

# YOUR HUMAN SERVICES PROGRESS CHART



JUNE 2015

## About Your Human Services Progress Chart

*Your Human Services Progress Chart* provides a wide range of information about the performance of Tasmania's human services system. The quarterly *Progress Chart* helps us evaluate our activities and determine our future directions.

The *Your Health and Human Services Progress Chart* was published from 2006-14. From 2015 Health and Human Services have been reported separately to enable a clearer focus on each of these two important service areas.

We are currently reviewing the way we report publicly on the performance of our services, including how we can improve on the *Your Human Services Progress Chart*.

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## How many people have been housed?

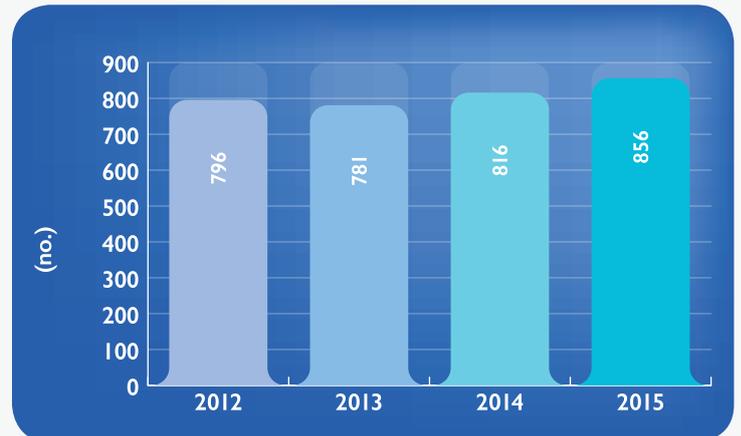
This information shows the number of people who have been allocated social housing off the public housing wait list. This includes people who have been housed by community organisations from the public housing wait list.

In the nine months ending 31 March 2015, the number of people housed has increased compared to the same period in the previous year.

Both occupancy rates and demand for public housing remain high.

**Figure 1: Number of applicants housed**

(for the nine months ending 31 March 2015)



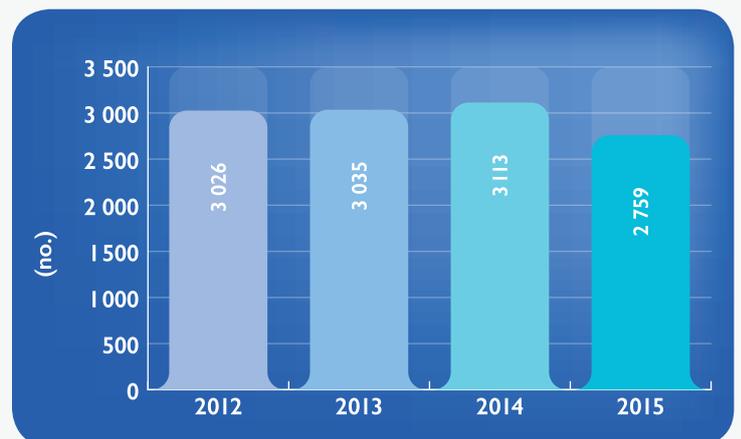
## How many households receive private rental assistance?

In the nine months ending 31 March 2015, 2 759 households received financial assistance through Private Rental Assistance.

The decrease may be associated with high occupancy rates in the private rental market and tenants staying longer in their accommodation.

**Figure 2: Number of households assisted through private rental assistance**

(for the nine months ending 31 March 2015)



## What are the waiting lists for public housing?

This indicator measures the total number of people who were waiting for public housing.

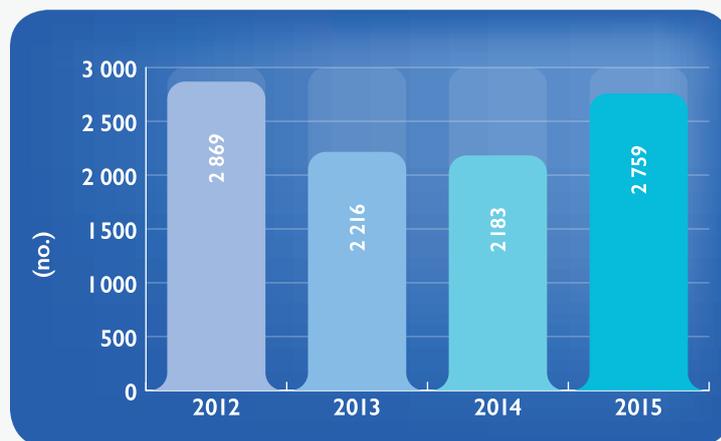
The wait list at 31 March 2015 was 2 759, an increase compared to the same time in the previous year. This is a decrease of 189 from the last quarter (December 2014).

A contributor to demand is likely to be the success of Housing Connect, which has encouraged more people to seek assistance.

Under Housing Connect a broader common wait list has commenced for both public and community housing with applicants now having a greater range of housing choices.

**Figure 3: Number of applicants on wait list**

(as at 31 March 2015)



**Figure 4: Number of applicants on wait list**

(for the two years ending 31 March 2015)



## What is the usual wait for people with priority housing needs?

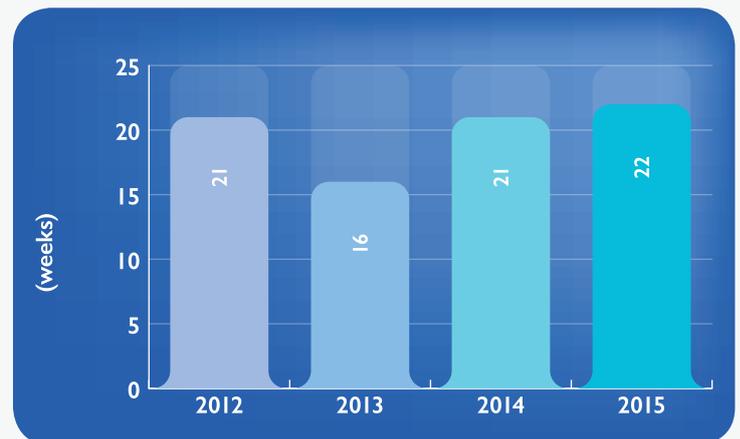
This indicates how many weeks it takes to house applicants who have the highest need, (Category I or exceptional needs). The assessment of need is based on adequacy, affordability and appropriateness of housing.

In the nine months ending 31 March 2015, the average time to house category I or exceptional needs applicants was 22 weeks.

The capacity to house priority applicants quickly is contingent upon the availability of homes that meet the applicants' requirements such as their choice of desired location, number of bedrooms and proximity to services.

**Figure 5: Average time to house category I applicants**

(for the nine months ending 31 March 2015)



## How many child protection cases are referred for investigation?

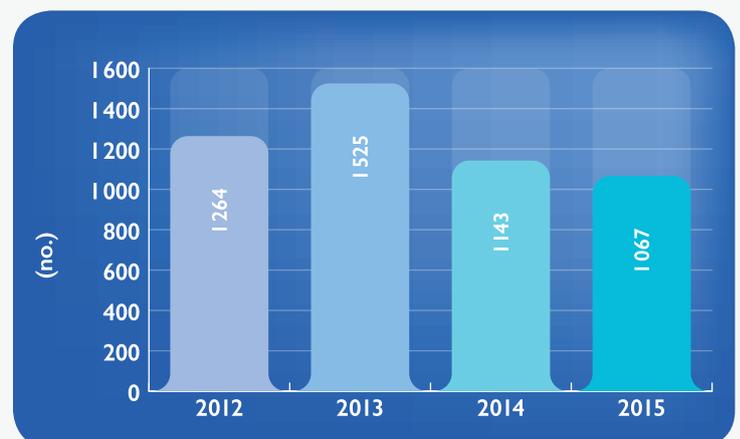
All notifications receive an initial assessment to determine if they meet the threshold for statutory intervention.

In the nine months ending 31 March 2015, compared to the same period in the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of notifications that met the threshold for statutory intervention and were referred for investigation.

Notifications that, after assessment, do not meet the threshold for statutory intervention are then referred to other services for support and also recorded in the child protection database, as the Department has no statutory mandate to investigate.

**Figure 6: Number of notifications referred to service centres for further investigation**

(for the nine months ending 31 March 2015)



## How many child protection notifications are at active transition?

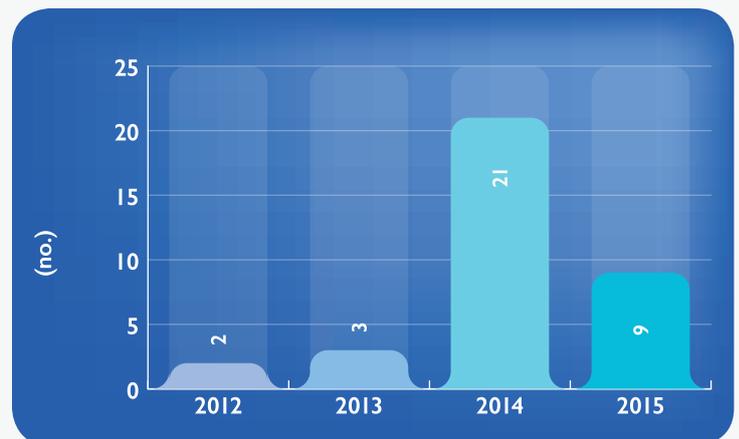
Established timeframes for allocation of notifications that meet the threshold for statutory intervention are set according to priority as follows:

- **Priority 1** – half a day.
- **Priority 2** – five days.
- **Priority 3** – ten days.

DHHS remains committed to keeping this number low. There were zero unallocated priority 1 cases.

These notifications are actively monitored while waiting assignment to a case worker and can be referred to external support services if appropriate.

**Figure 7: Number of notifications at active transition**  
(as at 31 March 2015)



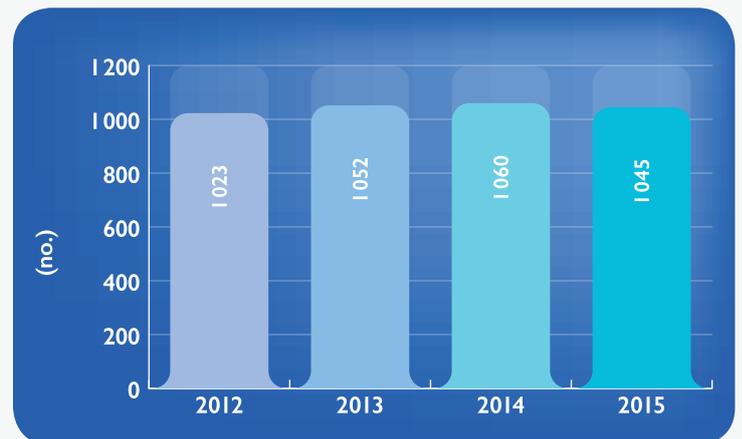
## How many children are in Out-of-Home Care?

As at 31 March 2015 there were 1 045 children in Out-of-Home Care (OOHC), which represents a decrease compared to the same time in the previous year. Since 2005, the overall trend has been for an increase in the number of children in care in all states and territories.

DHHS continues to develop appropriate family and specialist support services to prevent the need for a child to come in to care, or to enable parents to be reunified with their children as soon as it is safe to do so. This includes helping parents to resolve safety issues.

The OOHC system is being reformed so that the right services are provided for children and families when they need them.

**Figure 8: Children in Out-of-Home Care**  
(as at 31 March 2015)



## What are the waiting lists for people requiring supported accommodation?

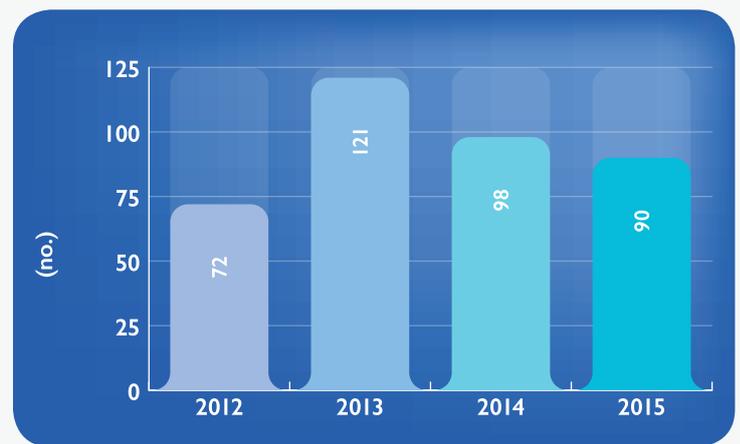
This indicator shows the number of people living with a disability who are urgently waiting for a supported accommodation placement. Supported accommodation services provide assistance for people living with disability within a range of accommodation options, including group homes and other supported accommodation settings.

In addition to providing support for daily living these services promote access, participation and integration into the local community. Supported accommodation is provided by community-based organisations that are funded by the State Government.

In the nine months ending 31 March 2015 compared to the same period in the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of people with a disability who are urgently waiting for a supported accommodation placement.

**Figure 9: Disability services – supported accommodation – waiting list**

(as at 31 March 2015)



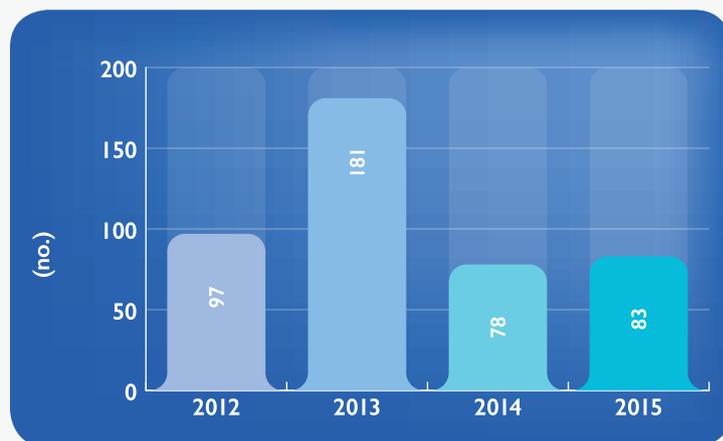
## What is the waiting list for community access clients?

This shows the number of people living with disability who are waiting for a full-time or part time community access placement. Community access services provide activities which promote learning and skill development and enable access, participation and integration in the local community. Community access services can also provide an important respite effect for carers of people living with disability.

In the nine months ending 31 March 2015 compared to the same period in the previous year, there has been a small increase in the number of people with a disability who are waiting for a full-time or part time community access placement. This includes people who already have a placement and are seeking additional days.

**Figure 10: Community access clients – waiting list**

(as at 31 March 2015)





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