

3 Income Issues Collection data: income status of SAAP clients

While Chapter 2 introduced and discussed the income status of the wider SAAP population, this chapter discusses the results of the Income Issues Collection, with a focus on the income status of particular population groups in SAAP immediately *before* support – migrants, youth and women escaping domestic violence. The primary income sources of clients who responded to the Income Issues Collection compares closely with the proportions reported earlier from the Client Collection (Tables 2.2 and 3.3). However, the Income Issues Collection was concerned with investigating the circumstances of clients on specific sources of income and therefore not all categories in the Client Collection tables are present in the Income Issues tables. Further, it should be noted that, unlike the ongoing Client Collection, the Income Issues Collection data are not adjusted for non-participation or non-consent.

Table 3.1: Income Issues Collection, completeness of the data, Australia 2000

	Agencies		Forms returned		
	In scope agencies	Agencies that responded	Participation rate	Total	Consent rate
State/Territory	No.	No.	%	No.	%
New South Wales	387	188	48.6	2,387	73.6
Victoria	304	189	62.2	2,887	73.8
Queensland	167	105	62.9	1,771	70.4
Western Australia	103	60	58.3	1,128	83.7
South Australia	72	48	66.7	661	73.2
Tasmania	41	25	61.0	408	74.3
Australian Capital Territory	29	15	51.7	261	83.1
Northern Territory	30	19	63.3	412	70.6
Primary target group					
Young people	453	232	51.2	2,489	74.4
Single men only	88	61	69.3	1,542	82.3
Single women only	48	16	33.3	187	76.5
Families	102	57	55.9	766	58.5
Women escaping domestic violence	264	163	61.7	2,525	71.3
Cross target/multiple/general	178	120	67.4	2,406	77.3
Location					
Capital city	623	346	55.5	5,162	74.3
Other metropolitan centre	81	48	59.3	851	66.9
Large rural centre	105	65	61.9	1,185	77.4
Other rural area	257	157	61.1	2,027	76.3
Remote area	67	33	49.3	690	73.0
Total	1,133	649	57.3	9,915	74.4

Note: 'Agencies' refers to the number of agencies that should have been participating in the reference period.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

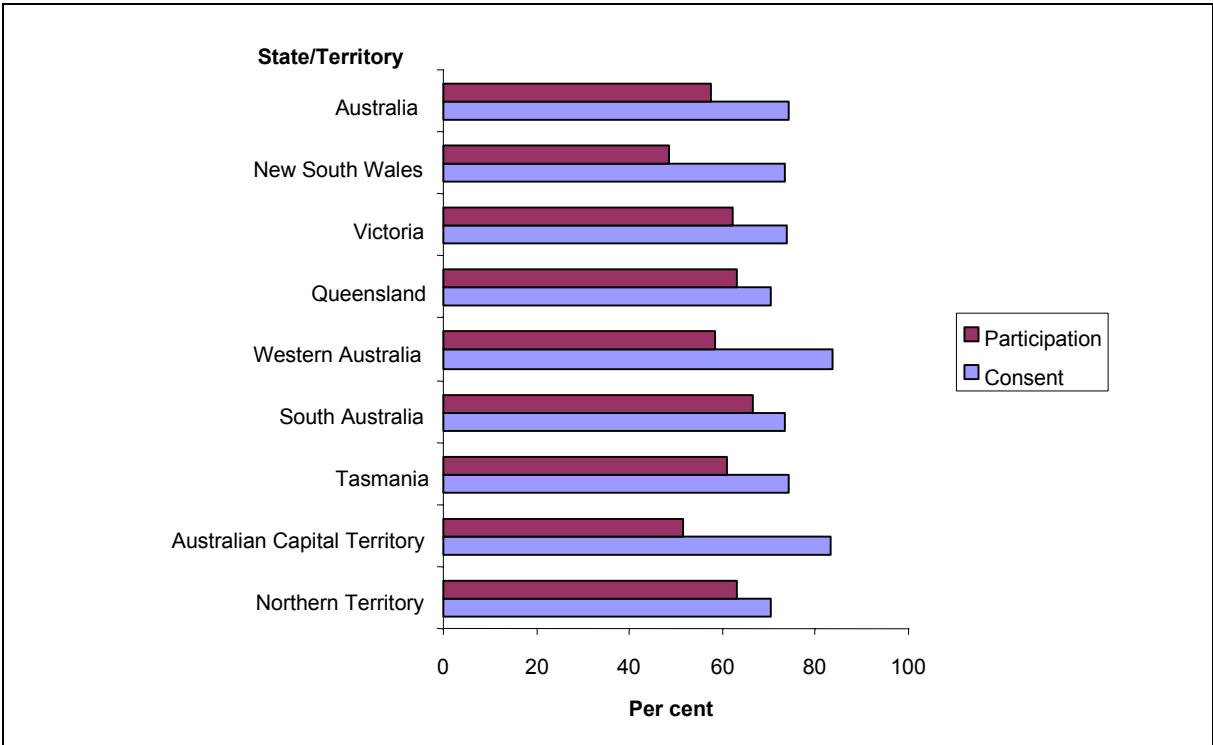
It is essential for an accurate assessment of data quality in any collection to consider participation rates, accuracy and the degree to which data forms are complete. Appendix 1 provides an explanation of the participation and consent rates in the Income Issues Collection in comparison to the 1999–00 Client Collection and the 1998 Accompanying

Children Special Collection. What follows is a brief synopsis of the participation rates in the Income Issues Collection across the States and Territories, primary target group of agencies, and location.

3.1 Participation and completeness of data

State and Territory

As there are great variations for both participation rates and actual numbers of forms returned in the Income Issues Collection, it is difficult to elucidate State and Territory comparisons. Participation rates for the States and Territories varied considerably, with the lowest participation rate in New South Wales (49%) and the highest recorded in South Australia (67%) (Figure 3.1). The Australian Capital Territory also produced a low participation rate (52%), while all other jurisdictions were over the national average (57%). In total, 649 agencies responded to the collection from around Australia, returning 9,915 client forms to the NDCA on conclusion of the collection. The national consent rate for this collection was 74%, with consent rates ranging from 84% in Western Australia to 70% in Queensland.



Source: Table 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Participation and consent rates in the Income Issues Collection across the States and Territories, 2000

Primary target group of agency

Of the six primary target groups, the highest participation rate was by those agencies targeting single men only (69%) (Table 3.1). This was closely followed by agencies with cross, multiple or general target groups (67%). Participation by all other primary target groups was 33% for single women only, 51% for agencies targeting young people, 56% for family agencies and 62% for agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence. Agencies targeting single men only and cross, multiple and general target agencies also recorded higher consent rates than other primary target groups (82% and 77% respectively), while consent rates were lowest in agencies targeting families (59%).

Primary target group response across the States and Territories varied quite significantly (Table 3.2). The proportion of forms received from agencies targeting young people was much higher in Queensland (37%) and South Australia (33%) than in other jurisdictions. Relatively more forms were received from single women only agencies in South Australia (9%) than all other States and Territories. There were 13% of support periods provided by agencies targeting families in South Australia, compared with the national average of 8%. Almost one-third of forms from New South Wales came from agencies targeting single men only (31%), much higher than the national average (16%). Similarly, more than one-third of forms received from the Northern Territory were from agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence (38%), while in the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria relatively more forms were received from cross, multiple or general target agencies (38% and 37% respectively).

Table 3.2: SAAP support periods: primary target group, by State and Territory, Australia, 2000 (per cent)

Primary target group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (%)	Total (no. forms)
Young people	26.6	20.9	37.3	12.6	33.0	29.9	19.9	13.3	25.1	2,490
Single men only	30.9	2.6	8.1	21.1	15.3	23.0	23.8	22.3	15.6	1,540
Single women only	1.5	1.4	1.0	3.1	8.8	—	—	—	1.9	190
Families	5.7	12.1	5.4	5.1	12.7	—	7.3	5.8	7.7	770
Women escaping domestic violence	22.0	26.4	22.4	34.5	23.1	27.9	11.5	37.9	25.5	2,530
Cross/multiple/general target	13.3	36.6	25.8	23.6	7.1	19.1	37.5	20.6	24.3	2,410
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
Total (%)	24.1	29.1	17.9	11.4	6.7	4.1	2.6	4.2	100.0	..
Total (number)	2,390	2,890	1,770	1,130	660	410	260	410	..	9,920

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Number excluded due to no consent: 0
4. Figures have been rounded.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

Remote, rural and metropolitan located agencies

Based on the remote, rural and metropolitan area (RRMA) classification (see Appendix 2), agencies located in large rural centres recorded the highest participation rate (62%) and

consent rate (77%) (Table 3.1). The lowest participation rate was recorded in remote areas (49%), considerably lower than the national average of 57%. However, the consent rate amongst agencies in remote locations (73%) was close to the national average (74%), and agencies located in other metropolitan areas recorded the lowest consent rate (67%).

3.2 Circumstances of SAAP clients before support

Reasons for seeking assistance

Overall, the main reasons given for seeking assistance were housing and accommodation problems (34%), sexual, physical or emotional abuse and domestic violence (20%) and financial difficulty (18%) (Table 3.3). Fifty-one per cent of clients on Youth Allowance sought assistance because of housing and accommodation problems.

Table 3.3: SAAP support periods: main reason for seeking assistance, by primary income source, Australia, 2000 (per cent)

Main reason for seeking assistance	No income	Registered/ awaiting benefit	Newstart Allow.	Youth Allow.	Abstudy/ CDEP	Family ^(a) /parents/ guardian	Disability Support Pension	Total (%)	Total (number)
Financial difficulty	14.2	16.1	26.1	12.3	13.6	12.1	23.7	18.4	1,190
No support network	3.9	3.6	1.5	2.8	6.8	1.7	3.7	2.5	160
Relationship/family breakdown	30.8	21.9	9.5	20.9	11.9	9.1	7.0	13.5	870
Sexual/physical/ emotional abuse/ domestic violence	19.5	19.7	10.6	6.9	18.6	47.4	11.5	20.3	1,310
Housing/accom. problems	21.8	32.1	36.1	50.9	37.3	25.2	34.1	33.7	2,170
Mental health issues	0.9	—	1.5	0.4	—	0.3	5.4	1.7	110
Other ^(b)	8.9	6.6	14.7	5.8	11.9	4.3	14.5	9.9	640
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total (%)	11.7	2.1	27.1	15.7	0.9	23.8	18.7	100.0	..
Total (number)	750	140	1,750	1,010	60	1,530	1,210	..	6,450

(a) 'Family' includes Family Allowance, Special Benefit and Parenting Payment (single and partnered).

(b) 'Other' includes breakdown of sponsorship arrangements and substance abuse categories.

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors: 656
2. Number excluded due to omissions: 271
3. Number excluded due to no consent: 2,542
4. Figures have been rounded.
5. The results presented rely on data reported by SAAP agencies and their clients. Based on income support eligibility criteria, for the collection period those aged under 16 or entitled to the Age Pension are not entitled to the Disability Support Pension or Youth Allowance, and those aged under 21 years or entitled to the Age Pension are not entitled to Newstart Allowance. However in some cases clients have reported receiving such payments. See counting rules in Appendix 2 for further discussion.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

The main reason for seeking assistance was quite different for those with no income and those receiving Family related payments, compared with those on all other primary income sources. In cases where clients reported having no income, relationship or family breakdown was most frequently given as the main reason for seeking assistance (31%), while those

receiving Family-related payments most commonly reported sexual, physical, emotional abuse and domestic violence (47%). Financial difficulty was given as the main reason more often in support periods to clients on Newstart (26%) and the Disability Support Pension (24%) than those on other income sources. People on Disability Support Pensions reported mental health issues as the main reason for seeking assistance more often than any other primary income source groups (5%, compared with the national average of 2%).

Part payment of income support

The proportion of support periods in which clients on a government payment received a part allowance was 17% (Table 3.4). Part payments were most common among persons receiving Youth Allowance (24% received a part payment) and Newstart Allowance (19% received a part payment). Fewer Abstudy or CDEP participants received part payments (7%), compared with other income support recipients.

Table 3.4: SAAP support periods: primary income source, by type of fortnightly government payment and amount, Australia, 2000 (per cent)

Primary income source	Part allowance	Full allowance	Total (%)	Total (number)
No income	..	..	..	..
Registered/awaiting benefit	..	..	..	..
Newstart Allowance	18.8	81.2	100.0	1,730
Youth Allowance	24.3	75.7	100.0	1,030
Abstudy/CDEP	6.9	93.1	100.0	60
Family ^(a)	13.7	86.3	100.0	1,500
Disability Support Pension	12.7	87.3	100.0	1,240
Parents/guardian	..	..	..	..
Total (%)	16.9	83.1	100.0	..
Total (number)	940	4,620	..	5,560

(a) 'Family' includes Family Allowance, Special Benefit and Parenting Payment (single and partnered).

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors or omissions: 947
2. Number excluded due to no consent: 2,542
3. Figures have been rounded.
4. The results presented rely on data reported by SAAP agencies and their clients. Based on income support eligibility criteria, for the collection period those aged under 16 or entitled to the Age Pension are not entitled to the Disability Support Pension or Youth Allowance, and those aged under 21 years or entitled to the Age Pension are not entitled to Newstart Allowance. However in some cases clients have reported receiving such payments. See counting rules in Appendix 2 for further discussion.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

The reason most often given by clients receiving a part payment across all government income support categories was the repayment of loans (44%) (Table 3.5). Centrelink debts (requiring recipients of income support to repay past overpayments) were the next most common reason (20%), followed by 'other' reasons (16%), breach of Centrelink requirements (10%) and spousal income (6%). For those clients on Family payments, reasons such as repayment of loans (46%), spousal income and 'other' reasons (21% respectively) led to part payment of allowances. Information not presented here showed that most 'other' reasons for receiving a part payment related to additional income above the income support payment 'free zone', income from public trustees and parental means testing. Several clients cited

leaving prison as a reason for receiving part payment, while others did not know why their payments had been reduced. A survey of SAAP service providers in 2000 suggested that a number of policy issues were perceived as problematic and may have impacted on the reduced payments of potential recipients. These include the tightening of criteria for the receipt of Youth Allowance; tightening of the criteria for breaches and the ensuing high rates of breaching; mutual obligation and programs such as Work for the Dole; and the reduction in emergency payments (ACOSS 2000,19).

Table 3.5: SAAP support periods: clients receiving a part payment, primary income source before support, by reasons for part payment, Australia, 2000 (per cent)

Primary income source	Parental means test	Repayment of loan	Centrelink debts	Breach of Centrelink requirements	Spousal income	Other	Total (%)	Total (number)
No income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registered/ awaiting benefit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newstart Allowance	—	45.4	22.5	16.4	2.9	12.9	100.0	280
Youth Allowance/ Abstudy/CDEP	15.0	33.3	23.5	13.7	0.4	14.1	100.0	230
Family ^(a)	—	45.9	10.6	1.2	21.2	21.2	100.0	170
Disability Support Pension	—	58.2	17.8	4.1	3.4	16.4	100.0	150
Parent/guardian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (%)	4.2	44.3	19.5	10.4	6.0	15.5	100.0	..
Total (number)	40	370	160	90	50	130	..	830

(a) 'Family' includes Family Allowance, Special Benefit and Parenting Payment (single and partnered).

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors: 130
2. Number excluded due to no consent: 2,542
3. Figures have been rounded.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

SAAP clients with no income

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the SAAP clients of foremost importance to the Income Issues Collection working group were those who reported having no income source, and the circumstances surrounding their predicament. The results presented in Chapter 2 from the Client Collection show that in 8% of support periods (approximately 11,500 cases) clients reported having no source of income upon gaining SAAP assistance. This compares with 12% of support periods to clients with no income reported in the Income Issues Collection (approximately 750 cases). The higher proportion of clients with no income before receiving SAAP assistance in the Income Issues Collection may be attributed to the fact that this collection was targeted at clients with no or low income, leading to higher than average representation of this group. Given the relatively small number of cases in some cells in the tables in this sub-section, caution should be used in interpreting the results.

In 35% of support periods, clients reported having no source of income because they were ineligible or their application for a government payment had been rejected (Table 3.6). This reason was given more often by clients in South Australia (52% of support periods) than other States and Territories (where the proportions ranged from 20% to 39%). Clients in

Western Australia (43%) and the Australian Capital Territory (41%) more commonly reported that they had not yet applied for a benefit. The most common reason given in Tasmania was that the client was awaiting receipt of a benefit or awaiting a decision on an appeal lodgment that could enable them to receive a government payment (53%). Overall, in 7% of support periods, clients reported they had no source of income due to a breach of Centrelink requirements, though this was a much more common reason in the Northern Territory than other jurisdictions (13%).

Table 3.6: SAAP support periods with no income: reasons for and length of time with no government income, by State and Territory, Australia, 2000 (per cent)

Reason client has no income	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (%)	Total (number)	Average length of time without income ^(c) (days)
Not eligible/Application for benefit rejected	38.7	32.5	39.2	19.5	52.4	33.3	35.3	26.7	35.0	250	36
Have not yet applied for benefit	33.0	27.9	23.1	42.9	28.6	13.3	41.2	26.7	29.7	210	93
Breach of Centrelink requirements ^(a)	6.3	6.1	7.7	7.8	7.1	—	—	13.3	6.6	50	72
Awaiting benefit ^(b)	19.9	27.9	28.5	23.4	16.7	53.3	29.4	26.7	25.8	180	72
Other	5.2	10.7	9.2	13.0	7.1	3.3	—	10.0	8.4	60	164
Total (%)	26.8	27.6	18.2	10.8	5.9	4.2	2.4	4.2	100.0	..	..
Total (number)	190	200	130	80	40	30	20	30	..	720	76

(a) Includes overpayment debt.

(b) Includes appeal lodged (awaiting decision).

(c) Includes those who have never had an income.

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors or omissions: 232

2. Number excluded due to no consent: 0

3. Figures have been rounded.

4. In cases where clients indicated they had no income, a reason for not having an income was not always given.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

Across support periods, the average length of time clients reported being without an income source was 76 days, or approximately two and a half months (Table 3.6). For those who reported they were ineligible for a government payment or had had their application rejected, the period of time spent without income was considerably less at just over one month (36 days). Clients who had no income due to a breach of Centrelink requirements, or who were awaiting receipt of a benefit or the outcome of an appeal, spent nearly two and a half months without income (72 days). Clients who had not yet applied for a benefit had an average length of just over 3 months without income (93 days), while clients who reported 'other' reasons averaged of more than 5 months without income (164 days).

Agencies targeting young people reported the highest proportion of support periods where the reason for no income was ineligibility or application for benefit rejected (42% of support periods) (Table 3.7). The most common reason reported at agencies targeting single men only and cross, multiple or general target agencies was that the client was awaiting receipt of a benefit or the result of an appeal (36% and 34% respectively). More than half of clients from agencies targeting single women only reported that they had not yet applied for a benefit (57%). The main reason reported at agencies targeting families was ineligibility or rejection of their application, or they had not yet applied (31% respectively). Similarly, clients at agencies assisting women escaping domestic violence reported ineligibility or having had their application for a benefit rejected (36%).

Table 3.7: SAAP support periods with no income: reason client has no government income, by primary target group, Australia, 2000 (per cent)

Reason client has no income	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV ^(c)	Cross target/multiple/general	Total (%)	Total (number)
Not eligible/ Application for benefit rejected	41.7	15.6	—	30.8	36.0	25.8	35.0	250
Have not yet applied for benefit	30.6	32.5	57.1	30.8	23.5	30.3	29.7	210
Breach of Centrelink requirements ^(a)	7.4	7.8	—	—	2.9	10.1	6.6	50
Awaiting benefit ^(b)	22.2	36.4	—	26.9	25.7	33.7	25.8	180
Other	3.7	11.7	42.9	15.4	14.7	11.2	8.4	60
Total (%)	53.1	10.8	1.0	3.6	19.0	12.5	..	..
Total (number)	380	80	10	30	140	90	..	720

(a) Includes overpayment debt.

(b) Includes appeal lodged (awaiting decision).

(c) Women escaping domestic violence.

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors or omissions: 232
2. Number excluded due to no consent: 0
3. Figures have been rounded.
4. In cases where clients indicated they had no income, a reason for not having an income was not always given.
5. Clients were able to provide multiple reasons for having no income, so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

Of clients ineligible for a government payment, the majority reported they were ineligible due to their age (56%) (Table 3.8). 'Other' reasons were given in 12% of support periods. In a significant proportion of support periods, clients reported issues of residency status, for example, 10% were due to unconfirmed residency status, 6% had recently arrived in Australia, 4% were subject to the 2-year residency waiting period and 3% were on a tourist visa. In 9% of support periods, clients were ineligible for a government payment due to means testing.

Table 3.8: SAAP support periods with no income: reasons for clients' non-eligibility for government payment, Australia, 2000

Reason for non-eligibility	Total (%)	Total (number)
Means test	9.3	20
Age	55.9	130
Recently arrived in Australia/Tourist visa/ subject to 2-year waiting period	12.7	30
Residency status not yet confirmed	10.1	20
Other	11.9	30
Total (number)	100.0	230

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors or omissions: 207
2. Number excluded due to no consent: 0
3. Figures have been rounded.
4. The results presented rely on data reported by SAAP agencies and their clients. Based on income support eligibility criteria, for the collection period those aged under 16 or entitled to the Age Pension are not entitled to the Disability Support Pension or Youth Allowance, and those aged under 21 years or entitled to the Age Pension are not entitled to Newstart Allowance. However in some cases clients have reported receiving such payments. See counting rules in Appendix 2 for further discussion.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

In support periods where clients reported having no income, the last source of income was predominantly wages, salary or their own business (35% of cases), with an average of approximately 3 months (104 days) without an income (Table 3.9). Next most common was government payment (24% of support periods), also with an average of approximately 3 months (95 days) without a payment. Caution should be used in interpreting the average length of time since receiving an income/payment as it is unreliable in those income/payment categories in which the number of contributors is small. However, those whose last income source was their spouse or partner's income (17%) reported by far the longest period without income before receiving SAAP assistance, at just under 2 years (626 days). Clients whose last income source was a form of workers compensation (1%) reported being without an income for over 12 months (416 days).

Table 3.9: SAAP support periods with no income: source of last income/payment received in Australia, by length of time since receiving an income/payment, Australia, 2000

Last income/payment received	Total (%)	Total (number)	Average length of time since receiving an income/payment (days)
Wages/salary/own business	35.1	170	104
Spouse/partner's income	16.5	80	626
Workcover/compensation	1.0	10	416
Government payment	24.0	120	95
Other	23.4	110	168
Total	100.0	490	158

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors: 5
2. Number excluded due to omissions: 462
3. Number excluded due to no consent: 0
4. Figures have been rounded.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

3.3 Agency fees and client monetary contributions

Across the States and Territories in 48% of support periods, agencies did not charge a usual daily fee (Figure 3.2). Agencies in Victoria (84%), the Australian Capital Territory (54%) and Queensland (41%) did not charge a usual daily fee in proportionally more support periods than agencies in other jurisdictions (Table 3.10a).

The proportion of support periods in which there was a small daily fee (up to \$5) ranged from 19% in Western Australia to 2% in the Australian Capital Territory. Western Australian agencies charged a daily fee of \$6-\$10 in 31% of support periods, compared with 3% in Victoria. A usual daily fee of \$11-\$15 ranged from 42% of support periods in New South Wales to 9% in Victoria. Agencies in Tasmania and Western Australia had a daily fee of \$16 or more in 14% and 9% of cases respectively, compared with the national average of 3%.

In 52% of support periods, agencies had a usual daily fee, while in only 29% of support periods did clients make a financial contribution (Table 3.10b). Nationally, in 24% of support periods, agencies charged a moderate usual daily fee of \$11-\$15, compared with 14% of support periods in which clients contributed this amount. In support periods where clients made a monetary contribution, they did so more often in this contribution category than any other category.

In general, agencies received around half of the average usual daily fee from client contributions. Data from the Income Issues Collection suggests that the average usual daily fees totalled about \$32,000 whereas clients contributed approximately \$17,000 (derived from Tables 3.10a and 3.10b).

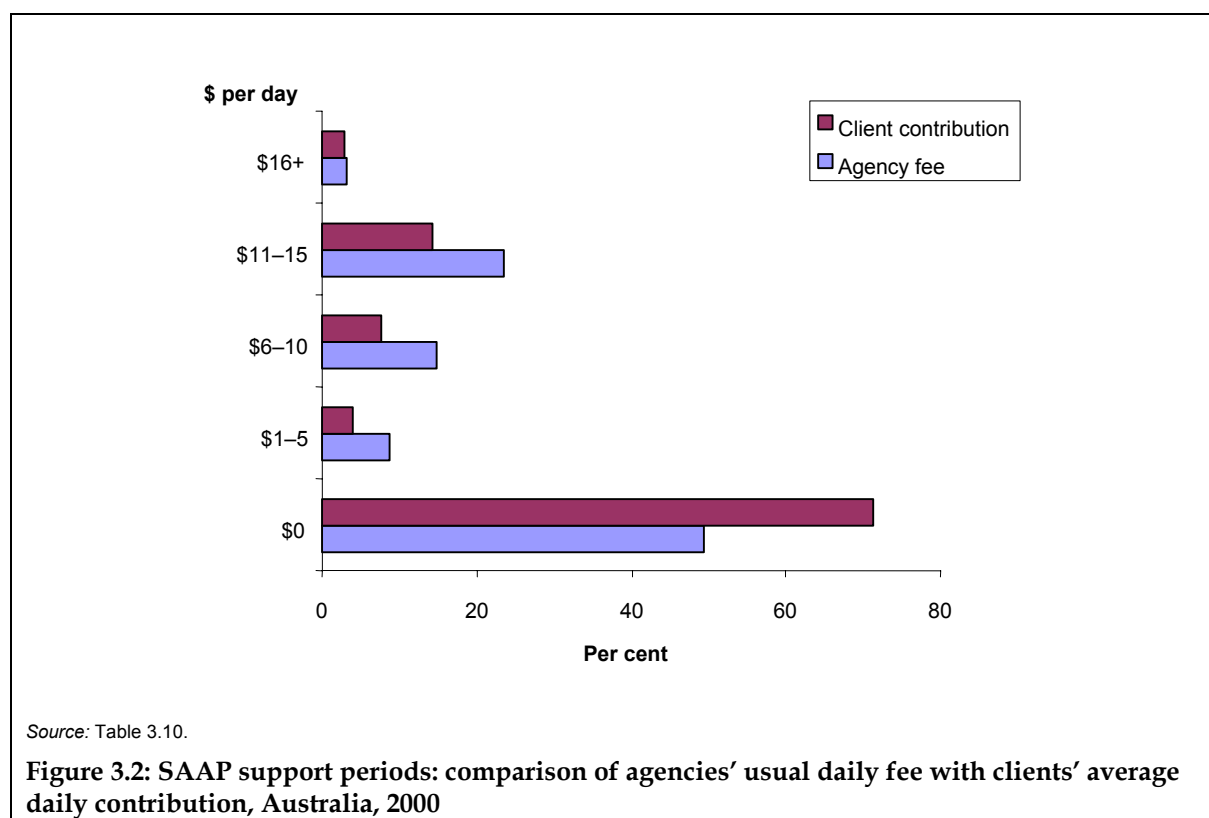


Table 3.10a: SAAP support periods: agencies' average usual daily fee, by State and Territory, Australia 2000 (per cent)

State/ Territory	Agencies usual daily fee (\$)					Total (%)	Total (number)
	\$0	\$1-5	\$6-10	\$11-15	\$16 & over		
NSW	25.8	8.6	19.3	42.2	4.2	100.0	2,100
Vic	84.1	3.9	3.2	8.5	0.3	100.0	2,600
Qld	41.4	15.2	16.2	25.5	1.6	100.0	1,600
WA	25.5	18.6	31.4	15.7	8.8	100.0	1,050
SA	37.2	11.2	22.6	26.3	2.7	100.0	590
Tas	30.4	7.5	20.9	27.3	13.9	100.0	360
ACT	54.2	2.0	11.4	31.3	1.0	100.0	200
NT	37.6	8.7	14.2	36.3	3.2	100.0	380
Total (%)	47.7	9.6	15.3	24.0	3.3	100.0	..
Total (number)	4,240	850	1,360	2,130	300	..	8,880

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors: 122
2. Number excluded due to omissions: 912
3. Number excluded due to no consent: 0
4. Figures have been rounded.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

CONT...

Table 3.10b: SAAP support periods: Clients' monetary contribution to SAAP agency, by State and Territory, Australia, 2000 (per cent)

State/ Territory	Clients contribution (\$)					Total	Total (%)	Total (number)
	\$0	\$1-5	\$6-10	\$11-15	\$16 & over			
NSW	60.5	4.3	7.9	22.7	4.6	100.0	23.6	2,090
Vic	88.2	3.3	2.4	5.7	0.4	100.0	29.8	2,650
Qld	69.7	5.7	8.2	14.4	2.1	100.0	18.3	1,630
WA	64.1	4.0	16.5	8.0	7.4	100.0	11.0	980
SA	57.6	6.5	13.5	20.2	2.2	100.0	6.6	590
Tas	53.8	4.8	13.5	19.7	8.2	100.0	4.0	360
ACT	77.9	6.4	11.3	3.4	1.0	100.0	2.3	200
NT	67.1	2.9	3.1	26.4	0.5	100.0	4.3	380
Total (%)	71.1	4.4	7.7	13.9	2.9	<i>100.0</i>	100.0	..
Total (number)	6,300	390	690	1,230	260	..	..	8,870

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors: 40
2. Number excluded due to omissions: 1,005
3. Number excluded due to no consent: 0
4. Figures have been rounded.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

The extent to which clients paid the usual or expected fee varied across payment categories. Interestingly, as the expected fee increased so to did the proportion of support periods in which clients paid the increased amount. For example, in 36% of support periods, clients expected to pay \$1-\$5 did so; in 59% of support periods, clients expected to pay \$11-\$15 did so; and in 62% of cases, clients expected to pay \$16 or more did so.

Table 3.11: SAAP support periods: clients' monetary contribution to SAAP agency and agencies' average usual daily fee, Australia 2000 (per cent)

Client contribution (\$ per day)	Agencies' usual daily fee (\$)					Total (%)	Total (no.)
	\$0	\$1-5	\$6-10	\$11-15	\$16 & over		
\$0	98.6	59.9	49.8	37.3	31.8	71.3	5,990
\$1-5	0.5	35.9	1.6	0.9	2.2	3.9	330
\$6-10	0.4	2.3	46.2	1.3	1.8	7.6	640
\$11-\$15	0.3	0.5	1.2	58.7	2.2	14.3	1,200
\$16 & over	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	62.1	2.8	240
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	..
Total (%)	49.4	8.8	14.8	23.6	3.3	100.0	..
Total (number)	4,160	740	1,250	1,990	280	..	8,410

Notes

1. Number excluded due to errors: 132
2. Number excluded due to omissions: 1,373
3. Number excluded due to no consent: 0
4. Figures have been rounded.

Source: SAAP Income Issues Collection.

