

Children & Young People in Refuge: 1st January – 30th June 2014

A survey of 17 WA Refuges to determine trends in children and young people accessing refuge services with their mother/carer



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List of Tables & Figures

Tables

Table 1.	A list of Metro and Rural/Regional/Remote refuges in WA that support women and their children
Table 2.	A list of Metro and Rural/Regional/Remote refuges in WA that do not have a specific role for the Child Support Worker/Child Advocate
Table 3.	Most Common Age Group
Table 4.	Range of days spent in refuge
Table 5.	Children & young people linked to other types of support
Table 6.	Household structure type before entering the refuge
Table 7.	Source of referrals into refuge
Table 8.	Source of referrals into refuge

Figures

Figure 1.	Clients WA Services provide supported accommodation to
Figure 2.	The total number of children and young people in refuge
Figure 3.	The number of ongoing children and young people in refuge
Figure 4.	The average length of stay in refuge
Figure 5.	The average ratio of children to mothers in refuge was greater than 2:1
Figure 6.	Children & young people linked to schooling while in refuge
Figure 7.	Children & young people linked to healthcare while in refuge
Figure 8.	The total number of Aboriginal children and young people in refuge comprised 49.5% of the over total number of young clients
Figure 9.	CaLD children and young people comprised of 24% of the total amount of young clients in refuge
Figure 10.	The amount of young clients with a disability
Figure 11.	The amount of young clients in refuge over the six month period compared to the FTE of the child-specific staff member
Figure 12.	Comparing the average Regional/Remote Child Advocate FTE to the average Metropolitan and then assessing the average number of children and young people Child Advocates work with in their refuges over the study period

Executive Summary

In Western Australia, there are 38 crisis accommodation services for those escaping domestic and family violence. Of those 38 services, 3 are for single women only, 5 are for families only, 9 are for both families and singles, 2 are for Aboriginal women and children¹ only, and 19 are regional, rural and remote refuges that support women and children.

During the consultation period (1st January – 30th June 2014) 18 refuges responded to the consultation request. Nine were from the Perth metropolitan area and 9 were from regional/remote/rural locations.

The Keeping Kids Safe (KKS) Project aimed to provide information, training and resources to Refuge staff working with women and children to improve outcomes for children who have grown up with domestic and family violence.

To inform the development of the KKS project Child Support Workers and Child Advocates were surveyed in order to obtain insight to the demographics of children entering refuges and the number of children and their mothers seeking crisis accommodation over a six month period.

¹ Child defined broadly as a young person 0-18 years of age. Refuges vary in terms of the age of the children they will take e.g., some only take boys to 12 years.

Contents

List of Tables & Figures.....	2
Executive Summary.....	3
Contents.....	4
Background.....	5
Refuges that do not have Child Support Workers/Child Advocates.....	7
Total amount of children & young people in refuge.....	8
Most common age-grouping of children & young people.....	9
Ongoing clients.....	10
The average length of stay in refuge.....	11
The range of days spent in refuge.....	12
Children & young people accompanying their mothers/carers.....	13
Children & young people accessing services.....	14
Aboriginal children & young people.....	17
Culturally & linguistically diverse (CaLD) children & young people.....	18
Children & young people with a disability.....	19
Household structure prior to living in refuge & Source of referrals	20
Child advocate/child support worker hours.....	21
Comments on client feedback.....	24
References.....	28
Appendix.....	29

Background

In Western Australia (WA), there are 38 crisis accommodation services for those escaping domestic and family violence, 34 of these accommodate women and children, while 4 only support single women with no children. In 2013, 9,595 people made up the homeless population in WA. For 43.5% of these people, this was a result of domestic and family violence (Homelessness Australia, 2013). Children under 12 comprised of 25.3% of the homeless population and young people aged 12-18 years of age made up 15.6% of those homeless (Homelessness Australia, 2013).

Table 1. A list of Metro and Rural/Regional/Remote refuges in WA that support women and their children

Metro Refuge	Rural/Regional/Remote Refuge ²
1 Orana House	Albany Women's Centre
2 Nardine Wimmins Refuge	Marnja Jarndu
3 Mary Smith	South-West Refuge
4 Warrawee	Geographe Women's Refuge
5 Starick House	Gascoyne Women's Refuge
6 Byanda/Graceville	Marnin Bowa Dumbara
7 Harmony Place (formerly Ruah)	Esperance Crisis Accommodation Service
8 Wooree Miya	Marninwarntikura
9 Patricia Giles Centre	Chrysalis House
10 Kira House	Ngaringga Ngurra
11 Koolkuna	Goldfields Women's Refuge
12 Rebecca West House	Salvation Army Karratha Women's Refuge
13 Stirling	Gawooleng Yawoodeng
14	Pat Thomas Memorial House
15	Djookanka House
16	Newman Women's Shelter
17	Magnolia Women's Centre (formally Waminda)
18	Hedland Women's Refuge
19	Lucy Saw Centre
20	Manga Tharndu Maya
21	Karijini Family Violence Prevention Service
22	Ngnowar Aerwah Safe House

² The Lucy Saw Centre and the Pat Thomas Memorial House have now been classified as Regional refuges whereas in the previous report they were considered Metropolitan refuges.

In recognition of the number of children accessing supported accommodation with their mother, the Keeping Kids Safe (KKS) project aimed to provide information, training and resources to Refuge staff to enable them to better support children.

To inform the development of the KKS project child support and child advocacy staff within Refuges participated in the consultation process by filling out surveys sent to them via email. The surveys targeted key areas such as; how support was provided to children and young people escaping domestic and family violence; the ages and backgrounds of the children; the number of children seeking refuge; and, the feedback about service provision from mother's/carer's. Where a child support or child advocate staff member could not be contacted at the refuge, or if the refuge did not have a specific position for a child support worker or child advocate, any staff member that had a role in working with children was able to fill out the survey.

The purpose of the consultation process was to obtain insight into the amount of children seeking refuge; the amount of child-specific staff in each refuge to work with the children; the hours each child-specific staff member worked; the demographics of the children accessing refuge; and the overall feedback about the service. Data also helped in designing training seminars for child support and child advocate staff.

Clients that Western Australian Refuges Support

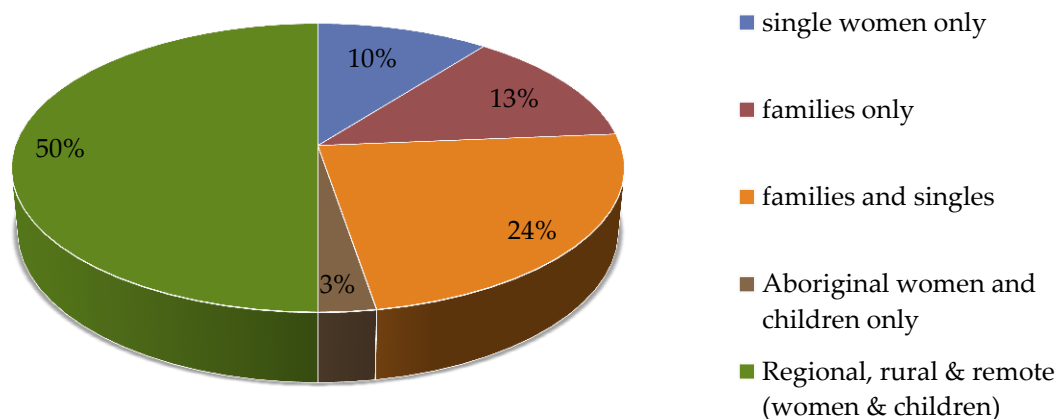


Figure 1. *WA Services provide supported accommodation to a variety of client-bases*



Refuges that do not have Child Support Workers/Child Advocates

Nine out of the ten refuges that did not have a child specific worker were from regional/rural/remote locations and one was from a Metropolitan refuge. Seven out of the nine refuges with no child-specific staff member were predominantly to support Aboriginal clients.

Table 2. A list of Metropolitan and Rural/Regional/Remote refuges in WA that do not have a specific role for the Child Support Worker/Child Advocate

	Metropolitan Refuge	Rural/Regional/Remote Refuge
1	Wooree Miya	Marnja Jarndu
2		South West Refuge
3		Geographe House
4		Gascoyne Women's Refuge
5		Marnin Bowa Dumbara
6		Ngaringga Ngurra
7		Salvation Army Karratha Women's Refuge
8		Karijini Family Violence Prevention Service
9		Ngnowar Aerwah Safe House

Total amount of Children & Young People in Refuge

Over the six month period from the beginning of 2014 to the end of June 2014, there were 963 children and young people seeking refuge in the 17 surveyed WA refuges. The highest numbers of children and young people seeking refuge could be seen at Marnja Jarnda in Broome (153), the Pat Thomas Memorial Hosue in Mandurah (117) and Chrysalis in Geraldton (85).

Total Children & Young People in Refuge: 1st Jan - 30th June 2014

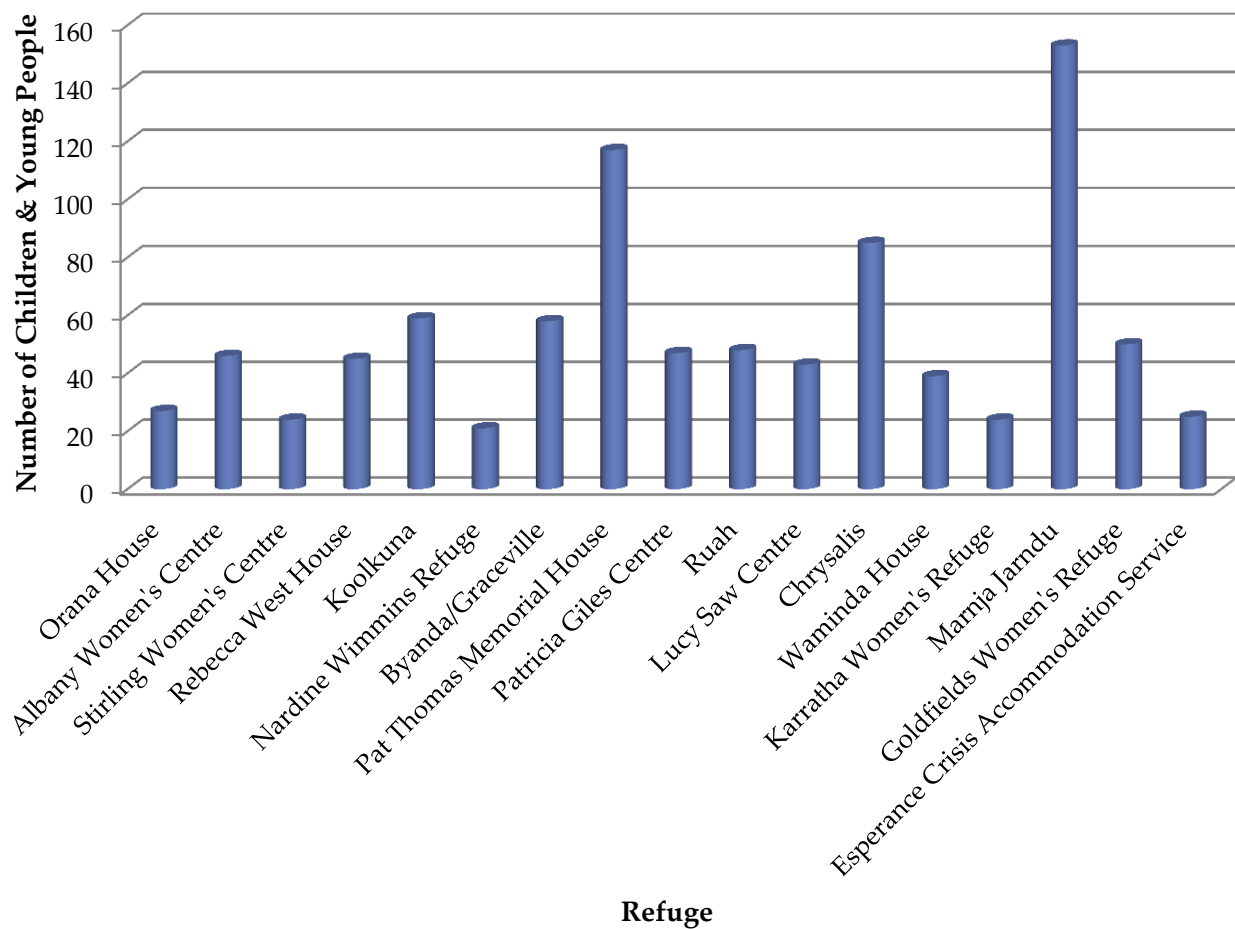


Figure 2. The total number of children and young people in refuge

Most Common Age-Grouping of Children & Young People

Respondents were asked to note the most common age group of children and young people accessing refuge services with their mother/carer:

“What was the most common age group of children that were in your refuge?”

They were provided with five categories:

- 0 – 3 years
- 4 – 8 years
- 9 – 13yrs
- 14 – 16yrs
- 17 – 18yrs

While refuges might have supported children and young people of all of the various age groupings, the most common age group was 4 – 8 years.

Table 3. Most Common Age Group

<i>Refuge</i>	<i>most common age group</i>
Orana House	9 – 13
Albany Women’s Centre	4 – 8
Stirling Women’s Centre	None
Rebecca West House	4 – 8
Koolkuna Refuge	0 – 3
Nardine Wimmins Refuge	4 – 8
Byanda/Graceville	4 – 8
Pat Thomas Memorial House	4 – 8
Patricia Giles Centre	4 – 8
Ruah	4 – 8
Lucy Saw Centre	None
Chrysalis	4 – 8
Waminda House	None
Karratha Women’s Refuge	None
Marnja Jarndu	0 – 3
Goldfields Women’s Refuge	0 – 3
Esperance Crisis Accommodation Service	None

Note: Orana and Stirling only take boys up to 17 years. None indicates no one most common age group.

Ongoing Clients

The number of ongoing clients from the end of December 2013 into the survey period was recorded. The greatest number of ongoing clients from December 2013 into January 2014 was 24 (Stirling Women's Centre), followed by 21 (Lucy Saw Centre).

Ongoing Children & Young People

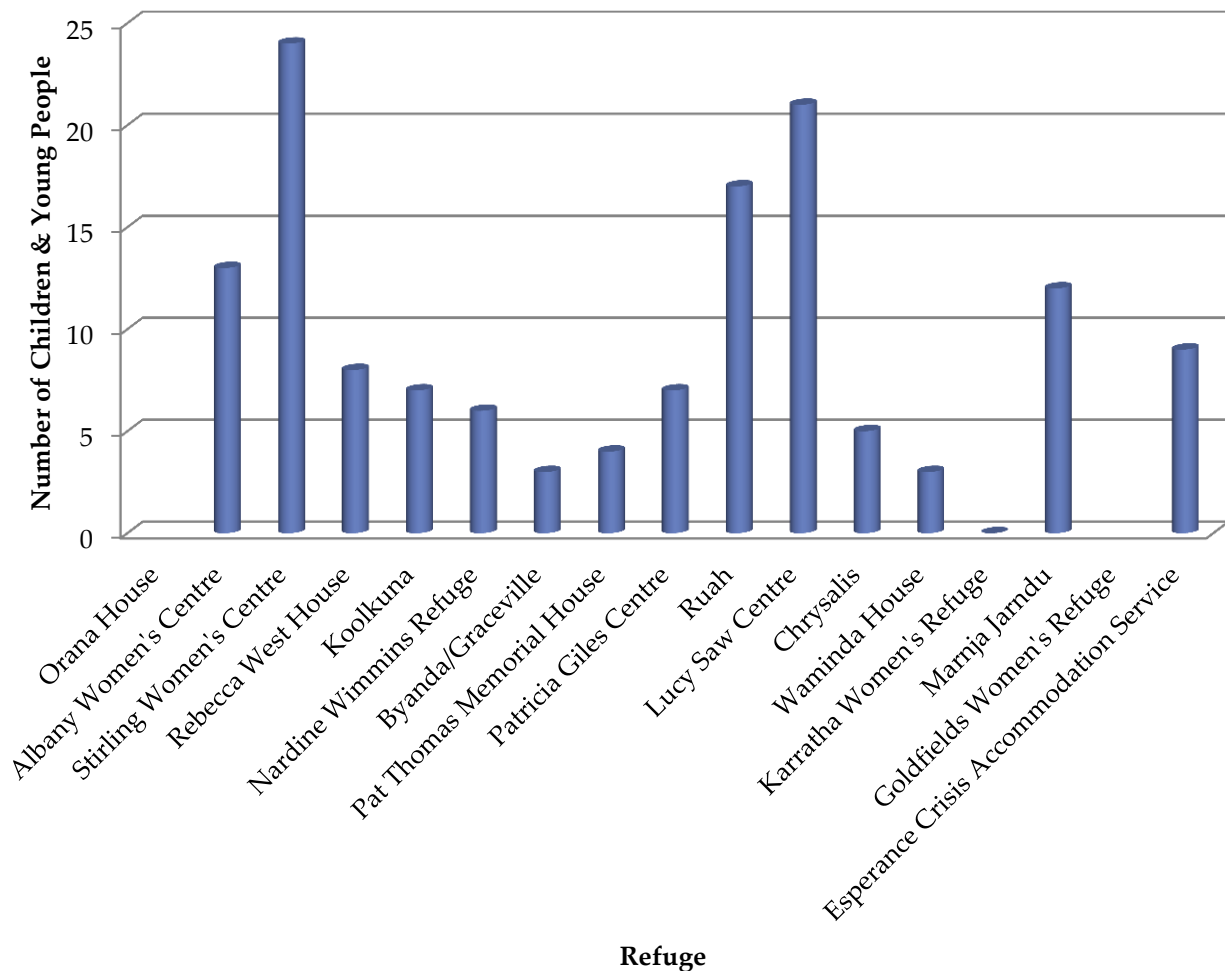


Figure 3. The number of ongoing children and young people in refuge

Note: Karratha had no ongoing clients where Orana and Goldfields may have had ongoing clients but did not provide any information.



The Average Length of Stay in Refuge

Refuge services have differing models of care. Some only take short-stay clients for up to three months at a maximum, while others take on more long term clients for longer than three months. Stirling has the longest average length of client's staying accommodated (62 days), following shortly was both Byanda/Graceville and Pat Thomas Memorial House (48 days).

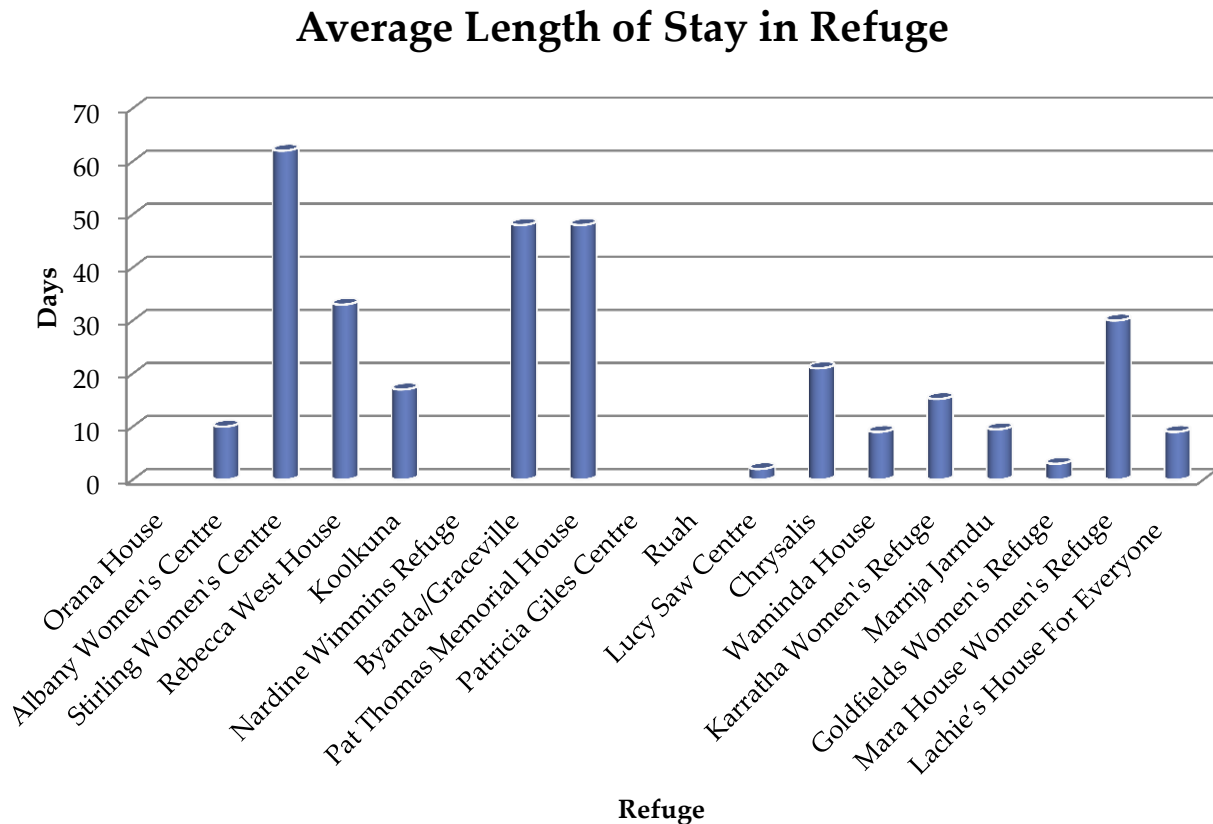


Figure 4. *The average length of stay in refuge*

Note: No data was provided by Orana, Nardine Wimmin's, Patricia Giles, Ruah.

The Range of Days Spent in Refuge

Each refuge has policies around how long clients can be accommodated for. Usually, women and their children might only stay one night in refuge to escape violence. After the first night they may decide to return to their homes or seek alternate accommodation with relatives etc. Ten out of the 14 refuges that responded to this question supported clients for only one night. The highest minimum was seen at Graceville/Byanda totaling nearly one month (28 days).

The highest maximum was seen at both Albany Women's Centre and Lachie's House for Everyone (182 days).

Table 4. Range of days spent in refuge

<i>Refuge</i>	<i>range of days</i>
Orana House	No data
Albany Women's Centre	1 – 182
Stirling Women's Centre	1 – 180
Rebecca West House	1 – 90
Koolkuna Refuge	No data
Nardine Wimmins Refuge	No data
Byanda/Graceville	28 – 59
Pat Thomas Memorial House	1 – 98
Patricia Giles Centre	1 – 90
Ruah	2 – 180
Lucy Saw Centre	3 – 150
Chrysalis	2 – 30
Waminda House	No data
Karratha Women's Refuge	1 – 115
Marnja Jarndu	1 – 91
Goldfields Women's Refuge	1 – 12
Esperance Crisis Accommodation Service	1 – 60

Note: No data was provided by Orana, Nardine Wimmin's, Patricia Giles, Ruah.



Children & Young People Accompanying their Mothers/Carers

Refuges across WA are still referred to as “Women’s Refuge’s” or “Women’s Services” when the data clearly indicates that children and young people are a very large cohort accessing crisis accommodation in refuge services.

The greatest ratio between children and young people per mother/carer was 4:1 at the Goldfields Women’s Refuge. This was followed by 3 children and young people for every mother/carer at Pat Thomas Memorial House and Waminda House. All three of the listed refuges are located in regional/remote/rural locations in WA.

The least amount of children and young people per mother/carer was at Stirling Women’s Centre (1.5:1). The average was 2.3 children and young people per mother/carer.

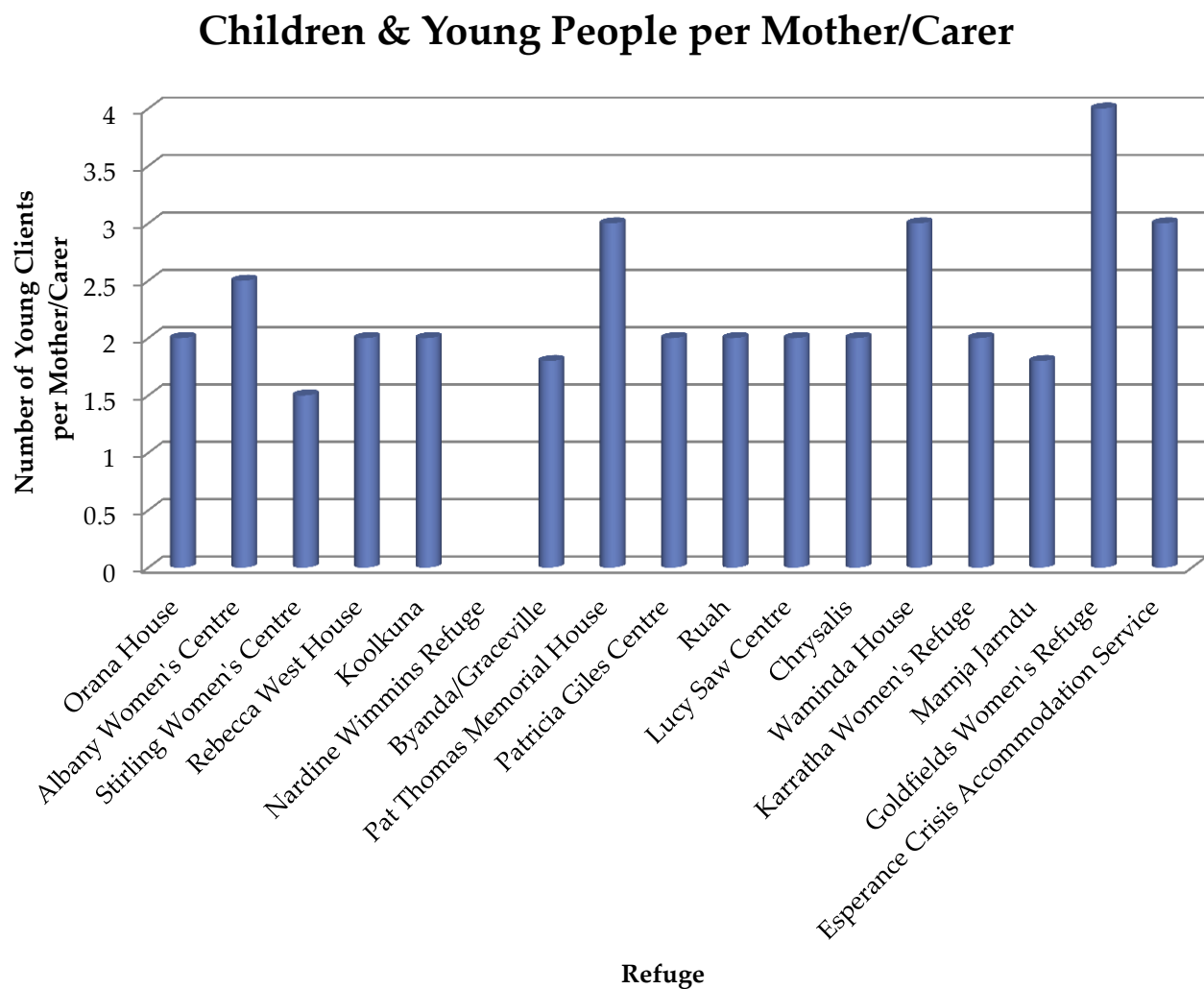


Figure 5. The average ratio of children to mothers in refuge was greater than 2:1

Children & Young People Accessing Services

During the consultation respondents were asked whether the children living in refuge were also accessing other services such as; schooling, health care, legal services or community recreation activities.

Schooling

Of the children and young people seeking refuge, a total of 568 were supported by the refuge staff to become linked into schooling. This was a percentage of This may have involved supporting them at their existing schools, helping them to settle into a new school, communicating with the school to speak about the perpetrator and any violence restraining order in place etc.

Of the total number of children and young people in refuge during the period (963), 59% had access to schooling. This could be because some children and young people only stay for very short amounts of time and are not in school while they are seeking refuge.

Children & Young People linked to Schooling while in Refuge

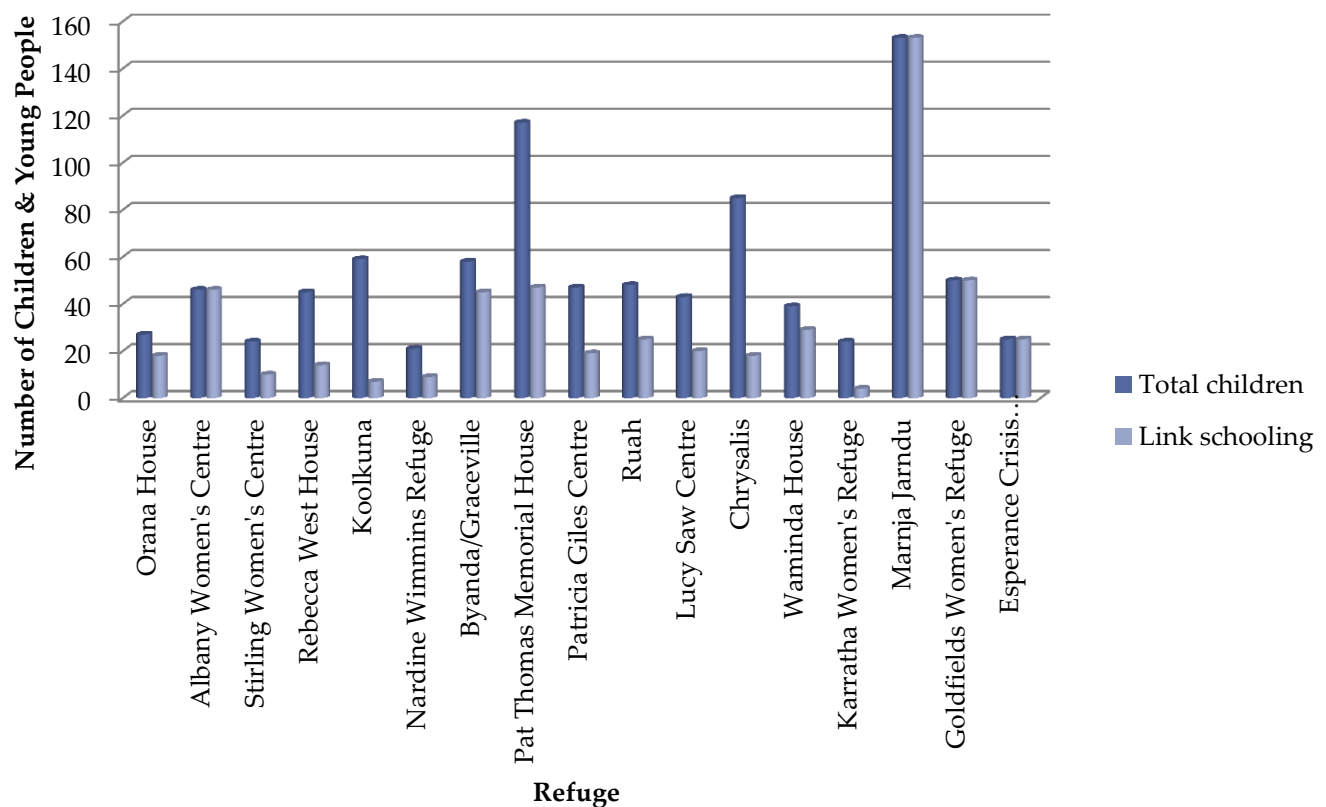


Figure 6. Children & young people linked to schooling while in refuge

Healthcare

Respondents were also asked whether the children and young people had access to healthcare while living in the refuge. Healthcare could be encompassing of psychological care and counselling to medical care and hospital appointments. A total of 438 young clients were linked to some form of healthcare during the six month period.

Of the total number of children and young people in refuge during the period (963), 45% had access to healthcare.

Children & Young People linked to Healthcare while in Refuge

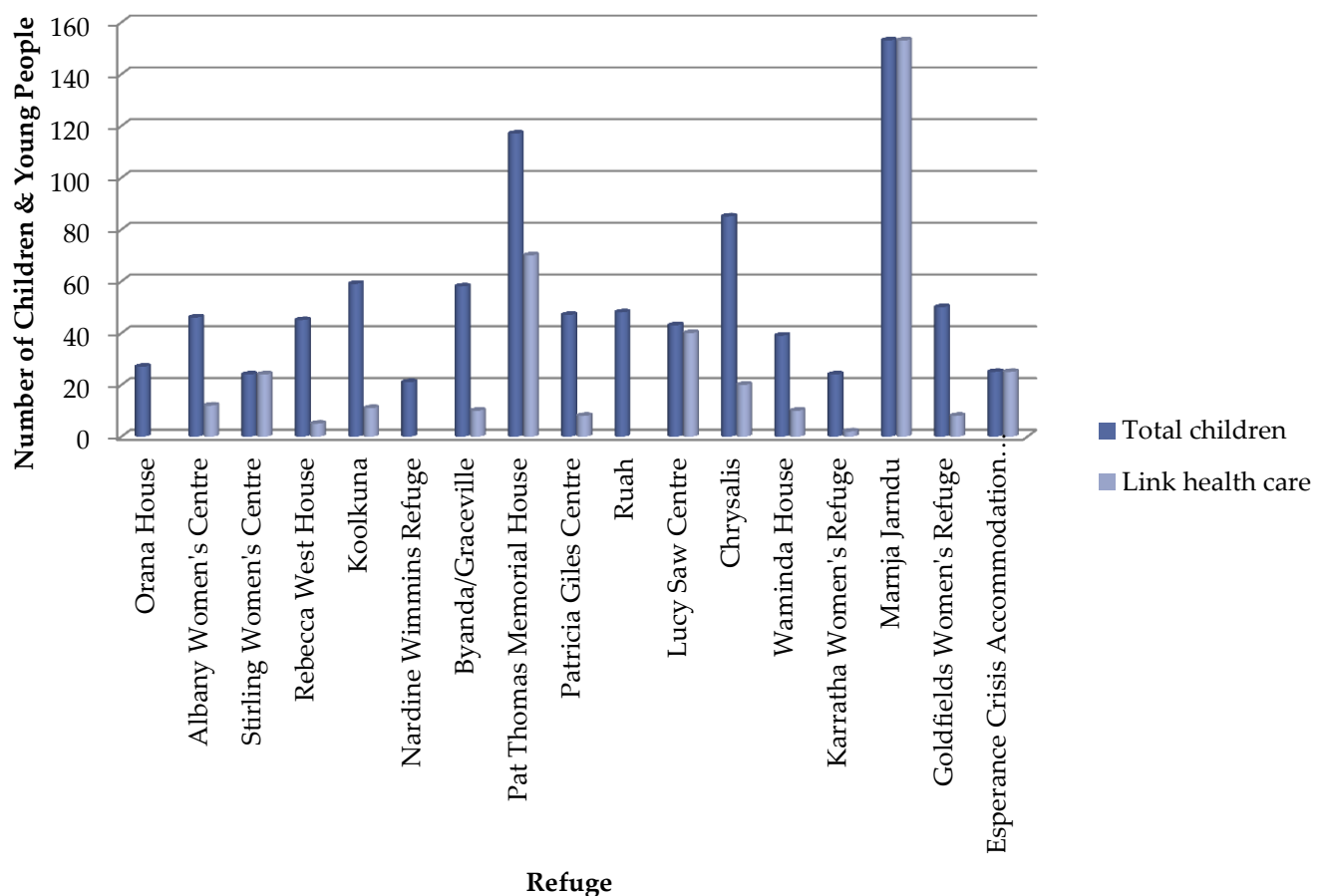


Figure 7. Children & young people linked to healthcare while in refuge

Note: No data was provided by Orana, Nardine Wimmin's, or Ruah.



Other types of support for children, young people and their mother/carer

The 'other types of support' included; general support, family support, recreation support, and court/justice support.

Family support could be helping to strengthen relationships between mother and child through family activities. Recreation could be seeking community grants to enroll children into sporting clubs, and court/justice could be taking the child and mother to the courts to apply for a violence restraining order or referring them to legal aid for support etc.

On average, two types of support were chosen per client with the most common type being generalised support. Court/justice support was the type of support least provided to clients (only 3%).

Table 5. Children & young people linked to other types of support

<i>Type of Support</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Percentage of total support</i>
General	579	29%
Family	327	17%
Recreation	399	20%
Education	301	15.5%
Health	265	15.5%
Court/Justice	74	3%
Total	1945	100%

Note: More than one option could have been chosen in this question per/client

Aboriginal Children & Young People

Aboriginal children and young people make up a considerably large cohort of young clients accessing refuge services across WA. While respondents were predominantly from metropolitan areas, it is assumed that the regional/remote and rural refuge see far greater amounts of Aboriginal clients. None of the respondents identify as Aboriginal, while they all work with Aboriginal clients in their refuges. There is a need to employ Aboriginal staff to work with children and young people.

In WA, the Aboriginal population makes up 3.8% of the State's total (ABS, 2007). However, the number of Aboriginal children and young people in the crisis accommodation services that participated in the study made up 49.5% of all young clients.

Comparison of Aboriginal Children & Young People to the Overall Total

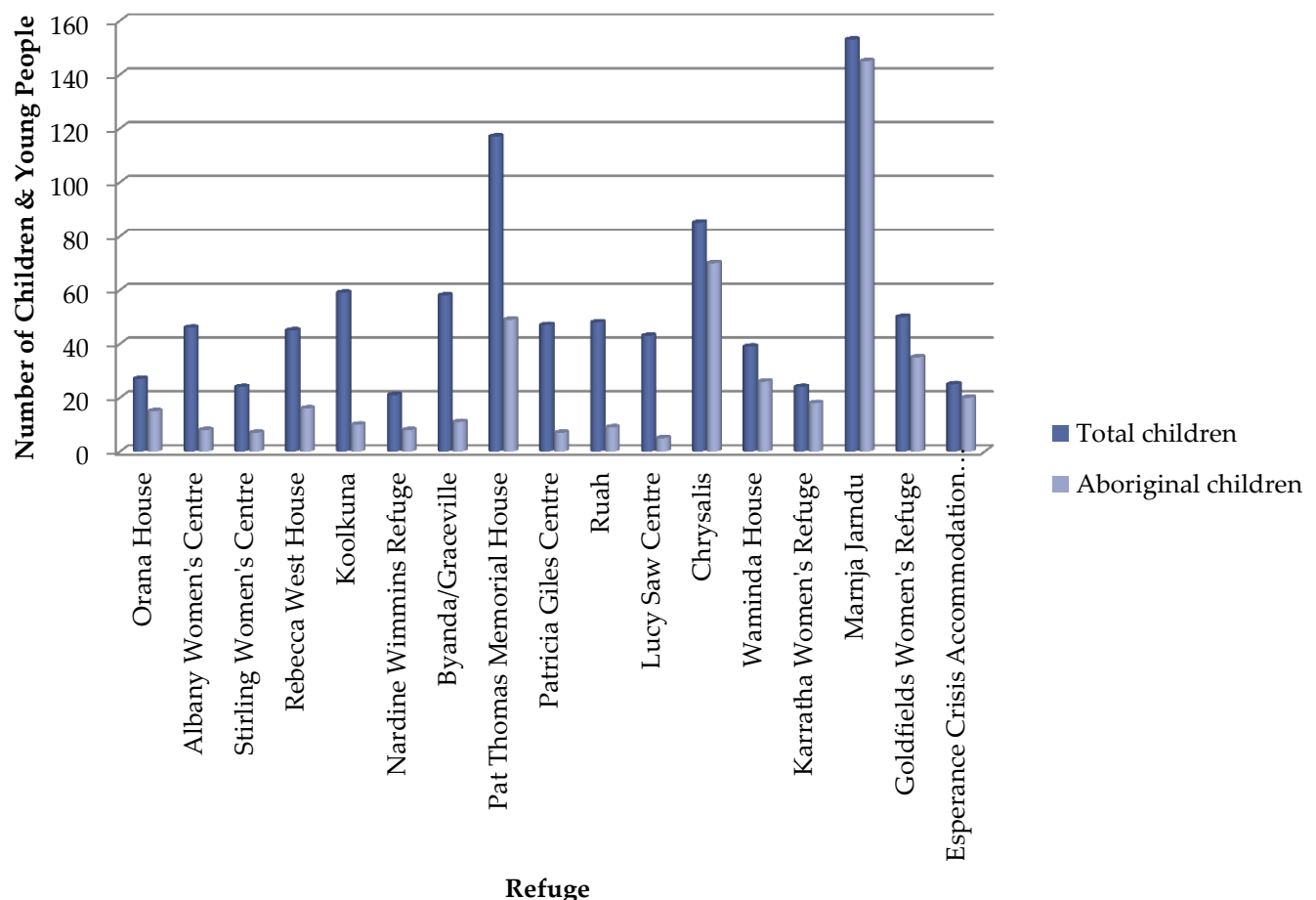


Figure 8. The total number of Aboriginal children and young people in refuge comprised 49.5% of the over total number of young clients

Culturally & Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) Children & Young People

Respondents gave anecdotal evidence that the amount of CaLD clients seeking refuge in WA had been on the rise in recent years. In the six month period there was a total of 231 children and young people from CaLD backgrounds. Out of the total number of children and young people that sought crisis accommodation services with their mother/carer, 24% were from CaLD backgrounds.

The refuge to have the greatest number of CaLD clients was the Patricia Giles Centre (31), followed closely by Graceville/Byanda (30) and the Pat Thomas Memorial House (28).

The refuge to have the least number of CaLD clients was Marnja Jarndu in Broome (2), followed by Albany Women's Centre (3), Chrysalis (3), and Karratha Women's Refuge (3). All of the refuges with the least amount of CaLD clients were from regional/remote/rural locations.

Comparison of CaLD Children and Young People to the Overall Total

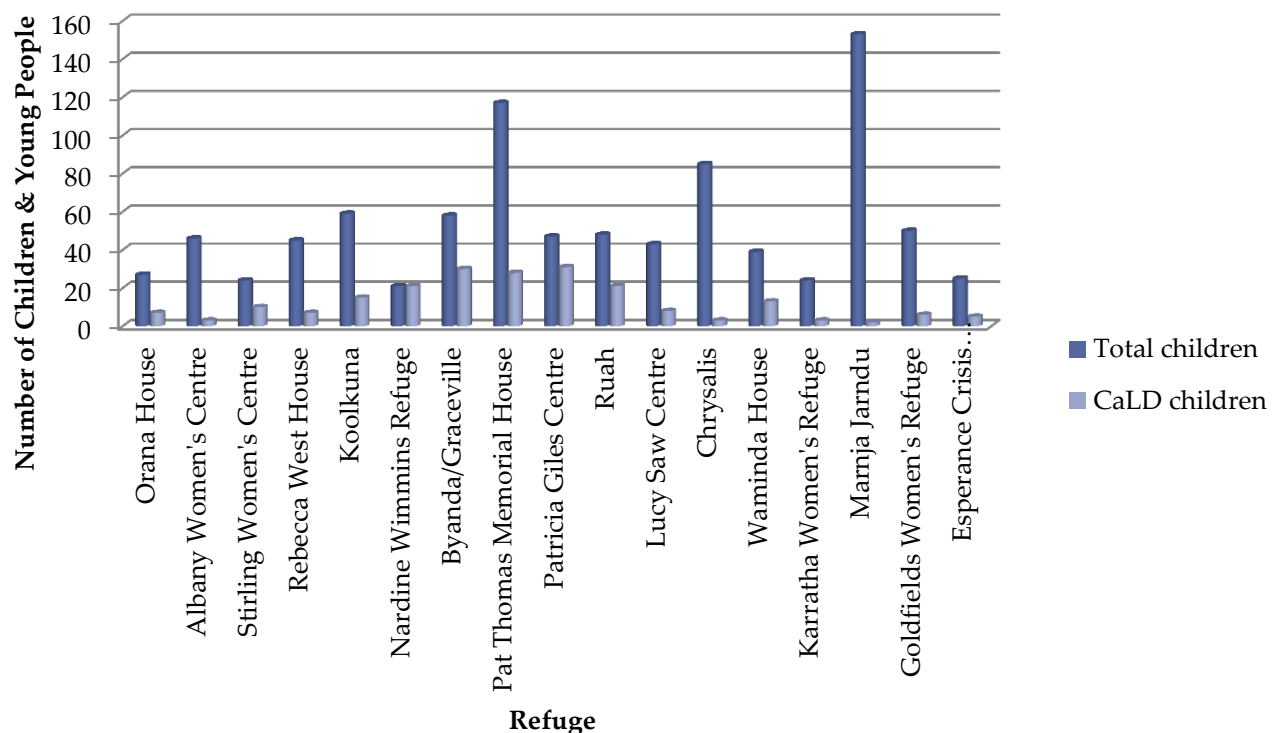


Figure 7. CaLD children and young people comprised of 24% of the total amount of young clients in refuge

Children & Young People with a Disability

In the refuges during the six month period, a total of 52 children and young people (or 5.4% of the total amount of children and young people) were identified as having some form of disability. The amount of children and young people that had a physical, intellectual or medical disability was 24, and some other form of disability was 28. Mara House Women's Refuge had the most clients with a type of disability; twenty out of the 24 children and young people with some form of disability were identified as a learning difficulty. The Lucy Saw Centre had 12 young clients with a form of disability and 5 of them were identified as having a disability classified as 'other'.

Children & Young People in Refuge with a Disability

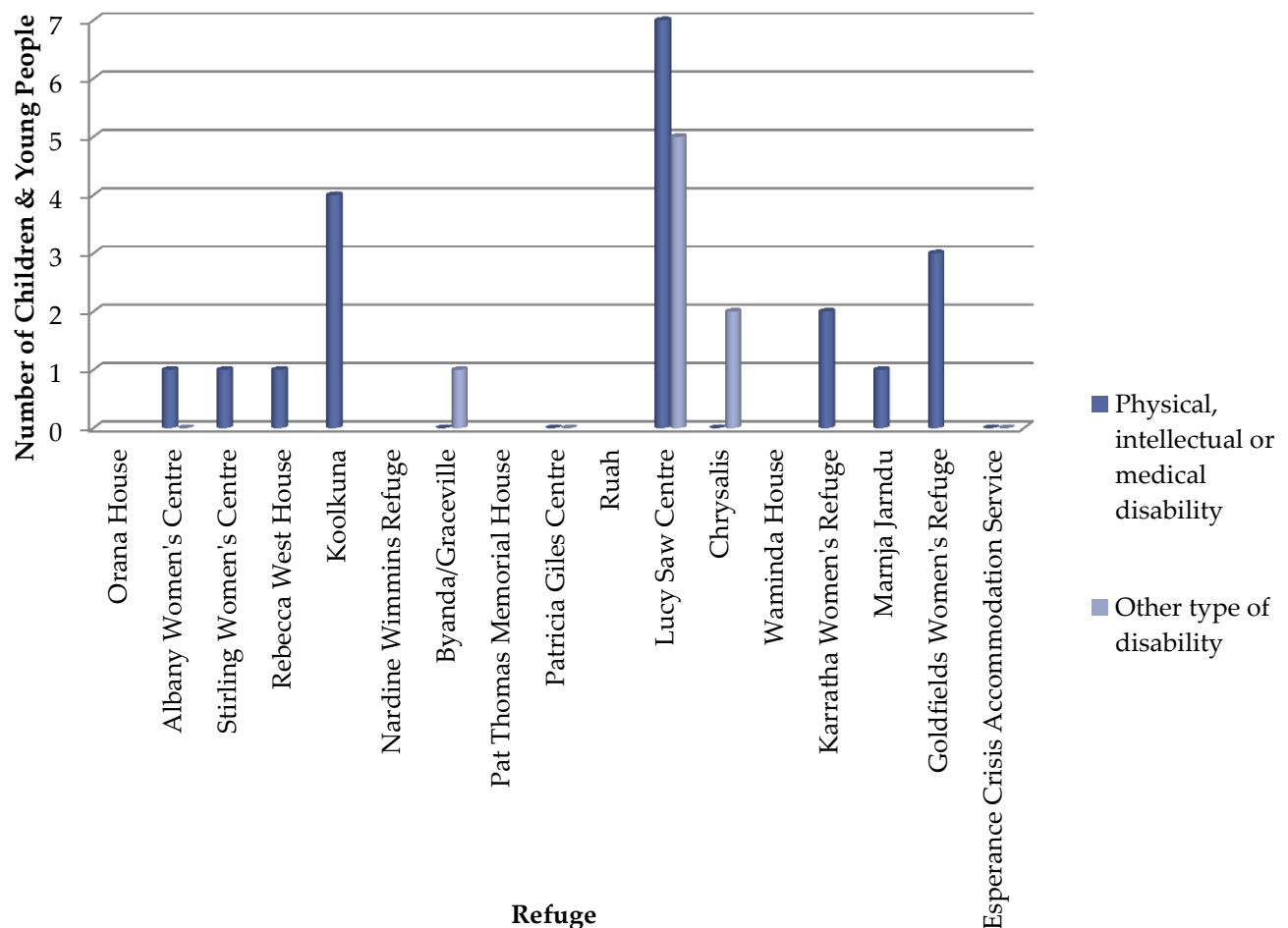


Figure 8. The amount of young clients with a disability

Note: in the case that no disability was visible or was not disclosed by either child or mother/carer, it would not have been recorded. No data was provided by Orana, Nardine Wimmins, Pat Thomas, Ruah or Waminda House.

Household Structure prior to Living in Refuge & Source of Referrals

Household structure

Household structures differed between young clients; living in a nuclear family with a couple and children, living with extended family, and living with a single mother. The majority of young clients used to live with their mother and her partner (either husband, boyfriend or girlfriend) (286), followed by their single mother (250). Just over one fifth of the young clients used to live with their extended family (175). Respondents who were not sure about household structure and living arrangements at the time of the survey answered 'unknown' (92).

Table 6. Household structure type before entering the refuge

<i>Household type</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Couple with children	286
Extended family	175
Single female with children	250
Unknown	92
Total	803

Source of Referrals

The majority of young clients are referred to refuges by their mother (267), followed by referrals by "other" (135), the Department for Child Protection & Family Support (137), Police (114), a National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) service (78) and finally an unknown source (57).

Table 7. Source of referrals into refuge

<i>Children referred from..</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
Mother (self-referral)	267
NAHA Service	78
DCPFS	137
Police	114
Unknown	57
Other*	135
Total	778

* "Other" includes Crisis Care, Safe at Home, Avon Youth, Aboriginal Playgroup Facilitator, Entry Point, Friends who used the refuge, Churches, Hospitals, Centrelink, Other services, Domestic Violence Advocacy Service, other Medical services.

Child Advocate/Child Support Worker Hours

While the amount of children and young people living in refuge at any one time over the six month period fluctuated, most of the refuges only had one full time child-specific worker (either a child support worker or child advocate), despite the amounts of children and young people who access crisis accommodation.

Pat Giles had two full time workers (2.0FTE) to work with the children and young people. Orana, Rebecca West, Koolkuna and Lucy Saw each only had one FTE (Koolkuna shares 0.5FTE between two child-specific staff members per week). Albany, Stirling, and Pat Thomas had a 0.5FTE (part time) and Ruah had a 1.5FTE (two staff per week; one full time, one part time).

Table 8. FTE of child-specific staff

<i>Refuge</i>	<i>Child Support/Advocate FTE</i>
Orana House	1
Albany Women's Centre	0.5
Stirling Women's Centre	0.6
Rebecca West House	1
Koolkuna Refuge	0.5
Koolkuna Refuge	0.5
Nardine Wimmins Refuge	No data
Byanda/Graceville	0.8
Pat Thomas Memorial House	0.6
Patricia Giles Centre	1
Patricia Giles Centre	1
Ruah	1
Ruah	0.5
Lucy Saw Centre	0.6
Chrysalis	1
Waminda House	1
Karratha Women's Refuge	0
Marnja Jarndu	1
Goldfields Women's Refuge	0.8
Esperance Crisis Accommodation Service	0.8
Average	0.74

Note: Full Time Equivalent (FTE) of 1.0 is equal to a full time position, therefore; 0.5 is part time and 2.0 indicates two full time positions.



Comparison of work hours to young clients

In Figure 9., the graph shows how many children and young people sought refuge over the six month period compared to the FTE of child-specific staff. Over the period, Broome had the most amount of young clients (153), and also had only one full time (1.0FTE; expressed as 10 on the graph) staff to work with the young clients. Pat Thomas had the second greatest number of young clients (117) with one of the least FTE of 0.6. Pat Giles had a below average number of young clients at 47 during the period (53.5 was the average per refuge) with two full time child-specific staff members 2.0FTE. The other refuges which had the least amount of disparity between young client intake and child-specific staff was at Ruah who had 48 children and young people over the period and had a 1.5FTE (two child-specific staff per week) and Orana who had 27 young clients and one full time child-specific staff member.

Comparing Full Time Equivalent (FTE) to Client Intake

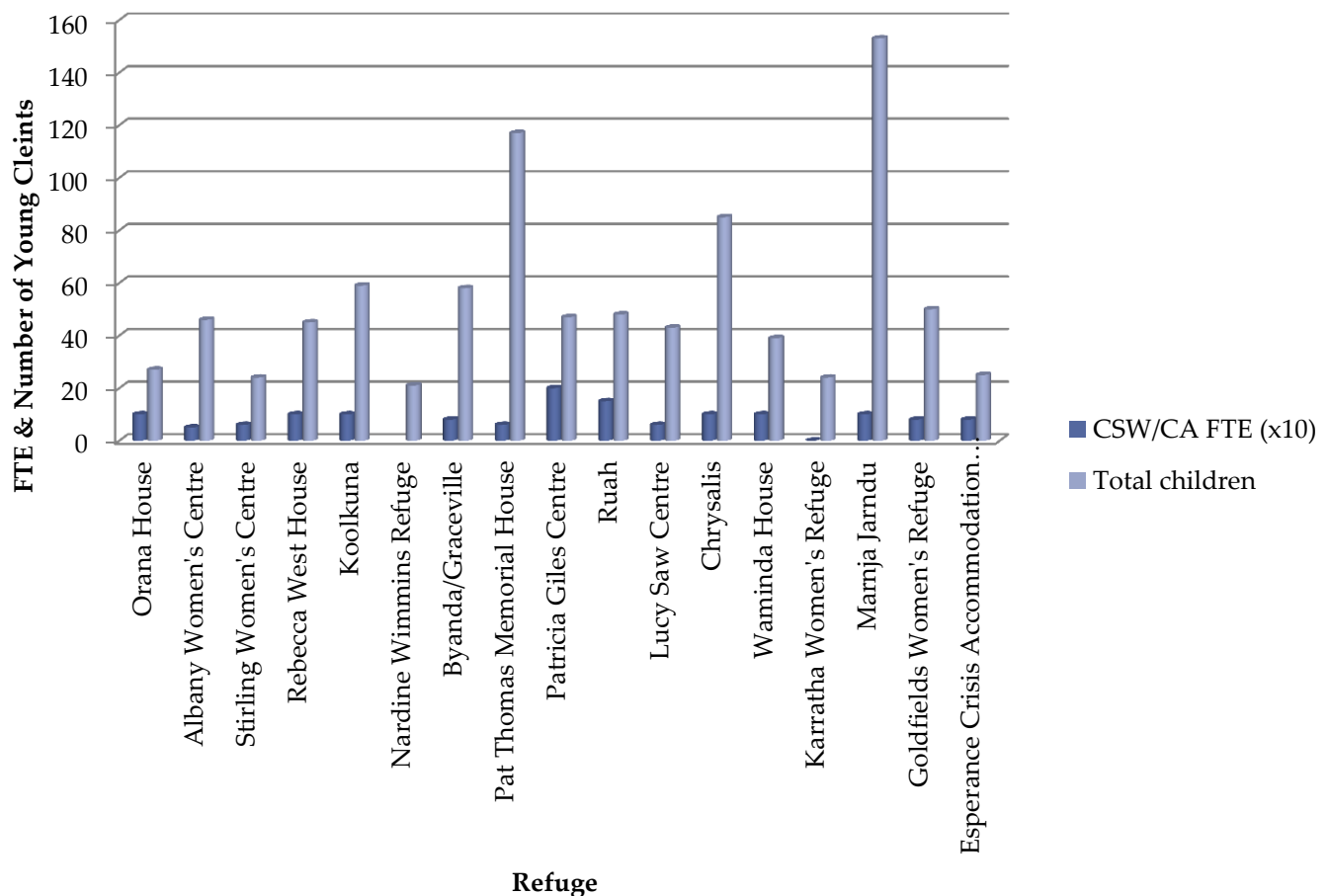


Figure 9. The amount of young clients in refuge over the six month period compared to the FTE of the child-specific staff member

Comparing Regional/Remote and Metropolitan FTE and number of young clients

The average FTE for child advocate staff in regional/remote refuges is 0.81FTE (less than one full time child-specific staff member to work with children and young people escaping violence and accessing the refuge service per week). The average for the metropolitan areas was 1.1FTE (just over one child-specific refuge staff member per week). The average number of children and young people accessing a refuge service in a regional/remote location was 63.4. The average for the metropolitan refuges was 44 children and young people per refuge in the study period.

Regional/remote refuges see more young clients and have less working hours to support them. While this is the case, the average metropolitan FTE is still not satisfactory, meaning that the regional/remote FTE is highly unsatisfactory. Even worse still is the amount of regional/remote refuges that have young clients but have no child specific- staff member/s (see Table 2 for these refuges). All refuges still need another child-specific worker. It is hoped that in the near future all refuges will be able to follow the Patricia Giles Centre in having an FTE of 2.0.

Averages of Regional/Remote vs. Metro FTE and amount of Children & Young People as clients in Refuge Services

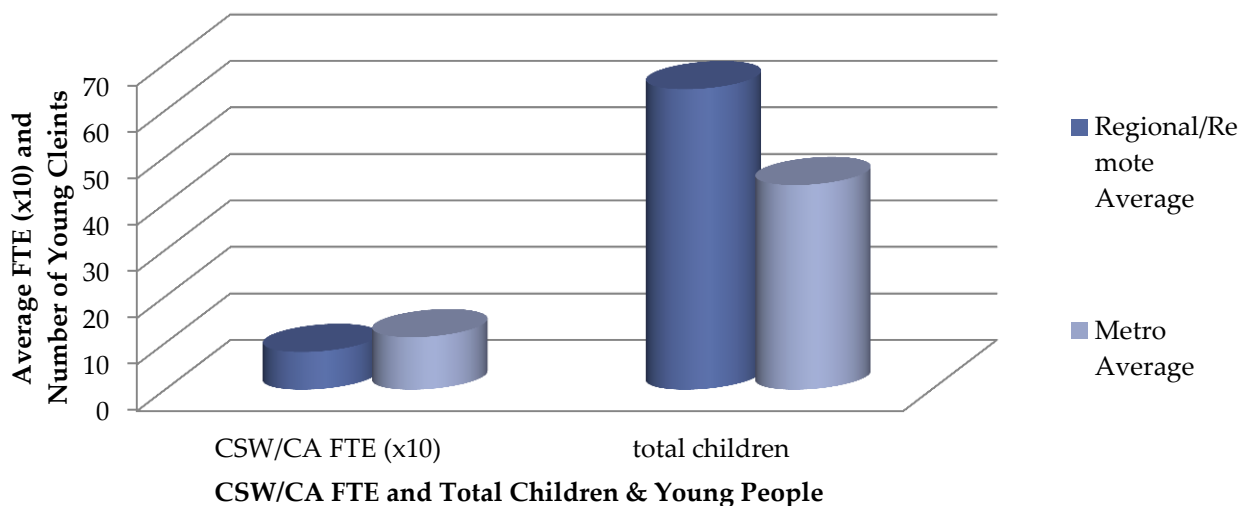


Figure 10. Comparing the average Regional/Remote Child Advocate FTE to the average Metropolitan and then assessing the average number of children and young people Child Advocates work with in their refuges over the study period.

Comments on Client Feedback

Child Advocates and Child Support Workers who responded to the survey were asked about their young client's sense of safety and wellbeing while in refuge. The reports were provided by both the children and young people and their mothers/carers.

The respondents to the consultation were asked:

"Have mothers ever given you the impression that your refuge has provided them with a safe and supportive environment, especially for their children? How so? "

Their responses included feedback relating to the:

Programs/Activities/Resources

Many respondents commented on how the mother and her child/ren felt supported through the use of programs/activities/resources and how they also helped to have a positive experience on family bonding.

"Client evaluation forms are given to the client upon exit. It is documented that one of the question is: "Did you ever feel your children were supported by the service?" and "How was this done?" Clients have always responded with a YES and reflect on the impact that the family programs have had a positive experience on their family." – Koolkuna

"During this reporting period our Kids Club Program was extremely successful with ongoing requests from Mothers to include their children on the waiting list for a position. Kids Club is run twice a week and is staffed by the Child Support Worker and an assistant. Children are picked up from school at 2pm and transported to various locations around Broome where activities are conducted. These activities include Cable Beach for body boarding, the Port for fishing, Sand Fly Circus, Brac for Swimming, Drop-in centre for sport, dancing etc... Town Beach for the water playground and Minyirr Park for bush walks and bush tucker. Sandwiches and fruit are provided. After Kids Club the children are transported home." – Broome Refuge

Good interagency collaboration /referrals

Comments were made about how the established links between the refuge and other services and agencies in the community were very beneficial for supporting the mothers and their children.

"The Kids Club Program was provided to children who were not residing at the refuge. Our Child Support Worker engaged with primary schools in the Broome area to identify children



who would benefit from activity based programs and support was provided. Through these interactions various issues were identified such as bullying, difficulties with education, non-attendance, issues within the family and home environment and health. The Child Support Worker was able to assist the child/family with early detection and often preventative action and/or referral to the relevant service provider. The multi-agency School Holiday Program includes visits to the Malcolm Douglas Wildlife Park, Sentosa Whale Watching Tour, and Cinemas, Brac for sports and swimming, Camel Rides, Hip-hop workshops and camping.” – Broome Refuge

“Mothers have said that we have helped support them and their children by helping seek agencies that can help eg counselling , helping with enrolment in school and day care, also by giving them supportive and relevant information that is directed to their family situations.” – Stirling Refuge

Helping with parenting skills for mothers

Mothers felt supported and also felt that they were able to support their children better through the use of parenting programs and skills learnt while living at the refuge.

“Children who resided at the refuge were assisted by our Child Support Worker and Support Staff on an ongoing basis. This included opportunities for play activities, assisting Mother’s with difficult behaviours, assisting new and young mothers with parenting skills especially child health issues.” - Broome

“Given parents hints on sleeping patterns worked with parents to make reward charts etc...” – Stirling Refuge

Respite/Privacy for Mothers

Mothers also mentioned that the Child Advocate staff provided time for the them to relax and offered them some respite. The self-contained living arrangements also reduced stress and allowed them privacy.

“Every Monday morning two mobile educators from the Jalgurr-Gurwan Aboriginal Corporation attend the refuge from 10am to 12midday to provide a structured learning program for pre-school children aged between 0-3 years. This program is to prepare children for pre-school. Mothers in the refuge support this program as it gives them some time to themselves, an opportunity to talk to staff and organise any appointments”. – Broome



"Mothers have stated that they feel comfortable at the Refuge with the outdoor play facilities available and also appreciate that they have a self-contained unit _to allow the family unit some privacy." – Karratha Refuge

Felt considered through the ability to give feedback

Collecting client feedback is important not only for the client's empowerment in having a voice but also to inform the ways in which refuges serve their clients.

*"Through their evaluation form at the end of their stay, interaction with the child advocate informally and with case workers. Use of the suggestion box and client meetings." –
Byanda/Graceville*

Helping to change a child's/young person's behaviours

Many mothers saw a noticeable change in their child's/ren's behaviours due to being supported while living in refuge.

*"Yes, most will thank us throughout their stay and as they depart. Will comment on how the children have loved being in the CAU. Have also had comments about improved behaviour, manners, helpfulness, less fighting with siblings, less anxious or depressed." –
Rebecca West*

"Yes, for some clients who are fortunate to be accommodated at time when there are not families with behaviourally challenged children and when mothers have reasonable levels of parenting skills some will actually report that their children are happier, calmer and better behaved." – Albany Refuge

"Couldn't ask for anything better, support was great. It helped my daughter's issues. My son is happier also." – Patricia Giles

"Children are thriving and coming out of their shells and smiling more." – Orana

Supported at School

Not only are the child/ren supported in the refuge, but also in their preparation for school.

"We have helped the children getting to and from school, enrolled into weekend sports and after school actives (park, walks, art). Supplied them with books, school uniforms, schools bags etc." – Esperance Refuge



"The mothers are very great full in the service that is provide for their children and for the safe and supportive environment, they like the way children are helped in get them into school and transported if needed it gives the children some form of normality and the after school activity they are provide the children really enjoy." – Northam Refuge

Other/General Support

In addition to the various types of support, there is the general and other types of support for women and their children.

"On the weekends we have given the children movie passes and pool passes, attend netball games. We try and support the families as much as possible. Looking after children/child while parent is at appointments. Helping obtain Birth Certificates and health records Activities for child after school and on weekends School holidays activities are organised such as family picnics bush walks and other activities with services in the Esperance area." – Esperance Refuge

"Lots of mothers comment on their exit forms how well they felt supported with their children. Even though they found communal living a little difficult with children they have never had this much support. That the refuge really felt like a home to them." – Pat Thomas



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Appendix

Survey Respondents

Perth Metropolitan

1	Orana House	<i>Bayswater</i>
2	Albany Women's Centre	<i>Albany</i>
3	Stirling Women's Centre	<i>Stirling</i>
4	Rebecca West House	<i>Ridgewood</i>
5	Koolkuna	<i>Midland</i>
6	Nardine Wimmins Refuge	<i>Belmont</i>
7	Byanda/Graceville	<i>Highgate</i>
8	Patricia Giles Centre	<i>Joondalup</i>
9	Ruah	<i>Highgate</i>

Regional/Remote

10	Pat Thomas Memorial House	<i>Mandurah</i>
11	Lucy Saw Centre	<i>Rockingham</i>
12	Chrysalis	<i>Geraldton</i>
13	Waminda House	<i>Northam</i>
14	Karratha Women's Refuge	<i>Karratha</i>
15	Marnja Jarndu	<i>Broome</i>
16	Goldfields Women's Refuge	<i>Kalgoorlie</i>
17	Mara House Women Refuge	<i>Esperance</i>



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**WOMEN'S
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