

**Commonwealth–State Housing
Agreement national data
reports 2001–02**

Public Rental Housing

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Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement national data reports 2001–02

Public Rental Housing

April 2003

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

AIHW cat. no. HOU 82

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ISBN 1 74024 259 9

Suggested citation

AIHW 2003. Commonwealth-State housing agreement national data reports 2001-02: Public rental housing. Canberra: AIHW.

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Published by AIHW

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Acknowledgments

This report was compiled by the Housing Assistance Unit at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Data was provided under the National Housing Data Agreement, a subsidiary agreement to the 1999 Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement, by all states and territories. The authors would like to thank the National Housing Data Agreement Management Group for their direction in preparing this report, and the National Housing Data Agreement Data Development Committee for their technical input and comments.

1 Introduction

This document is part of a series of documents that report about all forms of housing assistance under the 1999–03 Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement (CSHA). These are:

- ◆ Public Rental Housing
- ◆ Community Housing
- ◆ Aboriginal Rental Housing
- ◆ Home Purchase Assistance
- ◆ Crisis Accommodation
- ◆ Private Rent Assistance.

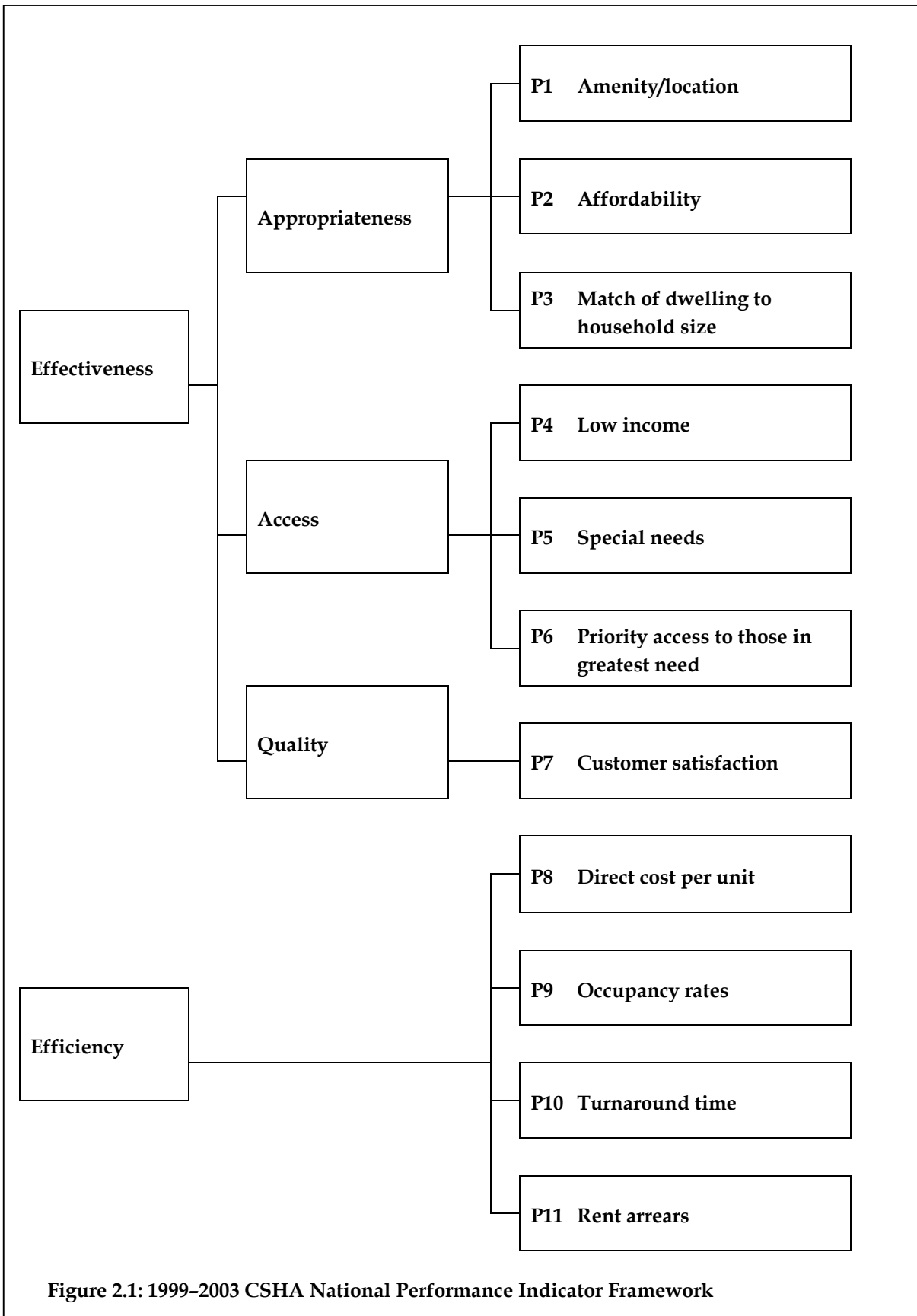
This document reports on the data collected under the 2001–02 CSHA Public Rental Housing data collection. The specifications for each performance indicator are briefly examined with the data. The Public Rental Housing Data Manual is available at http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance/data_collections/manuals_and_reports.html#arhp.

Amenity/location (P1) and customer satisfaction (P7) are not reported in this document as they are collected by the National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). The NSHS is conducted biennially, but one was not carried out for Public Housing in 2001–02.

2 Background

The 2001–02 Public Rental Housing Data Collection was the third collection to occur under the 1999–03 CSHA National Performance Indicator Framework. The 1999–03 CSHA aims to facilitate access to affordable, appropriate and secure housing for people on low incomes and people with special needs. Under this CSHA a new national performance indicator framework was developed. Figure 2.1 outlines the eleven indicators under the new framework.

This document examines the summary and performance indicator data collected in the 2001–02 Public Rental Housing Data Collection. The following section outlines the general notes and data qualifications for the summary and performance indicator data.



2.1 Changes to the 2001–02 data collection

2.1.1 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 to those in greatest need(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 public 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.

2.1.2 Changes to data definitions

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 the data manual at Appendix A.
- **Low income status:** the definition of ‘low income A’ and low income B’ households is provided in the data manual at Appendix A.
- **The ‘collection methods’ section of the ‘waitlist type’ definition:** the definition of this item is provided in the data manual at Appendix A.

2.2 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. Information about the 2000 National Social Housing Survey is available at: http://www.facs.gov.au/internet/facsinternet.nsf/aboutfacs/programs/house-nshsph_2000_nav.htm

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. A Public Housing National Social Housing Survey is due to be conducted in 2003.

3 General notes

Data in this manual should be read in conjunction with the Public Rental Housing Data Manual 2001-02 which is available at http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance/data_collections/manuals_and_reports.html#arhp.

3.1 Symbols:

..	not applicable
n.a.	not available
no.	number
\$	Australian dollars
%	per cent
'000	thousands

3.2 Scope

The data reported in this document relates only to Public Rental Housing program tenancies covered by the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. Included are households residing in public rental dwellings where the dwelling is either:

- owned by the housing authority; or,
- leased from the private sector or other housing program areas and used for provision of public rental housing.

This collection aims to exclude properties administered under community housing, programs, aboriginal housing programs or crisis and emergency accommodation programs for people who are homeless or who are experiencing other crises. Therefore public rental properties leased to other program areas such as Community Housing, Crisis Accommodation or Aboriginal Rental Housing Program are excluded from this collection.

Properties no longer under the administration of the property manager/agency at 30 June 2002, including properties demolished, sold or disposed of; and properties not yet available to the property manager/agency at 30 June 2002 (such as those still under construction or being purchased) are also excluded.

3.3 Coverage

States and territories were able to provide most of the data requested for this collection in keeping with the definitions provided. Exceptions to this are footnoted.

3.4 Data qualifications

In addition to minor qualifications detailed in the footnotes the following qualifications apply to the reported data:

1. National totals are calculated using only those state/territories where information is available. Of particular note is that national performance indicator percentages are based on available and valid values only (i.e. both numerator and denominator are available and valid).
2. The National Housing Data Repository was used to collect all Public Rental Housing administrative data (excluding financial data {P8 & P11}) for Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. New South Wales provided data via spreadsheet return. P2 (AF1, AF2, AF3) for NSW was calculated via the data repository. The same specifications were used in both collection methods.
3. Victorian data: excluded movable unit land owners (MULND) from the calculations.
4. South Australian data: excluded all special needs (e.g. Student Housing, Migrant Housing) program households for the first time. This equates to 990 dwellings, affecting 926 households
5. Tasmanian and Australian Capital Territory data was calculated via the data repository for the first time; changes in results from previous years may be due to a change in methodology to calculate some data items.
6. Australian Capital Territory data incorporates changes to household type and income methodology as follows:
 - all tenants (code TEN) are considered to be single unless there is a matching spouse (code SP) in the household. In this instance, the spouse is allocated to a tenant and they are treated as a couple;
 - all Residents (code RES) over 16 years of age are also considered to be single;
 - for households containing both spouse (code SP) and dependants (code DEP), the dependant(s) are assumed to be attached to the couple.

Changes in results from previous years are partly due to a change in methodology to calculate this data.

3.5 Terminology used

Dwelling

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

Household

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

4 CSHA 2001–02 Public Housing data

4.1 Summary data

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

- S4, S6 and S7 add context when analysing data for P6 Priority access to those in greatest need;
- S4 also adds context for P5 Special needs; and
- S8 and S9 add context when analysing data for P9 Occupancy rates.

However, some summary data is independent of performance indicators and provides additional information about Public Rental Housing programs that is not collected via performance indicators.

Data qualifications:

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

Table 4.1: CSHA Public Housing summary data 2001-02

Summary data		Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	For year ending 30 June current financial year		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
S1	Total number of all households assisted with rebated public rental housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	121,287	65,664	51,762	32,163	46,237	13,006	10,224	6,057	346,400
S2	Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	10,836	6,993	6,563	4,639	3,755	1,940	1,182	986	36,894
S3	Total number of new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	888	218	830	750	233	163	28	382	3,492
S4	Total number of households who relocated from one public rental dwelling to another public rental dwelling for year ending 30 June 2002 (transfers)	no.	4,372	1,981	1,670	1,614	1,634	547	349	311	12,478
	At 30 June current financial year										
S5	Total number of Indigenous households at 30 June 2002	no.	8,700	771	2,311	2,098	812	463	142	1,377	16,674
S6	Total number of 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	no.	1,840	4,224	125	280	886	1,486	1,374	27	10,242
S7	Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	no.	96,045	45,517	26,797	14,340	32,694	2,772	3,271	1,854	223,290
S8	Total number of tenable dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	127,215	62,766	49,168	31,365	47,537	12,326	11,060	5,987	347,424
S9	Total number of untenable dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	539	1,890	989	1,186	1,597	330	94	75	6,700
S10	Number of rebated households paying 20% or less of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	32,982	16,166	11,085	9,156	13,118	0	1,421	3,510	87,438
S11	Number of rebated households paying more than 20% but not more than 25% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	78,685	39,541	32,304	15,684	25,557	10,675	6,810	1,150	210,406
S12	Number of rebated households paying more than 25% but not more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	0	64	239	1,726	128	50	11	89	2,307
S13	Number of rebated households paying more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	0	44	206	58	154	3	154	281	900
S14	Total number of rebated households occupying public housing at 30 June 2002 for whom income details are known	no.	111,667	55,815	43,834	26,624	38,957	10,728	8,396	5,030	301,051
S15	Number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2002	no.	10,194	6,262	4,274	1,312	1,315	543	476	537	24,913
S16	Number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2002	no.	9,198	4,670	4,017	3,162	8,347	1,428	944	228	31,994
S17	Total number of dwellings in capital cities at 30 June 2002	no.	83,810	43,525	28,795	23,231	37,602	6,144	11,140	4,090	238,337
S18	Total number of dwellings in other metropolitan centres at 30 June 2002	no.	20,789	3,205	6,384	0	0	0	0	0	30,378
S19	Total number of dwellings in large rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	6,553	5,440	7,244	0	3,121	2,433	0	0	24,791

Summary data cont.		Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
At 30 June current financial year			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
S20	Total number of dwellings in small rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	8,018	5,596	2,577	2,705	4,618	2,314	0	0	25,827
S21	Total number of dwellings in other rural centres at 30 June 2002	no.	8,037	6,681	3,289	2,624	3,599	1,732	14	81	26,056
S22	Total number of dwellings in remote centres at 30 June 2002	no.	0	0	1,248	2,894	0	0	0	1,516	5,658
S23	Total number of dwellings in other remote centres at 30 June 2002	no.	499	210	620	1,098	194	33	0	375	3,029

Notes – Summary data

All S10–S13 Excludes households where income is zero or missing. All income ranges include a 0.05% rounding, except NSW where income range is rounded to 0.01%.

NSW S1 The same household may be counted twice if they were newly housed and transferred within the financial year.

S5 Estimate based on Census 2001, adjusted for census undercounting of public housing households.

S6 Reduction in greatest need figure this year is due to the exclusion of HPRF (Priority Refugees) and HPTR (Priority Tenancy Reinstatement) from the calculation.

S10 In 2001–02 the percentage of assessable statutory income payable as rent for existing tenants increased from 22% to 23%.

S11 Includes 9,465 households where, due to rounding the ratio was greater than 25.00% but less than 25.01%.

S14 Excludes 273 households without income information, and a further 235 cases with data errors.

S15 & S16 Excludes 7 rebated households with missing household composition and 13,140 non-rebated households (represents 10.5% of households).

S17–S23 Excludes 48 properties where the postcode was unknown.

Vic S1 The increase in this figure is due mainly to the inclusion of rebate history for the year ending 30 June 2002. This has not previously been available.

S6 There was a policy change in 2001–02 to Special Housing Circumstances eligibility criteria resulting in a significant increase in the number of these applicants on the waiting list.

S8 & S9 Property data for this collection has been taken from a reconciled stock database.

S10–S13 Calculated using gross household income.

S12 & S13 Victorias' policy limits rent to 25% of income. Therefore, households in either of these descriptors should be the result of inaccurate data or households where income has recently changed and the new rent has not yet been calculated.

S15 & S16 Excludes 6,446 households paying market rent (represents 10.4% of households). These households were included in 2000–01 calculations, influencing changes in results reported this year.

Qld S5 The Indigenous occupants flag has only been mandatory since 18 October 1997. Indigenous households assisted prior to this date may be excluded. This is a self-reported measure and only households who report their Indigenous status are reported.

S6	Figure is an underestimate as the explicit housing needs of some priority applicants may not be recorded in information management systems.
S10–S13	Calculated using gross household income.
WA	
S1	The rebate history flag is based on point in time measures calculated from the most recent market rent available and may represent an overcount. For households that exited public housing in the financial year, their outgoing rent may have been calculated using an earlier (and lower) market rent. Applying the most recent market rent could result in a larger, or implied subsidy.
S6	In 2000–01 data for 5 priority levels was collected and reported from 8 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 only. In 2001–02 data for these priority levels has been reported for the entire financial year, influencing increases in numbers reported this year.
S10–S13	Calculated using gross household income.
S15 & S16	Excludes 2051 multiple family households (represents 6.7% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
SA	
S2 & S4	Where a household was newly allocated and also transferred within the same financial year they were counted in S2 and excluded from S4.
S7	Post audit waitlist figure is 25,387 new applicants and 2,841 transfer applicants.
S15 & S16	Excludes 2,340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
Tas	
S10	The actual data repository S10 result was 3666 and is included in S11 count. Few households should pay less than 20% and anomalies were difficult to reconcile.
S10–S13	Calculated using gross household income.
S17–S23	RRMA classification at the postcode level was amended to include suburb details.
ACT	
S2 & S4	Where a household was newly allocated and also transferred within the same financial year they were counted in S2 and excluded from S4.
S3 & S5	Ethnicity is a self-identified field, and as such, only persons who identify their ethnicity have their ethnicity recorded.
S10–S14	Although ACT Housing assesses most incomes at 25% for determining weekly rebated rent, some forms of income are assessed at 10% or 18%. Incomes less than \$100/week for dependents are not considered assessable.
S13	Includes tenants whose records were non-current at 30 June 2002 or tenants with no income paying the minimum \$20 weekly rebated rent.
S15 & S16	Excludes 2285 non-rebated family households (represents 20.8% of households).
NT	
S2 & S4	Where a household was newly allocated and also transferred within the same financial year they were counted in S2 and excluded from S4.
S10–S13	Calculated using gross household income.
S12 & S13	Includes tenants whose rebates have expired and not yet been renewed, tenants choosing to remain in an under utilised dwelling and paying superior rent, and tenants whose rent has not been recalculated for their new income and household details.
S15 & S16	Excludes 160 multiple family households (represents 2.8% of households).

4.2 Performance indicators

4.2.1 P2 Affordability

This indicator assesses the level of housing affordability within the public sector. It measures the rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling (adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance). This is calculated as:

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

Data qualifications:

1. Methodology for calculating AF3 has changed and uses more complex modelling developed in CRA modelling for CSHA re-negotiations. Caution therefore should be exercised in comparing P2 results with 2000–01 data.
2. For New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory, P2 excludes multiple family households (or non-rebated households in New South Wales). For Western Australia, these households were included in the 2000–01 data collection, which may influence changes in results.

Table 4.2.1: CSHA Public Housing 2001–02: P2 Affordability

Data Item	Affordability	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National	
			2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02
	For week of 30 June 2002																			
AF1	Total rents charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	7,959.0	4,630.1	3,496.8	1,894.4	2,954.1	705.5	906.6	1,639.5	820.8	449.4	22,995.9							
AF2	Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	18,493.0	9,143.6	6,026.1	3,407.4	1,146.9	348.1	12,280.5											
AF3	Total value of Commonwealth rent assistance entitlements for households where a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2002	\$'000	4,398.0	2,558.9	1,867.6	945.4	336.4													
P2	The rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling (adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance)	%	56.5	70.3	84.1	76.9	83.2	87.0	70.2	76.2	68.6									

Notes – P2

NSW AF1–AF3 Calculated via the data repository. Excludes 14,187 non-rebated or multiple family households (represents 11.3% of households).

Qld AF1 Complex derivation of household entitlement results in an estimate below the simple sum of rents for all households. However AF1, AF2 and AF3 are used in a ratio to calculate relative public/private affordability so this discrepancy has no impact.

AF2 Result is an under estimate as market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect private rental market for a number of years. This has reduced the proportion of households paying less than market rent (e.g. CPI related income increases result in a higher rent being charged). See also AF1.

WA P2 Excludes 2051 multiple family households (represents 6.7% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing change in results.

SA P2 Excludes 2,340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households).

ACT AF3 For multiple family households it was assumed that each adult would pay an equal share of the market rent for the dwelling.

P3 Excludes non-rebated households

NT P2 Excludes 160 multiple family households (represents 2.8% of households).

4.2.2 P3 Match of dwelling to household size

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

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

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

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

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

Data qualifications:

1. For New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, P3 excluded non-rebated households. These households were included in the Victorian 2000-01 data collection, which may influence changes in results.
2. For Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory, P3 excluded multiple family households that were included in the 2000-01 data collection, which may influence changes in results.

Table 4.2.2: CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: P3 Match of dwelling to household size

Data item	Match of dwelling to household size	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National	
			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
HS1	At 30 June current financial year		1,600	599	652	26	218	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	16	16	103	103	3,240	3,240
HS2	Total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2002	no.	112,168	55,837	48,889	28,646	42,656	12,109	12,109	12,109	12,109	12,109	12,109	12,109	8,723	8,723	5,464	5,464	314,492	314,492
P3	The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding	%	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0

Notes – P3

- NSW HS2 Excludes 7 rebated households with missing household composition and 13,140 non-rebated households (represents 10.5% of households).
- Vic P3 Excludes 6,446 households paying market rent (represents 10.4% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing change in results.
- WA P3 Excludes 2,051 multiple family households (represents 6.7% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing change in results.
- SA P3 Excludes 2,340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households) that were included in 2000-01, influencing change in results.
- ACT P3 Excludes 2,285 non-rebated family households (represents 20.8% of all households).
- NT P3 Excludes 160 multiple family households (represents 2.8% of households).

4.2.3 P4 Low income

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

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

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

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

These indicators are calculated as:

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

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

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

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

Data qualifications:

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

Table 4.2.3: CSHA Public Housing 2001–02: P4 Low income

Data item	Low income	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National	
			2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02
L11a	For year ending 30 June current financial year Total number of new households with low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	9,227		5,797	5,936	3,148	2,731	1,316	914	855	29,924								
L11b	Total number of new households with low income B for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	451		429	599	408	287	98	79	99	2,450								
L12a	Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	220		159	216	215	135	43	22	63	1,073								
L12b	Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A or B for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	28		2	10	65	8	0	0	23	136								
L13	Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	9,757		6,231	6,563	3,758	3,043	1,413	993	983	32,741								
L14	Total number of new households where income; household composition; and special needs details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	9,695		6,231	6,563	3,758	3,043	1,413	993	983	32,679								
S2	Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	10,836		6,993	6,563	4,639	3,755	1,940	1,182	986	36,894								
	At 30 June current financial year																			
L15	Total number of all rebated households at 30 June 2002	no.	112,175		55,974	43,839	26,681	39,307	10,732	8,723	5,040	293,748								
L16	Total number of all special needs households paying market rent at 30 June 2002	no.	499		973	946	1,568	1,201	231	n.a.	104	5,522								
L17	Total number of households paying market rent where special needs details are not known at 30 June 2002	no.	11,863		0	0	2,529	5,359	810	2,285	480	21,041								
L18	Total number of all households at 30 June 2002	no.	125,315		62,425	48,908	30,780	46,291	12,116	11,008	5,624	331,459								
	For year ending 30 June current financial year																			
P4(a)a	The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A	%	94.6		93.0	90.4	83.8	89.7	93.1	92.0	87.0	91.4								
P4(a)b	The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low income B	%	4.6		6.9	9.1	10.9	9.4	6.9	8.0	10.1	7.5								

Table 4.2.3 (continued): CSHA Public Housing 2001–02: P4 Low income

P4(b)a	The number of new low-income households plus new special needs (not low income) households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A	%	97.4	95.6	93.7	89.5	94.2	96.2	94.3	93.4	94.9
P4(b)b	The number of new low-income households plus new special needs (not low income) households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A and B	%	89.6	89.1	99.7	78.1	80.6	72.9	84.0	99.1	88.1
P4c	The number of all rebated households and special needs households paying market rent as a proportion of all households (new and existing).	%	99.3	91.2	91.6	100.0	99.0	97.0	n.a.	100.0	96.4

Notes – P4

NSW LI6 Special need information is only available for households that were housed after November 1999.

Qld LI6 & LI7 Disability is calculated from a flag used for assessment of new tenancies and may underestimate the count for ongoing households.

WA P4 Excludes 2051 multiple family households (represents 6.7% of households) these were included in 2000–01, influencing change in results.

WA LI6 & LI7 In 2000–01 AIHW identified market renter households via the data repository, in 2001–02 WA identified these households (e.g. provided a market rent flag for the data repository), influencing change in results reported.

SA LI8 Excludes 926 households housed within the Special Needs Program (e.g. Student Housing, Migrant Housing) that were included in 2000–01.

SA P4 Excludes 2340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households)

Tas LI3 In 2000–01 reported about 100% of new households via spreadsheet return. Results for 2001–02 differ as data repository records did not contain income and household composition details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2002.

Tas LI4 LI3 result reported as data repository records did not contain special need details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2002. This has overstated the actual LI4 figure calculated via data repository which is 1317.

ACT P4 Excludes 77 new non-rebated or multiple family households (represents 6.5 % of new households).

ACT LI4 LI3 result reported due to a relatively high proportion of missing special need data. This has overstated the actual LI4 figure which is 405.

ACT LI6 ACT has reported na due to market rent data being unreliable and outdated. The actual figure for LI6 is 356.

ACT LI7 ACT has reported all non-rebated households as at 30th June 2002 regardless of whether special need details are known due to market rent data being unreliable and outdated. The actual LI7 figure is 836.

P4(b)a Figure may represent an undercount (see L14 footnote).

P4c Figure is unavailable (see footnote L16).

NT P4 Excludes 160 multiple family households (represents 2.8% of households).

National totals ACT is excluded from L15, L17, L18 as it didn't provide a complete data set for P4c. Including ACT in the calculation would record national totals of 302,471 (L15), 23,326 (L17) and 342,467 (L18).

National averages ACT is excluded from L15, L17, L18 as it didn't provide a complete data set for P4c. Data differs to that reported in the Report on Government Services (SCRCSPP) due to late changes to data. Result reported in SCRCSPP was 96.5 for P4c.

4.2.4 P5 Special needs

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

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

Special need² is defined as low income households³:

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

² Special need definition in the Aboriginal Rental Housing data collection is different to that used in mainstream CSHA data collections. Special need is defined in the CSHA Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP) data collection as low income households:

- 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.

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

Data qualifications:

1. For Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory, household special need status was derived via the person file in the data repository. Where Indigenous or disability status was missing it was assumed to be unknown and was excluded from the calculation.
2. For Western Australia and the Northern Territory, special needs are only recorded where they are known to exist – no record is maintained if a household has no special need status.
3. In 2000–01, Western Australia and the Northern Territory reported about the special needs status of 80% of new allocations, while in 2001–02 they reported the special needs status for all new allocations. This increase influences the change in the result of P5 from 2000–01 to 2001–02.
4. In 2000–01, South Australia and Tasmania reported the special needs status of 83% and 100% of new allocations respectively. In 2001–02 South Australia reported the special needs status 63% of new allocations and Tasmania reported the special needs status of 90% of new allocations. This decrease influences the change in the result of P5 from 2000–01 to 2001–02.

Table 4.2.4: CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: P5 Special needs

Data item	Special needs	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National		
			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
SN1	For year ending 30 June current financial year																				
	Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	5,491	2,471	2,373	1,678	1,732	837										513	15,466		
SN2	Total number of new households for whom details of whether or not they have special needs are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	10,780	6,993	6,563	4,639	2,355	1,739										986	35,237		
P5	The proportion of new tenancies that are allocated to households with special needs	%	50.9	35.3	36.2	36.2	73.5	48.1										52.0	43.9		

Notes – P5

NSW	SN2	Excludes 56 new households with unknown special needs information.
Qld	SN1	In 2000–01 the disability pension was the proxy for identifying households with a disability, in 2001–02 the disability identifier flag was the proxy, influencing changes in results reported.
WA	SN2	Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist—no record is maintained if a household has no special need status. All new households therefore are included, overstating the result. In 2000–01 SN2 reported about the special need status of 80% of new households, influencing change in result.
	P5	Figure may represent an undercount (see SN2 footnote).
SA	SN1 & SN2	Excludes 2,340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households). Special needs details are recorded for the head tenant only.
	P5	Reports about special need status of 63% of new allocations. In 2000–01 reported about the special need status of 83% of new allocations, influencing the change in result.
Tas	P5	Reports about special need status of 90% of new allocations. In 2000–01 reported about the special need status of 100% of new allocations, influencing the change in result.
ACT	SN1	Some special needs are self-identified. This can result in special needs being known for one household member, but not for other household members in the dwelling. In these cases, unknown values have been assumed to be a negative answer.
	SN2	All new households are reported due to a relatively high proportion of missing special need data, overstating the result. In 2000–01 only 36% of new households were included in the calculation, influencing change in results.
	P5	Figure may represent an undercount (see SN1 & SN2 footnote).
NT	SN1	Excludes households with a disability as NT does not have a disability identifier in their information management system.
	SN2	Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist—no record is maintained if a household has no special need status. All new households therefore are included, overstating the result. In 2000–01 20% of new households were excluded from the calculation, influencing change in result.
	P5	Figure may represent an undercount (see SN1 & SN2 footnotes).

4.2.5 P6 Priority access to those in greatest need

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

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

The indicators are calculated as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data qualifications:

1. General qualifications.

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

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

2. Changes to the P6 calculation.

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

- NSW: HPRF (Priority Refugees) and HPTR (Priority Tenancy Reinstatement);
- Vic: SUP (Supported Housing and 10 related codes to this category – MOD {Major/Full Modifications} were included) and HASP (Housing and Support);
- Qld: CGRS (Cultural Grounds), EEND (Employment/Educational Needs), PIAL (Previous Inappropriate Allocation) and WITP (Witness Protection).
- WA: LS (Large to Small), NL (New Living Priority) and RD (Redevelopment);
- SA: DT (Difficult and Disruptive Tenancies), H (Homeless/ At Risk), HTT (Homeless/ At Risk and Trust Tenancy Issues), ID (Incorrect Date Entered), IS (Industrial Special), NE (No longer eligible for A category), R (Redevelopment), REP (Relocation - Property Issues);
- ACT: 6MTHRES (6 months Resident), OTHACCOM (Other accommodation), SUPPORT (Social Support), SPECIAL (Special Needs/Disabilities), ELIGOVERRIDE (List Eligibility Overrde), PRIORITYCAT (Priority Category) and PRIORITYDT (Priority Date).

Table 4.2.5: CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: P6 Priority access to those in greatest need

Data item	Priority access to those in greatest need	Units	NSW 2001-02	Vic 2001-02	Qld 2001-02	WA 2001-02	SA 2001-02	Tas 2001-02	ACT 2001-02	NT 2001-02	National 2001-02
	For year ending 30 June current financial year										
PA1	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	2,134	2,780	149	355	992	1,206	687	79	8,382
PA2	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	597	775	53	160	240	201	138	24	2,188
PA3	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	380	546	51	160	215	122	107	23	1,604
PA4	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	166	203	35	127	46	27	43	12	659
PA5	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	62	49	31	80	0	5	9	3	239
PA6	Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	3,406	4,354	320	886	1,573	1,562	984	141	13,226
PA7	Total number of new households allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	3,466	3,759	1,362	1,613	1,695	1,381	726	268	14,270
PA8	Total number of new households allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	1,130	1,214	884	479	433	235	153	215	4,743
PA9	Total number of new households allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	1,070	887	1,304	597	496	152	144	261	4,911
PA10	Total number of new households allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	917	476	1,417	712	336	33	85	140	4,116
PA11	Total number of new households allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	4,126	646	1,587	1,179	693	9	57	101	8,398
PA12	Total number of new households allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	10,836	6,993	6,563	4,639	3,755	1,940	1,165	986	36,877

Table 4.2.5: CSHA Public Housing 2001–02 (continued): P6 Priority access to those in greatest need

Data item	Priority access to those in greatest need	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	For year ending 30 June current financial year		2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02
P6a	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: Under 3 months	%	61.6	74.0	10.9	22.0	58.5	87.3	94.6	29.5	58.7
P6b	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 3 months to under 6 months	%	52.8	63.8	6.0	33.4	55.4	85.5	90.2	11.2	46.1
P6c	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 6 months to under 1 year	%	35.5	61.6	3.9	26.8	43.3	80.3	74.3	8.8	32.7
P6d	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 1 year to less than 2 years	%	18.1	42.6	2.5	17.8	13.7	81.8	50.6	8.6	16.0
P6e	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 2 years or more	%	1.5	7.6	2.0	6.8	0.0	55.6	15.8	3.0	2.8
P6f	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: Total	%	31.4	62.3	4.9	19.1	41.9	80.5	84.5	14.3	35.9

Notes – P6

NSW PA1–PA12 Waiting time was calculated as the time between the date of application/registration and the date housed. In previous years the date of accepting the offer, rather than date housed, was used as this is the standard in NSW.

PA1 – PA6 Excludes 'households paying very high housing rental costs' due to high private rental market costs in NSW and data availability.

Vic PA1–PA6 There was a policy change in 2001–02 to Special Housing Circumstances eligibility criteria resulting in a significant increase in the number of these applicants assisted.

Qld, WA, NT, Tas PA1–PA6 Date listed on waiting list is the proxy for identifying the date listed for priority housing (e.g. greatest need). This may represent an overcount if an applicant transferred between waitlist categories after initial listing on the waiting list.

Qld PA6 Figure is an underestimate as the explicit housing needs of some priority applicants may not be recorded in information management systems.

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

4.2.6 P8 Direct costs per unit

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

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

Table 4.2.6: CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: P8 Direct costs per unit

Data item	Direct costs per unit	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National		
			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
	For year ending 30 June current financial year																				
DC1	Total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2002	\$'000	515,316.0	195,704.0	208,153.6	138,668.8	208,697.0	85,904.0	69,495.0	43,960.0	1,465,898.4										
	At 30 June current financial year																				
DC2	Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	127,754	64,656	50,157	32,551	49,134	12,656	11,154	6,062	354,124										
P8	The average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling	\$	4034	3027	4150	4260	4248	6788	6231	7252	4140										

Notes – P8

SA DC2 Excludes 990 dwellings under the Special Needs Program Housing (e.g. Student Housing, Migrant Housing).

4.2.7 P9 Occupancy rates

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

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

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

Table 4.2.7: CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: P9 Occupancy rates

Data item	Occupancy rates	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National	
			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
	At 30 June current financial year																			
OR1	Total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	125,315	62,355	48,908	31,062	46,298	12,116	11,008	342,819										
OR2	Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	127,754	64,656	50,157	32,551	49,134	12,656	11,154	354,124										
P9	The occupancy rate of rental housing stock	%	98.1	96.4	97.5	95.4	94.2	95.7	98.7	95.0	96.8									

4.2.8 P10 Turnaround time

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

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

Data qualifications:

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

Table 4.2.8: CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: P10 Turnaround time

Data item	Turnaround time	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
	For year ending 30 June current financial year		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
TT1	Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	442,369	258,201	242,982	243,723	238,049	81,679	67,701	66,732	1,641,436
TT2	Total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	14,940	7,952	8,361	5,535	5,500	2,240	1,646	1,385	47,559
P10	The average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock	Days	30	32	29	44	43	36	41	48	35

Notes – P10

NSW TT2 Excludes 753 void properties with obvious date errors and 23 properties with a void status starting prior to 30 June 2000 as the data are considered erroneous.

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

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

WA TT1 & P10 Includes time vacant due to redevelopment.

SA TT1 & TT2 Redevelopments were excluded from calculations this year but were included in 2000-01, resulting in reduction in figure reported.

Tas P10 Results provided by Tasmania via spreadsheet. The P10 results calculated via the data repository which have not been reconciled and require further investigation were: TT1 - 105,095 ; TT2 - 2,766 ; P10 - 38.0.

4.2.9 P11 Rent arrears

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

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

Data qualifications:

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

Table 4.2.9: CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: P11 Rent arrears

Data item	Rent arrears	Units	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		National	
			2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
	For year ending 30 June current financial year																			
RA1	Total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June 2002	\$'000	466,861.0	238,799.0	176,593.1	109,956.0	173,712.0	40,262.1	52,357.2	25,181.0	1,283,721.3									
RA2	Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2002	\$'000	470,666.0	239,217.0	178,708.5	108,814.2	177,690.0	39,965.9	52,350.9	25,718.0	1,293,130.5									
P11	Total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged	%	99.2	99.8	98.8	101.0	97.8	100.7	100.0	97.9	99.3									

4.3 National data

Table 4.3.1: CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: Compilation of performance indicators

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
Summary data										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
S1 Total number of all households assisted with rebated public rental housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	121,287	65,664	51,762	32,163	46,237	13,006	10,224	6,057	346,400
S2 Total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	10,836	6,993	6,563	4,639	3,755	1,940	1,182	986	36,894
S3 Total number of new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	888	218	830	750	233	163	28	382	3,492
S4 Total number of households who relocated from one public rental dwelling to another public rental dwelling for year ending 30 June 2002 (transfers)	no.	4,372	1,981	1,670	1,614	1,634	547	349	311	12,478
At 30 June current financial year										
S5 Total number of Indigenous households at 30 June 2002	no.	8,700	771	2,311	2,098	812	463	142	1,377	16,674
S6 Total number of 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	no.	1,840	4,224	125	280	886	1,486	1,374	27	10,242
S7 Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2002	no.	96,045	45,517	26,797	14,340	32,694	2,772	3,271	1,854	223,290
S8 Total number of tenatable dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	127,215	62,766	49,168	31,365	47,537	12,326	11,060	5,987	347,424
S9 Total number of untenatable dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	539	1,890	989	1,186	1,597	330	94	75	6,700
S10 Number of rebated households paying 20% or less of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	32,982	16,166	11,085	9,156	13,118	0	1,421	3,510	87,438
S11 Number of rebated households paying more than 20% but not more than 25% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	78,685	39,541	32,304	15,684	25,557	10,675	6,810	1,150	210,406
S12 Number of rebated households paying more than 25% but not more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	0	64	239	1,726	128	50	11	89	2,307
S13 Number of rebated households paying more than 30% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2002	no.	0	44	206	58	154	3	154	281	900
S14 Total number of rebated households occupying public housing at 30 June 2002 for whom income details are known	no.	111,667	55,815	43,834	26,624	38,957	10,728	8,396	5,030	301,051
S15 Number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2002	no.	10,194	6,262	4,274	1,312	1,315	543	476	537	24,913

Table 4.3.1 (continued): CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: Compilation of performance indicators

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW 2001-02	Vic 2001-02	Qld 2001-02	WA 2001-02	SA 2001-02	Tas 2001-02	ACT 2001-02	NT 2001-02	National 2001-02
Summary data										
At 30 June current financial year										
S16	no.	9,198	4,670	4,017	3,162	8,347	1,428	944	228	31,994
S17	no.	83,810	43,525	28,795	23,231	37,602	6,144	11,140	4,090	238,337
S18	no.	20,789	3,205	6,384	0	0	0	0	0	30,378
S19	no.	6,553	5,440	7,244	0	3,121	2,433	0	0	24,791
S20	no.	8,018	5,596	2,577	2,705	4,618	2,314	0	0	25,827
S21	no.	8,037	6,681	3,289	2,624	3,599	1,732	14	81	26,056
S22	no.	0	0	1,248	2,894	0	0	0	1,516	5,658
S23	no.	499	210	620	1,098	194	33	0	375	3,029
P2 Affordability										
At 30 June current financial year										
AF1	\$'000	7,959.0	4,630.1	3,496.8	1,894.4	2,954.1	705.5	906.6	449.4	22,995.9
AF2	\$'000	18,493.0	9,143.6	6,026.1	3,407.4	5,145.3	1,146.9	1,639.5	820.8	45,822.5
AF3	\$'000	4,398.0	2,558.9	1,867.6	945.4	1,595.3	336.4	348.1	230.8	12,280.5
P3 Match of dwelling to household size										
At 30 June current financial year										
HS1	no.	1,600	599	652	26	218	26	16	103	3,240
HS2	no.	112,168	55,837	48,889	28,646	42,656	12,109	8,723	5,464	314,492

Table 4.3.1(continued): CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: Compilation of performance indicators

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
P4 Low income										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
L11a Total number of new households with low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	9,227	5,797	5,936	3,148	2,731	1,316	914	855	29,924
L11b Total number of new households with low income B for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	451	429	599	408	287	98	79	99	2,450
L12a Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	220	159	216	215	135	43	22	63	1,073
L12b Total number of new households with special needs but not on low income A or B for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	28	2	10	65	8	0	0	23	136
L13 Total number of new households where income and household composition details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	9,757	6,231	6,563	3,758	3,043	1,413	993	983	32,741
L14 Total number of new households where income; household composition; and special needs details are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	9,695	6,231	6,563	3,758	3,043	1,413	993	983	32,679
At 30 June current financial year										
L15 Total number of all rebated households at 30 June 2002	no.	112,175	55,974	43,839	26,681	39,307	10,732	8,723	5,040	293,748
L16 Total number of all special needs households paying market rent at 30 June 2002	no.	499	973	946	1,568	1,201	231	na	104	5,522
L17 Total number of households paying market rent where special needs details are not known at 30 June 2002	no.	11,863	0	0	2,529	5,359	810	2,285	480	21,041
L18 Total number of all households at 30 June 2002	no.	125,315	62,425	48,908	30,780	46,291	12,116	11,008	5,624	331,459
P5 Special needs										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
SN1 Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	5,491	2,471	2,373	1,678	1,732	837	371	513	15,466
SN2 Total number of new households for whom details of whether or not they have special needs are known for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	10,780	6,993	6,563	4,639	2,355	1,739	1,182	986	35,237

Table 4.3.1 (continued): CSHA Public Housing 2001–02: Compilation of performance indicators

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW 2001–02	Vic 2001–02	Qld 2001–02	WA 2001–02	SA 2001–02	Tas 2001–02	ACT 2001–02	NT 2001–02	National 2001–02
P6 Priority access to those in greatest need										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
PA1 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	2,134	2,780	149	355	992	1,206	687	79	8,382
PA2 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	597	775	53	160	240	201	138	24	2,188
PA3 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	380	546	51	160	215	122	107	23	1,604
PA4 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	166	203	35	127	46	27	43	12	659
PA5 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	62	49	31	80	0	5	9	3	239
PA6 Total number of new greatest need households who have been allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	3,406	4,354	320	886	1,573	1,562	984	141	13,226
PA7 Total number of new households allocated housing within less than three months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	3,466	3,759	1,362	1,613	1,695	1,381	726	268	14,270
PA8 Total number of new households allocated housing within three months to less than six months for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	1,130	1,214	884	479	433	235	153	215	4,743
PA9 Total number of new households allocated housing within six months to less than one year for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	1,070	887	1,304	597	496	152	144	261	4,911
PA10 Total number of new households allocated housing within one year to less than two years for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	917	476	1,417	712	336	33	85	140	4,116
PA11 Total number of new households allocated housing within two years or more for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	4,126	646	1,587	1,179	693	9	57	101	8,398
PA12 Total number of new households allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	10,836	6,993	6,563	4,639	3,755	1,940	1,165	986	36,877

Table 4.3.1 (continued): CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: Compilation of performance indicators

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
P8 Direct costs per unit										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
DC1 Total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2002	\$'000	515,316.0	195,704.0	208,153.6	138,668.8	208,697.0	85,904.0	69,495.0	43,960.0	1,465,898.4
At 30 June current financial year										
DC2 Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	127,754	64,656	50,157	32,551	49,134	12,656	11,154	6,062	354,124
P9 Occupancy rates										
At 30 June current financial year										
OR1 Total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	125,315	62,355	48,908	31,062	46,298	12,116	11,008	5,757	342,819
OR2 Total number of dwellings at 30 June 2002	no.	127,754	64,656	50,157	32,551	49,134	12,656	11,154	6,062	354,124
P10 Turnaround time										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
TT1 Total number of days that dwellings vacated are vacant for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	442,369	258,201	242,982	243,723	238,049	81,679	67,701	66,732	1,641,436
TT2 Total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2002	no.	14,940	7,952	8,361	5,535	5,500	2,240	1,646	1,385	47,559
P11 Rent arrears										
For year ending 30 June current financial year										
RA1 Total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June 2002	\$'000	466,861.0	238,799.0	176,593.1	109,956.0	173,712.0	40,262.1	52,357.2	25,181.0	1,283,721.3
RA2 Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2002	\$'000	470,666.0	239,217.0	178,708.5	108,814.2	177,690.0	39,965.9	52,350.9	25,718.0	1,293,130.5

Table 4.3.1 (continued): CSHA Public Housing 2001-02: Compilation of performance indicators

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
		2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02	2001-02
At 30 June current financial year										
P2 The rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling (adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance)	%	56.5	70.3	84.1	76.9	83.2	87.0	70.2	76.2	68.6
P3 The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding	%	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.0
P4c The number of all rebated households and special needs households paying market rent as a proportion of all households (new and existing).	%	99.3	91.2	91.6	100.0	99.0	97.0	na	100.0	96.4
P9 The occupancy rate of rental housing stock	%	98.1	96.4	97.5	95.4	94.2	95.7	98.7	95.0	96.8
P4(a)a The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A	%	94.6	93.0	90.4	83.8	89.7	93.1	92.0	87.0	91.4
P4(a)b The number of new low-income households as a proportion of all new households. Low income B	%	4.6	6.9	9.1	10.9	9.4	6.9	8.0	10.1	7.5
P4(b)a The number of new low-income households plus new special needs (not low income) households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A	%	97.4	95.6	93.7	89.5	94.2	96.2	94.3	93.4	94.9
P4(b)b The number of new low-income households plus new special needs (not low income) households as a proportion of all new households. Low income A and B	%	89.6	89.1	99.7	78.1	80.6	72.9	84.0	99.1	88.1

Table 4.3.1 (continued): CSHA Public Housing 2001–02: Compilation of performance indicators

DESCRIPTORS	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	National
		2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02	2001–02
Performance indicators										
P5	The proportion of new tenancies that are allocated to households with special needs	%	50.9	35.3	36.2	73.5	48.1	31.4	52.0	43.9
	At 30 June current financial year									
P6a	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: under 3 months	%	61.6	74.0	22.0	58.5	87.3	94.6	29.5	58.7
P6b	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 3 months to under 6 months	%	52.8	63.8	33.4	55.4	85.5	90.2	11.2	46.1
P6c	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 6 months to under 1 year	%	35.5	61.6	26.8	43.3	80.3	74.3	8.8	32.7
P6d	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 1 year to less than 2 years	%	18.1	42.6	17.8	13.7	81.8	50.6	8.6	16.0
P6e	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: 2 years or more	%	1.5	7.6	2.0	0.0	55.6	15.8	3.0	2.8
P6f	The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in the following time to allocation groups: Total	%	31.4	62.3	4.9	41.9	80.5	84.5	14.3	35.9
P8	The average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling	\$	4034	3027	4150	4260	6788	6231	7252	4140
P10	The average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock	Days	30	32	29	44	36	41	48	35
P11	Total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged	%	99.2	99.8	98.8	101.0	100.7	100.0	97.9	99.3

Notes – General

All	The Public Housing Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data (P8 & P11) and National Social Housing Survey Data) for Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. New South Wales provided data via spreadsheet return. P2 for NSW was calculated via the data repository. The same specifications were used in both collection methods.
National totals	Due to rounding the national total may not always equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
NSW	The CSHA Multilateral Performance Indicators cover only those programs that are funded under the CSHA.
SA	All Special Need Program Housing (e.g. Student Housing, Migrant Housing) have been excluded for the first time. This equates to 990 dwellings, affecting 926 households.
Tas	Data was calculated via the data repository for the first time. Changes in results from previous years may be due to a change in methodology to calculate some data items.
ACT	Data was calculated via the data repository for the first time. Changes in results from previous years are due to a change in methodology to calculate some data items and data integrity issue in the 2000–01 collection.
	Household type and income entitlement methodology:
	All tenants (code TEN) are considered to be single unless there is a matching spouse (code SP) in the household. In this instance, the spouse is allocated to a tenant and they are treated as a couple.
	All Residents (code RES) over 16 years of age are also considered to be single.
	For households containing both spouse (code SP) and dependants (code DEP), the dependant(s) are assumed to be attached to the couple.

Notes – Summary data

All	Excludes households where income is zero or missing. All income ranges include a 0.05% rounding, except NSW where income range is rounded to 0.01%.
Vic, Qld, WA, Tas, NT	Calculated using gross household income.
ACT, SA, NT	Where a household was newly allocated and also transferred within the same financial year they were counted in S2 and excluded from S4.
NSW	The same household may be counted twice if they were newly housed and transferred within the financial year.
S5	Estimate based on Census 2001, adjusted for census undercounting of public housing households.
S6	Reduction in greatest need figure this year is due to the exclusion of HPRF (Priority Refugees) and HPTR (Priority Tenancy Reinstatement) from the calculation.
S10	In 2001–02 the percentage of assessable statutory income payable as rent for existing tenants increased from 22% to 23%.
S11	Includes 9,465 households where, due to rounding the ratio was greater than 25.00% but less than 25.01%.
S14	Excludes 273 households without income information, and a further 235 cases with data errors.

S15 & S16	Excludes 7 rebated households with missing household composition and 13,140 non-rebated households (represents 10.5% of households).
S17–S23	Excludes 48 properties where the postcode was unknown.
Vic S1	The increase in this figure is due mainly to the inclusion of rebate history for the year ending 30 June 2002. This has not previously been available.
S6	There was a policy change in 2001–02 to Special Housing Circumstances eligibility criteria resulting in a significant increase in the number of these applicants on the waiting list.
S8 & S9	Property data for this collection has been taken from a reconciled stock database.
S12 & S13	Vic policy limits rent to 25% of income. Therefore, households in either of these descriptors should be the result of inaccurate data or households where income has recently changed and the new rent has not yet been calculated.
S15 & S16	Excludes 6,446 households paying market rent (represents 10.4% of households). These households were included in 2000–01 calculations, influencing changes in results reported this year.
Qld S5	The Indigenous occupants flag has only been mandatory since 18 October 1997. Indigenous households assisted prior to this date may be excluded. This is a self-reported measure and only households who report their Indigenous status are reported.
S6	Figure is an underestimate as the explicit housing needs of some priority applicants may not be recorded in information management systems.
WA S1	The rebate history flag is based on point in time measures calculated from the most recent market rent available and may represent an overcount. For households that exited public housing in the financial year, their outgoing rent may have been calculated using an earlier (and lower) market rent. Applying the most recent market rent could result in a larger, or implied subsidy.
S6	In 2000–01 data for 5 priority levels was collected and reported from 8 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 only. In 2001–02 data for these priority levels has been reported for the entire financial year, influencing increases in numbers reported this year.
S15 & S16	Excludes 2051 multiple family households (represents 6.7% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
SA S7	Post audit waitlist figure is 25,387 new applicants and 2,841 transfer applicants.
S15 & S16	Excludes 2,340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing changes in results.
Tas S10	The actual data repository S10 result was 3666 and is included in S11 count. Few households should pay less than 20% and anomalies were difficult to reconcile.
S17–S23	RRMA classification at the postcode level was amended to include suburb details.
ACT S3 & S5	Ethnicity is a self-identified field, and as such, only persons who identify their ethnicity have their ethnicity recorded.
S10–S14	Although ACT Housing assesses most incomes at 25% for determining weekly rebated rent, some forms of income are assessed at 10% or 18%. Incomes less than \$100/week for dependents are not considered assessable.
S13	Includes tenants whose records were non-current at 30 June 2002 or tenants with no income paying the minimum \$20 weekly rebated rent.
S15 & S16	Excludes 2285 non-rebated family households (represents 20.8% of households).
NT S12 & S13	Includes tenants whose rebates have expired and not yet been renewed, tenants choosing to remain in an under utilised dwelling and paying superior rent, and tenants whose rent has not been recalculated for their new income and household details.
S15 & S16	Excludes 160 multiple family households (represents 2.8% of households).

Notes – P2

All P2 Methodology for calculating AF3 has changed and uses more complex modelling developed in CRA modelling for CSHA re-negotiations. Caution therefore should be exercised in comparing P2 results with 2000–01 data.

NSW AF1–AF3

Calculated via the data repository. Excludes 14,187 non-rebated or multiple family households (represents 11.3% of households).

Qld AF1

Complex derivation of household entitlement results in an estimate below the simple sum of rents for all households. However AF1, AF2 and AF3 are used in a ratio to calculate relative public/private affordability so this discrepancy has no impact.

AF2

Result is an under estimate as market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect private rental market for a number of years. This has reduced the proportion of households paying less than market rent (e.g. CPI related income increases result in a higher rent being charged). See also AF1.

WA P2

Excludes 2051 multiple family households (represents 6.7% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing change in results.

SA P2

Excludes 2,340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households).

ACT AF3

For multiple family households it was assumed that each adult would pay an equal share of the market rent for the dwelling.

P2

Excludes 2,285 non-rebated or multiple family households (represents 20.8% of all households).

NT P2

Excludes 160 multiple family households (represents 2.8% of households).

Notes – P3

NSW HS2

Excludes 7 rebated households with missing household composition and 13,140 non-rebated households (represents 10.5% of households).

Vic P3

Excludes 6,446 households paying market rent (represents 10.4% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing change in results.

WA P3

Excludes 2051 multiple family households (represents 6.7% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing change in results.

SA P3

Excludes 2,340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households) that were included in 2000–01, influencing change in results.

ACT P3

Excludes 2,285 non-rebated family households (represents 20.8% of all households).

NT P3

Excludes 160 multiple family households (represents 2.8% of households).

Notes – P4

All P4

The counting rules for distinguishing between 'low income A' and 'low income B' households have been clarified to ensure a household is not counted in both low income categories. It appears these counting rules were implemented in 1999–00 and 2000–01, so data reported for 2001–02 should not be affected.

L11a–L14

Households are excluded due to: missing or zero household income; missing person information; and multiple family households resulting in an unknown household composition.

P4(b)b

In 2000–01 reported about low income B households only. The results for P4(b)b this year are significantly higher as both low income A and B households are reported.

NSW LI6

The P4(b)b formula in the manual was adjusted to: (new households with low income A (L11a) + new households with low income B (L11b) + new households with special needs but not on low income A or B (L12b) *100)/number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2002 (S2).

Qld LI6 & LI7

Special need information is only available for households that were housed after November 1999. Disability is calculated from a flag used for assessment of new tenancies and may underestimate the count for ongoing households.

WA	P4	Excludes 2051 multiple family households (represents 6.7% of households) these were included in 2000–01, influencing change in results.
	LI6 & LI7	In 2000–01 AIHW identified market renter households via the data repository, in 2001–02 WA identified these households (e.g. provided a market rent flag for the data repository), influencing change in results reported.
SA	LI8	Excludes 926 households housed within the Special Needs Program (e.g. Student Housing, Migrant Housing) that were included in 2000–01.
	P4	Excludes 2340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households).
Tas	LI3	In 2000–01 reported about 100% of new households via spreadsheet return. Results for 2001–02 differ as data repository records did not contain income and household composition details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2002.
	LI4	LI3 result reported as data repository records did not contain special need details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2002. This has overstated the actual LI4 figure calculated via data repository which is 1317.
ACT	P4	Excludes 77 new non-rebated or multiple family households (represents 6.5 % of new households).
	LI4	LI3 result reported due to a relatively high proportion of missing special need data. This has overstated the actual LI4 figure which is 405.
	LI6	ACT has reported n/a due to market rent data being unreliable and outdated. The actual figure for LI6 is 356.
	LI7	ACT has reported all non-rebated households as at 30th June 2002 regardless of whether special need details are known due to market rent data being unreliable and outdated. The actual LI7 figure is 836.
	P4(b)a	Figure may represent an undercount (see LI4 footnote).
	P4c	Figure is unavailable (see footnote LI6).
NT	P4	Excludes 160 multiple family households (represents 2.8% of households).
Notes – P5		
Qld, WA, SA, Tas, ACT	SN2	Household special need status was derived via the person file in the data repository. Where Indigenous or disability status was missing it was assumed to be unknown and were excluded from the calculation.
NSW	SN2	Excludes 56 new households with unknown special needs information.
Qld	SN1	In 2000–01 the disability pension was the proxy for identifying households with a disability, in 2001–02 the disability identifier flag was the proxy, influencing changes in results reported.
WA	SN2	Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist—no record is maintained if a household has no special need status. All new households therefore are included, overstating the result. In 2000–01 SN2 reported about the special need status of 80% of new households, influencing change in result.
	P5	Figure may represent an undercount (see SN2 footnote).
SA	SN1 & SN2	Excludes 2,340 multiple family households (represents 5.2% of households). Special needs details are recorded for the head tenant only.
	P5	Reports about special need status of 63% of new allocations. In 2000–01 reported about the special need status of 83% of new allocations, influencing the change in result.
Tas	P5	Reports about special need status of 90% of new allocations. In 2000–01 reported about the special need status of 100% of new allocations, influencing the change in result.

ACT	SN1	Some special needs are self-identified. This can result in special needs being known for one household member, but not for other household members in the dwelling. In these cases, unknown values have been assumed to be a negative answer.
	SN2	All new households are reported due to a relatively high proportion of missing special need data, overstating the result. In 2000–01 only 36% of new households were included in the calculation, influencing change in results.
	P5	Figure may represent an undercount (see SN1 & SN2 footnote).
NT	SN1	Excludes households with a disability as NT does not have a disability identifier in their information management system.
	SN2	Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist—no record is maintained if a household has no special need status. All new households therefore are included, overstating the result. In 2000–01 20% of new households were excluded from the calculation, influencing change in result.
	P5	Figure may represent an undercount (see SN1 & SN2 footnotes).
Notes – P6		
All	PA6	Includes all greatest need allocations, regardless of whether they have missing application dates. PA6 will not equal SUM of PA1–5 where missing application dates exist as these cases cannot be allocated to a time period.
	PA12	Includes all new allocations, regardless of whether they have missing application dates. PA12 will not equal SUM of PA7–11 where missing application dates exist as these cases cannot be allocated to a time period.
	PA1 to PA12	The number of days in each of the time to allocation groups were adjusted such that a calendar month is equal to approximately 30 days.
	PA1 to PA6	The determination of households in greatest need for all jurisdictions except the Northern Territory was based on waiting list priority reason data codes. In 2000–01 most jurisdictions determined greatest need status from priority category on the waiting list, influencing changes in results reported. The following priority wait list data codes have been excluded in the calculation of P6 this year: NSW: HPRF (Priority Refugees) and HPTR (Priority Tenancy Reinstatement); Vic: SUP (Supported Housing and 10 related codes to this category - MOD (Major/Full Modifications) were included) and HASP (Housing and Support); Qld: CGRS (Cultural Grounds), EEEND (Employment/Educational Needs), PIAL (Previous Inappropriate Allocation) and WITP (Witness Protection); WA: LS (Large to Small), NL (New Living Priority) and RD (Redevelopment); SA: DT (Difficult and Disruptive Tenancies), H (Homeless/At Risk), HTT (Homeless/At Risk and Trust Tenancy Issues), ID (Incorrect Date Entered), IS (Industrial Special), NE (No longer eligible for A category), R (Redevelopment), REP (Relocation - Property Issues); ACT: 6MTHRES (6 months Resident), OTHACCOM (Other accommodation), SUPPORT (Social Support), SPECIAL (Special Needs/Disabilities), ELIGOVRIIDE (List eligibility override), PRIORITYCAT (Priority category) and PRIORITYYDT (Priority Date).
NSW	PA1–PA12	Waiting time was calculated as the time between the date of application/registration and the date housed. In previous years the date of accepting the offer, rather than date housed, was used as this is the standard in NSW.
	PA1 – PA6	Excludes 'households paying very high housing rental costs' due to high private rental market costs in NSW and data availability.
Vic	PA1–PA6	There was a policy change in 2001–02 to Special Housing Circumstances eligibility criteria resulting in a significant increase in the number of these applicants assisted.
Qld, WA, NT, Tas	PA1–PA6	Date listed on waiting list is the proxy for identifying the date listed for priority housing (e.g. greatest need). This may represent an overcount if an applicant transferred between waitlist categories after initial listing on the waiting list.

WA	PA1-PA6	In 2000-01 data for 5 priority levels was collected and reported from 8 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 only. In 2001-02 data for these priority levels has been reported for the entire financial year, influencing increases in numbers reported.
Notes – P8		
SA	DC2	Excludes 990 dwellings under the Special Needs Program Housing (e.g. Student Housing, Migrant Housing).
Notes – P10		
All	TT2	In previous collections, TT2 was described as 'Total number of dwellings that are vacated and subsequently tenanted for year ending 30 June'. The intention was to count the number of vacancy episodes for all public housing dwellings. This clarification has been made to the 2001-02 data manual, however as this counting rule was implemented in 2000-01 this clarification should not affect the data reported for 2001-02.
NSW	TT2	Excludes 753 void properties with obvious date errors and 23 properties with a void status starting prior to 30 June 2000 as the data are considered erroneous.
Vic	P10	Results provided by Vic via spreadsheet. Result could not be calculated via data repository as no dwelling history file was provided.
	TT1 & TT2	Reletting restriction days were excluded because properties were off line during this period (e.g. major upgrade/redevelopment). Excludes all properties where the vacancy start date was void and where there were erroneous dates
WA	TT1 & P10	Includes time vacant due to redevelopment.
SA	TT1 & TT2	Redevelopments were excluded from calculations this year but were included in 2000-01, resulting in reduction in figure reported.
Tas	P10	Results provided by Tas via spreadsheet. The P10 results calculated via the data repository which have not been reconciled and require further investigation were: TT1 - 105,095; TT2 - 2,766; P10 - 38.0.
Notes – P11		
All	P11	May result in more than 100% if either rent arrears from a previous financial year or pre-paid rent for 2002-03 financial year is collected in year ending 30 June 2002.
National totals		
	P4c	ACT is excluded from L15, L17, L18 as it didn't provide a complete data set for P4c.
National averages		
	P4c	ACT is excluded from L15, L17, L18 as it didn't provide a complete data set for P4c. Data differs to that reported in the Report on Government Services (SCRSSSP) due to late changes to data. Result reported in SCRSSSP was 96.5.

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