or more for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA11)}}$$

$$P6(f) = \frac{\text{Total number of greatest need allocations for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA6)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of allocations for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA12)}}$$

A greatest need household is defined as low-income households⁴ that at the time of allocation were subject to one or more of the following circumstances:

- they were homeless; or
- their life or safety was at risk in their accommodation; or
- their health condition was aggravated by their housing; or
- their housing was inappropriate to their needs; or
- they had very high rental housing costs.

Data qualifications:

1. General qualifications.
 - (a) The wait list time for calculating PA1 to PA6 refers to the period of time from the date the applicant was eligible for 'greatest need' assistance to the date assistance commenced. If an applicant transfers between wait list categories, only the time spent on the waiting list from when the applicant met the greatest need definition is counted.
 - (b) The number of days in each of the time to allocation groups was adjusted such that a calendar month is equal to approximately 30 days.
 - (c) PA6 includes all greatest need allocations, regardless of whether they have missing application dates. PA6 will not equal SUM of PA1-5 where missing application dates exist, as these cases cannot be allocated to a time period.
 - (d) PA12 includes all new allocations, regardless of whether they have missing application dates. PA12 will not equal SUM of PA7-11 where missing application dates exist, as these cases cannot be allocated to a time period.

⁴ A low income household for the CSHA greatest need definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive CSHA funded program assistance.

2. Changes to the P6 calculation.

The determination of households in greatest need for all jurisdictions this year was based on waiting list priority reason data codes. In 2000–01 most jurisdictions determined greatest need status from priority category on the waiting list, influencing changes in results reported. The following priority wait list data codes have been excluded from the calculation of P6 this year:

NSW: HPTR (Priority Tenancy Reinstatement);

Vic: SUP (Supported Housing and 10 related codes to this category – MOD {Major/Full Modifications} were included) and HASP (Housing and Support);

Qld: CGRS (Cultural Grounds), EEND (Employment/Educational Needs), PIAL (Previous Inappropriate Allocation) and WITP (Witness Protection).

WA: LS (Large to Small), NL (New Living Priority) and RD (Redevelopment); and,

SA: DT (Difficult and Disruptive Tenancies), H (Homeless/ At Risk), HTT (Homeless/ At Risk and Trust Tenancy Issues), ID (Incorrect Date Entered), IS (Industrial Special), NE (No longer eligible for A category), R (Redevelopment), REP (Relocation - Property Issues).

Table 4.2.5: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program P6 Priority access to those in greatest need 2001-02

Data item	Priority access to those in greatest need	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	For year ending 30 June current financial year		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
PA1	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	59	14	n.a.	40	71	n.a.	..	..	184
PA2	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	13	8	n.a.	14	22	n.a.	..	..	57
PA3	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	5	4	n.a.	23	7	n.a.	..	..	39
PA4	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	3	1	n.a.	8	2	n.a.	..	..	14
PA5	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	0	0	n.a.	10	1	n.a.	..	..	11
PA6	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	80	27	n.a.	96	116	n.a.	..	..	319
PA7	Total number of new households allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	164	74	67	185	102	54	..	..	525
PA8	Total number of new households allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	62	29	31	46	32	16	..	..	169
PA9	Total number of new households allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	54	29	62	77	19	11	..	..	179
PA10	Total number of new households allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	64	19	85	68	14	8	..	..	165
PA11	Total number of new households allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	118	32	85	79	13	2	..	..	242
PA12	Total number of new households allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	463	183	330	464	212	97	..	..	1,322

	Priority access to those in greatest need cont.	Units	NSW 2001-02	Vic 2001-02	Qld 2001-02	WA 2001-02	SA 2001-02	Tas 2001-02	ACT 2001-02	NT 2001-02	National 2001-02
	For year ending 30 June current financial year										
P6a	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: Under 3 months	%	36.0	18.9	n.a.	21.6	69.6	n.a.	..	..	35.0
P6b	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 3 months to under 6 months	%	21.0	27.6	n.a.	30.4	68.8	n.a.	..	..	33.7
P6c	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 6 months to under 1 year	%	9.3	13.8	n.a.	29.9	36.8	n.a.	..	..	21.8
P6d	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 1 year to less than 2 years	%	4.7	5.3	n.a.	11.8	14.3	n.a.	..	..	8.5
P6e	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 2 years or more	%	0.0	0.0	n.a.	12.7	7.7	n.a.	..	..	4.5
P6f	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: Total	%	17.3	14.8	n.a.	20.7	54.7	n.a.	..	..	24.1

Notes – P6

Vic P6f There is no separate waiting list for ARHP properties, therefore allocation of ARHP greatest need applicants also occurs through the PRH system.

Qld PA1-PA6 The public housing priority waiting list system is not administered in ARHP.

WA PA1-PA6 In 2000-01 data for 5 priority levels was collected and reported from 8 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 only. In 2001-02 data for these priority levels has been reported for the entire financial year, influencing increases in numbers reported this year.

National PA7-PA12 The Queensland and Tasmania figures were excluded from the national totals as a full data set was not provided. If Tasmania had been included, the National total would be 646 (PA7), 216 (PA8), 252 (PA9), 258 (PA10), 329 (PA11), and 1,749 (PA12).

4.2.6 P8 Direct costs per unit

This indicator assesses the cost of Aboriginal rental housing provision by measuring the average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling. It is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2002 (DC1)}}{\text{Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002 (DC2)}}$$

Table 4.2.6: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program P8 Direct costs per unit 2001-02

Data item	Direct costs per unit	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National	
			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
	For year ending 30 June current financial year																			
DC1	Total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2002	\$000	36,373.0	5,737.0	15,605.3	12,048.5	8,471.0	976.1												79,210.9
	At 30 June current financial year																			
DC2	Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	3,957	1,156	2,760	2,510	1,866	330												12,579
P8	The average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling	\$	9,192	4,963	5,654	4,800	4,540	2,958												6,297

Notes – P8

NSW DC1

This calculation includes \$22.285m 'capital upgrade' expenditure. This is one-off expenditure resulting from maintenance liabilities incurred before AHO took possession of the stock. 61% of the direct cost per dwelling is attributable to capital upgrading. Excluding expenditure on upgrading, the direct cost per dwelling is \$3,567

Qld DC1

Expenditure on maintenance influenced the reduction in direct costs reported this year. Over expenditure in the maintenance budget in 2000-01 resulted in a cutback to the maintenance budget in 2001-02.

4.2.7 P9 Occupancy rates

This indicator assesses the utilisation of Aboriginal rental housing stock by measuring the occupancy rate of rental housing stock. It is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2002 (OR1)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002 (OR2)}}$$

The term 'occupied dwelling' refers to tenantable dwellings occupied by tenants who have an Aboriginal rental housing tenancy agreement with the relevant State Housing Authority.

Table 4.2.7: Aboriginal Rental Housing P9 Occupancy rates 2001-02

Data item	Occupancy rates	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
	At 30 June current financial year										
OR1	Total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2002	no	3,873	1,117	2,610	2,389	1,701	306	..	..	11,996
OR2	Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	no	3,957	1,156	2,760	2,510	1,866	330	..	..	12,579
P9	The occupancy rate of rental housing stock	%	97.9	96.6	94.6	95.2	91.2	92.7	..	..	95.4

4.2.8 P10 Turnaround time

This indicator assesses the time taken to utilise vacant Aboriginal Rental Housing Program housing stock. It measures the average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock. This is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant for year ending 30 June 2002 (TT1)}}{\text{Total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2002 (TT2)}}$$

Data qualifications:

1. In previous collections, TT2 was described as 'Total number of dwellings that are vacated and subsequently tenanted for year ending 30 June'. The intention was to count the number of vacancy episodes for all Aboriginal rental housing dwellings. This clarification has been made to the 2001-02 data manual, however as this counting rule was implemented in 2000-01 this clarification should not affect the data reported for 2001-02.
2. Dwellings undergoing major redevelopment work are excluded from this performance indicator. Exceptions to this are footnoted.

Table 4.2.8: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program P10 Turnaround time 2001-02

Data item	Turnaround time	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	For year ending 30 June current financial year		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
TT1	Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant for year ending 30 June 2002	no	22,121	10,278	31,072	30,342	23,826	4,823	..	..	122,462
TT2	Total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	582	241	500	578	277	96	..	..	2,274

P10	The average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock	Days	38	43	62	52	86	50	54
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Notes – P10

NSW P10 Excludes 62 properties with date errors.

Vic P10 Results provided by Vic via spreadsheet. Result could not be calculated via data repository as no dwelling history file was provided.

TT1 & TT2 Relletting restriction days were excluded because properties were off line during this period (e.g. major upgrade/redevelopment). Excludes all properties where the vacancy start date was void and where there were erroneous dates

WA TT1 Includes time vacant due to redevelopment. Re-developments were excluded in 2000-01 influencing changes in results.

SA P10 Some properties undergoing redevelopment are included due to data coding errors.

Tas P10 Results provided by Tas via spreadsheet. The P10 results calculated via the data repository which have not been reconciled and require further investigation were: TT1 - 5,353 ; TT2 - 129 ; P10 - 41.5.

4.2.9 P11 Rent arrears

This indicator assesses the management of rent arrears by measuring the total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged. It is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June 2002 (RA1)} \times 100}{\text{Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2002 (RA2)}}$$

Data qualifications:

2. In some jurisdictions, the rent collected from tenants for the year ending 30 June 2002 may be higher than the rent charged to tenants for the year ending 30 June 2002. This occurs where either rent arrears from a previous financial year or pre-paid rent for 2002-03 financial year is collected in the year ending 30 June 2002.

Table 4.2.9: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program P11 Rent arrears 2001-02

Data item	Rent arrears	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	For year ending 30 June current financial year		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
RA1	Total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June 2002	\$'000	14,387.0	4,573.0	11,013.8	9,557.4	7,521.0	1,071.2	..	..	48,123.4
RA2	Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2002	\$'000	14,404.0	4,629.0	11,319.6	9,279.8	8,126.0	1,080.7	..	..	48,839.0
P11	Total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged	%	99.9	98.8	97.3	103.0	92.6	99.1	..	..	98.5

4.3 National data

Table 4.3: CSHA Aboriginal Rental Housing Program 2001-02: Compilation of performance indicators

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National		
		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
Summary data																				
For year ending 30 June current financial year																				
S1 Total number of all households assisted with rebated Aboriginal Rental Housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	3,402	1,200	2,620	2,530	1,621	393													11,766
S2 Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	471	183	332	464	212	97													1,759
S4 Total number of households who relocated from one Aboriginal rental housing dwelling to another Aboriginal rental housing dwelling for year ending 30 June 2002 (transfers)	no.	174	76	139	160	88	23													660
At 30 June current financial year																				
S6 Total number of 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	no.	90	119	n.a.	73	99	n.a.													381
S7 Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	no.	2,933	1,032	2,436	1,634	1,603	98													9,736
S8 Total number of tenantable dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	3,934	1,119	2,669	2,440	1,798	323													12,283
S9 Total number of untenable dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	23	37	91	70	68	7													296
S10 Number of rebated households paying 20% or less of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	1,993	572	1,596	1,337	638	0													6,136
S11 Number of rebated households paying more than 20% but not more than 25% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	1,383	416	595	540	669	274													3,877
S12 Number of rebated households paying more than 25% but not more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	0	1	1	48	1	0													51
S13 Number of rebated households paying more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	0	2	2	4	16	0													24
S14 Total number of rebated households occupying Aboriginal rental housing for whom income details are known at 30 June 2002	no.	3,376	991	2,194	1,929	1,324	274													10,088
S15 Number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2002	no.	396	129	493	186	106	15													1,325
S16 Number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2002	no.	473	119	245	305	339	57													1,538

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Summary data cont.										
At 30 June current financial year										
S17 Total number of dwellings in capital cities at 30 June 2002	no.	1,170	377	378	745	1,132	130	..	..	3,931
S18 Total number of dwellings in other metropolitan centres at 30 June 2002	no.	478	65	353	0	0	0	..	..	896
S19 Total number of dwellings in large rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	562	241	696	0	22	135	..	..	1,656
S20 Total number of dwellings in small rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	765	257	39	243	389	45	..	..	1,739
S21 Total number of dwellings in other rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	725	181	427	298	176	20	..	..	1,827
S22 Total number of dwellings in remote centres at 30 June 2002	no.	0	0	331	668	0	0	..	..	999
S23 Total number of dwellings in other remote centres at 30 June 2002	no.	256	34	536	556	148	0	..	..	1,530
P2 Affordability										
At 30 June current financial year										
AF1 Total rents charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	222.2	95.8	211.0	147.2	100.7	18.7	..	..	795.6
AF2 Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	442.8	185.0	366.9	278.7	176.3	31.3	..	..	1,481.0
AF3 Total value of Commonwealth rent assistance entitlements for households where a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	111.3	50.0	104.5	75.0	52.3	9.7	..	..	402.8
P3 Match of dwelling to household size										
At 30 June current financial year										
HS1 Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2002	no.	79	28	208	11	30	0	..	..	356
HS2 Total number of households occupying Aboriginal Rental housing for which household composition and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2002	no.	3,398	996	2,590	1,941	1,305	306	..	..	10,536
P4 Low income										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
L11a Total number of new households with low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	344	148	276	312	124	63	..	..	1,267
L11b Total number of new households with low income B for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	30	20	44	30	17	3	..	..	144
L12a Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	5	6	21	12	4	1	..	..	49
L12b Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A or B for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	0	0	1	4	1	0	..	..	6

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW 2001-02	Vic 2001-02	Qld 2001-02	WA 2001-02	SA 2001-02	Tas 2001-02	ACT 2001-02	NT 2001-02	National 2001-02
P4 Low income cont.										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
LI3 Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	384	168	332	384	142	66	..	..	1,476
LI4 Total number of new households where income, household composition; and special needs details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	377	168	332	384	142	66	..	..	1,469
S2 Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	471	183	332	464	212	97	..	..	1,759
At 30 June current financial year										
LI5 Total number of all rebated households at 30 June 2002	no.	3,398	999	2,196	1,935	1,326	274	..	..	10,128
LI6 Total number of all special needs households paying market rent at 30 June 2002	no.	29	27	168	106	94	10	..	..	434
LI7 Total number of households paying market rent where special needs details are not known at 30 June 2002	no.	382	0	0	220	255	14	..	..	871
LI8 Total number of all households at 30 June 2002	no.	3,873	1,119	2,612	2,263	1,701	306	..	..	11,874
P5 Special needs										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
SN1 Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	166	58	127	117	62	40	..	..	570
SN2 Total number of new households for whom details of whether or not they have special needs are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	464	183	332	464	88	89	..	..	1,620
P6 Priority access to those in greatest need										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
PA1 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	59	14	n.a.	40	71	n.a.	..	..	184
PA2 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	13	8	n.a.	14	22	n.a.	..	..	57
PA3 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	5	4	n.a.	23	7	n.a.	..	..	39
PA4 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	3	1	n.a.	8	2	n.a.	..	..	14
PA5 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	0	0	n.a.	10	1	n.a.	..	..	11

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
P6 Priority access to those in greatest need cont.										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
PA6 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	80	27	n.a.	96	116	n.a.	..	..	319
PA7 Total number of new households allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	164	74	67	185	102	54	..	..	525
PA8 Total number of new households allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	62	29	31	46	32	16	..	..	169
PA9 Total number of new households allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	54	29	62	77	19	11	..	..	179
PA10 Total number of new households allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	64	19	85	68	14	8	..	..	165
PA11 Total number of new households allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	118	32	85	79	13	2	..	..	242
PA12 Total number of new households allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	463	183	330	464	212	97	..	..	1,322
P8 Direct costs per unit										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
DC1 Total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2002	\$000	36,373.0	5,737.0	15,605.3	12,048.5	8,471.0	976.1	..	..	79,210.9
At 30 June current financial year										
DC2 Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	3,957	1,156	2,760	2,510	1,866	330	..	..	12,579
P9 Occupancy rates										
At 30 June current financial year										
OR1 Total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	3,873	1,117	2,610	2,389	1,701	306	..	..	11,996
OR2 Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	3,957	1,156	2,760	2,510	1,866	330	..	..	12,579
P10 Turnaround time										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
TT1 Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	22,121	10,278	31,072	30,342	23,826	4,823	..	..	122,462
TT2 Total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	582	241	500	578	277	96	..	..	2,274

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
P11 Rent arrears										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
RA1	\$'000	14,387.0	4,573.0	11,013.8	9,557.4	7,521.0	1,071.2	..	..	48,123.4
RA2	\$'000	14,404.0	4,629.0	11,319.6	9,279.8	8,126.0	1,080.7	..	..	48,839.0

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
At 30 June current financial year										
P2	%	67.0	71.0	80.4	72.2	81.2	86.6	..	..	73.8
P3	%	2.3	2.8	8.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	..	..	3.4
P4c	%	98.2	91.7	90.5	99.9	98.2	97.3	..	..	96.0
P9	%	97.9	96.6	94.6	95.2	91.2	92.7	..	..	95.4
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
P4(a)a	%	89.6	88.1	83.1	81.3	87.3	95.5	..	..	85.8
P4(a)b	%	7.8	11.9	13.3	7.8	12.0	4.5	..	..	9.8
P4(b)a	%	92.6	91.7	89.5	84.4	90.1	97.0	..	..	89.6
P4(b)b	%	79.4	91.8	96.7	74.6	67.0	68.0	..	..	80.6
P5	%	35.8	31.7	38.3	25.2	70.5	44.9	..	..	35.2
P6a	%	36.0	18.9	n.a.	21.6	69.6	n.a.	..	..	35.0
P6b	%	21.0	27.6	n.a.	30.4	68.8	n.a.	..	..	33.7

Performance indicators cont.		Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
For year ending 30 June current financial year			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
P6c	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 6 months to under 1 year	%	9.3	13.8	n.a.	29.9	36.8	n.a.	..	..	21.8
P6d	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 1 year to less than 2 years	%	4.7	5.3	n.a.	11.8	14.3	n.a.	..	..	8.5
P6e	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 2 years or more	%	0.0	0.0	n.a.	12.7	7.7	n.a.	..	..	4.5
P6f	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: Total	%	17.3	14.8	n.a.	20.7	54.7	n.a.	..	..	24.1
P8	The average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling	\$	9,192	4,963	5,654	4,800	4,540	2,958	..	..	6,297
P10	The average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock	Days	38	43	62	52	86	50	..	..	54
P11	Total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged	%	99.9	98.8	97.3	103.0	92.6	99.1	..	..	98.5

Notes – General

- All ARHP data collection reports about rental housing dwellings owned and managed by government and allocated to Indigenous Australians. Due to the complexity of funding arrangements in the Indigenous housing sector the potential exists in some jurisdictions for some community managed dwellings (whether government or community owned) to be included in ARHP reporting. Care should be exercised therefore in interpreting the results of this collection.
- All The Public Housing Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {P8 & P11}) for Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania. New South Wales provided data via spreadsheet return. P2 for NSW was calculated via the data repository. The same specifications were used in both collection methods.
- National totals Due to rounding the national total may not always equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- Tas Data was calculated via the data repository for the first time. Changes in results from previous years are due to a change in methodology to calculate some data items.
- ACT ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Aboriginal Housing Program. People of Aboriginal descent are housed as part of the public housing program.
- NT All Indigenous specific housing programs in the Northern Territory (NT) are community managed and administered. On 30 June 2002, approximately 130 Indigenous housing organisations were managing 6,100 permanent dwellings for 46,128 Indigenous people in 700 discrete Indigenous communities. Acting on a 1992 COAG resolve to foster partnerships with the Indigenous community to improve the delivery of services, the NT Government signed an agreement with ATSIC and FaCS to pool Indigenous housing funding and to create the Indigenous Housing Authority of the NT (IHANT). Under this framework, in 2001/2002, ARHP contributed 47% of IHANT's funding. Using a needs model as a basis for allocations under its Construction Program, IHANT allocates funds to the seven ATSIC Regional Councils in the Territory, who in turn make allocations to those communities most in need. During 2001/2002 the IHANT Construction Program oversaw the construction (or major refurbishment) of 241 houses, thereby providing better housing to 1,928 people.

Notes – Summary data

All	S10–S13	Excludes households where income is zero or missing. All income ranges include a 0.05% rounding, except NSW where income range is rounded to 0.01%.
Vic, Qld, WA, Tas.	S10–S13	Calculated using gross household income.
NSW	S1	The same household may be counted twice if they were newly housed and transferred within the financial year.
	S6	Reduction in the greatest need figure this year is due to the exclusion of HPTR (Priority Tenancy Reinstatement).
	S7	The number represents applicants eligible for AHO properties. Applicants may be allocated AHO or DOH properties as there is no separate waiting list for AHO properties.
	S10	In 2001–02 the percentage of assessable statutory income payable as rent for existing tenants increased from 22% to 23%.
	S11	Includes 126 cases with a ratio greater than 25.00% but less than 25.01%.
	S14	Excludes 8 households with unknown income information and 14 households with data errors.
	S15 & S16	Excludes 475 non-rebated households (represents 12.3% of households)
	S17–S23	Excludes 1 property with unknown postcode details.
Vic	S1	Increase in result is due mainly to the inclusion of rebate history for the year ending 30 June 2002. This has not previously been available.
	S6	There was a policy change in 2001–02 to Special Housing Circumstances eligibility criteria resulting in a significant increase in the number of these applicants on the waiting list.
	S7	The number represents applicants eligible for ARHP properties. Applicants may be allocated ARHP or PRH properties as there is no separate waiting list for ARHP properties.
	S8 & S9	Property data for this collection have been taken from a reconciled stock database.
	S12 & S13	Vic policy limits rent to 25% of income. Therefore households in either of these descriptors should be the result of inaccurate data or households where income has recently changed and the new rent has not yet been calculated.
	S15 & S16	Excludes 119 households paying market rent (represents 10.7% of households).
Qld	S6	The public housing priority waiting list system is not administered in ARHP.
	S10 & S11	Changes in results relative to last year are due to the presence of data errors in 2000–01 data.
WA	S1	The rebate history flag is based on point in time measures calculated from the most recent market rent available and may represent an overcount. For households that exited public housing in the financial year, their outgoing rent may have been calculated using an earlier (and lower) market rent. Applying the most recent market rent could result in a larger, or implied subsidy.
	S6	In 2000–01 data for 5 priority levels was collected and reported from 8 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 only. In 2001–02 data for these priority levels has been reported for the entire financial year, influencing increases in numbers reported this year.
S15 & S16		Excludes 311 multiple family households (represents 13.8% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
S2 & S4		Where a household was newly allocated and also transferred within the same financial year they were counted in S2 and excluded from S4.
S7		Figure prior to annual audit.

- S9 Increase this year relative to 2001 is due to a larger number of dwellings undergoing redevelopment.
- S15 & S16 Excludes 332 multiple family households (represents 20.3% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
- Tas S10 No household should pay less than 20% of assessable income in rent. The actual S10 result of 124 was included in the S11 count.
- S17–S23 RRMA classification at the postcode level was amended to include suburb details.

Notes – P2

- All P2 Methodology for calculating AF3 has changed and uses more complex modelling developed in CRA modelling for CSHA re-negotiations. Caution therefore should be exercised in comparing P2 results with 2000–01 data.
- NSW AF1 Excludes 1,057 non-rebated or multiple income unit households (represents 26.7% of households) and therefore significantly understates the total value of rents charged. NSW spreadsheet data for all households indicates the actual AF1 result is \$316 711 000.
- AF2 Excludes 1,057 non-rebated or multiple income unit households (represents 26.7% of households) and therefore significantly understates the total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged. NSW spreadsheet data for all households indicates the actual AF2 result is \$616 666 000.
- AF3 Excludes 1,057 non-rebated or multiple income unit households (represents 26.7% of households) and therefore significantly understates the total value of CRA entitlements.
- Qld AF1 Complex derivation of household entitlement results in an estimate below the simple sum of rents for all households. However AF1, AF2 and AF3 are used in a ratio to calculate relative public/private affordability so this discrepancy has no impact.
- AF2 Result is an under estimate as market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect private rental market for a number of years. This has reduced the proportion of households paying less than market rent (e.g. CPI related income increases result in a higher rent being charged). See also AF1.
- WA P2 Excludes 311 multiple family households (represents 13.8% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
- SA P2 Excludes 332 multiple family households (represents 20.3% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.

Notes – P3

NSW	HS2	Excludes 475 non-rebated households (represents 12.3% of households)
Vic	P3	Excludes 119 households paying market rent (represents 10.7% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
WA	P3	Excludes 311 multiple family households (represents 13.8% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
SA	P3	Excludes 332 multiple family households (represents 20.3% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.

Notes – P4

All	P4	The counting rules for distinguishing between 'low income A' and 'low income B' households have been clarified to ensure a household is not counted in both low-income categories. It appears these counting rules were implemented in 1999–00 and 2000–01, so data reported for 2001–02 should not be affected.
L11a–L14		Households are excluded due to: missing or zero household income; missing person information; and multiple family households resulting in an unknown household composition.
P4(b)b		In 2000–01 reported about low income B households only. The results for P4(b)b this year are significantly higher as both low income A and B households are reported.
		The P4(b)b formula in the manual was adjusted to: (new households with low income A (L11a) + new households with low income B (L11b) + new households with special needs but not on low income A or B (L12b) *100)/number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002 (S2).
NSW	L12a–L14	Excludes 7 new households with unknown special needs details.
	L16	Special need information is only available for households that were housed after November 1999.
Qld	L16–L17	Disability is calculated from a flag used for assessment of new tenancies rather than ongoing disability, and will underestimate count for all households.
WA	P4	Excludes 311 multiple family households (represents 13.8% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
	L16–L17	Change in results since 2000–01 is influenced by a change in the way market renter households were identified this year. Last year AIHW identified market renter households via the data repository, this year WA identified these households and provided a market rent flag for the data repository.
SA	P4	Excludes 332 multiple family households (represents 20.3% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
Tas	L13	Reported about 100% of new households in 2000–01 via spreadsheet return. In 2001–02 report about 73% of new households via data repository as income and household composition details are not known for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2002.
	L14	L13 result reported due to missing special need data. This has overstated the actual L14 figure which is 63.

Notes – P5

Qld, WA, SA, Tas	SN2	Household special need status was derived via the person file in the data repository. Where disability status was missing it was assumed to be unknown and were excluded from the calculation.
NSW	SN2	Excludes 7 new households with unknown special needs details.
WA	SN2	Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist - no record is kept if a household does not have special needs. All new households are included in the count and this has overstated the actual SN2 figure. In 2000–01 reported about the special need status of 80% of new households, influencing the change in result.
SA	P5	Figure may represent an undercount (see SN2 footnote).
	SN1 & SN2	Special needs details are recorded for the head tenant only. 124 new households (representing 58% of new households) with unknown special needs status were excluded.
	P5	Reports about the special needs status of 42% of new allocations for 2001–02. In 2000–01 reported about the special need status of 85% of new households, influencing the change in result.
Tas	P5	Reports about special need status of 92% of new allocations. In 2000–01 reported about special need status of 100% of new allocations, influencing change in result.

Notes – P6

All	PA6	Includes all greatest need allocations, regardless of whether they have missing application dates. PA6 will not equal SUM of PA1–5 where missing application dates exist as these cases cannot be allocated to a time period.
	PA12	Includes all new allocations, regardless of whether they have missing application dates. PA12 will not equal SUM of PA7–11 where missing application dates exist as these cases cannot be allocated to a time period.
	PA1 to PA12	The number of days in each of the time to allocation groups were adjusted such that a calendar month is equal to approximately 30 days.
	PA1 to PA6	The determination of households in greatest need for all jurisdictions was based on waiting list priority reason data codes. In 2000–01 most jurisdictions determined greatest need status from priority category on the waiting list, influencing changes in results reported. The following priority wait list data codes have been excluded from the calculation of P6 this year: NSW: HPTR (Priority Tenancy Reinstatement); Vic: SUP (Supported Housing and 10 related codes to this category—MOD {Major/Full Modifications} were included) and HASP (Housing and Support); Qld: CGRS (Cultural Grounds), EEEND (Employment/Educational Needs), PIAL (Previous Inappropriate Allocation) and WITP (Witness Protection). WA: LS (Large to Small), NL (New Living Priority) and RD (Redevelopment); SA: DT (Difficult and Disruptive Tenancies), H (Homeless/At Risk), HTT (Homeless/At Risk and Trust Tenancy Issues), ID (Incorrect Date Entered), IS (Industrial Special), NE (No longer eligible for A category), R (Redevelopment), REP (Relocation - Property Issues);
Vic	P6f	There is no separate waiting list for ARHP properties, therefore allocation of ARHP greatest need applicants also occurs through the PRH system.
Qld	PA1 – PA6	The public housing priority waiting list system is not administered in ARHP.

WA	PA1–PA6	In 2000–01 data for 5 priority levels was collected and reported from 8 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 only. In 2001–02 data for these priority levels has been reported for the entire financial year, influencing increases in numbers reported this year.
National total	PA7–PA12	The Queensland and Tasmania figures were excluded from the national totals as a full data set was not provided. If Tasmania had been included, the national total would be 646 (PA7), 216 (PA8), 252 (PA9), 258 (PA10), 329 (PA11), and 1,749 (PA12).
Notes – P8		
NSW	DC1	This calculation includes \$22.285m 'capital upgrade' expenditure. This is one-off expenditure resulting from maintenance liabilities incurred before AHO took possession of the stock. 61% of the direct cost per dwelling is attributable to capital upgrading. Excluding expenditure on upgrading, the direct cost per dwelling is \$3,567
Qld	DC1	Expenditure on maintenance influenced the reduction in direct costs reported this year. Over expenditure in the maintenance budget in 2000–01 resulted in a cutback to the maintenance budget in 2001–02.
Notes – P10		
All	TT2	In previous collections, TT2 was described as 'Total number of dwellings that are vacated and subsequently tenanted for year ending 30 June'. The intention was to count the number of vacancy episodes for all Aboriginal rental housing dwellings. This clarification has been made to the 2001–02 data manual, however as this counting rule was implemented in 2000–01 this clarification should not affect the data reported for 2001–02.
NSW	P10	Excludes 62 properties with date errors.
Vic	P10	Results provided by Vic via spreadsheet. Result could not be calculated via data repository as no dwelling history file was provided.
	TT1 & TT2	Relletting restriction days were excluded because properties were off line during this period (e.g. major upgrade/redevelopment). Excludes all properties where the vacancy start date was void and where there were erroneous dates
WA	TT1	Includes time vacant due to redevelopment. Re-developments were excluded in 2000–01 influencing changes in results.
SA	TT1, TT2 & P10	Some properties undergoing redevelopment are included due to data coding errors.
Tas	P10	Results provided by Tas via spreadsheet. The P10 results calculated via the data repository which have not been reconciled and require further investigation were: TT1 – 5,353 ; TT2 – 129 ; P10 – 41.5.
Notes – P11		
General	P11	May result in more than 100% if either rent arrears from a previous financial year or pre-paid rent for 2002–03 financial year is collected in year ending 30 June 2002.