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This brief contains key points extracted from publications that have reported social statistics about the Northern Territory. The summary is not exhaustive and does not interpret information nor in all cases contain qualifiers or contextual information. Readers should check cited publications to assess suitability for the intended use. Care should be taken to ensure that population-based statistics reported for the Northern Territory do not refer to urban areas only. Although all due care has been exercised in the preparation of this document, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

Australian Housing and homelessness services: access for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

AIHW, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

This report provides an overview of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing and homelessness information in Australia. The report includes housing issues faced by Indigenous people, and Indigenous housing assistance. For the purposes of this report, primary homelessness is defined as people without any conventional accommodation, secondary homelessness is defined as people moving frequently between various forms of temporary shelter, and tertiary homelessness is people living in single rooms in private boarding houses, without their own bathroom, kitchen or security of tenure.

Summary

Unless stated otherwise, the following is a summary of Indigenous housing and homelessness statistics as it relates to the Territory.

- In 2006, 18.3 per cent of Indigenous households owned or were purchasing their own home, which was the lowest proportion of all jurisdictions, and compares to 34.2 per cent of Indigenous households nationally. This reflects the high proportion of the Territory's Indigenous population which live in remote and very remote areas. Nationally, 16.6 per cent of Indigenous households in remote or very remote areas were home owners, compared to 36.7 per cent in major cities and 37.7 per cent in inner regional areas.
- In 2006, there were 1004 primary homeless Indigenous persons, 389 secondary homeless Indigenous persons and 259 tertiary homeless Indigenous persons. The Territory had the highest number of primary homeless Indigenous persons of all jurisdictions, with 40 per cent of primary homeless Indigenous persons nationally.
- Of all Indigenous households in public rental housing, 4.6 per cent were overcrowded on 30 June 2009, compared to 5.5 per cent nationally.
- In 2008-09, 96.5 per cent of Indigenous Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) clients achieved all or some of their case management goals, which was the highest rate of all jurisdictions, and compares to 93.6 per cent nationally.
- The average weekly rent collected for Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) dwellings in 2008-09 was \$38, which compares to an average of \$60 per week nationally.

Table 1: Achievement of case management goals for Indigenous SAAP clients (per cent)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
All goals achieved	47.0	32.0	31.0	20.4	47.7	18.1	21.6	45.0	39.2
Most/some goals achieved	49.2	62.8	58.1	69.4	46.2	69.3	72.0	51.5	54.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>93.6</i>
No goals achieved	3.8	5.2	10.9	10.2	6.0	12.6	6.5	3.5	6.4
Total (number)	5 600	1 700	3 000	1 600	2 600	300	100	1 800	16 900

Source: AIHW

Family Characteristics Survey, 2009-10

ABS, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

About this publication

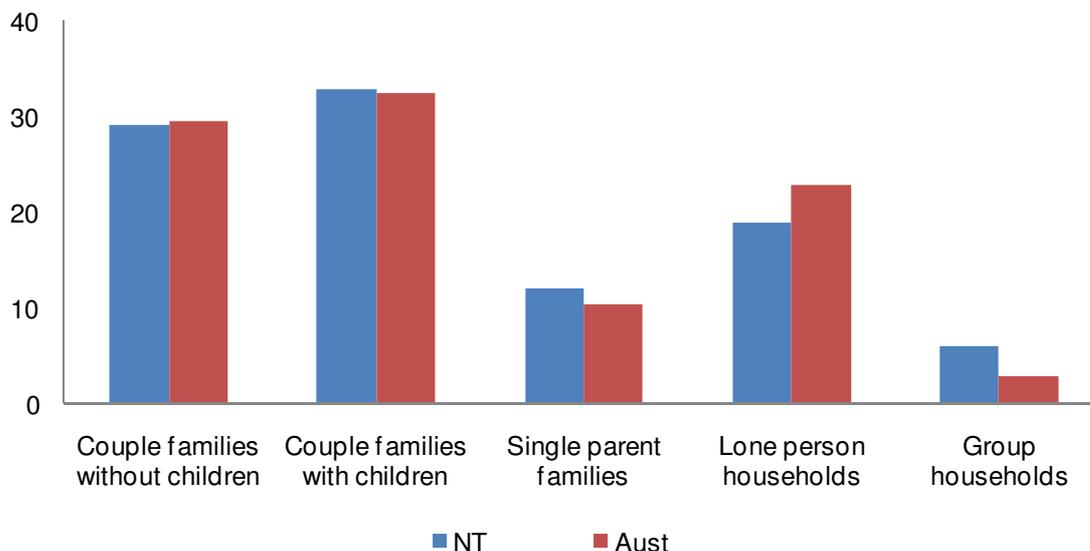
This publication presents a summary of results from the Family Characteristics topic in the Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS), which was conducted as a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey (MPS) from July 2009 to June 2010. MPHS results relating to the Territory should be interpreted with caution, as the MPHS excludes very remote parts of Australia, which includes approximately 24 per cent of the Territory's population.

Summary

The following is a summary of Territory family characteristics in the year to June 2010 from the Family Characteristics Survey.

- Of all households, 75 per cent were family households, 19 per cent were lone person households, and 6 per cent were group households.
- Of all family households, 39 per cent were couple families without children, 37 per cent were couple families with dependent children, 12 per cent were one parent families with dependent children, 7 per cent were couple families with only non-dependent children, and 4 per cent were single parent families with only non-dependent children.
- The makeup of Territory households and Territory family households was broadly consistent with the national average, although the Territory did have the highest proportion of both one parent families with dependent children, and overall one parent families.
- People living in family households made up 88 per cent of the population, followed by 5 per cent living in group households, 4 per cent men living alone, and 3 per cent women living alone.
- Of all children aged 0 to 17 years, 67 per cent were in intact families, 25 per cent were in one parent families, and 7 per cent were in step or blended families.

Chart 1: Proportion of Total Households by Household Type (per cent)



Source: ABS

Older people leaving hospital: a statistical overview of the Transition Care Program in 2008-09

AIHW, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

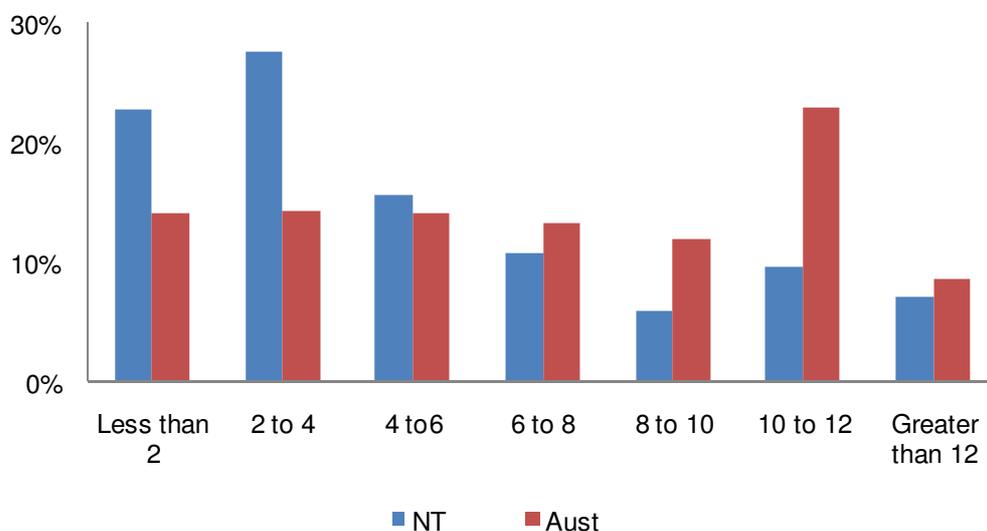
This report presents information about the Transition Care Program (TCP) for the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. The Transition Care Program provides time-limited care to older Australians directly after discharge from hospital. At 30 June 2009 there were 22 operational TCP places in the Territory.

Summary

The following is a summary of the Transition Care Program (TCP) in the Territory in 2008-09.

- The average TCP occupancy rate was 48.1 per cent, which was the lowest occupancy rate of all jurisdictions, and compares to a rate of 81.0 per cent nationally.
- The age of TCP recipients in the Territory tended to be younger than the national average, with 29.0 per cent of recipients being 64 years of age or younger compared to 3.3 per cent nationally, 38.7 per cent aged 65 to 74 compared to 15.2 per cent nationally, 26.9 per cent aged 75-84 compared to 44.3 per cent nationally, and 5.4 per cent aged 85 or older compared to 37.1 per cent nationally.
- Indigenous TCP recipients represented 53.8 per cent of total Territory recipients, compared to 0.9 per cent of total recipients nationally.
- Territory TCP recipients length of stay tended to be shorter than the national average, with 22.9 per cent staying up to 2 weeks compared to 14.1 per cent nationally, 22.7 per cent staying from 2 to 4 weeks compared to 14.4 per cent nationally, 15.7 per cent staying from 4 to 6 weeks compared to 14.1 per cent nationally, 10.8 per cent staying 6 to 8 weeks compared to 13.3 per cent nationally, and 22.8 per cent staying over 8 weeks compared to 42.6 per cent nationally.
- The median length of stay for TCP recipients was 4.0 weeks compared to 7.1 weeks nationally.

Chart 2: Length of stay of TCP recipients, Northern Territory and Australia (weeks)



Source: AIHW

Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2009-10: Northern Territory

AIHW, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

About this publication

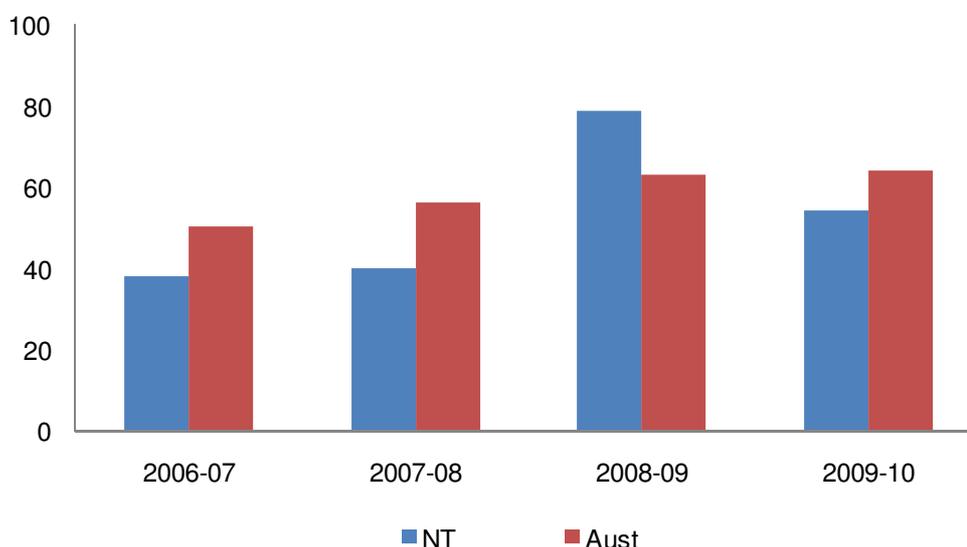
This publication provides an overview of the use of government-funded specialist homelessness services in 2009-10 in the Territory. The data in this report was collected in the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program National Data Collection (SAAP NDC). A new collection reflecting the changed arrangements under the National Affordable Housing Agreement and the national partnership agreements is planned to replace the SAAP NDC on 1 July 2011.

Summary

The following is a summary of government funded specialist homelessness services in the Territory in 2009-10 and, where applicable, comparisons with the national average.

- Government funded specialist homelessness services were used by 1 in 37 people in the Territory, which compares to a rate of 1 in 100 people nationally, and represents an increase from a rate of 1 in 40 people in 2006-07.
- Of all support periods, 64 per cent included a period of specialist homelessness accommodation, and 36 per cent were for support services only. The proportion of support periods in the Territory that included a period of specialist homelessness accommodation was the highest of all jurisdictions.
- Territory clients were supported for an average of 54 days, which represents an increase from an average of 38 days in 2006-07. For clients who were accommodated, the average length of accommodation was 25 days.
- The needs of clients were met in 99.0 per cent of cases compared to 96.5 per cent of cases nationally, and the needs of accompanying children were met in 99.8 per cent of cases compared to 97.5 per cent of cases nationally.
- Immediately following support, 89 per cent of clients were unemployed or not in the labour force, 86 per cent were receiving a government pension or benefit as their main source of income, and 87 per cent were living in a house or other dwelling with some form of tenure.

Chart 3: Average length of support by reporting period (days)



Source: AIHW