

# **Appendix A: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program Data Manual 2001–02**

**The data manual is published as an appendix to the Commonwealth–State  
Housing Agreement national data reports 2001–02: CSHA Aboriginal Rental  
Housing Program.**

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# 1 Introduction

This manual has been developed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) to assist the national collection of Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement data for Aboriginal Rental Housing Program performance indicators for the financial year 2001–02. This manual should be read in conjunction with the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1* (AIHW 2001d).

This manual and the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1* aim to provide standard concepts, definitions and procedures to enable the collection and reporting of performance data that is comparable across jurisdictions. The performance information will be published at both the individual state or territory level as well as the national level in the:

- Housing Assistance Act Annual Report 2001–02; and
- 2003 Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision Report on Government Services.

This manual is part of a series of data manuals that cover all forms of housing assistance under the 1999–03 Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement and include:

- Public Rental Housing Data Manual 2001–02
- Community Housing Data Manual 2001–02
- Aboriginal Rental Housing Program Manual 2001–02
- Home Purchase Assistance Data Manual 2001–02
- Crisis Accommodation Data Manual 2001–02
- Private Rent Assistance Data Manual 2001–02

These data manuals have been developed by the National Housing Data Development Committee under the National Housing Data Agreement (NHDA) and the National Agreement on Indigenous Housing Information.

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# 2 Performance information data requirements

## 2.1 Background

The 2001–02 collection is the third data collection under the 1999–03 Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement (CSHA). The 1999–03 CSHA aims to facilitate access to affordable, appropriate and secure housing for people on low incomes and people with special needs. The CSHA consists of a multilateral agreement accompanied by bilateral agreements between the Commonwealth, and each state and territory. The multilateral agreement specifies an outcome measurement framework based on bilateral information and a core set of nationally consistent indicators and data for benchmarking purposes.

### 2.1.1 Developing the 1999–2003 CSHA national performance reporting framework

Under the 1999–03 CSHA a National Housing Data Agreement (NHDA) was developed to address the problems of data quality and comparability of the performance information collected under the 1996–99 CSHA. The NHDA consists of a performance information framework, 11 core national performance indicators for the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program, public housing and community housing and a national minimum data set.

The NHDA performance framework aims to develop a nationally consistent approach to the collection and reporting of data for each of the indicative performance measures to enable comparability and effective performance assessment between states and territories. Similar performance indicator frameworks have been developed for the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program, Public Housing and the Community Housing Program for continuity of reporting between the three sectors. The 11 performance indicators for the 1999–03 CSHA are:

- The percentage of tenants expressing different degrees of satisfaction in relation to the amenity and location of their dwelling (P1);
- The rent charged as a proportion of the market rent value for each dwelling (adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance) (P2);
- The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding (P3);
- The proportion of low income households (new and all households) receiving assistance (P4);

- The proportion of new tenancies that are allocated to households with special needs(P5);
- The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need(P6);
- The percentage of customers expressing different degrees of satisfaction in relation to various service aspects (P7);
- The average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling (P8);
- The occupancy rate of rental housing stock (P9);
- The average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock (P10);
- Total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged (P11).

The 2001-02 data collection will report on performance indicators P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P8, P9, P10 and P11. This data collection manual includes the range of data items required to construct the various performance indicators for Aboriginal rental housing. The data for Amenity/location (P1) and Customer satisfaction (P7) is obtained through a separate consultancy for some jurisdictions. This information is collected for internal purposes only.

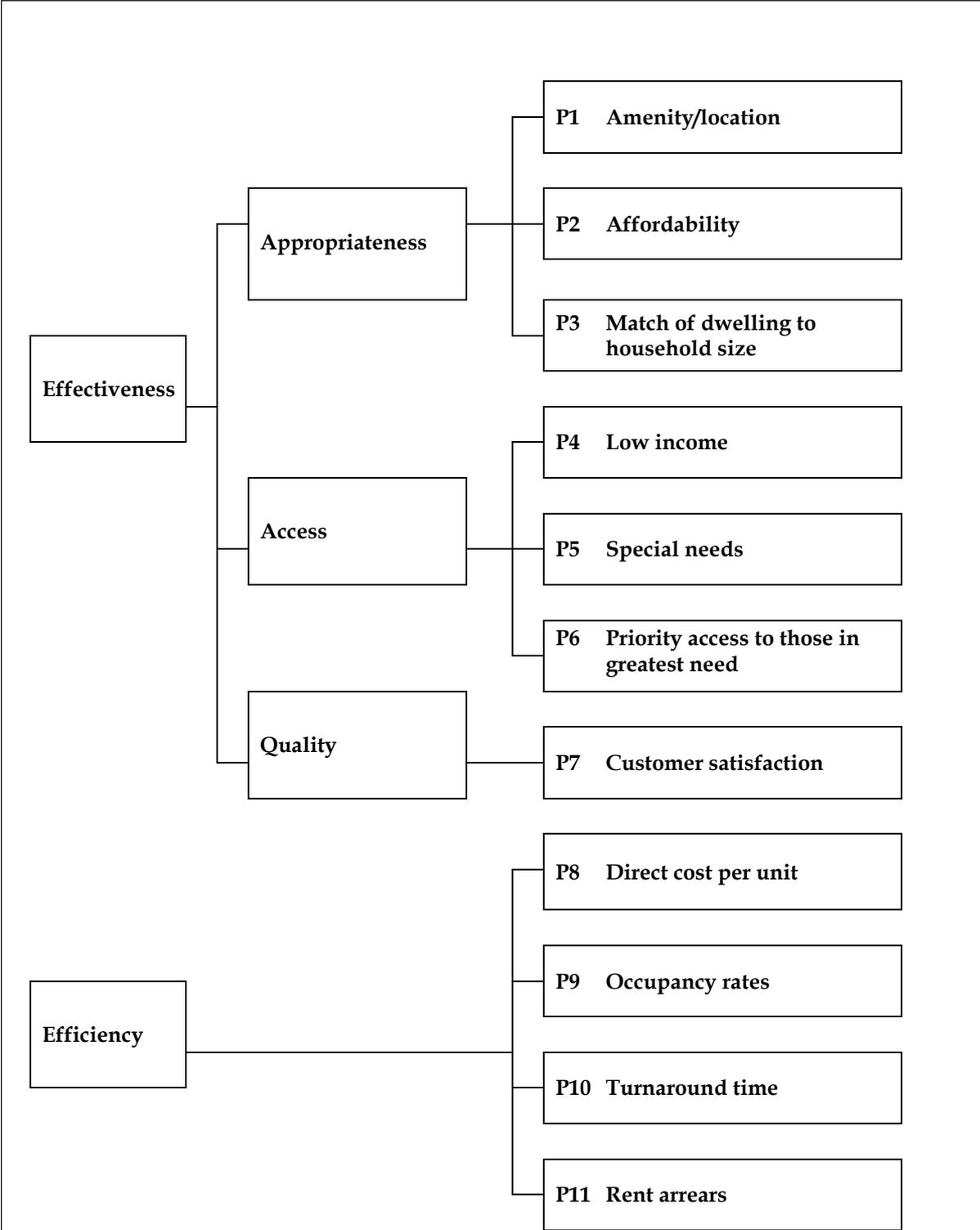


Figure 2.1: 1999-03 CSHA National Performance Indicator Framework

## 2.2 Changes to the 2001–02 data collection

### 2.2.1 Clarified counting rules

- **Low income (P4):** The counting rules for distinguishing between ‘low income A’ and ‘low income B’ households have been clarified for the 2001–02 data collection. However, as it appears that these counting rules were implemented in the 1999–00 and 2000–01 data collections, this clarification should not affect the data reported for P4 Low income.
- **Priority access (P6):** 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.
- **TT2:** In previous collections, the denominator in the calculation of P10 Turnaround time (TT2) was described as ‘Total number of dwellings that are vacated and subsequently tenanted for year ending 30 June’. However, the intention of this data item 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 the 2000–01 data collection, this clarification should not affect the data reported for P10 Turnaround time in the 2001–02 collection.

### 2.2.2 National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1—amended data definitions

The *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 is the authoritative source of data definitions and standards for this collection.

Version 2 of the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* is currently under development and will include revision to some data items and inclusion of extra data items specific to community housing, Indigenous housing and private rent assistance.

The following definitions in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should not be used in this data collection as they have been amended prior to the release of Version 2 of the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary*:

- **Greatest need status** and **special needs category:** the definitions for these items are provided in this manual at Appendix 2 and 3.
- **Low income status:** the definition of ‘low income A’ and ‘low income B’ households is provided in this manual at Appendix 1.
- **The ‘collection methods’ section of the ‘waitlist type’ definition:** this section indicates that only households that wish to transfer to another dwelling for reasons other than applying for assistance different from what they currently receive should be included in the count of waitlisted households. **This is incorrect.** The ‘collection methods’ section of this definition should indicate that *all* households that wish to transfer to another dwelling, irregardless of whether they are applying for assistance different from what they currently receive, should be included in the count of waitlisted ‘transfer’ households. Due to this error caution should be exercised when referring to this definition when calculating the following summary data items:

- 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); and
- S7 Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002.

### **2.2.3 National Social Housing Survey—Public Housing**

Data for Amenity/location (P1) and Customer satisfaction (P7) for public housing has been collected annually for 6 years. Some jurisdictions also elected to have data collected for the Aboriginal rental housing program alongside the public housing collection. However, this information has only been used for internal purposes and has not been reported with the public housing information.

The data for P1 and P7 has consistently demonstrated that there is little variation in these indicators across years. It was decided at the March 2002 Housing Ministers Advisory Committee (HMAC) meeting that a biennial collection is sufficient for reporting against P1 and P7.

## **2.3 Scope and coverage of the data manual**

The data covered by this manual relates only to the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP). The following definition identifies that portion of stock that has been specifically identified as being solely for the use of Indigenous tenants.

### **Definition**

In includes all stock where ownership and management reside with the state/territory government and allocation is specifically identified for Indigenous households only. This also includes stock managed by an Indigenous housing government agency for allocation to Indigenous tenants. Funding may be provided from ARHP or general grants.

This collection specifically excludes community managed Indigenous housing where the tenancy manager function of assessing applicants and allocation of housing to eligible households is carried out by the community agency.

## 2.4 Terminology used

The main counting units of the performance indicators are *dwelling* and *household*. For the purpose of this data collection the following definitions are provided:

- Dwelling:* For the purpose of this collection a dwelling equals a tenancy (rental) unit.
- A tenancy (rental) unit is defined as the unit of accommodation to which a rental agreement can be made.
- A tenancy (rental) unit is a way of counting the maximum number of distinct rentable units that a dwelling structure can contain. A dwelling structure can be a house, townhouse, duplex, townhouse, flat or boarding/rooming house.
- In the majority of cases there will be only one tenancy (rental) unit within a dwelling structure, but in a small number of cases (for example boarding houses, special group homes, semi institutional dwellings) there may be more than one tenancy (rental) unit.
- Household:* For the purpose of this collection a household equals a tenancy agreement.
- Counting the number of tenancy agreements is a practical proxy for calculating the number of households.
- A tenancy agreement is defined as a formal written agreement between a household (a person or group of people) and a housing provider specifying details of a tenancy for a particular dwelling.
- There may (in a minority of cases) be more than one household per tenancy (rental) unit.

## 2.5 Time period reference for indicators

Two types of time period are referred to in these indicators:

- point in time, that is, status at 30 June 2002; and
- financial year, e.g. 2001–02, the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

Table 2.1 describes the time period reference for each of the performance indicators collected in 2001–02. Some indicators are reported in both columns of the table as both point in time and financial year data items are used to derive the performance indicators.

**Table 2.1: Time period reference**

<b>Point-in-time indicators (at 30 June 2002 )<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Financial year activity indicators (for period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002)</b>
P2 Affordability	P1 Amenity/location
P3 Match of dwelling to household size	P4 Low income
P4 Low income	P5 Special needs
P8 Direct costs per unit	P6 Priority access to those in greatest need
P9 Occupancy rates	P7 Customer satisfaction
	P8 Direct costs per unit
	P10 Turnaround time
	P11 Rent arrears

## 2.6 Reporting frequency

Indicators described in this data manual are reported on an annual basis.

## 2.7 Problems in reporting

Jurisdictions are requested to provide footnotes qualifying their data where the data supplied differs to the counting rules specified in this manual and the definitions provided in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1*. In addition, jurisdictions should specify any difficulty they experience in providing data due to the way it is collected and stored or the way financial information is reported. In these cases it is necessary to note the reason the data has not been collected or provide footnotes when the data supplied have not met the specifications.

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<sup>1</sup> For point in time indicators, data may have been extracted at a date during the financial year other than 30 June.

# 3 Data specifications

This section is in two parts:

- Section 3.1 provides details of descriptor data items which describe Aboriginal Rental Housing Program assistance provided by each jurisdiction; and
- Section 3.2 provides details of data items used to derive the performance indicators.

A list of descriptor and performance indicator data items is provided at Appendix 5.

## 3.1 Summary of descriptor data

Descriptor data are of two types: financial year activity indicators that describe activity for the *year ending 30 June 2002* and point in time indicators that describe status *at 30 June 2002*.

### 3.1.1 Describing activity for year ending 30 June 2002

**S1:** Total number of all households assisted with rebated Aboriginal Rental Housing for year ending 30 June 2002

Count the total number of households provided with Aboriginal Rental Housing rebate assistance from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- rebated household.

*Include:* All tenants receiving rebate assistance at some time in the financial year, both tenants currently receiving rebate assistance and those currently paying market rent who received a rebate during the period.

Households not currently tenants but who occupied Aboriginal Rental Housing and received a rebate during the 2001 – 02 period.

*Exclude:* Tenants who paid market rent only, and did not receive rebates at any time in the period.

*Note:* If a rebate history throughout the year is not kept then households that move from rebated to market renter status will not be counted. A footnote detailing this is required.

The same household should be counted only once. For example, a household that had a change in rebate eligibility, or who occupied more than one dwelling during the year, is counted only once.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**S2: Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households, including rebated or market renter households, who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance for year ending 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date assistance commenced;
- waitlist type.

*Include:* Households not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002.

*Exclude:* Households who commenced receiving assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and were waitlist type:

- 'transfer applicant/household';
- 'other';
- 'not stated/inadequately described'.

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

*Relation:* S2 may be equal to or greater than LI3  
S2 may be equal to or greater than LI4  
S2 may be equal to or greater than SN2  
S2 should be equal to PA12.

*Classification:* Number of Households.

**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)**

Count the total number of households, including rebated or market renter households, who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance for year ending 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'transfer applicant/household'.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date assistance commenced;
- waitlist applicant/household;
- waitlist type.

*Include:* Households not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'transfer applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002.

- Exclude:* Mutual exchanges and same address transfers.  
Households who commenced receiving assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and were waitlist type:
- 'new applicant/household';
  - 'other';
  - 'not stated/inadequately described'
- Note:* For households that were waitlist type 'transfer applicant/household' and received Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance more than once in the time period, each period of assistance for the same tenant household should be counted.
- National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1 – waitlist type –* disregard the 'collection methods' section. That is, *all* households that were waitlist type 'transfer applicant/household' and received Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance for year ending 30 June 2002 should be counted. Households that did not require Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance different from what they currently received (e.g. need a modified dwelling due to an illness or disability) *should* be counted.
- Classification:* Number of Households.

### 3.1.2 Describing activity at 30 June 2002

**S6 Total number of 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002**

Count total number of applicants on the Aboriginal Rental Housing waiting list at 30 June 2002 who:

- are waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- satisfy the greatest need definition.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- waitlist applicant household;
- waitlist type.

*Greatest need* is defined as low income households<sup>2</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> A low income household for the CSHA greatest need definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive CSHA funded program assistance.

For additional information about the greatest need definition refer to Appendix 3.

*Note:* The greatest need definition in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should *not* be used in this collection. This definition has been amended with the introduction of the national standard for identifying applicants in greatest need of housing.

Where a state/territory definition of 'greatest need' varies from the above this is to be specified in the footnotes.

*Exclude:* Applicants who are waitlist type:

- 'transfer applicant/household';
- 'other';
- 'not stated/inadequately described'.

Potential applicants still awaiting eligibility assessment at 30 June 2002. Applicants on the waiting list whose greatest need status has not been identified.

*Note:* The reliability and comparability of this indicator depends on the accuracy of the waiting list information. The waiting list information used in this indicator requires that all applicants, at 30 June 2002:

- still reside in the State of application
- are still eligible for Aboriginal Rental Housing;
- 'greatest need' circumstances still prevail; and
- still wish to pursue their application.

Where this is not the case, jurisdictions should footnote details of current practice.

*Classification:* Number of households.

## **S7 Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of applicants on the Aboriginal Rental Housing waiting list at 30 June 2002 who are waitlist type:

- new applicant/household;
- transfer applicant/household;
- other;
- not stated/inadequately described.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- waitlist applicant/household;
- waitlist type.

*Exclude:* Mutual exchanges and same address transfers.

*Note:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1 – waitlist type – disregard the ‘collection methods’ section. That is, *all* households that were waitlist type ‘transfer applicant/household’ and received Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance for year ending 30 June 2002 should be counted. Households that did not require Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance different from what they currently received (e.g. Need a modified dwelling due to an illness or disability) *should* be counted.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**S8: Total number of tenantable dwellings at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of tenantable Aboriginal Rental Housing dwellings at 30 June 2002, including both occupied and vacant tenantable dwellings.

*Definition:* For the purpose of this collection a dwelling is defined as a tenancy (rental) unit.

National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- tenancy (rental) unit.

Tenantable dwellings are defined as dwellings where maintenance has been completed and can be either occupied or unoccupied at 30 June 2002. All occupied dwellings are tenantable.

*Include:* Tenantable dwellings for which there is no demand or suitable applicant such as single bedroom or disabled modification.

*Exclude:* Stock outside the scope of this collection (refer to ‘scope and coverage of the data manual’).

Dwellings where maintenance has not been completed at 30 June 2002.

*Classification:* Number of dwellings.

**S9: Total number of untenable dwellings at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of untenable Aboriginal Rental Housing dwellings at 30 June 2002.

*Definition:* For the purpose of this collection a dwelling is defined as a tenancy (rental) unit.

National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- tenancy (rental) unit.

Untenable dwellings are defined as those dwellings not currently occupied by a tenant where maintenance has either been deferred or not been completed at 30 June 2002.

*Include:* Properties that are vacant and awaiting a decision on their future, including those awaiting insurance evaluation or which are structurally damaged.

Properties identified for sale or undergoing upgrade or maintenance.

*Exclude:* Stock outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual').

*Classification:* Number of dwellings.

**S10: Number of rebated households paying 20% or less of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002**

**S11: Number of rebated households paying more than 20% but not more than 25% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002**

**S12: Number of rebated households paying more than 25% but not more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002**

**S13: Number of rebated households paying more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002**

*Definition:* These items count the number of rebated households at 30 June 2002 that satisfy each of the above criteria. They use tenant household-level information about the amount each rebated household spends on rent and the total household assessable income.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- rent charged to tenant <sup>3</sup>;
- income-assessable;
- rebated household.

*Note:* Multiple tenant households (e.g. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Relation:*  $S10 + S11 + S12 + S13 = S14$

*Classification:* Number of households.

**S14: Total number of rebated households occupying Aboriginal Rental Housing for whom income details are known at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households provided with Aboriginal Rental Housing rebate assistance at 30 June 2002.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- rebated household.

*Exclude:* Tenants paying market rent at 30 June 2002.

Households not currently tenants but who received rebated assistance during 2001-02.

*Relation:*  $S14 = S10 + S11 + S12 + S13$

*Classification:* Number of households.

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<sup>3</sup> The rent charged is the amount of money the household has been asked to pay. It may differ from market rent and may not have been received.

**S15: Number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2002**

**S16: Number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2002**

These items count the total number of households that satisfy the moderate overcrowding and under utilisation definitions.

To derive the number of households in each of the above categories, every household is assigned a proxy occupancy status based on the size of the dwelling. That is, the number of bedrooms; the number of adults; the number of children; and the family relationships of household members.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- proxy occupancy standard.

*Moderate overcrowding:* where one additional bedroom is required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

*Under utilisation:* where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**S17 Total number of dwellings in capital cities at 30 June 2002**

**S18 Total number of dwellings in other metropolitan centres at 30 June 2002**

**S19 Total number of dwellings in large rural centres at 30 June 2002**

**S20 Total number of dwellings in small rural centres at 30 June 2002**

**S21 Total number of dwellings in other rural centres at 30 June 2002**

**S22 Total number of dwellings in remote centres at 30 June 2002**

**S23 Total number of dwellings in other remote areas at 30 June 2002**

These data items count the total number of dwellings in each of the seven specified metropolitan/rural/remote centres.

Although the total number of dwellings in each centre may vary from month to month, the number reported is as at 30 June 2002.

*Definitions:* For the purpose of this collection a dwelling is defined as a tenancy (rental) unit.

National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- tenancy (rental) unit.

The seven metropolitan/rural/remote centres are defined as:

- capital city: consists of state and territory capital city statistical divisions;
- other metropolitan centre (consists of one or more statistical subdivision which have an urban centre of population 100,000 or more in size)
- large rural centres: SLAs where most of the population reside in urban centres of population 25,000-99,000;
- small rural centres: SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres of population 10,000-24,999;

- other rural centres: the remaining SLAs within the rural zone - urban centres of population less than 10,000;
- remote centres: SLAs in the remote zone containing urban centres of population greater than 5,000;
- other remote areas: remaining SLAs within the remote zone - urban centres of population less than 5,000.

*Include:* All dwellings in each metropolitan/rural/remote centre that meet the specified definition at 30 June 2002 that were:

- tenantable (occupied and vacant);
- untenantable; and
- headleased stock used for Aboriginal housing rental.

*Exclude:* Stock outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual').

*Note:* RRMA classification system is being used to identify in which metropolitan/rural/remote centre the dwelling is located. Postcodes have been converted into a metropolitan/rural/remote centre – information is provided at Appendix 4.

*Classification:* Number of dwellings.

## 3.2 Performance indicators

P1 Amenity/location and P7 Customer satisfaction are collected through the National Social Housing Survey for the Public Housing and Community Housing Programs. This survey is not administered on a national basis for the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program. Details of these two performance indicators are shown below, however the data and specifications are not part of this manual.

### P1 Amenity/location

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The amenity of housing stock.	(a) The percentage of tenants expressing different degrees of satisfaction in relation to the amenity of their dwelling. (b) The percentage of tenants expressing different degrees of satisfaction in relation to the location of their dwelling.	To be developed as part of the 2003 Social Housing Survey. Amenity data items will measure: (a) the condition of the dwelling; and (b) the suitability of the dwelling for the tenants needs. Location data items will measure: (a) the importance to tenants; and (b) ease of access to a range of support services such as health, community services, employment or training, public transport.

### P7 Customer satisfaction

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The satisfaction of customers.	The percentage of customers expressing different degrees of satisfaction in relation to various service aspects.	To be undertaken by external consultant using the 2003 Social Housing Survey.

For each for the remainder nine CSHA performance indicators, the following information is presented in this manual:

- notes on compiling data for this indicator;
- data specification items;
- definitions (for data items not defined in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1).

## P2 Affordability

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The level of housing affordability within the public sector.	The rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling (adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance).	<p><b>For week of 30 June 2002:</b></p> <p>AF1 Total rents charged to tenant.</p> <p>AF2 Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged.</p> <p>AF3 Total value of Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements for households where rent was charged on the week of 30 June 2002.</p>

### Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P2 = \frac{\text{Total rents charged to tenants for week of 30 June 2002 (AF1)} \times 100}{\text{Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002 (AF2) - Total value of Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements for households where rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002 (AF3)}}$$

### Data items

<b>AF1</b>	<b>Total rents charged for week of 30 June 2002</b>
	Count the amount in dollars per week of all rents charged to tenants for the week of 30 June 2002. The rents charged to tenants may or may not have been received.
<i>Definition:</i>	National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rent charged to tenant <sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>
<i>Exclude:</i>	Commercial rent. Rent charged on properties outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual').
<i>Classification:</i>	Dollars.

<sup>4</sup> The rent charged is the amount of money the household has been asked to pay. It may differ from market rent and may not have been received.

**AF2 Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002**

This item identifies the total market rent value of all dwellings, for which a rent was charged the week of 30 June 2002.

*Definition:* The method of calculating market rent varies across jurisdictions. For example independent valuations, as a per cent of capital value, and/or from newspapers. For guidance please refer to Infrastructure Economics (1996). The method used should be footnoted.

*Classification:* Dollars.

**AF3 Total value of Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements for households where a rent was charged for the week of 30 June 2002**

The value of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) is a dollar value estimate of the Centrelink rent assistance entitlement that the low-income household would receive if they were in the private rental sector. CRA value only applies to households that would be eligible to receive CRA.

Note: to calculate the CRA entitlement for a household it is necessary to:

- Firstly, assess household income to determine whether the household is eligible to receive CRA; and then
- Secondly, if a household is eligible to receive CRA, calculate the CRA entitlement the household would receive based on the market rent value of the dwelling and the household composition.

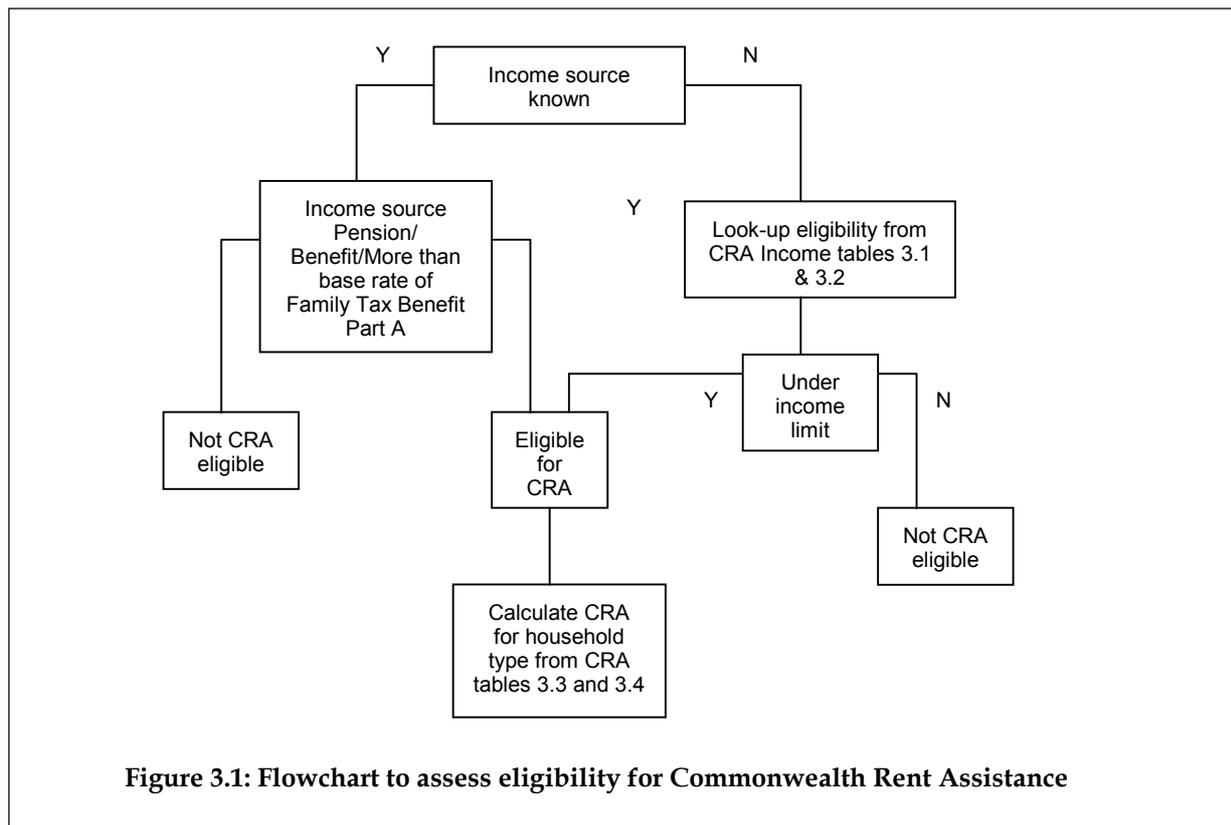
*Calculating CRA entitlements:*

1. Assess whether the household is eligible to receive CRA:

A household qualifies for CRA if they:

- receive a full or part statutory income (except Family tax benefit part A recipients on the base rate); and
- are over 25 years of age; or
- are partnered; or
- are under 25 years of age (under 21 years if receive Disability Support Pension) and living permanently or indefinitely apart from parents or guardians.

Households **not** in receipt of full or part statutory income (except Family tax benefit part A recipients on the base rate) are assumed to be **not** eligible for CRA.



If income source is unknown:

- use income, family type and age to look-up maximum income to be eligible to receive CRA ( refer to Tables 3.1 and 3.2).
- For multiple income unit households, assume a person getting a statutory income (other than the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A) is eligible for rent assistance unless they are under 25, have no dependent children and live with a parent (refer to eligibility criteria above).

*If both income source and assessable income are unknown, the household is assumed to **not** be eligible for CRA.*

#### **CRA Income limit tables**

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 indicate the maximum weekly income that an income unit can receive and be eligible to receive CRA.

Table 3.1 provides the income limits for single/couple income units without dependants. It is necessary to identify the income unit situation to identify the maximum weekly income limit.

Table 3.2 provides the income limits for single/couple income units with dependants. The table has been compiled similar to the low income measure tables (refer to Appendix 1 for information about reading the tables).

**Table 3.1: Maximum weekly income limits for single/couple income units with no dependants to be eligible to receive CRA**

Household composition	Assumption used to calculate income limit	Income maximum limit per week
Single, no children (60 plus)	Pensioner	\$703.75
Single, no children (21 to 59)	Newstart	\$370.72
Single, no children (under 21)	Youth allowance, unemployed	\$322.65
Couple, no children, (60 plus)	Pensioners	\$1,094.25
Couple, no children, (21 to 59)	Newstart - optimal mix of incomes	\$621.29
Couple, no children, (under 21)	Youth allowance, unemployed	\$576.86

*Note: Assumes only pensioners are entitled to Pharmaceutical allowance and that rent paid is sufficient to attract maximum rent assistance.*

*Source: Department of Family and Community Services (2002).*

**Table 3.2 Maximum weekly income limits for single/couple income units with dependants to be eligible to receive CRA**

		Number of children 13 to 15 years of age				
		0	1	2	3	4
	0	n.a.	\$943.60	\$1,137.50	\$1,354.50	\$1,548.40
<b>Number of children under 13 years of age</b>	1	\$888.77	\$1,082.67	\$1,299.67	\$1,493.57	\$1,687.47
	2	\$1,027.84	\$1,244.84	\$1,438.74	\$1,632.64	\$1,826.54
	3	\$1,190.00	\$1,383.90	\$1,577.80	\$1,771.70	\$1,965.60
	4	\$1,329.07	\$1,522.97	\$1,716.87	\$1,910.77	\$2,104.67
	For each additional child under the age of 13 years add \$139.08 per week. For each additional child aged 13–15 years add \$193.89 per week.					

*Note: The income limits are for households with children where neither the customer nor their partner receives a pension or allowance. Assumes rent paid is sufficient to attract maximum rent assistance. The income limits are for taxable income for the relevant financial year. Households with income in excess of these limits may still qualify for the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A, and may also receive additional payments such as Carer Allowance, Child Care Benefit, Double Orphans Pension and Family Tax Benefit Part B. The household income limit for receipt of Rent Assistance would therefore be higher if these payments are included as income. The effect of maintenance income tests have not been considered in the income limit tables.*

*Source: Department of Family and Community Services (2002).*

2. If a household is eligible to receive CRA, identify the market rent value of the dwelling and calculate the CRA entitlement based on the market rent value of the dwelling and household composition (refer to tables 3.3 and 3.4).

#### **CRA Weekly rates and threshold tables**

Tables 3.3 and 3.4 indicate the maximum CRA payment for an income unit type and the rent threshold ranges at which CRA payments commence and at which the maximum rate of CRA is payable.

Table 3.3 provides the weekly rates and thresholds of CRA for single/couple income units without dependants.

Table 3.4 provides the weekly rates and thresholds of CRA for single/couple income units with dependants.

It is necessary to identify the market rent value of the dwelling and the household composition to identify the maximum weekly rates and thresholds.

**Table 3.3: Weekly rates and thresholds of CRA for single/couple income units with no dependants**

Household composition	Maximum rate of RA	Rent threshold (at which payment of RA commences)	Rent at which maximum rate of RA is payable
Single, no children	\$45.30	\$40.20	\$100.60
Single, no children, sharer	\$30.20	\$40.20	\$80.47
Couple, no children	\$42.70	\$65.50	\$122.44
One of a couple who are separated due to illness, no children	\$45.30	\$40.20	\$100.60
One of a couple who are temporarily separated, no children	\$42.70	\$40.20	\$97.13

*Note:* Single sharers rate does not apply to anyone in receipt of a disability support pension, or parenting payment. Single sharers in receipt of a disability support pension should be paid at the normal single rate. Single sharers rate generally only applies to a member of a group house or a parent living only with a son who is employed and not in receipt of an income support payment.

*Source:* Department of Family and Community Services (2002).

**Table 3.4: Weekly rates and thresholds of CRA for single/couple income units with dependants**

Household composition	Maximum rate of CRA	Rent threshold (at which payment of CRA commences)	Rent at which maximum rate of CRA is payable
Single, 1 or 2 children	\$53.13	\$52.92	\$123.76
Single, 3 or more children	\$60.06	\$52.92	\$133.00
Couple, 1 or 2 children	\$53.13	\$78.33	\$149.17
Couple, 3 or more children	\$60.06	\$78.33	\$158.41

*Source:* Department of Family and Community Services (2002).

There are three options for calculating the CRA entitlement for a household, depending on the market rent value of the property:

- (a) If the market rent value of the property is equal to or more than the rent threshold at which the maximum rate of CRA is payable:
  - select the dollar value of the maximum rate of CRA for that household type.
- (b) If the market rent value of the property is less than the rent threshold at which the maximum rate of CRA is payable but equal to or more than the rent threshold at which payment of CRA commences, the CRA entitlement is calculated by using the following formula:
  - $(\text{market rent value of property} - \text{rent threshold at which payment of CRA commences}) \times 0.75$
- (c) If the market rent value of the property is less than the rent threshold at which payment of CRA commences:
  - the household is not entitled to receive any CRA payment.

*Classification:* Dollars.

### P3: Match of dwelling to household size

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The degree of 'over' occupation of dwellings.	The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding.	<b>At 30 June 2002:</b>
		<p>HS1 Total number of households with overcrowding.</p> <p>HS2 Total number of households occupying Aboriginal Rental Housing for which household composition and dwelling details are known.</p>

#### Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P3 = \frac{\text{Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2002 (HS1)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of households occupying Aboriginal Rental Housing for which household composition and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2002 (HS2)}}$$

*Note:* This indicator requires data about each dwelling (number of bedrooms) and the composition of the household occupying the dwelling to determine the adequacy of the dwelling at 30 June 2002.

#### Data items

##### HS1: **Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2002**

Count the number of households that satisfy the overcrowding definition. To derive the number of households with overcrowding every household is assigned a proxy occupancy status based on the size of the dwelling. That is, the number of bedrooms; the number of adults; the number of children; and the family relationships of household members.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- proxy occupancy standard.

A *bedsit* is defined as a one-bedroom dwelling for the purpose of this collection.

*Classification:* Number of households.

##### HS2: **Total number of households occupying Aboriginal Rental Housing for which household composition and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households, including rebated and non-rebated households, for which household composition details are known.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- household composition.

*Exclude:* Households for which household composition and size of dwelling (ie the number of bedrooms) was not known.

*Relation:* HS2 may be equal to or less than LI8.

*Classification:* Number of households

## P4 Low income

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The low income need status of all households receiving assistance.	(a) The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households.	<b>For year ending 30 June 2002:</b>
		L11a Total number of new households with low income A.
	(b) The number of new low-income households plus new special needs (not low income) households as a proportion of all new households.	L11b Total number of new households with low income B.
		L12a Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A.
	(c) The number of all rebated households plus special needs households paying market rent as a proportion of all households (new and existing).	L12b Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income B.
		L13 Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known.
		L14 Total number of new households where income, household composition and special needs details are known.
		<b>At 30 June 2002:</b>
		L15 Total number of all rebated households.
		L16 Total number of all special needs households paying market rent.
	L17 Total number of households paying market rent where special needs details are not known.	
	L18 Total number of all households.	

### Explanatory note

The 'low income status' definition in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should not be used to identify 'low income A' and 'low income B' households when calculating this performance indicator. The definition of 'low income A' and 'low income B' households is provided at LI1a-b and Appendix 1.

The 'special needs category' definition in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should not be used to calculate this performance indicator. This definition has been amended with the introduction of a CSHA special need national standard. Details about the CSHA special need national standard is provided in this manual at Appendix 2.

### Calculation

The three components of this indicator, with the first two split into two categories, are calculated as:

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{P4(a) b} &= \frac{\text{Number of new households with low income B for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI1b)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI3)}} \\
 \text{P4(b)a} &= \frac{\text{Total number of new households with low income A (LI1a)} + \text{Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI2a)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households where income; household composition; and special needs details are known for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI4)}} \\
 \text{P4(b) b} &= \frac{\text{Total number of new households with low income A (LI1a)} + \text{Total number of new households with low income B (LI1b)} + \text{Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A (LI2a)} + \text{Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income B for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI2b)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households where income; household composition; and special needs details are known for year ending 30 June 2002 (LI4)}} \\
 \text{P4(c)} &= \frac{\text{Total number of all rebated households (LI5)} + \text{Total number of all special needs households paying market rent (LI6) at 30 June 2002} \times 100}{\text{Total number of all households at 30 June 2002 (LI8)} - \text{Total number of households paying market rent where special needs details are not known at 30 June 2002 (LI7)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

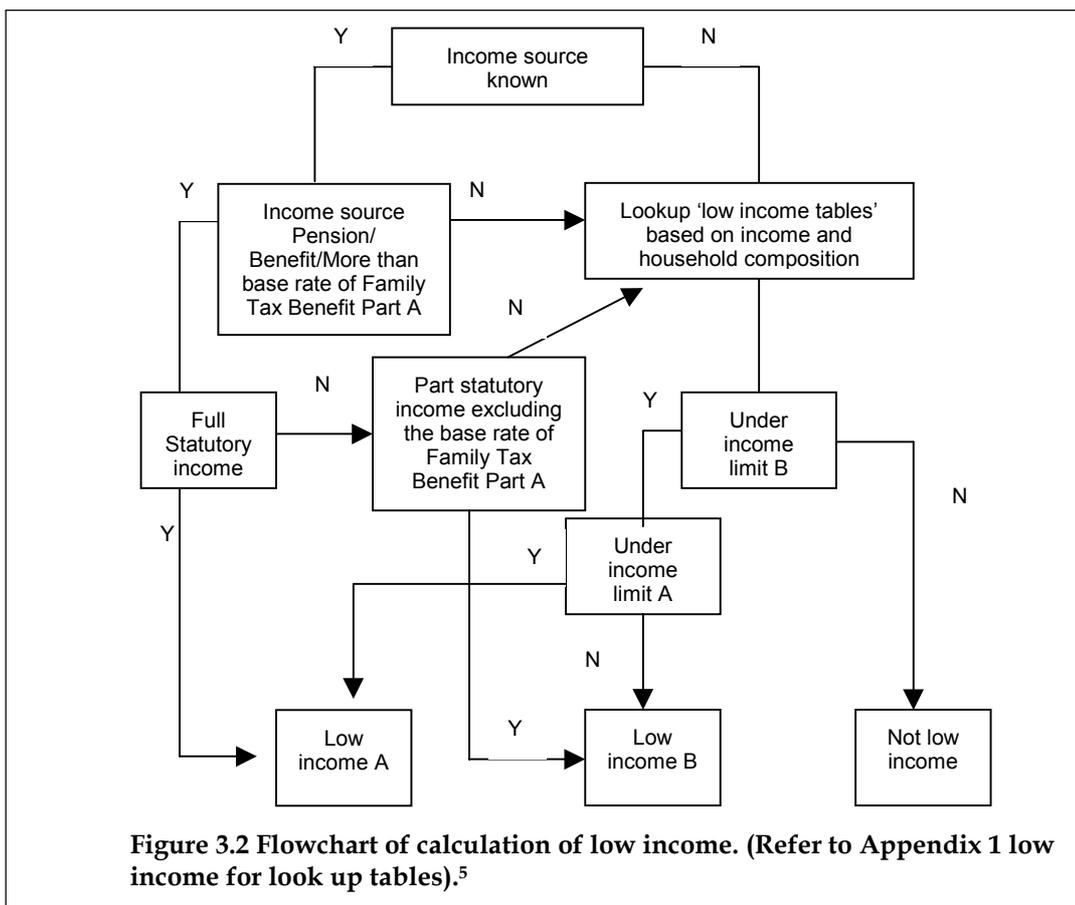
## Data items

### LI1a-b: **Total number of new households with low income for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- satisfy the low income definition; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'.

To derive the number of households with low income every household is assigned an income status based on the total household gross income and the household composition.



*Definition*

National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date assistance commenced;
- waitlist type.

*Low income A* is defined as: Income equivalent to or below 100% of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate.

*Low income B* is defined as: Income above 100% of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate, but not greater than the cut-off point for receiving this benefit.

Low income look-up tables and additional information about calculating the low income status of a household is provided at Appendix 1.

*Note:* the 'low income status' definition in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1* should *not* be used to identify 'low income A' and 'low income B' households in this collection.

*Include:*

Low income households not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002.

<sup>5</sup> **Full statutory income** is defined as an income equivalent to or less than 100% government income support benefits at the pensioner rate.

**Part statutory income** is defined as income above 100% government income support benefits at the pensioner rate but not greater than the cut-off point for receiving this benefit.

*Exclude:* Low income households who commenced receiving assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and were waitlist type:

- 'transfer applicant/household';
- 'other';
- 'not stated/inadequately described'.

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

Multiple tenant households (i.e. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**LI2a-b Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- satisfy the special need definition; and
- do not satisfy the low income definition.

To derive the number of households with low income every household is assigned an income status based on the total household gross income and the household composition.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date assistance commenced;
- waitlist type.

Refer to LI1a-b for a definition of 'low income A' and 'low income B'.

*Special need* is defined as low income households<sup>6</sup>:

- 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.

For additional information about the special need definition refer to Appendix 2.

*Note:* The 'special need' definition in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should *not* be used in this collection. This definition has been amended with the introduction of the national standard for identifying applicants with special needs.

Where a state/territory definition of 'special need' varies from the above this is to be specified in the footnotes.

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<sup>6</sup> A low income household for the CSHA special need definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive CSHA funded program assistance.

*Include:* Households with a 'special need' but not low income who are not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002.

*Exclude:* Households with a 'special need' but not low income who commenced receiving assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and were waitlist type:

- 'transfer applicant/household';
- 'other';
- 'not stated/inadequately described'.

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

Multiple tenant households (i.e. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**LI3 Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- whose income and household composition details were collected prior to placement.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date assistance commenced;
- waitlist type;
- total gross household income;
- household composition.

*Include:* Households not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002 where income and household composition details are known.

- Exclude:* Households who commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002 who:
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and whose income and household composition details were not collected prior to placement; or
  - were waitlist type:
    - 'transfer applicant/household';
    - 'other';
    - 'not stated/inadequately described'.

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

Multiple tenant households (i.e. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Relation:* LI3 may be equal to or less than S2.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**LI4 Total number of new households where income; household composition; and special needs details are known for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- whose income, household composition and special need details were collected prior to placement.

*Definition* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date assistance commenced;
- waitlist type;
- total gross household income;
- household composition.

Refer to LI2a-b for a definition of special needs.

*Include:* Households not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002 where income, household composition and special need details are known.

- Exclude:* Households who commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002 who:
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and whose income, household composition and special need details were not collected prior to placement; or
  - were waitlist type:
    - 'transfer applicant/household';
    - 'other';
    - 'not stated/inadequately described'

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

Multiple tenant households (i.e. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Relation:* LI4 may be equal to or less than S2.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**LI5 Total number of all rebated households at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households provided with Aboriginal Rental Housing rebate assistance as at 30 June 2002.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- rebated household.

*Exclude:* Tenants who do not receive rebate assistance at 30 June 2002.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**LI6 Total number of all special needs households paying market rent at 30 June 2002**

Count the number of households at 30 June 2002 who:

- satisfy the special need definition; and
- do not satisfy the rebated household definition.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- rebated household.

Refer to LI2a-b for a definition of special needs.

*Note:* Multiple tenant households (i.e. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**LI7 Total number of households paying market rent where special need details are not known at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households at 30 June 2002 who:

- do not satisfy the rebated household definition; and
- whose special need details are not known.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- household;
- rebated household.

Refer to LI2a-b for a definition of special needs.

*Note:* Multiple tenant households (i.e. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**LI8 Total number of all households at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households, including rebated and market renter households, that were tenants in Aboriginal Rental Housing at 30 June 2002.

*Definition:* For the purpose of this collection a household is defined as a tenancy agreement.

National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- tenancy agreement.

*Relation:* LI8 may be equal to or greater than HS2.

*Classification:* Number of households.

## P5 Special needs

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The special need status of all households receiving assistance.	The proportion of new tenancies that are allocated to households with special needs.	<b>For year ending 30 June 2002:</b>
		SN1 Total number of new households with special needs.
		SN2 Total number of new households for whom details of whether or not they have special needs are known.

### Explanatory note

The 'special needs category' definition in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should not be used to calculate this performance indicator. This definition has been amended with the introduction of a CSHA special need national standard. Details about the CSHA special need national standard is provided in this manual at Appendix 2.

### Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P5 = \frac{\text{Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2002 (SN1)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of new households for whom details of whether or not they have special needs are known for year ending 30 June 2002 (SN2)}}$$

### Data items

#### SN1 **Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households, including rebated and market renter households, who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- satisfy the special need definition.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date assistance commenced;
- waitlist type.

*Special need* is defined as low income households<sup>7</sup>:

- 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.

<sup>7</sup> A low income household for the CSHA special need definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive CSHA funded program assistance.

For additional information about the special needs definition refer to Appendix 2.

*Note:* The special need definition in *the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should *not* be used in this collection. This definition has been amended with the introduction of the national standard for identifying applicants with special needs.

Where a state/territory definition of 'special need' varies from the above this is to be specified in the footnotes.

*Include:* Households who are not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002 and satisfy the special need definition.

*Exclude:* Households who commenced receiving assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and were waitlist type:

- 'transfer applicant/household';
- 'other';
- 'not stated/inadequately described'.

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

Multiple tenant households (i.e. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**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**

Count the total number of households, including rebated and market renter households, who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- whose household special need status is known.

*Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date assistance commenced;
- waitlist type.

Refer to SN1 for definition of special needs.

*Include:* Households who are not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002 and their special need details are known.

*Exclude:* Households who commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and were waitlist type:

- 'transfer applicant/household';
- 'other';
- 'not stated/inadequately described'.

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

Multiple tenant households (ie. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.

*Relation:* SN2 may be equal to or less than S2.

*Classification:* Number of households.

## P6 Priority access to those in greatest need

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
To indicate allocation processes are such that those in greatest need have first access to housing.	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups:  (a) Under 3 months (b) 3 months to under 6 months (c) 6 months to under 1 year (d) 1 year to less than 2 years (e) 2 years or more (f) Total.	<b>For year ending 30 June 2002:</b>
		Total number of new priority (greatest need) allocations with time to allocation:
		PA1 Under 3 months
		PA2 3 months to under 6 months
		PA3 6 months to under 1 year
		PA4 1 year to less than 2 years
		PA5 2 years or more
		PA6 Total number of new priority (greatest need) allocations.
		Total number of new allocations with time to allocation:
		PA7 Under 3 months
		PA8 3 months to under 6 months
		PA9 6 months to under 1 year
PA10 1 year to less than 2 years		
PA11 2 years or more		
PA12 Total number of new allocations.		

### Explanatory note

The 'greatest need status' definition in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should not be used to calculate this performance indicator. This definition has been amended with the introduction of a CSHA priority access to those in greatest need national standard. Details about the CSHA greatest need national standard is provided in this manual at Appendix 3.

### Calculation

The six components of this indicator are calculated as:

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

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

P6(c) =	$\frac{\text{Total number of new greatest need allocations with time to allocation 6 months to under 1 year for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA3) \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations with time to allocation 6 months to under 1 year for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA9)}}$
P6(d) =	$\frac{\text{Total number of new greatest need allocations with time to allocation 1 year to less than 2 years for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA4) \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations with time to allocation 1 year to less than 2 years for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA10)}}$
P6(e) =	$\frac{\text{Total number of new greatest need allocations with time to allocation 2 years or more for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA5) \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations with time to allocation 2 years or more for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA11)}}$
P6(f) =	$\frac{\text{Total number of new greatest need allocations for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA6) \times 100}{\text{Total number of new allocations for year ending 30 June 2002 (PA12)}}$

The reliability and comparability of this indicator depends on the accuracy of the waiting list assessment process (e.g. applicants in greatest need of housing are identified).

### Data items

PA1	<b>Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002</b>
PA2	<b>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</b>
PA3	<b>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</b>
PA4	<b>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</b>
PA5	<b>Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002</b>

These data items count the total number of households, including rebated and market renter households, who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- satisfy the greatest need definition.

Each data item is derived by identifying the length of time that each 'greatest need' household assisted was on the waiting list.

The waiting list time refers to the period of time from the date eligible for 'greatest need' assistance to the date assistance commenced (e.g. if an applicant transfers between waitlist categories, only the time spent on the waitlist from when the applicant met the greatest need definition is counted).

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- waitlist type;
- date eligible for assistance;
- date assistance commenced.

*Greatest need* is defined as low income households<sup>8</sup> 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.

For additional information about the greatest need definition refer to Appendix 3.

*Note:* The greatest need definition in *the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should *not* be used in this collection. This definition has been amended with the introduction of the national standard for identifying applicants in greatest need of housing.

Where a state/territory definition of 'greatest need' varies from the above this is to be specified in the footnotes.

*Include:* Households who are not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and satisfy the greatest need definition.

*Exclude:* Households who commenced receiving assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and were waitlist type:

- 'transfer applicant/household';
- 'other';
- 'not stated/inadequately described'.

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<sup>8</sup> A low income household for the CSHA greatest need definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive CSHA funded program assistance.

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

Less than three months:	< 90 days
Three months to less than six months:	90 days to < 180 days
Six months to less than one year:	180 days to < 365 days
One year to less than two years:	365 days to < 730 days
Two years or more:	= > 730 days

Calculation assumes 7 day week including public holidays and weekends.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**PA6 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households, including rebated and market renter households, who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- satisfy the greatest need definition.

*Relation:* PA6 = sum of PA1 to PA5

*Classification:* Number of households.

**PA7 Total number of new households allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002**

**PA8 Total number of new households allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002**

**PA9 Total number of new households allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002**

**PA10 Total number of new households allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002**

**PA11 Total number of new households allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households, including rebated and market renter households, who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'.

Count all households regardless of whether details of their 'greatest need' status is known.

Each data item is derived by identifying the length of time that each household assisted was on the waiting list. The waiting list time refers to the continuous period of time from the date eligible for assistance to the date assistance commenced.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- waitlist type;
- date eligible for assistance;
- date assistance commenced.

*Include:* Households who are not currently tenants but who were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance at any time during the year ending 30 June 2002.

*Exclude:* Households who commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance during the year ending 30 June 2002 and were waitlist type:

- 'transfer applicant/household';
- 'other';
- 'not stated/inadequately described'.

*Note:* The same tenant household should be counted only once. For example, a household that commenced receiving assistance more than once during the year is counted only once.

Less than three months: < 90 days

Three months to less than six months: 90 days to < 180 days

Six months to less than one year: 180 days to < 365 days

One year to less than two years: 365 days to < 730 days

Two years or more: = > 730 days

Calculation assumes 7 day week including public holidays and weekends.

*Classification:* Number of households.

**PA12 Total number of new households allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of households, including rebated and market renter households, who:

- commenced receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance up to 30 June 2002; and
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'.

*Relation:* PA12 = sum of PA7 to PA11  
PA12 should be equal to S2

*Classification:* Number of households.

## P8 Direct cost per unit

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The cost of housing provision.	The average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling.	<b>For year ending 30 June 2002:</b>
		DC1 Total direct costs.
		<b>At 30 June 2002:</b>
		DC2 Total number of dwellings.

### Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P8 = \frac{\text{Total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2002 (DC1)}}{\text{Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002 (DC2)}}$$

### Data items

#### DC1 Total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2002

Count the administration and operational costs of dwellings for year ending 30 June 2002.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- direct costs;
- administration costs;
- operational costs.

*Note:* Maintenance costs relate to the costs for the Aboriginal Rental Housing property and tenancy manager components of the agency's (or agencies') operation and should not include maintenance costs involved in other areas of operation.

*User cost of capital* items should be calculable from the balance sheet.

*Classification* Dollars per year

#### DC2: Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002

Count the total number of dwellings as at 30 June 2002, including dwellings that are tenable (occupied and vacant), untenable and headleased properties used for the purpose of Aboriginal Rental Housing.

Although the total number of dwellings may vary from month to month, the number reported is as at 30 June 2002.

*Definition:* For the purpose of this collection a dwelling is defined as a tenancy (rental) unit. National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- tenancy (rental) unit.

*Exclude:* Dwellings outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual').

*Relation:* DC2 = OR2

*Classification:* Number of dwellings.

## P9 Occupancy rates

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The utilisation of rental housing stock.	The occupancy rate of rental housing stock.	<b>At 30 June 2002:</b>
		OR1 Total number of occupied dwellings.
		OR2 Total number of dwellings.

### Calculation

This indicator is calculated as:

$$P9 = \frac{\text{Total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2002 (OR1)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002 (OR2)}}$$

### Data items

#### OR1:

#### **Total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2002**

Count all occupied Aboriginal Rental Housing dwellings at 30 June 2002. It includes dwellings occupied by rebated and market renter households.

Although the total number of dwellings may vary from month to month, the number reported is as at 30 June 2002.

#### *Definition*

For the purpose of this collection a dwelling is defined as a tenancy (rental) unit.

National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- tenancy (rental) unit;
- dwelling occupancy status.

#### *Classification:*

Number of dwellings.

#### OR2:

#### **Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002**

Count the total number of dwellings as at 30 June 2002, including dwellings that are tenatable (occupied and vacant), untenatable and headleased properties used for the purpose of Aboriginal Rental Housing.

Although the total number of dwellings may vary from month to month, the number reported is as at 30 June 2002.

#### *Definition:*

For the purpose of this collection a dwelling is defined as a tenancy (rental) unit.

National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- tenancy (rental) unit.

#### *Exclude::*

Dwellings outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual').

#### *Relation:*

OR2 = DC2  
OR2 = S8 + S9

#### *Classification:*

Number of dwellings.

## P10 Turnaround time

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The time taken to utilise vacant stock.	The average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock.	<b>For year ending 30 June 2002:</b>
		TT1 Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant.
		TT2 Total number of vacancy episodes.

### Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P10 = \frac{\text{Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant for year ending 30 June 2002 (TT1)}}{\text{Total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2002 (TT2)}}$$

### Data items

#### TT1

#### **Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant for year ending 30 June 2002**

Count the sum of the days that stock was vacant due to the time taken to turn around tenants or allocate tenants to newly acquired dwellings.

The total time a dwelling is vacant comprises the days covering the period between the day after the dwelling was vacated up to the day before the dwelling is occupied.

Calculation: (date occupied – date vacated)

Calculation of days is based on 7 calendar days per week. Weekends and public holidays are included.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date dwelling occupied;
- date dwelling vacant.

*Include:* For dwellings that were tenanted during the year as a result of:

- normal vacancies, abandonment or refurbishment's - count all days vacant;
- construction or purchase – count all days vacant since the certificate of occupancy was completed or the keys were received; and
- major redevelopment work completed – count all days vacant since the certificate of occupancy was completed or the keys were received.

*Exclude:* Dwellings undergoing major redevelopment work – exclude the days vacant prior to the certificate of occupancy being completed or the keys being received (e.g. the time that redevelopment work occurred).

Dwellings still vacant at 30 June 2002 awaiting tenancy.

Dwellings newly constructed or purchased or where major re-development work has been completed but properties are still vacant at 30 June 2002 awaiting tenancy.

*Note:* For dwellings where more than one vacancy and subsequent tenancy occurs during 2001–02, the days vacant for each occurrence is to be counted.

Where an agency can supply data based only on the current practice of the agency, this is to be noted; for example, the counting of vacant days from a specific starting day, e.g. Sunday, rather than the actual day of vacancy.

*Classification:* Number of days.

**TT2 Total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2002**

This item is the total number of vacancy episodes for all Aboriginal Rental Housing dwellings that were vacated and subsequently tenanted during the year as a result of:

- normal vacancies, abandonment, or refurbishment; and
- major redevelopment work was completed; and
- construction or purchase.

*Definitions:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:

- date dwelling occupied;
- date dwelling vacated.

*Include:* Tenantable dwellings which became vacant in the previous financial year but were not tenanted until this financial year.

Acquired dwellings which were constructed or purchased, or had major redevelopment work completed in the previous financial year but were not tenanted until this financial year.

*Exclude:* Dwellings still vacant at 30 June 2002 awaiting tenancy.

Dwellings newly constructed or purchased, or had major redevelopment work completed, but still vacant at 30 June 2002 awaiting tenancy.

*Classification:* Number of vacancies.

## P11 Rent arrears

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
The management of rent arrears.	Total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged.	<b>For year ending 30 June 2002:</b> RA1 Total rent collected from tenants. RA2 Total rent charged to tenants.

### Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P11 = \frac{\text{Total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June 2002 (RA1)} \times 100}{\text{Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2002 (RA2)}}$$

### Data items

- RA1: Total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June 2002**  
Count the total rent paid by tenants for the year ending 30 June 2002.
- Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:  
  - rent paid by tenant.
- Include:* Rent arrears collected in the year ending 30 June 2002 for the current and previous years.  
Prepaid rent collected in the year ending 30 June 2002 for the current and future years.
- Exclude:* Arrears still outstanding at the end of the period.
- Classification:* Dollars per year.
- RA2: Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2002**  
Count the total rent charged to tenants for the year ending 30 June 2002.
- Definition:* National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 1:  
  - rent charged to tenant<sup>9</sup>.
- Exclude:* Commercial rent.  
Rent charged on properties outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual').
- Classification:* Dollars per year.

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<sup>9</sup> The rent charged is the amount of money the household has been asked to pay. It may differ from market rent and may not have been received.

# Appendix 1: Low income household cut-off measure

## Purpose

P4 measures the low income status of households receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance. The *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 defines low income status and gross household income. This appendix provides household income cut-off tables that allow the low income status of households to be calculated.

*Note:* the 'low income status' definition in the *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 should *not* be used to identify 'low income A' and 'low income B' households in this collection.

## Low income cut-off measures

Two household income cut-off measures have been developed:

- 'low income A' household cut-off measure; and
- 'low income B' household cut-off measure.

The '**low income A' household cut-off measure** captures, as a minimum, all persons in Aboriginal rental housing who receive an income equivalent to or below 100% of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate. The pensioner (single & couple) benefit rate has been selected as the 'low income A' household cut-off measure as pension rates are higher than allowance rates (e.g. unemployment benefits). The selection of the higher benefit rate should allow 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. This is especially likely for young people who are working, as the government allowance rates for young people are lower than those for pensioners and young people would need to be employed to have an equivalent income.

The '**low income B' household cut-off measure** captures those people in Aboriginal rental housing who receive an income above 100% government income support benefits at the pensioner rate (low income A) but not greater than the cut-off point for receiving this benefit.

The 'low income A' and 'low income B' household cut-off measures include:

- adult (single or couple) pension rate;
- where appropriate, family tax benefit part A (up to the full rate);
- income free areas for both adults and children; and
- pharmaceutical allowance.

## Household income cut-off tables

Four household income cut-off tables are provided for calculating the maximum gross weekly income that a household (of a specified composition) can earn to be classified as either 'low income A' or 'low income B':

**Table A1.1 Low income A (Weekly) Single adult household cut-off measure**

Single adult household						
Number of children 13 to 15 years of age						
Number of children under 13 years of age		0	1	2	3	4
	0	\$269.80	\$360.01	\$450.22	\$540.43	\$634.84
	1	\$343.56	\$433.77	\$523.98	\$618.39	\$712.80
	2	\$417.32	\$507.53	\$601.94	\$696.35	\$790.76
	3	\$491.08	\$585.49	\$679.90	\$774.31	\$868.72
	4	\$569.04	\$663.45	\$757.86	\$852.27	\$946.68

Source: Department of Family and Community Services (2002).

**Table A1.2 Low income A (Weekly) Couple adult household cut-off measure**

Couple adult household						
Number of children 13 to 15 years of age						
Number of children under 13 years of age		0	1	2	3	4
	0	\$455.00	\$545.21	\$635.42	\$725.63	\$820.04
	1	\$528.76	\$618.97	\$709.18	\$803.59	\$898.00
	2	\$602.52	\$692.73	\$787.14	\$881.55	\$975.96
	3	\$676.28	\$770.69	\$865.10	\$959.51	\$1,053.92
	4	\$754.24	\$848.65	\$943.06	\$1,037.47	\$1,131.88
Additional children under 13 years of age add \$65.66/child.						
Additional children 13 to 15 years of age add \$82.11/child.						

Source: Department of Family and Community Services (2002).

**Table A1.3 Low income B (Weekly) Single adult household cut-off measure**

Single adult household						
Number of Children 13 to 15 years of age						
Number of children under 13 years of age		0	1	2	3	4
	0	\$590.50	\$766.50	\$960.40	\$1,154.30	\$1,348.20
	1	\$711.67	\$905.57	\$1,099.47	\$1,293.37	\$1,487.27
	2	\$850.73	\$1,044.63	\$1,238.53	\$1,432.43	\$1,626.33
	3	\$989.80	\$1,183.70	\$1,377.60	\$1,571.50	\$1,765.40
	4	\$1,128.87	\$1,322.77	\$1,516.67	\$1,710.57	\$1,904.47

Source: Department of Family and Community Services (2002).

**Table A1.4 Low income B (Weekly) Couple adult household cut-off measure**

Couple adult household						
Number of children 13 to 15 years of age						
Number of children under 13 years of age		0	1	2	3	4
	0	\$987.50	\$999.80	\$1,012.10	\$1,154.30	\$1,348.20
	1	\$999.80	\$1,012.10	\$1,099.47	\$1,293.37	\$1,487.27
	2	\$1,012.10	\$1,044.63	\$1,238.53	\$1,432.43	\$1,626.33
	3	\$1,024.40	\$1,183.70	\$1,377.60	\$1,571.50	\$1,765.40
	4	\$1,128.87	\$1,322.77	\$1,516.67	\$1,710.57	\$1,904.47
Additional children under 13 years of age add \$65.66/child.						
Additional children 13 to 15 years of age add \$82.11/child.						

Source: Department of Family and Community Services (2002).

If the household income is less than or equal to the 'low income A' figure in the low income A household cut-off table the household is counted as 'low income A'.

If the household income is greater than the 'low income A' figure but less than or equal to the 'low income B' figure in the low income B household cut-off table they are counted as 'low income B'.

If the household income is greater than the 'low income A' and 'low income B' figure in the low income A and B household cut-off tables they are not included in the count of either 'low income A' or 'low income B' households.

## Calculating the household income cut-off limit

To calculate whether a household is 'low income A' or 'low income B' it is necessary to:

1. Calculate the total gross weekly income for the household<sup>10</sup>.
2. Identify the number of adults in the household and their relationship.

The income tables calculate the income cut-off limits for single adult and couple adult households only (including calculations for dependant children). If there is more than one single or couple adult unit in the household, then the 'low income A' and 'low income B' cut off limits need to be recalculated by summing the cut-off amounts for all single and/or

<sup>10</sup> Refer to National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary for definition of gross income.

couple adult units in the household. *Each* adult unit in the household can receive an income up to:

- (a) that listed in the low income A household income cut-off tables to be classified as 'low income A'; or
- (b) that listed in the low income B household income cut-off tables to be classified as 'low income B'.

For example, two adults living in a household are classified as either a 'couple adult unit' or two 'single adult units'. Group households may be comprised of several 'single' and/or 'couple' adult units. In households where there are multiple 'single' or 'couple' adult units, income units are accumulative. For example, the low income A household cut-off table (listed above) indicates that:

- three single adults living in a household can earn a total gross weekly income of \$809.40 {3 x \$269.80} to be classified as 'low income A'.
- a household comprised of one couple and two single adults can earn a total gross weekly income up to \$996.05 {[2 x \$269.80] + \$456.45} to be classified as 'low income A'.

**3. *Identify the number of children in the household, the ages of the children and their relationship to adults residing in the household.***

Children under 13 years of age attract a lower income rate than children aged 13 to 15 years of age. Persons 16 years of age or older who are not engaged in employment should receive a benefit independent of their parent and are therefore counted as an adult unit<sup>11</sup>.

The adult-child relationships in the household must be identified as the household income cut-off level varies according to the number of adult units in the household (e.g. single or couple adult units) and the adult-child relationships.

For example, the low income A household cut-off table indicates that:

- a household with 2 unrelated adults (single) who each have 2 dependents under 13 years for age can earn \$834.64/week (2 x \$417.32); and
- a couple household with 4 dependants under 13 years of age can earn \$755.69/week.

**4. *Identify the allowable weekly income for the household composition.***

The household income cut-off tables indicate the maximum gross weekly income a household can earn to be classified as either 'low income A' or 'low income B'.

The top left hand figure in the single adult household table indicates the maximum gross weekly income a single adult person living alone can earn to be classified as either 'low income A' or 'low income B'.

The top left hand figure in the couple adult household table indicates the maximum gross weekly income a couple can earn to be classified as either 'low income A' or 'low income B'.

In households where there are dependant children the rate of allowance varies according to the age of dependants. The allowable weekly income is identified by:

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<sup>11</sup> The benefit rate for any non-dependant child 16 years of age or older (e.g. adult income unit) has been calculated at the equivalent level as the pension. A young person receiving youth allowance or unemployment benefits can earn up to the single adult rate specified in the household income cut-off measure to be classified as either 'low income A' or 'low income B'.

- moving from 'left to right' across the table for the number of dependants 13 to 15 years of age; and
- moving 'down' the table for the number of dependants under 13 years of age.

*Remember:* The number of adult units in the household is accumulative. So if there is an adult unit with dependants and a couple with no dependants, the allowable income limit for each adult unit must be added together to identify the total gross household income cut-off to be classified as either 'low income A' or 'low income B'.

For example, the 'low income A' household cut-off table allows a single adult household:

- without dependants to earn \$269.80/week;
- with 3 dependants under 13 years of age to earn \$491.08/week; and
- with 3 dependants 13 to 15 years and 2 dependants under 13 years to earn \$696.35/week.

**If there are more than 4 dependants under 13 years of age add \$65.66/week for each extra dependant.**

**If there are more than 4 dependants 13 to 15 years of age add \$82.11/week for each extra dependant.**

A group household with one couple with no children and one couple with two children under 13 years of age can earn \$1060.42/week (\$456.45 + \$603.97) to be classified as 'low income A'.

## **Appendix 2: CSHA Special need national standard**

### **Purpose**

A CSHA special need national standard is being trialed in the 2001–02 Aboriginal Rental Housing, public and community housing data collections. This standard will be reviewed after the completion of these collections to finalise changes required to the national standard for future data collections. This appendix provides information about the CSHA special need national standard for the 2001–02 data collections.

### **CSHA special need measures**

CSHA performance indicators four and five measure the ‘special needs’ status of household’s receiving Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance. The purpose of these indicators is to capture information about the level of Aboriginal Rental Housing assistance provided to persons who have ‘special needs’. A draft discussion paper examines the issues considered in the development of the CSHA special need national standard (AIHW 2001b).

The ‘special need’ categories identified in the national standard are not exclusive. That is, a household may be counted in more than one ‘special need’ category. Each household however should be counted only once, regardless of how many ‘special need’ categories they meet or how many members of the household have a special need.

Jurisdictions are requested to provide footnotes if their definition of a special need household differs from the CSHA national standard.

### **CSHA special need (P5) national standard**

Groups of the population that experience specific difficulties accessing the private rental market are measured in the CSHA special need national standard for indicator P5. The national standard developed for identifying special needs aims to measure only groups in the population whose housing needs are specifically different from most of the population at large. However due to differences in current classifications and data availability the standard currently used in this PI collection relates to only four major special need groups.

The development of a national standard to be used in this data collection has been problematic and more detail is contained in the discussion paper on this standard (AIHW 2001b). It is recognised that the above four groups as defined are somewhat crude measures and not all households falling into this standard would necessarily have special housing needs.

Furthermore the identification of age related special needs tenancy allocations is difficult to operationalise in existing data systems. In this data collection the proxy for identifying ‘at risk’ youth and frail aged is based on age ranges and the person’s status in relation to the tenancy agreement. The data item identifies households for whom allocation or tenancy has been based on the presence of such persons in the household. It attempts to exclude households with such persons present but who are part of a larger household where their age was not considered in the allocation/tenancy process.

The CSHA special need (P5) categories are defined below.

#### **CSHA special need (P5) national standard**

CSHA special needs households are those low income households<sup>12</sup>:

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

### **1 Households with a person with a disability**

Defining households that contain a household member who has a disability is based on the approach used by the World Health Organisation for the International Classification of Impairment, Disease and Handicap (ICIDH) (WHO 1997). This is summarised below but it is important to note that for the CSHA data collection jurisdictions are not required to report at this level of detail but only the number of households with a disability (in any group).

Disability is defined in terms of three dimensions:

- Body structures and functions/impairments;
- Activity/activity limitation; and
- Participation/participation restriction.

Disability is the presence and nature of one, some or all of these dimensions associated with current or previous related health conditions, disease or injury. The three dimensions focus in turn on aspects of functioning and disability relevant to:

- the body;
- the individual person; and
- the person in society.

The experience of disability is variable over time and affected by external environmental factors as well as internal personal factors.

Four groups of disability are defined below. These disability groupings are consistent with the *National Community Services Data Dictionary* 'Disability Grouping - International' (AIHW 2000b). For the purpose of the CSHA data collection jurisdictions are not required to report on the total number of households by each disability group. Reporting about the number of households with a disability (in any group) will satisfy the reporting requirements for the CSHA special need (P5) national standard.

#### **1.1 Physical/diverse**

Physical/diverse disability is associated with the presence of a common impairment, which may have diverse effects within and among individuals, including effects on physical activities such as mobility. The range and extent of activity limitation and

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<sup>12</sup> A low income household for the CSHA special need definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive CSHA funded program assistance.

participation restriction will vary with the extent of impairment. Environmental factors and support needs are related to areas of activity limitation and participation restriction, and may be required for long periods. Level of supports may vary with both life changes and extent of impairment. This grouping includes such groupings as, for example, physical, acquired brain injury, neurological and persons experiencing chronic medical conditions that impact on the ability to perform physical activities or may affect internal organs such as lung or liver.

### **1.2 Intellectual/learning**

Intellectual/learning disability is associated with impairment of mental functions with limitations in a range of daily activities and restriction in participation in a range of likely areas. Supports may be needed throughout life, the level of support tends to be consistent over a period of time but may change in association with changes in life circumstances. This grouping will include such groupings as, for example, development delay, intellectual, specific learning/attention deficit disorder and autism.

### **1.3 Psychiatric**

Psychiatric disability is associated with clinically recognisable symptoms and behaviour patterns associated with distress that may impair personal functioning in normal social activity. Impairments of global and specific mental functions are experienced with associated activity limitations and participation restrictions in a range of areas. Supports needed may vary in range, and may be required with intermittent intensity during the course of the condition. Change in level of supports tends to be related to changes in the level of impairment. This grouping includes conditions such as schizophrenia, affective disorders, anxiety disorders, addictive behaviours, personality disorders, stress, psychosis, depression and adjustment disorders.

### **1.4 Sensory/speech disability**

Sensory/speech disability is associated with impairment of the eye, ear and related structures. Extent of impairment, and activity limitation tend to remain consistent for long periods. Participation restrictions are in areas of communication primarily, but may include mobility. Availability of a specific range of environmental factors will affect the level of disability experienced by people in the sensory grouping. Once in place, the level of support tends to be relatively consistent. Sensory disability will include such groupings as, for example, deaf, blind, vision, and hearing and speech.

## **2 Principal tenant aged 24 years or under**

Households where the principal tenant is aged 15–24 years inclusive.

Principal tenant is defined as the person or principal person whose name appears on the tenancy agreement<sup>13</sup>. Where this is not clear, it should be the person who is responsible for rental payments.

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<sup>13</sup> The *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 refers to the principal tenant as the reference person.

### **3 Principal tenant aged 50 years or more** <sup>14</sup>

Households where the principal tenant is aged 50 years or more.

Principal tenant is defined as the person or principal person whose name appears on the tenancy agreement. Where this is not clear, it should be the person who is responsible for rental payments.

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<sup>14</sup> For the Public Housing and Community Housing Data Collections, households where the principal tenant is aged 75 years or more is the national standard. The standard used for the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program data collection is consistent with that used by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care for planning the provision of aged care services. It acknowledges that the need for aged care may begin at younger ages for Indigenous people than for their non-Indigenous counterparts due to the reduced life expectancy of Indigenous people and the higher burden of illness (ABS & AIHW 1999:96). The *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary* Version 1 refers to the principal tenant as the reference person.

## Appendix 3: CSHA Priority access to those in greatest need national standard

### Purpose

A CSHA greatest need national standard is being trialed in the 2001–02 Aboriginal Rental, public and community housing data collections. This standard will be reviewed after the completion of these collections to finalise changes required to the national standard for future data collections. This appendix provides information about the CSHA greatest need national standard for the 2001–02 data collections.

### CSHA priority access to those in greatest need measure

CSHA performance indicator six measures priority access to those in greatest need. The purpose of this indicator is to measure the effectiveness of housing authorities allocation of housing to applicants in greatest need ahead of applicants with less housing needs. A draft discussion paper examines the issues considered in the development of the CSHA greatest need national standard (AIHW 2001c).

The 'greatest need' circumstances identified in the national standard are not exclusive. That is, a household may be counted in more than one 'greatest need' category. Each household however should be counted only once, regardless of how many 'greatest need' circumstances they meet or how many members of the household have a greatest need.

Jurisdictions are requested to provide footnotes if their definition of a greatest need household differs from the CSHA national standard.

### CSHA priority access to those in greatest need (P6) national standard

Applicants who were homeless or who did not have access to safe, secure and affordable housing **at the time of housing allocation** are identified in the CSHA priority access to those in greatest need (P6) national standard.

**The CSHA priority access to those in greatest need (P6) national standard**

Low income households<sup>15</sup> 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.

The CSHA priority access to those in greatest need (P6) categories are defined below.

## **1 Homeless**

Homeless, for the purpose of the CSHA national standard, is defined as an applicant with 'no housing' or an applicant residing in temporary or emergency accommodation at the time of housing allocation. It includes applicants who:

- lived in accommodation provided by a SAAP agency or some other form of emergency accommodation; or
- were totally without permanent shelter (e.g. wandered from place to place, slept out on the street or on park benches, etc.); or
- lived in shelter that was unlawful such as those who were forced to squat in derelict buildings; or
- stayed temporarily with friends or relatives in the short-term (e.g. up to a maximum of 6 weeks duration).

A narrow definition of homeless has been used in this category. It focuses on persons who experienced primary and secondary homelessness (excluding people residing in boarding houses) according to definitions developed by Chamberlain (1999:8). This approach allows a distinction to be made between this category of the national standard and other categories of the national standard that identify persons who do not have access to safe, secure and affordable housing. It is for this reason that the SAAP (AIHW 2000a:xii) and *National Community Services Data Dictionary* (AIHW 2000b:114) definitions of homeless have not been adopted for the CSHA national standard. These definitions of homeless include people who do not have access to safe, secure and adequate housing.

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<sup>15</sup> 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 People whose life or safety was at risk in their accommodation**

This category captures applicants living in a situation that placed their life or safety at risk. This includes situations where people were:

- subject to domestic violence, or
- subject to sexual/emotional abuse, or
- subject to child abuse; or
- at risk of violence or who feared for their safety in the home environment.

Violence is defined as any incident involving the occurrence, attempt or threat of either physical or sexual assault. Physical assault involves the use of physical force with the intent to harm or frighten a person. The threat to harm should only be included if it is believed the harm is likely to be carried out. Sexual assault includes acts of a sexual nature against a person's will through the use of physical force, intimidation or coercion, or any attempts to do this (ABS 1996:4).

## **3 People whose health condition was aggravated by their accommodation**

This category identifies people who lived in a housing situation that was unsuitable for their needs at the time of housing allocation. It includes people who lived in the following situations:

- medical condition or disability which rendered their housing unsuitable (e.g. disabled person who required modified accommodation, elderly persons who were housebound due to mobility problems in highset dwellings);
- appropriate housing stock was either not available, or not available at an affordable cost, in the private rental market (e.g. dwellings with appropriate modifications for a person with a disability);
- a health condition or disability which was caused or exacerbated by the living situation.

## **4 People whose housing was inappropriate to their needs**

This category captures housing situations that indicate a person did not have access to safe and secure housing at the time of allocation and these situations are not included in categories 1 to 3 above (people with housing affordability issues are captured in category 5). Inappropriate housing include persons who:

- lived in poor housing locations that resulted in isolation from community services, social networks and support systems, and these services and supports were necessary to maintain independent living. This category includes families that were divided due to their housing situation; or
- lived in overcrowded situations where an additional two or more bedrooms were required for adequate housing according to the proxy occupancy standard (used in measuring P3 Dwelling to household size); or
- were unable to access accommodation in the private rental market due to discrimination. Discrimination refers to a person who was treated unfairly because they belonged to a particular group of people. Types of discrimination include: sex; race; age; marital status; sexual orientation; or disability (Anti-discrimination board); or

- lived in situations where their tenure was insecure and they had received an eviction notice (either written or verbal) and they had no access to adequate legislative protection; or
- lived in housing that had severe structural or other maintenance problems (e.g. property had been declared unfit for human habitation, severe dampness, lacked essential facilities such as cooking or bathroom).

### **5 People with very high rental housing costs**

This category identifies households that paid 41% or more of their income in rent at the time of housing allocation.

This definition is not intended to suggest that households paying between 30–41% of income on rent live in affordable housing situations. The definition aims to capture the group of the population who experience the more severe end of housing affordability problems and the group for which literature suggests are least able to decrease their housing costs (Department Family & Community Services 2001:63).

## Appendix 4: RRMA classification system

The Rural Remote Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification divides statistical local areas (SLA) into three groups: metropolitan areas, rural zones and remote zones. A total of seven categories are specified within these zones (Department of Primary Industries and Energy & Department of Human Services and Health 1994: 3).

### Metropolitan zone:

<i>Capital city:</i>	M1	consists of state and territory capital city statistical divisions;
<i>Other metropolitan centre:</i>	M2	consists of one or more statistical subdivision which have an urban centre of population 100,000 or more in size.

### Rural zone:

<i>Large rural centres:</i>	R1	SLAs where most of the population reside in urban centres of population 25,000–99,000;
<i>Small rural centres:</i>	R2	SLAs in rural zones containing urban centres of population 10,000–24,999;
<i>Other rural centres:</i>	R3	the remaining SLAs within the rural zone – urban centres of population less than 10,000.

### Remote zone:

<i>Remote centres:</i>	Rem1	SLAs in the remote zone containing urban centres of population greater than 5,000.
<i>Other remote areas:</i>	Rem2	remaining SLAs within the remote zone - urban centres of population less than 5,000.

This Appendix provides a list of postcodes<sup>16</sup> for each jurisdiction that have been aggregated into RRMA categories, allowing the RRMA location of each dwelling to be determined. Some postcodes cover more than one RRMA category. In these situations postcodes contain a proportion weighting across RRMA categories.

### 4.1 Proportional weighting of postcodes across RRMA categories

Some postcodes cover more than one RRMA category. The tables provide a weighting for postcodes that cover more than one RRMA category. Jurisdictions will need to proportionally weight the location of dwellings across RRMA categories when a postcode covers more than one RRMA category.

For example, where a postcode is listed in M2 as 65% and R2 as 35%, the number of dwellings need to be proportioned across the two RRMA categories by the percentages specified. When proportioning dwellings across RRMA categories, a dwelling should be allocated to only one RRMA category. In situations where:

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<sup>16</sup> Postcodes for RRMA categories were obtained from the AIHW population database based on 1996 Census results.

- only one dwelling exists in a postcode that is weighted across two RRMA categories, the dwelling should be allocated to the RRMA category with the highest weighting; or
- the proportioning of dwellings, for a postcode, across RRMA categories results in the total number of dwellings in an RRMA category not being a complete figure (e.g. 0.01 to 0.99) the number of dwellings in each RRMA category should be either rounded up or down as follows:
  - (a) figures between 0.99 to 0.5 (= or > 0.5) should be rounded up; and
  - (b) figures between 0.49 and 0.01 (= or < 0.49) should be rounded down.

*Note:* The rounding of dwellings to RRMA categories needs to occur at the postcode level (e.g. for each postcode that has a weighting less than 100%) and not at the RRMA category level (e.g. total number of dwellings for each RRMA category for all postcodes in the jurisdiction).

## 4.2 New South Wales RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode range: 2000–2599

2619–2899

2915–2999

Table A4.2: NSW RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
2000	M1	100	2325 - 2327	M2	100	2407	R2	100
2006 - 2011	M1	100	2328	R2	100	2408	R3	100
2015 - 2050	M1	100	2329	R3	100	2409	R2	100
2052	M1	100	2330	M1	2	2410 - 2411	R3	100
2060–2077	M1	100	2330	M2	2.8	2415	R2	100
2079–2097	M1	100	2330	R2	95.2	2420–2421	R3	100
2099–2122	M1	100	2331	R2	100	2422	R2	4.7
2125–2126	M1	100	2333	R2	100	2422	R3	95.3
2128–2148	M1	100	2334	M2	100	2423–2428	R2	100
2150–2168	M1	100	2335	M2	65.3	2429	R1	5.3
2170–2171	M1	100	2335	R2	34.7	2429	R2	94.7
2173–2174	M1	100	2336–2339	R3	100	2430	R2	100
2176–2177	M1	100	2340	R1	86	2431	R3	100
2190–2200	M1	100	2340	R3	14	2439	R1	100
2203–2214	M1	100	2341–2347	R3	100	2440	R1	4.3
2216–2234	M1	100	2350	R2	81.9	2440	R3	95.7
2250–2251	M1	100	2350	R3	18.1	2441	R1	5.8
2256–2258	M1	100	2351	R2	100	2441	R2	59.1
2259	M1	94.7	2352–2361	R3	100	2441	R3	35.1
2259	M2	5.3	2365	R3	100	2443	R1	80.8
2260–2263	M1	100	2369–2372	R3	100	2443	R2	19.2
2264–2265	M2	100	2379–2382	R3	100	2444–2446	R1	100
2267	M2	100	2385	R3	100	2447–2449	R3	100
2278	M2	100	2386–2387	Rem2	100	2450	R2	98.2
2280–2287	M2	100	2388	R3	100	2450	R3	1.8
2289–2308	M2	100	2390	R3	100	2452	R2	100
2309	R2	100	2394	R2	100	2453	R3	100
2311	R3	100	2395–2397	R3	100	2454	R2	10.8
2312	R2	100	2398–2399	R2	100	2454	R3	89.2
2314–2320	M2	100	2400	R2	98.1	2455	R3	100
2321	M2	91.1	2400	R3	1.9	2456	R2	91.6
2321	R3	8.9	2401–2404	R3	100	2456	R3	8.4
2322–2323	M2	100	2405	R2	100	2460	R2	58.7
2324	M2	84	2406	R2	82.2	2460	R3	41.3
2324	R2	16	2406	Rem2	17.8	2462–2466	R3	100

Postcode range: 2000–2599  
2619–2899  
2915–2999

Table A4.2 (continued): NSW RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
2469	R3	100	2548–2551	R3	100	2665–2666	R3	100
2470	R2	62.8	2558–2560	M1	100	2668	R3	100
2470	R3	37.2	2563–2574	M1	100	2669	R2	9.1
2471	R1	18.6	2575–2576	R3	100	2669	R3	62.5
2471	R3	81.4	2577	M2	0.9	2669	Rem2	28.4
2472	R1	5.8	2577	R2	8.8	2671	R3	100
2472	R3	94.2	2577	R3	90.3	2672	Rem2	100
2473–2476	R3	100	2578–2579	R3	100	2675	Rem2	100
2477	R2	100	2580	R2	81.3	2680	R2	98.4
2478	R2	100	2580	R3	18.7	2680	Rem2	1.6
2479	R2	16.1	2581–2588	R3	100	2681	R2	100
2479	R3	83.9	2590	R3	100	2700 – 2701	R3	100
2480	R1	96.1	2594	R3	100	2702	R1	27.5
2480	R2	2	2619	M2	100	2702	R3	72.5
2480	R3	1.9	2620	M1	0.2	2703	R3	100
2481–2484	R3	100	2620	M2	82.4	2705–2707	R3	100
2485	M2	100	2620	R3	17.4	2710	R2	14.7
2486	M2	98.1	2621–2628	R3	100	2710	R3	79.6
2486	R3	1.9	2630–2633	R3	100	2710	Rem2	5.7
2487	M2	94.6	2640	R1	96.8	2711	R3	2.6
2487	R3	5.4	2640	R3	3.2	2711	Rem2	97.4
2488–2490	R3	100	2641	R1	100	2712–2714	R3	100
2500	M2	100	2642–2647	R3	100	2715	Rem2	100
2502	M2	100	2648	Rem2	100	2716	R3	100
2505–2506	M2	100	2649	R3	100	2717	Rem2	100
2508	M2	100	2650	R1	99.5	2720–2722	R3	100
2515–2519	M2	100	2650	R3	0.5	2725–2727	R3	100
2522	M2	100	2651	R1	100	2729–2730	R3	100
2525–2530	M2	100	2652	R1	50.1	2731	R2	100
2533–2534	M2	100	2652	R3	36.4	2732–2739	Rem2	100
2535	R2	100	2652	Rem2	13.5	2745	M1	100
2536	R2	1.2	2653	R3	100	2747–2750	M1	100
2536	R3	98.8	2655	R1	26.3	2752–2768	M1	100
2537	R3	100	2655	R3	73.7	2770	M1	100
2538–2540	R2	100	2656	R3	100	2773–2780	M1	100
2541	R2	97.4	2658–2660	R3	100	2782–2786	M1	100
2541	R3	2.6	2661	R1	100	2787	M1	19.3
2545–2546	R3	100	2663	R3	100	2787	R3	80.7

**Postcode range: 2000–2599**  
**2619–2899**  
**2915–2999**

**Table A4.2 (continued): NSW RRMA classification by postcode**

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
2790	R2	100	2880	Rem2	4.4
2795	R2	84.8	2898–2999	Rem2	100
2795	R3	15.2			
2797–2799	R3	100			
2800	R1	91.8			
2800	R3	8.2			
2803–2810	R3	100			
2820–2821	R3	100			
2823–2824	R3	100			
2825	R3	11.5			
2825	Rem2	88.5			
2827–2828	R3	100			
2829	R3	97.8			
2829	Rem2	2.2			
2830	R1	99.1			
2830	R3	0.9			
2831	R1	17.7			
2831	R3	34.8			
2831	Rem2	47.5			
2832–2836	Rem2	100			
2838–2840	Rem2	100			
2842–2844	R3	100			
2845	R2	100			
2846	R2	24.2			
2846	R3	75.8			
2847	R2	100			
2848–2850	R3	100			
2852	R3	100			
2864–2871	R3	100			
2873	Rem2	100			
2874	R3	71.4			
2874	Rem2	28.6			
2875–2876	R3	100			
2877	R3	2.4			
2877	Rem2	97.6			
2878–2879	Rem2	100			
2880	R2	95.6			

### 4.3 Victoria RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode range: 3000–3999

Table A4.3: VIC RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
3000	M1	100	3249	R3	2.3	3373	R3	100
3002 – 3004	M1	100	3250–3251	R2	100	3375	R3	100
3006	M1	100	3254	R2	100	3377	R3	100
3011–3013	M1	100	3260	R2	5	3379–3381	R3	100
3015–3016	M1	100	3260	R3	95	3385	R3	100
3018–3034	M1	100	3264–3278	R3	100	3387–3388	R3	100
3036–3049	M1	100	3280	R2	100	3390–3393	R3	100
3051–3068	M1	100	3281	R2	32.9	3395–3396	R3	100
3070–3076	M1	100	3281	R3	67.1	3399–3401	R3	100
3078–3079	M1	100	3282	R3	100	3407	R3	100
3081–3085	M1	100	3284	R3	100	3409	R3	100
3087–3091	M1	100	3286–3287	R3	100	3412	R3	100
3093–3097	M1	100	3289	R3	100	3414	R3	100
3099	M1	100	3292–3294	R3	100	3418–3420	R3	100
3101–3109	M1	100	3300	R3	100	3423–3424	R3	100
3111	M1	100	3302–3304	R3	100	3427–3429	M1	100
3113–3116	M1	100	3305	R2	84	3430–3435	R3	100
3121–3156	M1	100	3305	R3	16	3437–3438	R3	100
3158–3163	M1	100	3309–3312	R3	100	3440–3442	R3	100
3165–3175	M1	100	3314–3315	R3	100	3444	R3	100
3177–3202	M1	100	3317–3319	R3	100	3446–3448	R3	100
3204–3207	M1	100	3321	R3	100	3450–3451	R3	100
3211	R3	100	3322	R2	48	3453	R3	100
3212	M2	100	3322	R3	52	3458	R3	100
3214–3220	M2	100	3323–3325	R3	100	3460–3465	R3	100
3221	M2	76.7	3328–3334	R3	100	3467–3469	R3	100
3221	R3	23.3	3335	M1	100	3472	R3	100
3222–3223	R2	100	3337–3338	M1	100	3475	R3	100
3224	M2	100	3340–3342	R3	100	3478	R3	100
3225	R2	16.7	3345	R3	100	3480	R3	100
3225	R3	83.3	3350	R1	100	3482–3483	R3	100
3226–3227	R2	100	3351	R1	14.3	3485	R3	100
3228	R3	100	3351	R3	85.7	3487–3489	R3	100
3230–3233	R3	100	3352	R1	59.1	3490	Rem2	100
3235–3241	R3	100	3352	R3	40.9	3491	R3	100
3242	R2	100	3355–3357	R1	100	3494	Rem2	100
3243	R2	80.6	3360–3361	R3	100	3496	R2	81.8
3243	R3	19.4	3363–3364	R3	100	3496	Rem2	18.2
3249	R2	97.7	3370–3371	R3	100	3498	R2	100

**Postcode range: 3000–3999**

**Table A4.3 (continued): VIC RRMA classification by postcode**

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
3500	R2	92.5	3614	R1	100	3737–3741	R3	100
3500	Rem2	7.5	3616–3618	R3	100	3744	R3	100
3501	R2	100	3620–3624	R3	100	3746–3747	R3	100
3505	R2	100	3629	R1	92.9	3749	R3	100
3506–3507	Rem2	100	3629	R3	7.1	3750–3752	M1	100
3509	Rem2	100	3630	R1	100	3753	R3	100
3512	Rem2	100	3631	R1	81.2	3754–3755	M1	100
3515–3518	R3	100	3631	R3	18.8	3756	R3	100
3520–3523	R3	100	3633	R1	100	3757	M1	89.7
3525	R3	100	3634–3641	R3	100	3757	R3	10.3
3527	R3	100	3644	R3	100	3758	R3	100
3529–3531	R3	100	3646–3647	R3	100	3759–3761	M1	100
3533	R3	100	3649	R3	100	3762–3764	R3	100
3537	R3	100	3658–3660	R3	100	3765–3767	M1	100
3540	R3	100	3662–3666	R3	100	3770	M1	100
3542	R3	100	3669–3670	R3	100	3775	M1	100
3544	R3	100	3672–3673	R3	100	3777	M1	100
3546	R3	100	3675	R3	100	3778–3779	R3	100
3549	R3	100	3677	R2	100	3781–3783	M1	100
3550	R1	100	3678	R2	10.6	3785–3789	M1	100
3551	R1	66.5	3678	R3	89.4	3791–3793	M1	100
3551	R3	33.5	3682–3683	R3	100	3795–3797	M1	100
3555–3556	R1	100	3685	R3	100	3799	M1	88.2
3557–3559	R3	100	3687	R3	100	3799	R3	11.8
3561–3563	R3	100	3688	R1	52.2	3802–3810	M1	100
3564	R2	85	3688	R3	47.8	3812–3815	M1	100
3564	R3	15	3690	R1	100	3816	R3	100
3565–3568	R3	100	3691	R1	53.4	3818	R3	100
3570–3573	R3	100	3691	R3	46.6	3820–3822	R3	100
3575–3576	R3	100	3693–3694	R1	100	3823–3825	R2	100
3578–3581	R3	100	3695	R3	100	3831	R3	100
3583–3584	R3	100	3697–3701	R3	100	3833	R3	100
3585	R3	93.5	3705	R3	100	3835	R2	100
3585	Rem2	6.5	3707–3709	R3	100	3840	R2	100
3586		100	3711–3715	R3	100	3842	R2	100
3588–3591	R3	100	3717–3720	R3	100	3844	R2	90.1
3594–3597	R3	100	3722–3723	R3	100	3844	R3	9.9
3599	R3	100	3725–3728	R3	100	3847	R3	100
3607–3608	R3	100	3730	R3	100	3850	R2	88.6
3610	R3	100	3732–3733	R3	100	3850	R3	11.4
3612	R3	100	3735	R3	100	3851–3852	R3	100

**Postcode range: 3000–3999**

**Table A4.3 (continued): VIC RRMA classification by postcode**

<b>Postcode</b>	<b>RRMA code</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>RRMA code</b>	<b>Percent</b>
3854	R2	100	3964–3967	R3	100
3856	R2	100	3971	R3	100
3857–3860	R3	100	3975–3978	M1	100
3862	R3	100	3979	R3	100
3864–3865	R3	100	3980–3981	M1	100
3869	R2	79.4	3984	M1	50.5
3869	R3	20.6	3984	R3	49.5
3870	R2	47.5	3987–3992	R3	100
3870	R3	52.5	3995–3996	R3	100
3871	R3	100	3999	Rem2	100
3873–3874	R3	100			
3875	R2	78			
3875	R3	22			
3878	R2	100			
3880	R2	100			
3882	R2	100			
3885	R3	65.5			
3885	Rem2	34.5			
3886–3893	Rem2	100			
3895–3896	R3	100			
3898	R3	100			
3900	R3	100			
3902–3904	R2	100			
3909	R2	83.6			
3909	Rem2	16.4			
3910–3913	M1	100			
3915–3916	M1	100			
3918–3920	M1	100			
3921	Rem2	100			
3922–3923	R3	100			
3925	R3	100			
3926–3931	M1	100			
3933–3934	M1	100			
3936–3944	M1	100			
3945–3946	R3	100			
3950–3951	R3	100			
3953–3954	R3	100			
3956–3960	R3	100			
3962	R3	100			

## 4.4 Queensland RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode range: 4000–4999

Table A4.4: QLD RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
4000	M1	100	4346–4347	R3	100	4550	R3	100
4005–4014	M1	100	4350	R1	95.5	4551	R2	100
4017–4022	M1	100	4350	R3	4.5	4552–4554	R3	100
4025	M1	100	4352	R1	0.3	4555	R1	60.7
4030–4032	M1	100	4352	R3	99.7	4555	R3	39.3
4034–4037	M1	100	4354–4362	R3	100	4556	R1	98.6
4051–4055	M1	100	4370	R2	66.1	4556	R3	1.4
4059–4061	M1	100	4370	R3	33.9	4557–4559	R1	100
4064–4070	M1	100	4371–4378	R3	100	4560	R1	74.5
4072–4077	M1	100	4380–4385	R3	100	4560	R3	25.5
4101–4125	M1	100	4387	R3	88.4	4561	R3	100
4127–4133	M1	100	4387	Rem2	11.6	4562	R2	11.9
4151–4161	M1	100	4388	Rem2	100	4562	R3	88.1
4163–4165	M1	100	4390	R3	76.5	4563	R2	100
4169–4174	M1	100	4390	Rem2	23.5	4564	R1	100
4178–4179	M1	100	4400–4405	R3	100	4565–4569	R2	100
4183–4184	M1	100	4406	R3	54.6	4570	R2	47.6
4205	M1	100	4406	Rem2	45.4	4570	R3	52.4
4207	M1	99	4407–4408	R3	100	4571	R2	100
4207	M2	1	4410–4413	R3	100	4572	R1	100
4208	M1	100	4415–4428	Rem2	100	4573	R1	75.6
4209–4210	M2	100	4454	Rem2	100	4573	R2	24.4
4211	M2	97.8	4455	Rem1	82.1	4574	R3	100
4211	R3	2.2	4455	Rem2	17.9	4575	R2	100
4212–4221	M2	100	4461–4462	Rem2	100	4580–4581	R3	100
4223–4230	M2	100	4465	Rem2	100	4600–4601	R3	100
4270–4272	R3	100	4467–4468	Rem2	100	4605–4606	R3	100
4275	R3	100	4470 – 4472	Rem2	100	4608	R3	100
4280	M1	100	4474 – 4475	Rem2	100	4610–4615	R3	100
4285	M1	2.1	4477 – 4482	Rem2	100	4620–4621	R3	100
4285	R3	97.9	4486 – 4494	Rem2	100	4625–4626	R3	100
4287	R3	100	4496 – 4498	Rem2	100	4627	Rem2	100
4300–4301	M1	100	4500 – 4512	M1	100	4630	R3	100
4303–4305	M1	100	4514 – 4515	R3	100	4650	R2	87
4306	M1	60.3	4516	M1	100	4650	R3	13
4306	R3	39.7	4517 – 4519	R3	100	4655	R2	100
4307	R3	100	4520	M1	100	4659	R2	100
4309–4313	R3	100	4521	M1	89.5	4660	R3	100
4340–4344	R3	100	4521	R3	10.5	4662	R2	100

**Postcode range: 4000–4999**

**Table A4.4 (continued): QLD RRMA classification by postcode**

<b>Postcode</b>	<b>RRMA code</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>RRMA code</b>	<b>Percent</b>
4670	R1	84.6	4751	R3	26
4670	R3	15.4	4753–4754	R3	100
4671	R3	92.3	4756–4803	R3	100
4671	Rem2	7.7	4804–4805	Rem1	100
4673–4674	R3	100	4806–4809	R3	100
4676–4678	R3	100	4810–4815	M2	100
4680	R2	66.2	4816	R3	79.9
4680	R3	33.8	4816	Rem2	20.1
4694–4695	R3	100	4817	M2	92.2
4697	R3	100	4817	R3	7.8
4699	R3	100	4818	M2	67
4700–4701	R1	100	4818	R3	33
4702	R1	6.5	4819	M2	100
4702	R3	69.5	4820	R3	79.3
4702	Rem1	14.9	4820	Rem2	20.7
4702	Rem2	9.1	4821–4824	Rem2	100
4703–4706	R3	100	4825	Rem1	93.1
4707	Rem2	100	4825	Rem2	6.9
4709	Rem2	100	4828	Rem1	100
4714–4716	R3	100	4829–4830	Rem2	100
4717	Rem1	100	4849–4850	R3	100
4718	R3	90.3	4852	R3	100
4718	Rem1	9.7	4854–4861	R3	100
4719	R3	100	4865	R1	93.7
4720–4721	Rem1	100	4865	R3	6.3
4722	Rem1	5.7	4868–4870	R1	100
4722	Rem2	94.3	4871	R1	3.8
4724–4727	Rem2	100	4871	R3	45
4730–4736	Rem2	100	4871	Rem1	13.1
4737–4738	R3	100	4871	Rem2	38.1
4739	Rem2	100	4872	R3	29.4
4740	R1	93.4	4872	Rem1	34.4
4740	R3	6.6	4872	Rem2	36.2
4741	R1	20.8	4873	R3	100
4741	R3	73.6	4874–4876	Rem2	100
4741	Rem2	5.6	4878–4879	R1	100
4742–4743	Rem2	100	4880	Rem1	100
4744	Rem1	100	4882–4883	R3	100
4745–4746	Rem2	100	4885–4886	R3	100
4750	R1	100	4890–4891	Rem2	100
4751	R1	74	4999	Rem2	100

## 4.5 Western Australia RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode range: 6000–6999

Table A4.5: WA RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
6000–6001	M1	100	6284–6286	R3	100	6397–6398	R3	100
6003–6012	M1	100	6288	R3	100	6401	R3	100
6014–6035	M1	100	6290	R3	100	6403	R3	100
6037	M1	100	6302	R3	100	6405	R3	100
6041–6044	R3	100	6304	R3	100	6407	R3	100
6050–6074	M1	100	6306	R3	100	6409–6412	R3	100
6076	M1	100	6308–6309	R3	100	6413–6415	Rem2	100
6081–6083	M1	100	6311–6313	R3	100	6417–6429	Rem2	100
6084	M1	58.1	6315	R3	100	6430–6434	Rem1	100
6084	R3	41.9	6316	Rem2	100	6435–6445	Rem2	100
6085	M1	100	6317	R3	100	6446–6448	Rem1	100
6090	M1	100	6318	Rem2	100	6450	Rem1	100
6100–6113	M1	100	6320	R3	100	6460–6467	R3	100
6121–6126	M1	100	6321–6322	Rem2	100	6468	Rem2	100
6147–6176	M1	100	6323–6324	R3	100	6470	Rem2	100
6201–6206	M1	100	6326	R3	100	6472–6473	Rem2	100
6207–6208	R3	100	6327–6328	R2	100	6475–6477	Rem2	100
6210	R2	92.9	6330–6331	R2	100	6479–6480	Rem2	100
6210	R3	7.1	6333	R3	100	6484	Rem2	100
6213–6215	R3	100	6335–6338	Rem2	100	6485	R3	100
6218	R3	100	6341	Rem2	100	6487–6490	Rem2	100
6220–6221	R3	100	6343	Rem2	100	6501–6507	R3	100
6223–6228	R3	100	6346	Rem2	100	6509–6513	R3	100
6229	R2	100	6348	Rem2	100	6514–6515	Rem2	100
6230	R2	66.8	6350–6353	Rem2	100	6516	R3	100
6230	R3	33.2	6355–6359	Rem2	100	6517–6519	Rem2	100
6231	R2	100	6361	Rem2	100	6521	R3	100
6232–6233	R3	100	6363	Rem2	100	6522	Rem2	100
6236–6237	R3	100	6365	Rem2	100	6525	R3	100
6239–6240	R3	100	6367–6370	Rem2	100	6528	R2	100
6243–6244	R3	100	6372	Rem2	100	6530–6531	R2	100
6251–6256	R3	100	6373	R3	100	6532	Rem2	100
6258	R3	97.8	6375–6376	R3	100	6535–6537	Rem2	100
6258	Rem2	2.2	6377	Rem2	100	6556	M1	100
6260	R3	100	6380	R3	100	6558	M1	100
6262	R3	100	6383–6384	R3	100	6560	R3	100
6271	R3	100	6385–6386	Rem2	100	6562	R3	100
6275	R3	100	6390–6395	R3	100	6564	R3	100
6280–6282	R3	100	6396	Rem2	100	6566	R3	100

**Postcode range: 6000–6999**

**Table A4.5 (continued): WA RRMA classification by postcode**

<b>Postcode</b>	<b>RRMA code</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>RRMA code</b>	<b>Percent</b>
6568–6569	R3	100	6849	M1	100
6571–6572	R3	100	6872	M1	100
6574–6575	R3	100	6904	M1	100
6603	R3	100	6907	M1	100
6605–6606	R3	100	6919–6921	M1	100
6608–6609	Rem2	100	6926	M1	100
6612–6614	Rem2	100	6936	M1	100
6616	Rem2	100	6941	M1	100
6618	Rem2	100	6943	M1	100
6620	Rem2	100	6946	M1	100
6623	Rem2	100	6955	M1	100
6625	Rem2	100	6958	M1	100
6627–6628	Rem2	100	6966	M1	100
6630–6632	Rem2	100	6968	M1	100
6635	Rem2	100	6981	M1	100
6638–6640	Rem2	100	6983	M1	100
6642	Rem2	100	6987	M1	100
6646	Rem2	100	6990–6991	M1	100
6701	Rem1	96.5	6999	Rem2	100
6701	Rem2	3.5			
6705	Rem2	100			
6707	Rem2	100			
6710–6712	Rem2	100			
6713–6715	Rem1	100			
6716	Rem2	100			
6718	Rem1	100			
6720–6726	Rem1	100			
6728	Rem2	100			
6731	Rem2	100			
6733	Rem2	100			
6740	Rem2	100			
6743	Rem2	100			
6751–6752	Rem2	100			
6753	Rem1	100			
6754	Rem2	100			
6758	Rem1	100			
6760–6762	Rem1	100			
6765	Rem2	100			
6770	Rem2	100			
6798–6799	Rem2	100			
6843	M1	100			

## 4.6 South Australia RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode range: 5000–5999

Table A4.6: SA RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
5000	M1	100	5259	R3	52.5	5495	R3	100
5005–5025	M1	100	5260–5273	R3	100	5501–5502	R3	100
5031–5035	M1	100	5275–5280	R3	100	5510	R3	100
5037–5052	M1	100	5290	R2	100	5520–5523	R3	100
5061–5070	M1	100	5291	R3	100	5540	R2	90.7
5072–5076	M1	100	5301–5304	R3	100	5540	R3	9.3
5081–5098	M1	100	5306–5310	R3	100	5550	R3	100
5106–5117	M1	100	5311–5312	Rem2	100	5552	R3	100
5118	M1	88.5	5320–5322	R3	100	5554–5556	R3	100
5118	R3	11.5	5330–5333	R3	100	5558	R3	100
5120–5121	M1	100	5340–5342	R3	100	5560	R3	100
5125–5127	M1	100	5343	R3	97.6	5570–5573	R3	100
5131	M1	12.8	5343	Rem2	2.4	5575–5577	R3	100
5131	R3	87.2	5344–5346	R3	100	5580–5583	R3	100
5132–5133	R3	100	5350–5357	R3	100	5600	R1	98.5
5134	M1	100	5360	R3	100	5600	Rem2	1.5
5136–5138	M1	100	5371–5374	R3	100	5601	Rem2	100
5139	R3	100	5381	R3	100	5602–5605	R3	100
5140–5142	M1	100	5400–5401	R3	100	5606	R2	91.3
5144	M1	100	5410–5416	R3	100	5606	R3	8.6
5150–5152	M1	100	5417	R3	96.4	5606	Rem2	0.1
5153	M1	53.9	5417	Rem2	3.6	5607	R3	92.3
5153	R3	46.1	5418–5421	R3	100	5607	Rem2	7.7
5154–5159	M1	100	5422	R3	95.8	5608–5609	R1	100
5161–5171	M1	100	5422	Rem2	4.2	5630–5632	R3	100
5172	M1	92.8	5430–5431	R3	100	5633	Rem2	100
5172	R3	7.2	5432	Rem2	100	5640–5642	R3	100
5173–5174	M1	100	5433	R3	100	5650–5655	Rem2	100
5201–5204	R3	100	5434	R3	54.4	5660–5661	Rem2	100
5210–5214	R3	100	5434	Rem2	45.6	5670–5671	Rem2	100
5220–5223	Rem2	100	5440	Rem2	100	5680	Rem2	100
5231–5238	R3	100	5451–5455	R3	100	5690	Rem2	100
5240–5245	R3	100	5460–5462	R3	100	5700	R2	100
5250–5252	R3	100	5464	R3	100	5710	R2	69.1
5253	R2	100	5470–5473	R3	100	5710	Rem2	30.9
5254	R2	93.4	5480–5483	R3	100	5720	Rem2	100
5254	R3	6.6	5485–5486	R3	100	5722–5725	Rem2	100
5255–5256	R3	100	5490–5491	R3	100	5730–5734	Rem2	100
5259	R2	47.5	5493	Rem2	100	5999	Rem2	100

## 4.7 Tasmania RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode range: 7000–7499

Table A4.7: TAS RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent	Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
7000	M1	100	7270	R3	3.8
7004–7005	M1	100	7275	R1	60.6
7007–7012	M1	100	7275	R3	39.4
7015–7025	M1	100	7276	R1	100
7026–7027	R3	100	7277	R1	89.2
7030	M1	76.7	7277	R3	10.8
7030	R3	23.3	7290	R1	100
7050	M1	100	7291–7292	R3	100
7052–7055	M1	100	7300–7307	R3	100
7109	R3	100	7310	R2	92.4
7112–7113	R3	100	7310	R3	7.6
7116–7117	R3	100	7315–7316	R3	100
7119–7120	R3	100	7320	R2	100
7139	R3	100	7321	R2	23
7140	M1	57.1	7321	R3	77
7140	R3	42.9	7322	R2	100
7150	M1	57.8	7325	R2	100
7150	R3	42.2	7330–7331	R3	100
7155	R3	100	7466–7470	R3	100
7162–7163	R3	100	7999	Rem2	100
7170–7171	M1	100			
7172	M1	85.3			
7172	R3	14.7			
7173–7180	M1	100			
7182–7187	R3	100			
7190	R3	100			
7209–7216	R3	100			
7248–7250	R1	100			
7252	R1	42			
7252	R3	58			
7253–7254	R3	100			
7255–7257	Rem2	100			
7258	R1	47.9			
7258	R3	52.1			
7259	R1	25.9			
7259	R3	74.1			
7260–7265	R3	100			
7267–7268	R3	100			
7270	R1	96.2			

## 4.8 Australian Capital Territory RRMA classification by postcode<sup>17</sup>

Postcode range: 2600–2618  
2900–2914

Table A4.8: ACT RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
2600–2607	M1	100
2609	M1	100
2611	M1	99.1
2611	R3	0.9
2612	M1	100
2614–2615	M1	100
2617	M1	100
2618	M1	45.7
2618	R3	54.3
2900	M1	100
2902–2906	M1	100
2911–2914	M1	100
* 0200	M1	100

\*Company: Fisher & Paykel ACT

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<sup>17</sup> For ACT dwellings with postcode 2620 the following rules apply; dwellings located in Oaks Estate are to be allocated the code M1; dwellings located in Tharwa, Cotter and other outlying areas are to be allocated the code R3.

## 4.9 Northern Territory RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode range: 0800–0899

Table A4.9: NT RRMA classification by postcode

Postcode	RRMA code	Percent
0800	M1	100
0810	M1	100
0812	M1	100
0820	M1	100
0822	M1	4.2
0822	R3	27.9
0822	Rem2	67.9
0828	M1	66.8
0828	R3	33.2
0830	M1	100
0832	M1	100
0835–0837	R3	100
0845–0846	R3	100
0847	Rem2	100
0850	Rem1	90.3
0850	Rem2	9.7
0852	Rem2	100
0853	Rem1	100
0854	Rem2	100
0860	Rem2	100
0862	Rem2	100
0870	Rem1	100
0872	Rem1	20.4
0872	Rem2	79.6
0880–0881	Rem2	100
0885–0886	Rem2	100
* 0909	M1	100
1999	Rem2	100

\*National University Darwin

## Appendix 5: Listing of data items

Data item code and description	Data relationships
<b>P2 Affordability</b>	
AF1 Total rents charged for week of 30 June 2002	
AF2 Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002	
AF3 Total value of Commonwealth rent assistance entitlements for households where a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002	
<b>P3 Match of dwelling to household size</b>	
HS1 Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2002	
HS2 Total number of households occupying Aboriginal Rental Housing for which household composition and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2002	HS2 = < LI8
<b>P4 Low income</b>	
LI1a Total number of new households with low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	
LI1b Total number of new households with low income B for year ending 30 June 2002	
LI2a Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	
LI2b Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income B for year ending 30 June 2002	
LI3 Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	LI3 = < S2
LI4 Total number of new households where income; household composition; and special needs details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	LI4 = < S2
LI5 Total number of all rebated households at 30 June 2002	
LI6 Total number of all special needs households paying market rent at 30 June 2002	
LI7 Total number of households paying market rent where special needs details are not known at 30 June 2002	
LI8 Total number of all households at 30 June 2002	LI8 = > HS2
<b>P5 Special needs</b>	
SN1 Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2002	
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	SN2 = < S2
<b>P6 Priority access to those in greatest need</b>	
PA1 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	
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	
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	
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	
PA5 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	
PA6 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	PA6 = Sum PA1 to PA5

PA7	Total number of new households allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	
PA8	Total number of new households allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	
PA9	Total number of new households allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	
PA10	Total number of new households allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	
PA11	Total number of new households allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	
PA12	Total number of new households allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	PA12 = Sum PA7 to PA11 PA12 = S2

#### **P8 Direct costs per unit**

DC1	Total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2002	
DC2	Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	DC2 = OR2

#### **P9 Occupancy rates**

OR1	Total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2002	
OR2	Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	OR2 = DC2 OR2 = S8 + S9

#### **P10 Turnaround time**

TT1	Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant for year ending 30 June 2002	
TT2	Total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2002	

#### **P11 Rent arrears**

RA1	Total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June 2002	
RA2	Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2002	

#### **Descriptor data**

S1	Total number of all households assisted with rebated Aboriginal rental housing for year ending 30 June 2002	
S2	Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	S2 = > LI3 S2 = > LI4 S2 = > SN2 S2 = PA12
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)	
S6	Total number of 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	
S7	Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	
S8	Total number of tenantable dwellings at 30 June 2002	
S9	Total number of untenable dwellings at 30 June 2002	
S10	Number of rebated households paying 20% or less of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	
S11	Number of rebated households paying more than 20% but not more than 25% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	
S12	Number of rebated households paying more than 25% but not more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	
S13	Number of rebated households paying more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	
S14	Total number of rebated households occupying Aboriginal Rental Housing for whom income details are known at 30 June 2002	S14 = Sum S10 to S13

S15	Number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2002
S16	Number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2002
S17	Total number of dwellings in capital cities at 30 June 2002
S18	Total number of dwellings in other metropolitan centres at 30 June 2002
S19	Total number of dwellings in large rural centres at 30 June 2002
S20	Total number of dwellings in small rural centres at 30 June 2002
S21	Total number of dwellings in other rural centres at 30 June 2002
S22	Total number of dwellings in remote centres at 30 June 2002
S23	Total number of dwellings in other remote centres at 30 June 2002

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