**1 View block number**

Viewer number divided by view block size (view block size is always 4) = view block number

Example 1: 5 viewers on property, 5/4 = 1.25 (1.25 to 2 is view block 2)

Example 2: 8 viewers on property, 8/4 = 2 (2 is view block 2)

Example 3: 13 viewers on property, 13/4 = 3.25 (3.25 to 4 is view block 4)

**2 View block performance range**

**2.1 View block performance differentiation**

Step 1: View block number + block differentiation (block differentiation always 2) = Performance range

Example 1:

Step 1: View block number 2 + block differentiation 2 = 4

**2.2 View block performance range**

**2.2.1 Higher end performance limit**

Step 2: Viewers on property + performance range = higher end performance limit

Example 1: 5 viewers on property + 4 = 9

**2.2.1 Lower end performance limit**

Step 2: Viewers on property – performance range = lower end performance limit

Example 1: 5 viewers on property + 4 = 1

**3 Performance indicator output**

**3.1 Under average check**

Step 1: Comparative interest greater than higher end performance = Under average

For this example take comparative interest as 2 viewers

Example 1: 2 > 9 = False (if False continue onto 3.2 if true output “Under average”)

**3.2 Average check**

Step 2: Comparative interest greater than or equal to lower end performance = average

Example 1: 2 >= 1 = True (If true output “Average” otherwise output “Above average”)

1 1 – 4

2 1 – 5

3 1 – 6

4 1 – 7

View block 2 (view number divide by 4 gives view block number) 5/4 = 1.25, 8/4 = 2 (1.25 to 2 is view block 2)

(view block number 2 + block differentiation 2 = 4)

5 1 – 9

6 2 – 10

7 3 – 11

8 4 – 12

View block 3 (view number divide by 4 gives view block number) 9/4 = 2.25, 12/4 = 3 (2.25 to 3 is view block 2)

(view block number 3 + block differentiation 2 = 6)

9 4 – 14

10 5 – 15

11 6 – 16

12 7 – 17

13 7 – 19

14 8 – 20

15 9 – 21

16 10 – 22

17 10 – 24

18 11 – 25

19 12 – 26

20 13 – 27