

PART A

Accompanying Children

2 Characteristics of accompanying children

The aim of the Accompanying Children Collection was to provide information to SAAP agencies, peak organisations and policy makers regarding the circumstances surrounding the lives of children (under 18 years of age) who accompany a parent or guardian requiring assistance from a SAAP agency. Accompanying children of clients at SAAP agencies may receive support on more than one occasion—either from the same SAAP agency or from different SAAP agencies. Each occasion of support is defined as a support period, which may be as short as one hour’s duration or may extend over several years (see glossary at the beginning of this report).

This chapter builds upon the context set in Chapter 1, focusing on the demographic characteristics of accompanying children in areas such as gender, age and family structure.

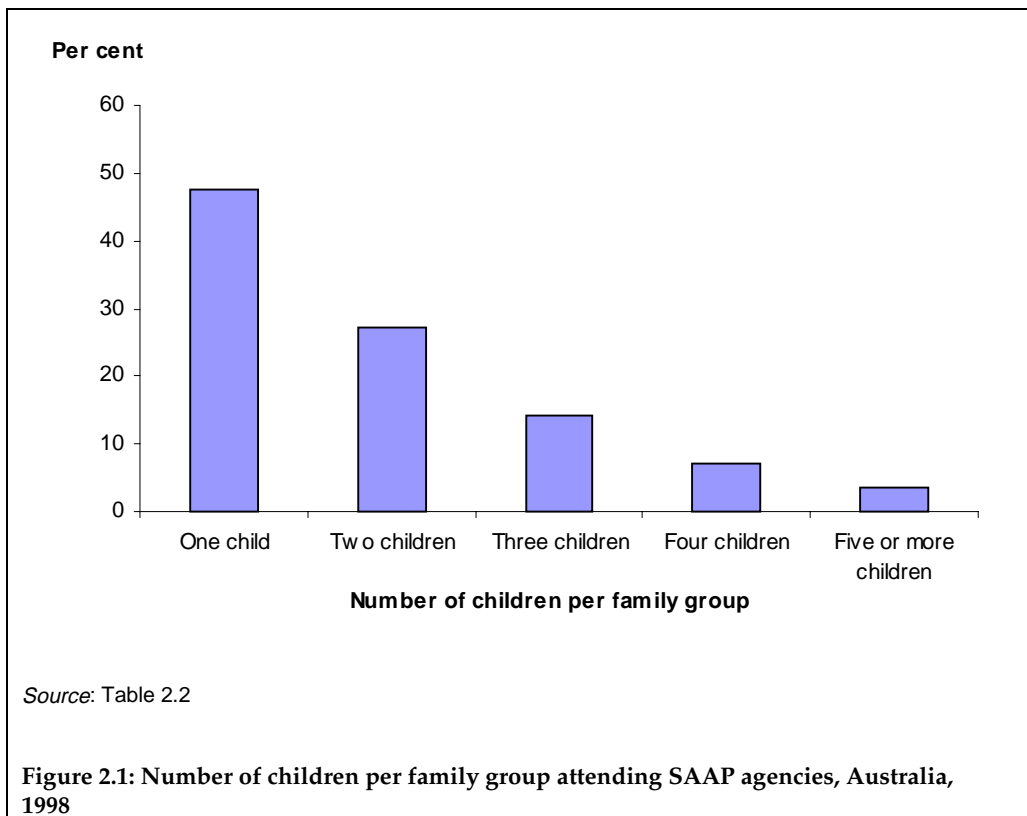
2.1 Background of accompanying children

2.1.1 Family structure

The structures of families from which the accompanying children have come vary considerably between types of agencies. This is expected because agencies have different target groups and the basis for targeting, in many cases, is related to family types. SAAP agencies have six primary target groups: young people; single men; single women; families; women escaping domestic violence; and cross target, multiple target and general client groups.

Participation rates and data counts varied significantly amongst States and Territories and across target groups. Table 2.1 shows that in some States there were no instances of accompanying children having attended certain primary target group agencies, i.e. data on accompanying children attending single women-only agencies were only returned from agencies in New South Wales and Victoria.

Forty-eight per cent of accompanying children across Australia came from one-child families (Figure 2.1). As anticipated, the proportion of the total number decreases with the addition of each child. For example, 27% of accompanying children came from two-child families, 14% from three-child families, 8% from four-child families and 4% from five-child families. Compared to the national average (of 27%), more Tasmanian children came from two-child families (34%), whilst more children living in the Australian Capital Territory came from three-child families (20% as opposed to 14%) (Table 2.2).



In other metropolitan areas the majority of accompanying children came from one child families (58%), much more so than in other locations. Three- (16%) and four-child (9%) families were most common in rural areas, whereas the greatest number of five-child families were situated in remote areas of Australia (8%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2.4 shows that a high proportion (74%) of accompanying children in agencies targeting young people came from one-child families. Agencies targeting single women or single men also show high proportions (67% and 68% respectively) of children from one-child families, compared with the national average of 48%. Although agencies targeting families show a higher than average proportion of children from families of two or more children (56%), it is agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence that recorded the highest proportion (59%) of children from such families.

Family groups also differ between service delivery models. Whilst an average 48% of all children came from one child families, the proportion who attended agencies providing day support, outreach accommodation or 'other' accommodation were higher, ranging from 53% to 58%. Greater proportions of accompanying children in crisis or short-term and medium- to long-term assistance were from two child families than in other service delivery models, whereas accompanying children from families of three or more children were more or less equally represented in any of the various service delivery model types (Table 2.5).

Tables 2.2 to 2.5 suggest that accompanying children who attended agencies targeting young people, single men and single women were more likely to be from one-child families, and were more likely to receive day support or outreach services, whereas accompanying children who attend agencies targeting families, women escaping domestic violence and those with cross

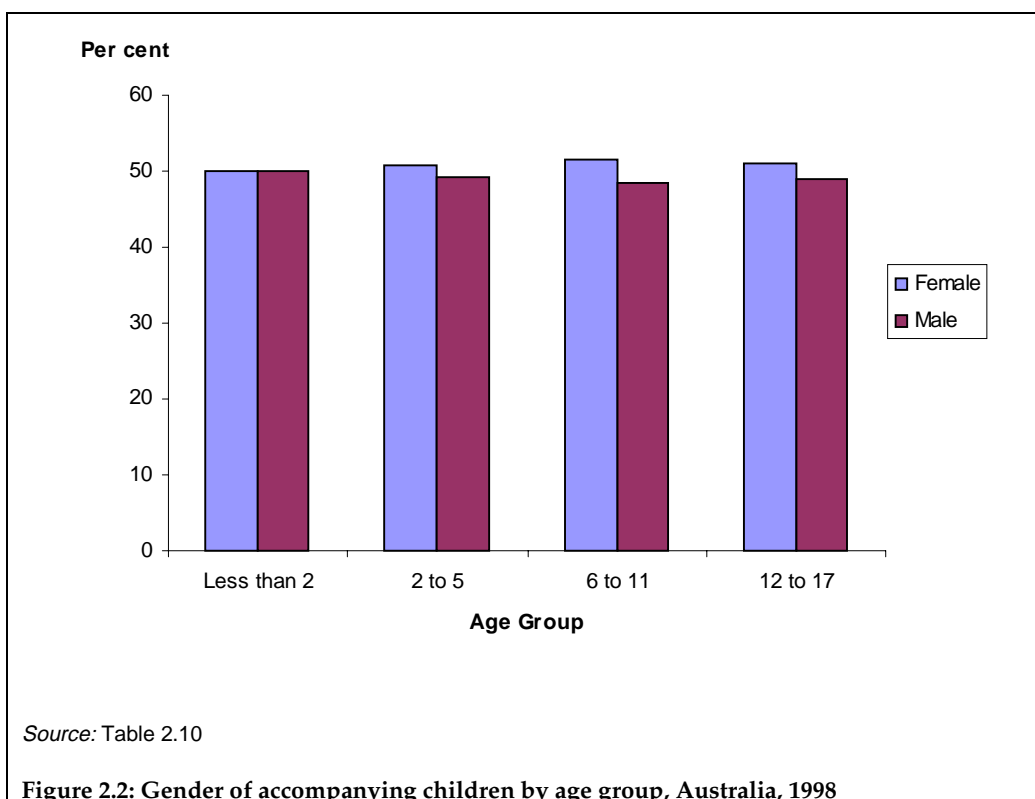
target, multiple target and general client groups were more likely to be part of a family with two or more children, and require short-term to medium-term crisis accommodation.

2.1.2 Demographic details

The majority of accompanying children across Australia were less than six years of age (54%), where proportionately two- to five-year olds presented to SAAP agencies most frequently (in 35% of cases). Twelve- to seventeen-year-olds presented least frequently (in only 14% of cases) around the country (Table 2.6).

Some variation from the national average can be seen on a State by State basis (Table 2.6). For example, the 12- to 17-year-old age group presented to SAAP agencies most frequently in the Northern Territory (in 23% of cases). A variation from the national average can also be observed in the Tasmanian accompanying children population compared to the rest of Australia, where nearly half (49%) of all children who present in SAAP agencies were aged between two and five years (compared to 35% nationally).

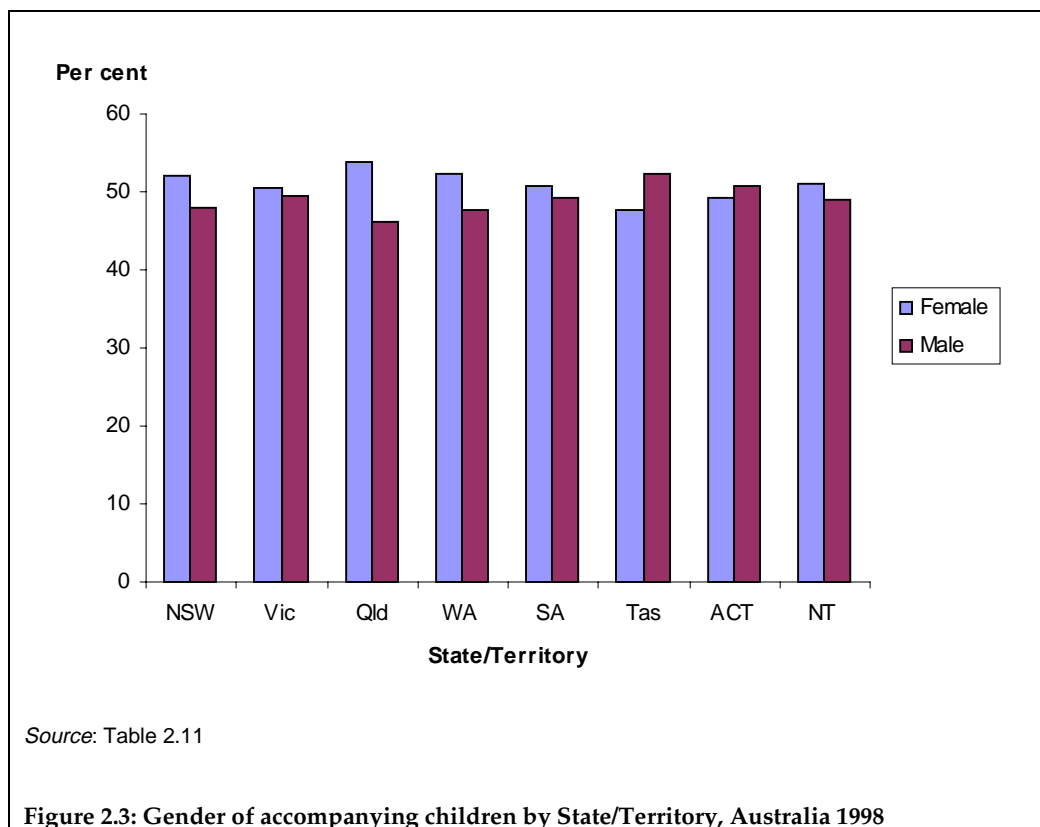
Some interesting variations in the age groups of accompanying children can also be seen when comparing across locations (Table 2.6). There were proportionately more children aged less than two years presenting to agencies in other metropolitan areas (27%), whereas children were more likely to be aged 12 to 17 in rural areas (16%) than in other areas.



Clients at agencies targeting young people and single women tended to have younger accompanying children than those attending agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence and families. Forty per cent of children who attended agencies targeting young people were aged less than two years. This compares with children who presented to agencies targeting women escaping

domestic violence, 39% of whom were aged six to 11 years. The most frequently presenting age group was two to five-year-olds for agencies whose primary target group was either single males, single females, families or women escaping domestic violence (Table 2.8). Children assisted by day support agencies were younger than children assisted by other agencies: 26% of them were under two years of age; 39% were aged two to five years. This compares to 20% and 35% respectively for all children (Table 2.9).

The sex ratio amongst accompanying children is almost fifty-fifty across all age groups (Figure 2.2), with slightly more females (51%) than males (49%). Of interest in the data on sex of accompanying children is the breakdown by State in Figure 2.3. Here it can be seen that New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland and South Australia had higher numbers of females, whereas Tasmania and the ACT had higher numbers of male accompanying children. Further to this, it is worth noting that whereas capital cities and other metropolitan areas had fairly even numbers of females and males, rural and remote areas had higher numbers of female accompanying children (Table 2.11).



2.2 Detailed tables

2.2.1 Background of accompanying children

Table 2.1: Accompanying children, type of primary target group accompanying children attended in each State and Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

Primary target group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia	Total number
Young people	12.9	6.9	18.0	4.9	7.9	13.6	12.6	16.6	10.4	922
Single men only	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	95
Single women only	7.6	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	186
Families	30.6	16.6	27.3	32.3	34.1	16.8	24.0	4.3	24.0	2,120
Women escaping DV	30.7	39.7	34.3	56.0	43.5	53.6	62.3	20.3	39.7	3,503
Cross/multiple/general target	16.4	32.5	18.7	7.0	14.5	15.0	1.1	58.6	22.6	2,001
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	8,827

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Based on forms returned from agencies 'in scope' for the Accompanying Children Collection 1998.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.2: Number of children by family group size by State or Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

Family group size	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia	Total number
One child	53.5	48.1	44.7	42.1	51.0	46.7	41.9	42.8	47.7	2,187
Two children	26.7	27.0	27.9	27.7	25.3	33.8	30.1	27.9	27.3	1,252
Three children	10.4	16.1	15.6	12.4	11.8	14.5	20.4	12.3	14.2	654
Four Children	6.7	5.8	7.9	10.3	7.8	4.8	4.3	11.6	7.1	328
Five or more Children	2.5	2.8	3.6	7.2	3.9	0.0	3.2	5.1	3.5	161
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	4,580

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.3: Number of children by family group size by location, Australia 1998 (%)

Family group size	Other metro.				Australia	Total number
	Capital city	Area	Rural area	Remote area		
One child	48.9	57.8	43.2	48.0	47.7	2,187
Two children	27.3	25.9	27.9	24.5	27.3	1,252
Three children	14.0	9.8	15.6	13.4	14.2	654
Four children	6.7	4.7	8.6	6.2	7.1	328
Five or more children	2.9	1.5	4.4	7.6	3.5	161
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	4,580

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.4: Number of children by family group size by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

Family group size	Young people	Single women only	Single men only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross/multiple/general targets	Australia	Total number
Two children	16.1	19.6	19.0	28.1	31.5	27.8	27.3	1,251
Three children	5.8	8.2	7.4	14.3	17.0	15.9	14.2	653
Four children	2.7	1.6	3.3	8.9	7.0	9.1	7.1	328
Five or more Children	1.23	3.2	2.4	4.6	3.5	4.0	3.5	161
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	4,580

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.5: Number of children by family group size by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

Family group size	Crisis/ short-term	Medium/ long-term	Day support	Outreach	Other	Australia	Total number
One child	43.9	47.4	58.2	52.9	56.6	47.7	2,187
Two children	30.4	26.9	19.7	22.0	22.1	27.3	1,251
Three children	15.0	14.6	15.3	12.5	11.3	14.2	653
Four children	7.3	7.1	2.2	9.5	6.8	7.1	328
Five or more Children	3.2	3.9	4.4	2.9	3.0	3.5	161
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	4,580

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.6: Accompanying children, age of children by State/Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

State/Territory	Less than 2 years	2–5 years	6–11 years	12–17 years	<i>Total</i>
NSW	24.3	35.5	27.6	12.6	<i>100</i>
Vic	20.1	35.4	30.4	14.0	<i>100</i>
Qld	15.4	35.1	34.6	14.8	<i>100</i>
WA	20.6	28.7	39.4	11.4	<i>100</i>
SA	17.1	32.9	33.1	17.0	<i>100</i>
Tas	20.4	48.8	22.8	8.0	<i>100</i>
ACT	21.0	35.5	36.3	7.4	<i>100</i>
NT	13.5	30.0	33.3	23.2	<i>100</i>
Australia	19.0	35.2	32.2	13.5	<i>100</i>
Total number	1,194	2,142	1,996	876	6,208

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 3
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,616
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.7: Accompanying children, by age and geographical location, Australia 1998 (%)

Location	Less than 2 years	2–5 years	6–11 years	12–17 years	Total
Capital city	19.3	34.5	32.6	13.5	100
Other metropolitan area	27.2	34.6	25.7	12.4	100
Rural area	17.4	34.6	32.2	15.5	100
Remote area	21.6	32.9	32.1	13.2	100
Australia	21.4	34.1	30.7	13.6	100
Total number	1,194	2,142	1,996	876	6,208

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 3
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,616
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.8: Accompanying children, age of accompanying children by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

Primary target group	Less than 2 years	2–5 years	6–11 years	12–17 years	Total
Young people	39.5	38.5	13.9	7.9	100
Single men only	20.8	41.6	30.5	6.9	100
Single women only	28.7	34.0	24.4	12.7	100
Families	15.3	34.3	34.2	16.0	100
Women escaping DV	16.6	36.3	35.6	11.4	100
Cross target/multiple/ general	17.3	29.1	33.2	20.2	100
Australia	19.5	33.4	31.9	15.1	100
Total number	1,194	2,142	1,996	876	6,208

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 3
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,616
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.9: Accompanying children, age of accompanying children by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

Service delivery model	Less than 2 years	2–5 years	6–11 years	12–17 years	<i>Total</i>
Crisis/short-term accommodation	18.4	35.0	34.1	12.3	100
Medium/long-term accommodation	18.8	34.4	31.2	15.6	100
Day support	25.5	38.8	27.7	7.7	100
Outreach support	15.0	32.3	33.8	18.7	100
Other	23.4	33.2	29.1	14.1	100
Australia	20.2	34.7	31.2	13.7	100
Total number	1,194	2,142	1,996	876	6,208

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 3
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,616
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.10: Accompanying children, age of accompanying children by gender, Australia 1998 (%)

Age	Female	Male	<i>Total</i>
Less than two	49.9	50.1	100
Two to five	50.7	49.3	100
Six to 11	51.5	48.5	100
12 to 17	51.0	49.0	100
Australia	<i>50.8</i>	<i>49.2</i>	100
Total number	3,142	3,012	6,154

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,673
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 2.11: Accompanying children, gender of accompanying children by State and Territory, location, primary target group and service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

	Female	Male	Total
State/Territory			
New South Wales	51.9	50.5	100
Victoria	50.5	49.4	100
Queensland	53.8	46.2	100
Western Australia	50.8	49.1	100
South Australia	50.8	49.1	100
Tasmania	47.7	52.2	100
Australian Capital Territory	49.1	50.8	100
Northern Territory	51.0	48.9	100
Location			
Capital city	50.6	49.4	100
Other metropolitan area	50.1	49.8	100
Rural area	52.9	47.0	100
Remote area	54.8	45.1	100
Primary target group			
Young people	53.7	46.2	100
Single men only	54.8	45.1	100
Single women only	57.5	42.5	100
Families	48.8	51.1	100
Women escaping DV	52.4	47.5	100
Cross target/multiple/general	51.0	48.9	100
Service delivery model			
Crisis/short-term accommodation	52.3	47.6	100
Medium/long-term accommodation	50.5	49.4	100
Day support	52.0	47.9	100
Outreach support	51.1	48.8	100
Other	52.3	47.6	100
Australia	<i>51.5</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>100</i>
Total number	4,450	4,188	8,638

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 8
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 181
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

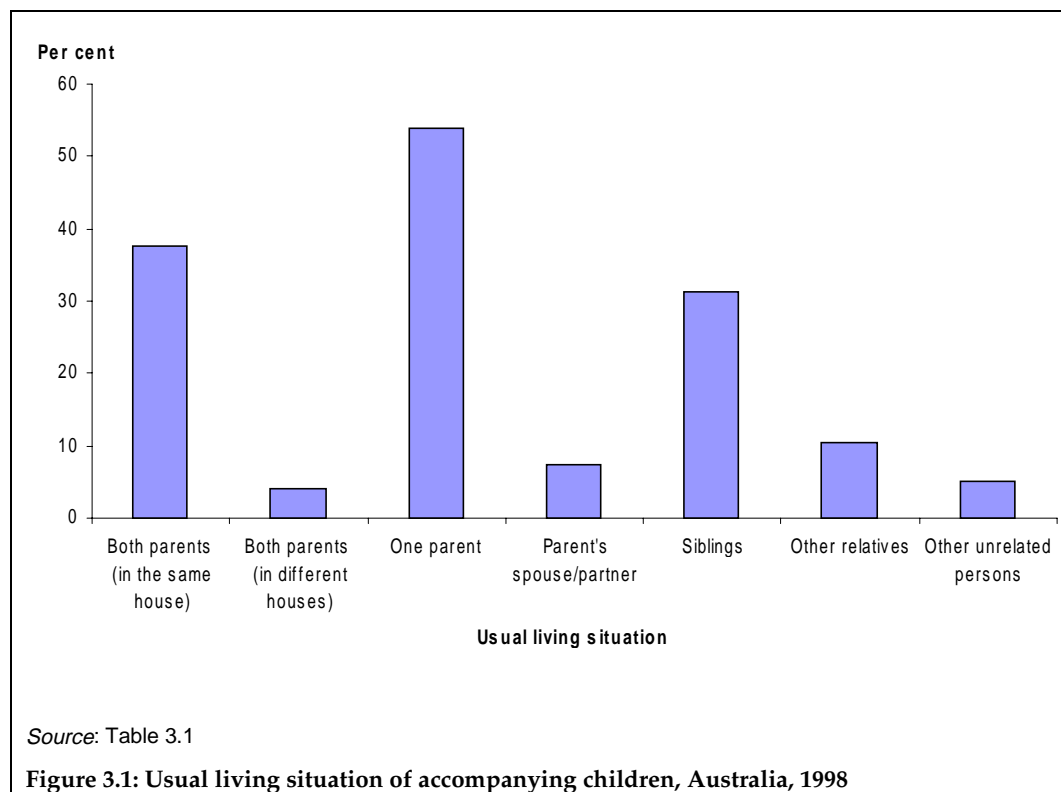
Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

3 Circumstances of accompanying children

The previous chapter focused on the demographic characteristics of individual accompanying children. This chapter discusses the circumstances of accompanying children prior to and during their support periods, including their living arrangements, household compositions and number of residences, and school attendance. The aim of this chapter, as in other chapters, is to pull the most salient information from the very large set of data gathered during the collection, to identify the most common circumstances for accompanying children across Australia when they attend a SAAP agency.

3.1 Usual living situation

Across the States and Territories, some differences are observed in household compositions and living situations for accompanying children who received assistance at SAAP agencies. Significantly, accompanying children resided in various combinations and blends of households, for varying periods.

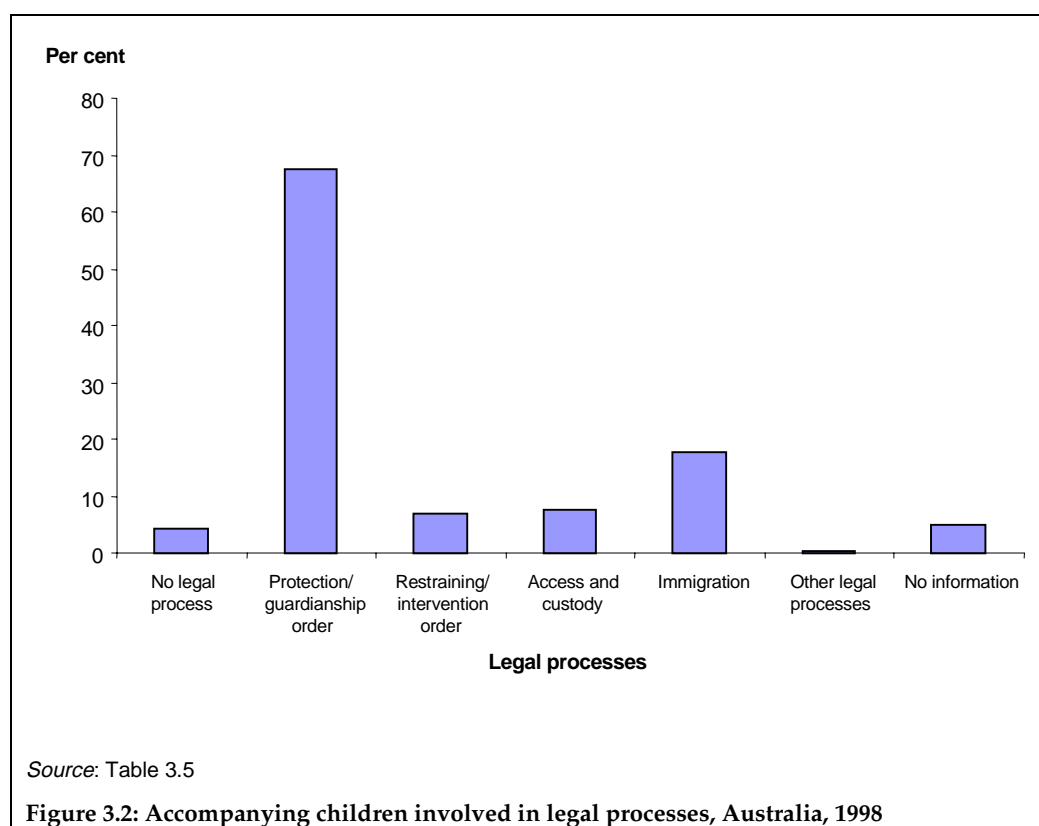


Nationally, the most common living situation for accompanying children was in single-parent households (on average in 54% of cases) (Figure 3.1). The next most frequent living situation was for accompanying children to live with both parents in the same residence (in 38% of cases). Only in Western Australia (in 47% of cases) and, in locational terms, only in remote areas of the country (in 57% of cases) was it more common for accompanying children to live in a household with both parents present than to live in a single-parent household (Tables 3.1 and 3.2). It can be seen that a significant proportion of accompanying children also lived with their siblings (30%).

Levels of need for particular service types varied according to the living situation of the accompanying children. Accompanying children who lived with both parents in the same house and/or with siblings most often sought assistance from crisis or short-term providers. Those children living with one parent most frequently sought assistance from day support agencies.

3.2 Legal processes

The majority of accompanying children's support periods at all SAAP agencies were the subject of some form of legal process (Table 3.5). These processes included protection or guardianship orders; restraining or intervention orders; access and custody; immigration; and other legal processes (refer to glossary for definitions of each legal process). It was found that the majority of accompanying children around Australia were involved in a protection or guardianship order at the time of this collection (an average of 68% of cases). This figure ranged from 81% of children in Western Australia to 45% in the Northern Territory.



Second to protection or guardianship orders were immigration matters. Eighteen per cent of support periods to accompanying children were to children who were subject to legal issues relating to immigration. SAAP agencies reported that legal issues relating to immigration matters featured prominently in Victoria and South Australia (23% each) and the Australian Capital Territory (22%), but less often in Western Australia and the Northern Territory (8% each) (Table 3.5). It can be seen that for SAAP agencies whose primary target is women escaping domestic violence, 27% of children attending those agencies were reported as being involved in legal immigration matters (much higher than the national average of 17%) (Table 3.7).

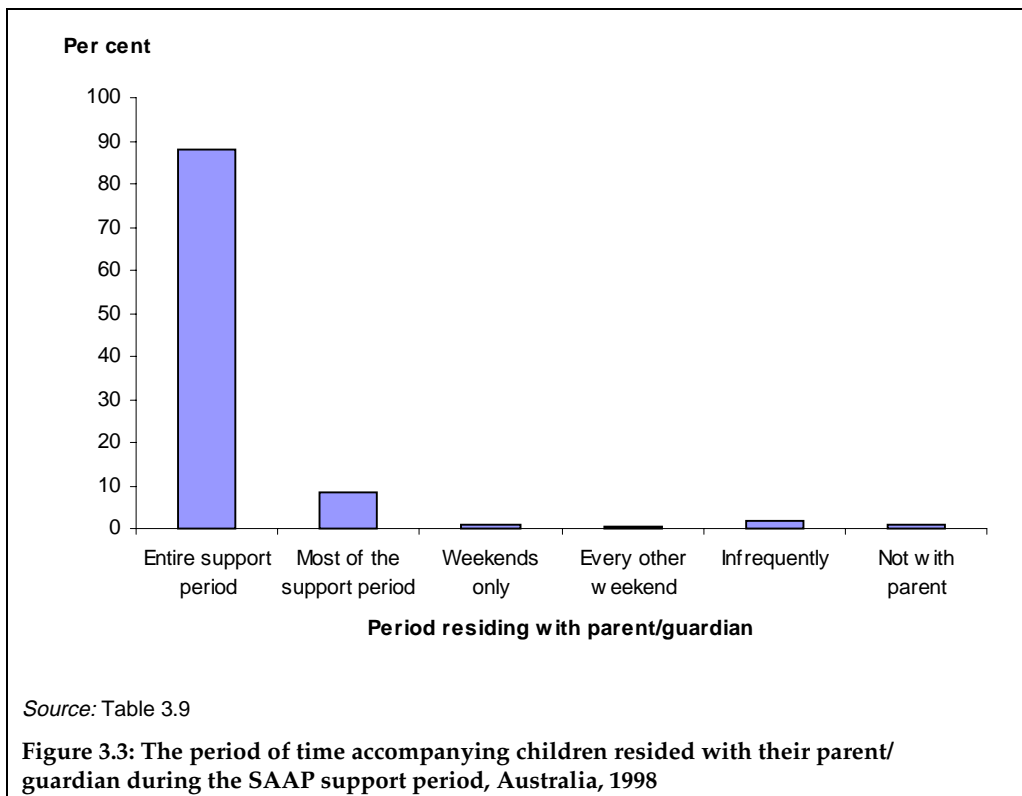
The proportion of accompanying children involved in legal processes varied across locations. Protection or guardianship orders featured more often in remote areas (85%), than other metropolitan, rural and capital city locations (70%, 69% and 65%) (Table 3.6). Accompanying children receiving SAAP support in capital city locations were the subject of immigration processes (20%) more often than other locations. There was minimal variation between locations in the frequency of restraining or intervention orders and access and custody orders.

In terms of service delivery model, day support centres most frequently reported that accompanying children were involved in protection or guardianship orders (80%). The highest level of restraining or intervention orders were encountered in medium- to long-term service providers (8%). Access and custody (10%) as well as immigration issues (19%) were most frequently encountered in crisis or short-term accommodation service providers. Outreach support centres exhibited slightly different patterns to other service models in that 25% of their clients were not involved in any sort of legal process (compared to only 4% of clients in all other models of service delivery). As well as this a significant proportion of accompanying children receiving outreach support provided no information on legal processes (16%).

3.3 Experience and recent history of children

3.3.1 Period children reside with parent or guardian during SAAP support

The younger the accompanying children, the more likely they were to reside with their parent or guardian for the entire support period (Table 3.9). Eighty to ninety per cent of children reported that they stayed with their primary care giver for the entire support period (Figure 3.3). The 12- to 17-year-old age group exhibits a slightly different pattern compared to other age groups in that fewer of them stayed with the SAAP client for the entire support period (81%), rather spending 'most' or 'infrequent' periods of time with their parents or guardians. Apart from this, there is little variation across age groups in the periods of time children reside with their parent or guardian.



3.3.2 Number of homes before assistance

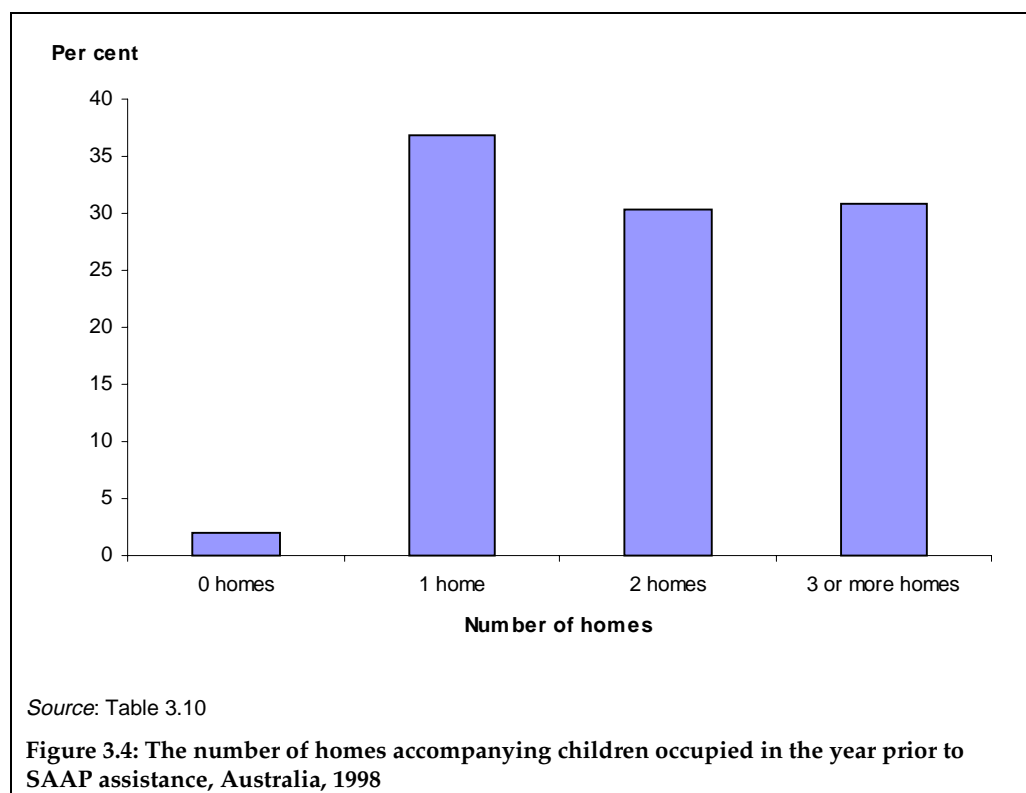
There are important variations in the number of homes lived in by accompanying children over the past year and past month prior to attending a SAAP agency. Nationally, agencies reported that 2% of accompanying children had been without a home throughout the year prior to accessing SAAP support services, ranging from 5% of cases in New South Wales to no instances of homelessness recorded in the Northern Territory (Figure 3.4 and Table 3.10).

There was considerable variation across the States and Territories in the number of homes resided in by accompanying children over the 12 months prior to receiving SAAP assistance. In Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania it was most common for accompanying children to have lived in only one home in the 12 months prior to SAAP assistance (38%, 38%, 44% and 45% of cases respectively). However, in New South Wales, South Australia, Australia Capital Territory and Northern Territory it was more common for accompanying children to have lived in three or more homes over the 12 months prior to their support period (34%, 36%, 37% and 39% of cases respectively) (Table 3.10).

Further, children living in other metropolitan areas tended to move homes most frequently. Almost 80% of those living in these metropolitan areas lived in two (39%) or three or more homes (40%) in the 12 months prior to presenting at SAAP agencies (Table 3.11).

The frequency for accompanying children to move home differs between primary target groups. Those attending single men’s agencies and agencies targeting families and cross target, multiple target and general client groups moved most frequently, with 52%, 41% and 36% respectively having lived in three or more homes in the year prior to SAAP assistance (Table 3.12).

Children attending agencies that provide medium- to long-term accommodation or day support are most likely to have moved homes frequently over the 12-month period (Table 3.13).

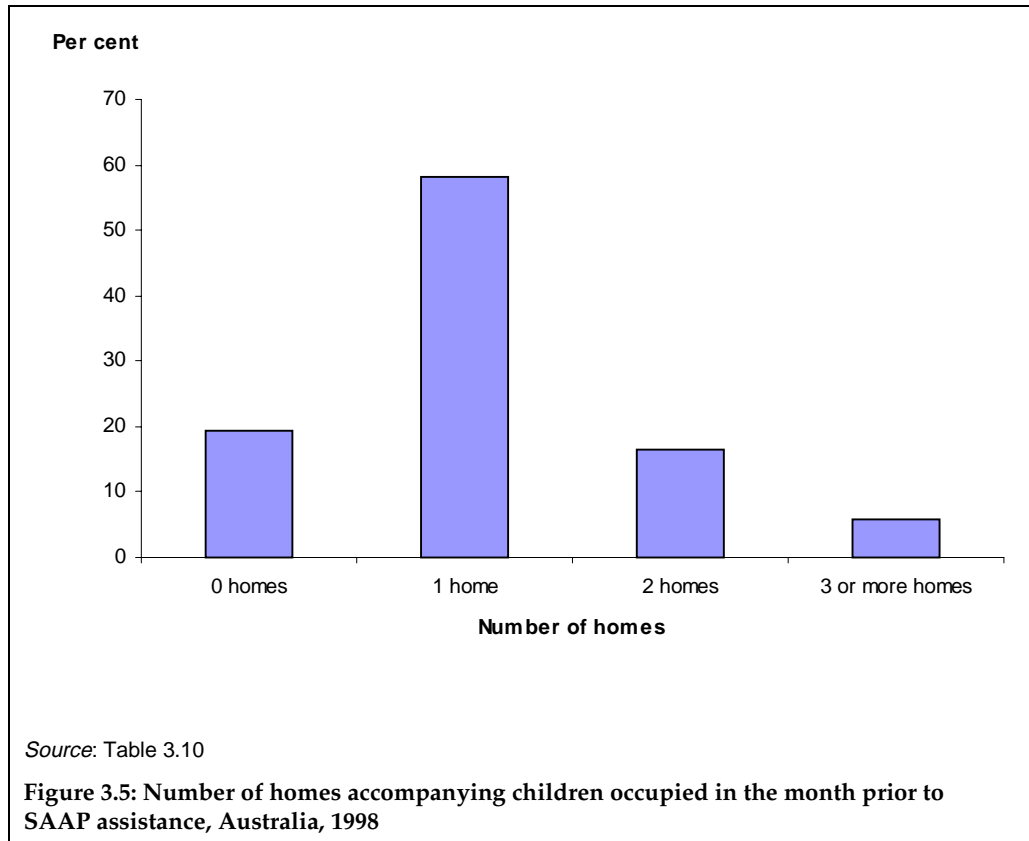


Whilst data on the number of times certain accompanying children tend to move homes show that a small proportion of children (2%) were without a home in the year prior to SAAP assistance, a slightly different pattern emerges if the data are analysed on a monthly basis. Monthly data show that a fairly significant proportion of accompanying children had not had a home in the month prior to SAAP assistance (an average of 19% of cases nationally) (Figure 3.5). In particular, in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory the level of homelessness of accompanying children in the month prior to SAAP assistance (19%) was as high as 30% of presenting cases. Across the country the majority (58%) of accompanying children had lived in one home in the month prior to attending a SAAP agency (Table 3.10).

Many accompanying children who attended agencies located in other metropolitan areas reported having been homeless in the month prior to SAAP assistance (in 33% of cases) (Table 3.11). The high rate of homelessness recorded in other metropolitan locations over the period of a month, observed in conjunction with the fact that 40% of accompanying children in such areas had three or more homes over the previous year, suggests that accompanying children in these locations had experienced homelessness on a more regular basis than those in other locations. This may indicate that accompanying children living in other metropolitan areas maintain more transient existences than those living in other areas.

It is notable that almost one-half of accompanying children were reported to be homeless in the month prior to SAAP assistance upon attending agencies targeting single women only (49%) (Table 3.12). Accompanying children

attending agencies that provided medium- to long-term (22%) and 'other' services (20%) were more likely than other accompanying children to have been without a home the month before receiving SAAP assistance (Table 3.13). Of those who attended day support agencies 34% had moved home twice in the course of the month. Most obviously though, the majority of accompanying children had lived in one home during the month prior to attending a SAAP agency (58%).



3.3.3 School attendance

The legal requirement that a child attends school is affected by the age of the child. Ninety-nine to 100% of accompanying children aged six to 13 had attended at least one school in the 12 months prior to attending a SAAP agency (Table 3.14). Further to this, 98% of 14- to 16-year-olds had attended a school in the 12 months prior to support. Slightly fewer (93%) 17-year-olds who presented to an agency as an accompanying child reported having attended at least one school in the prior 12 months.

Of the younger children, a large proportion of four and five year olds (89% and 95% respectively) were reported to have attended a school (including preschool) in the 12 months before SAAP support. Of children aged less than four years, where it was reported that they had attended a school in the 12 months previous to SAAP support, it can be assumed that preschool refers to any form of kindergarten or childcare that the child had been placed in. Forty-eight per cent of three-year-olds, 23% of two-year-olds, 5% of one-year olds and 4% of children aged less than one had attended some form of preschool in the 12 months prior to SAAP support.

3.3.4 Issues at the commencement of or during support

SAAP agencies reported that a significant number of social, relationship and health issues were experienced or witnessed by accompanying children either at the commencement of or during SAAP support periods (Table 3.15).

Nationally, a substantial number of accompanying children (67%) witnessed domestic violence with the highest figures reported by SAAP agencies in South Australia (79%) and the Australian Capital Territory (72%), and the lowest noted in the Northern Territory (40%) (Table 3.15). Accompanying children who had experienced sexual abuse were, in most States and Territories, close to the national average (5%). Similarly, figures of accompanying children who had experienced physical abuse aligned closely with the national average of 16%, except for South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory where agencies registered higher proportions (27% and 20% respectively). Physical abuse applied to only 8% of SAAP support periods in the Northern Territory.

Across Australia, SAAP agencies reported that accompanying children experienced emotional abuse or neglect; crisis, trauma or grief; behavioural issues; and health problems such as anxiety in 32%, 32%, 31% and 27% of cases respectively. South Australian agencies reported that in almost half of all support periods accompanying children had experienced emotional abuse or neglect (48%) while in the Australian Capital Territory crisis, trauma or grief featured prominently (65% of cases). Nationally, the least reported issues for accompanying children were sexual abuse (5%), eating disorder or dietary issues (4%), intellectual disability (3%), child substance abuse (2%), physical and sensory disabilities (2% each), child psychiatric illness and pregnancy (1% each).

Anxiety was most frequently an issue for accompanying children who presented at agencies in the Australian Capital Territory (41%), the Northern Territory (32%) and South Australia (30%) and depression was recorded more frequently in the Northern Territory (20%), South Australia (16%), the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania (13% each)—the national figures were 27% for anxiety and 11% for depression. Substance abuse of the parent or guardian (31%) and ongoing medical or health conditions (21%) featured most often in Tasmania and least often in the Northern Territory (8% and 10% respectively).

Agencies in rural areas reported that accompanying children had witnessed domestic violence and experienced physical abuse and emotional abuse or neglect more often than in other areas (76%, 18% and 36% respectively) (Table 3.16). While national figures illustrate that accompanying children experienced problems with substance abuse in only 2% of cases, the figure was somewhat higher for accompanying children with parents or guardians with substance abuse (18% of cases). The issue of parent or guardian substance abuse was reported more often in other metropolitan areas (23%) than in remote areas (11%). The average figure across locations for psychiatric illness of a parent or guardian was 6%. However, in remote areas, agencies recorded few such issues during accompanying children's SAAP support periods.

Other issues, including crisis, trauma or grief (38%), access or custody difficulties (24%), learning difficulties (12%), developmental issues (14%) and other unspecified issues (14%), were recorded more commonly in other metropolitan areas than in remote areas (18%, 5%, 6%, 4% and 8% respectively).

Agencies in remote areas reported behavioural issues least often (18%) of all other locations.

Not surprisingly, agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence reported the highest proportion of children who had witnessed domestic violence (78%) and experienced emotional abuse or neglect (40%) (Table 3.17). Agencies targeting single men reported more instances where accompanying children had experienced sexual abuse (7%) than agencies targeting other groups.

Problems with issues related to crisis, trauma or grief (44%), ongoing medical or health conditions (35%), anxiety (33%), developmental issues (26%), physical abuse (24%), depression (17%), eating disorder or dietary issues (11%) and psychiatric illness of the child (2%), were reported more often by agencies targeting young women than other target groups. Single men's agencies reported the highest proportion of issues for accompanying children related to behavioural issues (35%), learning difficulties (16%), psychiatric illness (8%) and sensory and physical disability (3% each). Family agencies reported that 9% of children had intellectual disabilities—higher than other agencies, with the least reports of crisis, trauma or grief (6%) and depression (3%).

Pregnancy was not an issue for children at agencies targeting young women and families. Similarly, these target groups recorded no incidence of child substance abuse though that issue appeared to a small extent among children at agencies targeting young people, single men and cross target, multiple target and general clients (2% each) and at agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence (1%).

The distribution of relevant issues for accompanying children, at either the commencement of or during their SAAP support periods, across service delivery models is set out in Table 3.18. Among recipients of crisis or short-term accommodation, day support services and medium- to long-term accommodation agencies accompanying children had witnessed domestic violence either prior to commencement or during their support period in 74%, 69% and 67% of cases respectively. These agencies reported much fewer instances where accompanying children had experienced sexual abuse than other agencies. Figures ranged from 7% of cases for accompanying children who accessed medium- to long-term accommodation agencies to no cases for those in receipt of outreach support services.

Prior to commencement or during their support time, more than one-fifth (21%) of accompanying children who presented at crisis or short-term accommodation agencies had experienced physical abuse. Across all service delivery models, substantial numbers of accompanying children had experienced emotional abuse or neglect, ranging from 51% of accompanying children who accessed day support agencies to 21% of those who utilised outreach services.

Accompanying children who accessed crisis or short-term accommodation, medium- to long-term accommodation and outreach support agencies had experienced anxiety prior to commencement of or during their SAAP support period in 31%, 28% and 26% of cases respectively. Agencies which provided outreach support and crisis or short-term accommodation services reported that in 16% and 13% of cases respectively, accompanying children had experienced depression. Agencies providing day support reported that in 25% and 11% of

cases respectively, substance abuse and psychiatric illness of parents and guardians was an issue.

Medium- to long-term accommodation agencies reported behavioural issues (32%), access or custody difficulties (22%), ongoing medical or health conditions (14%), learning difficulties (12%) and developmental difficulties (12%) more often than other agencies.

Among accompanying children who had accessed crisis or short-term accommodation services, 38% had experienced crisis, trauma or grief either prior to the commencement or during their SAAP support period. This was the case for 30% of those accompanying children who attended medium- to long-term accommodation agencies. Across service delivery models, other unspecified issues were relatively low with the exception of accompanying children who received assistance at outreach agencies (46%).

3.4 Detailed tables

Table 3.1: Accompanying children, usual living situation of accompanying children by State or Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

Usual living situation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Both parents (in the same house)	35.5	35.6	37.9	47.1	37.6	46.0	26.6	37.0	37.6
Both parents (in different houses)	3.0	4.3	4.0	2.2	5.4	4.3	7.3	5.3	4.1
One parent	56.1	56.3	53.7	40.8	55.5	47.2	54.8	57.2	53.8
Also lived with parent's spouse/partner	5.4	6.8	8.6	5.9	10.7	5.6	16.9	5.8	7.5
Also lived with siblings	26.5	27.5	38.0	30.4	39.8	25.5	37.1	17.8	31.2
Other relatives	11.5	8.3	10.6	18.2	10.0	6.8	11.3	10.6	10.5
Other unrelated persons	4.6	4.2	7.6	6.4	5.3	2.5	4.8	2.4	5.2
Total number	834	2,161	1,181	628	816	161	124	208	6,113

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,714
3. The usual living situation could consist of multiple categories so percentages do not total 100.
4. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.2: Accompanying children, usual living situation of accompanying children by geographical location, Australia 1998 (%)

Usual living situation	Capital city	Other metro area	Rural area	Remote area	Australia
Both parents (in the same house)	35.5	33.5	39.7	56.5	37.6
Both parents (in different houses)	3.7	4.8	4.8	2.0	4.1
One parent	56.4	56.5	51.5	32.9	53.8
Also lived with parent's spouse/partner	7.6	4.5	7.9	7.5	7.5
Also lived with siblings	32.4	31.7	30.0	22.0	31.2
Other relatives	10.2	6.3	11.0	16.5	10.5
Other unrelated persons	6.3	6.0	3.2	4.3	5.2
Total number	3,524	331	2,003	255	6,113

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,714
3. The usual living situation could consist of multiple categories so percentages do not total 100.
4. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.3: Accompanying children, usual living situation of accompanying children by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

Usual living situation	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross/multiple/general targets	Australia
Both parents (in the same house)	28.4	18.1	26.6	29.9	48.1	34.4	37.6
Both parents (in different houses)	3.4	4.2	1.1	4.2	3.4	5.7	4.1
One parent	62.2	66.7	48.9	61.7	44.5	56.9	53.8
Also lived with parent's spouse/partner	4.4	2.8	10.6	6.3	9.7	6.8	7.5
Also lived with siblings	16.3	6.9	26.6	36.0	35.7	26.8	31.2
Other relatives	11.4	9.7	7.4	12.7	9.0	10.7	10.5
Other unrelated persons	5.0	2.8	3.2	6.9	4.6	4.6	5.2
Total number	675	72	94	1,517	2,378	1,377	6,113

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,714
3. The usual living situation could consist of multiple categories so percentages do not total 100.
4. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.4: Accompanying children, usual living situation of accompanying children by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

Usual living situation	Crisis/short-term	Medium/long-term	Day support	Outreach support	Other	Australia
Both parents (in the same house)	45.5	28.5	22.7	40.1	44.5	37.6
Both parents (in different houses)	3.5	4.8	1.1	2.4	4.3	4.1
One parent	47.1	61.1	78.4	57.5	47.0	53.8
Also lived with parent's spouse/partner	9.2	7.3	10.2	2.4	4.0	7.5
Also lived with siblings	35.6	31.7	26.1	4.7	23.0	31.2
Other relatives	10.5	11.3	11.4	7.1	8.9	10.5
Other unrelated persons	5.6	5.9	4.5	0.9	2.6	5.2
Total number	2,450	2,590	88	212	773	6,113

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,714
3. The usual living situation could consist of multiple categories so percentages do not total 100.
4. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.5: Accompanying children, legal processes relating to accompanying children by State and Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

Legal process	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
No legal processes	2.9	3.6	5.9	3.1	2.0	0.0	0.8	24.9	4.2
Protection/guardianship order	75.3	60.2	71.5	81.0	67.9	75.5	69.6	44.5	67.6
Restraining/intervention order	4.1	11.2	5.0	2.6	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	6.8
Access and custody	9.3	8.8	7.0	4.0	6.9	14.2	8.8	3.8	7.7
Immigration	12.6	23.1	14.2	7.7	22.6	17.4	21.6	8.1	17.6
Other legal processes	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
No information	2.8	5.8	4.0	4.5	5.0	0.6	1.6	18.2	5.0
Total number	835	2181	1179	620	814	155	125	209	6118

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,709
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children could be subject to more than one legal process so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.6: Accompanying children, legal processes relating to accompanying children by geographical location, Australia 1998 (%)

Legal process	Capital city	Other metro area	Rural area	Remote area	Australia
No legal processes	4.9	1.8	3.9	1.6	4.2
Protection/guardianship order	65.3	70.3	69.2	85.3	67.6
Restraining/intervention order	6.5	4.0	7.9	4.8	6.8
Access and custody	7.5	8.0	8.5	4.4	7.7
Immigration	19.6	16.2	16.0	4.0	17.6
Other legal processes	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4
No information	5.7	4.0	4.3	2.8	5.0
Total number	3,546	327	1,994	251	6,118

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,709
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children could be subject to more than one legal process so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.7: Accompanying children, legal processes relating to accompanying children by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

Legal process	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross/multiple/general target	Australia
No legal processes	9.2	4.3	0.0	3.2	1.8	7.4	4.2
Protection/guardianship order	73.4	89.9	79.6	75.5	60.7	66.3	67.6
Restraining/intervention order	6.6	0.0	6.5	5.7	8.6	5.2	6.8
Access and custody	3.7	0.0	5.4	5.4	12.9	4.0	7.7
Immigration	7.7	4.3	8.6	12.1	26.7	14.1	17.6
Other legal processes	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4
No information	2.8	1.4	1.1	4.1	5.0	7.6	5.0
Total number	684	69	93	1,510	2,385	1377	6,118

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,709
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children could be subject to more than one legal process so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.8: Accompanying children, legal processes relating to accompanying children by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

Legal process	Crisis/short-term	Medium/long-term	Day Support	Outreach Support	Other	Australia
No legal processes	2.1	5.4	2.2	25.0	1.8	4.2
Protection/guardianship order	69.6	65	79.8	46.7	74.5	67.6
Restraining/intervention order	6.1	8.4	3.4	2.4	4.9	6.8
Access and custody	9.5	7.5	3.4	5.2	4.6	7.7
Immigration	18.9	17.3	12.4	7.5	17.9	17.6
Other legal processes	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4
No information	4.3	5.6	6.7	15.6	2.3	5.0
Total number	2,412	2,594	89	212	811	6,118

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,709
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children could be subject to more than one legal process so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.9: Accompanying children, period the child residing with the parent/guardian by age of accompanying child, Australia 1998 (%)

Residing with parent/guardian	Less than 2 years	2-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years	Australia
Entire support period	91.2	88.7	87.8	81.4	87.9
Most of the support period	6.4	8.0	8.3	11.5	8.3
Weekends only	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
Every other weekend	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6
Infrequently	1.0	1.3	1.6	3.5	1.7
Not with parent	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.3	0.9
Total number	1,169	2,100	1,947	855	6,071

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 3
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2,753
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.10: Accompanying children, number of homes before the accompanying child was assisted by State and Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Year before assistance									
0 homes	4.5	1.9	1.2	2.6	0.9	1.3	4.1	0.0	2.0
1 home	31.0	38.2	37.8	44.2	34.4	45.0	24.4	26.6	36.8
2 homes	30.6	29.8	32.5	25.7	29.4	33.8	34.1	34.5	30.3
3 or more homes	33.8	30.2	28.5	27.5	35.4	20.0	37.4	38.9	30.9
<i>Total %</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>100</i>
Total number	754	2,104	1,116	604	803	160	123	203	5,867[†]
Month before assistance									
0 homes	30.6	18.6	21.0	18.7	11.5	9.6	29.3	6.8	19.4
1 home	51.3	57.2	59.1	59.2	63.0	66.4	54.5	66.9	58.2
2 homes	12.7	18.6	16.0	15.7	18.3	17.1	4.1	18.0	16.6
3 or more homes	5.5	5.6	3.9	6.4	7.2	6.8	12.2	8.3	5.8
Total number	710	1,858	1,019	498	738	146	123	133	5,225[‡]

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2960[†] 3602[‡]
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.11: Accompanying children, number of homes before the accompanying child was assisted by location, Australia 1998 (%)

	Capital city	Other metro area	Rural area	Remote area	Australia
Year before assistance					
0 homes	1.9	6.4	1.3	3.3	2.0
1 home	36.5	14.0	38.6	51.2	36.8
2 homes	30.9	39.4	29.1	22.1	30.3
3 or more homes	30.7	40.2	31.0	23.4	30.9
Total number	3,399	264	1,960	244	5,867[†]
Month before assistance					
0 homes	18.1	33.3	20.3	14.2	19.4
1 home	59.4	38.9	57.4	70.8	58.2
2 homes	15.8	20.2	17.8	13.3	16.6
3 homes	6.7	7.5	4.6	1.8	5.8
Total number	2,935	252	1,812	226	5,225[‡]

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2960[†] 3602[‡]
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.12: Accompanying children, number of homes before the child was assisted by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross target/multiple/general	Australia
Year before assistance							
0 homes	4.6	3.0	16.1	2.2	0.8	1.5	2.0
1 home	39.5	34.3	29.0	25.6	47.3	30.0	36.8
2 homes	24.5	10.4	33.3	31.4	30.2	32.9	30.3
3 or more homes	31.4	52.2	21.5	40.9	21.7	35.6	30.9
Total number	628	67	93	1,438	2,307	1,334	5,867[†]
Month before assistance							
0 homes	25.5	7.3	49.3	23.7	16.1	16.1	19.4
1 home	55.5	69.1	38.7	53.0	64.3	54.7	58.2
2 homes	13.2	21.8	8.0	16.6	14.7	22.5	16.6
3 or more homes	5.9	1.8	4.0	6.7	4.9	6.7	5.8
Total number	593	55	75	1,289	2,131	1,082	5,225[‡]

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2960[†] 3602[‡]
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.13: Accompanying children, number of homes before the child was assisted by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

	Crisis/ short-term accomm.	Medium/ long-term accomm	Day support	Outreach suport	Other	Australia
Year before assistance						
0 homes	1.0	2.7	1.1	0.0	3.4	2.0
1 home	43.0	32.0	23.9	39.6	33.9	36.8
2 homes	31.7	28.7	43.2	28.7	29.9	30.3
3 or more homes	24.3	36.6	31.8	31.7	32.8	30.9
Total number	2,366	2,509	88	202	702	5,867ⁱ
Month before assistance						
0 homes	17.3	22.3	11.3	7.3	20.3	19.4
1 home	62.2	53.7	46.3	69.3	59.5	58.2
2 homes	14.6	18.0	33.8	16.8	16.2	16.6
3 or more homes	5.9	6.1	8.8	6.6	3.9	5.8
Total number	2,155	2,219	80	137	634	5,225ⁱⁱ

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2960ⁱ 3602ⁱⁱ
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.14: Accompanying children, number of accompanying children who attended school, Australia 1998 (%)

Age	Attended at least one school	Attended no school	Total
Less than 1	4.2	95.8	100
1	5.0	95.0	100
2	22.9	77.1	100
3	47.8	52.2	100
4	88.5	11.5	100
5	95.2	4.8	100
6	99.2	0.8	100
7	99.7	0.3	100
8	99.4	0.7	100
9	99.4	0.6	100
10	100.0	0.0	100
11	100.0	0.0	100
12	100.0	0.0	100
13	100.0	0.0	100
14	98.1	2.0	100
15	98.1	1.9	100
16	98.7	1.3	100
17	92.7	7.3	100
Total number	3,372	576	3,948

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 4879
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

3.4.1 Issues at the commencement of or during support

Table 3.15: Accompanying children, issues at the commencement of or during support by State and Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Violence/abuse									
Witnessed domestic violence	64.4	63.9	66.6	65.4	79.0	74.6	72.4	40.4	66.5
Experienced sexual abuse	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.0	6.3	2.5	6.0	2.8	5.1
Experienced physical abuse	15.3	12.5	16.5	16.8	26.5	18.9	19.8	8.4	16.2
Experienced emotional abuse/neglect	25.3	31.9	33.5	20.8	48.3	36.9	31.0	18.5	32.3
Health									
Anxiety	25.8	25.7	27.2	23.8	30.1	20.5	41.4	32.0	26.9
Depression	9.5	9.8	7.3	9.8	16.3	13.1	12.9	20.2	10.8
Pregnancy	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Substance abuse of the child	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	3.4	0.6	1.7
Substance abuse of the parent/guardian	18.1	16.7	18.8	17.6	23.0	31.1	22.4	7.9	18.4
Ongoing medical/health conditions	16.1	11.6	11.2	14.4	15.5	20.5	13.8	9.6	13.2
Eating disorder/dietary issues	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.0	4.2	3.3	5.2	3.4	3.6
Psychiatric illness of the child	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.7
Psychiatric illness of the parent/guardian	7.0	6.4	3.1	0.8	7.9	7.4	11.2	1.7	5.5
Disability									
Physical disability	1.6	1.9	2.1	0.2	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.8
Intellectual disability	3.3	3.0	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.6
Sensory disability	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.2	3.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.8
Other									
Crisis/trauma/grief	39.3	25.4	32.3	23.0	42.0	35.2	64.7	38.8	32.2
Access/custody difficulties	19.9	19.6	14.1	8.2	24.9	16.4	25.0	6.7	17.9
Learning difficulty	11.3	10.4	11.6	11.0	14.3	11.5	13.8	9.0	11.4
Developmental issues	10.5	9.8	12.3	5.2	12.8	6.6	8.6	5.1	10.0
Behavioural issues	29.6	27.7	31.7	25.0	39.2	27.0	34.5	36.5	30.5
Other (not specified above)	15.6	7.9	3.2	8.8	7.9	12.3	12.1	36.5	9.4
Total number	629	1,805	863	500	735	122	116	178	4,948

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 3,879
3. Accompanying children could have multiple issues so percentages do not total 100.
4. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.16: Accompanying children, issues at the commencement of or during support by location, Australia 1998 (%)

	Capital city	Other metro area	Rural area	Remote area	Australia
Violence/abuse					
Witnessed domestic violence	61.4	61.8	76.4	68.2	66.5
Experienced sexual abuse	5.2	4.4	5.3	3.1	5.1
Experienced physical abuse	15.9	13.5	17.9	11.5	16.2
Experienced emotional abuse/neglect	31.7	20.7	36.4	24.0	32.3
Health					
Anxiety	28.1	20.0	27.2	16.1	26.9
Depression	11.9	7.3	9.5	10.9	10.8
Pregnancy	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Substance abuse of the child	1.4	2.5	2.2	0.5	1.7
Substance abuse of the parent/guardian	17.5	23.3	20.2	10.9	18.4
Ongoing medical/health conditions	13.7	12.7	12.5	9.9	13.2
Eating disorder/dietary issues	3.8	1.8	3.6	2.6	3.6
Psychiatric illness of the child	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
Psychiatric illness of the parent/guardian	6.1	5.5	5.2	0.0	5.5
Disability					
Physical disability	1.5	2.5	2.4	0.5	1.8
Intellectual disability	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.6
Sensory disability	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.8
Other					
Crisis/trauma/grief	34.5	38.2	28.8	17.7	32.2
Access/custody difficulties	17.8	24.0	18.5	5.2	17.9
Learning difficulty	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.3	11.4
Developmental issues	10.6	14.2	8.9	4.2	10.0
Behavioural issues	30.8	30.9	31.4	18.2	30.5
Other (not specified above)	11.4	14.2	5.0	7.8	9.4
Total number	2,910	275	1571	192	4,948

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 3,879
3. Accompanying children could have multiple issues so percentages do not total 100.
4. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.17: Accompanying children, issues at the commencement of or during support by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross target/multiple/general	Australia
Violence/abuse							
Witnessed domestic violence	57.3	60.9	61.2	58.1	77.6	56.5	66.5
Experienced sexual abuse	2.6	4.3	4.5	6.6	4.3	6.1	5.1
Experienced physical abuse	9.6	23.9	10.4	12.9	20.8	13.0	16.2
Experienced emotional abuse/neglect	23.8	34.8	23.9	27.4	39.7	25.8	32.3
Health							
Anxiety	19.7	32.6	13.4	24.1	31.9	22.8	26.9
Depression	6.0	17.4	3.0	10.5	11.8	11.2	10.8
Pregnancy	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Substance abuse of the child	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.7
Substance abuse of the parent/guardian	23.1	10.9	19.4	21.8	13.6	23.4	18.4
Ongoing medical/health conditions	14.8	34.8	13.4	16.9	10.0	14.0	13.2
Eating disorder/dietary issues	4.7	10.9	7.5	5.7	2.5	2.6	3.6
Psychiatric illness of the child	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.7
Psychiatric illness of the parent/guardian	3.6	2.2	3.0	7.9	3.9	7.3	5.5
Disability							
Physical disability	1.6	0.0	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.8	1.8
Intellectual disability	1.8	2.2	9.0	4.0	1.6	2.9	2.6
Sensory disability	2.1	2.2	0.0	3.3	1.0	1.7	1.8
Other							
Crisis/trauma/grief	19.2	43.5	6.0	34.8	35.7	27.8	32.2
Access/custody difficulties	18.9	19.6	10.4	19.5	17.9	16.1	17.9
Learning difficulty	7.8	15.2	7.5	15.9	9.5	11.8	11.4
Developmental issues	11.9	26.1	0.0	11.8	8.8	9.1	10.0
Behavioural issues	28.2	28.3	23.9	35.0	29.0	29.9	30.5
Other (not specified above)	11.4	6.5	9.0	11.1	5.4	15.2	9.4
Total number	386	46	67	1,211	2,199	1,039	4,948

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 3,879
3. Accompanying children could have multiple issues so percentages do not total 100.
4. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 3.18: Accompanying children, issues at the commencement or during support by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

	Crisis/ short-term accomm.	Medium/ long-term accomm.	Day support	Outreach support	Other	Australia
Violence/abuse						
Witnessed domestic violence	74.2	66.5	69.2	29.1	50.5	66.5
Experienced sexual abuse	4.6	6.5	6.2	0.0	3.2	5.1
Experienced physical abuse	20.9	13.7	13.8	10.6	11.1	16.2
Experienced emotional abuse/neglect	36.7	30.9	50.8	20.5	23.9	32.3
Health						
Anxiety	30.9	27.9	9.2	25.8	13.4	26.9
Depression	13.2	10.0	4.6	15.9	5.3	10.8
Pregnancy	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5
Substance abuse of the child	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.3	1.8	1.7
Substance abuse of the parent/guardian	17.3	20.7	24.6	4.0	17.7	18.4
Ongoing medical/health conditions	13.3	13.8	9.2	9.3	11.9	13.2
Eating disorder/dietary issues	3.3	4.0	1.5	1.3	3.8	3.6
Psychiatric illness of the child	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
Psychiatric illness of the parent/guardian	4.1	6.8	10.8	2.0	6.5	5.5
Disability						
Physical disability	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.7	2.4	1.8
Intellectual disability	2.3	3.0	3.1	0.0	2.7	2.6
Sensory disability	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.0	2.3	1.8
Other						
Crisis/trauma/grief	38.2	30.0	27.7	23.8	23.1	32.2
Access/custody difficulties	15.8	22.4	16.9	5.3	13.5	17.9
Learning difficulty	11.0	12.4	7.7	6.0	11.4	11.4
Developmental issues	9.4	11.7	7.7	2.0	8.8	10.0
Behavioural issues	31.4	31.7	16.9	27.2	26.5	30.5
Other (not specified above)	7.5	9.5	12.3	46.4	6.1	9.4
Total number	2,034	2,041	65	151	657	4,948

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 3,879
3. Accompanying children could have multiple issues so percentages do not total 100.
4. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

4 Support services to accompanying children and unmet needs

SAAP agencies provide a diverse range of services to meet the needs of accompanying children who present at agencies with clients who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Support for accompanying children may include supported accommodation and/or a range of support services. Such support may be provided in the context of an agreed case management or support plan. It may be intensive and short-lived for clients in extreme crisis or provided on an ongoing basis to clients who are not in SAAP housing.

This chapter describes the extent and nature of support provided to accompanying children. It examines the provision of accommodation and support services, the duration of support periods and the utilisation of case management and support plans. The chapter contains information about accompanying children's needs for other services including advice and information, counselling, financial and material aid, health services, recreation and sporting activities, and transport. Included as well is information on instances where accompanying children were unable to obtain the services they needed.

4.1 Support services provided or referred

Support services consist of 35 distinct types of support which have been grouped into seven categories. The categories are: accommodation; counselling or support; education and income; health; behavioural skills; disability; and other services.

SAAP or CAP (Crisis Accommodation Program) accommodation was provided to almost one-half (48%) of accompanying children nationally (Table 4.1). A substantial proportion of support periods involved transport (25%), advocacy or liaison on behalf of the child (21%), advice and information (20%), child care (19%), financial assistance or material aid (16%) and recreation and sporting activities (15%). Other health or medical services (11%), domestic violence counselling or support, child health services and social skills (9% each) were provided in significant numbers of support periods. In 7% of support periods, education (including homework), culturally appropriate support and family or relationship counselling or support were provided, while in 6% of support periods anger management and living skills or personal development skills were provided. Conflict resolution, legal issues or court support and other unspecified requests were made in 5% of cases.

SAAP/CAP accommodation was provided to accompanying children in Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and New South Wales in 61%, 60%, 59% and 58% of support periods respectively (Table 4.1). The lowest provision for this service was reported in the Northern Territory (29% of cases). As well, agencies in South Australia reported the provision of other housing in 20% of cases—almost twice the national average of 11%.

In a considerable number of cases, accompanying children were provided with counselling assistance. In South Australia and Victoria, accompanying children were provided with domestic violence counselling in 16% and 11% of cases respectively. Emotional support or other counselling was a feature of support periods in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and Queensland in 37%, 26% and 23% of cases.

As expected, very few accompanying children required assistance to obtain a cash benefit, pension or other government allowance or employment and training assistance. However, higher provision of assistance with education (including homework) was reported, ranging from 10% of cases in the Australian Capital Territory to 5% in Tasmania. In all States and Territories, there was a low level of provision of physical, intellectual and sensory disability services as well as provision of a number of specialist health services. However, child health (including immunisation) assistance was provided in a considerable proportion of cases such as in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia and Victoria (13%, 12% and 9% of cases respectively). Other health or medical services were provided in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland in 16%, 13%, 11%, 11% and 10% of cases.

Moderate levels of behavioural skills assistance were provided. Accompanying children who accessed SAAP support in South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory obtained assistance in conflict resolution (10% each) and assistance with anger management in 9% and 14% of cases respectively. Accompanying children in the Australian Capital Territory, Queensland and South Australia received help with living skills or personal development in 9%, 8% and 8% of cases respectively. Relatively more assistance with social skills was provided in the Australian Capital Territory (20% of cases) and Queensland and South Australia (12% each), contrasting with a lower level of this service recorded in Western Australia and the Northern Territory (3% of cases).

Across jurisdictions, the highest provision for culturally appropriate services occurred in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory (15% and 10% of cases respectively). In all States and Territories, SAAP support periods for accompanying children were characterised by substantial use of child care. Such services were called for in the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, South Australia and New South Wales in 36%, 29%, 27% and 22% of cases respectively—and to a lesser extent in Victoria (17%), Western Australia and Queensland (16% each) and the Northern Territory (10%).

Across all States and Territories, moderate levels of financial assistance or material aid were provided, with the Northern Territory reporting the highest figure (33% of cases). Transport services were often provided in some jurisdictions. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, transport was provided in 32%, 30%, 28% and 27% of cases respectively. Other States and Territories provided transport in at least

one-fifth of support periods except for Tasmania where this service was provided in only 17% of cases.

In a significant proportion of support periods, advice and information services were provided. Figures for this service were 29%, 23% and 21% in South Australia, Queensland and Victoria respectively. Similarly, advocacy or liaison on behalf of the child was utilised in South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and New South Wales in 29%, 28%, 25% and 23% of cases respectively.

The pattern of referrals or service provision to accompanying children varied across locations. More than half (54%) of support periods in remote areas and other metropolitan areas (53%) were characterised by the use of SAAP/CAP accommodation (Table 4.2). Proportionally, this service was accessed to a lesser degree in rural areas and capital city locations (49% and 46% of cases respectively). Other housing was obtained in capital city locations and rural areas in 12% and 10% of cases respectively.

Domestic violence counselling was provided in 10% of SAAP support periods in capital cities and rural areas, and in 2% of cases in other metropolitan and remote areas. In 22% of support periods in capital city locations and rural areas, emotional support or other counselling services were obtained. This service was provided in 12% of cases in remote areas.

Agencies in capital city locations reported the highest need for assistance to obtain a benefit or other government allowance (2%) while employment and training assistance was provided in only 1% of cases in capital city, rural and other metropolitan areas—it was not needed in remote areas. Help with education (including homework) was provided mostly by capital city agencies (in 8% of support periods). Fairly consistent levels of other health or medical services were obtained across locations, registering 12%, 9%, 8% and 7% in capital city, rural, remote and other metropolitan areas respectively. Agencies reported that psychological services were accessed more often (3%) in capital city areas than other locations.

In terms of behavioural skills, social skills (10%), living skills or personal development (7%) and anger management assistance (6%) were provided more often in capital cities than in remote areas (2%, 5% and 1% respectively). Nine per cent of support services in remote areas were characterised by the utilisation of culturally appropriate support but interpreter services were not required. Legal issues or court support services were provided in less than 1% of cases in remote areas but more often in capital city and rural areas (5% each).

Agencies reported that financial assistance or material aid were provided, ranging from 18% in capital cities to 11% in remote areas. Child care was provided more often in capital city (20%) and rural areas (19%) than other metropolitan (15%) and remote locations (7%). In other metropolitan areas transport was provided more often (in 30% of cases) than other areas. Provision of recreation and sporting activities ranged from 18% of cases in remote areas to 13% in rural areas. Advice and information services were provided or referred in capital city, rural, other metropolitan and remote areas in 21%, 20%, 17% and 14% of cases respectively. Advocacy on behalf of the child was provided in a similar number of support periods in other metropolitan, capital city and rural locations (26%, 23% and 20% respectively) and less in remote locations (10%).

Support patterns differed according to agencies' service delivery model and target group. SAAP agencies targeting families, women escaping domestic

violence, young people and single men, reported that in 57%, 49%, 45% and 44% of cases respectively, SAAP/CAP accommodation was provided or referred (Table 4.3). Other housing was provided to a smaller extent for all target groups. Agencies targeting single men reported that in 5% of cases, accompanying children had required placement in community or foster care or other arrangements, constituting a higher proportion than for other target groups.

Agencies noted the use of varying degrees of counselling or support services. Accompanying children at agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence and single men were provided with domestic violence counselling in 16% and 7% of support periods respectively. Emotional support or other counselling services were provided in 27%, 22% and 21% of cases where accompanying children attended agencies for women escaping domestic violence, single men and families. Agencies targeting single men and women escaping domestic violence recorded the highest levels of the need for assistance with education (including homework) (10% and 9% of cases respectively).

Health service provision varied across target groups. Psychological services were provided more often (8%) by accompanying children at agencies targeting single men than other target groups. Agency target groups reported that child health services (including immunisation) were the most frequently provided health services. In 19% and 14% of cases respectively, at agencies targeting single men and women escaping domestic violence, accompanying children obtained other health services. This was provided in only 5% of cases at agencies targeting single women and cross target, multiple target and general client agencies.

Assistance with anger management and living skills or personal development was provided in 10% of cases among accompanying children at agencies for single men and in 8% each of cases at agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence. Twelve per cent of support periods at agencies for single men consisted of help with social skills. This service was provided at agencies for women escaping domestic violence and families in 12% and 11% of cases respectively.

Accompanying children at agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence were provided with childcare (27% of support periods), culturally appropriate support (10%) and recreation and sporting activities (21%). Substantial proportions of accompanying children at agencies targeting single men, families and cross target, multiple target and general client groups were provided with financial assistance or material aid—26%, 19%, 18% of cases respectively. Accompanying children at agencies targeting single men utilised brokerage services in 19% of cases and transport services were accessed at agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence (32%), single men (31%), families (28%) and young people (21%).

The highest proportion of support periods in which advice and information was provided were recorded by agencies targeting single men (30%) and cross target, multiple target and general client groups (22%). Advocacy and liaison on behalf of the child was most often provided or referred at agencies for single men (27% of cases). This service was provided in a substantial number of support periods at agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence (24%) and families (23%) but to a lesser extent at agencies for young people (13%).

Crisis or short-term accommodation agencies had the highest referral or provision of SAAP/CAP accommodation (60% of support periods) while day support agencies had the lowest (13%) (Table 4.4). High levels of SAAP/CAP accommodation (54%) were provided or referred at other service agencies and other housing was provided or referred in a significant number of support periods at medium- to long-term accommodation and day support agencies (15% each).

Thirty per cent of support periods for accompanying children at crisis or short-term accommodation agencies entailed some type of counselling or support services. This was higher than for other agencies. Agencies providing crisis or short-term accommodation reported a substantial number of cases where domestic violence counselling (14%) was provided. Further, accompanying children who presented at crisis or short-term accommodation services accessed education (including homework) assistance in 9% of cases, constituting a higher figure than that reported from other service delivery models.

Health service provision or referral was not reported at day support agencies, except for other health or medical services (1%). This contrasted markedly with the higher provision of health-related services at crisis or short-term accommodation agencies, where accompanying children received other health or medical services (14%) and child health services (including immunisation) (10%), and at other agencies where 11% obtained child health services. Similarly, a broad range of behavioural skills measures (17%) and child care assistance (27%) were provided more often at crisis or short-term accommodation than other agencies.

Substantial levels of financial assistance or material aid were obtained or referrals made at outreach and day support agencies, representing 35% and 27% of support periods for these service delivery models respectively. Transport, advocacy or liaison on behalf of the child, advice and information and recreation and sporting activities were provided or referred for accompanying children at crisis or short-term accommodation agencies in 34%, 23%, 23% and 22% of cases respectively. Comparable figures for other service delivery model agencies were 30%, 23%, 24% and 20%. Agencies providing day support noted that advice and information was supplied in 28% of support periods for accompanying children.

4.2 Case management and support plans

Upon attending a SAAP agency, 49% of accompanying children were supported using a case management approach, 24% were not, whilst it was not applicable for 27% (Table 4.5). More than 50% of accompanying children were supported using a case management approach in the Australian Capital Territory (65%), South Australia (59%), Queensland (52%) and New South Wales (51%). Comparatively few accompanying children in Western Australia were part of a case management program (29%). The highest proportion of accompanying children to which case management was not applicable was reported in the Northern Territory (39%).

More than half of accompanying children who attended an agency located in a capital city (55%) or other metropolitan area (52%) were part of a case management approach, whilst the greatest proportion of accompanying children who were not part of case management were located in remote (43%) and rural areas (31%). Agencies located in remote areas reported the highest

proportion of children to whom case management was not applicable (32%) (Table 4.5).

At least 50% of accompanying children who attended agencies targeting families (54%) and women escaping domestic violence (50%) were part of a case management program, whereas more than 50% of accompanying children attending single men's agencies were not (51%). Of all the primary target groups, case management was not applicable to 36% of accompanying children who attended agencies targeting young people.

Whilst 40% or more of accompanying children using crisis or short-term, medium- to long-term, outreach and 'other' forms of service delivery model were part of a case management approach, only 4% of those who received day support were using case management. Day support agencies hence recorded the highest percentage of children with no case management (51%) or not applicable (44%).

As well as or instead of case management, accompanying children could be on a support plan. Forty-five per cent of accompanying children around Australia had a support plan, 28% did not, whilst support plans were not applicable to 27%. More than 50% of accompanying children in the Australian Capital Territory (53%) and South Australia (52%) were on support plans. The highest proportion of accompanying children not on a support plan were reported in Queensland (38%) and Western Australia (36%), with Western Australia also reporting the highest level of accompanying children to whom a support plan was not applicable (33%) along with the Northern Territory (38%).

The greatest proportion of accompanying children on support plans were located in capital city areas (50%), whereas the greatest proportion not on a support plan (41%) or to whom a support plan was not applicable (38%) were located in remote areas.

At least half of the accompanying children who attended agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence were on a support plan (51%). This is compared to agencies targeting single men only and single women only who reported that 50% or more of accompanying children at their agencies were not on a support plan (68% and 55% respectively), whilst agencies targeting young people reported that a support plan was not applicable to 33% of accompanying children attending their agencies (the highest of all primary target groups).

Of all the service delivery models, crisis or short-term and 'other' service providers reported the highest number of accompanying children on support plans (54% and 52% respectively). This is as opposed to day support service providers who reported the highest number of accompanying children not on a support plan (48%) and to whom a support plan was not applicable (41%).

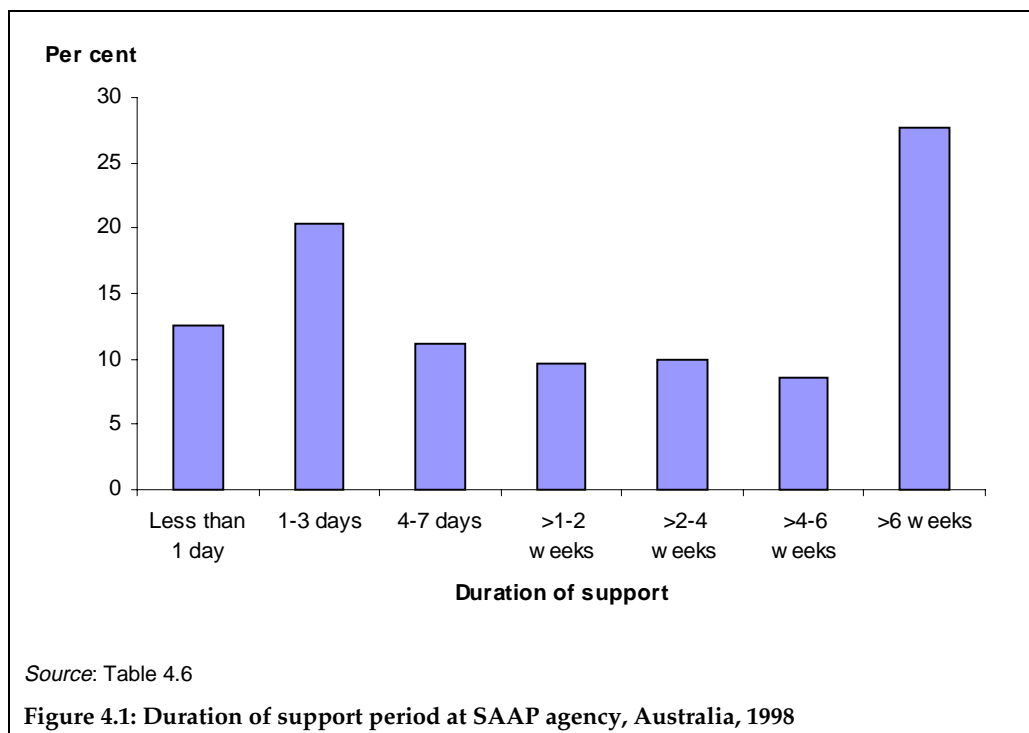
4.3 Duration of support

Across the States and Territories accompanying children most commonly received support from SAAP agencies for periods of one to three days or alternately for six weeks or more (Figure 4.1). For example, in New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory accompanying children most commonly received assistance for a period of one to three days, where as children in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory tended to more frequently receive assistance for six weeks or more (Table 4.6). It is interesting to note some of the polarities within each State.

For example, in Victoria the majority of the time children either received assistance of less than one day (21%) or more than six weeks (34%). Similar polarities exist in most other States across different lengths of support periods, whereas in the Territories a greater evenness across all support periods seems to exist.

Polarities in the length of support periods are also interesting if viewed in light of variations by location. For example, in capital cities and other metropolitan areas it is most common for accompanying children to receive assistance for six weeks or more (33% and 38% respectively), whereas in rural and remote areas it is most common for children to receive assistance for one to three days (27% and 45% respectively) (Table 4.7).

There appear to be definite variations in the length of support period across SAAP agency primary target groups (Table 4.8). For example, accompanying children attending SAAP agencies targeting single women only (52%) and young people (32%) most commonly had support periods lasting less than one day; accompanying children attending agencies targeting single men had support periods lasting six weeks or more (58%); accompanying children attending agencies targeting families most commonly had support periods lasting four weeks or more (78%), in fact accompanying children at such SAAP agencies rarely had support periods lasting less than four days; in agencies targeting women escaping domestic violence and agencies with cross target, multiple target and general client populations it was most common for accompanying children to either have a one- to three-day support period (26% and 35% respectively) or a support period lasting longer than six weeks (22% and 25% respectively).



Duration of support can reflect the type of service delivery model of the agency a child attended, for example more than 50% of those who attended a medium- to long-term service provider had a support period lasting six weeks or more, whereas not surprisingly 94% of accompanying children who attended a day

support agency had a support period lasting less than one day (Table 4.9). Of interest is that whilst 28% of accompanying children who presented at a crisis or short-term service provider were supported for one- to three-days a further 26% were supported for four weeks or more (a more medium- to long-term support time frame).

4.4 Unmet needs

SAAP agencies provide a wide range of services and support to clients and their accompanying children via direct assistance or referral to other agencies. However, occasions arise when agencies do not have the capacity to meet the particular needs of clients. The vast majority of the 164,938 needs identified for accompanying children were met by SAAP agencies through provision or referral (91%), with the remaining 10% of needs unmet (Table 4.10).

Across jurisdictions, agencies reported that accompanying children experienced a small degree of unmet need for particular services (Table 4.11). Nationally, needs for counselling or support services (9%), other services (10%), accommodation services (4%), assistance with behavioural skills (11%) and health services (10%) were unmet. Proportionately, in the Australian Capital Territory emotional support or other counselling (7%) and domestic violence counselling or support (6%) were more frequently unmet, compared with the national average of 3% for each category. Accompanying children in the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia were unable to obtain family or relationship counselling services in 4% of cases. Further, other housing (6%) and SAAP/CAP accommodation (5%) were unsuccessfully sought more often in the Australian Capital Territory than other jurisdictions.

Generally, there were very few occasions when accompanying children were unable to obtain education and income support services. One per cent of accompanying children Australia-wide were unable to access this service, with figures ranging from 2% of cases in the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia to no cases recorded in Tasmania.

There were relatively few occasions when accompanying children were unable to obtain required health services. Unmet need for other health or medical services was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (4%) and for child health services, unmet need was proportionately greater in South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory (2% each).

Patterns for services related to behavioural skills fluctuated across States and Territories. At twice the national average, social skills assistance was unmet in the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia (in 4% of cases each). Agencies in these two jurisdictions reported higher levels of unmet need for conflict resolution services (3% each) than other States and Territories. Assistance with anger management was sought but not provided in 4% of cases in South Australia, compared with the national average of 2%. Among other services that were needed but not provided, there was minimal variation across jurisdictions. Unmet need for services relating to child care was highest in Tasmania (4%) and South Australia (3%) and for advocacy or liaison on behalf of the child, unmet need was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (2%).

Across locations, a range of sought-after services were not provided. Other metropolitan areas (6%) and capital city locations (4%) experienced higher levels of unmet need for accommodation services than other areas, compared

with rural and remote area (1%) agencies. Proportions of support periods entailing counselling services varied marginally among locations, comprising 5% of unmet need in rural areas, other metropolitan locations and capital cities and 4% in remote areas.

Very few cases were recorded where accompanying children missed out on education and income support services, with agencies in other metropolitan areas recording the highest level of unmet need for these services (2%). Similarly, low levels of unmet need were noted for health services with agencies in other metropolitan areas reporting the highest level (5%) of unmet need.

The largest proportion of occasions when behavioural skills assistance was unavailable was recorded in capital city locations, rural areas and other metropolitan areas (3% each). Further, 6% and 5% of support periods in other metropolitan areas and capital city locations respectively, were characterised by the non-availability of other services. Accompanying children in remote areas were unable to access other services in less than 1% of support periods.

SAAP agencies reported that in 7% and 5% of cases respectively, accompanying children at agencies targeting cross target, multiple target or general clients and single men were unable to secure accommodation services. The level of unmet need for accommodation services was lower at agencies targeting families, women escaping domestic violence, young people and single women (3%, 2%, 2% and 1% of accompanying children respectively).

Accompanying children at agencies for women escaping domestic violence and cross target, multiple target and general client agencies were unable to obtain counselling services in 6% and 5% of cases respectively. Other primary target groups reported lower levels of unmet need for counselling services.

Measured across all primary target groups, there were very few reports of unsuccessful attempts to obtain education and income services with the highest level of unmet need for this service occurring at cross target, multiple target or general client agencies (2% of support periods). Figures from agencies targeting single men show that 5% of cases were characterised by unmet need for health services—more than twice the national average of 2%.

SAAP agencies reported that accompanying children were more commonly unable to gain assistance with behavioural skills at agencies targeting single women and families (5% each). Unmet needs among all primary target groups for other services varied only slightly.

Across service delivery models, no major variations were noted in the inability to obtain services (Table 4.13). Accommodation needs were more commonly not met at agencies providing day support services (6%) than any other service delivery models. Accommodation was not available in 4% of cases at medium- to long-term accommodation agencies and other agencies and in 3% of cases at crisis or short-term accommodation agencies.

The proportion of accompanying children who were unable to obtain counselling services at medium- to long-term accommodation and crisis or short-term accommodation agencies was 5% each. This figure contrasted with unmet need for counselling services at outreach agencies (1%). Accompanying children who sought help at agencies providing crisis or short-term accommodation (4%), medium- to long-term accommodation (3%) and other agencies (3%), were less likely to gain assistance with behavioural skills than SAAP recipients at other service delivery models. Other agencies experienced

the highest proportion of cases (2%) where accompanying children could not access health (3%) or other services (6%). Across service delivery models, low levels of unmet need for education and income support assistance were recorded.

4.5 Detailed Tables

4.5.1 Support Services to Accompanying Children

Table 4.1: Accompanying children, support services provided or referred by State and Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Accommodation									
SAAP/CAP accommodation	58.1	34.1	54.7	58.6	59.7	61.4	53.0	29.4	47.9
Placement in community/foster care or other arrangement	1.9	3.0	1.9	0.8	4.2	5.0	0.5	0.0	2.4
Other housing	6.9	13.7	8.1	5.8	19.5	6.8	14.8	1.8	11.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>53.3</i>
Counselling/support									
Incest/sexual abuse	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.2	1.7
Domestic violence	4.3	10.9	7.4	6.0	16.0	9.1	9.3	2.8	9.1
Family/relationship	5.4	6.3	6.1	5.3	12.2	2.3	12.6	2.1	6.6
Emotional support/other counselling	17.3	20.9	23.2	15.7	26.3	16.8	36.6	16.0	21.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Education and income									
Assistance to obtain benefit/pension/other government allowance	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	0.6	1.8
Employment and training assistance	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Education (including homework)	8.3	5.9	7.7	6.5	6.7	5.0	9.8	5.5	6.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Disability services									
Physical disability services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Intellectual disability services	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.7
Sensory disability services	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Health									
Psychological services	0.3	2.7	1.3	2.1	4.6	1.4	2.7	1.5	2.2
Psychiatric services	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4
Family planning support	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6
Pregnancy support	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Child health services (including immunisation)	11.0	8.9	5.9	5.9	12.2	7.3	12.6	1.8	8.5
Drug/alcohol support or rehabilitation	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Other health/medical services	10.6	11.2	10.0	8.0	12.7	6.4	15.8	5.2	10.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>23.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Behavioural skills									
Conflict resolution	2.6	4.3	5.1	1.7	9.6	3.2	9.8	0.6	4.5
Anger management	3.8	5.8	6.1	2.1	9.3	3.6	13.7	1.2	5.5
Living skills/personal development	5.7	5.7	8.3	1.8	7.6	1.8	8.7	5.2	6.0
Social skills	8.6	8.0	12.2	3.4	12.0	6.4	19.7	3.1	8.9
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>13.1</i>

continued

Table 4.1 (continued): Accompanying children, support services provided or referred by State and Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Other									
Culturally appropriate support	6.2	6.4	4.8	8.4	6.7	1.8	15.3	10.4	6.5
Interpreter services	0.7	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Legal issues/court support	1.4	7.3	2.9	2.6	6.4	2.7	4.9	0.9	4.6
Child care	21.5	16.6	16.1	16.3	26.7	28.6	36.1	10.1	18.8
Financial assistance/material aid	12.6	15.1	18.2	11.8	17.7	10.0	15.3	33.4	15.9
Brokerage services	2.5	2.5	2.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	6.0	1.8	1.9
Transport	32.3	21.1	30.3	21.6	28.1	17.3	27.3	21.2	25.4
Recreation and sporting activities	16.6	11.3	21.6	10.4	16.7	12.3	16.4	18.4	15.0
Advice and information	18.4	20.9	22.5	9.8	29.3	6.8	18.0	13.8	20.1
Advocacy/liason on behalf of the child	23.4	24.5	16.6	13.0	29.1	8.2	28.4	11.3	21.3
Other (not specified above)	7.6	6.3	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.1	12.0	1.8	5.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>48.0</i>
Total number	1,198	3,182	1,732	920	1,066	220	183	326	8,827

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children were able to receive multiple services so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.2: Accompanying children, support services provided or referred by location, Australia 1998 (%)

	Capital city	Other metro area	Rural area	Remote area	Australia
Accommodation					
SAAP/CAP accommodation	46.4	52.5	49.3	53.6	47.9
Placement in community/foster care or other arrangement	2.3	2.1	3.0	0.2	2.4
Other housing	12.4	4.3	10.4	3.1	11.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>53.3</i>
Counselling/support					
Incest/sexual abuse	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7
Domestic violence	9.8	2.1	9.7	1.9	9.1
Family/relationship	7.2	3.1	6.7	2.4	6.6
Emotional support/other counselling	21.7	17.3	21.6	12.1	21.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Education and income					
Assistance to obtain benefit/ pension/ other government allowance	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.8
Employment and training assistance	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
Education (including homework)	7.7	4.7	5.6	5.9	6.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Disability services					
Physical disability services	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5
Intellectual disability services	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.7
Sensory disability services	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Health					
Psychological services	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.5	2.2
Psychiatric services	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Family planning support	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Pregnancy support	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Child health services (including immunisation)	9.9	9.7	6.2	4.0	8.5
Drug/alcohol support or rehabilitation	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Other health/medical services	12.0	6.9	8.7	7.6	10.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Behavioural skills					
Conflict resolution	5.4	4.0	3.5	0.9	4.5
Anger management	6.2	5.2	5.0	1.2	5.5
Living skills/personal development	6.8	6.1	4.6	4.7	6.0
Social skills	10.3	5.7	7.7	2.1	8.9
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>13.1</i>

continued

Table 4.2 (continued): Accompanying children, support services provided or referred by location, Australia 1998 (%)

	Capital city	Other metro area	Rural area	Remote area	Australia
Other					
Culturally appropriate support	7.5	6.1	4.4	9.0	6.5
Interpreter services	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7
Legal issues/court support	5.2	3.3	4.5	0.7	4.6
Child care	19.9	15.1	19.0	7.3	18.8
Financial assistance/material aid	17.5	13.0	14.1	10.7	15.9
Brokerage services	2.2	4.7	1.3	0.0	1.9
Transport	24.5	30.3	26.2	25.4	25.4
Recreation and sporting activities	15.7	16.8	12.9	17.5	15.0
Advice and information	21.0	16.5	19.7	14.2	20.1
Advocacy/liaison on behalf of the child	22.8	25.5	19.7	10.2	21.3
Other (not specified above)	5.6	10.9	3.5	2.1	5.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>48.0</i>
Total number	5,239	423	2,743	422	8,827

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children were able to receive multiple services so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.3: Accompanying children, support services provided or referred by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross target/multiple/general	Australia
Accommodation							
SAAP/CAP accommodation	45.4	44.2	30.1	56.9	49.2	39.1	47.9
Placement in community/foster care or other arrangement	2.4	5.3	0.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.4
Other housing	10.3	10.5	3.8	12.9	9.0	13.2	11.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>53.3</i>
Counselling/support							
Incest/sexual abuse	0.7	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Domestic violence	2.1	7.4	0.5	4.0	16.3	5.8	9.1
Family/relationship	7.4	4.2	4.3	7.3	7.0	5.3	6.6
Emotional support/other counselling	13.8	22.1	3.2	21.1	26.6	15.9	21.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Education and income							
Assistance to obtain benefit/pension/other government allowance	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8
Employment and training assistance	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.6
Education (including homework)	2.6	9.5	3.8	8.0	8.7	4.3	6.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Disability services							
Physical disability services	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
Intellectual disability services	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sensory disability services	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Health							
Psychological services	0.7	7.4	2.2	2.5	2.7	1.5	2.2
Psychiatric services	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Family planning support	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6
Pregnancy support	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Child health services (including immunisation)	12.7	13.7	10.8	10.7	8.4	3.9	8.5
Drug/alcohol support or rehabilitation	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other health/medical services	7.3	18.9	4.8	11.7	14.0	4.7	10.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Behavioural skills							
Conflict resolution	2.4	6.3	0.0	4.8	6.1	2.8	4.5
Anger management	2.8	9.5	1.1	5.4	7.7	3.4	5.5
Living skills/personal development	3.0	9.5	1.6	7.5	7.8	2.7	6.0
Social skills	5.2	11.6	2.7	10.9	11.8	3.8	8.9
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>

continued

Table 4.3 (continued): Accompanying children, support services provided or referred by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross target/multiple/general	Australia
Other							
Culturally appropriate support	1.5	1.1	0.5	5.1	10.1	4.8	6.5
Interpreter services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7
Legal issues/court support	3.9	1.1	2.2	3.2	6.8	3.1	4.6
Child care	14.6	15.8	9.1	18.0	27.1	8.0	18.8
Financial assistance/material aid	11.5	26.3	14.0	18.9	13.9	17.9	15.9
Brokerage services	2.3	18.9	5.4	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.9
Transport	21.1	30.5	16.1	28.1	31.8	13.8	25.4
Recreation and sporting activities	6.3	6.3	1.1	17.5	21.4	6.8	15.0
Advice and information	14.3	29.5	4.8	21.1	20.6	21.5	20.1
Advocacy/liaison on behalf of the child	12.9	27.4	5.4	23.3	24.4	18.9	21.3
Other (not specified above)	5.6	2.1	7.0	6.3	5.1	3.4	5.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>48.0</i>
Total number	922	95	186	2,120	3,503	2,001	8,827

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children were able to receive multiple services so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.4: Accompanying children, support services provided or referred by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

	Crisis/ short-term accomm.	Medium/ long-term accomm	Day support	Outreach support	Other	Australia
Accommodation						
SAAP/CAP accommodation	59.8	38.3	12.9	27.6	54.2	47.9
Placement in community/foster care or other arrangement	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	2.5	2.4
Other housing	9.1	14.7	14.7	6.3	5.1	11.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>53.3</i>
Counselling/support						
Incest/sexual abuse	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.3	1.1	1.7
Domestic violence	13.8	6.5	5.5	2.2	5.2	9.1
Family/relationship	6.6	6.7	3.1	3.8	7.6	6.6
Emotional support/other counselling	26.1	18.3	8.6	9.8	19.1	21.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Education and income						
Assistance to obtain benefit/pension/other government allowance	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.9	3.5	1.8
Employment and training assistance	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6
Education (including homework)	9.4	4.9	0.6	1.9	7.3	6.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.3</i>
Disability services						
Physical disability services	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.5
Intellectual disability services	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7
Sensory disability services	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Health						
Psychological services	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.2
Psychiatric services	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Family planning support	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6
Pregnancy support	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Child health services (including immunisation)	9.5	7.2	0.0	6.3	11.3	8.5
Drug/alcohol support or rehabilitation	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Other health/medical services	13.8	7.6	0.6	4.4	13.2	10.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>17.0</i>
Behavioural skills						
Conflict resolution	6.1	3.3	0.0	0.3	5.6	4.5
Anger management	7.7	4.2	0.0	1.6	5.4	5.5
Living skills/personal development	7.6	4.7	0.0	1.6	7.3	6.0
Social skills	11.6	6.7	0.0	1.9	11.0	8.9
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>13.1</i>

continued

Table 4.4 (continued): Accompanying children, support services provided or referred by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

	Crisis/ short term accomm.	Medium/ long term accomm.	Day support	Outreach support	Other	Australia
Other						
Culturally appropriate support	7.8	3.9	0.0	2.2	13.6	6.5
Interpreter services	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
Legal issues/court support	4.1	5.4	6.1	2.9	4.2	4.6
Child care	26.9	13.3	0.0	5.4	18.5	18.8
Financial assistance/material aid	14.2	15.0	27.0	35.2	17.0	15.9
Brokerage services	1.7	1.9	7.4	1.0	2.1	1.9
Transport	33.9	18.4	0.0	10.5	30.0	25.4
Recreation and sporting activities	22.0	8.6	0.6	1.6	20.1	15.0
Advice and information	22.8	17.1	28.2	6.7	24.2	20.1
Advocacy/liaison on behalf of the child	22.8	21.3	10.4	6.7	22.6	21.3
Other (not specified above)	5.7	5.6	3.7	2.9	2.1	5.1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>48.0</i>
Total number	3,483	3,749	163	315	1,117	8,827

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children were able to receive multiple services so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

4.5.2 Case management and support plans

Table 4.5: Accompanying children, case management approach used/support plan developed, Australia 1998 (%)

	Case management †				Support plan ‡			
	Yes	No	NA	Total number	Yes	No	NA	Total number
State/Territory								
New South Wales	51.2	23.7	25.1	816	47.8	27.1	25.1	808
Victoria	48.8	21.0	30.2	2,175	48.3	22.4	29.3	2,173
Queensland	51.7	24.9	23.5	1,154	41.0	37.6	21.4	1,163
Western Australia	28.8	42.4	28.8	622	30.9	35.7	33.4	614
South Australia	58.9	18.4	22.7	815	52.4	24.7	22.9	813
Tasmania	37.1	27.9	35.0	140	43.9	28.0	28.0	132
Australian Capital Territory	65.0	16.3	18.7	123	52.9	19.5	27.6	123
Northern Territory	33.8	27.5	38.7	207	37.2	24.6	38.2	207
Location								
Capital city	54.9	19.7	25.4	3,542	49.8	23.7	26.5	3,518
Other metropolitan area	52.3	19.5	28.2	323	43.7	24.5	31.8	318
Rural area	39.3	30.9	29.8	1,933	39.6	34.0	26.5	1,944
Remote area	24.8	43.3	31.9	254	26.9	41.1	32.0	253
Primary target group								
Young people	44.0	20.2	35.9	685	34.9	32.1	33.0	676
Single men only	31.9	51.4	16.7	72	15.3	68.1	16.7	72
Single women only	38.9	46.7	14.4	90	25.8	55.1	19.1	89
Families	53.7	23.4	22.9	1,500	48.7	27.1	24.2	1,507
Women escaping DV	50.4	22.2	27.5	2,352	50.8	21.9	27.3	2,343
Cross target/multiple/general	43.5	27.9	28.7	1,353	39.7	32.5	27.8	1,346
Service delivery model								
Crisis/short-term accommodation	50.3	23.0	26.8	2,369	51.6	23.3	25.2	2,373
Medium/long-term accommodation	47.4	24.3	28.3	2,580	39.8	30.5	29.7	2,563
Day support	4.6	51.1	44.3	88	11.2	48.3	40.5	89
Outreach support	44.8	30.5	24.8	210	21.5	46.9	31.6	209
Other	52.7	23.1	24.2	805	53.6	25.0	21.4	799
<i>Total</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>100</i>
Australia	2,937	1,466	1,649	6,052	2,728	1,675	1,630	6,033

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 17†, 14‡
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 2758†, 2780‡
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.6: Accompanying children, closed support periods, duration of support provided to accompanying child by State and Territory, Australia 1998 (%)

Duration of support	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Less than 1 day	9.4	20.3	11.2	4.3	7.8	5.7	21.1	3.4	12.5
1–3 days	27.4	8.8	23.3	40.7	14.8	24.5	13.2	24.4	20.4
4–7 days	10.4	6.6	10.4	18.8	12.0	22.6	6.6	21.0	11.2
>1–2 weeks	9.9	8.7	9.7	12.6	4.8	10.4	5.3	19.3	9.6
>2–4 weeks	8.9	10.4	11.2	7.1	9.0	17.0	10.5	10.9	10.0
>4–6 weeks	10.7	11.2	9.0	1.8	6.9	10.4	17.1	0.0	8.6
>6 weeks	23.4	33.9	25.2	14.8	44.6	9.4	26.3	21.0	27.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>
Total number	394	1,130	670	494	332	106	76	119	3,321

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.7: Accompanying children, closed support periods, duration of support provided to accompanying child by location, Australia 1998 (%)

Duration of support	Capital city	Other metro area	Rural area	Remote area	Australia
Less than 1 day	15.4	5.4	10.5	4.3	12.5
1–3 days	13.0	11.8	26.7	44.9	20.4
4–7 days	9.0	14.0	12.2	20.3	11.2
>1–2 weeks	8.0	3.2	11.5	13.6	9.6
>2–4 weeks	10.7	15.1	8.5	10.0	10.0
>4–6 weeks	10.8	11.8	6.8	0.7	8.6
>6 weeks	33.0	38.7	24.0	6.3	27.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total number	1,817	93	1,110	301	3,321

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.8: Accompanying children, closed support periods, duration of support provided to accompanying child by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

Duration of support	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross target/multiple/general	Australia
Less than 1 day	15.6	51.6	0.0	2.7	6.0	32.0	12.5
1–3 days	35.1	22.6	0.0	8.2	25.9	10.1	20.4
4–7 days	6.4	12.9	11.1	3.7	14.7	9.0	11.2
>1–2 weeks	7.1	3.2	6.7	4.6	12.9	5.9	9.6
>2–4 weeks	5.7	6.5	4.4	11.6	10.6	9.7	10.0
>4–6 weeks	5.7	0.0	37.8	11.6	7.8	8.3	8.6
>6 weeks	24.5	3.2	40.0	57.5	22.1	25.1	27.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total number	282	31	45	438	1,791	734	3,321

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.9: Accompanying children, closed support periods, duration of support provided to accompanying child by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

Duration of support	Crisis/short-term accomm.	Medium/long-term accommodation	Day support	Outreach support	Other	Australia
Less than 1 day	6.7	9.3	94.4	12.8	12.2	12.5
1–3 days	28.4	4.4	2.5	48.0	19.6	20.4
4–7 days	15.7	4.1	1.9	6.4	13.1	11.2
>1–2 weeks	12.6	6.5	0.0	6.4	7.7	9.6
>2–4 weeks	11.2	11.4	0.0	2.4	7.4	10.0
>4–6 weeks	8.2	11.9	1.2	8.0	5.7	8.6
>6 weeks	17.3	52.3	0.0	16.0	34.4	27.7
<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 number	1,782	901	161	125	352	3,321

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

4.5.4. Unmet needs

Table 4.10: Accompanying children, met and unmet need by type of support requested, Australia, 1998 (%)

Met and unmet demand	Accommodation	Counselling/ support	Education & income	Disability services	Health services	Behavioural skills	Other	Total
Provided or referred	94.2	83.9	88.7	82.2	89.0	81.8	94.3	90.1
Unmet	5.7	16.0	11.2	17.8	10.9	18.1	5.6	9.8
<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>
Total number	5,742	4,032	910	191	2,248	2,692	6,914	22,729

Source: SAAP NDCA Client Collection

Table 4.11: Accompanying children, unmet needs, support services requested location, Australia 1998 (%)

Support services	Capital city	Other metro area	Rural area	Remote area	Australia
Accommodation	4.1	6.1	2.2	0.5	3.4
Counselling/support	4.6	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.7
Education and income	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.0
Disability services	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Health services	2.6	4.7	1.5	0.0	2.2
Behavioural skills	3.3	2.6	3.3	1.2	3.2
Other	4.5	6.1	3.9	0.7	4.2
Total number	5,239	423	2,743	422	8,827

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children were able to receive multiple support services so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.12: Accompanying children, unmet needs, support services requested by primary target group, Australia 1998 (%)

Support Services	Young people	Single men only	Single women only	Families	Women escaping DV	Cross target/multiple/general	Australia
Accommodation	1.8	5.3	1.1	3.0	2.3	6.7	3.4
Counselling/support	2.2	3.2	2.2	3.9	6.1	4.5	4.7
Education and income	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.0
Disability services	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Health	3.3	5.3	1.1	2.9	1.5	2.1	2.2
Behavioural skills	2.3	3.2	4.8	4.8	2.9	2.1	3.2
Other	4.1	3.2	4.3	5.0	3.6	4.5	4.2
Total number	922	95	186	2,120	3,503	2,001	8,827

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children were able to receive multiple support services so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection

Table 4.13: Accompanying children, unmet needs, support services requested by service delivery model, Australia 1998 (%)

Support services	Crisis/short-term accommodation	Medium/long-term accommodation	Day support	Outreach support	Other	Australia
Accommodation	2.8	4.0	6.1	0.0	4.1	3.4
Counselling/support	4.9	5.1	3.7	1.3	3.4	4.7
Education and income	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.0
Disability services	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Health	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.2
Behavioural skills	3.5	3.3	1.2	0.6	2.8	3.2
Other	3.4	4.8	4.9	1.3	5.6	4.2
Total number	3,483	3,749	163	315	1,117	8,827

Notes

1. Number of records excluded due to errors: 0
2. Number of records excluded due to omissions: 0
3. Percentages are based on valid values only.
4. Accompanying children were able to receive multiple support services so percentages do not total 100.

Source: SAAP NDCA Accompanying Children Collection