Homeless SAAP clients with a disability 2002–03

Main findings

- SAAP 'disability' clients were more likely to be male, older and from an Australian-born non-Indigenous background than SAAP 'non-disability' clients.

- The 'disability' client group received specialist services less often than the 'non-disability' client group, suggesting that SAAP may not always be able to cater for the specialised needs of homeless people with a disability. All other services were provided in roughly the same proportions.

- Generally, for both the 'disability' client group and the 'non-disability' client group, there was little change in client circumstances from before support to after support. However, there were some significant differences in outcomes for the 'disability' client group compared to the 'non-disability' client group.

- Overall, the 'disability' client group were more likely to come from and exit to a rooming house, hostel, hotel or caravan than the 'non-disability' client group and were less likely to come from and exit to private rental accommodation.

- While the 'disability' client group were less likely to enter SAAP from public or community housing, they were slightly more likely to exit to this type of accommodation than the 'non-disability' client group.

- The 'disability' client group were far more likely to live alone both before and after support than the 'non-disability' client group.

- As with the 'non-disability' client group, the 'disability' client group reported more positive housing outcomes the longer they were supported. However, 'disability' clients who exited after shorter durations of support were more likely to exit to a rooming house, hostel, hotel or caravan, to an institutional setting, or to live in a car, tent, park, street or squat than 'non-disability' clients.

- In general, as with the 'non-disability' client group, the 'disability' client group reported more positive housing outcomes where a support plan was in place before the end of support.

Estimating the SAAP 'disability' population

Disability is conceptualised as multidimensional, relating to the body functions and structures of people, the activities they do, the life areas in which they participate, and factors in their environment which affect these experiences (WHO 2001). In Australian legislation and administrative definitions, disability is often described in terms of four main disability groups. These groups are based on underlying health conditions and impairments as well as activity limitations, participation restrictions, and environmental factors. The groups are:

- intellectual/learning disability
- psychiatric disability
- sensory/speech disability
- physical/diverse disability (AIHW 2003b:6).

For the purposes of this bulletin, the 'disability' client group is defined as a SAAP client who reported at least one of the following criteria.

- The client received the Disability Support Pension or Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) disability pension either before or after receiving SAAP support.

- The client was referred from a psychiatric unit to a SAAP service.

- The client reported that a reason or the main reason they sought SAAP support was psychiatric illness.

- The client was in a hospital or psychiatric unit prior to coming to a SAAP agency or exited to a hospital or psychiatric unit.

- The client requested or received psychological, psychiatric, intellectual disability, or physical disability support or services.

All other clients are considered to be in the 'non-disability' client group.

Quantifying the extent to which people with disabilities appear in the homeless population and in the SAAP population can be difficult. As can be seen from the above, there is no single data item that allows easy identification of clients who have a disability. The 'disability' client group is therefore assembled from a variety of data items and there are several combinations that could be used. In addition, some of the data items used to estimate the SAAP 'disability' client group were not collected on forms used by agencies with a high turnover of clients (the high-volume form), resulting in a possible underestimate. However, data from both the general and high-volume forms are used in the analysis where possible. In Australia in 2002–03 there were 32,648 high-volume forms returned, accounting for 20% of all forms returned (AIHW 2003a:81). Of the 20% of high-volume forms returned, 77% were for male clients.

Using the above criteria does not allow for detailed analysis of the above-mentioned individual disability groups.

Profile of SAAP 'disability' clients

In 2002–03, there were 24,900 clients in the SAAP 'disability' client group (Table A1). These clients had 41,000 support periods (AIHW unpublished data). It should be noted that where a client has reported a disability in one support period and not in another, these periods are included in the analysis of clients without adjustment to the data. The number of clients and client characteristics by state and territory is not discussed here but Table A1 reproduced for each state and territory is available through the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare web site (www.aihw.gov.au).

SAAP 'disability' clients were more likely to be male (58%) than 'non-disability' clients (38%)(Table A1). Clients in the 'disability' group were older than clients in the 'non-disability' group, with a mean age of 36.8 years compared with 29.8 years. As with the 'non-disability' client group, male clients in the 'disability' group were on average older than female clients (38.2 years compared with 34.9 years for females).

SAAP 'disability' clients were less likely to be Indigenous than the clients in the 'non-disability' group (12% compared with 19%). Correspondingly, they were more likely to be

Australian-born non-Indigenous (74% of 'disability' clients compared with 67% of 'non-disability' clients). The proportions of SAAP clients from predominantly non-English speaking countries (English proficiency group 2–4 countries) were relatively similar for both groups (9% of 'disability' clients and 10% of 'non-disability' clients). Just over 5% of 'disability' clients reported that they were born overseas in predominantly English-speaking countries (English proficiency group 1 countries), compared with 4% for the 'non-disability' group.

On average, the 'disability' client group had a similar number of support periods per client to the 'non-disability' group (1.8 compared with 1.7). However, they had more support periods per client in all cultural and linguistic diversity groups. In particular, Indigenous clients in the 'disability' group had an average number of 2.4 support periods per client compared with 1.9 for the 'non-disability' client group.

Main reason for seeking assistance

In general, the main reason for seeking assistance did not vary significantly between the 'disability' client group and the 'non-disability' client group. However, there were some key differences. The 'disability' client group were less likely to report that they sought assistance primarily due to experiencing domestic violence (15% of support periods, compared with 24% for the 'non-disability' client group—Figure 1). This is due to the

Figure 1: SAAP support periods: main reason for seeking assistance, 'disability' clients compared with 'non-disability' clients, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)
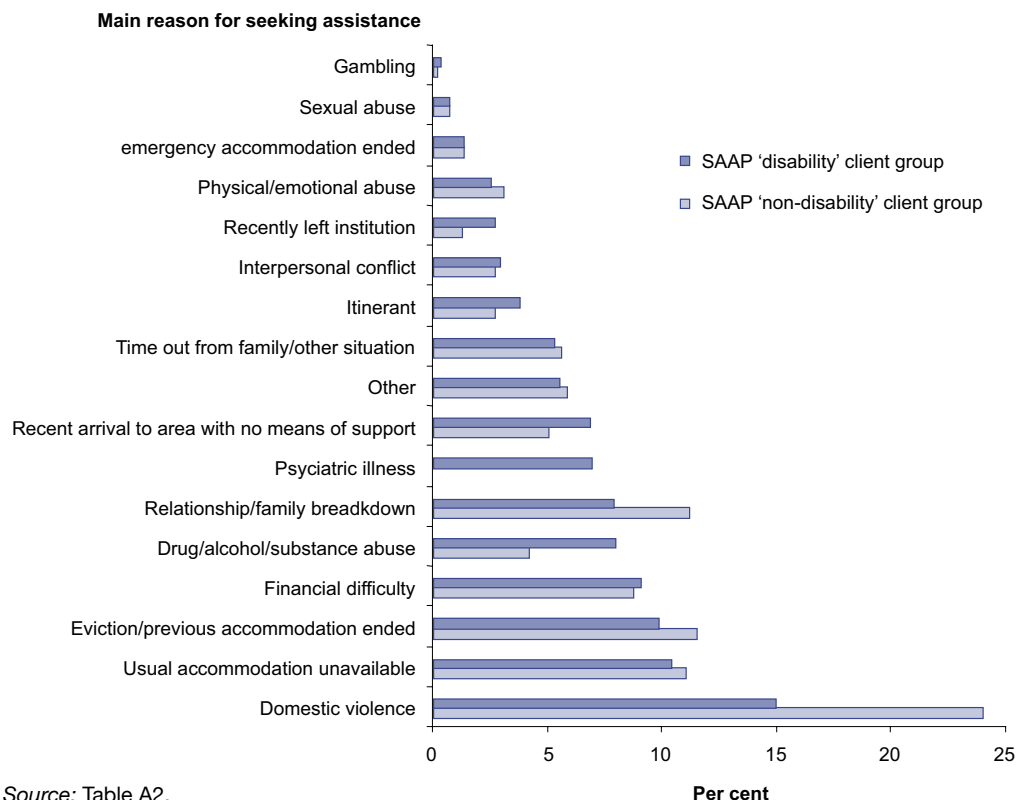
Source: Table A2.

higher proportion of male clients in the 'disability' client group than in the 'non-disability' client group. However, domestic violence was still the most prevalent main reason for seeking assistance, followed by the unavailability of usual accommodation (in 11% of support periods).

Other main reasons for seeking assistance showed smaller but still noteworthy variations. Proportionally, the 'disability' client group reported relatively fewer support periods in which the client was formally evicted or their previous accommodation arrangement was no longer available (10% of support periods compared with 12% for the 'non-disability' client group). The 'disability' client group were also less likely to seek support due to a relationship or family breakdown (8% of support periods compared with 11% for the 'non-disability' client group).

Clients in the 'disability' group were more likely to seek assistance due to drug, alcohol or substance abuse issues than clients in the 'non-disability' group (in 8% of support periods compared with 4%). They were also more likely to seek assistance due to being a recent arrival in the area and due to recently leaving an institution—such as a prison, detention centre or hospital (7% of support periods compared with 5%, and 3% compared with 1%, respectively).

Meeting the needs of clients

One way that SAAP's performance can be assessed is by measuring the ability of agencies to meet the needs of their clients. This can only be measured after a client has finished receiving support. Therefore, it is necessary to look at closed support periods—that is, support periods that finished on or before 30 June—when examining the provision of services that have been requested by the client. It should also be noted that service types can be reported only once for a client in a particular support period and that the number of times a particular service is requested, provided or referred is not recorded.

The 'disability' client group requested services in 36,600 closed support periods, corresponding to 274,600 requests for different service types (Table A3). In 87% of these requests, services were able to be provided directly. In addition to this, agencies were able to refer 'disability' clients to other organisations in a further 5% of requests. Consequently, 252,600 (or 92%) of the 274,600 expressed needs were met to at least some extent. For the 'non-disability' client group, just under 94% of expressed needs were met, with 89% of services being provided directly and 5% referred on (Table A4).

The broad type of service that was most often provided to the 'disability' client group was basic support, such as laundry and shower facilities, and transport (in 98% of requests in closed support periods) (Table A3). This was followed by general support and advocacy (90%), counselling (89%) and housing or accommodation services (84%). This pattern was similar to that observed for the 'non-disability' client group. However, specialist services were able to be provided in only 69% of requests by the 'disability' client group compared with 81% of requests for the 'non-disability' client group (Tables A3 and A4).

In some cases a SAAP agency might not be able to provide all of a client's requests directly. In these instances referrals to appropriate organisations might be arranged. As mentioned, referrals were arranged in 5% of requests for services by the 'disability' client group. The most commonly referred services were specialist services (in 19% of requests). This was higher than the proportion of referrals for specialist services for the 'non-disability' client group (12%). However, referrals for housing or accommodation, and financial and employment services were slightly lower than those reported for the 'non-disability' client group (5% and 8% compared with 8% and 10%, respectively).

Unmet needs are services that were requested by the client during support but that could but not be provided or referred. In general, services requested for the 'disability' client group were unmet in almost the same proportion as services requested by the 'non-disability' client group (8% of requests in closed support periods, compared with 7%). However, there were differences in some broad service types, such as requests for financial and employment services (unmet in 16% of requests compared with in 14% for 'non-disability' clients) and specialist services (12% compared with 7%). For other broad service types, such as housing and accommodation, the level of unmet need was the same (11%).

Unmet requests

Data on people who approach SAAP agencies but are unable to be accommodated were collected in 2002–03 in the Demand for Accommodation Collection. However, there are no data items in the 2002–03 Demand for Accommodation Collection that enable an estimate to be made of how many people with disabilities were turned away from SAAP agencies during the two-week collection period. Even in previous collections, this was problematic.

The best estimate that can be given is from the 2001–02 Unmet Demand Collection, which aimed to measure the number of requests for support or accommodation that could not be met and the associated number of people making requests for accommodation during the period 22–28 August 2001 and 8–14 May 2002. There were 50 unmet requests (or less than 1% of unmet requests) from people who were not able to be accommodated because facilities for disability needs were not available (AIHW unpublished data). This equated to 44 adults or unaccompanied children and 4 accompanying children who had a valid unmet request for accommodation.

People with disabilities may have also been turned away for other reasons, but how often this happened and whether their disability contributed to their inability to be accommodated cannot be estimated. A report recently released by the NSW Ombudsman suggests, however, that people with a mental illness, people with physical and intellectual disabilities, and people with acquired brain injury are among the major groups excluded from SAAP services (NSW Ombudsman 2004:8).

Outcomes

The SAAP Client Collection gathers information on the circumstances of SAAP clients both before entering support and after leaving support. This information provides insights into how SAAP assists clients to achieve positive outcomes. In 2002–03, information on the circumstances of clients both before and after support was not collected on the high-volume form so these records are excluded in the following analysis of outcomes for the SAAP 'disability' client group. The analysis is based on closed support periods (support periods that finished on or before 30 June 2003).

Employment status

The SAAP Client Collection collects information on whether a client was employed, unemployed and looking for work, or not in the labour force in the week before and after receiving SAAP support. It is an important indicator of how successful SAAP agencies are in assisting clients to gain employment.

Clients in the 'disability' group were less likely to be unemployed but more likely to not be in the labour force than clients in the 'non-disability' group both before and after receiving SAAP support (Table A5). Correspondingly, clients in the 'disability' group were also less likely to be employed full-time, part-time or casually than clients in the 'non-disability' group.

However, as with the 'non-disability' client group, the proportions of closed support periods in which the 'disability' client group were employed increased slightly after support, with a corresponding decrease in those where they were unemployed. The proportions of this client group not in the labour force remained relatively steady both before and after support.

Main source of income

An important indicator of outcomes for SAAP clients is their main source of income, that is, the largest part of their total income if they have more than one source. Generally, whatever the source of income for both the 'disability' and 'non-disability' client groups, there was hardly any difference between the proportions before and after support.

As expected, the main source of income for the 'disability' client group both before and after receiving SAAP assistance was the Disability Support Pension (in 68% of closed support periods both before and after support—Table A6). The DVA disability pension was reported as the main source of income in only 2% of closed support periods both before and after support. As these income sources formed part of the criteria used to create the 'disability' client group, there were no closed support periods reported for the 'non-disability' client group where these types of income were their main source of income.

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The 'disability' client group reported lower proportions of closed support periods both before (4%) and after (2%) support in which they had no income or no income but were awaiting a pension or benefit than the 'non-disability' client group (11% before support and 8% after support).

The 'disability' client group also reported a lower proportion of closed support periods in which they were the recipients of other government payments than the 'non-disability' client group (24% before support and 25% after support, compared with 81% and 83%).

The proportions of closed support periods in which other income, including wages and salary, was reported as the main source of income was lower for the 'disability' client group than for the 'non-disability' client group (2% of closed support periods before support and 3% after support, compared with 8% and 9% for the 'non-disability' client group).

Living situation

Living situation indicates the people with whom the client was living immediately before and after receiving SAAP support. Comparing who the client was living with before and after support may provide information about the ongoing resolution of conflicts in their current living situation or indicate an increased capacity to live independently.

Clients in the 'disability' group were more likely to be living alone both before and after support than clients in the 'non-disability' group (Table A7). SAAP 'disability' clients were living alone in 35% of closed support periods before support and in 40% after support, compared with 15% and 17% for the 'non-disability' client group.

Clients in the 'disability' group were also more likely to be living with other unrelated persons both before (19%) and after (18%) support than clients in the 'non-disability' group (12% and 13%). This category includes living in shared accommodation with flatmates, living in a supported group house, living with a boarder present in the home, or living communally such as in an institution, boarding school, hospital or prison. However, this is to be expected as entering SAAP from or exiting SAAP to a hospital or psychiatric unit was part of the criteria used to form the 'disability' client group.

The 'disability' client group were less likely than the 'non-disability' client group to be living with a parent or parents, with relatives or friends in the short or long term, with a spouse or partner, or alone with children both before and after support than the 'non-disability' client group.

Housing outcomes

The SAAP Client Collection gathers information on the physical structures that clients occupy both before and after support. This is an important indicator of whether clients' access to secure and independent accommodation is improving and the difficulties that clients may have accessing public housing.

Generally, housing outcomes for clients in the 'disability' client group improved after receiving support (Table A8). The proportion of the 'disability' client group who were living in public or community housing increased from 10% of closed support periods before support to just over 17% after support. This was comparable to the proportions reported for the 'non-disability' client group (11% of closed support periods before support and 16% after support). However, the percentage increase in the number of closed support periods for the 'disability' client group in which they exited to public or community housing was nearly triple that of the 'non-disability' client group (a 29% increase compared with a 10% increase for the 'non-disability' client group).

The proportions of closed support periods in which the 'disability' client group were living in private rental accommodation increased slightly after support, from 13% before support to 15% after support. This compares with 17% and 20% for the 'non-disability' client group.

Clients in both the 'disability' and 'non-disability' client groups showed significant decreases in the proportions of closed support periods in which they were living in a car, tent, park, street or squat from before support to after support. However, the 'disability' client group were more likely than the 'non-disability' client group to report this living situation both before and after support (13% of closed support periods before support and 5% after support, compared with 8% and 3%).

Clients in the 'disability' client group were also more likely to be living in a rooming house, hostel, hotel or caravan both before (11%) and after (12%) support than the 'non-disability' client group (7% both before and after support).
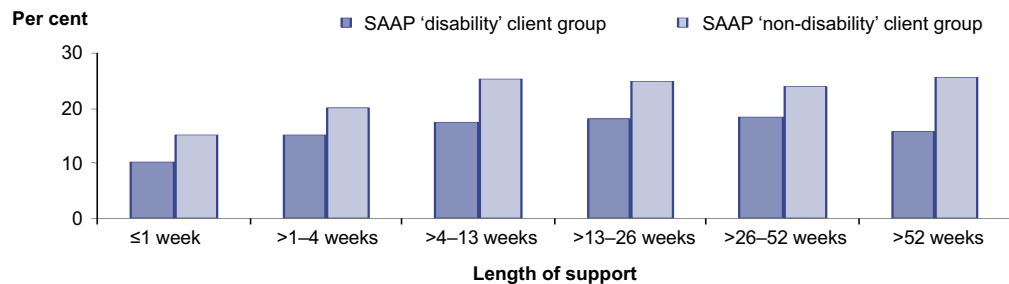
While the 'disability' client group were also more likely to come from (10%) and go to (9%) an institutional setting compared with the 'non-disability' client group (3% both before and after support), it should be noted that the institutional setting group includes the category hospital/psychiatric institution, which was one of the criteria used to create the 'disability' client group.

Length of support and housing outcomes

Overall, longer periods of SAAP support resulted in more independent housing outcomes for the 'disability' client group, such as renting independently in the private market, or renting public or community housing. For example, the proportion of closed support periods in which the 'disability' client group were living in private rental accommodation after support steadily increased from 11% for those who were supported for 1 week or less to 19% for those who were supported for between 26 weeks to 1 year, before falling slightly to 16% for those who were supported for over 1 year (Figure 2). The proportion of closed support periods in which the 'non-disability' client group exited to private rental accommodation also increased as the length of support increased. However, the 'non-disability' client group was always more likely to exit to a private rental than the 'disability' client group regardless of the length of support.

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Figure 2: SAAP closed support periods: SAAP 'disability' clients compared with SAAP 'non-disability' clients who exited support to a private rental, by length of support, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)

Source: Table A9.

The proportion of closed support periods in which the 'disability' client group were living in public or community housing after support rose from 12% for those supported for 1 week or less to 41% for those supported for over 1 year (Figure 3). The 'disability' client group were more likely to exit to public or community housing than the 'non-disability' client group once they were supported for more than 4 weeks. The 'non-disability' client group were more likely to exit to public or community housing if they were supported for 1 week or less. The proportions of closed support periods in which clients exited to this type of accommodation were virtually the same for both groups for between 1 and 4 weeks of support.
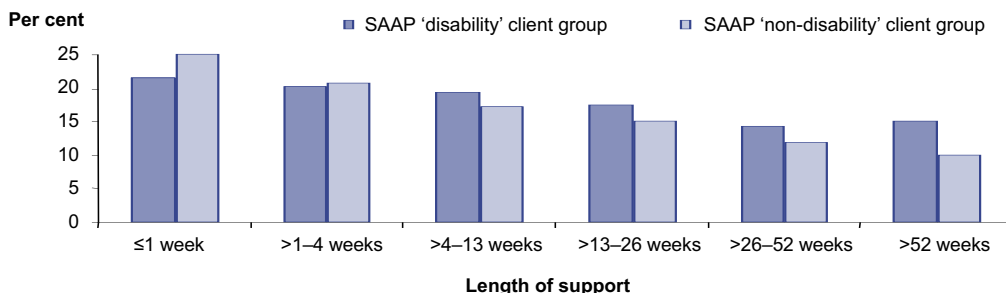
Figure 3: SAAP closed support periods: SAAP 'disability' clients compared with SAAP 'non-disability' clients who exited support to public or community housing, by length of support, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)
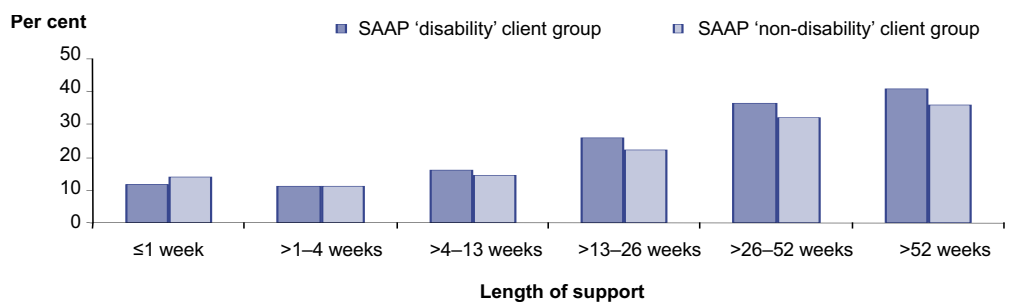
Source: Table A9.

The proportion of the 'disability' client group who were living in SAAP or other emergency accommodation after support dropped from 22% of closed support periods for those who were supported for 1 week or less to 14% for those who were supported for between 26 weeks and 1 year, before rising slightly to 15% for 'disability' clients who were supported for more than 1 year (Figure 4). The proportion of closed support periods in which the 'disability' client group exited to this type of accommodation was lower than that for the 'non-disability' client group until clients were supported for more than 4 weeks. At this point, the 'disability' client group became more likely to exit to SAAP or other emergency housing than their 'non-disability' counterparts.

Figure 4: SAAP closed support periods: SAAP 'disability' clients compared with SAAP 'non-disability' clients who exited support to SAAP or other emergency housing, by length of support, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)

Source: Table A9.

The proportions of the 'disability' client group who were living in a rooming house, hostel, hotel or caravan after leaving support decreased the longer the client was supported, falling steadily from 15% of closed support periods for those who were supported for 1 week or less to 4% for those who were supported for over 1 year (Figure 5). However, the 'disability' client group were far more likely to exit to this type of support than the 'non-disability' client group regardless of the length of support.

Figure 5: SAAP closed support periods: SAAP 'disability' clients compared with SAAP 'non-disability' clients who exited support to a rooming house, hostel, hotel or caravan, by length of support, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)
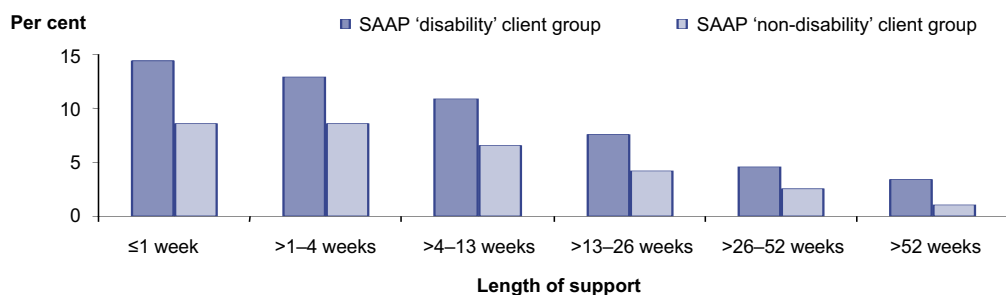
Source: Table A9.

Similarly, the likelihood of a 'disability' client exiting to live in a car, tent, park, street or squat decreased the longer a 'disability' client was supported. The proportions dropped from 8% of closed support periods for 'disability' clients who were supported for less than 1 week to less than 1% for those who were supported for over 1 year (Figure 6). The proportion who exited to live in a car, tent, park, street or squat was around double that of the 'non-disability' client group until between 13 and 26 weeks of support, from which point the proportions were fairly similar.

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Figure 6: SAAP closed support periods: SAAP 'disability' clients compared with SAAP 'non-disability' clients who exited support to live in a car, tent, park, street, or squat, by length of support, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)
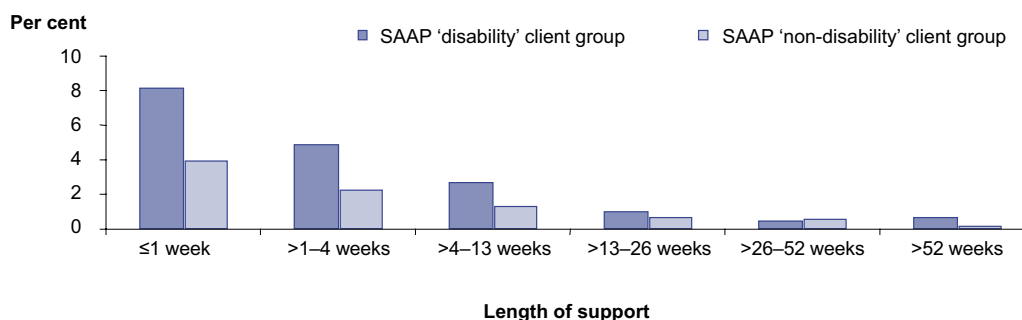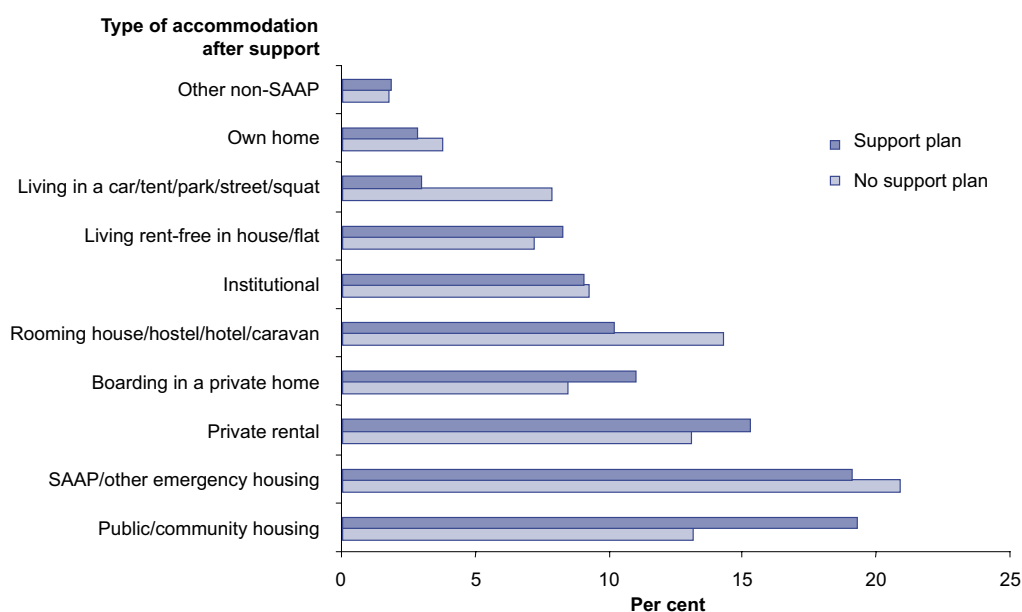

The proportions of the 'disability' client group who exited to an institutional setting generally decreased the longer the client was supported, falling from 11% of closed support periods for clients supported for less than 1 week to 5% of closed support periods after 1 year of support (Table A9). The proportion of closed support periods for the 'disability' client group who exited to this type of accommodation was higher than that reported for the 'non-disability' client group across all lengths of support. This is not surprising, as 'institutional' includes the category hospital/psychiatric institution which was one of the criteria used to form the 'disability' client group.

Support plans and housing outcomes

A support plan is a personal plan or a support agreement that usually has a statement of the client's problem or need and some goals for the client. It also usually outlines strategies to achieve those goals. Overall, 'disability' clients who indicated the type of accommodation they occupied after support were slightly more likely to have a support plan in place by the time their support ended than 'non-disability' clients (68% compared with 66% for the 'non-disability' client group)(Table A10).

Support plans appear to be related to a marginally greater likelihood of the 'disability' client group receiving independent housing after support (Figure 7). The proportion of closed support periods in which 'disability' clients with a support plan exited SAAP to private rental accommodation was higher than for those who did not have a support plan or for whom a support plan was considered inappropriate (15% compared with 13%). The percentage of closed support periods in which 'disability' clients exited to public or community housing was also higher for those with a support plan (19% compared with 13% where there was no support plan or a support plan was inappropriate).

Figure 7: SAAP closed support periods: type of accommodation after support for SAAP 'disability' clients, by existence of a support plan, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)

The proportion of closed support periods in which clients in the 'disability' client group exited to a rooming house, hostel, hotel or caravan was lower for those clients who had a support plan (10% with a support plan and 14% without a support plan). A similar contrast existed for 'disability' clients who exited SAAP support to live in a car, tent, park, street or squat (3% where there was a support plan in place compared with 8% where there was no support plan).

Interestingly the proportions of closed support periods in which the 'disability' client group exited to an institutional setting remained steady at around 9% for both those with a support plan and those without.

Accompanying children

There are currently no questions on the SAAP forms that allow the number of accompanying children with a disability to be reported. Only the number of children accompanying clients in the 'disability' client group or the number of accompanying child support periods associated with children accompanying this group can be reported. In 2002–03, there were 6,200 children who accompanied a 'disability' client to a SAAP agency and 6,600 accompanying child support periods (AIHW unpublished data). These figures exclude high-volume records because not all items were collected on the high-volume form.

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Appendix 1:   Statistical tables

Table A1: SAAP clients: SAAP 'disability' client group compared with the SAAP 'non-disability' and overall client groups, selected measures, Australia, 2002–03

SAAP clients	SAAP 'disability' client group		SAAP 'non-disability' client group		Overall SAAP client group	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Total SAAP clients	..	**24,900**	..	**78,700**	..	**97,600**
Sex						
Males	57.5	14,300	38.4	30,200	42.2	41,100
Females	42.5	10,600	61.7	48,500	57.9	56,400
Total	**100.0**	**24,900**	**100.0**	**78,700**	**100.0**	**97,500**
Cultural and linguistic diversity						
Indigenous Australians	12.4	3,000	19.1	14,300	17.7	16,500
Australian-born non-Indigenous	73.7	17,800	66.7	49,800	68.1	63,500
English proficiency group 1	5.3	1,300	4.3	3,200	4.5	4,200
English proficiency group 2–4	8.6	2,100	9.9	7,400	9.7	9,100
Total	**100.0**	**24,200**	**100.0**	**74,700**	**100.0**	**93,200**
Mean age (years)	..	**36.8**	..	**29.8**	..	**31.4**
Males	..	38.2	..	30.4	..	32.7
Females	..	34.9	..	29.5	..	30.4
Mean number of support periods per client	..	**1.80**	..	**1.67**	..	**1.81**
Indigenous Australians	..	2.42	..	1.94	..	2.12
Australian-born non-Indigenous	..	1.75	..	1.63	..	1.77
English proficiency group 1	..	1.73	..	1.61	..	1.75
English proficiency group 2–4	..	1.43	..	1.42	..	1.48

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions in gender for SAAP 'disability' clients (weighted): 1 client.

2. Number excluded due to errors and omissions in gender for SAAP 'non-disability' clients (weighted): 12 clients.

3. Number excluded due to errors and omissions in gender for all SAAP clients (weighted): 13 clients.

4. Number excluded due to errors and omissions in cultural and linguistic diversity for SAAP 'disability' clients (weighted): 685 clients.

5. Number excluded due to errors and omissions in cultural and linguistic diversity for SAAP 'non-disability' clients (weighted): 3,995 clients.

6. Number excluded due to errors and omissions in cultural and linguistic diversity for all SAAP clients (weighted): 4,357 clients.

7. A client may have reported a disability in one support period and not in another. They may also have provided a valid alpha code (unique identifier) in one support period and not another. Consequently the number of clients in the 'disability' client group added to the number of clients in the 'non-disability' client group will not equal the total number of clients.

8. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

9. English proficiency group 1 countries: Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

10. English proficiency group 2-4: countries excluding Australia that are not included in English proficiency group 1.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

Table A2: SAAP support periods: main reason for seeking assistance, SAAP 'disability' client group compared with the SAAP 'non-disability' client group, Australia, 2002–03

Main reason for seeking assistance	SAAP 'disability' client group		SAAP 'non-disability' client group	
	%	Number	%	Number
Usual accommodation unavailable	10.5	3,100	11.1	11,400
Time out from family/other situation	5.4	1,600	5.7	5,800
Relationship/family breakdown	7.9	2,400	11.2	11,500
Interpersonal conflict	3.0	900	2.8	2,800
Physical/emotional abuse	2.6	800	3.1	3,200
Domestic violence	15.0	4,500	24.1	24,700
Sexual abuse	0.8	200	0.8	800
Financial difficulty	9.1	2,700	8.8	9,000
Gambling	0.4	100	0.2	200
Eviction/previous accommodation ended	9.9	3,000	11.5	11,800
Drug/alcohol/substance abuse	8.0	2,400	4.2	4,300
Emergency accommodation ended	1.5	400	1.4	1,500
Recently left institution	2.7	800	1.3	1,300
Psychiatric illness	7.0	2,100	—	—
Recent arrival to area with no means of support	6.9	2,100	5.1	5,200
Itinerant	3.8	1,100	2.8	2,800
Other	5.6	1,700	5.9	6,000
Total	100.0	29,900	100.0	102,500

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors or omissions: 848 'disability' support periods; 6,889 'non-disability' support periods.

2. Table excludes high-volume records because not all items were collected on the high-volume form.

3. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

Table A3: Broad types of SAAP services requested in closed support periods by clients in the SAAP 'disability' client group, by provision, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent distinct services requested)

| Broad type of service | Not provided | | | Provided | | | | | |
	Neither provided nor referred	Referred	Subtotal	Provided only	Provided and referred	Subtotal	Total	Distinct services requested	Assoc. closed support periods
	% distinct services requested							Number	Number
Housing/accommodation	11.2	5.2	16.4	76.1	7.5	83.6	100.0	49,800	32,100
Financial/employment	16.4	7.7	24.1	66.0	9.9	75.9	100.0	27,000	17,300
Counselling	5.9	5.5	11.4	79.9	8.8	88.7	100.0	28,700	19,100
General support/advocacy	7.7	1.9	9.6	84.9	5.5	90.4	100.0	61,400	27,400
Specialist services	12.2	18.6	30.8	56.6	12.6	69.2	100.0	36,800	19,500
Basic support and services n.e.s.	1.6	0.7	2.3	96.4	1.3	97.7	100.0	70,800	28,000
Total (%)	**8.0**	**5.4**	**13.4**	**80.1**	**6.5**	**86.6**	**100.0**	**. .**	**. .**
Total (number)	**22,000**	**14,700**	**36,700**	**219,900**	**17,900**	**237,800**	**. .**	**274,600**	**36,600**

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 505 closed support periods (including cases with no information on service requirements or provision).

2. In groups of service types, a client may require more than one type of service within the group. Percentages for broad groups relate to all needs and not to support periods.

3. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation.

4. n.e.s. (not elsewhere specified)

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

Table A4: Broad types of SAAP services requested in closed support periods by clients in the SAAP 'non-disability' client group, by provision, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent distinct services requested)

Broad type of service	Not provided			Provided			Total	Distinct services requested	Assoc. closed support periods
	Neither provided nor referred	Referred	*Subtotal*	Provided only	Provided and referred	*Subtotal*			
	% distinct services requested							Number	Number
Housing/accommodation	10.9	7.5	*18.4*	74.2	7.4	*81.6*	100.0	132,600	89,600
Financial/employment	14.1	9.9	*24.0*	65.6	10.4	*76.0*	100.0	70,100	47,200
Counselling	4.8	4.5	*9.3*	83.5	7.2	*90.7*	100.0	90,400	57,900
General support/advocacy	5.7	1.8	*7.5*	86.7	5.7	*92.4*	100.0	167,000	80,200
Specialist services	7.3	11.6	*18.9*	71.1	10.0	*81.1*	100.0	52,800	33,000
Basic support and services n.e.s.	1.6	0.8	*2.4*	96.4	1.2	*97.6*	100.0	177,000	70,000
Total (%)	**6.5**	**4.6**	***11.1***	**83.0**	**5.9**	***88.9***	**100.0**	..	..
Total (number)	**45,000**	**31,500**	***76,500***	**572,800**	**40,600**	***613,400***	..	**689,900**	**111,300**

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 7,274 closed support periods (including cases with no information on service requirements or provision).

2. In groups of service types, a client may require more than one type of service within the group. Percentages for broad groups relate to all needs and not to support periods.

3. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation.

4. n.e.s. (not elsewhere specified)

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

Table A5: SAAP closed support periods: employment status in the week before and after a support period, SAAP 'disability' client group compared with the SAAP 'non-disability' client group, Australia, 2002–03

Employment status	SAAP 'disability' client group				SAAP 'non-disability' client group			
	Before support		After support		Before support		After support	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Employed full-time	0.9	200	1.2	300	3.4	2,700	4.3	3,000
Part-time/casual	2.7	700	3.6	800	7.3	5,800	8.4	5,700
Unemployed	17.0	4,300	15.8	3,500	37.5	30,200	35.4	24,400
Not in labour force	79.4	20,300	79.5	17,900	51.8	41,700	51.9	35,700
Total	*100.0*	..	*100.0*	..	*100.0*	..	*100.0*	..
Number with valid data	..	*25,500*	..	*22,500*	..	*80,500*	..	*68,800*
Number with missing data	..	1,500	..	4,500	..	15,000	..	26,600
Total (number)	..	**27,000**	..	**27,000**	..	**95,400**	..	**95,400**

Notes

1. Table excludes high-volume records because not all items were collected on the high-volume form.

2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

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Table A6: SAAP closed support periods: main source of income immediately before and after a support period, SAAP 'disability' client group compared with the SAAP 'non-disability' client group, Australia, 2002–03

Source of income	SAAP 'disability' client group				SAAP 'non-disability' client group			
	Before support		After support		Before support		After support	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
No income	3.3	900	2.0	500	9.4	7,500	6.7	4,700
No income, awaiting pension/benefit	0.5	100	0.3	100	1.6	1,300	1.2	800
Disability Support Pension	67.6	17,300	68.3	15,800	—	—	—	—
DVA disability pension	2.2	600	1.9	400	—	—	—	—
Other government payments	24.0	6,200	24.9	5,700	80.6	64,600	83.2	58,300
Other income	2.3	600	2.6	600	8.4	6,700	8.9	6,300
Total	*100.0*	*. .*	*100.0*	*. .*	*100.0*	*. .*	*100.0*	*. .*
Number with valid data	*. .*	*25,700*	*. .*	*23,100*	*. .*	*80,200*	*. .*	*70,100*
Number with missing data	. .	1,300	. .	3,900	. .	15,200	. .	25,300
Total (number)	**. .**	**27,000**	**. .**	**27,000**	**. .**	**95,400**	**. .**	**95,400**

Notes

1. Table excludes high-volume records because not all items were collected on the high-volume form.

2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

Table A7: SAAP closed support periods: living situation immediately before and after a support period, SAAP 'disability' client group compared with the SAAP 'non-disability' client group, Australia, 2002–03

Living situation	SAAP 'disability' client group				SAAP 'non-disability' client group			
	Before support		After support		Before support		After support	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
With parent(s)	7.1	1,800	5.6	1,100	10.9	8,600	8.7	5,200
With foster family	0.2	100	0.2	<50	0.5	400	0.4	300
With relatives/friends short-term	12.6	3,100	10.6	2,000	18.9	14,900	14.7	8,900
With relatives/friends long-term	3.0	700	3.7	700	4.0	3,100	5.9	3,500
With spouse/partner with/without children	16.6	4,100	10.8	2,000	25.0	19,800	17.1	10,400
Alone with children	5.8	1,400	9.9	1,900	12.5	9,900	21.5	13,000
Alone	34.9	8,700	39.7	7,500	15.3	12,100	17.3	10,400
With other unrelated persons	18.9	4,700	18.2	3,400	11.9	9,400	12.9	7,800
Other	0.9	200	1.3	200	1.0	700	1.6	900
Total	*100.0*	*. .*	*100.0*	*. .*	*100.0*	*. .*	*100.0*	*. .*
Number with valid data	*. .*	*24,800*	*. .*	*18,900*	*. .*	*79,000*	*. .*	*60,500*
Number with missing data	. .	2,200	. .	8,100	. .	16,400	. .	35,000
Total (number)	**. .**	**27,000**	**. .**	**27,000**	**. .**	**95,400**	**. .**	**95,400**

Notes

1. Table excludes high-volume records because not all items were collected on the high-volume form.

2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

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Table A8: SAAP closed support periods: type of accommodation occupied immediately before and after a support period, SAAP 'disability' client group compared with the SAAP 'non-disability' client group, Australia, 2002–03

| Type of accommodation | SAAP 'disability' client group | | | | SAAP 'non-disability' client group | | | |
| | Before support | | After support | | Before support | | After support | |
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
SAAP or other emergency housing	19.9	4,900	20.0	3,600	19.4	15,400	20.5	12,300
Living rent-free in house/flat	8.9	2,200	7.9	1,400	14.7	11,700	12.3	7,300
Private rental	12.5	3,100	14.5	2,600	16.7	13,300	20.1	12,000
Public or community housing	9.8	2,400	17.1	3,100	11.1	8,900	16.3	9,800
Rooming house/hostel/ hotel/caravan	10.8	2,700	11.7	2,100	7.1	5,600	7.3	4,300
Boarding in a private home	11.2	2,800	10.0	1,800	14.6	11,600	12.7	7,500
Own home	3.1	800	3.0	600	4.5	3,600	4.0	2,400
Living in a car/tent/park/ street/squat	12.6	3,100	4.9	900	7.7	6,200	2.5	1,500
Other non-SAAP	1.1	300	1.9	300	1.2	1,000	1.8	1,100
Institutional	10.2	2,500	9.0	1,600	3.0	2,400	2.6	1,500
Total	100.0	. .	100.0	. .	100.0	. .	100.0	. .
Number with valid data	. .	24,800	. .	18,100	. .	79,600	. .	59,700
Number with missing data	. .	2,200	. .	8,800	. .	15,900	. .	35,800
Total (number)	. .	**27,000**	. .	**27,000**	. .	**95,400**	. .	**95,400**

Notes

1. Table excludes high-volume records because not all items were collected on the high-volume form.

2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

Table A9: SAAP closed support periods: type of accommodation occupied by clients in the SAAP 'disability' and 'non-disability' client groups after support, by length of support, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)

Type of accommodation after support	≤1 week	>1–4 weeks	>4–13 weeks	>13–26 weeks	>26–52 weeks	>52 weeks	Total
SAAP 'disability' client group							
SAAP or other emergency housing	21.9	20.6	19.7	17.8	14.4	15.3	20.0
Living rent-free in house/flat	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	6.7	5.6	7.9
Private rental	10.5	15.3	17.6	18.4	18.5	16.0	14.5
Public or community housing	12.2	11.3	16.2	26.5	36.7	41.1	17.1
Rooming house/hostel/hotel/caravan	14.5	13.0	11.1	7.6	4.7	3.6	11.7
Boarding in a private home	9.1	11.3	11.1	10.3	9.3	6.3	10.0
Own home	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.5	2.4	3.2	3.0
Living in a car/tent/park/street/squat	8.2	5.0	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.7	4.9
Institutional	10.8	10.8	8.1	4.7	5.1	5.1	9.0
Other non-SAAP	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.7	3.1	1.9
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Total %	**37.7**	**20.8**	**21.0**	**10.0**	**6.0**	**4.4**	**100.0**
Total number	**6,800**	**3,800**	**3,800**	**1,800**	**1,100**	**800**	**18,100**
SAAP 'non-disability' client group							
SAAP or other emergency housing	25.2	21.0	17.4	15.2	12.1	10.1	20.5
Living rent-free in house/flat	13.1	13.5	11.6	10.6	10.1	8.8	12.3
Private rental	15.2	20.3	25.3	25.1	24.0	25.9	20.1
Public or community housing	14.1	11.6	14.6	22.3	32.4	36.2	16.3
Rooming house/hostel/hotel/caravan	8.7	8.7	6.7	4.3	2.6	1.2	7.3
Boarding in a private home	12.1	13.9	13.6	12.8	10.0	11.1	12.7
Own home	3.4	3.4	5.4	5.1	3.7	2.4	4.0
Living in a car/tent/park/street/squat	4.0	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.5
Institutional	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.6
Other non-SAAP	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.8
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Total %	**42.2**	**17.9**	**21.4**	**9.4**	**5.8**	**3.4**	**100.0**
Total number	**25,100**	**10,700**	**12,700**	**5,600**	**3,400**	**2,000**	**59,600**

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 8,848 'disability' closed support periods; 35,855 'non-disability' closed support periods.

2. Table excludes high-volume records because not all items were collected on the high-volume form.

3. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

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Table A10: SAAP closed support periods: type of accommodation occupied by clients in the SAAP 'disability' and 'non-disability' client groups after support by the existence of a support plan, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)

Type of accommodation after support	Support plan		
	Yes	No or not applicable	Total
SAAP 'disability' client group			
SAAP/other emergency housing	19.1	20.9	19.7
Living rent-free in house/flat	8.3	7.2	8.0
Private rental	15.3	13.1	14.6
Public/community housing	19.3	13.2	17.4
Rooming house/hostel/hotel/caravan	10.2	14.3	11.5
Boarding in a private home	11.0	8.5	10.2
Own home	2.9	3.8	3.2
Living in a car/tent/park/street/squat	3.0	7.9	4.5
Other non-SAAP	1.9	1.8	1.9
Institutional	9.1	9.3	9.1
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Total %	**68.4**	**31.6**	**100.0**
Total number	**11,600**	**5,300**	**16,900**
SAAP 'non-disability' client group			
SAAP/other emergency housing	19.9	21.5	20.4
Living rent-free in house/flat	11.4	13.6	12.1
Private rental	21.1	18.1	20.1
Public/community housing	17.3	15.1	16.5
Rooming house/hostel/hotel/caravan	6.8	7.7	7.1
Boarding in a private home	13.3	12.1	12.9
Own home	3.9	4.4	4.0
Living in a car/tent/park/street/squat	1.8	3.6	2.4
Other non-SAAP	2.0	1.6	1.8
Institutional	2.7	2.4	2.6
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Total %	**66.0**	**34.1**	**100.0**
Total number	**37,200**	**19,200**	**56,300**

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors or omissions (weighted): 10,055 'disability' closed support periods; 39,084 'non-disability' closed support periods.

2. Table excludes high-volume records because not all items were collected on the high-volume form.

3. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

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