

## 8 Circumstances of clients before and after support

The *Supported Accommodation Assistance Act 1994* describes SAAP's overall aim as being 'to provide transitional supported accommodation and related support services, in order to help people who are homeless to achieve the maximum possible degree of self-reliance and independence'. The Act further states:

Within this aim the goals are:

- a) to resolve crisis; and
- b) to re-establish family links where appropriate; and
- c) to re-establish a capacity to live independently of SAAP.

To enable some assessment of the program's ability to achieve these goals, this chapter details changes in clients' circumstances following the provision of SAAP services. For this reason, closed support periods, that is, support periods that finished on or before 30 June 2006, are used as the basis for analysis.

It is important to remember that the achievement of the above mentioned goals does not depend on the intervention of SAAP agencies alone – a complex interplay of policies and programs relating to income security, housing and community services, as well as individuals' personal circumstances, will influence outcomes for SAAP clients. Thus, the data in this section have limitations for assessing SAAP's success on the basis of client circumstances before and after support. In addition, there is a significant amount of data where the circumstances of the client were not known or missing (especially after assistance has ended) and this should be taken into account.

Data are not collected on the circumstances of accompanying children before and after support. However, an analysis of the pathways clients with accompanying children take into SAAP, and the outcomes for these people and their children following SAAP support can be found in *Homeless Children in SAAP 2004–05* (AIHW 2006b) and *Children accompanying homeless clients 2002–03* (AIHW 2004).

### Main source of income

In 85% of all closed support periods, SAAP clients were recipients of a government payment before support (Table 8.1). In a further 8%, clients reported having no source of income and in 7% as having 'other' sources of income. These proportions had changed slightly by the time support had ended. After receiving support, clients were on a government payment in 87% of cases and in 6% reported that they had no income. The proportion with 'other' sources of income remained unchanged at 7%.

For those clients who required assistance with obtaining or maintaining a government pension or benefit, there were more noticeable changes. After support, these clients were receiving a government payment in 84% of closed support periods, a marked increase on the figure of 71% before support. Consequently, the proportion of closed support periods in which these clients had no income dropped from 22% before support to 9% after support.

### *Length of support*

In general, the longer a client was supported, the more likely they were to have a main source of income (Table 8.3). For example, the proportion of closed support periods where clients reported no main source of income immediately following a period of support decreased from 8% for those supported for between 2 and 7 days to 4% for those supported for longer than 1 year and the proportion who were in receipt of 'other' income increased from 5% for those supported for 1 day or less to 14% for those supported for longer than 1 year. The proportion in receipt of a government payment after support fluctuated, overall decreasing from 90% of closed support periods for those supported for 1 day or less to 82% for those supported for longer than 1 year.

### **Employment status**

When examined according to all closed support periods, there were only small changes in the employment profile of clients from before to after support (Table 8.2). In particular, there was a small increase in employment (either full time or part time), from 9% of closed support periods in the week before support to 10% in the week following support, and a small reduction in unemployment, from 24% before support to 22% after (derived from Table 8.2). The proportion not in the labour force, and hence not actively seeking employment, remained steady at 68% (Table 8.2).

Among those clients who required assistance in the area of employment and training during their period of support, there was a marked increase in the proportion in paid work following support. These clients were employed in some capacity following 20% of closed support periods (derived from Table 8.2). This was more than double the figure of 8% before support. Correspondingly, the proportions where these clients were unemployed or were not in the labour force dropped from 43% and 49%, respectively, before support to 37% and 44% after support (Table 8.2).

### *Length of support*

In general the longer a client was supported, the more likely they were to be employed and the less likely they were to be unemployed (looking for work) or not in the labour force (Table 8.3). The proportion of closed support periods in which clients were employed, either full time or part time, increased from 6% for those supported for 1 day or less to 20% for those supported for longer than 1 year. Correspondingly, the proportion who reported that they were unemployed or not in the labour force decreased from 22% and 72%, respectively, for those supported for 1 day or less to 17% and 63% for those supported for more than 1 year.

### **Student status**

Overall, in the majority of cases, SAAP clients aged 5 years and over were not students either immediately before or immediately after a period of SAAP support and there was no improvement following support (91% of closed support periods both before and after support) (Table 8.4). Note that this does not include children accompanying SAAP clients as student status is not recorded for accompanying children.

When examined according to age group, in 57% of closed support periods, 5–17 year-olds were not a student before support, 35% were a primary or secondary school student and 8% were a post secondary student or undertaking employment training. There was little change in the educational circumstances of these clients after support with the exception of a small

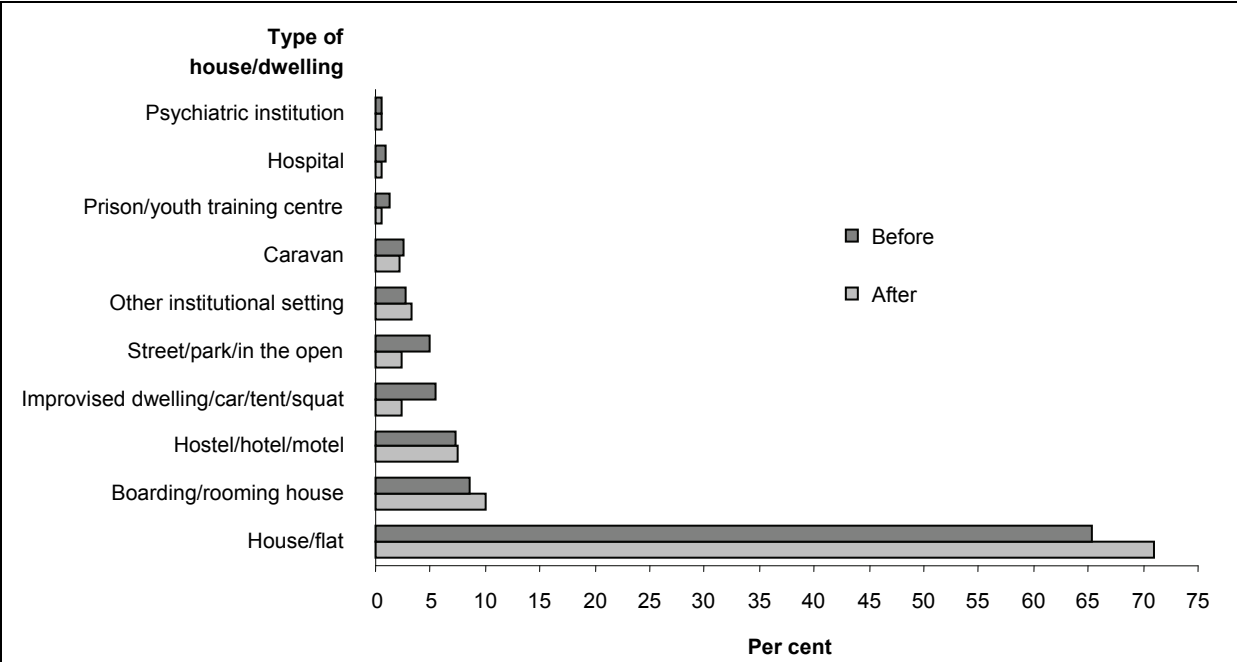
increase in the proportion of closed support periods where clients aged 5–17 years reported that they were in post-secondary education or employment training after support (from 8% before to 10% after).

Clients aged 18 years and over were not students before 96% of closed support periods, were undertaking post-secondary education or employment training before 3% and were a primary or secondary student before 1%. These proportions were relatively unchanged following support.

**Type of house/dwelling**

In 2005–06 the question on the type of accommodation occupied by clients was split into two questions to separate the physical structure of the dwelling a client occupied before and after support from the type of tenure they had for that dwelling. This section discusses the type of house or dwelling, that is, the physical structure of where the client was living, immediately before and after a period of SAAP support.

Generally, positive housing outcomes were reported for clients following support. For example, the most common type of house or dwelling occupied both before and after support was a house or flat and this increased from 65% of closed support periods immediately before support to 71% of closed support periods following support (Figure 8.1). There was also a shift away from living in a an improvised dwelling or sleeping rough, with the proportion living in an improvised dwelling, car, tent or squat dropping from 6% of closed support periods before support to 2% after support and the proportion living in the street, park or in the open decreasing from 5% to 2%.



Source: Table 8.5.

**Figure 8.1: Type of house/dwelling immediately before and after a support period, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent closed support periods)**

For clients who required assistance to obtain or maintain independent housing, more marked improvements were seen in the type of house or dwelling occupied after support. In particular, accommodation in a house or flat rose from 68% to 79% (Table 8.5). Conversely, the proportion of closed support periods in which clients were living in an improvised dwelling, car, tent or squat decreased from 6% before support to 2% after and the proportion living in a hostel, hotel or motel decreased from 7% of closed support periods before support to 5% after.

### *Length of support*

Table 8.7 presents the type of house or dwelling a client occupied immediately before a period of SAAP support and immediately following a period of SAAP support broken down by the length of time a client was supported. There are two parts to this table, the first part includes all closed support periods and the second only those closed support periods in which the client had a period of SAAP accommodation during their period of support. It must be noted that a client may be accommodated for all or only some of the total time they were supported and that a client may have multiple periods of accommodation within a single period of support.

The longer a client was supported the more likely they were to exit to a house or flat after support. The proportion of closed support periods where this occurred increased from 64% of closed support periods for clients supported for 1 day or less to 90% for those supported for more than 1 year. Likewise for clients who had a period of accommodation during their support, the proportion rose from 62% for those supported for 1 day or less to 91% for those supported for longer than 1 year.

The longer a client was supported, the less likely they were to be living in an improvised dwelling or sleeping rough, with the proportion of closed support periods decreasing as length of support increased for both all closed support periods and those where the client had a period of accommodation during their support.

### **Type of tenure**

As mentioned, in 2005–06, the question on the type of accommodation was split into two questions. This section discusses the type of tenure, that is, the legal right that the client had to occupy the house or dwelling they were living in, immediately before and after support.

When analysed for all closed support periods, the majority of clients had some form of tenure both before and after support and this increased after receiving SAAP support (from 71% of closed support periods before support to 75% after) (Table 8.6). The most common type of tenure was a private rental, in 25% of closed support periods before support and 27% after. The proportion in which clients had no tenure decreased from 15% before support to 9% after support. The most common form of no tenure was an improvised dwelling or sleeping rough, which decreased from 10% of closed support periods before support to 5% after support. In 14% of all closed support periods, clients were living in SAAP or CAP funded accommodation before support. This increased slightly to 17% after support. The most common type of SAAP or CAP accommodation was crisis or short-term accommodation (in 9% of closed support periods both before and after support).

When clients required assistance from SAAP to obtain or maintain independent housing, improvement in their tenure outcomes was more striking. For example, having tenure increased after support, from 71% of closed support periods before support to 82% after, and having no tenure decreased following support, from 14% before support to 5% after. The

proportion in SAAP or CAP funded accommodation decreased from 16% before support to 14% after.

### ***Length of support***

Table 8.8 presents the type of tenure a client had immediately before a period of SAAP support and immediately following a period of SAAP support broken down by the length of time a client was supported. There are two parts to this table, the first part includes all closed support periods and the second only those closed support periods in which the client had a period of SAAP accommodation during their period of support. It must be noted that a client may be accommodated for all or only some of the total time they were supported and that a client may have multiple periods of accommodation within a single period of support.

The proportion of closed support periods in which clients reported they had tenure on exiting support fluctuated but showed an overall increase as the length of support increased for both all closed support periods and those in which the client had a period of accommodation. In contrast, the proportion exiting to live in SAAP or CAP funded accommodation also fluctuated, but showed an overall decrease. The proportion of closed support periods where clients reported they left SAAP support for a situation in which they had no tenure also generally decreased as length of support increased.

### **Living situation**

The most common living situation for clients before receiving SAAP support was living alone (in 26% of closed support periods), followed by living with relatives or friends in the short term (15%), living with other unrelated persons (13%), living alone with children (12%) and living with a spouse or partner and children (12%) (Table 8.9).

By the time support had finished, the living arrangements for some clients had changed considerably. The most common living situation was still living alone, however, it increased to 30% of closed support periods following support. There was a decrease to 10% in the proportion living with relatives or friends in the short term after support and a decrease to 8% in the proportion living with a spouse or partner and children. On the other hand, there was an increase in the proportion living alone with children to 19% after support.

### **Case management plan**

The majority of SAAP clients had a case management plan in place by the end of their support (in 59% of closed support periods) (Table 8.10). In 29% of cases, clients did not have a case management plan because their support period was considered too short, in 9% of cases clients did not agree to have a case management plan and in 2% there was no case management plan in place for other reasons.

### ***Achievement of case management goals***

In 37% of the closed support periods in which a case management plan was in place by the end of support all the goals specified were achieved, in 55% most or some of the goals were achieved and in 8% none of the goals were achieved (Table 8.11).

## 8.1 Tables

**Table 8.1: SAAP closed support periods: main source of income immediately before and after a support period, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

Main source of income	Closed support periods in which clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit		All closed support periods	
	Before	After	Before	After
No income	22.1	9.2	8.2	5.6
Government payments	70.6	84.1	85.1	87.2
Other	7.3	6.7	6.7	7.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Total (number with valid data)</i>	<i>14,300</i>	<i>13,200</i>	<i>147,400</i>	<i>135,400</i>
Number with 'Client left without providing any information'	n.a.	400	n.a.	7,400
Number with 'Don't know'	100	400	10,600	12,600
Number with missing data	200	600	2,100	4,600
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>

*Note:* Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

*Source:* SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.2: SAAP closed support periods: employment status in the week before and after a support period, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

Employment status	Closed support periods in which clients needed assistance in employment and training		All closed support periods	
	Before	After	Before	After
Employed full time	2.2	7.1	3.2	4.2
Employed part time	6.1	12.4	5.3	6.1
Unemployed (looking for work)	42.9	36.5	23.5	21.7
Not in labour force	48.8	44.0	67.9	68.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Total (number with valid data)</i>	<i>8,600</i>	<i>7,800</i>	<i>140,400</i>	<i>125,300</i>
Number with 'Client left without providing any information'	n.a.	300	n.a.	9,400
Number with 'Don't know'	100	500	17,300	20,400
Number with missing data	100	200	2,400	4,800
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>

*Note:* Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

*Source:* SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.3: SAAP closed support periods: main source of income and employment status after support by length of support, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

After support	1 day or less	>1–7 days	>1–4 weeks	>4–13 weeks	>13–26 weeks	>26–52 weeks	>52 weeks	Total	
								%	Number
<b>Main source of income</b>									
No income	5.1	8.3	5.8	4.9	4.9	3.9	4.1	5.6	7,600
Government payments	89.8	85.5	87.6	85.6	85.0	84.0	82.2	87.2	118,100
Other	5.1	6.2	6.7	9.5	10.1	12.1	13.7	7.2	9,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total (row %)</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>47,500</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>135,400</b>
<b>Employment status</b>									
Employed full time	2.7	3.6	4.3	5.7	5.7	6.8	8.7	4.2	5,300
Employed part time	3.4	4.8	6.1	8.4	10.2	11.8	11.7	6.1	7,700
Unemployed (looking for work)	22.1	22.9	24.3	20.8	17.6	17.0	16.5	21.7	27,200
Not in labour force	71.8	68.7	65.3	65.0	66.5	64.5	63.1	68.0	85,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total (row %)</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>41,200</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>125,300</b>

*Notes*

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 24,644 (length of support and main source of income, including 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information').
2. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 34,664 (length of support and employment status, including 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information').
3. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.4: SAAP closed support periods: student status immediately before and after a support period, by age, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

Student status	5–17 years		18+ years		Total	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Not a student	56.7	56.4	96.1	95.7	91.4	91.1
Primary/secondary student	35.2	33.6	0.9	0.7	4.9	4.6
Post-secondary student/employment training	8.1	10.0	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.3
<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>Total (number with valid data)</i>	<i>15,900</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>117,600</i>	<i>105,400</i>	<i>133,500</i>	<i>119,500</i>
Number with 'Client left without providing any information'	n.a.	1,100	n.a.	7,900	n.a.	9,000
Number with 'Don't know'	1,100	1,700	18,900	21,000	20,100	22,800
Number with missing data	200	300	3,000	5,200	3,200	5,500
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>139,600</b>	<b>139,600</b>	<b>156,800</b>	<b>156,800</b>

*Notes*

1. Table excludes closed support periods for clients aged 4 years and under.
2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.5: SAAP closed support periods: type of house/dwelling immediately before and after a support period, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

Type of house/dwelling	Closed support periods in which clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing		All closed support periods	
	Before	After	Before	After
<b>Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Improvised dwelling/car/tent/squat	5.7	1.5	5.5	2.4
Street/park/in the open	3.2	0.6	5.0	2.3
<b>House/dwelling</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>90.5</b>
House/flat	67.5	79.4	65.4	70.9
Caravan	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.2
Boarding/rooming house	7.6	7.8	8.6	10.1
Hostel/hotel/motel	7.0	4.7	7.3	7.4
<b>Institutional setting</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Hospital	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.6
Psychiatric institution	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Prison/youth training centre	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.5
Other institutional setting	3.0	2.1	2.7	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Total (number with valid data)</i>	<i>37,100</i>	<i>29,400</i>	<i>139,100</i>	<i>109,300</i>
Number with 'Client left without providing any information'	n.a.	4,300	n.a.	15,400
Number with 'Don't know'	1,500	4,200	15,100	26,600
Number with missing data	600	1,300	5,800	8,600
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>

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

Source: SAAP Client Collection.



**Table 8.6: SAAP closed support periods: type of tenure immediately before and after a support period, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

Type of tenure	Closed support periods in which clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing		All closed support periods	
	Before	After	Before	After
<b>SAAP/CAP funded accommodation</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>
SAAP/CAP crisis/short term accommodation	10.5	5.6	9.1	8.9
SAAP/CAP medium/long term accommodation	2.9	6.1	2.4	5.1
Other SAAP/CAP funded accommodation	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.9
<b>No tenure</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Institutional setting	3.5	1.8	3.7	2.6
Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough	7.9	1.7	9.6	4.9
Other	2.3	1.0	1.8	1.0
<b>Tenure</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>
Purchasing/purchased own home	2.9	1.9	4.0	3.3
Private rental	27.6	35.5	25.2	26.7
Public housing rental	7.6	17.7	11.3	15.6
Community housing rental	2.0	5.1	3.8	5.6
Rent-free accommodation	9.7	5.2	9.0	6.5
Boarding	21.0	16.5	17.9	16.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Total (number with valid data)</i>	<i>36,000</i>	<i>28,600</i>	<i>135,100</i>	<i>106,400</i>
Number with 'Client left without providing any information'	n.a.	4,400	n.a.	16,000
Number with 'Don't know'	2,500	5,000	20,800	31,400
Number with missing data	700	1,200	4,100	6,200
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>39,200</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>

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

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.7: SAAP closed support periods: type of house/dwelling occupied after support by length of support, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

Type of house/dwelling	1 day or less	>1–7 days	>1–4 weeks	>4–13 weeks	>13–26 weeks	>26–52 weeks	>52 weeks	Total	
								%	Number
<b>All closed support periods</b>									
<b>Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5,200</b>
Improvised dwelling/car/tent/squat	3.6	2.5	2.5	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.4	2,700
Street/park/in the open	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	2.3	2,500
<b>House/dwelling</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>99,000</b>
House/flat	64.1	65.5	68.2	77.7	83.1	87.1	89.5	70.9	77,500
Caravan	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.2	2,400
Boarding/rooming house	14.3	9.3	9.3	7.7	6.4	4.6	3.2	10.1	11,000
Hostel/hotel/motel	8.8	9.8	9.2	5.4	3.3	2.1	1.7	7.4	8,100
<b>Institutional setting</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5,200</b>
Hospital	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	700
Psychiatric institution	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	500
Prison/youth training centre	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	600
Other institutional setting	2.8	5.3	3.9	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	3.2	3,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total (row %)</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>109,300</b>
<b>Closed support periods in which clients were accommodated</b>									
<b>Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Improvised dwelling/car/tent/squat	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	2.1	900
Street/park/in the open	6.6	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	3.0	1,300
<b>House/dwelling</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>38,500</b>
House/flat	61.6	61.9	61.7	70.3	79.6	87.5	91.0	67.9	30,000
Caravan	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.9	2.0	900
Boarding/rooming house	7.9	8.8	10.0	9.2	6.5	3.8	2.7	8.2	3,600
Hostel/hotel/motel	11.8	10.3	11.4	8.5	5.1	2.8	1.5	9.1	4,000
<b>Institutional setting</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3,400</b>
Hospital	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	500
Psychiatric institution	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	300
Prison/youth training centre	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	300
Other institutional setting	6.0	7.5	5.9	4.1	2.7	2.0	1.6	5.2	2,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total (row %)</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>44,200</b>

*Notes*

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 50,686 closed support periods (including 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information'); 25,323 closed accommodated support periods (including 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information').
2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.8: SAAP closed support periods: type of tenure after support by length of support, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

Type of tenure	1 day	>1–7	>1–4	>4–13	>13–26	>26–52	>52	Total	
	or less	days	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	%	Number
<b>All closed support periods</b>									
<b>SAAP/CAP funded accommodation</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>18,000</b>
SAAP/CAP crisis/short term accommodation	9.4	14.6	10.6	6.9	4.0	3.0	3.1	8.9	9,500
SAAP/CAP medium/long term accommodation	2.3	4.3	6.2	8.3	8.1	5.6	6.9	5.1	5,400
Other SAAP/CAP funded accommodation	4.2	3.0	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.9	3,000
<b>No tenure</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9,200</b>
Institutional setting	2.1	4.3	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.6	2,800
Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough	8.8	3.9	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	4.9	5,200
Other	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	1,100
<b>Tenure</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>79,300</b>
Purchasing/purchased own home	2.7	3.0	3.0	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.4	3.3	3,600
Private rental	21.9	23.8	28.9	32.2	32.9	30.8	29.0	26.7	28,500
Public housing rental	15.6	12.2	11.3	14.0	19.7	28.5	31.7	15.6	16,600
Community housing rental	5.3	6.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.4	7.9	5.6	5,900
Rent-free accommodation	5.9	7.7	7.5	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.1	6.5	6,900
Boarding	20.5	15.4	16.4	15.3	13.5	11.2	8.8	16.8	17,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total (row %)</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>106,400</b>
<b>Closed support periods in which clients were accommodated</b>									
<b>SAAP/CAP funded accommodation</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>9,700</b>
SAAP/CAP crisis/short term accommodation	19.2	16.1	13.2	9.9	5.8	3.9	2.9	12.4	5,300
SAAP/CAP medium/long term accommodation	3.0	4.6	7.6	12.8	11.0	6.1	6.4	7.4	3,100
Other SAAP/CAP funded accommodation	5.6	2.4	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	3.0	1,300
<b>No tenure</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Institutional setting	3.3	5.8	4.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	4.0	1,700
Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough	9.3	4.5	4.2	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.8	4.3	1,800
Other	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	500
<b>Tenure</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>28,700</b>
Purchasing/purchased own home	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	800
Private rental	13.3	17.8	22.1	25.3	29.8	29.4	29.8	21.9	9,300
Public housing rental	13.2	11.5	8.5	10.8	18.9	30.8	36.5	14.0	5,900
Community housing rental	10.3	8.1	5.3	6.4	7.4	7.5	8.9	7.4	3,200
Rent-free accommodation	8.4	9.3	9.5	7.1	5.2	4.3	3.0	7.8	3,300
Boarding	12.0	15.8	17.5	16.1	13.9	11.6	6.7	14.8	6,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total (row %)</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>42,400</b>

*Notes*

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 53,593 closed support periods (including 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information'); 27,083 closed accommodated support periods (including 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information').
2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

Source: SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.9: SAAP closed support periods: living situation immediately before and after a support period, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

<b>Living situation</b>	<b>Before</b>	<b>After</b>
With both parents	2.5	1.9
With one parent and parent's spouse/partner	2.0	1.2
With one parent	3.8	3.0
With foster family	0.4	0.3
With relatives/friends temporary	14.5	10.0
With relatives/friends long-term	3.6	4.6
With spouse/partner	9.3	6.7
With spouse/partner and child(ren)	11.8	8.2
Alone	25.8	29.8
Alone with child(ren)	12.1	19.2
With other unrelated persons	13.4	14.0
Other	0.9	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Total (number with valid data)</i>	<i>140,600</i>	<i>113,600</i>
Number with 'Client left without providing any information'	n.a.	14,100
Number with 'Don't know'	17,800	27,700
Number with missing data	1,600	4,600
<b>Total (number)</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>

*Note:* Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

*Source:* SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.10: SAAP closed support periods: existence of a case management plan, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

<b>Case management plan</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>
Yes	59.2	80,900
No, client did not agree to one	9.3	12,800
No, support period too short	29.2	39,900
No, other reason	2.3	3,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>136,700</b>

*Notes*

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 21,862.
2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation.

*Source:* SAAP Client Collection.

**Table 8.11: SAAP closed support periods where a case management plan was in place by the end of support: extent to which the client's case management goals were achieved, Australia, 2005–06 (per cent)**

<b>Achievement of goals</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>
All goals achieved	37.1	28,900
Most or some goals achieved	55.4	43,200
No goals achieved	7.5	5,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77,900</b>

*Notes*

1. Number excluded due to errors and omissions (weighted): 2,961.
2. Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation.

*Source:* SAAP Client Collection.

