

Disability support services 2002

**National data on services provided under the
Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement**

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DISABILITY SERIES

Disability support services 2002

**National data on services
provided under the
Commonwealth/State
Disability Agreement**

June 2003

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

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Preface

The Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set (CSDA MDS) was developed in 1993 and 1994 jointly by all States and Territories, the Commonwealth and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). The first data collection was undertaken in 1995, and data from the subsequent annual collections have been widely used by government departments and the community.

The 2002 data are the sixth national collation where all jurisdictions have been fully represented, and the cooperation of all States and Territories and the Commonwealth is gratefully acknowledged. This major annual report follows the release of a 'first national results' publication in December 2002, which is available on the AIHW web site.

A statistical linkage key, first collected by all jurisdictions in 1999 following endorsement by the AIHW's Ethics Committee, permits estimates to be made of the number of people receiving services. The Ethics Committee's approval of the use of the statistical linkage key is issued with the proviso that each jurisdiction agrees to use the key only for statistical purposes.

The information within this report will inform Australians about services funded under the CSDA for people with disabilities in Australia. I am also very pleased to release much of the data from this 2002 CSDA MDS collection onto the AIHW's web site for interactive use by 'visitors'.

The 2002 CSDA MDS represents the final collection carried out on a 'snapshot' basis. The newly developed collection – to be known as the Commonwealth-State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA NMDS) – was implemented nationally in late 2002. Future data from this collection will provide a picture of the services and their users over the full year.

Richard Madden
Director

Acknowledgments

The authors of this report were Tim Beard, Phil Anderson and Chrysanthe Psychogios. The report continues to build on previous reports of the AIHW, as well as developments in, and contributions from, all jurisdictions.

The successful completion of the 2002 collection owes much to:

- the service providers and consumers who completed questionnaires and provided comments
- all departments, organisations, peak bodies and individuals who provided suggestions or comments
- the staff in the disability services funding departments who conducted the mail-out, staffed help-lines, and helped with the collection, compilation and editing of questionnaires and data at the Commonwealth, State and Territory level.

Our thanks go to all these people.

Specific thanks are due to the following people who coordinated the collection in their jurisdiction and who provided a point of contact in each of the departments that fund CSDA services:

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Department of Human Services (Victoria)	Elaine Stevenson
Disability Services Queensland	Chris Kinsella
Disability Services Commission (WA)	Dana Bensky
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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADD	Attention deficit disorder
ADL	Activities of daily living
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AIL	Activities of independent living
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
AWEC	Activities of work, education and community living
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement of 1998
CSTDA	Commonwealth–State/Territory Disability Agreement
DSP	Disability Support Pension
EP Groups	English Proficiency Groups
FTE	Full time equivalent
HACC	Home and Community Care
MDS	Minimum Data Set
NDA	National Disability Administrators
NMDS	National Minimum Data Set
CSDA MDS Network	Network of people responsible for the CSDA MDS collections (comprises representatives from AIHW and all jurisdictions listed in the Acknowledgments)
n.a.	Not available – in relation to data from cells in some tables
RA	Remoteness Area (geographical classification)

1 Summary

The data in this report come from the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set (CSDA MDS) collection conducted on a snapshot day in May–June 2002, and cover State, Territory and Commonwealth CSDA-funded services. This report includes and significantly expands the information published in *Disability Support Services: First National Results 2002*, released on the web site of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) in December 2002.

This report provides estimates relating to a single ‘snapshot’ day and deals with consumers and their characteristics, and service outlets that are funded to deliver CSDA services.

Data on each previous annual collection have been published by the AIHW. For more information, see the reference section of this report and the AIHW web site (www.aihw.gov.au).

Consumers and services received

On the 2002 snapshot day, an estimated 65,809 consumers received 77,382 services from a total of 8,142 outlets Australia-wide.

Victoria had the highest proportion of consumers (35%), followed by New South Wales (26%), Queensland (14%), Western Australia and South Australia (each 10%) (Table 1.1).

On the snapshot day:

- 34% of consumers used accommodation support services, in both institutional and community settings (Table 1.1)
- 20% used community support services, which include early childhood intervention, specific therapies, counselling and case management services
- 28% used employment services, covering open employment and supported employment services
- 29% used community access services, mainly covering educational, social and daily living activities
- 5% used respite services, facilities providing short-term breaks from caring activities to carers of people with a disability.

Table 1.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by State and Territory (Commonwealth, State and Territory services), 2002

Service group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Accommodation support	6,069	7,412	3,314	1,987	2,373	798	297	124	22,373	34.0
Community support	3,105	4,724	1,409	2,344	1,189	149	213	80	13,211	20.1
Community access	3,960	8,938	2,253	1,093	1,692	654	220	57	18,866	28.7
Respite	612	1,151	515	459	339	46	56	36	3,214	4.9
Employment	5,924	4,485	2,616	2,245	2,032	521	288	134	18,242	27.7
Total consumers	17,343	23,096	9,065	6,676	6,655	1,829	797	389	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 41 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory, mainly in 'border' areas.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Sex and age

Overall, 57% (37,677) of consumers were male (Table 3.4); however, this proportion varied with service group from 54% for community access services to 64% for employment services (Table 3.5).

There were greater numbers of males than females for all but the oldest age category (70+ years) (Figure 3.1). For males, the largest age group was the 20–24 year group (4,288 consumers or 11% of all males), and for females the largest group consisted of those aged 35–39 years (2,932 consumers, 11% of all females).

The median age of females (35.4 years) was 2.2 years higher than that of males (33.2 years). In fact, median ages were higher for females than males in every service group, with the largest difference being in community support services (females 17.8 years, males 12.9 years) (Figure 3.2).

Age trends from 1999–2002 show that, overall, the median age for consumers of accommodation support, employment and respite services has increased (Figure 3.3). There has been a fall in the median age of consumers receiving community access and community support services over this same period. This trend, however, is complicated by some service category changes between collections.

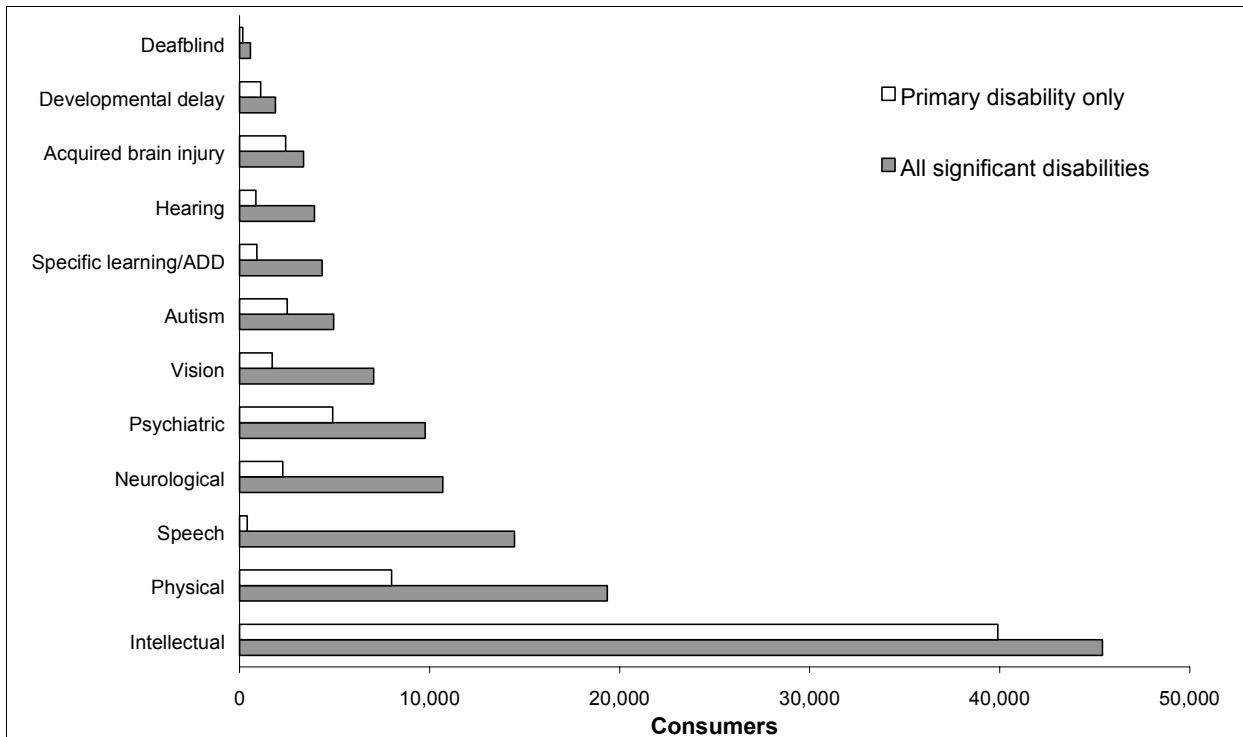
Disability groups

The most commonly reported disability group was intellectual, reported by 61% of consumers as their primary disability, and 69% of consumers as one of their significant disabilities (Table 3.8 and Figure 1.1). The next most common disability group was physical, reported as primary by 12% of consumers and as a significant disability by 29%. Speech was the third most commonly reported group when all significant disabilities were considered (22% of consumers); however, it was the second smallest group reported as a primary disability (0.6% of consumers).

Over half of all consumers (53%) reported having more than one disability (Table 3.7). Consumers who reported acquired brain injury as their primary disability were found to be most likely to report at least one other significant disability (with an average of 2.3

disabilities per consumer). The primary disability group least likely to report other significant disability groups was psychiatric (average 1.3 disabilities per consumer).

Consumers used an average of 1.18 services on the snapshot day; this ranged between 1.04 for consumers reporting specific learning/ADD as their primary disability, to 1.22 for intellectual (Table 3.7).



Source: Table 3.8.

Figure 1.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, 2002

Indigenous status

A total of 1,670 consumers (2.5%) were identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin or both (Table 3.10). This was very similar to the figure of 2.6% of Indigenous Australians in the general population aged under 65 (Table 3.11). Compared with the overall consumer population, a higher proportion of Indigenous consumers used respite services (5.3%) and community support services (4.0%), and a lower proportion used community access (2.1%) and employment (1.9%) services (Table 3.12).

Indigenous consumers were found to be, on average, much younger than non-Indigenous consumers – the median age of Indigenous consumers was 29.4 years, compared with 34.3 years for non-Indigenous consumers (see also Figure 3.5).

Need for interpreter services

Information on consumers' need for interpreter services was collected for the first time in the 2002 CSDA MDS snapshot collection. Overall, 6.4% of consumers reported needing an interpreter for non-spoken communication, and 1.3% for spoken language other than

English (Table 3.15). Over four-fifths (83%) of consumers reported not needing an interpreter at all. The 'not stated' rate for this item was relatively high, at 9%.

Support needs

Information was collected concerning consumers' overall support needs in each of nine life areas, grouped into three more general areas: activities of daily living (ADL), activities of independent living (AIL), and activities of work, education and community living (AWEC).

Considering each of the nine life areas separately, the percentage of consumers always needing support ranged from 27% for communication to 42% for working (Table 3.18).

The highest proportion of consumers always needing support was for the AWEC category (58%), followed by AIL (48%) and ADL (42%) (Table 3.19). This proportion was the highest for those using accommodation support services in all three broad groupings – ADL (56%), AIL (64%) and AWEC (74%) (Table 3.19).

Australian-born consumers were more likely to report always needing support in ADL (43%) than overseas-born consumers in any the four English Proficiency (EP) Groups (ranging from 30% to 41%) (Table 3.21).

Consumer location

The recently developed Remoteness Areas of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification were used to classify consumers into geographical areas. Consumers per 1,000 population were the highest in inner regional areas (4.5) and lowest in very remote areas (1.2) (Table 3.22).

Income source

The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for 84% of adult consumers (over 16 years), followed by paid employment (3.6%) and other pensions/benefits (3.5%) (Table 3.24). Just over half (51%) of child consumers (under 16 years) reported that their parent or guardian was in receipt of Carer Allowance (child); however, the 'not known' rate for this item was 40% (Table 3.25).

Living arrangements and residential setting

Around 47% of consumers reported that they lived with their family, 39% lived with others and 12% lived alone (Table 3.27).

Most consumers reported living in a private residence (58%), followed by supported accommodation facilities (18%) and domestic-scale supported accommodation (17%) (Table 3.30).

Consumers of multiple services

The majority of consumers (86%) used services from only one service group on the snapshot day (Table 4.1). The remaining 16% used services from two, three, four or five service groups. Consumers of accommodation and community access services were most likely to

use more than one service group, whilst consumers using community support and employment services were much less likely to do so (Table 4.2).

The most common combination of service groups on the snapshot day was accommodation with community access (Table 4.3). Within this combination, the specific service types most frequently combined were group homes and learning and life skills development (Table 4.4).

Service outlets

In total, 8,142 CSDA service outlets¹ took part in the 2002 CSDA MDS collection (Table 5.1). The national rate of response was 98% (Table 6.1). Almost three-quarters of outlets (74%) reported that their agency was in the non-government sector whilst the remaining 2,149 (26%) were government-provided (Table 5.1). Most outlets in the non-government sector were income tax exempt (charitable) organisations (68%). Most government outlets were State/Territory-provided (92%), with the majority of remainder local government provided. There were 7,268 State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets and 874 Commonwealth-funded service outlets (Tables 5.2 and 5.3).

Most service outlets (40%) reported operating between 7 and 9 hours per day, or 24 hours per day (34%) (Table 5.5). Most outlets operated either for 7 days a week (45%), or 5 days a week (43%) (Table 5.6). The majority of service outlets (68%) reported that they were open for 52 weeks of the year (Table 5.7).

Government expenditure

Total expenditure by governments on CSDA services over the 2001–02 financial year as reported in the *Report on Government Services 2003* was \$2.75 billion, or \$2.53 billion when identified administration expenditure is excluded (Table 1.2). Accommodation support services accounted for just over half of this expenditure (\$1,412 million or 51%). Around 11% of the total funds were spent on each of community access (\$304 million) and community support (\$299 million), and 10% on employment services (\$261 million). The remaining government expenditure on disability support services was for administration (\$221 million, 8%), respite services (\$156 million, 6%), other support services (\$64 million, 2%), and finally advocacy, information and print disability services (\$29 million, 1%).

1 A service outlet is a unit of a service provider providing a particular service type (see Box 2.1).

Table 1.2: Expenditure on disability support services by Australian governments, by service group and administration expenditure, 2001–02

Service group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Australia
\$ million										
Accommodation support	529.68	416.58	160.58	126.36	108.53	43.52	20.02	6.76	0.00	1,412.03
Community support	74.66	92.77	34.11	50.09	26.61	6.31	6.02	8.52	0.00	299.09
Community access	86.98	129.43	40.56	15.45	12.30	10.67	2.33	1.35	4.61	303.68
Respite	57.80	36.63	26.56	13.69	7.40	6.19	2.49	0.77	4.53 ^(a)	156.05
Employment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	261.25	261.25
Other support	7.32	30.28	4.21	8.80	5.89	1.28	0.20	0.23	6.01	64.21
Advocacy, information and print disability	0.83	6.01	3.65	1.31	1.87	1.56	0.87	0.07	12.69	28.86
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>757.27</i>	<i>711.69</i>	<i>269.68</i>	<i>215.70</i>	<i>162.61</i>	<i>69.54</i>	<i>31.30</i>	<i>17.70</i>	<i>289.08</i>	<i>2,525.17</i>
Administration	77.36	62.75	24.71	9.98	12.23	3.58	4.14	1.90	24.07	220.72
Total	834.63	774.43	294.38	225.68	174.84	73.12	35.44	19.59	313.14	2,745.89

(a) Commonwealth-funded respite services are not funded under the CSDA.

Source: SCRCSSP 2003, Table 13A.21.

Outline of the report

Chapter 2 introduces and describes the data collection and how it was conducted, and indicates some of the features affecting interpretation.

Chapters 3 to 5 give a detailed description of the results of the 2002 data collection, concentrating mainly on national patterns. Data are reported on estimates of consumers and on CSDA service outlets. Chapter 4 focuses specifically on multiple service users.

Chapter 6 contains a discussion of the data quality of the 2002 collection.

Appendix 1 contains detailed tables for consumers, services received and service outlets.

Appendix 2 contains copies of the consumer and service outlet collection forms.

Appendix 3 contains detailed information on the statistical linkage key.

Appendix 4 lists English Proficiency Groups by country of birth, related to tables in Section 3.6.

2 Introduction

This report presents data about services funded or directly provided by Australian governments in 2002 under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). This agreement, most recently signed in 1998², places responsibility for planning, policy setting and management of employment services with the Commonwealth, whilst the States and Territories are responsible for all other disability services. Advocacy, print disability and information services are considered shared responsibilities under this agreement. Services provided under the CSDA are designed for people who need ongoing support with everyday life activities.

2.1 CSDA MDS collections

The CSDA MDS collections are conducted under the auspices of the National Disability Administrators (comprising the heads of government disability services throughout Australia). The purpose of the CSDA MDS is to collate national data relating to services under the CSDA and their consumers, and to facilitate the exchange of information between jurisdictions by the design and use of standard core data items and agreed definitions. The 2002 collection is the eighth annual collection and the sixth fully national collection.³

Data are collected about service providers and about people receiving a service from a service provider on a 'snapshot' day (that is, on a single day during each year). Data are collected by each jurisdiction in relation to services provided under the CSDA. Services included under the CSDA umbrella vary slightly from State to State. Section 2.3 outlines the nature of these differences.

The 2002 CSDA MDS collection was the final collection to be conducted on a 'snapshot' basis. Future collections will be ongoing and based on annual data. See sections 2.5 and 2.6 for more details on the redeveloped collection.

2.2 Collection method and data included

Service providers completed a 'service form'⁴ and multiple 'consumer forms' to produce the data. In general, a service form was completed for each service type at each outlet and a consumer form was completed for each person receiving that service type at the outlet on the snapshot day (see Appendix 2 for the 2002 forms). Each year the AIHW develops, in

2 A third Commonwealth-State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA) is still under negotiation at the time of this report's release.

3 In 1995, data on services funded by the Western Australian Government were not included. In 1996, data on services funded by the Australian Capital Territory and on some services funded by the Commonwealth Government were not included. These variations are significant for the purposes of comparability with the 2002 collection.

4 Some information on the service form is completed by the funding organisation. This includes service type, agency sector and geographic location of the service.

cooperation with all jurisdictions, standard versions of a service form, a consumer form and a Data Guide.

The snapshot day was Wednesday 22 May 2002 for all but two jurisdictions. Western Australia's snapshot day was Wednesday 12 June 2002 and the snapshot day for the Commonwealth was Friday 28 June 2002.

The data items collected on the 2002 consumer form included demographic information, selected letters of the consumer's name, date of birth and sex for the statistical linkage key, Indigenous status, communication method, primary and other significant disabilities, support needs, and living arrangements. The data items collected on the 2002 service form included information about service type provided, hours worked by staff (both paid and unpaid), annual funding under the CSDA, times of operation and number of recipients.

Forms are completed by service providers and sent (as hard copy or electronic file) to the government funding organisation in each jurisdiction. Data are then edited and a data file finalised by each jurisdiction.⁵ This file is used for analysis by each jurisdiction, and a copy containing the nationally agreed CSDA MDS data items is sent to the AIHW for further editing and national collation.

2.3 Scope of the collection

The collection covers disability support services receiving some funding under the CSDA in 2002, and the consumers of those services. It does not include services that do not receive CSDA funding – for instance, many services in the areas of rehabilitation, hearing services, aids and appliances – or those funded solely through the Home and Community Care (HACC) Program. It excludes residential aged care services, hospitals and any services that receive no government funding. In the context of this collection, CSDA-funded services generally consist of:

- those services for people with a disability that were funded or provided by the 'disability program area' of each State and Territory and the Commonwealth before the first CSDA, and which were considered to be of a type to be included in the initial 'CSDA base'
- those services for people with a disability that were transferred between the Commonwealth, States and Territories at the start of the first CSDA in 1991
- services provided or funded under the CSDA since the signing of the first CSDA and included under the second agreement signed in 1998.

There is some variation between jurisdictions in the services included under the CSDA. Therapy services are not included separately in the collection by all jurisdictions, although some therapy services may be included as a component within other service types. Not every State or Territory includes psychiatric services or early childhood intervention services.

- In New South Wales, psychiatric disability services are provided by the New South Wales Department of Health and are not included in this collection.
- In Victoria, early childhood intervention services were included under the CSDA and hence are included in this collection, as are psychiatric disability services.

⁵ Some jurisdictions add data items of particular interest to them, sometimes for a single year.

- In Queensland, psychiatric disability services funded and provided by the Mental Health Branch of Queensland Health are included in the CSDA MDS collections, but disability-related services funded under the Gaming Machine Community Benefit Fund are not.
- In Tasmania, some mental health services are included in the collection; however, psychiatric services are not.
- In the Australian Capital Territory, only some mental health services are included in the CSDA MDS collections.
- In the Northern Territory, some mental health services and early childhood intervention services are included.
- In Western Australia, only some psychiatric disability services are included in the CSDA MDS collections. The Health Department is the main provider of services for people with a psychiatric disability and these services are not included.
- In South Australia, psychiatric disability services are provided by the Department of Human Services, Statewide Division, and are not included in the CSDA MDS collection.

The Commonwealth also funded 58 respite outlets in 2002. However, these services were not funded under the CSDA.

2.4 Counts in the collection

The main counts of the MDS collection in 2002 are service outlets and consumers (see Box 2.1). In previous reports, up to and including 1998, counts were largely based on services received ('recipients'). One table (Table A1.7) in this report shows these counts by service type and State/Territory.

A service outlet is a unit of a service provider funded to provide a particular CSDA service type at a discrete location. A separate service form is completed (usually by service providers) for each service outlet.

The CSDA MDS is progressing towards an outlet-based collection, but this has not been completely achieved in all jurisdictions due to some of the complexities of funding processes. Aggregation may occur because either two or more service types are combined at the one location and recorded on the one form, or multiple sites providing the same type of service are recorded as one outlet.

For example, a single site that mainly provides accommodation, and recorded as such, may also provide respite services; or a number of group homes of one organisation may be combined on one service form.

A service provider is an organisation that delivers one or more CSDA-funded service types to consumers. The service provider has an administrative base from which services of one or more service types are delivered to consumers, or from which a team operates when it delivers services to consumers at other locations.

The response rate for return of all service forms sent out by jurisdictions in 2002 was 98% (see Section 6.1).

A person may receive more than one service over any time period, including on the snapshot day itself. For each service type (and consequently for each service outlet), a consumer form is completed for every consumer receiving a service of that type on the snapshot day (see Box 2.1). This means that the number of consumer forms represents the number of services received on the snapshot day, but not the number of consumers. That is,

services received are not counts of individual consumers, since a person may have received (or been allocated) resources from more than one service outlet on the day and hence may be counted more than once.

Box 2.1: Definitions and major counts of the CSDA MDS collection

<i>Consumer</i>	<i>A consumer is a person with a disability who receives a CSDA service.</i>
<i>Services received</i>	<i>As a consumer may receive more than one service on the snapshot day, it is possible to profile the recipients of all services received (essentially including multiple counting of individuals according to the number of services received). Sometimes this count is abbreviated to ‘service recipients’.</i>
<i>Service</i>	<i>A service is a support activity delivered to a consumer in accord with the CSDA. Services within the scope of the collection are those for which funding has been provided by a government organisation operating under the CSDA. A consumer may receive more than one service over any time period, including on the snapshot day itself.</i>
<i>Service type and service group</i>	<i>Service type is the support activity that the service outlet has been funded to provide under the CSDA. The MDS classifies services according to ‘service type’. The service type classification groups services into seven distinct categories known as ‘service groups’: accommodation support; employment support; community access; community support; respite; advocacy; information and print disability; and other support (see Box 2.2 for definitions). Within each of these service groups there are subcategories (see, for example, Table 3.1).</i>
<i>Service outlet</i>	<i>A service outlet is a unit of a service provider that delivers a particular CSDA service type at or from a discrete location. If a service provider provides, say, both accommodation support and respite services, it is counted as two service outlets. Similarly, if a service provider is funded to provide more than one accommodation support service type (for example, group homes and attendant care), then it is providing (and is usually separately funded for) two different service types; that is, there are two service outlets for the provider.</i>
<i>Service provider</i>	<i>A service provider is an organisation that delivers one or more CSDA service types. It is service providers who generally fill out CSDA MDS forms:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• a service form for each service type funded (that is, a service form for each outlet)</i> <i>• for each service type (or outlet), a consumer form for each consumer receiving that service type on the snapshot day (except for advocacy, information and print disability).</i>

Box 2.2 provides definitions of each of the service groups (categories of service type) in the CSDA MDS collection. Box 2.3 provides information on the statistical linkage key. For the first four CSDA MDS collections (1995 to 1998), there was no way to determine consumer counts from the data on services received. Thus the reports for these years presented tables for services received (termed 'service recipients' in these reports) but not for consumers. In 1999 all jurisdictions except Western Australia collected a statistical linkage key on the consumer form, and in the 2000, 2001 and 2002 collections all jurisdictions collected the linkage key. The statistical linkage key enables the number of consumers to be estimated from the data on services received. Data collected for each service received include characteristics of a person at the collection time and place (that is, on the snapshot day, at each service outlet). Consumer counts for these characteristics can be estimated by using the statistical linkage key.

The 1999 report presented tables for both consumers and services received. Since the 2000 collection it has been possible to estimate the number of consumers across all jurisdictions; thus, the focus of this report is on consumer counts. For all four collections using consumer counts (1999–2002), the number of services received was about 20% greater than the estimated number of consumers.

Data on consumers are presented in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report. It is not appropriate to sum data from service groups and label them as total numbers of consumers, since a consumer may be in more than one service group if he or she received multiple services (see, for example, Table 1.1, where the 'totals' in the table are not the sums of the components). Chapter 4 examines the patterns of multiple service use by consumers on the snapshot day.

It is important to remember that consumer counts relate to a particular day. The use of a snapshot day permits the number of consumers to be estimated at a single point in time. To the extent that the snapshot day was not an average day, this count differs from a weekly or annual average. This is likely to be more significant for particular service types or service groups, such as employment, recreation, and respite services. This also means that, when examining multiple service usage, service types such as accommodation that have more regular usage will be more likely to occur in combination with other service types on the snapshot day.

Consumer forms were not required for some service types – such as advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy and information, and research/evaluation services – where there may be no direct contact with individual people with a disability, or where contact with consumers is transient (for example giving a telephone referral).

2.5 Redevelopment of the CSDA MDS collection

Since 1994, the CSDA MDS ‘snapshot’ collections have provided funding bodies, service providers, consumers and other stakeholders with valuable information about services delivered under the CSDA and the people receiving those services. However, this information has only been collected on one snapshot day in the year and has therefore not been able to represent the full picture of service usage, especially given the changes in the field in recent years.

In 1999, in recognition of the changing information needs in the disability services field, the National Disability Administrators (NDA) and the AIHW began a process to review and redevelop the CSDA MDS and related data collections. The redevelopment was undertaken over two years and the collection was fully implemented nationally in October 2002. In anticipation of the signing of the third disability agreement (still under negotiation at the time of this report’s release), the name of the redeveloped collection has been changed to, and is now referred to, as the Commonwealth–State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA NMDS).

The process of redevelopment focused strongly on asking policy makers and other stakeholders about their main information needs. Input was also sought from government departments responsible for CSTDA-funded services, CSTDA service providers, consumers, non-government organisations, carers, peak organisations and anyone else interested in the disability services field. The methodology employed throughout the redevelopment gave them the opportunity to comment, participate in and test the redeveloped collection. This process of extensive consultation and field testing ensured that the CSTDA NMDS reflected the information needs of the disability field (see AIHW 2003b for detailed information about the processes involved in redeveloping the collection).

The most significant change in the redeveloped collection is that, for most service types, service providers are required to provide information about all service users (referred to as ‘consumers’ in the snapshot collections) during the year (rather than just those who receive a service on a snapshot day). This means that service providers need to collect and store information on an ongoing basis.

2.6 Changes since the 2001 snapshot collection

The May–June 2002 snapshot provided a unique opportunity to introduce and trial some of the new and modified data items from the CSTDA NMDS before national implementation. Table 2.1 details the data items that were introduced, modified or deleted in the 2002 snapshot and explains how they differ from the 2001 snapshot collection.

Table 2.1: Changes between 2001 and 2002 snapshot collection data items for the CSDA MDS

Data item	Changes between 2001 and 2002 snapshot collections
Service outlet details	
Identification numbers (J)	The 2002 snapshot introduced a new identification system, which enabled funded agencies and each of their service type outlets to be separately identified. The new identification system allows for seamless linkage within and across funded agencies and jurisdictions.

(continued)

Table 2.1 (continued): Changes between 2001 and 2002 snapshot collection data items for the CSDA MDS

Data item	Changes between 2001 and 2002 snapshot collections
Service type (J)	<p>Code changes to the service type classification were adopted in 2002. Most notable changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • separating 'Institution/large residential' into two service types 'Large residential/institution (>20 people)—24-hour care' and 'Small residential/institution (7–20 people)—24-hour care' • moving 'Recreation/holiday programs' from the 'Community Support' category to 'Community Access' • moving 'Advocacy', 'Information/referral', 'Combined advocacy/information', 'Mutual support/self-help groups' and 'Print disability/alternative formats of communication' from the 'Community Support' category to a new category 'Advocacy, information and print disability' • combining 'Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre' and 'post-school options/social and community support/community access' into a new service type 'Learning and life skills development'.
Agency sector (J)	<p>This data item was renamed from 'Auspicing organisation' to 'Agency sector'. The categories for non-government were changed from 'Charitable/religious' and 'Other non-government' to 'Income tax exempt (charity)' and 'Non-income tax exempt'.</p>
Statistical local area (J)	<p>Used for geographic analysis of the service type outlet location; funding departments provided the statistical local area for each outlet in 2002.</p>
Staff hours	<p>The 2002 snapshot dropped the separate reporting of 'direct' and 'indirect' staff hours. That is, in 2001 service providers were asked to record hours for 'Paid staff—direct support', 'Paid staff—indirect support', 'Unpaid staff—direct support', and 'Unpaid staff—indirect support', whereas in 2002 service providers included the hours worked by direct and indirect support staff within each of the following categories 'Paid staff' and 'Unpaid staff'.</p>
Service user details	
Statistical linkage key components	<p>The order in which the components of the statistical linkage key are asked, namely 'Letters of surname' and 'Letters of given name', were reversed in 2002 to be consistent with the Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS).</p>
Indigenous status	<p>Following advice received from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and endorsed by the NDA, the 'Not known' code for Indigenous status was dropped in the 2002 snapshot.</p>
Communication method	<p>This data item was renamed from 'Method of communication' to 'Communication method'. The 2001 coding category 'Sign language, and other effective non-spoken communication' has been split into two codes for 2002, 'Sign language (effective)' and 'Other effective non-spoken communications'.</p>
Main language spoken	<p>This data item was dropped from the 2002 collection.</p>
Interpreter services required	<p>This data item was introduced into the 2002 collection.</p>
Disability group	<p>A number of minor changes were made to the disability group data items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the coding categories for 'Primary disability group' and 'Other significant disability group(s)' remained the same, but were reordered • the data item 'Other significant disability group(s)—whether present' was deleted as the response obtained from this item is now inferred from the item 'Other significant disability group(s)'.
Living arrangements Residential setting	<p>Prior to the 2002 collection, living arrangements and residential setting were asked in a combined data item 'Living arrangements/accommodation type'. As a result of the redevelopment this item has now been split into two data items 'Living arrangements' and 'Residential setting'. Comparability with previous snapshot data may be difficult.</p>
Service user postcode	<p>Used for geographic analysis of service users, this data item was introduced in the 2002 collection.</p>
Support needs	<p>A number of changes were made to the support needs data item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the life areas have been modified to be consistent with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) • the levels of personal help or supervision have been modified to be more comparable with the ABS population data • the definition for the life area 'mobility' has been expanded to include transport (i.e. 'including using public transport or driving a motor vehicle').
Receipt of Carer Allowance (Child) Main source of income	<p>Prior to the 2002 collection, 'Carer Allowance (Child)' and 'Main source of income' were asked as a semi-combined data item. As a result of the redevelopment this item has now been split into two data items 'Receipt of Carer Allowance (Child)' and 'Main source of income'.</p>

(J) Item provided by funding department rather than service provider.

Box 2.2: Definitions of service groups covered by the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement

<i>Accommodation support</i>	<i>These are services that provide accommodation to people with a disability and services that provide the support needed to enable a person with a disability to remain in his or her existing accommodation or move to a more suitable or appropriate accommodation.</i>
<i>Community support</i>	<i>These services provide the support needed for a person with a disability to live in a non-institutional setting (not including support with the basic needs of living such as meal preparation and dressing included under accommodation support).</i>
<i>Community access</i>	<i>These are services designed to provide opportunities for people with a disability to gain and use their abilities to enjoy their full potential for social independence. People who do not attend school or who are not employed full time mainly use these services.</i>
<i>Respite</i>	<i>Respite services provide a short-term and time-limited break for families and other voluntary caregivers of people with a disability, to assist in supporting and maintaining the primary caregiving relationship, while providing a positive experience for the person with a disability. While there are therefore two clients – the carer and the person with a disability – in the CSDA MDS collection the person with a disability is regarded as the client. Statistical tables in this report reflect this perspective.</i>
<i>Employment</i>	<i>These services provide employment assistance to people with a disability in obtaining and/or retaining paid employment in another organisation (open employment), and/or support or employ people with a disability within the same organisation (supported employment).</i>
<i>Advocacy, information and print disability</i>	<i>Advocacy services are designed to enable people with a disability to increase the control they have over their lives through the representation of their interests and views in the community. Information services provide accessible information to people with disabilities, their carers, families and related professionals. This service group also includes mutual support/self-help groups – special interest groups which promote self-advocacy – and print disability, which includes alternative formats of communication for people who by reason of their disabilities are unable to access information provided in a print medium.</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Including research and evaluation, training and development, peak bodies, and any other support services completely outside any of the defined service types above.</i>

2.7 Applications of the CSDA MDS data

The CSDA MDS collections provide national data on services provided and funded under the CSDA, and are a useful, sometimes primary, source of data in individual jurisdictions. The data are also recognised as a useful source of information by service providers and others interested in national data. They are used for developing national performance indicators, through which the outcomes and performances of services can be monitored. These indicators can be found in *Disability Support Services 2002: First National Results on Services Provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement* (AIHW 2002a) and were sent out to all service providers by their respective jurisdictions. These indicators are also published annually by the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (see SCRCSSP 2003).

The CSDA MDS collections have benefited greatly from development and testing in successive years. The ability to continue to improve will be enhanced by ongoing input from the disability field.

2.8 Interactive disability data

The AIHW has an interactive disability data site containing subsets of national information on CSDA-funded services from the 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 snapshot collections. This site can be found at: www.aihw.gov.au/disability/datacubes/index.html, and allows anyone who has access to the Internet to view CSDA snapshot data via the web interface. The user can look up figures and present them in a way meaningful to his or her needs. (See Box 2.4 for more information on the contents of this site, and some hints for using it effectively.)

Box 2.3: Statistical linkage key

To link records within the CSDA data set, the statistical linkage key components of each record for a service received (questions 1a, 1b and 2 on the consumer form – see Appendix 2) is compared electronically with the statistical linkage key components of all other records. Records that have matching statistical linkage keys are assumed to belong to the same individual consumer and are ‘linked’. Some degree of false linking is expected. Because the statistical linkage key is not a unique identifier, there is a small probability that some of the linked records do not actually belong to the same individual and, conversely, that some records that did not link do belong to the same individual. For privacy reasons, the statistical linkage key is not constructed to enable the linking of records to the extent needed to be totally certain that a ‘consumer’ is one individual person.

Linkage can identify two, three or more records as probably relating to the same person. These linked records are assumed to be for one person and are counted as one consumer. Thus the total number of consumers can then be estimated.

Missing or invalid statistical linkage keys cannot be linked to other records and so must be treated as belonging to separate individual consumers. This may result in the number of consumers being overestimated.

Most linked records specify a response for each data item consistently, and the appropriate data for the consumer (now counted as one) are easily determined. Sometimes linked records have inconsistent responses for some data items. Rules to resolve these inconsistencies have been used. Further details of the linkage processes, including a discussion of these issues, are given in Appendix 3.

The AIHW Ethics Committee approved a trial of the statistical linkage key in July 1998. The Committee reviews its approval regularly – most recently in August 2002 – and has noted that the statistical linkage key is now being collected routinely, and data sets with the statistical linkage key components are being transmitted to the AIHW. All State and Territory jurisdictions have signed assurances in relation to the CSDA MDS collections that:

- the ‘information subjects’ (people with a disability who are the service users) will be informed about the information being recorded and its purpose*
- the unit record file will not be matched, in whole or part, with any other information for the purposes of attempting to identify individuals, nor will any other attempt be made to identify an individual*
- the person/organisation will not disclose, release or grant access to the information to any other person or organisation, except as statistical information that does not identify an individual*
- the information will be used only for statistical purposes and will not be used as a basis for any legal, administrative or other purpose.*

The Commonwealth undertakes its collection, used for CSDA MDS purposes as well as for policy development and program management purposes, meeting its legislative obligations under the Privacy Act 1988 and Information Privacy Principles.

The statistical linkage key used in the CSDA MDS was initially developed for the Home and Community Care (HACC) Minimum Data Set.

Box 2.4: Interactive disability data

Interactive data are presented on the AIHW's web site as 'data cubes'. National consumer data relating to age, sex, country of birth, primary disability, Indigenous status, presence of other disability, living arrangements, residential setting and need for support or assistance in activities of daily living are included and can be shaped by the user to suit different purposes. Each cube initially produces values for all consumers, but by changing the 'measures' one can view the same values for consumers in any of the five service groups (accommodation support, community support, community access, respite, and employment).

The site for the cubes is: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/datacubes/index.html>

Due to the multi-dimensional nature of the disability data cubes, extra steps have been taken to ensure the confidentiality of consumer data. This means that only a selection of variables has been included within the cube, and data are not available by State/Territory. In cases where numbers are small and potentially identifiable, categories have been grouped.

Following are some handy hints to access the data cube and obtain data as required:

Selecting and changing variables: *The data cube is initially populated with the first two variables listed on the dimension toolbar found above the data cube. To change these variables, click on the down arrow situated next to the variable name on either the last coloured column or row of the cube and scroll down to select the variable you would like presented.*

Definition function: *By clicking on the word 'definitions' located at the top of the screen, a pop-up window is opened providing definitions for variables and categories. The source of these definitions is the CSDA MDS Data Guide: Data Items and Definitions for the specific collection year.*

Presenting data values as percentages: *The data cube can be customised to display the data values as a percentage of the row or column subtotals or of the table total. Examining a variable as a percentage can provide new insight into the data. To display the data as a percentage, click on the down arrow next to the 'as values' window found in the first cell of the table and select the percentage display that interests you.*

Graphically presenting the data: *To view the data presented in the table in a graphical representation, select one of the five graph symbols located on the bottom toolbar of the cube. Once selected, the variables of the graph may be changed by using the drop-down menus which appear next to the graph.*

Saving and exporting the data: *Once the data cube has been customised to your needs, there are various avenues for saving the data. These include printing the table, exporting the data as comma-separated value (.csv) tables which can be opened in other applications such as Microsoft Excel, and bookmarking the table so it can be opened at a future time.*

Comments and feedback relating to the use of the interactive disability data cubes can be made by email to disability@aihw.gov.au.

3 Consumers of CSDA services

On the 2002 snapshot day, an estimated total of 65,809 individual consumers used 77,382 CSDA-funded services (Table 3.1 and Table A1.7; see Box 2.1 for relevant definitions). Therefore, on average, each consumer used 1.18 services on the snapshot day. Of the 65,809 consumers, 50,680 used State- and Territory-funded services and 18,242 used Commonwealth-funded services. A total of 3,113 consumers accessed both State- and Territory-funded and Commonwealth-funded services.

3.1 State distribution and service type

Just over one-third (23,096 or 35%) of all consumers on the snapshot day were in Victoria (Table 3.1). New South Wales had the next highest proportion (17,343 or 26%), followed by Queensland (9,065 or 14%). Western Australia (6,676 consumers) and South Australia (6,655 consumers) each contributed around 10% of all consumers.

- Accommodation support services were the most widely accessed of all service groups on the snapshot day, accessed by 22,373 consumers, or 34% of all consumers. This proportion ranged from 44% in Tasmania to 30% in Western Australia.
- Community access services were used by 18,866 consumers (29% of the total). Victoria had the highest proportion of consumers using this service group (39%), and Northern Territory the lowest (15%).
- Employment services were used by 18,242 consumers (28%). The Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion of consumers in this group (36%), and the lowest was found in Victoria (19%).
- Community support services were used by 13,211 consumers (20%). This proportion ranged from 35% in Western Australia to 8% in Tasmania.
- Respite services were used nationally by 5% of all consumers (3,214 consumers). The proportion of consumers in this group ranged from 9% in the Northern Territory to 3% in Tasmania.

A total of 50,680 consumers used State/Territory-funded services on the snapshot day (Table 3.2). Almost three-quarters of these consumers (37,139 or 73%) received non-government provided services. Community support services had the lowest proportion of consumers using non-government provided services (7,236 of 13,211, or 55%), whilst community access services had the highest (16,911 of 18,866, or 90%).

There were 18,242 consumers of Commonwealth-funded employment services (Table 3.3). Almost all of these (99%) used non-government-provided services. The small proportion of services classified as 'government' are provided by Commonwealth-related organisations such as universities.

Table 3.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory (Commonwealth, State and Territory services), 2002

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Large residential/institution	1,841	780	293	412	938	116	0	0	4,380
Small residential/institution	86	10	427	92	13	21	0	0	649
Hostels	163	410	0	0	12	57	0	0	642
Group homes	2,799	3,559	824	948	663	438	199	98	9,528
Attendant care/personal care	176	442	61	23	358	80	0	3	1,143
In-home accommodation support	796	1,832	1,609	492	473	91	101	19	5,413
Alternative family placement	74	110	49	18	0	0	0	0	251
Other accommodation support	142	293	71	15	5	0	0	5	531
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>6,069</i>	<i>7,412</i>	<i>3,314</i>	<i>1,987</i>	<i>2,373</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>22,373</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>35.7</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>34.0</i>
Community support									
Therapy support for individuals	551	1,084	158	1,137	239	11	83	31	3,294
Early childhood intervention	739	1,201	59	133	105	0	0	13	2,250
Behaviour/specialist intervention	109	228	51	83	40	0	0	9	520
Counselling (individual/family/group)	16	0	87	14	41	0	1	4	163
Regional resource and support teams	705	0	401	0	183	34	7	6	1,336
Case management, local coordination and development	843	2,358	632	911	575	106	163	15	5,603
Other community support	243	0	56	270	33	0	0	8	610
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,105</i>	<i>4,724</i>	<i>1,409</i>	<i>2,344</i>	<i>1,189</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>13,211</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>20.1</i>
Community access									
Learning and life skills development	2,086	7,263	1,867	191	493	56	191	20	12,167
Recreation/holiday programs	273	551	113	435	899	94	29	17	2,411
Other community access	1,638	1,146	283	487	388	511	0	20	4,473
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>3,960</i>	<i>8,938</i>	<i>2,253</i>	<i>1,093</i>	<i>1,692</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>18,866</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>28.7</i>
Respite									
Own home respite	11	204	84	15	23	1	19	17	374
Centre-based respite/respite homes	292	346	207	185	55	44	37	8	1,174
Host family respite/peer support respite	134	78	8	0	68	0	0	1	289
Flexible/combo respite	127	527	221	165	196	1	0	8	1,245
Other respite	53	8	0	97	5	0	0	2	165
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>1,151</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>3,214</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Employment									
Open employment	1,205	1,272	990	705	351	128	94	41	4,786
Supported employment	4,720	2,882	738	1,436	1,651	348	53	72	11,898
Open and supported	20	373	899	120	35	45	141	24	1,657
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>5,924</i>	<i>4,485</i>	<i>2,616</i>	<i>2,245</i>	<i>2,032</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>18,242</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>27.7</i>
Total	17,343	23,096	9,065	6,676	6,655	1,829	797	389	65,809

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 41 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.2: Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, agency sector by State and Territory and by service group, 2002

Service group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Government	2,689	3,015	760	628	1,240	103	159	0	8,594
Non-government	3,384	4,406	2,559	1,362	1,147	699	138	124	13,818
Total	6,069	7,412	3,314	1,987	2,373	798	297	124	22,373
Community support									
Government	1,627	1,280	843	1,350	770	106	117	60	6,153
Non-government	1,511	3,494	575	1,066	427	43	101	20	7,236
Total	3,105	4,724	1,409	2,344	1,189	149	213	80	13,211
Community access									
Government	929	367	38	33	463	117	110	0	2,057
Non-government	3,045	8,593	2,216	1,063	1,281	540	117	57	16,911
Total	3,960	8,938	2,253	1,093	1,692	654	220	57	18,866
Respite									
Government	248	165	73	96	197	28	33	0	840
Non-government	364	988	445	363	148	18	23	36	2,385
Total	612	1,151	515	459	339	46	56	36	3,214
All									
Government	4,930	4,444	1,537	2,002	2,462	308	265	60	16,007
Non-government	7,816	16,175	5,355	3,319	2,778	1,134	352	220	37,139
Total	12,359	19,298	6,742	5,031	5,039	1,388	570	274	50,680

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed both a government and a non-government service on the snapshot day or services from more than one State or Territory for accommodation support, community support and community access services.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.

Table 3.3: Consumers of Commonwealth CSDA-funded employment support services on a snapshot day, agency sector by State and Territory, 2002

Auspecting organisation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Government	146	75	15	0	0	2	8	0	246
Non-government	5,778	4,411	2,601	2,245	2,032	519	280	134	17,997
Total	5,924	4,485	2,616	2,245	2,032	521	288	134	18,242

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Services classified as 'government' are not provided by the Commonwealth but by organisations classified as 'Commonwealth related', such as universities.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.2 Age, sex and disability group

Of the total 65,809 consumers, 37,677 (57%) were male (Table 3.4). The shape of the age distribution was very similar for each sex. There were greater numbers of males than females for all but the oldest age category (70+ years) (Figure 3.1 and Table A1.2). For males, the largest age group was the 20–24 year age group (4,288 consumers or 11% of all males), and for females the largest group consisted of those aged 35–39 years (2,932 consumers, 11% of all females).

Around three-fifths of consumers (39,909 or 61%) reported intellectual as their primary disability group (Table 3.4). The next most frequently reported primary disability groups were physical (8,002 or 12%), psychiatric (4,896 or 7%), autism (2,500 or 4%) and acquired brain injury (2,427 or 4%).

The group that showed the largest difference in proportions between males and females was that of autism. There were 1,969 males (5.2% of all males) and 482 females (1.8% of all females) who reported a primary disability of autism. On the other hand, a higher proportion of female consumers reported their primary disability as intellectual (16,770 or 63%) than males (22,694 or 60%). Females were also more likely to report a primary disability of vision (3.5% versus 1.9% for males), physical (13.1% versus 11.7%) or neurological (4.3% versus 2.9%).

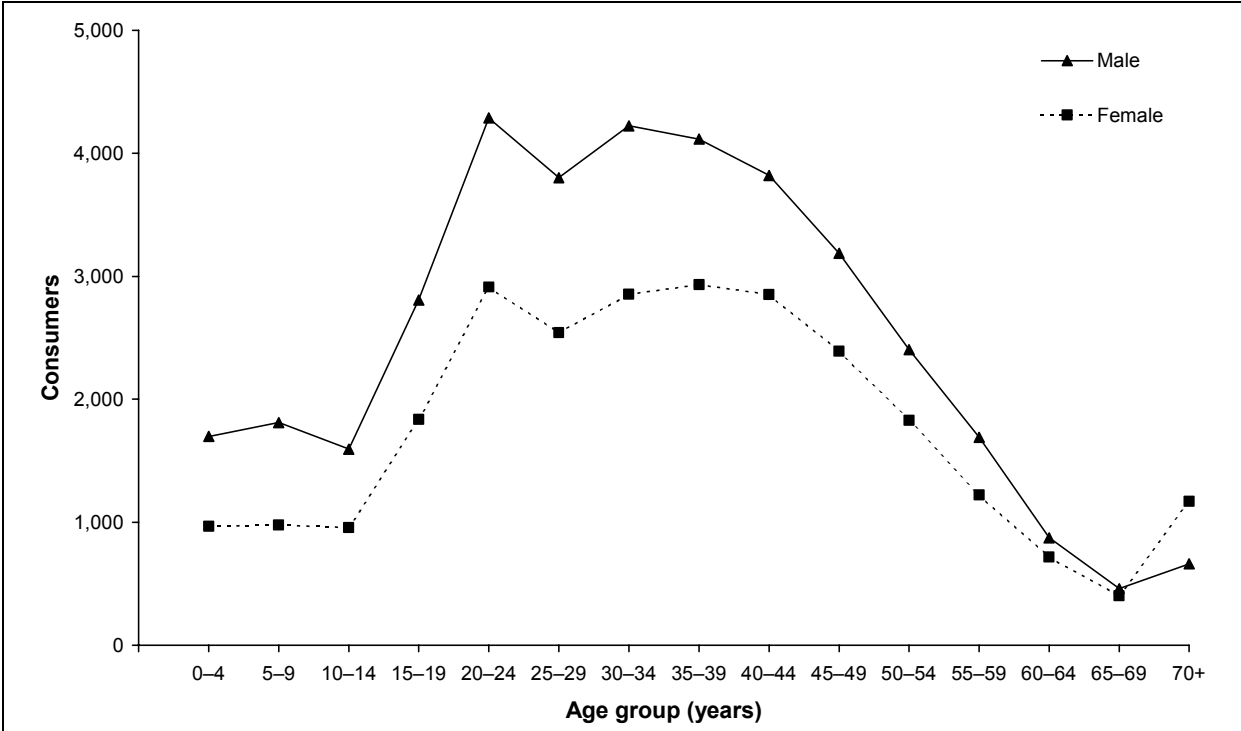
The distribution of reported primary disability groups varied between the sexes for various age groups (Table 3.4).

For males:

- Intellectual disability was the most frequently reported primary disability group for all ages except those aged 0–4 years. For this group, developmental delay was the most reported group (578 of 1,699 consumers, or 34%), followed by autism (292 or 17%) and physical (258 or 15%).
- Physical disability was the second most commonly reported group overall; however, for the 25–44 year age group, psychiatric disability (1,576 of 15,960 consumers, or 10%) was slightly more commonly reported than physical (1,484 or 9%).
- A primary disability of vision was most commonly reported by the 60+ age group; in fact, this age group made up more than a third of all male consumers with this primary disability (251 of 729, or 34%).

For females:

- The 0–4 year age group was the only one for which intellectual disability was not the most common. Developmental delay was most frequently reported for this group (303 of 968 or 31%) followed by intellectual (180 or 19%) and physical (178 or 18%).
- For all other age groups up to 59 years, physical disability was the second most frequently reported primary disability. For the 60+ age group, however, vision (622 of 2,290, or 27%) was reported more often than physical (370 or 16%).
- Consumers aged 60+ with a vision disability made up two-thirds (622 of 948, or 66%) of females with this primary disability.



Source: Table A1.2.

Figure 3.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex, 2002

Table 3.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, sex and primary disability group by age group, 2002

Primary disability group	Age group (years)						Not stated	Total	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+		No.	%
Males									
Intellectual	215	1,528	4,617	10,862	4,433	934	105	22,694	60.2
Specific learning/ADD	31	103	359	98	16	3	1	611	1.6
Autism	292	630	553	427	50	4	13	1,969	5.2
Physical	258	650	652	1,484	1,006	325	32	4,407	11.7
Acquired brain injury	20	41	176	817	515	148	24	1,741	4.6
Neurological	75	123	178	317	268	112	11	1,084	2.9
Deafblind	5	6	19	43	12	7	2	94	0.2
Vision	35	49	89	166	133	251	6	729	1.9
Hearing	43	51	69	116	59	68	1	407	1.1
Speech	138	90	10	23	10	4	0	275	0.7
Psychiatric	2	4	350	1,576	764	136	13	2,845	7.6
Developmental delay	578	61	0	0	0	0	2	641	1.7
Not stated	7	70	24	31	16	7	25	180	0.5
<i>Total males</i>	<i>1,699</i>	<i>3,406</i>	<i>7,096</i>	<i>15,960</i>	<i>7,282</i>	<i>1,999</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>37,677</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females									
Intellectual	180	933	3,338	7,931	3,478	812	98	16,770	62.7
Specific learning/ADD	9	40	181	57	8	1	1	297	1.1
Autism	60	138	132	121	21	1	9	482	1.8
Physical	178	519	579	1,197	644	370	17	3,504	13.1
Acquired brain injury	20	15	86	282	186	70	8	667	2.5
Neurological	69	94	118	336	355	174	8	1,154	4.3
Deafblind	7	3	6	34	10	12	1	73	0.3
Vision	31	39	40	108	100	622	8	948	3.5
Hearing	57	59	62	114	52	82	5	431	1.6
Speech	49	29	7	8	6	1	3	103	0.4
Psychiatric	1	4	180	962	567	140	12	1,866	7.0
Developmental delay	303	17	0	0	0	0	4	324	1.2
Not stated	4	45	19	28	17	5	20	138	0.5
<i>Total females</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>1,935</i>	<i>4,748</i>	<i>11,178</i>	<i>5,444</i>	<i>2,290</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>26,757</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Consumers									
Intellectual	399	2,498	8,005	18,866	7,959	1,752	430	39,909	60.6
Specific learning/ADD	41	144	540	155	24	4	3	911	1.4
Autism	354	774	690	550	71	5	56	2,500	3.8
Physical	445	1,178	1,236	2,693	1,663	701	86	8,002	12.2
Acquired brain injury	41	57	265	1,104	707	220	33	2,427	3.7
Neurological	146	219	300	658	627	289	27	2,266	3.4
Deafblind	12	9	26	78	22	19	4	170	0.3
Vision	66	89	129	277	234	888	33	1,716	2.6
Hearing	103	111	132	231	111	151	15	854	1.3
Speech	193	120	17	31	16	5	23	405	0.6
Psychiatric	3	8	535	2,551	1,340	283	176	4,896	7.4
Developmental delay	896	78	0	0	0	0	132	1,106	1.7
Not stated	12	120	47	59	34	12	363	647	1.0
Total consumers	2,711	5,405	11,922	27,253	12,808	4,329	1,381	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data for consumers include 1,375 consumers whose sex was not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Overall, female consumers were found to be slightly older than male consumers – the median age for females being 35.4 years compared to 33.2 years for males (Table A1.3). Median ages for both sexes were the lowest in community support services (12.9 years for males, 17.8 for females), and highest in accommodation support (39.6 years for males, 41.4 for females) (Figure 3.2 and Table A1.3).

Age distributions within each service group varied somewhat between the sexes. In all five service groups, male consumers were, on the whole, younger than female consumers (Figure 3.2). Age differences were most marked within the community support service group, where the median female age is 4.9 years older than the median male age (see above). This may be related particularly to the high proportion of 0–14 year olds among the males in the community support group (54% compared with 44% for females), which includes early intervention and therapy services (Table 3.5). Age differences are the smallest for employment services (males 35.2 years, females 35.9 years).

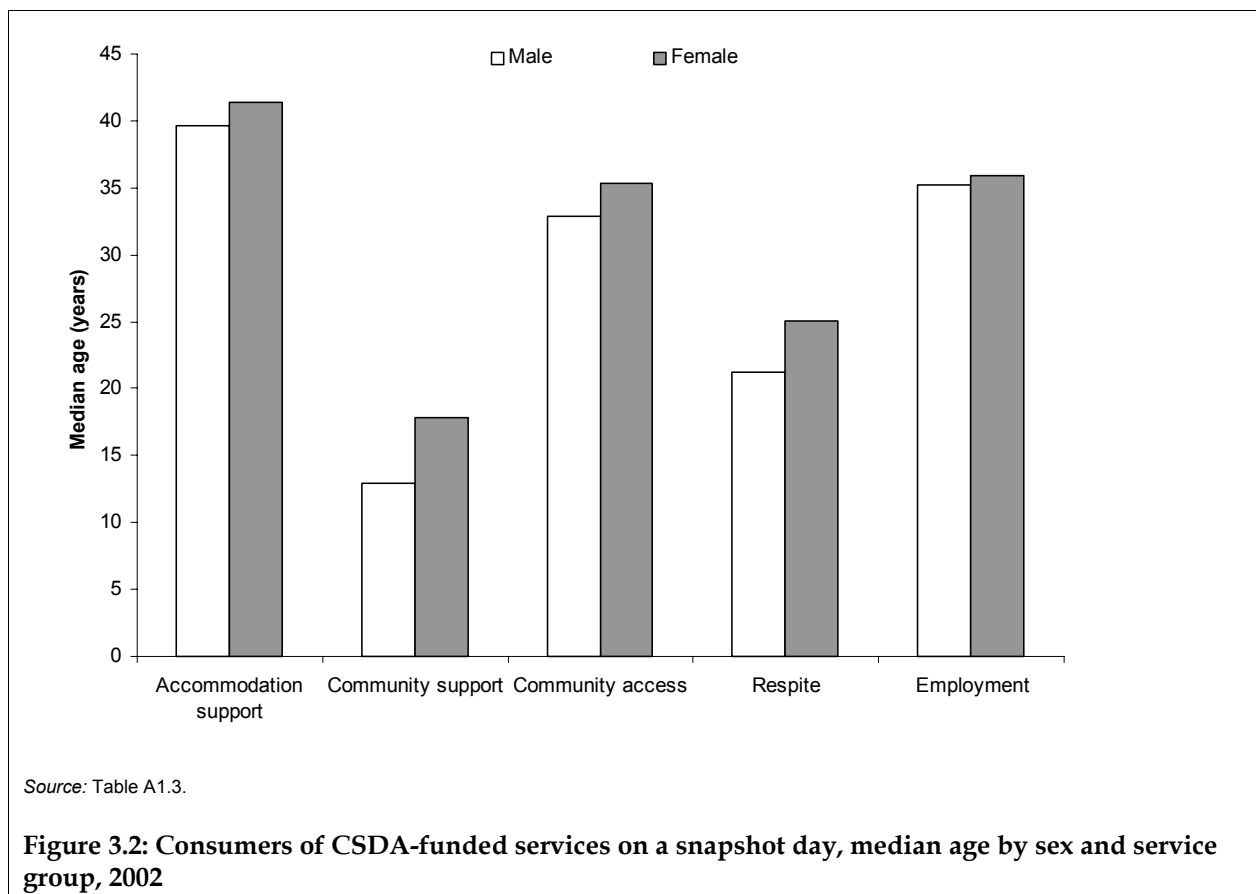
Male consumers tended to use employment services proportionately more frequently. Of consumers receiving employment services, 64% were male compared with the 57% of consumers of all services who were male. On the other hand, both community access and respite services were used proportionately more frequently by female consumers. Females made up 41% of all consumers, whereas 46% of community access services and 44% of respite services were accessed by females on the snapshot day.

Table 3.5: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex and by service group, 2002

Age group	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males												
0–4	8	0.1	1,646	21.8	16	0.2	51	2.9	0	0.0	1,699	4.5
5–14	228	1.8	2,431	32.2	381	3.9	514	29.1	1	0.0	3,406	9.0
15–24	1,373	11.0	1,094	14.5	2,560	26.0	464	26.3	2,492	21.3	7,096	18.8
25–44	6,377	51.0	1,357	18.0	4,428	45.0	449	25.4	6,361	54.4	15,960	42.4
45–59	3,455	27.7	686	9.1	1,754	17.8	191	10.8	2,544	21.8	7,282	19.3
60+	981	7.9	268	3.6	606	6.2	83	4.7	294	2.5	1,999	5.3
Not stated	72	0.6	56	0.7	92	0.9	15	0.8	0	0.0	235	0.6
Total males	12,494	100.0	7,538	100.0	9,837	100.0	1,767	100.0	11,692	100.0	37,677	100.0
<i>% of all consumers</i>	56.7		58.8		53.8		55.8		64.1		57.3	
Females												
0–4	5	0.1	927	17.6	12	0.1	40	2.9	0	0.0	968	3.6
5–14	145	1.5	1,366	25.9	251	3.0	270	19.3	0	0.0	1,935	7.2
15–24	824	8.7	800	15.2	2,046	24.2	375	26.8	1,329	20.3	4,748	17.7
25–44	4,689	49.2	1,177	22.3	3,574	42.3	408	29.1	3,694	56.4	11,178	41.8
45–59	2,783	29.2	593	11.2	1,607	19.0	152	10.8	1,420	21.7	5,444	20.3
60+	1,014	10.6	365	6.9	890	10.5	143	10.2	107	1.6	2,290	8.6
Not stated	62	0.7	47	0.9	72	0.9	13	0.9	0	0.0	194	0.7
Total females	9,522	100.0	5,275	100.0	8,452	100.0	1,401	100.0	6,550	100.0	26,757	100.0
<i>% of all consumers</i>	43.3		41.2		46.2		44.2		35.9		40.7	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service group on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

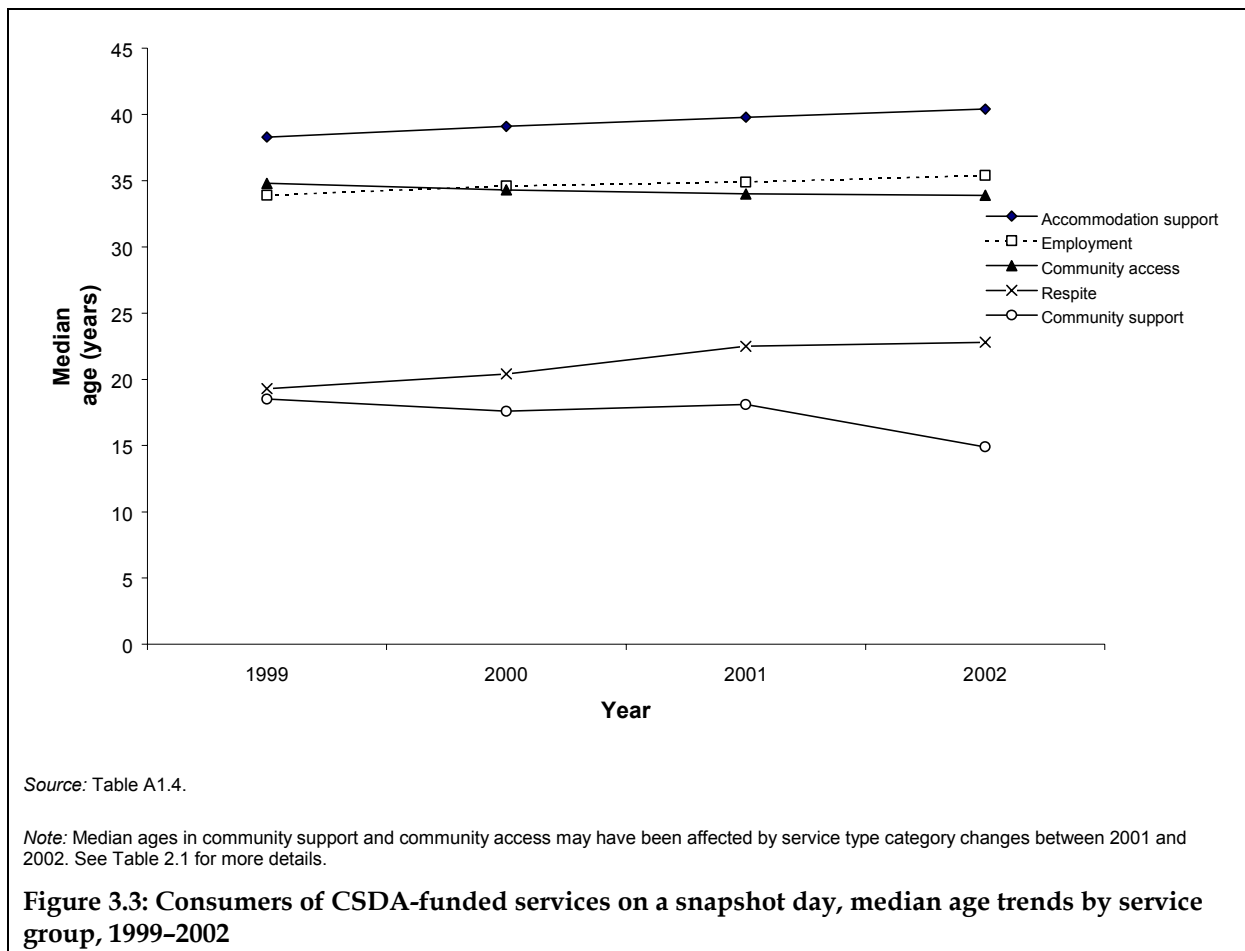


3.3 Trends in age

The median age of consumers of CSDA-funded services has gradually risen over the years 1999–2002. Overall, the median age for consumers increased from 33.1 years in 1999 to 34.0 years in 2002 (Table A1.4).

Median ages for consumers using accommodation support, respite and employment service groups show consistent increases between 1999 and 2002 (Figure 3.3). In contrast, however, the median age for consumers of community access services has fallen by 0.9 between 1999 and 2002, from 34.8 years to 33.9 years.

Community support services have also shown a fall in median age; however, most of this decline occurred between 2001 and 2002. This is partially due to the re-categorisation of service types (see Section 2.6). In particular, the removal of recreation services from this service group – which typically has a relatively high median age (around 31 years in 2001, compared with 18 years for all community support services) – would have contributed to this large decline.



3.4 Disability group

The patterns of service use varied among different primary disability groups (Figure 3.4 and Table 3.6). Consumers with a primary disability of intellectual were most likely to use accommodation support services (39%), followed by those with acquired brain injury (38%).

Almost all consumers with developmental delay (98%) used community support services on the snapshot day. This service group was also used by over 82% of consumers with a primary disability of speech.

The highest proportion of consumers using community access services occurred in those with a primary disability of vision (40%). For respite services, the proportion of use by the various primary disability groups ranged from 1.3% (hearing) to 9.1% (autism).

Finally, 62% of consumers with a primary disability of specific learning/ADD used employment services on the snapshot day, the highest proportion of all primary disability groups.

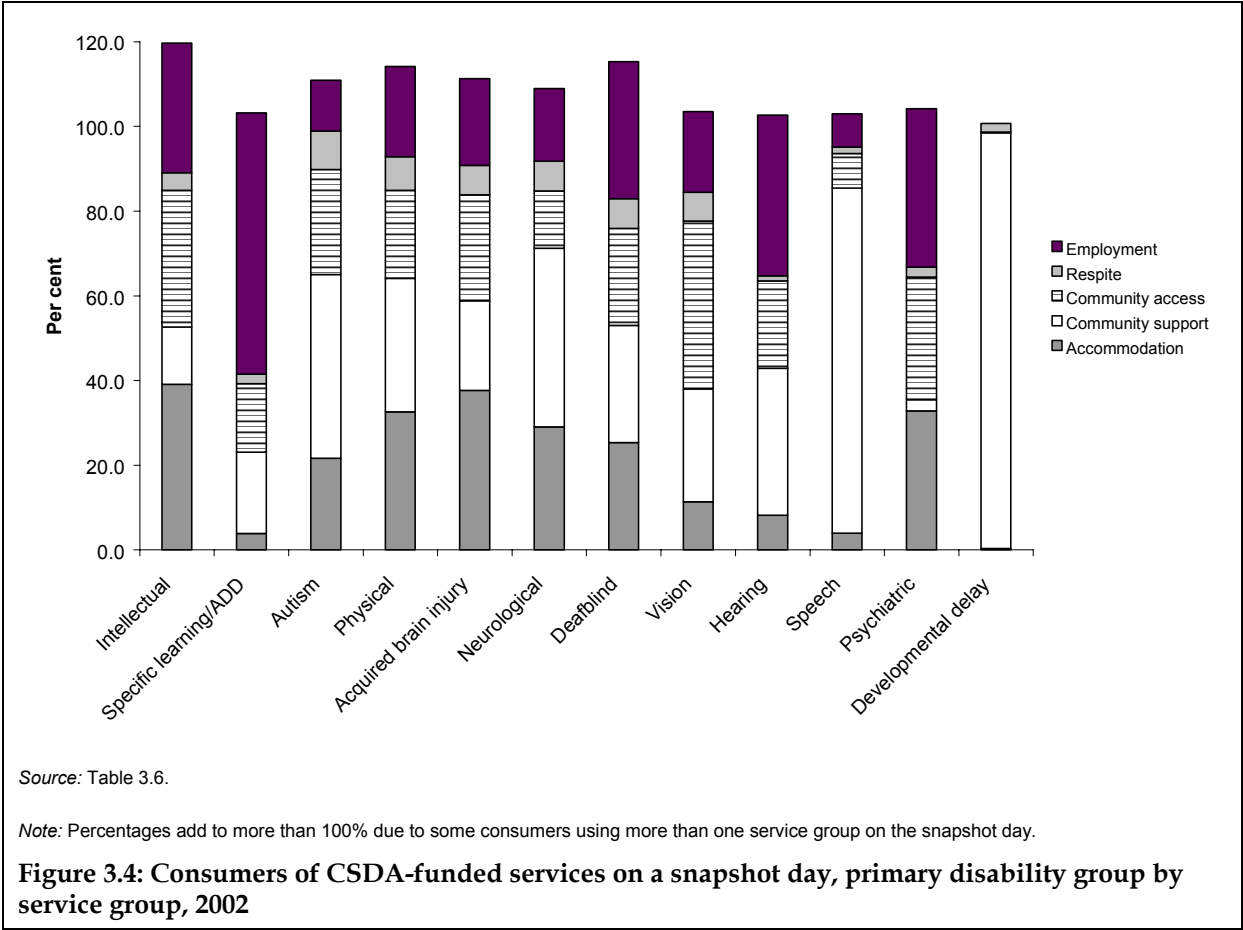


Table 3.6: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by primary disability group, 2002

Primary disability group	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	15,589	39.1	5,413	13.6	12,874	32.3	1,668	4.2	12,216	30.6	39,909	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	35	3.8	175	19.2	147	16.1	21	2.3	562	61.7	911	100.0
Autism	541	21.6	1,084	43.4	619	24.8	228	9.1	301	12.0	2,500	100.0
Physical	2,608	32.6	2,519	31.5	1,669	20.9	631	7.9	1,709	21.4	8,002	100.0
Acquired brain injury	913	37.6	514	21.2	608	25.1	169	7.0	496	20.4	2,427	100.0
Neurological	657	29.0	956	42.2	307	13.5	159	7.0	390	17.2	2,266	100.0
Deafblind	43	25.3	47	27.6	39	22.9	12	7.1	55	32.4	170	100.0
Vision	194	11.3	457	26.6	681	39.7	117	6.8	327	19.1	1,716	100.0
Hearing	70	8.2	296	34.7	176	20.6	11	1.3	324	37.9	854	100.0
Speech	16	4.0	330	81.5	33	8.1	6	1.5	32	7.9	405	100.0
Psychiatric	1,607	32.8	129	2.6	1,416	28.9	117	2.4	1,830	37.4	4,896	100.0
Developmental delay	3	0.3	1,085	98.1	3	0.3	23	2.1	0	0.0	1,106	100.0
Total	22,373	34.0	13,211	20.1	18,866	28.7	3,214	4.9	18,242	27.7	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Column totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Total includes 647 consumers whose primary disability was not stated.
3. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Just over half (53%) of all consumers reported having more than one disability (Table 3.7). Consumers with the primary disability acquired brain injury (67%) and neurological disability (66%) were the most likely to report other significant disability groups. Least likely to do so were those with the primary disability groups psychiatric (23%) and specific learning/ADD (29%).

On average, each consumer recorded 1.93 disabilities on the snapshot day (including the primary disability group recorded). This value ranged from 1.27 for psychiatric to 2.29 for acquired brain injury.

Consumers received an average of 1.18 services each on the snapshot day (Table 3.7). Multiple service usage was most common for consumers with intellectual as their primary disability (average 1.22 services received per consumer), closely followed by deafblind consumers (average 1.21). It was least common for those with specific learning/ADD (average 1.04 services), and speech and psychiatric disabilities (both 1.05).

Table 3.7: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group, with or without the presence of other significant disability groups, 2002

Primary disability group	With other significant disability groups		Without other significant disability groups		Total		Average number of disability groups recorded	Average number of services received
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Intellectual	22,806	57.1	17,103	42.9	39,909	100.0	2.00	1.22
Specific learning/ADD	261	28.6	650	71.4	911	100.0	1.36	1.04
Autism	1,550	62.0	950	38.0	2,500	100.0	2.01	1.15
Physical	4,140	51.7	3,862	48.3	8,002	100.0	1.97	1.18
Acquired brain injury	1,621	66.8	806	33.2	2,427	100.0	2.29	1.16
Neurological	1,491	65.8	775	34.2	2,266	100.0	2.22	1.13
Deafblind	100	58.8	70	41.2	170	100.0	2.04	1.21
Vision	564	32.9	1,152	67.1	1,716	100.0	1.50	1.08
Hearing	339	39.7	515	60.3	854	100.0	1.68	1.06
Speech	177	43.7	228	56.3	405	100.0	1.57	1.05
Psychiatric	1,108	22.6	3,788	77.4	4,896	100.0	1.27	1.05
Developmental delay	514	46.5	592	53.5	1,106	100.0	1.81	1.06
Total	34,706	53.2	30,491	46.8	65,197	100.0	1.93	1.18

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Totals exclude 612 consumers for whom no disability information was available; hence the total does not match those in other tables.
3. The total number of consumers 'with other significant disability groups' includes 35 consumers whose primary disability was 'not stated'.
4. 'Average number of disability groups recorded' accounts for all disabilities recorded by the consumer, including the primary disability. Averages exclude 612 consumers for whom number of disabilities was not known.
5. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
6. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

When considering all significant disability groups, intellectual and physical disabilities remain the two most commonly reported disabilities (Table 3.8). Just over two-thirds (69%) of consumers reported intellectual as one of their disabilities, whilst 29% of consumers reported physical as one of their disabilities. Despite being reported as a primary disability by less than 1% of consumers, speech disabilities are the third most common overall, reported by 22% of consumers as one of their disability groups. Neurological disabilities are the fourth most reported group (reported by 16%) when all disabilities are considered.

Table 3.8: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, 2002

Disability group	Primary disability group reported	% of all consumers	All significant disability groups reported, including primary	% of all consumers
Intellectual	39,909	60.6	45,398	69.0
Specific learning/ADD	911	1.4	4,351	6.6
Autism	2,500	3.8	4,956	7.5
Physical	8,002	12.2	19,354	29.4
Acquired brain injury	2,427	3.7	3,371	5.1
Neurological	2,266	3.4	10,689	16.2
Deafblind	170	0.3	558	0.8
Vision	1,716	2.6	7,047	10.7
Hearing	854	1.3	3,944	6.0
Speech	405	0.6	14,463	22.0
Psychiatric	4,896	7.4	9,767	14.8
Developmental delay	1,106	1.7	1,880	2.9
Not stated	647	1.0	n.a.	n.a.

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. The total for 'all significant disability groups' adds to more than the total number of consumers, and the total for '% of all consumers' adds to more than 100%, since consumers may be counted in more than one disability group.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumer trends from 1999–2002 reveal that the proportions of consumers in most of the primary disability groups have remained steady over these collections (Table 3.9). Some proportions have had very slight changes between 1999 and 2002 (less than 1 percentage point), the largest being for consumers with psychiatric disability. Percentages for this primary disability group have fallen between 2001–2002; however, these figures are not directly comparable due to policy changes in South Australia (see footnote 3, Table 3.9). Note that this does not account for the whole of the decline for this group.

Table 3.9: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group, 1999–2002

Primary disability group	Consumers (%)			
	1999	2000	2001	2002
Intellectual	60.9	60.1	58.9	60.6
Specific learning/ADD	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4
Autism	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8
Physical	12.6	12.3	12.4	12.2
Acquired brain injury	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.7
Neurological	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.4
Deafblind	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vision	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6
Hearing	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Speech	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Psychiatric	8.2	8.6	8.5	7.4
Developmental delay	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.7
Not stated	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Percentages for the primary disability groups 'psychiatric' or 'specific learning/ADD' are not directly comparable between 2002 and previous years, due to a change in South Australian policy which no longer allowed consumers to select either of these two groups as their primary disability.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth for the years 1999–2002 are preliminary and therefore do not cover 100% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: AIHW analysis of CSDA MDS data collections.

3.5 Indigenous status

On the snapshot day in 2002, 1,670 consumers (2.5%) identified themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, or both (Table 3.10). The reliability of this data item has dramatically improved since the 1999 collection (missing responses falling from 8.9% to 5.3%); however, the 'not stated' responses exceed the number of positive responses. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Patterns of primary disabilities varied between Indigenous and non-Indigenous consumers (Table 3.10). Indigenous consumers were less likely to report an intellectual disability (54% compared with 62% of non-Indigenous) or autism (3.1% versus 3.8%) as their primary group. Indigenous consumers were more likely to report a physical disability (18% for Indigenous, 12% for non-Indigenous) and acquired brain injury (6% versus 4%).

Table 3.10: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by Indigenous status, 2002

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	902	54.0	37,363	61.6	1,644	47.6	39,909	60.6
Specific learning/ADD	40	2.4	831	1.4	40	1.2	911	1.4
Autism	52	3.1	2,291	3.8	157	4.5	2,500	3.8
Physical	293	17.5	7,372	12.1	337	9.8	8,002	12.2
Acquired brain injury	94	5.6	2,250	3.7	83	2.4	2,427	3.7
Neurological	48	2.9	2,129	3.5	89	2.6	2,266	3.4
Deafblind	5	0.3	155	0.3	10	0.3	170	0.3
Vision	25	1.5	1,560	2.6	131	3.8	1,716	2.6
Hearing	18	1.1	793	1.3	43	1.2	854	1.3
Speech	24	1.4	339	0.6	42	1.2	405	0.6
Psychiatric	125	7.5	4,461	7.4	310	9.0	4,896	7.4
Developmental delay	34	2.0	906	1.5	166	4.8	1,106	1.7
Not stated	10	0.6	238	0.4	399	11.6	647	1.0
Total	1,670	100.0	60,688	100.0	3,451	100.0	65,809	100.0
<i>% of all consumers</i>	<i>2.5</i>		<i>92.2</i>		<i>5.3</i>		<i>100.0</i>	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers of State/Territory-funded CSDA services were more likely to report being of Indigenous status than those using Commonwealth-funded services overall (3.0% compared with 1.9%) (Table 3.11). This was the case for consumers in all States and Territories except Tasmania, where 2.1% of consumers of State/Territory-funded services were reported as being Indigenous, and 3.0% for Commonwealth-funded services, although both these proportions were below the respective population proportions.

For State/Territory-funded services, Indigenous consumers were more highly represented than their proportion in the general population aged 0–64 years, in all States and Territories except Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (Table 3.11). The biggest difference between Indigenous consumer proportions and overall population proportions was found in the Northern Territory, where 56% of consumers were identified as Indigenous, compared with 29% of people aged 0–64 years in the general population.

For Commonwealth-funded services, Indigenous consumer proportions were similar to or lower than the proportion of Indigenous people in the population aged 15–64 years (Table 3.11). Western Australia in particular had a lower proportion of Indigenous consumers (2.2%) than the proportion of Indigenous people in the 15–64 year old Australian population (3.0%).

Table 3.11: Percentage of consumers of Indigenous status on a snapshot day, State/Territory distribution by State/Territory or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous status in the total population, 2002

State/Territory	State/Territory-funded	People of Indigenous status in the population, aged 0–64	Commonwealth-funded	People of Indigenous status in the population, aged 15–64
New South Wales	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.8
Victoria	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Queensland	4.6	3.8	3.0	3.0
Western Australia	4.6	3.8	2.2	3.0
South Australia	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.5
Tasmania	2.1	4.1	3.0	3.3
Australian Capital Territory	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0
Northern Territory	55.7	29.4	24.6	25.6
Australia	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.1

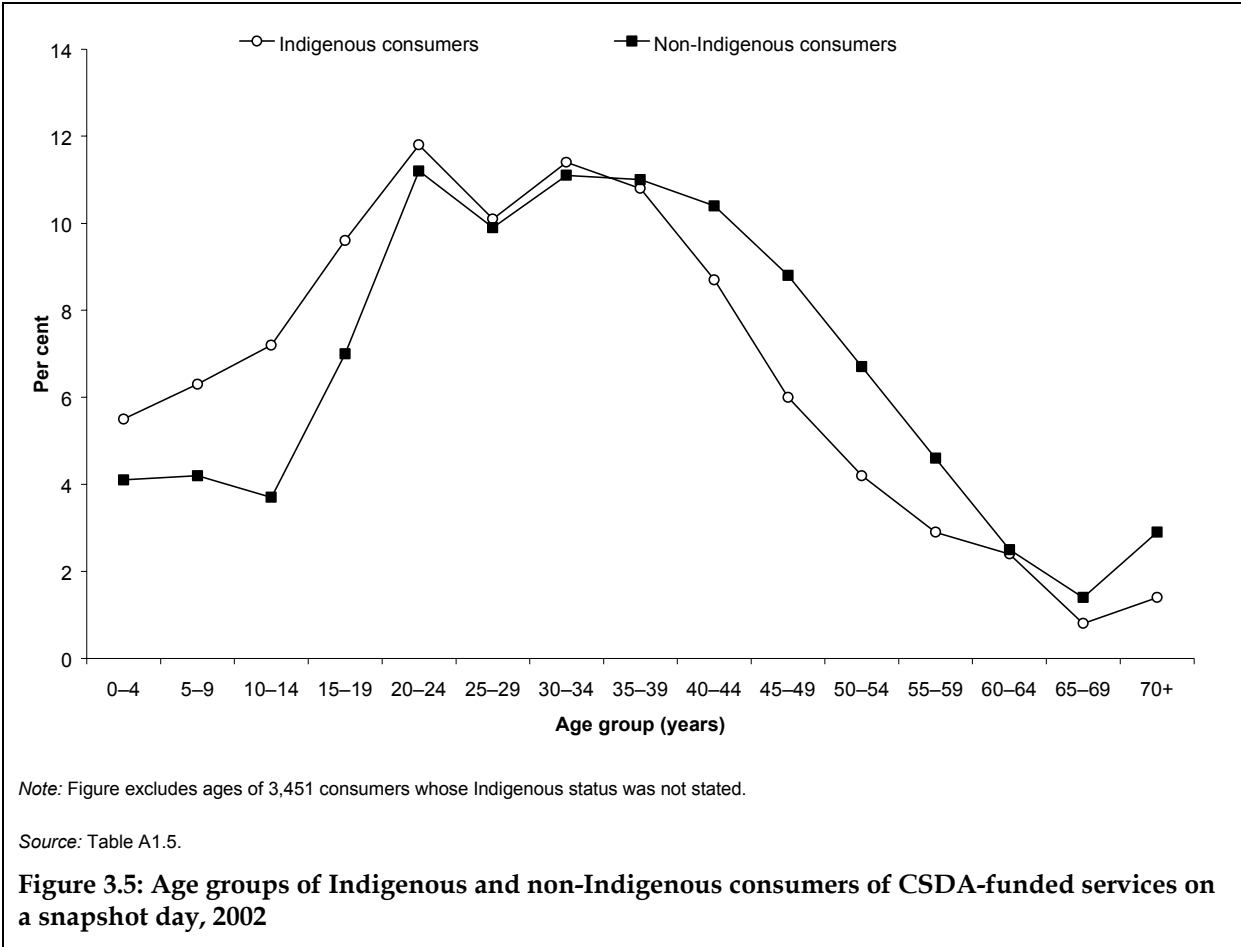
Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. 'People of Indigenous origin' means those of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin in the 2002 CSDA MDS collection. The data for the Indigenous population were obtained from ABS 2001 census estimates projected up to 2002 values. Percentages of Indigenous people in each State/Territory are based on ABS Estimated Resident Population data for June 2002.
4. CSDA consumers totalled 65,809, of which 1,670 were consumers of Indigenous status. Indigenous status was not stated for 3,451 consumers, of whom 3,057 used State-funded services and 395 used Commonwealth-funded services. These have been excluded from the percentages.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: ABS 2000, 2002a; ABS SLA estimates for June 2001.

Overall, Indigenous consumers using services on the 2002 snapshot day were a younger group than non-Indigenous consumers (Figure 3.5). The proportion of consumers in all age groups up to 30–34 years of age was higher for Indigenous consumers than for non-Indigenous consumers. In particular, the age groups from 0–4 years to 15–19 years had a much higher proportion of Indigenous consumers. The median age for Indigenous consumers (29.4 years) was almost five years less than that of non-Indigenous consumers (34.3 years).

The age difference in the general population is, however, much larger than for CSDA consumers – ABS 2001 census data show that the median age of all Australians was 35 years, compared with 20 years for Indigenous people in the Australian population (ABS 2002b).



Where Indigenous status was known, the proportion of consumers using CSDA-funded services overall was 2.7% (Table 3.12). For consumers of respite services and community support services (5.3% and 4.0% respectively) the proportion of Indigenous consumers was higher. On the other hand, the proportion of Indigenous consumers using employment services (1.9%) and community access services (2.1%) was lower.

Table 3.12: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by Indigenous status, 2002

	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		All service groups	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander												
Yes	573	2.7	500	4.0	362	2.1	164	5.3	334	1.9	1,670	2.7
No	20,870	97.3	11,891	96.0	17,272	97.9	2,918	94.7	17,513	98.1	60,688	97.3
<i>Total known</i>	<i>21,443</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12,391</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>17,634</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,082</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>17,847</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>62,358</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Not stated	930		820		1,232		132		395		3,451	
Total	22,373		13,211		18,866		3,214		18,242		65,809	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Trends in CSDA MDS collections from 1999 to 2002 show that the percentage of Indigenous consumers has been very steady, consistently falling between 2.5% and 2.6% over these years (AIHW 2000, 2001b, 2002b).

3.6 Country of birth

The 1996 *Classification of Countries into English Proficiency Groups* (DIMA 1999) places every country into one of four groups based on the relative English Proficiency (EP) of its recent arrivals to Australia from the 1996 census data. An 'English Proficiency index', a standard tool developed by the Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research, was used to construct each of the EP Groups (see Benham et al. 2000). Those countries with immigrants that scored 98% or higher on this index and had an immigrant population of 10,000 or more were rated as EP Group 1. This group includes those countries referred to in previous CSDA MDS reports as 'Other English-speaking countries' (Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America).

The remaining EP Groups were determined by their EP index score as follows:

- those countries with a 'high' level of English Proficiency (80%–98%, or above 98% but with an immigrant population of less than 10,000) were placed in EP Group 2
- those countries with a 'moderate' level of English Proficiency (a rating of more than 50% but less than 80%) fell into EP Group 3
- the remaining countries (i.e. those with a rating on the EP index of less than 50%) were labelled as having a 'low' level of English Proficiency and placed in EP Group 4.

See Appendix 4 for a full list of countries and their EP Group.

There were 59,881 consumers (91%) on the 2002 snapshot day who reported being born in Australia (Table 3.13). The remaining countries were allocated to their respective EP Groups. There were 1,483 consumers (2.3%) born in countries classified as EP Group 1, that is, countries whose migrants to Australia are likely to have English as a first language. The remaining EP Groups had smaller representations, with EP Group 3 having the most (1,111 consumers or 1.7%), followed by EP Group 2 (856 or 1.3%) and finally EP Group 4 (401 or 0.6%). A further 2,077 consumers (3.2%) could not be placed into any of the EP Groups because country of birth was not stated or not specified.

The distribution of the reported primary disability group varies somewhat between Australian-born consumers and those born in the EP Groups 1–4 (Table 3.13). Consumers born in Australia were much more likely to report an intellectual disability as their primary group, with 37,782 of 59,881 (63%) doing so, compared with much lower proportions ranging from 34% for EP Group 1 (497 of 1,483) and EP Group 2 (295 of 856) consumers, to 42% (168 of 401) for EP Group 4 consumers. In contrast, consumers born outside Australia were much more likely to report a psychiatric disability. This proportion was 7% (3,960 of 59,881) for Australian-born consumers, but ranged from 14% (209 of 1,483 consumers for EP Group 1) to 21% (83 of 401 EP Group 4 consumers) in other countries.

Table 3.13: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by English Proficiency Group, 2002

Primary disability group	Australia	English Proficiency Group 1	English Proficiency Group 2	English Proficiency Group 3	English Proficiency Group 4	Not stated or not specified	Total
Intellectual	37,782	497	295	435	168	732	39,909
Specific learning/ADD	844	18	10	8	7	24	911
Autism	2,317	48	23	15	16	81	2,500
Physical	7,103	280	159	187	59	214	8,002
Acquired brain injury	2,093	123	62	84	31	34	2,427
Neurological	1,949	125	55	70	11	56	2,266
Deafblind	152	7	2	5	1	3	170
Vision	1,396	137	57	49	7	70	1,716
Hearing	751	30	16	18	10	29	854
Speech	373	2	3	3	1	23	405
Psychiatric	3,960	209	163	225	83	256	4,896
Developmental delay	943	6	7	7	7	136	1,106
Not stated	218	1	4	5	0	419	647
Total	59,881	1,483	856	1,111	401	2,077	65,809
<i>% of all consumers</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers born in Australia were more likely to be represented in the younger age groupings than those born in EP Groups 1–4 (Table 3.14). Around 13% (7,640 of 59,881) of Australian-born consumers are aged under 15 years, compared with only 6% of consumers in EP Group 1 (83 of 1,483) and EP Group 3 (62 of 1,111), 7% of EP Group 4 consumers (29 of 401) and 8% of EP Group 2 (65 of 856).

This largely reflects age differentials in the general population – 25% of Australian-born people are aged under 15 years compared with only 5% of those born in other countries (ABS 2001a).

The health screening of potential migrants to Australia might also help to explain this pattern of differences between consumers born in Australia and those born overseas. Migrants would be expected to have a lower proportion of disabilities present at birth or in early developmental periods. As a result they would also be expected to have a relatively higher proportion of disabilities acquired in adult years. Therefore, the population of the Australian-born population with disabilities would be expected to be, on average, younger than people with disabilities born in other countries.

Table 3.14: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by English Proficiency Group, 2002

Age group (years)	Australia	English Proficiency Group 1	English Proficiency Group 2	English Proficiency Group 3	English Proficiency Group 4	Not stated or not specified	Total
0–4	2,631	20	16	13	11	20	2,711
5–14	5,009	63	49	49	18	217	5,405
15–24	11,140	151	134	173	87	237	11,922
25–44	25,476	524	248	415	205	385	27,253
45–59	11,605	418	252	274	66	193	12,808
60+	3,622	299	155	177	11	65	4,329
Not stated	398	8	2	10	3	960	1,381
Total	59,881	1,483	856	1,111	401	2,077	65,809

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.7 Need for interpreter services

Overall, almost 8% of consumers reported needing an interpreter service (Table 3.15). Most of these (6.4% of all consumers) needed interpreter services for non-spoken communication, and the remaining 1.3% for a spoken language other than English. The fact that this item was 'not stated' for 9% of consumers should be considered when examining the results.

As would be expected, the sensory disabilities deafblind (35%) and hearing (31%) reported the highest need for an interpreter for non-spoken communication purposes (Table 3.15). Autism (9%) was the next highest proportion of consumers needing an interpreter for this purpose. The primary disability group most frequently needing an interpreter for spoken language other than English was again deafblind (5.3%). This could possibly be due to miscoding in some cases, especially considering the fact that this was a new item in 2002. The next most likely to report needing an interpreter for spoken language were those with developmental delay (3.1%) and speech (2.5%) as primary disabilities. The groups most frequently reporting no need for an interpreter included vision (94%), psychiatric (93%) and specific learning/ ADD (92%).

Less than 1% of consumers born in Australia and EP Group 1 countries reported needing an interpreter for spoken language (Table 3.16). The proportions reporting a need for interpreter services for spoken language were substantially higher for EP Groups 3 and 4 (12% and 21% respectively). The need for an interpreter for non-spoken communication was again most likely in EP Group 4 (9%); however, for this category the next highest proportion was for Australian-born consumers (7%), followed by EP Group 3 (6%), EP Group 2 (5%) and finally EP Group 1 consumers (3%). Consumers in EP Group 2 (88%) were slightly more likely not to need an interpreter at all than Australian-born or EP Group 1 consumers (both 86%).

Table 3.15: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, need for interpreter services by primary disability, 2002

Primary disability group	Needs an interpreter for spoken language other than English		Needs an interpreter for non-spoken communication		Does not need an interpreter		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	434	1.1	2,826	7.1	33,775	84.6	2,874	7.2	39,909	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	9	1.0	7	0.8	838	92.0	57	6.3	911	100.0
Autism	38	1.5	235	9.4	1,822	72.9	405	16.2	2,500	100.0
Physical	119	1.5	524	6.5	6,251	78.1	1,108	13.8	8,002	100.0
Acquired brain injury	48	2.0	72	3.0	2,117	87.2	190	7.8	2,427	100.0
Neurological	28	1.2	111	4.9	2,017	89.0	110	4.9	2,266	100.0
Deafblind	9	5.3	60	35.3	88	51.8	13	7.6	170	100.0
Vision	21	1.2	17	1.0	1,609	93.8	69	4.0	1,716	100.0
Hearing	13	1.5	267	31.3	548	64.2	26	3.0	854	100.0
Speech	10	2.5	23	5.7	336	83.0	36	8.9	405	100.0
Psychiatric	63	1.3	25	0.5	4,537	92.7	271	5.5	4,896	100.0
Developmental delay	34	3.1	21	1.9	825	74.6	226	20.4	1,106	100.0
Not stated	5	0.8	5	0.8	130	20.1	507	78.4	647	100.0
Total	831	1.3	4,193	6.4	54,893	83.4	5,892	9.0	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.16: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, need for interpreter services by English Proficiency Group, 2002

English Proficiency Group	Needs an interpreter for spoken language other than English		Needs an interpreter for non-spoken communication		Does not need an interpreter		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Australia	564	0.9	3,993	6.7	51,173	85.5	4,151	6.9	59,881	100.0
EP 1	8	0.5	48	3.2	1,275	86.0	152	10.2	1,483	100.0
EP 2	19	2.2	39	4.6	750	87.6	48	5.6	856	100.0
EP 3	137	12.3	61	5.5	842	75.8	71	6.4	1,111	100.0
EP 4	85	21.2	36	9.0	258	64.3	22	5.5	401	100.0
Not stated or not specified	18	0.9	16	0.8	595	28.6	1,448	69.7	2,077	100.0
Total	831	1.3	4,193	6.4	54,893	83.4	5,892	9.0	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.8 Communication

Of the total 65,809 consumers, 41,251 (63%) reported using spoken language as their most effective method of communication (Table 3.17). Around 2% used a sign language, and a further 3% used another effective non-spoken method of communication (for example, a Canon Communicator, Compic or similar equipment). Just over a quarter of all consumers (26%) were recorded as having little or no method of effective communication.⁶

The primary disability groups with the largest proportions using spoken language as their most effective communication method were psychiatric (94%), vision and specific learning/ADD (each 91%). Not surprisingly, the deafblind and hearing disability groups had the highest proportions of consumers who used sign language (35% and 33% respectively). Consumers with primary disabilities physical (6%) and autism (5%) had the highest proportion of other effective non-spoken communication, whilst consumers with primary disabilities of autism (34%) and intellectual (33%) had the highest proportion of people with little or no effective communication.

Table 3.17: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by most effective method of communication, 2002

Primary disability group	Spoken language (effective)		Sign language (effective)		Other effective non-spoken		Little, or no effective		Child aged under 5 years		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	23,597	59.1	757	1.9	1,273	3.2	13,295	33.3	346	0.9	39,909	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	825	90.6	7	0.8	6	0.7	29	3.2	34	3.7	911	100.0
Autism	1,072	42.9	57	2.3	127	5.1	857	34.3	330	13.2	2,500	100.0
Physical	5,345	66.8	117	1.5	446	5.6	1,541	19.3	408	5.1	8,002	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,852	76.3	22	0.9	79	3.3	414	17.1	39	1.6	2,427	100.0
Neurological	1,612	71.1	21	0.9	53	2.3	413	18.2	135	6.0	2,266	100.0
Deafblind	55	32.4	60	35.3	5	2.9	36	21.2	9	5.3	170	100.0
Vision	1,565	91.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	60	3.5	59	3.4	1,716	100.0
Hearing	388	45.4	278	32.6	15	1.8	62	7.3	92	10.8	854	100.0
Speech	135	33.3	12	3.0	10	2.5	32	7.9	182	44.9	405	100.0
Psychiatric	4,614	94.2	10	0.2	8	0.2	69	1.4	3	0.1	4,896	100.0
Developmental delay	74	6.7	1	0.1	5	0.5	32	2.9	856	77.4	1,106	100.0
Not stated	117	18.1	8	1.2	27	4.2	43	6.6	10	1.5	647	100.0
Total	41,251	62.7	1,352	2.1	2,056	3.1	16,883	25.7	2,503	3.8	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Totals include 1,764 consumers for whom most effective method of communication was not stated.
3. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

⁶ Effective communication involves the person being able to communicate more than just basic needs to unfamiliar people.

3.9 Life areas and frequency of support

Data on the support needs of consumers in nine main life areas are collected (see question 11 of the consumer form in Appendix 2). The data item provides a framework consistent with international classification standards, and into which the common assessment tools used in the disability services field can be mapped (see AIHW 2003b, Chapter 8).

For simplicity of analysis, data on the overall support needs of consumers are also grouped into three main areas⁷:

- activities of daily living (ADL) – self-care; mobility; and communication
- activities of independent living (AIL) – interpersonal interactions and relationships; learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands; and domestic life
- activities of work, education and community living (AWEC) – education; community (civic) and economic life; and working. This category is analysed for consumers aged 5 years and over, as consumers under 5 are allowed to respond ‘not applicable due to age’ for all three of these life areas. In Table 3.18, however, all age groups are shown for life areas in this category to show responses over all ages.

Table 3.18 shows that there is some variation in reported need for assistance for consumers over the nine different areas of support. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, because of variability in the ‘not stated’ response rates for each of the areas of support need.

When all life areas are considered, the largest proportion of consumers always needing support were found to be in the area of working, with 42% of consumers reporting they were unable to carry out these activities or always needed help to do so (Table 3.18). The next largest proportions were also in the AWEC category, namely education (41%) and community (civic) and economic life (38%). The smallest proportions of consumers always needing help were found to be in the ADL category – communication (27%) and mobility (29%).

At the other end of the scale, the proportion of consumers reporting no need for assistance was largest for the life area mobility (33%). In contrast, a much smaller proportion of consumers reported no assistance was needed in the areas of working (6%) and education (10%). The proportions of consumers needing no help but using aids were largest for mobility (5%) and community (civic) and economic life (4%), and smallest for education (2%).

7 Note that these areas have been revised since the 2001 snapshot collection.

Table 3.18: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, life area by frequency of support or assistance needed, 2002

Frequency of support needed	Always or unable to do		Sometimes		None but uses aids		None		Not applicable		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Activities of daily living (ADL)														
Self-care	20,868	31.7	21,446	32.6	2,104	3.2	18,237	27.7	0	0.0	3,154	4.8	65,809	100.0
Mobility	18,744	28.5	19,834	30.1	3,523	5.4	21,395	32.5	0	0.0	2,313	3.5	65,809	100.0
Communication	18,047	27.4	22,673	34.5	2,518	3.8	20,402	31.0	0	0.0	2,169	3.3	65,809	100.0
Activities of independent living (AIL)														
Interpersonal interactions ^(a)	20,369	31.0	28,928	44.0	1,628	2.5	10,502	16.0	44	0.1	4,338	6.6	65,809	100.0
Learning ^(b)	22,154	33.7	29,350	44.6	2,022	3.1	7,133	10.8	2,028	3.1	3,122	4.7	65,809	100.0
Domestic life	23,607	35.9	19,435	29.5	2,293	3.5	6,754	10.3	7,294	11.1	6,426	9.8	65,809	100.0
Activities of education, work and community living (AWEC)														
Education	26,923	40.9	22,183	33.7	1,500	2.3	6,365	9.7	2,216	3.4	6,622	10.1	65,809	100.0
Community (civic) and economic life	24,755	37.6	22,841	34.7	2,696	4.1	7,567	11.5	2,412	3.7	5,538	8.4	65,809	100.0
Working	27,723	42.1	20,446	31.1	1,992	3.0	3,486	5.3	7,559	11.5	4,603	7.0	65,809	100.0

(a) The full name for the life area 'interpersonal interactions' is 'interpersonal interactions and relationships'.

(b) The full name for the life area 'learning' is 'learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands'.

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

When life areas are considered in their three broad groupings, the AWEC group is found to have the largest proportion of consumers always needing support overall (58%) (Table 3.19). This value varies between service groups, from just under a third (32%) of employment consumers to almost three-quarters (74%) of accommodation support consumers. The AIL group has the next largest proportion of consumers always needing support, with 48% of consumers. Also for this category, employment services had the smallest proportion (25%) and accommodation support the largest (64%). Finally, 42% of consumers reported that they always needed support with ADL, ranging from 17% for employment to 56% for accommodation.

Activities of daily living had the largest proportion of consumers with no need for support (15%, compared with 5% in AIL and 4% in AWEC). In particular, over a quarter of consumers using employment services (27%) needed no support with ADL, and a further 4% needed no support other than aids.

Table 3.19: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by frequency of support needed in activities of daily living (ADL), activities of independent living (AIL), and activities of work, education and community living (AWEC), 2002

Frequency of support needed	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		All service groups	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ADL												
Always or unable to do	12,492	55.8	6,855	51.9	8,950	47.4	1,719	53.5	3,057	16.8	27,364	41.6
Sometimes	7,288	32.6	4,246	32.1	6,076	32.2	1,110	34.5	9,261	50.8	24,359	37.0
None but uses aids	422	1.9	544	4.1	623	3.3	94	2.9	676	3.7	2,241	3.4
None	1,875	8.4	1,104	8.4	2,423	12.8	254	7.9	4,965	27.2	9,976	15.2
Not stated	296	1.3	462	3.5	794	4.2	37	1.2	283	1.6	1,869	2.8
Total	22,373	100.0	13,211	100.0	18,866	100.0	3,214	100.0	18,242	100.0	65,809	100.0
AIL												
Always or unable to do	14,405	64.4	7,238	54.8	10,375	55.0	1,932	60.1	4,630	25.4	31,827	48.4
Sometimes	6,871	30.7	4,486	34.0	6,006	31.8	1,053	32.8	11,386	62.4	26,756	40.7
None but uses aids	272	1.2	332	2.5	547	2.9	55	1.7	353	1.9	1,464	2.2
None	447	2.0	548	4.1	825	4.4	100	3.1	1,411	7.7	3,177	4.8
Not stated/not applicable	378	1.7	607	4.6	1,113	5.9	74	2.3	462	2.5	2,585	3.9
Total	22,373	100.0	13,211	100.0	18,866	100.0	3,214	100.0	18,242	100.0	65,809	100.0
AWEC (5 years and over)												
Always or unable to do	16,382	74.1	6,352	60.3	12,989	70.6	2,120	68.2	5,892	32.3	35,893	57.6
Sometimes	4,541	20.5	2,995	28.4	3,616	19.7	766	24.6	10,978	60.2	20,882	33.5
None but uses aids	267	1.2	288	2.7	400	2.2	59	1.9	293	1.6	1,244	2.0
None	602	2.7	469	4.5	538	2.9	87	2.8	778	4.3	2,395	3.8
Not stated/not applicable	329	1.5	426	4.0	842	4.6	77	2.5	301	1.7	1,908	3.1
Total	22,121	100.0	10,530	100.0	18,385	100.0	3,109	100.0	18,242	100.0	62,322	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service from the same service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. The AWEC category is analysed for consumers aged 5 years and over, as consumers under 5 are allowed to respond 'not applicable due to age' for all three of the life areas in this category.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin reported a need for more frequent support in all three support categories compared with non-Indigenous consumers (Table 3.20). For ADL, 46% of Indigenous consumers reported always needing support compared with 42% of non-Indigenous consumers. For AIL, percentages were 54% for Indigenous and 49% for non-Indigenous, and for AWEC, 62% for Indigenous and 58% for non-Indigenous consumers.

Similar results are found for ADL and AIL with regards to needing no support (Table 3.20). Approximately 15% of Indigenous consumers reported needing no support (including those who needed only aids) with ADL compared with 19% of non-Indigenous consumers. For AIL the difference was smaller (5% versus 7%), while for AWEC there was no difference between these percentages (both were 6%).

Table 3.20: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support needed in ADL, AIL and AWEC by Indigenous status, 2002

Frequency of support needed	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ADL						
Always or unable to do	772	46.2	25,650	42.3	27,364	41.6
Sometimes	642	38.4	22,854	37.7	24,359	37.0
None but uses aids	51	3.1	2,098	3.5	2,241	3.4
None	194	11.6	9,372	15.4	9,976	15.2
Not stated	11	0.7	714	1.2	1,869	2.8
Total	1,670	100.0	60,688	100.0	65,809	100.0
AIL						
Always or unable to do	906	54.3	29,945	49.3	31,827	48.4
Sometimes	653	39.1	25,182	41.5	26,756	40.7
None but uses aids	28	1.7	1,316	2.2	1,464	2.2
None	58	3.5	2,974	4.9	3,177	4.8
Not stated/not applicable	25	1.5	1,271	2.1	2,585	3.9
Total	1,670	100.0	60,688	100.0	65,809	100.0
AWEC (5 years and over)						
Always or unable to do	979	61.7	33,815	58.0	35,893	57.6
Sometimes	484	30.5	19,636	33.7	20,882	33.5
None but uses aids	29	1.8	1,141	2.0	1,244	2.0
None	61	3.8	2,244	3.8	2,395	3.8
Not stated/not applicable	33	2.1	1,468	2.5	1,908	3.1
Total	1,586	100.0	58,304	100.0	62,322	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. The AWEC category is analysed for consumers aged 5 years and over, as consumers under 5 are allowed to respond 'not applicable due to age' for all three of the life areas in this category.
4. Totals include 3,451 consumers whose Indigenous status was not stated (including 2,432 consumers over the age of 5).
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers born in Australia were the most likely to report always needing support (43%) compared with those born in EP Group 1 (30%), EP Group 2 (36%), EP Group 3 (41%) and EP Group 4 (39%) countries (Table 3.21). Those born in EP Group 1 countries were most likely to need no support (23%), or need only aids for support (8%). Australian-born consumers had the lowest percentages in these categories, with 15% needing no support and 3% needing only aids for support.

Table 3.21: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support needed in ADL by country of birth, 2002

Frequency of support needed	Australia	English Proficiency Group 1	English Proficiency Group 2	English Proficiency Group 3	English Proficiency Group 4	Not stated or not specified	Total
Number							
Always or unable to do	25,687	449	307	450	157	314	27,364
Sometimes	22,582	567	299	388	145	378	24,359
None but uses aids	1,958	120	60	55	16	32	2,241
None	8,985	338	181	206	79	187	9,976
Not stated	669	9	9	12	4	1,166	1,869
Total	59,881	1,483	856	1,111	401	2,077	65,809
Percentage							
Always or unable to do	42.9	30.3	35.9	40.5	39.2	15.1	41.6
Sometimes	37.7	38.2	34.9	34.9	36.2	18.2	37.0
None but uses aids	3.3	8.1	7.0	5.0	4.0	1.5	3.4
None	15.0	22.8	21.1	18.5	19.7	9.0	15.2
Not stated	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	56.1	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.10 Consumer location

The 2002 snapshot collection was the first time that consumer postcode has been available for all States and Territories. These data were analysed using the Remoteness Areas (RAs) of the new Australian Bureau of Statistics, (ABS) Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), replacing former analyses of urban, rural and remote areas.

There are five major RAs into which consumer postcodes were placed:

- major cities of Australia
- inner regional Australia
- outer regional Australia
- remote Australia
- very remote Australia.

Table 3.22 reveals that, based on the population of Australians under 65 years of age, consumers were most likely to be located in inner regional areas (4.5 consumers per 1,000 population). This was followed by major cities (3.7), outer regional areas (3.3), remote (1.9) and very remote areas (1.2).

Victoria and South Australia had the most consumers per 1,000 population overall (5.3 and 5.1 respectively). For major cities, South Australia had the highest rate (5.7 per 1,000), whilst for inner regional areas the Australian Capital Territory was highest (12.4), although it should be noted that the consumer numbers for the Australian Capital Territory are very

small. Victoria had the highest rate of consumers per 1,000 in outer regional areas (6.2), and the Northern Territory in remote areas (3.1). For very remote areas, New South Wales had the highest rate of consumers per 1,000 population (2.0) and Queensland the lowest (0.9).

Frequency of consumer support needs generally decreased as distance of consumers from major cities increased (Table 3.23). For AIL, 50% of consumers living in major cities always needed support. This proportion was smaller for inner regional (46%), outer regional and remote (both 45%), and very remote (42%) areas. For AWEC, the pattern was similar, except that a slightly larger proportion of inner regional consumers (59%) reported always needing support than those in major cities (57%). For ADL, 43% of consumers living in major cities always needed support. This was lower for all other areas: inner regional (40%), outer regional (36%), remote (38%) and very remote (41%) areas.

Table 3.22: Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, consumer location by State/Territory, 2002

Location of consumer	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People aged under 65 years									
All Australians	5,747,855	4,196,712	3,212,033	1,696,456	1,294,388	408,032	294,203	192,464	17,044,642
Major cities	4,142,136	3,102,506	1,686,038	1,193,174	926,970	0	293,559	0	11,344,383
Inner regional	1,154,404	877,670	810,116	204,474	161,639	258,428	644	0	3,467,903
Outer regional	409,199	211,578	578,966	165,881	152,648	139,795	0	103,702	1,761,768
Remote	34,678	4,959	86,457	84,204	39,504	7,548	0	40,660	298,010
Very remote	7,438	0	50,456	48,724	13,627	2,260	0	48,102	172,579
Consumers									
All consumers	17,194	22,278	9,065	6,594	6,591	1,823	792	389	64,685
Major cities	11,779	14,668	4,940	5,100	5,262	0	781	0	42,515
Inner regional	4,131	6,278	2,431	728	639	1,360	8	0	15,552
Outer regional	1,201	1,319	1,535	533	595	454	2	199	5,836
Remote	68	13	115	166	82	9	1	125	578
Very remote	15	0	44	67	13	0	0	65	204
Consumers per 1,000 population									
All consumers	3.0	5.3	2.8	3.9	5.1	4.5	2.7	2.0	3.8
Major cities	2.8	4.7	2.9	4.3	5.7	—	2.7	—	3.7
Inner regional	3.6	7.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	5.3	12.4	—	4.5
Outer regional	2.9	6.2	2.7	3.2	3.9	3.2	—	1.9	3.3
Remote	2.0	2.6	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.2	—	3.1	1.9
Very remote	2.0	—	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	—	1.4	1.2

Notes

1. The number of consumers in each Remoteness Area (RA) were estimated based on consumers' residential postcodes. Some postcode areas were split between two or more RAs. Where this was the case the data were weighted according to the proportion of the population of the postcode area in each RA.
2. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed services in more than one State or Territory on the snapshot day.
3. Data for all consumers exclude 1,124 consumers whose location was not known. Location was classified as 'not known' only if all the consumer postcodes provided by all services attended by the consumer were not stated.
4. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Sources: ABS SLA estimates for 2001; AIHW analysis of 2002 CSDA MDS.

Table 3.23: Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, consumer location by frequency of support needed in ADL, AIL and AWEC, 2002

Frequency of support needed	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Remote		Very remote		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ADL												
Always or unable to do	18,463	43.4	6,217	40.0	2,107	36.1	220	38.1	84	41.2	27,364	41.6
Sometimes	15,379	36.2	6,060	39.0	2,440	41.8	253	43.8	83	40.7	24,359	37.0
None but uses aids	1,458	3.4	514	3.3	213	3.6	23	4.0	10	4.9	2,241	3.4
None	6,511	15.3	2,369	15.2	921	15.8	69	11.9	23	11.3	9,976	15.2
Not stated	703	1.7	391	2.5	156	2.7	14	2.4	4	2.0	1,869	2.8
Total	42,515	100.0	15,552	100.0	5,836	100.0	578	100.0	204	100.0	65,809	100.0
AIL												
Always or unable to do	21,372	50.3	7,199	46.3	2,603	44.6	259	44.8	86	42.2	31,827	48.4
Sometimes	16,968	39.9	6,720	43.2	2,573	44.1	238	41.2	88	43.1	26,756	40.7
None but uses aids	916	2.2	367	2.4	143	2.5	16	2.8	6	2.9	1,464	2.2
None	2,061	4.8	748	4.8	296	5.1	32	5.5	17	8.3	3,177	4.8
Not stated/not applicable	1,198	2.8	517	3.3	221	3.8	33	5.7	8	3.9	2,585	3.9
Total	42,515	100.0	15,552	100.0	5,836	100.0	578	100.0	204	100.0	65,809	100.0
AWEC (5 years and over)												
Always or unable to do	23,391	57.4	8,705	58.9	3,101	55.8	282	51.7	86	46.2	35,893	57.6
Sometimes	13,661	33.5	4,878	33.0	1,962	35.3	205	37.6	72	38.7	20,882	33.5
None but uses aids	802	2.0	263	1.8	137	2.5	15	2.8	12	6.5	1,244	2.0
None	1,646	4.0	504	3.4	206	3.7	14	2.6	8	4.3	2,395	3.8
Not stated/not applicable	1,224	3.0	423	2.9	155	2.8	30	5.5	9	4.8	1,908	3.1
Total	40,722	100.0	14,773	100.0	5,561	100.0	545	100.0	186	100.0	62,322	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service from the same service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. The AWEC category is analysed for consumers aged 5 years and over, as consumers under 5 are allowed to respond 'not applicable due to age' for all three of the life areas in this category.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.11 Income source

Consumers over the age of 16 have their main income source recorded. There were 56,067 consumers fitting into this age group (Table 3.24). The majority of these consumers (47,327 or 84%) reported the Disability Support Pension (DSP) as their main income source.

The next two most reported main income sources were very close in number, with 'paid employment' reported by 2,044 consumers (3.6%) and 'other pension or benefit' by 1,972 consumers (3.5%). Consumers receiving compensation as their main income source ranked next (1.6%), followed by other income (0.8%). A small proportion received no income at all (0.3%).

Consumers with a primary disability of intellectual were the most likely to report DSP as their main income source (33,410 of 36,444 or 92%). The lowest proportion of consumers reporting DSP was found for those with a speech disability (324 of 627 or 52%). Consumers with the primary disability specific learning/ADD were the most likely to rely principally on paid employment (143 of 704, 20%) and also on compensation (81 of 704, 12%).

Consumers with a primary disability of hearing had the highest percentage of those receiving other pensions or benefits (682 of 1,525 or 45%).

The percentage of consumers receiving DSP has remained very similar between 1999 and 2002, ranging from 83.6% to 84.4% (AIHW analysis of previous collections). In the overall Australian population, however, the number of people receiving the DSP has consistently increased, from 577,682 in June 1999 (4.6% of people aged 15–64 years) to 658,915 in June 2002 (5.0% of people aged 15–64 years) (AIHW 2001a; FaCS 2002).

There were 8,848 'child' consumers (under the age of 16) on the 2002 snapshot day (Table 3.25). Of these, just over half (51%) had a parent or guardian who was known to receive Carer Allowance (child). Only 9% of child consumers indicated that their parent or guardian did not receive this allowance. For the remaining 40%, it was not known whether this income was accessed.

Table 3.24: Adult consumers (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, main income source by primary disability group, 2002

Primary disability group	Disability Support Pension	Other pension or benefit	Paid employment	Compensation	Other income	No income	Not known/not stated	Total
Intellectual	33,410	285	781	211	50	50	1,657	36,444
Specific learning/ADD	342	36	143	81	16	25	61	704
Autism	1,133	5	42	7	2	9	78	1,276
Physical	4,697	300	406	225	83	41	479	6,231
Acquired brain injury	1,786	93	69	143	49	9	171	2,320
Deafblind	1,357	128	91	27	81	20	151	1,855
Vision	107	15	11	1	0	0	13	147
Hearing	456	682	154	17	36	15	165	1,525
Speech	324	93	86	28	46	7	43	627
Psychiatric	53	3	4	1	0	0	7	68
Neurological	3,581	327	257	167	70	17	308	4,727
Not stated	81	5	0	0	0	1	56	143
Total	47,327	1,972	2,044	908	433	194	3,189	56,067
<i>% of all consumers</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-Carer Allowance income. Adults include those CSDA consumers in this age group or consumers whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about income sources other than the Carer Allowance.
4. There were 894 consumers of unknown age and income source who are not included in this table or in Table 3.25.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.25: Child consumers (under 16 years) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, income to parents from the Carer Allowance (child) by primary disability group, 2002

Primary disability group	With Carer Allowance (child)		Without Carer Allowance (child)		Carer Allowance (child) not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	1,594	49.5	175	5.4	1,453	45.1	3,222	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	67	32.4	56	27.1	84	40.6	207	100.0
Autism	636	53.4	72	6.0	483	40.6	1,191	100.0
Physical	969	56.0	70	4.0	691	39.9	1,730	100.0
Acquired brain injury	67	65.0	6	5.8	30	29.1	103	100.0
Neurological	218	54.1	16	4.0	169	41.9	403	100.0
Deafblind	16	76.2	0	0.0	5	23.8	21	100.0
Vision	113	66.5	13	7.6	44	25.9	170	100.0
Hearing	157	71.7	12	5.5	50	22.8	219	100.0
Speech	97	30.8	111	35.2	107	34.0	315	100.0
Psychiatric	6	35.3	6	35.3	5	29.4	17	100.0
Developmental delay	530	47.9	203	18.4	373	33.7	1,106	100.0
Not stated	73	50.7	17	11.8	54	37.5	144	100.0
Total	4,543	51.3	757	8.6	3,548	40.1	8,848	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. Only those aged 0–15 were asked to respond about Carer Allowance (child) income. Children include those CSDA consumers in this age group or consumers whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about Carer Allowance (child) income source.
4. There were 894 consumers of unknown age and income source who are not included in this table or in Table 3.24.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.12 Living arrangements and residential setting

Almost half (47%) of all consumers reported that they lived with their family (Table 3.26). This proportion ranged from 31% for consumers with the primary disability psychiatric, to 86% of those with speech disability or developmental delay. A further 39% of consumers reported living with others; this was most common for consumers with intellectual disabilities (50%), and least common for those with developmental delay (2%). Overall, 12% of consumers reported that they lived alone. Living alone was most commonly reported in the psychiatric (36%) and vision (34%) primary disability groups, and least for those with autism (4%). No consumers with developmental delay reported living alone, given that this disability group is restricted to consumers under the age of 6 years.

When considering all service groups, the consumers most likely to live alone were those using employment services (16%) (Table 3.27). Consumers in accommodation support were next most likely (12%), followed by community access (9%) and community support (8%). Respite consumers were the least likely to report that they lived alone (6%). Some 80% of respite consumers and 71% of community support consumers lived with their family. In contrast, only 10% of accommodation support consumers lived with their family. Over three-quarters (77%) of accommodation support consumers lived with others; this

proportion was around 25% for employment, 17% for community support and 12% for consumers of respite services.

Table 3.26: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability by living arrangement, 2002

Primary disability group	Lives alone		Lives with family		Lives with others		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	3,008	7.5	16,469	41.3	19,936	50.0	496	1.2	39,909	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	64	7.0	751	82.4	80	8.8	16	1.8	911	100.0
Autism	103	4.1	1,755	70.2	590	23.6	52	2.1	2,500	100.0
Physical	1,232	15.4	4,725	59.0	1,912	23.9	133	1.7	8,002	100.0
Acquired brain injury	478	19.7	1,065	43.9	861	35.5	23	0.9	2,427	100.0
Neurological	338	14.9	1,387	61.2	513	22.6	28	1.2	2,266	100.0
Deafblind	34	20.0	87	51.2	48	28.2	1	0.6	170	100.0
Vision	585	34.1	904	52.7	185	10.8	42	2.4	1,716	100.0
Hearing	177	20.7	562	65.8	92	10.8	23	2.7	854	100.0
Speech	21	5.2	350	86.4	14	3.5	20	4.9	405	100.0
Psychiatric	1,773	36.2	1,499	30.6	1,332	27.2	292	6.0	4,896	100.0
Developmental delay	0	0.0	953	86.2	25	2.3	128	11.6	1,106	100.0
Not stated	15	2.3	181	28.0	50	7.7	401	62.0	647	100.0
Total	7,828	11.9	30,688	46.6	25,638	39.0	1,655	2.5	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.27: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, living arrangement by service group, 2002

Service group	Lives alone		Lives with family		Lives with others		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation support	2,665	11.9	2,289	10.2	17,180	76.8	239	1.1	22,373	100.0
Community support	1,086	8.2	9,433	71.4	2,305	17.4	387	2.9	13,211	100.0
Community access	1,606	8.5	7,910	41.9	8,705	46.1	645	3.4	18,866	100.0
Respite	199	6.2	2,574	80.1	400	12.4	41	1.3	3,214	100.0
Employment	2,967	16.3	10,454	57.3	4,463	24.5	358	2.0	18,242	100.0
Total	7,828	11.9	30,688	46.6	25,638	39.0	1,655	2.5	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Overall, support needs were higher for consumers living with others than for those living with family or living alone (Table 3.28). Proportions of consumers living alone always needing support ranged from 17% (ADL) to 34% (AWEC). Almost a third (32%) of consumers living alone needed no support at all with ADL. For those living with their families, between 38% (ADL) and 48% (AWEC) always needed support. Consumers living with others reported between 56% (ADL) and 76% (AWEC) always needing support with these areas. For this group of consumers, the proportion needing no support in AWEC fell to 1.4%.

Table 3.28: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, living arrangement by need for support in ADL, AIL and AWEC, 2002

Activities of daily living	Lives alone		Lives with family		Lives with others		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Always or unable to do	1,288	16.5	11,567	37.7	14,403	56.2	106	6.4	27,364	41.6
Sometimes	3,287	42.0	12,116	39.5	8,650	33.7	306	18.5	24,359	37.0
None but uses aids	656	8.4	1,149	3.7	398	1.6	38	2.3	2,241	3.4
None	2,507	32.0	5,295	17.3	2,016	7.9	158	9.5	9,976	15.2
Not stated	90	1.1	561	1.8	171	0.7	1,047	63.3	1,869	2.8
Total	7,828	100.0	30,688	100.0	25,638	100.0	1,655	100.0	65,809	100.0
Activities of independent living										
Always or unable to do	1,777	22.7	13,229	43.1	16,725	65.2	96	5.8	31,827	48.4
Sometimes	4,671	59.7	13,949	45.5	7,860	30.7	276	16.7	26,756	40.7
None but uses aids	388	5.0	754	2.5	305	1.2	17	1.0	1,464	2.2
None	853	10.9	1,784	5.8	484	1.9	56	3.4	3,177	4.8
Not stated/not applicable	139	1.8	972	3.2	264	1.0	1,210	73.1	2,585	3.9
Total	7,828	100.0	30,688	100.0	25,638	100.0	1,655	100.0	65,809	100.0
Activities of work, education and community living										
Always or unable to do	2,621	33.5	13,535	48.0	19,633	76.9	104	13.9	35,893	57.6
Sometimes	3,994	51.0	11,592	41.1	4,995	19.6	301	40.2	20,882	33.5
None but uses aids	372	4.8	693	2.5	159	0.6	20	2.7	1,244	2.0
None	682	8.7	1,326	4.7	364	1.4	23	3.1	2,395	3.8
Not stated/not applicable	159	2.0	1,081	3.8	367	1.4	301	40.2	1,908	3.1
Total	7,828	100.0	28,227	100.0	25,518	100.0	749	100.0	62,322	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Most consumers (38,417 of 65,809, or 58%) reported that they lived in a private residence (Table 3.29). Of these, over three-quarters lived with their family (76%), 17% alone and 6% with others. Consumers in Aboriginal community accommodation were the most likely group to report living with their family (86%). Consumers living in an independent unit within a retirement village were most likely to be living alone (73%), whilst almost all

consumers in domestic-scale supported accommodation (97%), supported accommodation facilities and residential aged care accommodation (each 96%) reported living with others.

Non-Indigenous consumers were more likely to live in a private residence (59%) than Indigenous consumers (53%) (Table 3.30). They were also more likely to be in domestic-scale supported accommodation (17% versus 13%). Around 8% of Indigenous consumers lived in Aboriginal community accommodation.

Table 3.29: Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, living arrangement by residential setting, 2002

Residential setting	Lives alone		Lives with family		Lives with others		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Private residence	6,469	16.8	29,276	76.2	2,354	6.1	318	0.8	38,417	100.0
Aboriginal community	10	7.1	120	85.7	9	6.4	1	0.7	140	100.0
Domestic-scale supported	262	2.4	95	0.9	10,621	96.5	28	0.3	11,006	100.0
Supported accommodation facility	359	3.1	81	0.7	11,180	96.0	21	0.2	11,641	100.0
Boarding house/private hotel	85	25.8	11	3.3	232	70.5	1	0.3	329	100.0
Independent unit (retirement village)	121	73.3	34	20.6	10	6.1	0	0.0	165	100.0
Residential aged care	14	2.8	3	0.6	481	96.0	3	0.6	501	100.0
Psychiatric community care	30	8.4	6	1.7	278	77.4	45	12.5	359	100.0
Hospital	3	6.7	6	13.3	34	75.6	2	4.4	45	100.0
Short term crisis accommodation	52	24.1	18	8.3	136	63.0	10	4.6	216	100.0
Public place/temporary shelter	36	54.5	23	34.8	7	10.6	0	0.0	66	100.0
Other	224	39.3	170	29.8	134	23.5	42	7.4	570	100.0
Not stated	163	6.9	845	35.9	162	6.9	1,184	50.3	2,354	100.0
Total	7,828	11.9	30,688	46.6	25,638	39.0	1,655	2.5	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.30: Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, residential setting by Indigenous status, 2002

Residential setting	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Private residence	881	52.8	35,979	59.3	1,557	45.1	38,417	58.4
Aboriginal community	131	7.8	8	0.0	1	0.0	140	0.2
Domestic-scale supported	221	13.2	10,314	17.0	471	13.6	11,006	16.7
Supported accommodation facility	301	18.0	11,071	18.2	269	7.8	11,641	17.7
Boarding house/private hotel	9	0.5	314	0.5	6	0.2	329	0.5
Independent unit (retirement village)	4	0.2	156	0.3	5	0.1	165	0.3
Residential aged care	11	0.7	481	0.8	9	0.3	501	0.8
Psychiatric community care	7	0.4	329	0.5	23	0.7	359	0.5
Hospital	1	0.1	44	0.1	0	0.0	45	0.1
Short term crisis accommodation	12	0.7	199	0.3	5	0.1	216	0.3
Public place/temporary shelter	2	0.1	61	0.1	3	0.1	66	0.1
Other	22	1.3	507	0.8	41	1.2	570	0.9
Not stated	68	4.1	1,225	2.0	1,061	30.7	2,354	3.6
Total	1,670	100.0	60,688	100.0	3,451	100.0	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

4 Consumers of multiple services

Using the statistical linkage key, it is possible to analyse the use of multiple services by consumers. This will not give the full picture of multiple service use because the data relate to usage on a snapshot day only. For example, many consumers who used one service on the snapshot day may have used one or more other services at other times during the year. However, an analysis of service usage on the snapshot day provides an indication of some common combinations of services used. It is possible that other combinations of service type that may occur commonly on an annual basis may be rarely used on the same day, and thus will not show up strongly in snapshot day data. On the other hand, services such as accommodation that are used on a daily basis are more likely to show up in various multiple service type pairings. With the redeveloped collection, these patterns of multiple service use over a full year will become much clearer.

4.1 Combinations of services used

On the 2002 snapshot day, the majority of consumers (86%) received a service in only one of the five service groups of accommodation, community support, community access, respite and employment. The remaining 14% of consumers received two, three, four or five services in different service groups. There were 8,594 consumers (13%) who used services in two service groups and 712 (1%) who used services in three different service groups. A further 26 consumers accessed services from four or five different service groups (Table 4.1).

There were 1,393 consumers (2%) who used two or more services within the same service group, for example two community access services.

Table 4.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services and services received on a snapshot day, number of service groups, 2002

Number of service groups	Consumers		Services received	
	No.	%	No.	%
One	56,477	85.8	56,477	73.0
Two	8,594	13.1	17,188	22.2
Three	712	1.1	2,136	2.8
Four	25	0.0	100	0.1
Five	1	0.0	5	0.0
<i>Total of different service groups</i>	<i>65,809</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>75,906</i>	<i>98.1</i>
<i>Using two or more services in same service group</i>	<i>1,393</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1,476</i>	<i>1.9</i>
Total	65,809	100.0	77,382	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Consumers who received two or more services from the same service group are in the shaded cell. Consumers who received one or more services from different service groups include these consumers.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 4.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group combinations received, 2002

Service group 2	Service group 1									
	Accommodation		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation	14,883	66.5	1,197	9.1	4,520	24.0	129	4.0	2,318	12.7
Community support	1,197	5.4	10,944	82.8	851	4.5	370	11.5	400	2.2
Community access	4,520	20.2	851	6.4	13,163	69.8	363	11.3	598	3.3
Respite	129	0.6	370	2.8	363	1.9	2,358	73.4	144	0.8
Employment	2,318	10.4	400	3.0	598	3.2	144	4.5	15,129	82.9
Total consumers	22,373	100.0	13,211	100.0	18,866	100.0	3,214	100.0	18,242	100.0

Notes

1. Consumers with service groups 1 and 2 shown as the same (shaded) are those consumers who used only one service group; for example, 15,129 consumers used an employment service only and they were 82.9% of all consumers who used an employment service.
2. Consumers using three, four or five service groups are included under all relevant combinations. Thus, numbers in a column may not add up to the total number of consumers.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 4.2 shows the combination of service groups used on the snapshot day, showing which consumers of a certain service group ('service group 1') also made use of another service group ('service group 2'). For example, 5% of accommodation support consumers also used a community support service, whilst 9% of community support consumers also used an accommodation service. The shaded figures in the central diagonal show those consumers who used only one service group on the snapshot day; for example, 15,129 consumers used an employment service only and they were 83% of all consumers who used an employment service. Note that consumers who used three or more service groups are included under all relevant 'pair' combinations in this table.

Consumers of accommodation services were the most likely to have used another service group – one-third (33%) of consumers using accommodation services on the snapshot day also used a service from another service group (Table 4.2).⁸ Community support and employment consumers were found to be the least likely to use a service from another service group – only 17% of consumers in each of these groups did so.

The most common combination of multiple service usage was accommodation and community access (Table 4.3). This combination of service groups was used by almost half (48%) of all consumers who used two or more services on the snapshot day. A further 25% of consumers using two or more services combined accommodation and employment services and 13% used both accommodation and community support services.

⁸ The shaded percentages in Table 4.2 are proportions of consumers using one service group only; hence proportions of consumers using services from another service group are calculated by subtracting the shaded proportions from 100%.

Table 4.3: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group combinations most commonly received, 2002

Service groups used	No.	% of consumers using two or more services	% of all consumers
5 most common combinations			
Accommodation and community access	4,520	48.4	6.9
Accommodation and employment	2,318	24.8	3.5
Accommodation and community support	1,197	12.8	1.8
Community support and community access	851	9.1	1.3
Community access and employment	598	6.4	0.9
Other combinations			
Three or more services involving above combinations	724	7.8	1.1
All other combinations	1,120	12.0	1.7
Total	9,332	100.0	65,809

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Consumers with three, four or five service groups are included under all relevant combinations. Thus, numbers in a column may not add up to the total.
3. 'All other combinations' includes all four 2-way combinations for consumers of respite services, the combination of community support and employment, and other 3-, 4- and 5-way combinations of service groups.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 4.4 focuses on the ten most common combinations of service types for consumers on the 2002 snapshot day. The most common combination of service types was that of group homes and learning and life skills development, used by 2,022 consumers or 22% of consumers using multiple service groups. This combination also represents 45% of consumers who accessed a combination of accommodation and community access services.

Supported employment was found to be the employment service type most frequently combined with another service, with four of the top ten combinations overall involving this service type with a service from another group (three with an accommodation service, one with a community access service). Around 45% of all combinations involving accommodation and employment services were for consumers living in group homes and using supported employment.

Table 4.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type combinations most commonly received, 2002

Combination of service types used	No.	% of consumers using two or more service groups	% of consumers using the two service groups
Accommodation and community access			
Group home and learning & life skills development	2,022	21.7	44.7
Institution/large residential and learning & life skills development	837	9.0	18.5
Group home and other community access	525	5.6	11.6
In-home accommodation support and learning & life skills development	297	3.2	6.6
Accommodation and employment			
Supported employment and group home	1,041	11.2	44.9
Supported employment and in-home accommodation support	409	4.4	17.6
Supported employment and institution/large residential	403	4.3	17.4
Community access and community support			
Case management, local coordination and development and learning & life skills development	268	2.9	31.5
Community access and employment			
Learning & life skills development and supported employment	259	2.8	43.3
More than one service from community support			
Therapy support for individuals and case management, local coordination and development	238	2.6	n.a.
Ten most common combinations	6,299	67.5	

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of service types from within the five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Consumers with three, four or five service groups are included under all relevant combinations. Thus, numbers in a column may not add up to the total.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

5 CSDA service outlets

This chapter presents tables and discussion of service outlet data⁹ provided by service providers and funding organisations.

A copy of the standard service form used to obtain these data is included in Appendix 2. Basic counts of service outlet data by jurisdiction are provided in Table A1.8.

5.1 Agency sector

In 2002, a total of 8,142 service outlets provided CSDA-funded services (Table 5.1). Overall, almost three-quarters (5,993 or 74%) of service outlets were provided by a non-government organisation. Of these non-government service outlets, 68% (4,063) were provided by income tax exempt (charity) organisations. Of the 2,149 service outlets provided by government, most (1,987 or 92%) were provided by State/Territory governments. Of the remaining government outlets, 157 (7%) were provided by local governments, and 5 (0.3%) by Commonwealth-related services.

The total number of service outlets on the snapshot day has increased by 430 since 2001, when a total of 7,712 service outlets were reported (AIHW 2002b: Table 5.1). Some of this increase may be due to better recognition of discrete service outlets for organisations, particularly as a result of the redevelopment of the collection. The increase in outlet numbers over this time was largest for government-provided services (240), in particular for State/Territory-provided services (an increase of 180 outlets). Non-government outlet numbers increased by 190.

5.2 State distribution

State- and Territory-funded outlets

There were 7,268 State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets in 2002 (Table 5.2). Just under half of these outlets (3,478 or 48%) were accommodation support service outlets, the majority of which (2,272 or 65%) were group homes. Community access outlets made up one-fifth of the total (1,477 outlets or 20%), with most of these (938 or 64%) being used for 'learning and life skills development' services. There were 1,188 community support service outlets (16% of all outlets), and 594 respite outlets (8%). The remaining outlets consisted of those in the categories advocacy, information and print disability (394 outlets or 5%) and other support (2%).

As with consumer numbers, outlet numbers were highest in Victoria (2,732) followed by New South Wales (1,780), Queensland (1,123) and Western Australia (703).

⁹ A description of the service outlet counts is given in Section 2.4.

The number of State/Territory-funded service outlets has increased by 455 (6.7%) since 2001 – from 6,813 outlets to 7,268 (AIHW 2002b: Table 5.2).

Commonwealth-funded outlets

There were 874 Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets identified in 2002 (Table 5.3). Outlet numbers decreased from 899 in 2001 (AIHW 2002b: Table 5.3).

Most Commonwealth outlets were employment services (788 or 90%). Over half of employment service outlets (438 or 56%) provided supported employment. Another 37% (293 outlets) provided open employment services, and the remaining 7% (57 outlets) open and supported employment services.

The remaining 86 outlets were made up of advocacy services (71 outlets), print disability services (13 outlets), and information/referral services (2 outlets).

Unlike consumer numbers (and State/Territory-funded outlet numbers), most CSDA outlets under Commonwealth funding were in New South Wales (306 outlets), followed by Victoria (212), Queensland (133), South Australia (86) and Western Australia (69 outlets).

Table 5.1: CSDA-funded service outlets, service type by agency sector, 2002

Service type	Government				Non-government			Total
	Cwth	State/ Territory	Local	Sub- total	Income tax exempt (charity)	Non- income tax exempt	Sub- total	
Large residential/institution	0	23	0	23	18	19	37	60
Small residential/institution	0	2	0	2	11	43	54	56
Hostels	0	9	0	9	21	12	33	42
Group homes	0	1,095	15	1,110	718	444	1,162	2,272
Attendant care/personal care	0	19	6	25	53	70	123	148
In-home accommodation support	0	60	4	64	447	253	700	764
Alternative family placement	0	6	0	6	25	5	30	36
Other accommodation support	0	7	5	12	61	27	88	100
Total accommodation support	0	1,221	30	1,251	1,354	873	2,227	3,478
Therapy support for individuals	0	56	0	56	100	16	116	172
Early childhood intervention	0	37	7	44	126	73	199	243
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	39	0	39	17	5	22	61
Counselling (individual/family/group)	0	3	0	3	6	18	24	27
Regional resource and support teams	0	46	1	47	4	3	7	54
Case management, local coord. & development	1	300	14	315	193	64	257	572
Other community support	0	5	2	7	27	25	52	58
Total community support	1	486	24	511	473	204	677	1,188
Learning and life skills development	0	67	18	85	585	268	853	938
Recreation/holiday programs	0	17	19	36	92	65	157	193
Other community access	0	20	13	33	174	139	313	346
Total community access	0	104	50	154	851	472	1,323	1,477
Own home respite	0	2	2	4	23	21	44	48
Centre-based respite/respite homes	0	98	2	100	97	52	149	249
Host family respite/peer support respite	0	26	4	30	26	22	48	78
Flexible/combination respite	0	5	14	19	119	49	168	187
Other respite	0	0	1	1	24	7	31	32
Total respite	0	131	23	154	289	151	440	594
Open employment	3	0	1	4	278	11	289	293
Supported employment	1	5	3	9	427	2	429	438
Open and supported	0	1	0	1	55	1	56	57
Total employment	4	6	4	14	760	14	774	788
Advocacy	0	1	0	1	82	39	121	122
Information/referral	0	7	1	8	67	48	115	123
Combined information/advocacy	0	1	2	3	33	28	61	64
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	0	0	0	116	15	131	131
Print disability/alt. formats of communication	0	7	0	7	19	14	33	40
Total advocacy, information and print disability	0	16	3	19	317	144	461	480
Research and evaluation	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Training and development	0	0	2	2	2	12	14	16
Peak bodies	0	0	0	0	5	12	17	17
Other support services	0	23	21	44	12	44	56	100
Total other support	0	23	23	46	19	72	91	137
Total	5	1,987	157	2,149	4,063	1,930	5,993	8,142

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)
2. Commonwealth-related employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth-related'.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 5.2: State- and Territory-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State/Territory, 2002

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Large residential/institution	24	5	9	14	5	3	0	0	60
Small residential/institution	6	1	38	9	1	1	0	0	56
Hostels	15	22	0	0	1	4	0	0	42
Group homes	747	757	238	226	205	31	60	8	2,272
Attendant care/personal care	33	37	19	3	24	29	0	3	148
In-home accommodation support	122	270	171	141	39	13	6	2	764
Alternative family placement	6	17	12	1	0	0	0	0	36
Other accommodation support	32	51	9	6	1	0	0	1	100
Total accommodation support	985	1,160	496	400	276	81	66	14	3,478
Therapy support for individuals	19	84	10	30	20	1	2	6	172
Early childhood intervention	98	131	4	7	2	0	0	1	243
Behaviour/specialist intervention	10	36	6	2	4	0	0	3	61
Counselling (individual/family/group)	1	0	10	3	11	0	1	1	27
Regional resource and support teams	22	0	19	0	7	3	2	1	54
Case management, local coordination and development	70	187	129	119	37	6	19	5	572
Other community support	30	0	8	15	5	0	0	1	59
Total community support	250	438	186	176	86	10	24	18	1,188
Learning and life skills development	158	526	166	15	52	11	6	4	938
Recreation/holiday programs	33	94	16	10	29	6	3	2	193
Other community access	154	71	32	43	22	23	0	1	346
Total community access	345	691	214	68	103	40	9	7	1,477
Own home respite	5	13	21	3	2	2	1	1	48
Centre-based respite/respite homes	69	79	42	28	15	6	7	3	249
Host family respite/peer support respite	30	14	28	0	3	1	0	2	78
Flexible/combination respite	25	93	43	15	6	1	2	2	187
Other respite	14	6	0	10	1	0	0	1	32
Total respite	143	205	134	56	27	10	10	9	594
Advocacy	4	17	15	0	3	6	2	4	51
Information/referral	14	59	10	0	15	17	5	1	121
Combined information/advocacy	16	26	4	2	6	7	2	1	64
Mutual support/self-help groups	3	110	3	1	7	1	6	0	131
Print disability/alt. formats of communication	6	0	8	0	8	3	2	0	27
Total advocacy, information and print disability	43	212	40	3	39	34	17	6	394
Research and evaluation	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Training and development	0	1	14	0	0	0	1	0	16
Peak bodies	4	3	2	0	1	3	2	2	17
Other support services	8	22	35	0	25	7	2	1	100
Total other support	14	26	53	0	26	10	5	3	137
Total	1,780	2,732	1,123	703	557	185	131	57	7,268

Note: A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)

Table 5.3: Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State and Territory, 2002

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Open employment	89	63	68	28	25	14	3	3	293
Supported employment	193	113	33	26	49	15	6	3	438
Open and supported employment	1	11	25	5	4	3	3	5	57
Total employment support	283	187	126	59	78	32	12	11	788
Advocacy	18	22	6	8	7	3	4	3	71
Information/referral	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Print disability/alternative formats of communication	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	13
Total advocacy, information and print disability	23	25	7	10	8	4	6	3	86
Total	306	212	133	69	86	36	18	14	874

Note: Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

5.3 CSDA funding

In past collections, CSDA funding data was reported by States, Territories and the Commonwealth as a total for each service group. Changes made to the redeveloped collection have provided an avenue for jurisdictions to report CSDA funding data at various levels:

- total for each service group;
- total for each service provider; or
- total funds for each service outlet.

Although a number of jurisdictions have been able to provide funding data at the service outlet level for the 2002 collection, there was a high level of missing and incomplete data. Given that this is the first time that funding data have been collected in such a manner, some jurisdictions were only able to provide service provider funding data, or data broken down into service groups.

It is anticipated that over time these data will be available from all jurisdictions at the service outlet level and will be used in the estimation of:

- average government funding for each service type
- average government funding per client (consumer), full time equivalent staff, etc.
- average government funding per output quantum (e.g. per day) for each service type.

5.4 Staff hours

In the week leading up to the 2002 snapshot day, the average CSDA-funded service outlet recorded 252 paid staff hours (the equivalent of 6.6 full-time staff), and 11 unpaid staff hours (0.3 full time equivalent (FTE) staff) (Table 5.4). The highest average number of FTE staff was for accommodation services (8.3), followed by employment (7.0) and community access (6.9). For unpaid staff hours, advocacy, information and print disability services had the highest average (30 hours for the week, or 0.8 FTE staff), followed by respite (0.6 FTE staff).

Table 5.4: Mean hours worked in a week by paid and unpaid staff for CSDA-funded service outlets, by service group, 2002

Service group	Mean paid staff hours per week per outlet	Mean full time equivalent paid staff per week	Mean unpaid staff hours per week per outlet	Mean full time equivalent unpaid staff per week
Accommodation support	315	8.3	5	0.1
Community support	171	4.5	8	0.2
Community access	262	6.9	17	0.4
Respite	165	4.3	21	0.6
Employment	267	7.0	6	0.2
Advocacy, information and print disability	98	2.6	30	0.8
Other support services	59	1.6	17	0.4
All services	252	6.6	11	0.3

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4.)
2. Data for hours worked are the mean number of hours worked over one 7-day week in May/June. They are used here as a guide and should not be considered a typical week in 2002 for all service groups.
3. Data exclude 575 services where mean staff hours could not be calculated due to missing data. These were for outlets with all staff hours missing; if only one staff hours variable was missing, it was assumed to be zero.
4. Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff numbers are based on a 38-hour working week.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

5.5 Hours, days and weeks of operation

Overall, most service outlets reported that they were operating between 7 and 9 hours per day (3,009 outlets, or 40%), or 24 hours a day (2,593 outlets, or 34%) (Table 5.5). Community access services were most likely to operate for 7 to 9 hours a day (755 of 1,385 outlets, or 55%) but, unlike others, also had a second, distinct pattern of operating 3 to 6 hours per day (421 of 1,385, or 30%). Accommodation support services were most likely to be operating 24 hours a day, with 70% of these outlets doing so (2,256 of 3,211 outlets).

Table 5.5: CSDA-funded service outlets, number of operating hours per day by service group, 2002

Hours of operation per day	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Employment	Advocacy, info & print disability	Other	Total
Less than 3 hours	29	9	9	5	0	2	2	56
3 to 6 hours	99	66	421	31	23	90	10	740
7 to 9 hours	279	798	755	90	738	278	71	3,009
10 to 12 hours	54	19	33	3	14	9	2	134
13 to 18 hours	105	6	9	9	2	0	0	131
19 to 23 hours	54	0	2	8	0	0	0	64
24 hours	2,256	52	34	235	1	12	3	2,593
No regular pattern	281	61	112	132	10	68	43	707
Total	3,211	1,015	1,385	526	788	464	133	7,522

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)
2. Data exclude 620 service outlets for which hours of operation per day were missing.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Most CSDA-funded outlets operated either for 7 days a week (3,436 or 45% of all outlets), or 5 days a week (3,289 or 43%) (Table 5.6). Accommodation support services had the highest proportion of service outlets operating all 7 days of the week (2,879 of 3,317, or 87%), whilst employment services were most likely to operate 5 days (726 of 788 outlets, or 92%).

The majority of service outlets (5,307 or 68%) reported that they were open for 52 weeks of the year (Table 5.7). A further 20% (1,581) operated between 48 and 51 weeks per year, and 8% (612) between 40 and 47 weeks.

Table 5.6: CSDA-funded service outlets, number of operating days per week by service group, 2002

Days of operation per week	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Employment	Advocacy, info & print disability	Other	Total
1 day	6	27	56	10	0	59	3	161
2 days	10	21	32	12	4	9	1	89
3 days	12	32	42	21	2	11	4	124
4 days	22	38	35	14	11	21	10	151
5 days	296	809	1,027	85	726	284	62	3,289
6 days	20	8	36	13	11	2	1	91
7 days	2,879	93	108	302	29	18	7	3,436
No regular pattern	63	32	62	74	5	55	44	335
Total	3,317	1,062	1,404	547	788	464	134	7,716

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)
2. Data exclude 426 services for which days of operation per week were missing.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 5.7: CSDA-funded service outlets, number of operating weeks per year by service group, 2002

Weeks of operation per year	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Employment	Advocacy, info & print disability	Other	Total
1 to 37 weeks	22	11	42	17	0	12	1	105
40 to 47 weeks	33	128	400	24	15	10	2	612
48 to 51 weeks	77	275	562	124	335	178	30	1,581
52 weeks	3,250	613	362	343	435	243	61	5,307
No regular pattern	35	10	39	56	3	19	38	200
Total	3,419	1,037	1,408	570	788	466	134	7,822

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)
2. Data exclude 320 services for which weeks of operation per year were missing.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

6 Data quality and development of the collection

6.1 Response rates and data quality

The national rate for return of service forms in 2002 was 98%, which was slightly higher than the rate for 2001 (Table 6.1).

National analysis of recipient (services received) trends over time is possible from 1997 onwards for most data items in the collections. Data from one or more jurisdictions were absent in the 1995 and 1996 collections.

Table 6.1: Response rates for service forms, 1995–2002

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
	Percentage									
1995	94	80	96	n.a.	94	88	99	67	99	93
1996	97	95	97	99	94	88	n.a.	94	94	96
1997	97	96	100	100	99	90	90	90	100	97
1998	95	97	98	100	100	89	97	93	99	98
1999	94	99	100	100	100	82	100	91	98	97
2000	100	96	99	100	99	99	100	80	99	98
2001	99	94	99	100	100	90	100	90	99	97
2002	96	96	100	100	100	100	100	95	99	98

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of services responding to each data source.
2. The response rate for Victoria in 1995 is an estimate only, due to incomplete regional records.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not supplied in 1995.
4. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected in 1996.
5. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected in 1996, except for those in the National Information Management System collection which relate to open employment services.
6. The Commonwealth identified 18,384 consumers as being supported on 28 June 2002 by employment services in the 2002 Commonwealth Disability Services Census. This figure differs slightly in this report as some disability employment consumers may work at more than one service on snapshot day. The Commonwealth advised that data provided to the AIHW are 99% complete.

Proportions of those responses that were 'not stated' (missing data) and 'not known' (as a valid response option to income data items) are given for each State and Territory, and nationally, in Table 6.2, as a proportion of total responses for each data item. Data for items from the service form are included only for items supplied by service providers, not those supplied by funding organisations. The response rates for the 2002 data collection had several key areas of concern.

For the service form:

- Staff hours had high levels of 'not stated' overall (10.6%), with Western Australia's rate (63%) the major contributor to these missing data.
- Operating hours per day had a high 'not stated' rate (9%), with Western Australia (45%) and New South Wales (11%) major contributors to this large rate.
- Estimates of consumer numbers had 'not stated' rates ranging from 3% to 9%, with the most problematic item being estimation of consumers over the week (in particular, 43% of these responses were missing in the WA data).

For the consumer form:

- The proportion of missing data for age and sex variables in Victoria (around 5%) contributed to a much larger national 'not stated' rates than in previous years (3.8% and 1.8% respectively).
- Indigenous status data was 'not stated' for 5.2% of responses – most problematic was Victorian data (10% missing). The national proportion, however, has fallen from around 9% (including the formerly acceptable 'not known' response) in 1999. As of 2002, the 'not known' response for Indigenous status is no longer accepted as a valid response due to a closer adherence to national standards for this item (see Table 2.1).
- The need for interpreter services item, being new in 2002, had a reasonable rate in most jurisdictions. It was almost completely unanswered in Western Australia (97% not stated), meaning the national rate was pushed up to 10%. Three jurisdictions (Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and the Commonwealth) had a complete set of responses for the item.

Table 6.2: 'Not stated' and 'Not known' response rates for service and consumer data items, 2002

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth	Australia
Service items—not stated										
Staff hours	3.9	7.5	9.5	63.4	2.3	10.3	—	3.5	—	10.6
Full 2001–02 financial year	1.1	3.8	—	1.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.7
Operating hours per day	11.1	3.8	—	45.1	15.3	1.6	—	—	—	8.7
Operating days per week	4.3	3.9	—	34.6	6.6	1.6	—	—	—	5.7
Operating weeks per year	2.8	3.8	—	23.6	2.5	1.6	—	—	—	4.1
Consumer numbers:										
Snapshot day	2.2	5.9	0.8	25.6	2.2	0.7	0.9	2.1	—	5.1
Typical day	1.4	7.5	0.9	40.7	4.9	3.5	1.8	4.2	4.4	7.6
Total week ending on snapshot day	2.3	8.3	6.5	42.9	5.9	2.1	1.8	4.2	0.5	8.7
Total 2001–02 financial year	1.2	7.2	0.8	1.4	3.5	0.7	0.9	4.2	—	3.2
Consumer items—not stated										
Age	0.5	5.1	<0.05	0.9	1.6	—	—	0.3	—	3.8
Sex	0.9	5.2	—	0.2	1.0	0.2	—	0.3	—	1.8
Indigenous status	3.6	9.9	—	7.6	2.7	8.9	1.7	0.3	2.5	5.2
Country of birth	1.2	5.0	<0.05	10.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.9
Need for interpreter services	1.8	6.3	—	96.7	2.8	3.6	—	0.7	—	10.2
Method of communication	0.7	5.7	—	5.0	0.7	0.2	—	0.3	1.3	2.6
Living arrangement	0.4	4.3	—	7.5	0.5	0.1	3.7	0.3	2.3	2.5
Postcode of usual residence	1.4	4.0	—	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.9	—	—	1.7
Residential setting	0.1	4.4	—	35.5	0.4	0.7	—	—	—	1.2
Primary disability group	0.7	1.7	—	3.6	0.3	0.4	—	0.7	—	1.0
Frequency of support or assistance needed:										
Self-care	0.9	5.4	—	9.6	6.0	0.2	—	0.3	7.5	4.7
Mobility	1.1	5.8	—	4.1	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	3.0	3.4
Communication	1.1	5.5	—	4.9	6.6	0.4	—	1.3	2.0	3.2
Interpersonal interactions and relationships	1.0	5.9	—	47.6	6.0	0.4	—	1.3	4.7	7.3
Learning, applying knowledge & general tasks & demands	1.3	7.3	—	15.4	7.2	0.6	—	0.7	3.5	5.0
Education	4.5	10.5	—	19.3	16.9	7.9	1.0	6.2	15.9	10.7
Community (civic) & economic life	1.8	8.2	—	17.4	7.5	1.0	0.1	1.3	16.9	8.7
Domestic life	1.9	6.6	—	39.1	3.2	1.1	0.1	1.3	21.2	10.7
Working	5.3	7.9	—	42.2	9.1	5.6	0.6	1.3	2.1	7.9
Main income source (adult)	1.0	6.0	<0.05	5.3	1.8	0.6	—	2.6	—	2.5
Main income source (child)	0.4	1.1	—	5.8	1.4	—	—	—	—	1.0
Consumer items—not known										
Main income source (adult)	2.3	2.6	5.5	3.8	3.9	1.7	47.7	3.9	2.1	3.4
Main income source (child)	6.3	4.9	3.8	8.1	6.7	3.0	7.8	5.9	0.1	4.3

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the consumer numbers questions, were 'excluded' when their service type was advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alt. formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies and other support services. These were the service types for which full consumer form data were not collected.
3. For consumer and service response rates, a response of '0' was considered as a 'not stated' response, except in two cases: numbers on the snapshot day (where 0 can be a valid response) and staff hours (if only one staff hours variable was missing, it was assumed to be validly recorded as zero—see Table 5.5).

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Detailed tables

Tables A1.1–A1.6 provide detailed consumer data (with frequencies tabulated across jurisdictions for all consumer data items in Table A1.1).

Table A1.7 shows details on services received by State/Territory and service type.

Table A1.8 deals with data items for service outlets across all jurisdictions.

Consumer tables

Table A1.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, 2002

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Age (years)									
0–4	1,031	953	244	258	181	8	8	29	2,711
5–14	1,211	1,732	590	1,209	518	59	65	23	5,405
15–24	3,234	4,053	1,845	1,291	969	270	165	104	11,922
25–44	7,322	9,028	4,360	2,485	2,630	858	422	172	27,253
45–59	3,485	4,460	1,677	1,090	1,434	509	113	44	12,808
60+	986	1,717	347	285	830	125	24	16	4,329
Not stated	74	1,153	2	58	93	0	0	1	1,381
Sex									
Male	10,271	12,598	5,360	3,960	3,770	1,055	457	229	37,677
Female	6,949	9,319	3,705	2,705	2,827	771	340	159	26,757
Not stated	123	1,179	0	11	58	3	0	1	1,375
Indigenous status									
Aboriginal	419	207	282	238	119	38	8	174	1,483
Torres Strait Islander	15	8	64	2	2	0	0	2	93
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	29	14	34	3	9	1	1	4	94
Not Indigenous	16,421	20,720	8,554	6,021	6,361	1,667	774	208	60,688
Not stated	459	2,147	131	412	164	123	14	1	3,451
Country of birth									
Australia	16,237	20,254	8,678	5,735	6,130	1,781	739	366	59,881
English Proficiency Group 1	286	486	202	239	226	20	18	8	1,483
English Proficiency Group 2	229	371	90	60	76	13	11	6	856
English Proficiency Group 3	296	534	39	89	131	7	9	6	1,111
English Proficiency Group 4	123	187	20	39	22	0	9	1	401
Not stated or not specified	172	1,264	36	514	70	8	11	2	2,077
Need for interpreter services									
For spoken language other than English	281	306	95	6	106	5	6	26	831
For non-spoken communication	1,336	1,348	816	154	330	144	30	39	4,193
Does not need an interpreter	15,540	20,161	8,154	2,254	6,090	1,648	761	322	54,893
Not stated	186	1,281	0	4,262	129	32	0	2	5,892
Method of communication									
Spoken language (effective)	10,593	15,124	5,032	3,940	4,567	1,233	547	238	41,251
Sign language (effective)	321	495	229	155	101	28	15	10	1,352
Other effective non-spoken communication	385	490	607	380	118	38	30	9	2,056
Little, or no, effective communication	5,034	4,832	2,861	1,685	1,661	520	199	105	16,883
Child aged under 5 years (not applicable)	860	962	243	254	145	8	6	26	2,503
Not stated	150	1,193	93	262	63	2	0	1	1,764

(continued)

Table A1.1 (continued): Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, 2002

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Living arrangements									
Lives alone	1,690	2,623	1,253	675	1,191	257	115	33	7,828
Lives with family	8,119	10,887	3,900	3,587	3,031	651	323	202	30,688
Lives with others	7,421	8,511	3,867	2,085	2,372	915	337	150	25,638
Not stated	113	1,075	45	329	61	6	22	4	1,655
Residential setting									
Private residence	9,998	13,510	5,542	3,631	4,183	904	478	193	38,417
Residence within an Aboriginal community	31	19	33	0	2	1	0	54	140
Domestic-scale supported living facility	3,026	4,398	1,104	1,057	686	463	260	21	11,006
Supported accommodation facility	3,724	3,187	2,232	572	1,357	430	37	112	11,641
Boarding house/private hotel	130	101	46	17	29	3	3	0	329
Independent unit within a retirement village	39	54	7	12	50	1	1	1	165
Residential aged care facility	122	151	38	7	168	12	1	2	501
Psychiatric/mental health community care facility	33	299	12	2	9	2	1	1	359
Hospital	12	16	12	0	4	1	0	0	45
Short term crisis, emergency or transitional accommodation	58	128	12	0	14	2	1	1	216
Public place/temporary shelter	3	44	11	0	4	0	4	0	66
Other	156	230	16	16	135	2	11	4	570
Not stated	11	959	0	1,362	14	8	0	0	2,354
Primary disability group									
Intellectual	11,947	12,675	5,638	3,819	3,852	1,313	520	172	39,909
Specific learning/ADD	204	321	139	149	43	25	21	10	911
Autism	619	808	388	415	189	32	22	29	2,500
Physical	1,748	2,681	1,239	1,243	754	154	95	92	8,002
Acquired brain injury	441	721	347	252	513	89	42	22	2,427
Neurological	409	861	349	130	396	89	14	20	2,266
Deafblind	39	78	21	19	9	1	1	2	170
Vision	229	709	87	66	603	10	8	5	1,716
Hearing	266	345	92	59	73	13	7	1	854
Speech	115	230	27	18	7	3	1	4	405
Psychiatric	838	2,819	681	238	142	94	60	25	4,896
Developmental delay	414	475	57	91	59	0	6	5	1,106
Not stated	74	373	0	177	15	6	0	2	647
Other significant disability groups									
Intellectual	1,451	2,008	884	447	446	118	60	82	5,489
Specific learning/ADD	834	597	1,219	304	386	68	26	10	3,440
Autism	753	822	388	115	230	108	32	10	2,456
Physical	3,467	3,163	1,778	882	1,433	412	153	75	11,352
Acquired brain injury	291	311	155	84	67	20	14	6	944
Neurological	2,820	2,518	1,157	664	873	242	83	82	8,423
Deafblind	159	99	45	48	33	2	3	0	388
Vision	1,689	1,659	909	230	602	147	62	39	5,331
Hearing	977	983	474	234	262	97	31	35	3,090

(continued)

Table A1.1 (continued): Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, 2002

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Other significant disability groups (continued)									
Speech	4,910	4,373	1,867	1,020	1,213	435	166	94	14,058
Psychiatric	1,721	1,606	473	249	554	218	35	19	4,871
Developmental delay	257	268	142	28	56	2	4	17	774
Support needed: self-care									
Always	6,182	6,421	2,986	2,077	2,178	640	246	152	20,868
Sometimes	5,810	7,287	3,353	2,333	1,702	604	252	119	21,446
None but uses aids	414	744	376	220	264	47	28	11	2,104
None	4,444	7,144	2,310	1,538	1,941	505	267	101	18,237
Not stated	493	1,500	40	508	570	33	4	6	3,154
Support needed: mobility									
Always	5,528	5,612	3,200	1,583	1,965	558	184	117	18,744
Sometimes	4,975	7,161	3,077	1,939	1,895	512	179	116	19,834
None but uses aids	836	1,189	400	351	593	82	58	16	3,523
None	5,756	7,645	2,372	2,583	1,871	672	373	139	21,395
Not stated	248	1,489	16	220	331	5	3	1	2,313
Support needed: communication									
Always	5,814	5,388	2,587	1,605	1,768	570	195	129	18,047
Sometimes	6,105	7,499	3,520	2,625	1,928	609	272	133	22,673
None but uses aids	539	782	476	361	272	54	26	9	2,518
None	4,707	8,057	2,467	1,834	2,349	588	299	114	20,402
Not stated	178	1,370	15	251	338	8	5	4	2,169
Support needed: interpersonal interactions & relationships									
Always	6,647	6,233	3,008	1,379	2,029	715	232	135	20,369
Sometimes	7,719	10,462	4,418	2,426	2,577	746	418	185	28,928
None but uses aids	344	561	319	128	211	38	23	4	1,628
None	2,329	4,332	1,277	638	1,486	279	115	55	10,502
Not applicable	23	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	44
Not stated	281	1,508	43	2,105	331	51	9	10	4,338
Support needed: learning, applying knowledge & general tasks & demands									
Always	7,185	6,439	3,093	2,088	2,149	819	251	148	22,154
Sometimes	7,752	10,303	4,392	2,807	2,777	733	430	175	29,350
None but uses aids	310	597	503	282	259	38	24	9	2,022
None	1,341	3,050	894	573	968	197	78	36	7,133
Not applicable	546	962	162	203	131	2	4	18	2,028
Not stated	209	1,745	21	723	371	40	10	3	3,122
Support needed: education									
Always	8,026	8,105	4,843	2,334	2,305	890	282	160	26,923
Sometimes	5,887	8,162	2,890	2,424	1,829	559	313	131	22,183
None but uses aids	292	554	175	152	268	26	30	6	1,500
None	1,146	2,716	765	486	954	175	82	44	6,365

(continued)

Table A1.1 (continued): Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, 2002

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Support needed: education (continued)									
Not applicable	684	962	192	204	143	5	4	22	2,216
Not stated	1,308	2,597	200	1,076	1,156	174	86	26	6,622
Support needed: community (civic) & economic life									
Always	7,953	7,753	3,169	2,150	2,488	838	277	145	24,755
Sometimes	5,424	8,434	3,315	2,392	2,213	613	310	157	22,841
None but uses aids	319	594	1,089	241	375	43	27	9	2,696
None	1,719	2,988	1,072	688	720	226	112	46	7,567
Not applicable	855	962	196	205	163	5	4	23	2,412
Not stated	1,073	2,365	224	1,000	696	104	67	9	5,538
Support needed: domestic life									
Always	7,554	7,726	3,178	1,197	2,685	860	277	152	23,607
Sometimes	4,891	7,321	2,924	1,455	1,879	559	294	125	19,435
None but uses aids	260	559	1,059	69	282	35	20	10	2,293
None	1,559	2,729	971	592	556	203	103	45	6,754
Not applicable	1,741	2,719	679	1,455	570	31	55	45	7,294
Not stated	1,338	2,042	254	1,908	683	141	48	12	6,426
Support needed: working									
Always	8,110	10,466	3,570	1,349	2,706	1,072	290	176	27,723
Sometimes	5,838	6,406	3,298	1,824	2,016	548	388	148	20,446
None but uses aids	218	379	995	105	254	22	15	5	1,992
None	661	1,284	503	280	640	71	40	9	3,486
Not applicable	1,915	2,749	679	1,457	618	40	56	47	7,559
Not stated	601	1,812	20	1,661	421	76	8	4	4,603
Income source									
<i>Carer Allowance (child): child under 16 yrs</i>									
Yes	1,302	1,448	564	818	328	26	30	30	4,543
No	253	365	66	32	20	9	2	10	757
Not known	795	971	265	403	351	49	46	15	2,895
Not stated	43	226	0	309	75	0	0	0	653
<i>Main income source: adult 16+ yrs</i>									
Disability Support Pension	13,307	15,654	7,103	4,297	4,772	1,540	436	250	47,327
Other pension/benefit	289	842	125	117	492	71	18	19	1,972
Paid employment	576	547	363	215	213	29	74	30	2,044
Compensation income	214	366	132	67	70	45	6	9	908
Other income	91	186	36	34	48	30	7	1	433
No income	55	66	27	17	22	5	0	2	194
Not known	300	655	382	147	188	20	178	15	1,884
Not stated	107	944	2	167	72	5	0	8	1,305
<i>Both age and income source not stated</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>894</i>

Notes

- Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 41 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
- Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
- Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A1.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex, 2002

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	1,699	4.5	968	3.6	44	3.2	2,711	4.1
5-9	1,811	4.8	978	3.7	34	2.5	2,823	4.3
10-14	1,595	4.2	957	3.6	30	2.2	2,582	3.9
15-19	2,808	7.5	1,836	6.9	41	3.0	4,685	7.1
20-24	4,288	11.4	2,912	10.9	37	2.7	7,237	11.0
25-29	3,802	10.1	2,541	9.5	31	2.3	6,374	9.7
30-34	4,223	11.2	2,853	10.7	27	2.0	7,103	10.8
35-39	4,116	10.9	2,932	11.0	23	1.7	7,071	10.7
40-44	3,819	10.1	2,852	10.7	34	2.5	6,705	10.2
45-49	3,186	8.5	2,392	8.9	31	2.3	5,609	8.5
50-54	2,404	6.4	1,829	6.8	27	2.0	4,260	6.5
55-59	1,692	4.5	1,223	4.6	24	1.7	2,939	4.5
60-64	875	2.3	718	2.7	11	0.8	1,604	2.4
65-69	461	1.2	402	1.5	4	0.3	867	1.3
70+	663	1.8	1,170	4.4	25	1.8	1,858	2.8
Not stated	235	0.6	194	0.7	952	69.2	1,381	2.1
Total	37,677	100.0	26,757	100.0	1,375	100.0	65,809	100.0
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>57.3</i>		<i>40.7</i>		<i>2.1</i>		<i>100.0</i>	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A1.3: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, median age (years) by sex and service group, 2002

Service group	Males	Females	All consumers
Accommodation support	39.6	41.4	40.4
Community support	12.9	17.8	14.8
Community access	32.9	35.3	33.9
Respite	21.2	25.1	22.7
Employment	35.2	35.9	35.4
All services	33.2	35.4	34.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A1.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, median age (years) by service group, 1999–2002

Service group	1999	2000	2001	2002
Accommodation support	38.3	39.1	39.8	40.4
Community support	18.5	17.6	18.1	14.9
Community access	34.8	34.3	34.0	33.9
Respite	19.3	20.4	22.5	22.8
Employment	33.9	34.6	34.9	35.4
All services	33.1	33.1	33.6	34.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. The re-categorisation of the service type 'recreation/holiday programs' from community support to community access is partially responsible for the fall in median ages of consumers of community support services between 2001 and 2002. The median age of consumers of community support services would be 16.5 years if consumers of 'recreation/holiday programs' were still included in this service group. There would be no change in the median age of consumers of community access services (33.9 years) if these consumers were removed from the group.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A1.5: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by Indigenous status, 2002

Age group (years)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	92	5.5	2,513	4.1	106	3.1	2,711	4.1
5–9	105	6.3	2,527	4.2	191	5.5	2,823	4.3
10–14	120	7.2	2,240	3.7	222	6.4	2,582	3.9
15–19	161	9.6	4,271	7.0	253	7.3	4,685	7.1
20–24	197	11.8	6,788	11.2	252	7.3	7,237	11.0
25–29	168	10.1	5,998	9.9	208	6.0	6,374	9.7
30–34	191	11.4	6,720	11.1	192	5.6	7,103	10.8
35–39	180	10.8	6,663	11.0	228	6.6	7,071	10.7
40–44	145	8.7	6,331	10.4	229	6.6	6,705	10.2
45–49	101	6.0	5,333	8.8	175	5.1	5,609	8.5
50–54	70	4.2	4,037	6.7	153	4.4	4,260	6.5
55–59	48	2.9	2,794	4.6	97	2.8	2,939	4.5
60–64	40	2.4	1,515	2.5	49	1.4	1,604	2.4
65–69	14	0.8	826	1.4	27	0.8	867	1.3
70+	24	1.4	1,733	2.9	101	2.9	1,858	2.8
Not stated	14	0.8	399	0.7	968	28.0	1,381	2.1
Total	1,670	100.0	60,688	100.0	3,451	100.0	65,809	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A1.6: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group, 2002

Service type	Intellectual	Specific learning /ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Neurological	Deafblind
Accommodation support							
Large residential/institution	3,722	1	16	281	207	129	2
Small residential/institution	540	0	3	71	4	14	3
Hostels	395	2	9	127	38	39	0
Group homes	7,948	15	324	633	247	114	21
Attendant care/personal care	69	0	4	694	142	224	0
In-home accommodation support	2,628	15	114	777	287	146	17
Alternative family placement	166	1	28	27	5	8	0
Other accommodation support	179	1	47	45	11	6	0
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>15,589</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>2,608</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>25.3</i>
Community support							
Therapy support for individuals	991	49	181	1,128	73	272	26
Early childhood intervention	362	59	306	253	17	77	3
Behaviour/specialist intervention	398	6	57	2	35	7	0
Counselling (individual/family/group)	49	7	17	24	8	8	0
Regional resource and support teams	946	4	81	103	24	26	3
Case management, local coordination and development	2,688	39	467	964	365	519	18
Other community support	197	13	11	181	10	90	0
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>5,413</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>1,084</i>	<i>2,519</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>27.6</i>
Community access							
Learning and life skills development	9,531	102	383	985	315	197	19
Recreation/holiday programs	1,066	30	119	321	92	46	11
Other community access	2,401	15	123	382	227	69	9
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>12,874</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>1,669</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>22.9</i>
Respite							
Own home respite	96	1	11	184	18	39	0
Centre-based respite/respice homes	680	6	82	237	37	69	2
Host family respite/peer support respite	171	2	34	34	24	8	0
Flexible/combination respite	663	8	86	156	81	38	8
Other respite	76	4	20	24	11	9	2
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>1,668</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>
Employment							
Open employment	1,700	429	103	805	196	188	20
Supported employment	9,363	84	169	777	269	186	33
Open and supported	1,212	50	31	138	31	18	3
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>12,216</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>1,709</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>32.4</i>
Total	39,909	911	2,500	8,002	2,427	2,266	170

(continued)

Table A1.6 (continued): Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group, 2002

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Developmental delay	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support							
Large residential/institution	1	3	0	10	0	8	4,380
Small residential/institution	4	2	0	8	0	0	649
Hostels	2	2	0	28	0	0	642
Group homes	16	24	11	155	1	19	9,528
Attendant care/personal care	1	0	1	1	0	7	1,143
In-home accommodation support	164	35	5	1,171	1	53	5,413
Alternative family placement	2	4	0	0	1	9	251
Other accommodation support	4	0	0	237	0	1	531
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1,607</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>22,373</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>33.8</i>
Community support							
Therapy support for individuals	196	152	74	5	87	60	3,294
Early childhood intervention	34	80	232	1	807	19	2,250
Behaviour/specialist intervention	3	1	0	1	8	2	520
Counselling (individual/family/group)	38	0	0	1	9	2	163
Regional resource and support teams	32	29	6	9	72	1	1,336
Case management, local coordination and development	174	47	18	75	146	83	5,603
Other community support	15	9	0	38	6	40	610
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>1,085</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>13,211</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>19.8</i>
Community access							
Learning and life skills development	175	152	11	166	0	131	12,167
Recreation/holiday programs	487	19	14	53	2	151	2,411
Other community access	22	6	8	1,198	1	12	4,473
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>1,416</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>18,866</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>28.2</i>
Respite							
Own home respite	2	2	2	18	1	0	374
Centre-based respite/respite homes	15	0	0	10	3	33	1,174
Host family respite/peer support respite	3	0	1	4	1	7	289
Flexible/combination respite	90	5	1	85	12	12	1,245
Other respite	7	4	2	0	6	0	165
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>3,214</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Employment							
Open employment	154	189	14	988	0	0	4,786
Supported employment	166	125	18	708	0	0	11,898
Open and supported	10	13	0	151	0	0	1,657
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>1,830</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18,242</i>
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>27.7</i>
Total	1,716	854	405	4,896	1,106	647	65,809

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Column totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Services received

Table A1.7: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory, 2002

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Large residential/institution	1,841	780	293	413	938	116	0	0	4,381
Small residential/institution	86	10	427	92	13	21	0	0	649
Hostels	163	410	0	0	12	57	0	0	642
Group homes	2,803	3,567	824	958	663	439	202	98	9,554
Attendant care/personal care	177	443	61	23	363	80	0	3	1,150
In-home accommodation support	796	1,836	1,625	495	476	91	101	19	5,439
Alternative family placement	74	110	49	18	0	0	0	0	251
Other accommodation support	142	293	71	15	5	0	0	5	531
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>6,082</i>	<i>7,449</i>	<i>3,350</i>	<i>2,014</i>	<i>2,470</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>22,597</i>
Community support									
Therapy support for individuals	554	1,089	158	1,151	243	11	83	31	3,320
Early childhood intervention	759	1,226	59	134	105	0	0	13	2,296
Behaviour/specialist intervention	109	232	51	100	40	0	0	9	541
Counselling (individual/family/group)	16	0	87	14	41	0	1	4	163
Regional resource and support teams	716	0	401	0	183	34	7	6	1,347
Case management, local coordination and development	848	2,386	637	911	577	106	172	15	5,652
Other community support	245	0	56	273	33	0	0	8	615
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,247</i>	<i>4,933</i>	<i>1,449</i>	<i>2,583</i>	<i>1,222</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>13,934</i>
Community access									
Learning and life skills development	2,106	7,346	1,885	195	501	56	200	20	12,309
Recreation/holiday programs	273	553	113	437	900	94	29	17	2,416
Other community access	1,638	1,151	283	489	390	518	0	20	4,489
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>4,017</i>	<i>9,050</i>	<i>2,281</i>	<i>1,121</i>	<i>1,791</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>19,214</i>
Respite									
Own home respite	11	204	84	15	23	1	19	17	374
Centre-based respite/respite homes	293	346	209	189	55	44	39	8	1,183
Host family respite/peer support respite	134	78	9	0	68	0	0	1	290
Flexible/combination respite	128	527	221	165	196	1	0	8	1,246
Other respite	53	8	0	97	5	0	0	2	165
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>1,163</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>3,258</i>
Employment									
Open employment	1,206	1,275	990	705	352	128	94	41	4,791
Supported employment	4,726	2,899	738	1,440	1,653	348	53	72	11,929
Open and supported	20	373	900	121	35	45	141	24	1,659
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>5,952</i>	<i>4,547</i>	<i>2,628</i>	<i>2,266</i>	<i>2,040</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>18,379</i>
Total	19,917	27,142	10,231	8,450	7,870	2,190	1,141	441	77,382

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Service outlets

Table A1.8: CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, 2002

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Agency sector										
Commonwealth Govt	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5
State/Territory government	471	579	335	230	258	33	60	15	6	1,987
Local government	64	63	9	8	9	0	0	0	4	157
Income tax exempt (charity)	555	1,948	150	459	10	9	61	30	841	4,063
Non-income tax exempt	690	142	629	6	280	142	10	12	19	1,930
Full 2001–02 financial year of operation										
Yes	1,673	2,497	1,034	641	550	177	117	53	867	7,609
No	87	130	89	50	6	8	14	4	7	395
Not stated	20	105	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	138
Weeks of operation per year										
Less than 20 weeks	4	23	7	9	0	2	0	0	0	45
20 to 39 weeks	6	32	4	14	2	2	0	0	0	60
40 to 47 weeks	95	427	11	19	17	19	2	4	18	612
48 to 51 weeks	422	343	241	52	79	40	24	9	371	1,581
52 weeks	1,204	1,746	736	443	445	112	102	37	482	5,307
No regular annual pattern	0	56	124	0	0	7	3	7	3	200
Not stated	49	105	0	166	14	3	0	0	0	337
Days of operation per week										
1 day	15	122	2	9	10	3	0	0	0	161
2 days	26	42	5	3	4	5	0	0	4	89
3 days	28	59	19	6	1	5	2	1	3	124
4 days	38	58	13	8	10	3	4	2	15	151
5 days	555	1,124	306	128	248	64	33	26	805	3,289
6 days	26	24	16	9	1	1	2	0	12	91
7 days	1,015	1,057	603	297	246	81	86	21	30	3,436
No regular weekly pattern	0	140	159	0	0	20	4	7	5	335
Not stated	77	106	0	243	37	3	0	0	0	466
Hours of operation per day										
Less than 3 hours	19	20	5	10	0	2	0	0	0	56
3 to 6 hours	176	386	50	42	23	22	10	5	26	740
7 to 9 hours	455	1,004	291	84	247	54	30	27	817	3,009
10 to 12 hours	26	44	36	1	5	0	5	0	17	134
13 to 18 hours	45	52	20	7	3	2	0	0	2	131
19 to 23 hours	26	30	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	64
24 hours	835	749	433	241	194	53	74	13	1	2,593
No regular daily pattern	0	342	284	0	0	46	12	12	11	707
Not stated	198	105	0	317	85	3	0	0	0	708

(continued)

Table A1.8 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, 2002

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Staff hours per week: paid staff										
0 hours	6	26	14	0	2	9	0	0	0	57
Less than 20 hours	137	261	76	30	58	19	9	2	5	597
20 to less than 38 hours	141	194	94	21	50	18	12	9	12	551
38 to less than 114 hours	376	637	259	41	133	37	28	20	235	1,766
114 to less than 228 hours	533	787	342	80	220	26	44	10	290	2,332
228 to less than 418 hours	408	411	160	54	47	23	30	8	205	1,346
418 to less than 570 hours	35	81	29	8	8	7	3	2	59	232
570 hours or more	72	107	42	21	26	27	3	4	68	370
Not stated	72	228	107	448	13	19	2	2	0	891
Staff hours per week: unpaid staff										
0 hours	1,233	938	817	45	450	101	2	45	588	4,219
Less than 20 hours	253	411	108	6	48	38	18	4	169	1,055
20 to less than 38 hours	64	118	37	9	13	9	8	3	62	323
38 to less than 114 hours	46	93	28	7	24	13	5	3	41	260
114 to less than 228 hours	14	42	12	4	3	4	2	0	10	91
228 to less than 418 hours	8	2	8	1	2	1	1	0	3	26
418 to less than 570 hours	2	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	11
570 hours or more	5	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	15
Not stated	155	1,121	107	630	13	19	95	2	0	2,142
Consumers: snapshot day										
0 consumers	18	77	75	0	37	23	5	3	35	273
1–4 consumers	1,105	1,196	578	357	286	40	71	18	109	3,763
5–9 consumers	217	469	123	71	53	19	14	18	115	1,095
10–19 consumers	207	341	153	46	50	28	8	6	196	1,036
20–49 consumers	108	216	83	31	37	25	8	2	236	746
50–99 consumers	22	40	10	10	9	5	2	0	85	183
100 or more consumers	8	8	0	6	9	0	0	0	12	43
Not stated	38	147	8	179	11	1	1	1	0	386
'Excluded' services	57	238	93	4	65	44	22	9	86	618
Consumers: estimate for a typical day										
0 consumers	5	59	9	0	17	4	2	0	35	131
1–4 consumers	1,058	1,122	601	283	302	53	75	15	109	3,625
5–9 consumers	222	445	133	42	50	20	11	16	115	1,047
10–19 consumers	245	385	171	47	53	26	10	10	195	1,142
20–49 consumers	139	289	104	30	45	31	9	5	237	889
50–99 consumers	26	54	11	8	7	6	1	0	85	198
100 or more consumers	9	13	1	5	11	0	1	0	12	52
Not stated	19	127	0	285	7	1	0	2	0	441
'Excluded' services	57	238	93	4	65	44	22	9	86	618

(continued)

Table A1.8 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, 2002

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Consumers: estimate for the week of the snapshot day										
0 consumers	11	80	67	0	22	2	2	1	4	189
1–4 consumers	924	904	459	254	251	50	71	8	51	2,975
5–9 consumers	184	354	106	43	43	12	7	11	68	825
10–19 consumers	229	353	174	47	54	24	11	16	172	1,080
20–49 consumers	236	431	182	30	65	39	8	7	292	1,290
50–99 consumers	75	176	28	13	18	9	4	4	150	477
100 or more consumers	35	70	14	13	32	4	6	0	51	225
Not stated	29	126	0	300	7	1	0	1	0	464
'Excluded' services	57	238	93	4	65	44	22	9	86	618
Consumers: estimate for 2001–02										
0 consumers	3	49	8	0	10	0	1	0	0	71
1–4 consumers	870	815	474	331	213	47	66	6	29	2,853
5–9 consumers	144	293	80	60	33	11	9	6	43	677
10–19 consumers	177	230	132	53	56	20	5	9	112	794
20–49 consumers	241	415	188	85	57	28	11	9	203	1,237
50–99 consumers	115	233	83	116	35	14	10	6	188	800
100 or more consumers	156	329	65	45	81	20	7	10	213	926
Not stated	17	130	0	10	7	1	0	2	0	167
'Excluded' services	57	238	93	4	65	44	22	9	86	618

Notes

1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type for an organisation.
2. Data for CSDA service outlets, including the data on consumer numbers, were from the service form completed by funding jurisdictions and service providers. These data do not use a linkage key to estimate consumer numbers. Consumer numbers reflect the number of people who received a service at the service outlet for each time period.
3. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the consumer numbers questions, were 'excluded' when their service type was advocacy, information/referral, combined information/advocacy, mutual support/self-help groups, print disability/alternative formats of communication, research & evaluation, training & development, peak bodies, and other support services. These were the service types for which full consumer form data were not collected.
4. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the snapshot day consumer numbers question, has been classified as 'not stated' if zero consumers were recorded for all of snapshot day, typical day, week of snapshot day and year time periods, or if zero consumers were recorded and at least one consumer form was returned.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Appendix 2: CSDA MDS 2002 collection forms

CSDA MDS **Consumer Form - SNAPSHOT 2002**

Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set Collections

The following questions (1–13) are asked of all consumers using the service outlet indicated below (item B) on snapshot day.

The information you provide will be useful in planning services. Please:

- answer each question by ticking the most appropriate box, or by writing the information in the spaces provided;
- tick only one box for each question, (except for question 10b); and
- use the Data Guide provided to help you understand what is being asked.

B. Service outlet ID

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See Data Guide page 18

Please copy the Service outlet ID from the relevant Service Form

1. Record ID

--	--	--	--	--	--

See Data Guide page 19

2. Statistical Linkage Key

See Data Guide page 19

2a. Letters of surname

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th

2b. Letters of given name

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See Data Guide page 21

2c. Date of birth

d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

If not known, estimate year, enter 99/99 for day and month

2d. What is the consumer's sex?

Male 1 Female 2

See Data Guide page 23

3. Is the consumer of **Aboriginal** or **Torres Strait Islander** origin?

Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander origin 1

See Data Guide page 23

Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal origin 2

Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin 3

Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin 4

Responses must not be based on the perceptions of anyone other than the person, or their advocate. The 'look' of a person has proven to be an unreliable way for another person to assess someone's Indigenous origin

4. In which **country** was the consumer **born**?

See Data Guide page 24

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------|-------------|--------------------------|------|
| Australia | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1101 | Scotland | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2105 |
| England | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2102 | Greece | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3207 |
| New Zealand | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1201 | Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2304 |
| Italy | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3104 | Philippines | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5204 |
| Viet Nam | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5105 | Netherlands | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2308 |

Where the country of birth is known but is not specified in the classification, please write it in the space provided

If other country please specify _____

5. Does the consumer require **interpreter services**?

See Data Guide page 25

- Yes- for spoken language other than English 1 Yes - for non-spoken communication 2 No 3

6. What is the consumer's most effective **method of communication**?

- Spoken language (effective) 1
- Sign language (effective) 2
- Other effective non-spoken communication
- e.g. Canon Communicator, Compic 3
- Little, or no effective communication 4
- Child aged under 5 years (not applicable) 5 ←

See Data Guide page 25

This item is considered 'not applicable' to young children. Hence children aged 0-4 years should be coded as 'Child aged under 5 years'

7. Does the consumer usually **live alone** or **with others**?

See Data Guide page 26

- Lives alone 1
- Lives with family 2
- Lives with others 3

'Usually' means 4 or more days per week on average

The consumer's living arrangements must relate to the same place described in residential setting (see question 9)

8. What is the **postcode** of the consumer's usual residence?

See Data Guide page 27

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The consumer's postcode must relate to their selected residential setting (see question 9)

9. What is the consumer's usual residential setting?

See Data Guide page 27

- Private residence 1
- Residence within an Aboriginal community 2
- Domestic-scale supported living facility 3
– e.g. group homes
- Supported accommodation facility 4
– e.g. hostels, supported residential services or facilities
- Boarding house/private hotel 5
- Independent living unit within a retirement village 6
- Residential aged care facility 7
– nursing home or aged care hostel
- Psychiatric/mental health community care facility 8
- Hospital 9
- Short term crisis, emergency or transitional accommodation 10
– e.g. night shelters, refuges, hostels for the homeless, halfway houses
- Public place/temporary shelter 11
- Other 12

The type of physical accommodation the person usually resides in ('usually' means four or more days per week on average)

10. What are the consumer's primary and other significant disability group(s)?

a. Primary disability group

b. Other significant disability group(s)

Tick 1 box only	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Intellectual	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Specific learning/ADD - other than Intellectual	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Autism - including Asperger's syndrome	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Physical	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Acquired brain injury	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Neurological - including epilepsy & Alzheimer's Disease	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Deafblind - dual sensory	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Vision	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Hearing	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Speech	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Psychiatric	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Developmental Delay - only valid for a child aged 0–5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick all other significant disabilities.

Disability group(s) (other than that indicated as being 'primary') that also cause difficulty for the person

See Data Guide page 29

11. How often does the consumer need personal help or supervision See Data Guide page 32
with **activities** or **participation** in the following life areas?

Please indicate the level of help or supervision required for each life area (rows a – i) by ticking only one level of help or supervision (columns 1 – 5)

The person can undertake activities or participate in this life area with this level of personal help or supervision (or would require this level of help or supervision if the person currently helping were not available)	1) Unable to do or always needs help/ supervision in this life area	2) Sometimes needs help/ supervision in this life area	3) Does not need help/ supervision in this life area but uses aids or equipment	4) Does not need help/ supervision in this life area and does not use aids or equipment	5) Not applicable
LIFE AREA					
a) Self-care e.g. washing oneself, dressing, eating, toileting	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	
b) Mobility e.g. moving around the home and/or moving around away from home (including using public transport or driving a motor vehicle), getting in or out of bed or a chair	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	
c) Communication e.g. making self understood, in own native language or preferred method of communication if applicable, and understanding others	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	
d) Interpersonal interactions and relationships e.g. actions and behaviours that an individual does to make and keep friends and relationships, behaving within accepted limits, coping with feelings and emotions	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	

In the following questions '**not applicable**' is a valid response **only if** the person is **0 - 4** years old.

e) Learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands e.g. understanding new ideas, remembering, problem solving, decision making, paying attention, undertaking single or multiple tasks, carrying out daily routine	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
f) Education e.g. the actions, behaviours and tasks an individual performs at school, college, or any educational setting	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
g) Community (civic) and economic life e.g. recreation and leisure, religion and spirituality, human rights, political life and citizenship, economic life such as handling money	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

In the following questions '**not applicable**' is a valid response **only if** the person is **0 - 14** years old.

h) Domestic life e.g. organising meals, cleaning, disposing of garbage, housekeeping, shopping, cooking, home maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
i) Working e.g. actions, behaviours and tasks to obtain and retain paid employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

Only complete question 12 if the consumer is aged under 16 years

12. If aged under 16 years: do the consumer's parents or guardians receive the **Carer Allowance (Child)**?

See Data Guide page 35

Yes ₁ No ₂ Not known ₃

This question is not asking about Carer Payment even though some parents of children aged less than 16 years receive it in addition to Carer Allowance (Child)

Only complete question 13 if the consumer is aged 16 years or more

13. If aged 16 years or more:

See Data Guide page 35

What is the consumer's **main source of income**?

Disability Support Pension ₁ Other income ₅
Other pension or benefit ₂ Nil income ₆
Paid employment ₃ Not known ₇
Compensation payments ₄

This item refers to the source by which a person derives most (50% or more) of their income. If the person has multiple sources of income and none are 50% or more, the one which contributes the largest percentage should be marked

Thank you for your time and effort

CSDA MDS **Service Form** **SNAPSHOT 2002**

Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement
Minimum Data Set Collections

Name and Address (please correct any errors)

A separate Service Form should be filled in for each CSDA funded service outlet (i.e. for each CSDA-funded service type provided at or from a given location). Your CSDA funding department should have filled in items A-G before your agency received this form. Please check the responses using the Data Guide - pages 1-11, initially for any queries you may have.

A. Funded agency ID <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	B. Service outlet ID <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>
C. Service type <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> . <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	D. Service outlet postcode <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>
E. Service outlet SLA <input style="width: 40px;" type="text"/>	F. Funding jurisdiction <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> G. Agency sector <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
Service outlet name: _____	
Funded service type: _____	

Please verify the information provided above

Data Guide and help available

A 'Data Guide' should be enclosed with this Service Form. It provides guidance about filling in the forms—especially about definitions. Please use the 'Data Guide' initially for any queries you may have.

If you need any further explanation, or have any further problems in completing the forms, please contact

_____ on _____

Snapshot date

*Information on these forms should be correct as at **Wednesday 22 May 2002**. They need not be completed on that day. See Data Guide.*

Due date

Please complete this form and return it, together with completed Consumer Forms in the reply paid envelope provided, by:

_____ 2002

Please name a person in your service outlet who is involved in completing the forms and can be contacted about any queries. Please print.

Contact Name _____

Title or position _____ Email _____

Phone no. -

Fax no. -

1. Has this service outlet operated for the full 2001-02 financial year?

Yes 1 No 2

See Data Guide page 12

2. How many weeks per year does this service outlet usually operate?

'No regular pattern of operation through a year' includes seasonal services such as Christmas holiday programs

or
No regular pattern 90

See Data Guide page 12

3. How many days per week does this service outlet usually operate?

'No regular pattern of operation through a week' includes school holiday programs

or
No regular pattern 90

See Data Guide page 13

4. How many hours per day does this service outlet usually operate?

'No regular daily pattern of operation' includes flexible hours, on call, 24 hour sleepover etc. Please do not provide the number of hours per week

or
No regular pattern 90

See Data Guide page 14

5. Staff hours: What are the total hours worked by staff (including those worked by contracted staff) and volunteers working on behalf of this service outlet during the 7-day week ending on the selected snapshot day?

*Please enter a dash (-) in the right hand box for any category where the value is 'nil'
Please round hours up to the nearest whole hour.*

a) Paid staff
paid hours worked by staff including contracted staff.

b) Unpaid staff
unpaid hours worked by staff and volunteers

See Data Guide page 14

If the service type of this service outlet is 'Advocacy, information and print disability' (6.01-6.05) or 'Other support' (7.01-7.04) please do not complete question 6 and do not fill out any Consumer Forms.

6. CONSUMER NUMBERS. How many people received a service for each time period below (within this service type)?

See Data Guide page 17

Please include each person only once in each of 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd'

a) The number of people who received a service on 22 May 2002 (snapshot day) a

Please do not provide numbers of 'beds' or 'places' or 'instances of service'

b) An estimate of the number of people who received a service on a typical 2001/2002 operating day b

A 'typical' operating day is neither unusually busy nor unusually quiet.

c) An estimate of the total number of people who received services during the 7-day week ending on 22 May 2002 c

Please exclude people who have not received an 'active' service, ie. people on a waiting list or 'on the books' from a previous active period

d) An estimate of the total number of people who will have received services for the 2001/2002 financial year (including from now till 30 June 2002) d

Please complete one Consumer Form for each person counted in part 'a' of Question 6 above, that is, for each person receiving a service on snapshot day.

Appendix 3: Using the statistical linkage key

This appendix provides details of linkage processes, including validation of the linkage key, results of linkage and the rules used to allocate responses that are discrepant between linked records. It relates to material presented in Section 2.4 and in Chapter 4.

Methods for the linkage of records

The process for linking records is as follows:

- Two, three or more records that had fully valid linkage keys that completely matched were regarded as referring to the same consumer.
- Compared to previous years, there was a much larger number of records that were missing sex but were valid for all other components of the linkage key. These records were tested for matches within the same geographical State or Territory using the linkage key without sex, with all other records in 2002, as well as all records in the 1999, 2000 and 2001 data sets. This resulted in the allocation of sex to 381 records for which it was previously unknown.
- Records that were missing any part of the linkage key other than sex were not matched and were given a unique key for all future analyses.
- The letter part of the linkage key was examined to check whether any unlikely or possibly false sequences (such as 'ABCDE') or repetitions (such as 'AAAA') appeared at a higher frequency than might be expected. There were no such apparently invalid linkage keys in the 2002 collection.
- For the date part of the key, the frequency distribution of days and months was examined for any unexpected patterns. As in previous collections, it was apparent that 1 January was more common as a birth date than was expected. The birth date of some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may be legitimately recorded as 1 January when their precise birth date is not known. This would explain a proportion of these dates, as nearly 6% were for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.

However, presumably 1 January was sometimes being entered when the year of birth was known but the day and month were not (in this case, the Data Guide instructions are to enter 99 for the day and month). Allowing for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander component, it was estimated that this could have been the case for 311 records, but there is no way of separately identifying these.

Results of linkage

After linkage, the estimated total number of consumers was 65,809. Almost all linkage occurred within the one jurisdiction (State, Territory or Commonwealth) or between State/Territory and Commonwealth services located within the same State or Territory. However, there were 41 matches of the linkage key between States and Territories, meaning that these consumers were assumed to be using services from two different States. At least 38 of these matches appear genuine, as they were between Commonwealth or State services in geographically adjacent States or Territories, for example in the Albury–Wodonga region. The mean number of services received per consumer was 1.18 (77,382 records divided by 65,809 consumers).

Table A3.1 shows the number of records per linkage key. About 69% (53,154) of all records had a valid linkage key that did not match with any other record. A further 3.2% (2,440) of

records had an invalid linkage key and thus could not be matched. This was a lower percentage than in 2001, indicating that the recording of the statistical linkage key has improved. However, the proportion of invalid keys ranged from 0% for the Commonwealth to 7.5% for Victoria.

Thus, altogether, 72% (55,594) of all records were unmatched, and as a result there were 55,594 consumers for whom there was only one record. The other 28% (21,788) of records did have at least one match and were shared between 10,215 consumers. For example, there were 18,050 records (9,025 multiplied by 2) for the 9,025 consumers who had two matching records. The number of records with the same linkage key ranged from one to six. Nearly nine-tenths of the matches found were between two records only (88%, or 9,025 of 10,215).

Table A3.1: Number of records that match using the statistical linkage key and resulting number of consumers

Effect of linkage key	Records		Consumers	
	No.	%	No.	%
Unmatched records				
Valid linkage key	53,154	68.7	53,154	80.8
Invalid linkage key	2,440	3.2	2,440	3.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>55,594</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>55,594</i>	<i>84.5</i>
Linked records				
2 records	18,050	23.3	9,025	13.7
3 records	3,135	4.1	1,045	1.6
4 records	516	0.7	129	0.2
5 records	45	0.1	9	0.0
6 records	42	0.1	7	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>21,788</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>10,215</i>	<i>15.5</i>
Grand total	77,382	100.0	65,809	100.0

Records with invalid linkage keys cannot, of course, be matched with any other records, so result in an overestimate of the number of consumers. From the results of linkage among records with valid linkage keys, an estimated 377 of the records with invalid keys would be expected to show a match if they had a valid key, and the total for consumers would decrease by this number. To this can be added the estimated 311 records that are assumed to have an invalid linkage key due to the day and month of the birth date being recorded as 01/01 when they should have been missing (see above). This would mean that the total number of consumers is overestimated by 688 or 1.1%. However, the statistical linkage key by its nature does not result in perfect matching and can result in both false matches and missed matches. Previous testing of the linkage key indicated a false match rate of under 4% (AIHW 1998).

Methods for resolving discrepancies between linked records

When records are matched by linkage key, they are assumed to then relate to the same consumer. In the majority of cases, the information on matching records will be the same. However, in some cases the other information on two or more matching records is not entirely consistent; that is, for some items the values recorded will differ between records. For example, of two records with the same linkage key, one may record the consumer as Aboriginal and with primary disability 'intellectual', the other as being neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander and having primary disability 'physical'. Depending upon the item in question, this may be due to differences in opinion, judgment or quality of information, or possibly because of miscoding on one record.

In order to produce any tabulations or analysis of items by consumer, it is necessary to reconcile such discrepancies by some method that is consistent for each item. The processes used for each item and the rationale for them are described in the following sections.

Missing and 'not known' values

A general principle used in all cases is that valid values for an item should take precedence over missing or 'not known' values. This is on the basis that valid values imply the relevant information was known and could be given, whereas missing/not known values imply that the information was either unknown or would not be disclosed. Thus, where there are only two records and one has a particular item missing or not known, the value on the other record will be the one assigned to the consumer.

Age and sex

Age and sex have no discrepancies because they are both part of the linkage key, so if the linkage key matches then so must these two variables. The only exception is where records with missing sex have been linked to records with non-missing sex (see under 'Methods for the linkage of records' on page 91). In these cases the non-missing sex value is used.

Indigenous status

- Order of precedence: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Torres Strait Islander, Aboriginal, not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Rationale

Anyone who is identified at some time as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is likely to be so. People of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent are more likely to be recorded as either one, with Torres Strait Islanders being more likely to be recorded as Aboriginal than vice versa.

Country of birth

- Order of precedence: Other specified country, non-English-speaking country unspecified, other English-speaking country unspecified, Australia.
- A specific code is given precedence over a more general code (e.g. Vietnam rather than South-East Asia or non-English-speaking country unspecified).
- Where two or more other countries are specified, precedence is given to responses from services in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (1 case in 2002).

Rationale

Australia may be used as the default response. Where two or more other countries are recorded (rare), then services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer.

Interpreter services required

- Order of precedence: Yes – for spoken language other than English or Yes – for non-spoken communication, No.
- In rare cases where both Yes – for spoken language other than English **and** Yes – for non-spoken communication have been indicated on separate records for the same linkage key, it is assumed that Yes – for non-spoken communication is more accurate.

Rationale

It is possible that code 1 Yes – for spoken language other than English might be used as a default for any interpreter service.

Communication method

- Order of precedence: little or no effective communication, sign language (effective), other effective non-spoken communication, spoken language (effective).

Rationale

If the person is regarded as having ‘little or no effective communication’, then it is assumed that this is the case in some contexts even if not apparent in others. Hence, this is a more accurate overall assessment of the difficulties of communication for the person. The same assumption applies to a lesser degree to the use of sign language or other effective non-spoken communication rather than spoken language.

It is assumed that if the person is identified as using sign language (effective) in some situations and other effective non-spoken communication in other situations, then their method of communication is sign language (effective).

Living arrangements

- Precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (24 cases in 2002).

Rationale

Services with greater contact with the service user can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the service user.

Main source of income – child (under 16 years)

- Precedence given to 'Yes'.

Rationale

'No' may be used as the default response.

Main source of income – adult (16 years and over)

- Precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 2 (Box A4.2).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS. There were 16 such cases in 2002, of which 15 resulted in selecting DSP ahead of another response.

Rationale

Employment services are expected to have more accurate and complete information on income, followed by services with greater contact with the consumer.

Disability groups

Three steps are involved in reconciling disability group for linked records:

- (i) count all disability groups recorded, whether as primary or other significant disability groups
- (ii) select one as the primary disability group
- (iii) assign all remaining disability groups as 'other significant disability groups'.

(i) All disabilities (including primary disability)

- Count all disabilities recorded.
- If one or more records include deafblind and other records include vision and/or hearing, then only deafblind is included. For these cases, if primary disability is vision or hearing, it is also changed to deafblind. (Note that it is possible to record both vision and hearing but not deafblind as the latter specifically refers to 'dual sensory impairments causing severe restrictions in communication, and in the ability to participate in community life'.)

Rationale

Services commonly indicate only those disabilities that relate to their target group and not others. The majority of discrepancies are due to differences in the numbers of disability groups recorded, rather than one disability group being recorded instead of another.

(ii) Primary disability group

- For three or more records, where possible take the majority value.
- For two records or where there is no majority, take the disability group that is most often recorded overall, counting all primary and other significant disabilities (provided it has been recorded as primary at least once).
- For remaining cases, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).

- For any remaining cases, precedence is given firstly to any other disability group before developmental delay, and then in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS. There were 37 such cases in 2002, of which 9 were in the first category. The other cases were resolved to intellectual (18), physical (4), autism (4), psychiatric (1) or acquired brain injury (1).

Rationale

Primary disability will often depend upon which of a number of disability groups is chosen as being the most important. This is largely a matter of judgment. For unresolved cases, services with greater contact with the service user can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the service user.

Note that any disability groups recorded as primary disability (but not selected as the primary disability) will be included as 'other significant disabilities' (e.g. if intellectual and physical disability are selected as the primary disability group for the same linkage key then physical disability is still included as an 'other significant disability').

(iii) Other significant disabilities

- Includes all disability groups other than that selected for primary disability.

Rationale

Follows from above.

Areas of need for support or assistance

- For working, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 2 (Box A4.2).
- For all other areas, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For remaining cases, the higher median value is taken. (In 2002, this ranged from 59 cases for working to 117 cases for mobility.)

Rationale

Services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer, except for the area of working for which employment services can be expected to have the most accurate information.

Consumer postcode

- Check postcodes that are from another State. Where such a postcode appears unlikely to be correct, it is given the lowest precedence.
- For three or more records, where possible take the majority value.
- For two records or where there is no majority, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1.
- For any remaining cases (i.e. where service type is the same), precedence is given to consumer postcodes that are different from the corresponding service outlet postcode before those that are the same as the service outlet postcode (except where service type is 1.01 to 1.03). Precedence is then given to the record from the outlet with the smallest number of clients on the snapshot day.
- If any cases remain unresolved, precedence is given to the record with the highest form number and then, if necessary, the highest service ID (as sorted alphabetically and numerically).

Rationale

Postcode has a relatively high rate of discrepancy. This appears to be mainly due to errors in assigning a postcode to an address, but also due to mistakes in recording or transcription, and possibly in some cases to the inappropriate allocation of the service outlet postcode to the consumer. Errors in assigning postcodes usually result in small discrepancies, such as between postcodes for two adjoining areas. This will generally have no effect on subsequent analyses but it is still necessary to assign a single postcode to the consumer.

For consumers with three or more records, where one postcode is different from the rest it is likely to be a recording error. For cases not resolved by majority, there is more likely to be an assignation error, and services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer.

A small number of cases are not resolved by the above method (47 in 2002). For these, records for which the consumer and outlet postcodes are the same are judged to be less reliable than others on average, due to the possibility that the outlet postcode was wrongly assigned to the consumer (19 cases). Outlets with a smaller number of recorded consumers are then assumed to be more likely to accurately assign postcode for each consumer than outlets with a larger number (27 cases).

Where the discrepancy results from duplicate cases from the same outlet, the latest record as indicated by form number is taken (1 case). If any cases remain, postcode is then assigned arbitrarily on the basis of form number and then ID (no cases in 2002).

Residential setting

- Any other valid response is given precedence before 'Other'.
- Precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (37 cases in 2002).

Rationale

Services with greater contact with the service user can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the service user.

Box A4.1: CSDA MDS service type order 1 for resolution of discrepancies after statistical linkage

Order	MDS code	Service type
Accommodation		
1	1.01	Large residential/Institution
2	1.02	Small residential/Institution
3	1.03	Hostels
4	1.04	Group homes
5	1.05	Attendant care/personal care
6	1.06	In-home accommodation support
7	1.07	Alternative family placement
8	1.08	Other accommodation support services
Case management		
9	2.03	Behaviour intervention/specialist intervention
10	2.06	Case management, local coordination and development
Community access and employment		
11	3.01	Learning and life skills development
12	3.03	Other community access
13	5.02	Supported employment
14	5.03	Open and supported employment
15	5.01	Open employment
Counselling, intervention and therapy		
16	2.04	Counselling: individual/family/group
17	2.05	Regional resource and support teams
18	2.01	Therapy services for individuals
19	2.02	Early childhood intervention
Respite		
20	4.02	Centre-based respite/respite homes
21	4.01	Own home respite
22	4.03	Host family/peer support respite
23	4.04	Flexible/combination respite
24	4.05	Other respite
Other community support and recreation		
25	3.02	Recreation/holiday programs
26	2.07	Other community support services

Box A4.2: CSDA MDS service type order 2 for resolution of discrepancies after statistical linkage

Order	MDS code	Service type
Employment		
1	5.02	Supported employment
2	5.03	Open and supported employment
3	5.01	Open employment
Accommodation		
4	1.01	Large residential/Institution
5	1.02	Small residential/Institution
6	1.03	Hostels
7	1.04	Group homes
8	1.05	Attendant care/personal care
9	1.06	In-home accommodation support
10	1.07	Alternative family placement
11	1.08	Other accommodation support services
Case management		
12	2.03	Behaviour intervention/specialist intervention
13	2.06	Case management, local coordination and development
Community access		
14	3.01	Learning and life skills development
15	3.03	Other community access
Counselling, intervention and therapy		
16	2.04	Counselling: individual/family/group
17	2.05	Regional resource and support teams
18	2.01	Therapy services for individuals
19	2.02	Early childhood intervention
Respite		
20	4.02	Centre-based respite/respite homes
21	4.01	Own home respite
22	4.03	Host family/peer support respite
23	4.04	Flexible/combination respite
24	4.05	Other respite
Other community support and recreation		
25	3.02	Recreation/holiday programs
26	2.07	Other community support services

Appendix 4: English Proficiency groupings by country of birth

English Proficiency Group 1

Canada
Ireland
New Zealand
South Africa
United Kingdom
United States of America

English Proficiency Group 2

Africa (Excl North Africa) nfd	Denmark	Kenya
Algeria	Dominica	Kiribati
Andorra	Dominican Republic	Kuwait
Anguilla	Eastern Europe nfd	Lesotho
Antigua and Barbuda	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia
At sea	Estonia	Libya
Australian Ext. Territories nfd	Faeroe Islands	Liechtenstein
Austria	Falkland Islands	Luxembourg
Bahamas	Fiji	Madagascar
Bahrain	Finland	Malawi
Bangladesh	Former Czechoslovakia nfd	Malaysia
Barbados	France	Maldives
Belgium	French Guiana	Mali
Belize	French Polynesia	Malta
Benin	Gabon	Marshall Islands
Bermuda	Gambia	Martinique
Bhutan	Germany, Federal Republic of	Mauritania
Botswana	Ghana	Mauritius
Brazil	Gibraltar	Mexico
Brunei	Greenland	Micronesia nfd
Bulgaria	Grenada	Monaco
Burundi	Guadeloupe	Montserrat
Cameroon	Guatemala	Morocco
Cayman Islands	Guinea	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau	Namibia
Central America nfd	Guyana	Nauru
Central and West Africa nfd	Haiti	Nepal
Chad	Holy See	Netherlands
Comoros (excluding Mayotte)	Iceland	Netherlands Antilles
Congo	India	New Caledonia
Cook Islands	Israel	Niger
Cote D'Ivoire	Jamaica	Nigeria
Czech Republic	Jordan	Niue

English Proficiency Group 2 (continued)

Norfolk Island	Seychelles	Tadjikistan
North Africa nfd	Sierra Leone	Tanzania
Northern America nfd	Singapore	The Caribbean nfd
Northern Europe nfd	Slovak Republic	Togo
Northern Mariana Islands	Slovenia	Tonga
Norway	Solomon Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
Oceania and Antarctica nfd	Southeast Asia nfd	Turks and Caicos Islands
Oman	Southern and East Africa nfd	Tuvalu
Other Australian Ext. Territories	Southern Asia nfd	Uganda
Other Polynesia (excl Hawaii)	Southern Europe nfd	United Arab Emirates
Pakistan	Spain	Vanuatu
Palau	Sri Lanka	Venezuela
Papua New Guinea	St Helena	Virgin Islands, British
Philippines	St Kitts-Nevis	Virgin Islands, United States
Qatar	St Lucia	Wallis and Futuna
Reunion	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Western Europe nfd
Rwanda	Sth/Ctrl America & Caribbean nfd	Yemen
Samoa, American	Suriname	Zaire
Samoa, Western	Swaziland	Zambia
San Marino	Sweden	Zimbabwe
Sao Tome and Principe	Switzerland	

English Proficiency Group 3

Afghanistan	Egypt	Korea, Republic of
Albania	El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan
Angola	Eritrea	Latvia
Antarctica nfd	Ethiopia	Lebanon
Argentina	Europe and the Former USSR nfd	Lithuania
Armenia	Fmr Yslav Rep Macedonia (FYROM)	Macau
Aruba	Fmr Yslav Rep Serbia/Montenegro	Middle East & North Africa nfd
Azerbaijan	Former USSR & Baltic States nfd	Middle East nfd
Belarus	Former Yugoslavia nfd	Moldova
Bolivia	Georgia	Mongolia
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Greece	Nicaragua
Burkina Faso	Guam	Panama
Burma (Myanmar)	Honduras	Paraguay
Cape Verde	Hong Kong	Peru
Chile	Hungary	Poland
Colombia	Inadequately described	Portugal
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Puerto Rico
Croatia	Iran	Romania
Cuba	Iraq	Russian Federation
Cyprus	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Djibouti	Japan	Senegal
Ecuador	Kazakhstan	Somalia

English Proficiency Group 3 (continued)

South America nfd

Thailand

Ukraine

Sudan

Tokelau

Uruguay

Syria

Tunisia

Uzbekistan

Taiwan (Province of China)

Turkmenistan

West Bank/Gaza Strip

English Proficiency Group 4

Cambodia

Chilean Antarctic Territory

China (excl Taiwan Province)

Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic

Laos

Turkey

Viet Nam

(nfd: no further definition)

Source: DIMA 1999.

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