



Australian Government

**Australian Institute of
Health and Welfare**

*Authoritative information and statistics
to promote better health and wellbeing*

Public rental housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing

Data manual

2014–15

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1 Introduction

This manual has been developed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Its purpose is to assist the collection of data under the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) for public rental housing (PH) and state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) performance indicators.

The 2012-13 version of the Public rental Housing set specification (is available from: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/565327>), and the 2012-13 version of the State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing data set specification (is available from:

<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/565508>), this provides standard concepts, definitions and procedures to enable the collection and reporting of performance data that are comparable across states/territories. The 2013-14 Data Set Specifications (DSS) will be published to METeOR when endorsed. When approved the DSS will be available at the following locations PH data set specification at

<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/595530> and the SOMIH data set specification at

<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/596082>

Historically the DSS has been approved after the PH and SOMIH collection has been finalised. The AIHW is actively working to have the approval of the collection DSS brought forward.

The content in this manual reflects the decisions made by the relevant intergovernmental committees, including the Housing and Homelessness Data Network (HHDN) and forms the basis for the 2014-15 PH and SOMIH collection. When the DSS is finalised and approved by HHDN the 2014-15 PH DSS and SOMIH DSS will be available on METeOR. This manual, provides standard concepts, definitions and procedures to enable the collection and reporting of performance data that are comparable across states/territories. The performance information will be published at the individual state or territory level as well as the national level in the following reports:

- National Affordable Housing Agreement Performance Reports
- Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth State Service Provision Report on Government Services.
- Housing assistance in Australia (HAA)
- Customised data request

This manual is part of a series of data manuals that cover all forms of housing assistance under the 2009 National Affordable Housing Agreement. The series also includes:

- Community housing data collection manual
- Indigenous community housing data collection manual
- Home purchase assistance data collection manual
- Private rent assistance data collection manual.

2 Performance information data requirements

2.1 Data definitions

This manual, provides standard concepts, definitions and procedures and is the authoritative source of data definitions and standards for this collection. In addition, all relevant terms and definitions are listed in the Glossary (Appendix 7).

2.2 Scope and coverage of the data manual

The data covered by this manual relate only to public rental housing or state owned and managed Indigenous housing tenancies covered by the National Affordable Housing Agreement. Included are households residing in public rental housing or state owned and managed Indigenous housing 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 or state owned and managed Indigenous housing.

Public rental housing or state owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings leased to other program areas such as community housing or crisis and emergency accommodation programs are not included in this collection.

Dwellings no longer under the administration of the property manager/agency at 30 June of the reference financial year (including dwellings demolished, sold or otherwise disposed of) and dwellings not yet available to the property manager/agency at 30 June of the reference financial year (such as those still under construction or being purchased) are excluded.

Where information relates to only one collection this is clearly stated. Otherwise, information can be assumed to relate to both collections.

For some data items, numbers are affected by conditions placed on them by particular states/territories. In such cases, caution should be used when interpreting numbers as their meaning is slightly different between states/territories as a result of these conditions. For data items affected by jurisdiction-specific conditions, this has been noted in the exclusions area of the detailed item description.

2.3 Time periods for indicators

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

- *point in time*, that is, status at 30 June of the reference year. Generally for these records, assistance is ongoing or current at the end of the financial year, for

example S0, however where assistance ceased on 30 June, these records are also counted. Such items are usually described as "...at 30 June".

- *financial year*, for the period of 1 July to 30 June of the reference year. These records were current at any point during the financial year, and are not necessarily current as of 30 June. Financial year indicators must be greater than or equal to point in time indicators in magnitude. These items are usually described as "...for the year ending 30 June".

2.4 Changes since the last published data manual (2007-08).

Detailed descriptions of changes to data items are not listed here due to the extensive nature of changes between this data manual and the last published version. However, detailed descriptions of all data items are available in Section 3.

The introduction of the NAHA in 2009: the public rental housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing data collections have undergone significant change since the last version of this manual. This is largely due to the introduction of the National Affordable Housing Agreement in 2009, which were first reported in the 2009-10 collection, and resulted in the addition of many new data items, changes to existing data item definitions and also the introduction of significant subsetting of data items (see below).

Exception counts and historical data items: this data manual also lists exception counts and historical data items, that is, those that are no longer reported as of this edition. Data items that are reported but not as part of the PH and SOMIH collections are listed and described as such. These changes are intended to aid in tracking changes between this data manual and the previous published version.

Subsetting: Following the introduction of a significant number of new data items at the inauguration of the NAHA, and the expectation that further changes may come, a new method of enumeration of data items was developed, where more general items are broken into subsets to show the relationships between data items, and also give greater flexibility to accommodate future changes without needing to re-use any particular data item code. For more information about subsetting, please see Section 3.1.

3 Public housing and SOMIH data items

This section lists all data items reported and calculated this year and last year. This provides a list of all data items, whether they are reported under RoGS or NAHA, whether they are new or no longer current for the first time this year, and whether they were reported, or used only as a step in calculating reported items.

Summary items are listed first, followed by performance indicators, then exclusion counts, which provide an indication of the accuracy of data items based on the number of records that were not counted. For brevity, subsets are abbreviated in this list, however, for a list of all data items including individual subset items, please see Appendix 1.

3.1 Nomenclature

This is the nomenclature that the AIHW uses in PH and SOMIH reporting. Any deviations from these rules are the result of changes to the items collected over time.

The nomenclature takes the following form:

CNcn

where:

C is an upper case character that indicates that the item is either a summary item (S) or a performance indicator (P). There are some data items that have a two character prefix (old notation e.g. AF1). For the purpose of this manual summary items and data items are grouped together.

N is a numeral(s) that indicates the number of the data item or performance indicator.

c is a lower case character that indicates what, if any, subsetting has been applied to the base data item or performance indicator – the possible values for c are:

- b: number of bedrooms required;
- d: disability status;
- e: rebate status;
- i: Indigenous status;
- m: main source of income;
- r: remoteness area;
- w: waitlist application type; and
- y: sustained tenancy status.

n represents a numeral that indicates the particular subgroup of the subsetting in question.

Subset indicators (cn) can be concatenated if the summary item has been subset according to a cross classification, for example by Indigenous status and remoteness area. The order in which the subset identifiers appear is not important – that is S0b1r1 is the same as S0r1b1.

If c is present without a corresponding n then the summary item or performance indicator is subset to those units with the information required to perform the indicated subsetting. For example S5r is the summary item 5, subset to those units with location details known.

Some examples are:

S0: summary item 0, the total number of households at 30 June

S0r1: the total number of households at 30 June in remoteness area ‘inner regional’

S0r1b1: the total number of households at 30 June in remoteness area ‘inner regional’ requiring 1 additional bedroom

P3: performance indicator 3, the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding

3.2 Data items

Program-based financial items: data items S29–S31 are provided by jurisdictional Chief Financial Officers to their respective National Committee for Housing Information member. This data is collected using an unaudited schedule to the Financial Reporting Statements. The specifications of these data items have been included in this manual to facilitate their collection.

Program-based employee items (SOMIH only): data items S26 and S27 are collected from jurisdictional members of the National Committee for Housing Information through a separate reporting process. Details of the data items have been included in this manual to facilitate their collection.

3.2.1 Data items in brief

Data item code and description	Data relationships	Collection	Report	Pg
AF1 Total rent charged to tenants for week of 30 June AF1e1: rebated households		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	11
AF2 Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June AF2e1: rebated households		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	11
<i>DC1</i>	<i>Total net recurrent costs for year</i>			<i>12</i>
				<i>DC1 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.</i>
HS1 Number of households living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June HS1i1: Indigenous households		PH and SOMIH; Indigenous subsets only in	HS1 and remotenes s subset of HS1i1 in	13

	HS1i1r0–HS1i1r4: Indigenous by remoteness HS1i1r: Indigenous total (location details known)	HS1i1rx ≤ S5rxb	PH	RoGS only	
	HS1i1b1–HS1i1b2: Indigenous by number of bedrooms required HS1i1b: Indigenous total (bedroom requirements known)	HS1i1bx ≤ S5xb		HS1i1 and bedroom requirement subset in NAHA only	
HS2	Total number of households at 30 June (bedroom requirements known)	In P14 HS2 ≤ S0	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	14
LI1	Number of households with low income at 30 June		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	15
LI3	Total number of households at 30 June (location, income and tenancy composition details known)	LI3 ≤ S0	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	15
OR1	Number of occupied dwellings at 30 June	OR1 ≤ S0	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	16
OR2	Total number of dwellings at 30 June	OR2 = S8 + S9 + S32 OR2 ≥ Sum (S17-S22)	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	16
PA1–6	Number of new allocations to households in greatest need for year ending 30 June PA1–PA5: by number of households allocated in given time period PA6: total (time spent on waiting list known)	PA6 = Sum(PA1–PA5)	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	17
PA7–12	Total number of new allocations for year ending 30 June PA7–PA11: by number of households allocated in given time period PA12: total(time spent on waiting list known)	PA12 = Sum(PA7–PA11) PA12 ≤ S2	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	18
PA13	PA13: Total number of new allocations to households in greatest need for year ending 30 June PA13r0–PA13r4: by remoteness PA13r: total (location details known) PA13i1: Indigenous households		PH and SOMIH; Indigenous subset only in PH	NAHA	19
<i>RA1</i>	<i>Total rent collected from tenants for the year</i>				<i>RA1 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.</i> 20
<i>RA2</i>	<i>Total rent charged to tenants for the year</i>				<i>RA2 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.</i> 20
S0	Total number of households at 30 June S0r0–S0r4: by remoteness S0r: total (location details known) S0m1–S0m5: by main source of income S0m: total (income details known) S0t1–S0t3: by tenancy composition S0t: total (tenancy composition details known) S0d1: households with disability	S0 ≥ S1 S0 ≥ HS2 S0 ≥ OR1 S0 ≤ S33	PH and SOMIH	S0 in both; subsets in NAHA only	21
S1	Total number of rebated households at 30 June	In P2 S1 ≤ S0	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	22

S2	Total number of new households for year ending 30 June S2r0–S2r4: by remoteness S2r: total (location details known) S2m1–S2m5: by main source of income S2m: total (income details known) S2t1–S2t3: by tenancy composition S2t: total (tenancy composition details known) S2d1: households with disability	In P5 S2 ≥ LI1 S2 ≥ PA12	PH and SOMIH	S2 in RoGS and NAHA; subsets in NAHA only	22
S3	Number of new Indigenous households for year ending 30 June		PH	RoGS and NAHA	23
S4	Number of transfers for year ending 30 June		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	24
S5	Total number of Indigenous households at 30 June S5b: where bedroom requirements are known S5r0b–S5r4b: by remoteness (bedroom requirements known) S5rb: total (location details and bedroom requirements known)	In P3r0–P3r4 S5 ≥ HS1i1	PH	S5 in RoGS and NAHA; S5b in NAHA only; S5rb subset in RoGS only	24
S6	Number of new applicants on waiting list who are in 'greatest need' at 30 June		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	25
S7	Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June S7w1–S7w4: by waitlist application type S7w: total (waitlist application details known)		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	25
S8	Number of tenable dwellings at 30 June	S8 + S9 + S32 = OR2	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	26
S9	Number of untenable dwellings at 30 June	S8 + S9 + S32 = OR2	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	26
S10–S14	Number of low income households at 30 June S10–S13: by proportion of income paid in rent S14: total (income, rent and location details known) S14: Total number of low income households at 30 June (location, income and rent details known) S14r0–S14r4: by remoteness S14: total S14i1: Indigenous households	in P13(a)-(d) S14 = Sum(S10–S13) in P13(d)	PH and SOMIH	S10–S13 in RoGS only; S14 in RoGS and NAHA S14 in RoGS and NAHA; subsets in NAHA only	27
S16	Number of households occupying under-utilised dwellings at 30 June	in P14	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	28
S17–S22	Number of dwellings at 30 June, by remoteness	Sum (S17-S22) ≤ OR2	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	28
S26	<i>Total number of indigenous employees in SOMIH at 30 June</i>	<i>S26 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.</i>			29
S27	<i>Total number of employees in SOMIH at 30 June</i>	<i>S27 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.</i>			29

S29	Net rent turnover for the year for year ending 30 June	S29 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.			29
S30	Opening gross rent debtors for the year for year ending 30 June	S30 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.			29
S31	Closing gross rent debtors for year ending 30 June	S31 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.			30
S32	Number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment at 30 June	$S8 + S9 + S32 = OR2$	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	30
S33	Total number of households for year ending 30 June S33d1: households with disability S33i1: Indigenous households	$S33 \geq S0$ $S33d1 \geq S0d1$ $S33i1 \geq S5$	PH and SOMIH; Indigenous subset only in PH	NAHA	31
S34	Total number of new allocations to households in greatest need during the previous financial year S34r0–S34r4: by remoteness S34r: total (location details known) S34i1: Indigenous households S34y1: households that have sustained their tenancy for 12 months or more S34y1r0–S34y1r4: by remoteness S34y1r: total (location details known) S34y1i1: Indigenous households that have sustained their tenancy for 12 months or more	in P12	PH and SOMIH; Indigenous subset only in PH	NAHA	32
SN1	Number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	33
TT1	Total number of days that dwellings were vacant for year ending 30 June		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	34
TT2	Number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	35

3.2.2 Data items in detail

AF1	Total rent charged to tenants for week of 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count the amount in dollars per week of all rent charged to households for the week of 30 June. The rent charged to tenants may or may not have been received.
<i>Subsetting:</i>	e1: rebated households
<i>Exclude:</i>	Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rent charged
<i>Counting units:</i>	Dollars

AF2	Total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	This item identifies the total market rent value of all dwellings for which a rent was charged to households for the week of 30 June.
<i>Subsetting:</i>	e1: rebated households
<i>Exclude:</i>	Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market rent value of dwelling
<i>Counting units:</i>	Dollars

DC1	Total net recurrent costs for year ending 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Sum of net recurrent costs for providing assistance for year ending 30 June
<i>Definition:</i>	<p>Total net recurrent costs is total recurrent expenses less:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • depreciation on rental buildings (on tenancy rental units only, depreciation and amortisation on all other assets to be included) • loss on disposal of assets • loss on revaluation of assets • unrealised losses on financial assets • impairment expenses • assets and services provided free of charge • recoverable expenses • cost of sale of inventory • grants and subsidies
<i>Include:</i>	<p>The following expenses as listed in the unaudited schedule to the NAHA Financial Reporting Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employee expenses • housing maintenance • property related expenses • other supplies and services • depreciation and amortisation • borrowing costs • other expenses
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>The following expenses as listed in the unaudited schedule to the NAHA Financial Reporting Statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • depreciation on rental buildings (on tenancy rental units only, depreciation and amortisation on all other assets to be included) • loss on disposal of assets • loss on revaluation of assets • unrealised losses on financial assets • impairment expenses • assets and services provided free of charge • recoverable expenses • cost of sale of inventory • grants and subsidies
<i>Counting units:</i>	Dollars
<i>Changes since last collection</i>	None

HS1	Number of households living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of households that satisfy the overcrowding definition. Bedroom requirements are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS), which takes into consideration the number of people in a household, as well as their age, sex and whether they have a partner in the household. This is then subtracted from the number of rooms available in the dwelling they inhabit. A dwelling requiring one or more additional bedrooms is considered to be overcrowded. For more details please see Appendix 5.
<i>Subsetting:</i>	<p>HS1i1: Indigenous households</p> <p>HS1i1b: number of bedrooms required</p> <p> b1 one bedroom required</p> <p> b2 two or more bedrooms required</p> <p> HS1i1 is the total as it already excludes household where bedroom requirements are unknown</p> <p>HS1i1r: remoteness</p> <p> r0 major city</p> <p> r1 inner regional</p> <p> r2 outer regional</p> <p> r3 remote</p> <p> r4 very remote</p> <p> r total (location details known)</p>
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenanted but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.</p> <p>Missing data: Households for which bedroom requirements are unknown. Bedroom requirements are unknown if a member of the household's age, sex or relationship status (according to the single-couple code) is unknown and the bedroom requirement of that member is not apparent from the composition of the household, or if dwelling's number of bedrooms is unknown.</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASGS remoteness structure • bedroom requirements • Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) • overcrowding • single-couple code <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indigenous household • number of bedrooms
<i>Relations:</i>	<p>$HS1i1x \leq S5x$</p> <p>$HS1 \leq HS2$</p>
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

HS2	Total number of households at 30 June (bedroom requirements known)
<i>Description:</i>	Count of all households that were tenants of public rental housing/SOMIH at 30 June, where dwelling size and tenancy composition details are known.
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.</p> <p>Missing data: Households for which bedroom requirements are unknown. Bedroom requirements are unknown if a member of the household's age, sex or relationship status (according to the single-couple code) is unknown and the bedroom requirement of that member is not apparent from the composition of the household, or if dwelling's number of bedrooms is unknown.</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bedroom requirements • single-couple code <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • household • tenancy (rental) unit
<i>Relation:</i>	<p>Included in the calculation of P14</p> <p>HS2 ≤ S0</p>
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

L11	Number of households with low income at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	<p>Count of households in the bottom two quintiles of gross equivalised income for households in their area. As location, income and rent details are all needed to determine low income status, households with any of this data missing is excluded from this count.</p> <p>For details about the definition of low income households, please see appendix 6.</p>
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Low income exclusions: Households for which the amount of rent charged is greater than their assessable income.</p> <p>Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.</p> <p>Household type exclusions: Households of tenancy composition type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mixed • unknown <p>Missing data: Households for which location, income or tenancy composition details are not known</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • income—assessable (household) • low income <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tenancy composition
<i>Note:</i>	<p>Multiple tenant households (i.e. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately.</p> <p>If gross income is not available, assessable income is to be used as a proxy.</p>
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

L13	Total number of households at 30 June (location, income and tenancy composition details known)
<i>Description:</i>	<p>Count of all households. To be consistent with L11, households with missing location, income or tenancy composition details are excluded from this count.</p>
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.</p> <p>Missing data: Households for which location, income or tenancy composition details are not known</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • income—assessable (household) <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tenancy composition
<i>Relation:</i>	L13 ≤ S0
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

OR1	Number of occupied dwellings at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of all occupied dwellings at 30 June.
<i>Include:</i>	Head-leased dwellings used for the purpose of public rental housing/SOMIH.
<i>Exclude:</i>	Outside scope: Dwellings outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual')
<i>References:</i>	Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwelling • dwelling occupancy status • tenancy (rental) unit
<i>Relation:</i>	$OR1 \leq S0$
<i>Note:</i>	For boarding house buildings, count the individual units and rooms that are occupied. Occupied dwelling refers to tenantable dwellings occupied by tenants who have a public rental housing/SOMIH tenancy agreement with the relevant state/territory housing authority.
<i>Counting units:</i>	Dwellings

OR2	Total number of dwellings at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of dwellings as at 30 June, including dwellings that were tenantable (both occupied and vacant), untenantable and head-leased dwellings used for the purpose of public rental housing/SOMIH.
<i>Include:</i>	Head-leased dwellings used for the purpose of public rental housing/SOMIH.
<i>Exclude:</i>	Outside scope: Dwellings outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual')
<i>References:</i>	Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwelling • occupancy status—dwelling • tenancy (rental) unit • tenantability status—dwelling
<i>Relation:</i>	$OR2 = S8 + S9 + S32$ $OR2 \geq \text{Sum} (S17-S22)$
<i>Note:</i>	For boarding house buildings, count the individual units and rooms.
<i>Counting units:</i>	Dwellings

PA1–6	Number of new greatest need households allocated housing for year ending 30 June, by period of time taken for housing to be allocated										
<i>Description:</i>	Count of households who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> commenced their tenancy during the year ending 30 June were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' satisfy the greatest need definition had an application with valid application date and date tenancy commenced 										
<i>Subsetting:</i>	PA1–PA5: Number of households allocated given time period, PA6: Subtotal (waiting list or greatest need details known) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PA1 less than 3 months PA2 3 months to less than 6 months PA3 6 months to less than 1 year PA4 1 year to less than 2 years PA5 2 years or more PA6 total (waiting list or greatest need details known) 										
<i>Calculation:</i>	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 for the household was first considered 'greatest need' to the date that tenancy 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). Calculation assumes a 7-day week including public holidays and weekends. <table border="0" data-bbox="355 902 1145 1126"> <tr> <td>Less than 3 months:</td> <td>< 90 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 months to less than 6months:</td> <td>90 days to < 180 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 months to less than 1 year:</td> <td>180 days to < 365 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 year to less than 2 years:</td> <td>365 days to < 730 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 years or more:</td> <td>≥ 730 days</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 3 months:	< 90 days	3 months to less than 6months:	90 days to < 180 days	6 months to less than 1 year:	180 days to < 365 days	1 year to less than 2 years:	365 days to < 730 days	2 years or more:	≥ 730 days
Less than 3 months:	< 90 days										
3 months to less than 6months:	90 days to < 180 days										
6 months to less than 1 year:	180 days to < 365 days										
1 year to less than 2 years:	365 days to < 730 days										
2 years or more:	≥ 730 days										
<i>Include:</i>	New allocations: Greatest need households that were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and began tenancy at any time during the financial year ending 30 June, regardless of whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> this tenancy is ongoing or not; or household was subsequently transferred in the same financial year Greatest need households who were directly tenanted and as such were not waitlisted.										
<i>Exclude:</i>	Waitlist applicant type: Households who began tenancy after being of waitlist type transfer, other or unknown. However, do not exclude these households if they were also a 'new applicant/household' in the same financial year. Missing data: Households for which housing application date or date tenancy commenced was missing or invalid.										
<i>References:</i>	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> date tenancy commenced greatest need status Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> greatest need reason waitlist applicant type 										
<i>Relation:</i>	Sum (PA1 to PA5) = PA6										
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households										

PA7–12	Total number of new allocations for year ending 30 June										
<i>Description:</i>	Count of households who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> commenced receiving public rental housing/SOMIH assistance during the year ending 30 June were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' Count all households regardless of whether details of their 'greatest need' status are known.										
<i>Subsetting:</i>	PA7–PA11: Number of households allocated in given time period, PA12: total (waiting list details known) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PA7 less than 3 months PA8 3 months to less than 6 months PA9 6 months to less than 1 year PA10 1 year to less than 2 years PA11 2 years or more PA12 Subtotal (waiting list details known) 										
<i>Calculation:</i>	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. For greatest need households, the waiting list time refers to the period of time from the date eligible for 'greatest need' assistance to the date assistance commenced (i.e. 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). <table border="0" data-bbox="352 786 1139 1016"> <tr> <td>Less than 3 months:</td> <td>< 90 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 months to less than 6 months:</td> <td>90 days to < 180 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 months to less than 1 year:</td> <td>180 days to < 365 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 year to less than 2 years:</td> <td>365 days to < 730 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 years or more:</td> <td>>= 730 days</td> </tr> </table>	Less than 3 months:	< 90 days	3 months to less than 6 months:	90 days to < 180 days	6 months to less than 1 year:	180 days to < 365 days	1 year to less than 2 years:	365 days to < 730 days	2 years or more:	>= 730 days
Less than 3 months:	< 90 days										
3 months to less than 6 months:	90 days to < 180 days										
6 months to less than 1 year:	180 days to < 365 days										
1 year to less than 2 years:	365 days to < 730 days										
2 years or more:	>= 730 days										
<i>Include:</i>	New allocations: Households that were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and began tenancy at any time during the financial year ending 30 June, regardless of whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> this tenancy is ongoing or not; or household was subsequently transferred in the same financial year Households who were directly tenanted and as such were not waitlisted.										
<i>Exclude:</i>	Waitlist applicant type: Households who began tenancy after being of waitlist type transfer, other or unknown. However, do not exclude these households if they were also a 'new applicant/household' in the same financial year. Missing data: Households for which housing application date or date tenancy commenced was missing or invalid.										
<i>References:</i>	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> date assistance commenced date eligible for assistance Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> waitlist applicant type 										
<i>Relation:</i>	$\text{Sum (PA7 to PA11)} = \text{PA12}$ $\text{PA12} \leq \text{S2}$										
<i>Note:</i>	Where a household attains a jurisdictional priority status but does not meet the P6 definition of greatest need, the jurisdictional priority date (if available) will be used instead of the application date to calculate time to allocation.										
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households										

PA13	Number of new greatest need households allocated housing for year ending 30 June (Indigenous subset is in public rental housing data collection only)
<i>Description:</i>	Count of households who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commenced their tenancy during the year ending 30 June • were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' • satisfy the greatest need definition • had an application with valid application date and date tenancy commenced
<i>Subsetting:</i>	PA13r: by remoteness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> r0 major city r1 inner regional r2 outer regional r3 remote r4 very remote r total (location details known) PA13i1: Indigenous households
<i>Include:</i>	New allocations: Greatest need households that were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and began tenancy at any time during the financial year ending 30 June, regardless of whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this tenancy is ongoing or not; or • household was subsequently transferred in the same financial year Greatest need households who were directly tenanted and as such were not waitlisted.
<i>Exclude:</i>	Waitlist applicant type: Households who began tenancy after being of waitlist type transfer, other or unknown. However, do not exclude these households if they were also a 'new applicant/household' in the same financial year. Missing data: Households for which location details are not known.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASGS remoteness structure • date tenancy commenced • greatest need status Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greatest need reason • waitlist applicant • waitlist applicant type • Indigenous household
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

RA1	Total rent collected from tenants for year ending 30 June
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Description: Sum the total rent collected from public rental housing/SOMIH tenants for the year ending 30 June.

Include: Rent arrears collected in the year ending 30 June for the current and previous years.
Prepaid rent collected in the year ending 30 June for the current and subsequent years.
Rent collected from current and former tenants.

Exclude: Arrears still outstanding at the end of the period.
Non-rent related debts such as tenant responsible maintenance

Counting units: Dollars

RA2	Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June
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Description: Sum the total rent charged to public rental housing/SOMIH tenants for the year ending 30 June.

Include: Rent collected from current and former tenants.

Exclude: Non-rent related debts such as tenant responsible maintenance

Guide for use: The rent charged is the amount of money households are required to pay. Rent charged may or may not be equivalent to the market rent and may not have been received.

Counting units: Dollars

S0	Total number of households at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of all households that were tenants of public rental housing/SOMIH at 30 June.
	Remoteness is based on Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness areas, as of 30 June. For more details please see Appendix 4.
	S0m3.3 is broken into a further 19 categories, however these are not required for AIHW reporting
<i>Subsetting:</i>	S0r: by remoteness
	r0 major city
	r1 inner regional
	r2 outer regional
	r3 remote
	r4 very remote
	r total (location details known)
	S0m: by main source of income
	m1 employee cash income
	m2 unincorporated business income
	m3.1.1 youth allowance
	m3.1.2 newstart allowance
	m3.1.3 other allowances for students and the unemployed
	m3.2.1 age pension
	m3.2.2 disability support pension
	m3.2.3 other Centrelink pensions/allowances for the aged and people with a disability
	m3.3 other government cash pensions/allowances
	m4 other cash incomes (e.g. superannuation, compensation)
	m5 nil income
	m total (income details known)
	S0t: by tenancy composition
	t1.1 sole parent with dependent(s) only
	t1.2 couple only
	t1.3 couple with dependent(s) only
	t1.4 family (with other family member(s) present)
	t1.5 family (with non-related member(s) present)
	t2 non family
	t3 mixed
	t total (tenancy composition details known)
	S0d1: households with disability
<i>Exclude:</i>	Non-ongoing households : Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASGS remoteness structure
	Refer to METeOR for:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disability • household • source of income • tenancy composition • tenancy (rental) unit
<i>Relation:</i>	S0 ≤ S33
	S0d1 ≤ S33d1
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S1	Total number of rebated households at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of households that were in receipt of a rental rebate at 30 June.
<i>Exclude:</i>	Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rebated household
<i>Relation:</i>	Included in the calculation of P2 $S1 \leq S0$
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S2	Total number of new households for year ending 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of households that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commenced tenancy of public rental housing/SOMIH for the year ending 30 June; and • were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' or had no waitlist type but were identified as a new household. Remoteness is based on Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness areas, as of 30 June. For more details please see Appendix 4. S2m3.3 is broken into a further 19 categories, however these are not required for reporting
<i>Subsetting:</i>	<p>S2r: by remoteness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> r0 major city r1 inner regional r2 outer regional r3 remote r4 very remote r total (location details known) <p>S2m: by main source of income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> m1 employee cash income m2 unincorporated business income m3.1.1 youth allowance m3.1.2 newstart allowance m3.1.3 other allowances for students and the unemployed m3.2.1 age pension m3.2.2 disability support pension m3.2.3 other Centrelink pensions/allowances for the aged and people with a disability m3.3 other government cash pensions/allowances m4 other cash incomes (e.g. superannuation, compensation) m5 nil income m total (income details known) <p>S2t: by tenancy composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> t1.1 sole parent with dependent(s) only t1.2 couple only t1.3 couple with dependent(s) only t1.4 family (with other family member(s) present) t1.5 family (with non-related member(s) present) t2 non family t3 mixed t total (tenancy composition details known) <p>S2d1: households with disability</p>

<i>Include:</i>	<p>New allocations: Households that were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and began tenancy at any time during the financial year ending 30 June, regardless of whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this tenancy is ongoing or not; or • household was subsequently transferred in the same financial year <p>Households who were directly tenanted and as such were not waitlisted.</p>
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Waitlist applicant type: Households who began tenancy after being of waitlist type transfer, other or unknown. However, do not exclude these households if they were also a 'new applicant/household' in the same financial year.</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASGS remoteness structure • date assistance commenced <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disability • new allocation status • source of income • tenancy composition • waitlist applicant type
<i>Relation:</i>	<p>Included in the calculation of P5</p> <p>$S2 \geq LI3$</p> <p>$S2 \geq PA12$</p>
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S3	Number of new Indigenous households for year ending 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	<p>Count of households who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commenced receiving housing assistance for the year ending 30 June • were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' or had no waitlist type but were identified as a new household • satisfy the definition of an Indigenous household at 30 June
<i>Include:</i>	<p>New allocations: Indigenous households that were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and began tenancy at any time during the financial year ending 30 June, regardless of whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this tenancy is ongoing or not; or • household was subsequently transferred in the same financial year <p>Indigenous households who were directly tenanted and as such were not waitlisted.</p>
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Waitlist applicant type: Indigenous households who began tenancy after being of waitlist type transfer, other or unknown. However, do not exclude these households if they were also a 'new applicant/household' in the same financial year.</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date tenancy commenced <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous household • new allocation status • transfer status • waitlist applicant type
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S4	Number of transfers for year ending 30 June
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<i>Description:</i>	Count of households who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• received public rental housing/SOMIH assistance for the year ending 30 June• were waitlist type 'transfer applicant/household'• transferred at least once from one dwelling to another dwelling within the same housing program
<i>Include:</i>	Transfers: Households that were waitlist type 'transfer applicant/household' and began tenancy at any time during the financial year ending 30 June, regardless of whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• this tenancy is ongoing or not; and• household was subsequently transferred in the same financial year
<i>Exclude:</i>	Transfer exclusions: Households who began tenancy after being of any waitlist type except 'transfer applicant/household'. Mutual exchanges and same address transfers. Households who moved from one program (public rental housing or SOMIH) to another program.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• waitlist applicant type• transfer status
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S5	Total number of Indigenous households at 30 June
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<i>Description:</i>	Count of Indigenous households at 30 June.
<i>Subsetting:</i>	S5b: (bedroom requirements known) S5rb: by remoteness, where bedroom requirements are known <ul style="list-style-type: none">r0b major city (bedroom requirements known)r1b inner regional (bedroom requirements known)r2b outer regional (bedroom requirements known)r3b remote (bedroom requirements known)r4b very remote (bedroom requirements known)rb total (location details and bedroom requirements known)
<i>Exclude</i>	Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ASGS remoteness structure• bedroom requirements Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous household• number of bedrooms
<i>Relations:</i>	Included in the calculation of P3r0 to P3r4 S5 ≤ S33i1 S5r ≥ HS1i1r
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S6	Number of new applicants on waiting list who are in 'greatest need' at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of applicants on the public rental housing/SOMIH waiting list at 30 June who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and • satisfy the greatest need definition
<i>Exclude:</i>	Waitlist applicant type: Households who began tenancy after being of waitlist type transfer, other or unknown. However, do not exclude these households if they were also a 'new applicant/household' in the same financial year.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greatest need status Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greatest need reason • waitlist applicant • waitlist applicant type
<i>Note:</i>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • still reside in the jurisdiction of application • are still eligible for public rental housing/SOMIH • 'greatest need' circumstances still prevail • still wish to pursue their application Where this is not the case, states/territories should note details of current practice.
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S7	Total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of applicants on the public rental housing/SOMIH waiting list of all waitlist types, at 30 June.
<i>Subsetting:</i>	S7w: by waitlist applicant type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> w1 new applicants w2 applicants requesting transfer w3 other applicants (non- new and non-transfer applicants) w4 total non-transfer applicants w total (application details known)
<i>Exclude:</i>	Non-waitlist transfers: Mutual exchanges and same address transfers.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waitlist applicant status Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waitlist applicant • waitlist applicant type
<i>Relations:</i>	$S7 = S7w4 + S7w2$
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S8	Number of tenable dwellings at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of tenable public rental housing/SOMIH dwellings at 30 June, including both occupied and vacant tenable dwellings.
<i>Include:</i>	<p>Hard-to-let dwellings: Tenable dwellings for which there is little or no demand such as single bedroom or disabled modification.</p> <p>Head-leased dwellings used for the purpose of public rental housing/SOMIH.</p>
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Any dwelling counted in S9 or S32.</p> <p>Outside scope: Dwellings outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual').</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwelling • occupancy status—dwelling • tenancy (rental) unit • tenability status—dwelling
<i>Relation:</i>	$S8 + S9 + S32 = OR2$
<i>Counting units:</i>	Dwellings

S9	Number of untenable dwellings at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of untenable public rental housing/SOMIH dwellings at 30 June, including both occupied and vacant untenable dwellings.
<i>Include:</i>	<p>Awaiting treatment: Dwellings that, at 30 June, are vacant and awaiting either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a decision on their future • major redevelopment work to commence • essential maintenance not defined as major redevelopment • demolition, or • sale <p>Head-leased dwellings used for the purpose of public rental housing/SOMIH.</p>
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Any dwelling counted in S8 or S32.</p> <p>Outside scope: Dwellings outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual')</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major redevelopment <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwelling • occupancy status—dwelling • tenancy (rental) unit • tenability status—dwelling
<i>Relation:</i>	$S8 + S9 + S32 = OR2$
<i>Counting units:</i>	Dwellings

S10–14**Number of low income households by amount of income paid in rent at week of 30 June**

<i>Descriptions:</i>	Counts of households in the bottom two quintiles of gross equivalised income of households in their area, which fall into each of four categories relating to the proportion of their gross (non-equivalised) income that is spent on rent. As location, income and rent details are all needed to determine low income status, households with any of these data missing are excluded from this count. For details about the definition of low income households, please see appendix 6.
<i>Subsetting:</i>	S10–S13: by amount of income paid in rent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S10 20% or less S11 more than 20% but not more than 25% S12 more than 25% but not more than 30% S13 in rental stress (paying more than 30% of income in rent) S14 total (location, income and rent details known) S14r: by remoteness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> r0 major city r1 inner regional r2 outer regional r3 remote r4 very remote <p style="padding-left: 40px;">total is S14, as households with location details unknown are already excluded</p> S14i1: Indigenous households
<i>Exclude:</i>	Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June. Missing data: Households for which location, income or rent details are not known.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASGS remoteness structure • gross equivalised income • gross income—household • low income status • rental stress Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gross income—person • Indigenous household • rent charged • rent paid
<i>Relation:</i>	Included in the calculation of P13(a)–P13(d) $S10 + S11 + S12 + S13 = S14$
<i>Note:</i>	Multiple tenant households (e.g. more than one tenancy agreement) are considered different households and should be calculated separately. To determine low income status, if gross income is not available, assessable income is to be used as the proxy. Amounts of up to but excluding 0.5% above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if $(\text{rent charged}/\text{income}) \times 100 = 20.49$ then the household is counted in the 'paying 20% or less' category. If $(\text{rent charged}/\text{income}) \times 100 = 20.5$ then the household is counted in the 'more than 20% but not more than the 25%' category.
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S16	Number of households occupying under-utilised dwellings at 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of households that tenant a dwelling with two or more bedrooms that are additional to requirements. Bedroom requirements are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS), which takes into consideration the number of people in a household, as well as their age, sex and whether they have a partner in the household. This is then subtracted from the number of rooms available in the dwelling they inhabit. A dwelling with two or more spare bedrooms is considered to be under-utilised. For more details please see Appendix 5.
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Non-ongoing households: Households not currently tenants but who tenanted public rental housing/SOMIH at any time during the financial year ending 30 June.</p> <p>Missing data: Households for which bedroom requirements are unknown. Bedroom requirements are unknown if a member of the household's age, sex or relationship status (according to the single-couple code) is unknown and the bedroom requirement of that member is not apparent from the composition of the household, or if dwelling's number of bedrooms is unknown.</p>
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bedroom requirements • single-couple code • under-utilisation • Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of bedrooms
<i>Relations:</i>	Included in the calculation of P14
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S17–22	Number of dwellings at 30 June, by remoteness
<i>Description:</i>	Counts of dwellings in each of the 6 specified Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness areas, as of 30 June. For more details, please see Appendix 4.
<i>Detail of individual items:</i>	<p>S17: major cities</p> <p>S18: inner regional areas</p> <p>S19: outer regional areas</p> <p>S20: remote areas</p> <p>S21: very remote areas</p> <p>S22: migratory areas</p>
<i>Include:</i>	<p>All public rental housing and SOMIH dwellings, regardless of their tenantability status.</p> <p>Head-leased dwellings used for the purpose of public rental housing/SOMIH.</p>
<i>Exclude:</i>	Outside scope: Dwellings outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual')
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASGS remoteness structure • head-leased dwelling <p>Refer to METeOR for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwelling • tenancy (rental) unit • tenantability status—dwelling
<i>Relation:</i>	Sum (S17 to S22) ≤ OR2
<i>Counting units:</i>	Dwellings

S26	<i>Total number of Indigenous employees in SOMIH at 30 June (not reported as part of this data collection, SOMIH collection only)</i>
Description:	Count the total number of Indigenous employees involved in the planning, delivery and management of SOMIH at 30 June.
References:	Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous person.
Relation:	S26 ≤ S27
Note:	If possible also provide data by senior management, tenancy management and property management as a footnote.
Counting units:	People

S27	<i>Total number of employees in SOMIH at 30 June (not reported as part of this data collection, SOMIH collection only)</i>
Description:	Count the number of employees involved in the planning, delivery and management of SOMIH at 30 June.
Relation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S27 ≥ S26
Note:	If possible also provide data by senior management, tenancy management and property management as a footnote.
Counting units:	People

S29	<i>Net rent turnover for the year ending 30 June (not reported as part of this data collection)</i>
Description:	Average rent debt for the financial year, by dividing the average movement in gross rental debt by the total rent charged for the year ending 30 June.
Calculation:	$\left[\frac{1}{2} \times (\text{Opening gross rental debtors} + \text{Closing gross rental debtors}) \right] \times 365$ <div style="text-align: center;">Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June</div>
Collection method:	Provided by Chief Financial Officers using the unaudited schedule to the CSHA Financial Reporting Statements.
Counting units:	Days

S30	<i>Opening gross rent debtors for the year ending 30 June (not reported as part of this data collection)</i>
Description:	Sum the gross rent owed by public rental housing/SOMIH households to the housing assistance agency at 30 June.
Include:	Gross financial rental debtors i.e. value before provision for doubtful debt. Vacated and current tenancies debtors. All rent related debts, whether incurred in the current financial year or previous ones.
Exclude:	Outstanding tenant responsible maintenance or other non-rental charges. All other debts that are not rent related.
Collection rules:	Provided by Chief Financial Officers using the unaudited schedule to the CSHA Financial Reporting Statements.
Counting units:	Dollars

S31	<i>Closing gross rent debtors for the year ending 30 June (not reported as part of this data collection)</i>
Description:	<i>Sum the gross rent owed by public rental housing/SOMIH households to the housing assistance agency at 30 June.</i>
Include:	<i>Value used must be before provision for doubtful debt. Vacated debtors and rent-related doubtful debts. All rent related debts, whether incurred in the current financial year or previous ones.</i>
Exclude:	<i>Outstanding tenant responsible maintenance or other non-rental charges. All other debts that are not rent related.</i>
Collection rules:	<i>Provided by Chief Financial Officers using the unaudited schedule to the CSHA Financial Reporting Statements.</i>
Counting units:	<i>Dollars</i>

S32	Number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment at 30 June
Description:	Count of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment at 30 June, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the demolition of an existing dwelling for the purposes of creating a new dwelling(s) to be used to house public rental housing/SOMIH tenants; or the undertaking of non-routine major works on a dwelling to either improve its condition or to restore it to its former condition.
Include:	Major redevelopment: dwellings undergoing major work intended to restore condition or improve value at 30 June, that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is outside normal maintenance; and renders the property uninhabitable for its duration Head-leased dwellings used for the purpose of public rental housing/SOMIH.
Exclude:	Any dwelling counted in S8 or S9 Outside scope: Dwellings outside the scope of this collection (refer to 'scope and coverage of the data manual')
References:	Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tenantable dwelling Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dwelling tenancy (rental) unit major redevelopment
Relation:	$S8 + S9 + S32 = OR2$
Counting units:	Dwellings

S33	Total number of households for year ending 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	Count of all households that tenanted public housing/SOMIH at any time during the year ending 30 June, even if they are not still doing so.
<i>Subsetting:</i>	S33: Total number of households for year ending 30 June S33d1: households with disability S33i1: Indigenous households
<i>Include:</i>	All households that were tenants of public housing at any stage during the year ending 30 June, regardless of whether their tenancy is ongoing or not.
<i>References:</i>	Refer to METeOR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disability • household • Indigenous household
<i>Relation:</i>	S33 ≥ S0 S33d1 ≥ S0d1 S33i1 ≥ S5
<i>Counting units:</i>	Households

S34 Total number of households newly assisted in previous financial year that were in greatest need at time of allocation

Description: Count of households who:

- satisfy the greatest need definition
- began tenancy at any time during the previous financial year;
- were waitlist type 'new applicant/household'; and
- had an application with valid 'application date' and 'date assistance commenced'.

r0 major city
r1 inner regional
r2 outer regional
r3 remote
r4 very remote
r total (location details known)

Subsetting: S34r by remoteness

r0 major city
r1 inner regional
r2 outer regional
r3 remote
r4 very remote
r total (location details known)

S34i1 Indigenous households
S34y1 households that sustained tenancy for 12 months or more
S34y1r households that sustained tenancy for 12 months or more by remoteness

r0 major city
r1 inner regional
r2 outer regional
r3 remote
r4 very remote
r total (location details known)

Include: **New allocations:** Greatest need households that were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and began tenancy at any time during the financial year ending 30 June, regardless of whether:

- this tenancy is ongoing or not; or
- household was subsequently transferred in the same financial year

Greatest need households who were directly tenanted and as such were not waitlisted.

Exclude: **Waitlist applicant type:** Households who began tenancy after being of waitlist type transfer, other or unknown. However, do not exclude these households if they were also a 'new applicant/household' in the same financial year.

References: Refer to the **Glossary** (Appendix 7.2) for:

- ASGS remoteness structure
- date tenancy commenced
- greatest need status

Refer to METeOR for:

- greatest need reason
- Indigenous household
- waitlist applicant
- waitlist applicant type

Relation: In P12x

Counting units: Households

SN1 **Number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June**

Description:

Count the total number of households who:

- commenced receiving public rental housing/SOMIH assistance during the year ending 30 June
- were waitlist applicant type 'new applicant/household' or had no waitlist type but were identified as a new household; and
- have been identified as satisfying any part of the public rental housing-specific special needs definition (for the public rental housing data collection) or the SOMIH-specific special needs definition (for the SOMIH data collection).

Include:

New allocations: Special needs households that were waitlist type 'new applicant/household' and began tenancy at any time during the financial year ending 30 June, regardless of whether:

- this tenancy is ongoing or not; or
- household was subsequently transferred in the same financial year

Special needs households who were directly tenanted and as such were not waitlisted.

Exclude:

Waitlist applicant type: Households who began tenancy after being of waitlist type transfer, other or unknown. However, do not exclude these households if they were also a 'new applicant/household' in the same financial year.

References:

Refer to the **Glossary** (Appendix 7.2) for:

- date tenancy commenced
- special needs status

Refer to METeOR for:

- new allocation status
- waitlist applicant
- waitlist applicant type

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.

Special needs status is determined as at 30 June (i.e. new households for the year ending 30 June with special needs at 30 June).

Counting units:

Households

TT1	Total number of days that dwellings were vacant for year ending 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	The number of days that vacant public rental housing/SOMIH dwellings were available to rent through normal processes.
<i>Calculation:</i>	<p>The total time a dwelling is vacant comprises the days covering the period between the day after the dwelling was vacated up to the date the dwelling is occupied through normal processes:</p> $TT1 = \text{date occupied} - \text{day after date vacated}$
<i>Include:</i>	<p>Vacancy days for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwellings that are available to rent through normal processes—include all days vacant • dwellings that are newly constructed or purchased—include all days vacant since the certificate of occupancy was completed or the keys were received • dwellings that have undergone major redevelopment work—include all days vacant since the certificate of occupancy was completed or the keys were received • dwellings that are considered hard-to-let
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Vacancy days for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwellings still vacant at 30 June awaiting tenancy—exclude all vacancy days • 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 during which redevelopment work occurred) • dwellings newly constructed or purchased—exclude all days vacant days prior to the issue of the certificate of occupancy or the receipt of keys • dwellings that are offline or not available to rent through normal processes—exclude all vacancy days • dwellings for which there is no suitable applicant
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date dwelling occupied • date dwelling vacated • major redevelopment.
<i>Note:</i>	<p>For dwellings where more than one vacancy and subsequent tenancy occurs during the financial year, the days vacant for each occurrence are to be counted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Where an agency can identify the type and reason for vacancy, these data are to be provided.</p> <p>Where a dwelling is vacated and subsequently tenanted on the same day, the turnaround time (number of days vacant) is zero</p> <p>Where the household file is used to calculate days vacant, use the following formula:</p> $TT1 = \text{household start date} - \text{day after household end date}$
<i>Counting units:</i>	Days

TT2	Number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June
<i>Description:</i>	The number of vacancy episodes for all public rental housing/SOMIH dwellings that were tenanted during the year through normal processes.
<i>Include:</i>	<p>Vacancy episodes for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwellings available to rent through normal processes • dwellings newly constructed or purchased from when the certificate of occupancy was completed or the keys were received • dwellings that have undergone major redevelopment work from when the certificate of occupancy was completed or the keys were received • dwellings considered hard-to-let • tenatable dwellings which became vacant in a 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 a previous financial year but were not tenanted until this financial year
<i>Exclude:</i>	<p>Vacancy episodes for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dwellings still vacant at 30 June awaiting tenancy • dwellings undergoing major redevelopment work prior to the certificate of occupancy being completed or the keys being received (e.g. the time during which redevelopment work occurred) • dwellings newly constructed or purchased prior to the issue of the certificate of occupancy or the receipt of keys • dwellings that are offline or not available to rent through normal processes • dwellings for which there is no suitable applicant • dwellings newly constructed or purchased, or had major redevelopment work completed, but still vacant at 30 June awaiting tenancy
<i>References:</i>	<p>Refer to the Glossary (Appendix 7.2) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date dwelling occupied • date dwelling vacated • major redevelopment
<i>Counting units:</i>	Vacancies

3.3 Performance indicators and associated data items

Program-based financial items: data items DC1, RA1 and RA2, which are used to derive the performance indicators P8 and P11, are provided by jurisdictional Chief Financial Officers to their respective National Committee for Housing Information member. This data is collected using an unaudited schedule to the Financial Reporting Statements. The specifications of these data items have been included in this manual to facilitate their collection.

3.3.1 Performance indicators in brief

Data item code and description	Data relationships	Collection	Report	Pg
P1	Amenity / location	P1 is obtained via the National Social Housing Survey.		37

P2 Affordability	P2(a) Average weekly rental subsidy per rebated household at 30 June	$(AF2e1 - AF1e1) / S1$	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	38
P3 Match of Dwelling to Household Size	The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding at 30 June	$HS1 / HS2 \times 100$	PH and SOMIH;	P3 and remoteness subset in RoGS only; P3i1 and bedroom subset in NAHA only	39
	P3i1b1–P3i1b2: Indigenous households by number of bedrooms required	$HS1i1bx / S5b \times 100$	Indigenous subset only in PH		
	P3i1: Indigenous households (bedroom requirements known)				
	P3i1r0–P3i1r4: Indigenous households by remoteness	$HS1i1rx / S5rx \times 100$			
	P3i1r: all Indigenous households (location details known)				
P4 (NP2) Low income	The proportion of households that have low income at 30 June	$LI1 / LI3 \times 100$	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	40
P5 Special needs	The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs for year ending June 30	$SN1 / S2 \times 100$	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	41
P6 Priority Access	The proportion of new allocations to households in greatest need for year ending 30 June		PH and SOMIH	RoGS	41
	P6a–P6e: Period of time taken for housing to be allocated P6 all (waiting time known)	$PAx / PA[x+6] \times 100$			
<i>P7</i>	<i>Customer Satisfaction</i>				<i>P7 is obtained via the National Social Housing Survey.</i> 43
<i>P8</i>	<i>Net recurrent cost per dwelling</i>				<i>P8 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.</i> 43
P9 Occupancy rate	The occupancy rate of rental housing stock at 30 June	$OR1 / OR2 \times 100$	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	44
P10 Turnaround time	The average time taken to rent housing stock through normal processes for year ending 30 June	$TT1 / TT2$	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	44
<i>P11</i>	<i>Rent collection rate</i>				<i>P11 is now reported to the Productivity Commission by jurisdictions directly.</i> 44
P12	The proportion of households that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more at 30 June	$S34y1 / S34 \times 100$	PH and SOMIH;	NAHA	46
	P12r0–P12r4: by remoteness P12r: all (location details known)	$S34y1rx / S34rx \times 100$	Indigenous subset only in PH		
	P12i1: Indigenous households				
P13	The proportion of low income households, by amount of income spent on housing, at 30 June		PH and SOMIH;	RoGS	47
	P13(a)–P13(d): by proportion of income spent on housing (P13(d) is proportion in rent stress)	$S10 \text{ to } S13 / S14 \times 100$	Indigenous subset only in PH		
P14	The proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to under-utilisation at 30 June	$S16 / HS2 \times 100$	PH and SOMIH	RoGS	47

3.3.2 Performance indicators in detail

P1 Amenity/location (not reported as part of this collection)

This indicator assesses the amenity and location of dwellings, as assessed by tenants of public rental housing or state owned and managed Indigenous housing. Tenants are asked whether the amenity/location aspects are ‘Important’, ‘Not important’ or ‘Not applicable’ to them and whether the amenity/location aspect ‘Meets my household’s needs’ or ‘Doesn’t meet my household’s needs’.

This indicator has two components: P1(a) Amenity and P1(b) Location. Details of this performance indicator are shown below; however, the specifications are not included in this manual.

P1(a) Amenity

Amenity measures the proportion of tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs.

P1(b) Location

Location measures the proportion of tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs.

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs	(a) The percentage of tenants expressing needs being met in relation to the amenity of their dwelling (b) The percentage of tenants expressing needs being met in relation to the location of their dwelling	Amenity data items measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance to tenants of the dwelling amenity • the suitability of the dwelling amenity for the tenants needs, Location data items measure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance to tenants of being located close to facilities and services • ease of access to facilities and services such as health, community services, employment or training and public transport

P2(a) Affordability: Rental Subsidy

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg	
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs	Average weekly rental subsidy per rebated household for week of 30 June	AF1e1	Total rent charged to tenants in rebated households for week of 30 June	11
		AF2e1	Total market rent value of dwellings occupied by rebated households for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June	11
		S1	Total number of rebated households at 30 June	22

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P2a = \frac{(AF2e1 - AF1e1)}{S1}$$

P3 Match of dwelling to household size

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg	
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs, and Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding		At 30 June:		
		HS1	Number of households living in overcrowded conditions	13
		HS2	Total number of households at 30 June (bedroom requirements known)	14
	<i>Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions in the area:</i>	<i>Number of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions in the area:</i>		
	P3i1r0 Major city	HS1i1r0 Major city		
	P3i1r1 Inner regional	HS1i1r1 Inner regional		
	P3i1r2 Outer regional	HS1i1r2 Outer regional		
	P3i1r3 Remote	HS1i1r3 Remote		
	P3i1r4 Very remote	HS1i1r4 Very remote		
	P3i1r All (location details known)	HS1i1r Total (location details known)		
		<i>Total number of Indigenous households in the area:</i>		
		S5r0b Major city	24	
		S5r1b Inner regional		
		S5r2b Outer regional		
		S5r3b Remote		
		S5r4b Very remote		
		S5rb Total (location details known)		
	<i>Proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions where:</i>	<i>Number of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions where:</i>		
	P3i1b1 1 additional bedroom is required	HS1i1b1 One bedroom is required		
	P3i1b2 2 or more additional bedrooms are required	HS1i1b2 Two or more bedrooms are required		

P3i1	Total	HS1i1	Total
		S5b	Total number of Indigenous households

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P3 = \frac{HS1 \times 100}{HS2}$$

and:

$$P3i1rx = \frac{HS1i1rx \times 100}{S5rxb}$$

and:

$$P3i1bx = \frac{HS1i1bx \times 100}{S5b}$$

P4 (NP2) Low income

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg	
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs	The proportion of households that have low income	At 30 June:		
		LI1	Number of households with low income	15
		LI3	Total number of households at (location, income and tenancy composition details known)	15

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P4 = \frac{LI1 \times 100}{LI3}$$

P5 Special needs

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg	
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs	The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs	For year ending 30 June:		
		SN1	Number of new households with special needs	33
		S2	Total number of new households	22

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P5 = \frac{SN1 \times 100}{S2}$$

P6 Priority access to those in greatest need

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs, and	<i>The proportion of new allocations to households in greatest need in the time period:</i>	For year ending 30 June: <i>Number of new allocations to households in greatest need, in the time period:</i>	
People who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion	P6a	Less than 3 months	17
	P6b	3 months to less than 6 months	
	P6c	6 months to less than 1 year	
	P6d	1 year to less than 2 years	
	P6e	2 years or more	
	P6	Total	
		<i>Total number of new allocations in the time period:</i>	
		PA7 Less than 3 months	18
		PA8 3 months to less than 6 months	
		PA9 6 months to less than 1 year	
		PA10 1 year to less than 2 years	
		PA11 2 years or more	
		PA12 Total	
		<i>Number of new allocations to households in greatest need, for the year ending 30 June, in the following categories:</i>	
		PA13 Total	19
		PA13r Total (location details known)	
		PA13r0 In major cities	
		PA13r1 In inner regional areas	
		PA13r2 In outer regional areas	
		PA13r3 In remote areas	
		PA13r4 In very remote areas	
		PA13i1 Indigenous households	

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P6x = \frac{PAx \times 100}{PA[x + 6]}$$

P7 Customer satisfaction (not reported as part of this collection)

This indicator assesses the level of satisfaction expressed by tenants regarding to the service provided by public rental housing agencies. Details of this performance indicator are shown below; however, the specifications are not included in this manual.

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs	The percentage of tenants expressing different degrees of satisfaction in relation to the service provided	Percentage of tenants reporting overall satisfaction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very satisfied • satisfied • total very satisfied or satisfied

P8 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (not reported as part of this collection)

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg
People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market	The average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling	For year ending 30 June:	
		DC1 Total net recurrent costs	12
		At 30 June:	
		OR2 Total number of dwellings	16

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P8 = \frac{DC1}{OR2}$$

Data item DC1 is provided by Chief Financial Officers using the unaudited schedule to the CSHA Financial Reporting Statements.

P9 Occupancy rate

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg
People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market	The occupancy rate of rental housing stock	At 30 June:	
		OR1 Number of occupied dwellings	16
		OR2 Total number of dwellings	16

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P9 = \frac{OR1 \times 100}{OR2}$$

P10 Turnaround time

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg
People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market	The average time taken for vacant dwelling stock, that is available to rent through normal processes, to be occupied	For year ending 30 June:	
		TT1 Total number of days that dwellings were vacant	34
		TT2 Total number of vacancy episodes	35

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P10 = \frac{TT1}{TT2}$$

P11 Rent collection rate (not reported as part of this collection)

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg
People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market	Total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged	For year ending 30 June:	
		RA1 Total rent collected from tenants	20
		RA2 Total rent charged to tenants	20

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P11 = \frac{RA1 \times 100}{RA2}$$

Data items RA1 and RA2 are provided by Chief Financial Officers using the unaudited schedule to the CSHA Financial Reporting Statements. Details of the data item, including specifications, are shown below.

P12 Stability of tenure

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs	Proportion of households that were homeless or at risk of homelessness at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more , for the following categories:	At 30 June:	
			<i>Number of households assisted in previous financial year that were in greatest need at time of allocation and who sustain their tenancies for 12 months or more in the following categories:</i>
		P12 All households	S34y1 Total
		P12r0 Major city	S34y1r0 Major city
		P12r1 Inner regional	S34y1r1 Inner regional
		P12r2 Outer regional	S34y1r2 Outer regional
		P12r3 Remote	S34y1r3 Remote
		P12r4 Very remote	S34y1r4 Very remote
		P12i1 Indigenous	S34y1i1 Indigenous
			<i>Number of households newly assisted in previous financial year that were in greatest need at time of allocation in the following categories:</i>
	S34 Total	32	
	S34r0 Major city		
	S34r1 Inner regional		
	S34r2 Outer regional		
	S34r3 Remote		
	S34r4 Very remote		
	S34i1 Indigenous		

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P12 = \frac{S34y1 \times 100}{S34}$$

P13 (previously P2c) Rental stress

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg
People are able to rent housing that meets their needs	The proportion of low income households that are in rental stress	At 30 June: Number of low income households by amount of assessable income payed in rent:	
		S10 20% or less	27
		S11 More than 20% but not more than 25%	27
		S12 More than 25% but not more than 30%	27
		S13 Number of low income households that are in rental stress (paying more than 30% of income in rent)	27
		S14 Total number of low income households (location, income and rent details known)	27

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P13(a) = \frac{S10 \times 100}{S14}$$

$$P13(b) = \frac{S11 \times 100}{S14}$$

$$P13(c) = \frac{S12 \times 100}{S14}$$

$$P13(d) = \frac{S13 \times 100}{S14}$$

P14 Underutilisation

Outcome to be measured	Performance indicator	Data items	Pg
People have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market	The occupancy rate of rental housing stock	At 30 June:	
		S16 Number of households occupying under-utilised dwellings	28
		HS2 Total number of households (bedroom requirements known)	14

Calculation

The indicator is calculated as:

$$P14 = \frac{S16 \times 100}{HS2}$$

3.4 Historical data items

The following items are no longer reported, but were reported at some time since (and including) the 2009-10 collection. These items are also only presented here in brief form.

Data item code and description	Collection	Report
S15 Number of houses with moderate overcrowding	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
P2b The proportion of non-rebates households spending not more than 30% of their income in rent	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
P2c P2(c) (NP1): The proportion of low income households that are in rental stress at 30 June (location, rent and income details known) P2(c)r0– P2(c)r4: by remoteness P2(c): all P2(c)i1: Indigenous households	PH and SOMIH; Indigenous subset only in PH	P2(c) in both; subsets in NAHA only
HS1i1r0b1 – HS1i1r4b2 Number of households living in overcrowded conditions at 30 June HS1i1r0b1–HS1i1r4b2: by remoteness and number of bedrooms required HS1i1r0–HS1i1r4: total by remoteness	PH and SOMIH; Indigenous subset only in PH	Subsets in NAHA only
P4a The number of new low income households as a proportion of all new households (low income A)	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
P4b The number of new low income households as a proportion of all new households (low income B)	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
L1a Total number of new low income households with low income A for the year ending 30 June	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
L1b Total number of new low income households with low income A for the year ending 30 June	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
L15 Total number of low income households at 30 June	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
P13(d)r0 Proportion of low income households in rental stress at 30 June—Major cities	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
P13(d)r1 Proportion of low income households in rental stress at 30 June—Inner regional	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
P13(d)r2 Proportion of low income households in rental stress at 30 June—Outer regional	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
P13(d)r3 Proportion of low income households in rental stress at 30 June—Remote	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
P13(d)r4 Proportion of low income households in rental stress at 30 June—Very remote	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
P13(d)i1 Proportion of low income households in rental stress at 30 June—Indigenous	PH	NAHA
XHS31 Number of households at 30 June excluded from HS3 due to unknown location details or bedroom requirements	PH and SOMIH	NAHA

XP21	Number of households excluded from P13(d) due to missing income or rent details Now known as XP131		
XP22	Number of households excluded from P2 due to missing location details Now known as XP132	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XP23	Number of households excluded from P13(d) due to missing low income status Now known as XP133		
XP32	Number of households that are of acceptable household type (1, 2 or 3), but which are excluded from P3 for failing a jurisdiction-specific base-condition	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
XP33	Number of households excluded from P3 for being of household type 'mixed'	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
XP34	Number of households excluded from P3 for being of household type 'unknown'	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
XP42	Number of households that are of acceptable household type (1, 2 or 3), but which are excluded from P4 for failing a jurisdiction-specific base-condition		
XP43	Number of households excluded from P4 for being of household type 'mixed'		
XP44	Number of households excluded from P4 for being of household type 'unknown'		
XP45	Total number of households excluded from P4 for failing jurisdiction-specific base-condition		
XP51	Number of households excluded from P5 due to failing a jurisdiction-specific condition		
XP64	Number of households excluded from P6 due to missing location information	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XP121	Number of households excluded from P12 due to unknown rent/income details	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XP122	Number of households excluded from P12 due to unknown location details	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XP123	Number of households excluded from P12 due to unknown low income status	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XP132	Number of households excluded from P2 due to missing location details	PH and SOMIH	NAHA

Appendix 1: Exclusion counts

These items are not reported, but are used in processing by the AIHW to help identify possible data errors. They are only presented here in brief form, as a reference.

Data item code and description	Collection	Report
XS01 Number of households excluded from S0r due to missing location information	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XS02 Number of households excluded from S0m due to missing income source information	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XS03 Number of households excluded from S0t due to missing tenancy composition information	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XS21 Number of households excluded from S2r due to missing location information	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XS22 Number of households excluded from S2m due to missing income source information	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XS23 Number of households excluded from S2t due to missing tenancy composition information	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XS341 Households excluded from S34r due to unknown location details	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XP35 Number of households excluded from P3 calculation due to unknown bedroom requirements.	PH and SOMIH	RoGS and NAHA
XP36 Households excluded from HS1i1r due to unknown location details or bedroom requirements	PH and SOMIH	RoGS and NAHA

(continued)

Data item code and description	Collection	Report
XP61 Number of households excluded from PA1–6 and P6 due to missing allocation time	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
XP62 Number of households excluded from PA7–12 and P6 due to missing allocation time	PH and SOMIH	RoGS
XP63 Number of households excluded from P6 due to missing location details	PH and SOMIH	NAHA
XP131 Number of households excluded from P13(d) due to missing income or rent details	PH and SOMIH	RoGS and NAHA
XP133 Number of households excluded from P13(d) due to missing low income status	PH and SOMIH	RoGS and NAHA

Appendix 2: Special needs national standard

A 2.1 Purpose

This appendix provides information about the special needs national standard for public rental and SOMIH data collections.

A 2.2 Measures

Performance indicator P5 measures the 'special needs' status of households receiving public rental housing/SOMIH assistance. The purpose of these indicators is to capture information about the level of public rental housing/SOMIH assistance provided to persons who have 'special needs'. A discussion paper examines the issues considered in the development of the special needs national standard (AIHW 2004).

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

A 2.3 National standard and qualifications

The standard currently used in this collection relates to only four major special needs groups, although it is acknowledged that not all households falling into this standard would necessarily have special housing needs.

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.

Special needs (P5) national standard for public rental housing data collection only

Special needs households are those low income households¹:

- 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 less; or
- where the principal tenant is aged 75 years or more.

Special needs (P5) national standard for SOMIH data collection only

Special needs households are those low income households²:

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

The special needs (P5) categories are defined below.

A 2.3.1 Indigenous household³ (public rental housing data collection only)

An Indigenous household is one which contains one or more Indigenous people as defined in version 3 of the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary. (AIHW 2006).

A 2.3.2 Households with a person with disability

Defining households that contain a household member who has disability is based on the approach used by the World Health Organisation for the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) (WHO 2001). This is summarised below but it is important to note that states/territories are not required to report at this level of detail but only the number of households with disability (in any group).

Disability is a multi-dimensional and complex concept which is defined in terms of three dimensions (WHO 2001):

¹ For the public rental housing data collection, a low income household for the special needs definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive funded program assistance.

² For the state owned and managed Indigenous housing data collection, a low income household for the special needs definition is a household who satisfies an eligibility test to receive funded program assistance.

³ For the state owned and managed Indigenous housing data collection, this category will not be included in the special needs national standard as this program is targeted to Indigenous Australians.

- body structures
- body function
- activity and participation.

These dimensions focus in turn on aspects of functioning and disability relevant to: the body, the individual person, and the person in society. Environmental factors interact with all dimensions of functioning and disability. All disability is associated with a current or previous health condition, disease or injury. The experience of disability may be described by the presence and nature of some or all of these three dimensions of disability associated with current or previous related health conditions. 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 & CSMAC 2000). States/territories are not required to report on the total number of households by each disability group. Reporting about the number of households with disability (in any group) will satisfy the reporting requirements for the special needs (P5) national standard.

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 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.

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.

Intellectual/learning disability includes groupings such as, 'development delay' 'intellectual', 'specific learning/attention deficit disorder' and 'autism'.

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. Psychiatric disability includes conditions such as

schizophrenia, affective disorders, anxiety disorders, addictive behaviours, personality disorders, stress, psychosis, depression and adjustment disorders.

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/speech disability includes groupings such as, 'deaf', 'blind', 'vision', and 'hearing and speech'.

A 2.3.3 Principal tenant aged 24 years or less

The principal tenant is defined as the person or principal person whose name appears on the tenancy agreement⁴. Where this is not clear, it should be the person who is responsible for rental payments.

A 2.3.4 Principal tenant aged 75 years or more (public rental housing data collection) or aged 50 years or more (SOMIH data collection)⁵

Households in public rental housing where the principal tenant is aged 75 years or more or households in state owned and managed Indigenous rental housing 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.

⁴ The National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 3 refers to the principal tenant as the reference person.

⁵ For the public rental 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 state owned and managed Indigenous housing data collection is consistent with that used by the former Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing 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 because of the reduced life expectancy of Indigenous people and the higher burden of illness (ABS & AIHW 1999:96).

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

A 3.1 Purpose

This appendix provides information about priority access to those in greatest need national standard.

A 3.2 Measures

Performance indicator P6 measures priority access to those in greatest need. The purpose of this indicator is to measure the effectiveness with which housing authorities allocate housing to applicants in greatest need ahead of applicants with less housing needs.

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.

A 3.3 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 priority access to those in greatest need (P6) national standard.

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

Households that, at the time of allocation, were subject to one or more of the following circumstances:

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

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

A 3.3.1 Homeless

Homeless, for the purpose of the 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 SHSC agency or some other form of emergency accommodation
- were totally without permanent shelter (for example, wandered from place to place, slept out on the street or on park benches, etc)
- lived in shelter that was unlawful (for example, squatting in derelict buildings)
- stayed temporarily with friends or relatives in the short-term (for example, up to a maximum of 6 weeks).

The priority access national standard identifies applicants who at the time of allocation were homeless or who did not have access to safe, secure and affordable housing. The definition of 'homeless' used in this standard is narrow and focuses on persons who experienced primary and secondary homelessness (excluding people residing in boarding houses) according to the definitions developed by Chamberlain (Chamberlain C 1999: p. 8).

The priority access national standard draws a distinction between the 'homeless' category and the categories covering the safety, security and affordability of housing. It would therefore have been inappropriate to use the SHSC Homeless definition (AIHW 2000: p. xii), as it is a broader concept and includes persons who did not have access to safe, secure and adequate housing.

A 3.3.2 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
- subject to sexual/emotional abuse
- subject to child abuse
- 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).

A 3.3.3 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 situations where:

- people had medical condition or disability which rendered their housing unsuitable (for example, a person with a disability who required modified accommodation; elderly persons who were housebound because of mobility problems in highset dwellings)

- appropriate housing stock was either not available, or not available at an affordable cost, in the private rental market (for example, dwellings with appropriate modifications for a person with a disability)
- people had a health condition or disability which was caused or exacerbated by the living situation.

A 3.3.4 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 whose situation is not included in categories 1 to 3 above (people with housing affordability issues are captured in category 5 below). Those considered as having 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 because of their housing situation.
- 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)
- were unable to access accommodation in the private rental market because of discrimination. Discrimination refers to a person who was treated unfairly because he or she belonged to a particular group of people. Types of discrimination include sex; race; age; marital status; sexual orientation; and disability (Anti-discrimination Board).
- lived in situations where their tenure was insecure and they had received an eviction notice (either written or verbal) and had no access to adequate legislative protection
- lived in housing that had severe structural or other maintenance problems (for example, the dwelling had been declared unfit for human habitation, had severe dampness, or lacked essential facilities such as cooking equipment or bathroom).

A 3.3.5 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. Note: The income type varies between states/territories.

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 those who experience the most severe housing affordability problems and those who are least able to decrease their housing costs (DFCS 2001).

Appendix 4: ASGS remoteness structure

When deriving remoteness, the AIHW uses the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). This is the Australian Bureau of Statistics' geographical framework which has been in effect from July 2011. The ASGS replaces the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

The 2011 Remoteness Structure has been built using the same principles as the 2006 Remoteness Structure. The primary difference is that it was built from ASGS Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) regions rather than from 2006 Census Collection Districts (CCD). (<http://www.abs.gov.au/geography>)

There are six RAs in the structure (Table A5.1):

Table A5.1: ASGS remoteness structure

RA category	RA code	Description
Major cities of Australia:	0	CDs with an average Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) index value of 0 to 0.2
Inner regional Australia:	1	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4
Outer regional Australia:	2	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
Remote Australia:	3	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
Very remote Australia:	4	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53
Migratory:	5	composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs

A list of remoteness area classification by postcodes⁶ for each jurisdiction can be obtained from AIHW on request.

If states/territories intend to analyse their own data then for postcodes that cover more than one remoteness area, states/territories will need to proportionally weight the location of dwellings across remoteness areas using the weighting provided in the tables.

For example, if a postcode is listed in remoteness area code 0 as 65% and remoteness area code 1 as 35%. Then each dwelling from this postcode should contribute 0.65 to the dwelling count for remoteness area code 0 and 0.35 to the dwelling count for remoteness area code 1. If this proportioning process results in a remoteness area dwelling count that is not a whole number, then the dwelling count should be rounded to the nearest whole number.

⁶ Remoteness classification of postcodes, based on 2011 Census of Population and Housing results, were obtained from the ABS (<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1270.0.55.006>).

Appendix 5: The Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS)

As of the 2009–10 PH and SOMIH data collections, the CNOS has been used to determine the match of dwelling to household size. It replaces the previous proxy occupancy standard. The CNOS is a measure of the appropriateness of housing which is sensitive to both household size and composition. It specifies that:

- There should be no more than 2 persons per bedroom;
- Children less than 5 years old of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom;
- Children less than 18 years old of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom;
- Couples can be expected to share a bedroom;
- A parent and child should not need to share a bedroom;
- Otherwise, each member of a household should have their own bedroom.

So children of different sexes of 5 years and older, any people of 18 years and older, and a parent and child of any age should have their own bedrooms.

With the introduction of the CNOS, ‘moderate overcrowding’ is no longer reported. A dwelling is now considered overcrowded where one or more additional bedrooms are required by the household living there. A dwelling is considered under-utilised where the dwelling consists of two or more bedrooms surplus to the needs of the household living there.

Appendix 6: Defining a low income household

The new low income cut-off uses *gross equivalised income* to classify a household as low income. Gross equivalised income is used as it allows comparison of the relative economic wellbeing of households of different size and composition, with the gross equivalised income being an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. If a household has a negative disposable income it will have a gross equivalised income of zero.

ABS will be providing to AIHW tables of gross equivalised income by jurisdiction and capital city / balance of state calculated from the Survey of Income and Housing. Households that fall in the bottom two quintiles (that is, the bottom 40%) of gross equivalised income limits provided in these tables will be classified as low income households.

The Survey of Income and Housing is conducted every two years which means that cut-offs are not updated each financial year.

Appendix 7: Definitions

The definitive source of definitions is the AIHW Metadata Online Registry (METeOR). However, where current definitions are not available there, they can be found in the glossary (A 7.2)

A 7.1 Metadata Online Registry

Please refer to METeOR (AIHW 2013) for the following definitions:

- dwelling
- greatest need reason
- gross income – person
- head-leased dwelling
- household
- Indigenous household
- market rent value of dwelling
- new allocation status
- number of bedrooms
- occupancy status – dwelling
- rebated household
- rent charged
- rent paid
- tenancy composition
- tenancy (rental) unit
- tenantability status – dwelling
- transfer status
- waitlist applicant
- waitlist applicant type

For other definitions please see the glossary overleaf:

A 7.2 Glossary

Term	Definition
ASGS remoteness structure	Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) is the Australian Bureau of Statistics' new geographical framework effective from July 2011. The ASGS replaces the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). For more information please see Appendix 4.
Bedroom requirements	A proxy measure for the number of bedrooms required by a household, which takes into consideration the number of people in a household, as well as their age, sex and whether they have a partner in the household. This is subtracted from the number of rooms available in the dwelling to indicate overcrowding or underutilisation. For more information please see Appendix 5.
Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS)	A measure of the appropriateness of housing which is sensitive to both household size and composition.
Date tenancy commenced	The date on which the provision of housing commenced, as distinct from the date the household applies for, and is entered on the waiting list or assessed for eligibility.
Date dwelling occupied	The date on which a dwelling is occupied by tenants under a formal tenancy agreement.
Date dwelling vacated	The date a dwelling is vacated by a household under a formal tenancy agreement.
Date eligible for assistance	The date on which a household is assessed as eligible for assistance. In most cases the date eligible for assistance is the same date as the date the applicant is effective on the waitlist, not the date actually entered onto the system.
Greatest need status	Whether a low income household ¹¹ was subject to any of the circumstances defined as in greatest need at the time of allocation (see Appendix 3).
Group household	A group household is a household consisting of two or more tenants who are aged 16 years and over and not in a reported couple or parent–child relationship.
Gross equivalised income	A measure of income that reflects economic wellbeing relative to household size and composition. It is used to determine low income status for a household. For more information please see Appendix 6.
Gross income—household	The value of gross weekly income from all sources (before deductions for income tax, superannuation, etc.) expressed as dollars per week for all persons in the household, aggregated to the household level. Used to determine rental stress. Please see also <i>gross income—person</i> in Appendix 7.1.
Low income status	A household for which gross equivalised income is in the bottom two quintiles (bottom 40%) of households in their area. For more information please see Appendix 6.
Major redevelopment	The undertaking of non-routine major works on a dwelling to either improve its condition or to restore it to its former condition.
Overcrowding	Where a dwelling requires one or more additional bedrooms in order to adequately house its inhabitants, according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS).
Rental stress	A household is considered to be in rental stress if it spends more than 30% of gross household income on rent.
Single-couple code	The single-couple code is a variable supplied by states/territories as part of the person file. It relates to whether or not the person is part of a couple in the household. It is a single-digit, numeric code where 1 signifies the person is single, 2 signifies that they are part of a couple, and 9 signifies that couple status is 'not stated or inadequately described'.

(continued)

Term	Definition
Special needs status	<p>Households that fall into one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • satisfy the Indigenous household definition (for the public rental housing data collection); or • that have a household member with a disability; or • the principal tenant is aged 24 years or under; or • the principal tenant is aged 75 years or more (for the public rental housing data collection) and principal tenant is aged 50 years or more (for the SOMIH data collection). <p>For additional information about the special needs definition please see Appendix 2.</p>
Under utilisation	<p>Occurs where a dwelling contains two or more bedrooms in surplus to the needs of the household occupying it, according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS).</p>

Sources: Low Income Household Cut-off Measure contained at Appendix 6; Special needs National Standard contained at Appendix 2; Greatest Need National Standard contained at Appendix 3; Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness structure contained at Appendix 4; NHADDv3 (AIHW 2006).

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