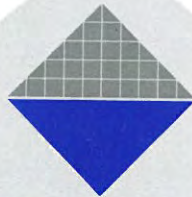


**Disability support services  
provided under the  
Commonwealth/State Disability  
Agreement: national data 1998**

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**Disability support services  
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national data 1998**

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**Disability support services  
provided under the  
Commonwealth/State  
Disability Agreement:  
national data, 1998**

**October 1999**

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  
Canberra

AIHW cat. no. DIS 16

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## Preface

The Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) National Minimum Data Set was developed in 1993 and 1994 jointly by all States and Territories, the Commonwealth and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. The first data collection was undertaken in 1995, and data from the 1996 and 1997 collections have been widely used by government departments and the community.

The 1998 data are the second national collation where all jurisdictions have been fully represented, and the cooperation of all States and Territories and the Commonwealth is gratefully acknowledged.

For the first time a Linkage Key has been pilot tested to statistically record use of multiple services by people on the snapshot day—the Linkage Key and its use are discussed in this report.

The collection is currently being reviewed, particularly in light of the continuing changes in the method of service delivery, for example the growing use of case funding and brokerage models and the resulting changes in information needed. Redevelopment has begun in 1999 in partnership with the Disability Services Subcommittee.

The information now being released will inform Australians about services provided under the CSDA for people with disabilities in Australia.

Richard Madden  
Director



## Summary and outline

This report presents data about services directly provided or funded by government, under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). These data come from the CSDA Minimum Data Set collection conducted in the second half of 1998, and cover State, Territory and Commonwealth CSDA services. This is the fourth annual data collection, and the second to cover all jurisdictions and services. Data for 1995, 1996 and 1997 have been published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (see Reference Section of this report).

Section 1 provides an overview of data on service recipients and services.

Section 2 describes the data collection and how it was conducted, and indicates some of the limitations important for purposes of interpretation.

Sections 3 and 4 give a detailed description of the results of the 1998 data collection, concentrating mainly on national patterns. Data are reported on both the recipients of the services and on the services themselves.

Section 3 covers data collected from 69,198 Consumer Forms, representing people receiving services on the 'snapshot' day. A service recipient can receive more than one service on the 'snapshot' day and therefore fill in more than one Consumer Form. Of service recipients in 1998, 58.0% were male. Over 64% were reported to have intellectual disability as the primary disability type. Many service recipients had multiple disabilities (48%). Nearly 82% of recipients needed support in activities of daily living, with higher proportions needing support in social and emotional areas. Data on other disabilities, country of birth, Indigenous status, language, method of communication, living arrangements, income source and State distribution are detailed.

Section 4 covers services provided. A total of 6,174 CSDA services responded to the 1998 CSDA Minimum Data Set collection – a response rate of 98%. Of these services:

- 4,557 (74%) were provided under a non-government auspice, and 1,617 (26%) under a government auspice;
- 2,525 of all services were accommodation services, 1,376 were community support services, 871 were employment services, 876 were community access services, and 475 were respite services.

Section 5 presents many of the recently developed performance indicators for disability services, for 1998.

Section 6 contains a discussion of the data quality of the 1998 collection and the Linkage Key trial, and outlines possible changes to future collections. There are a range of policy and administrative issues likely to affect future collections and the uses to which the data are put.



## Acknowledgments

The principal authors of this report were Ken Black, Johann Sheehan and Xingyan Wen. The report continues to build on previous reports of the Institute (listed in Appendix 1), as well as developments in, and contributions from, all jurisdictions.

The successful completion of this 1998 collection owes much to:

- the service providers who completed questionnaires and provided comments;
- all departments, organisations, peak bodies and individuals who provided suggestions or comments; and
- To the staff in the disability services funding departments who conducted the mail-out, help-lines, 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 provided a point of contact in each of the departments who fund CSDA services and coordinated the collection in their jurisdiction:

Ageing & Disability Department (NSW)	Proshanta Dey
Department of Human Services (Victoria)	Elaine Stevenson
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Department of Community and Health Services (Tasmania)	Patrick Cummins
Department of Health and Community Care (ACT)	Sheryn Nourse
Territory Health Services (NT)	Julie Searle
Department of Health and Family Services (Commonwealth)	Celia Poole

Special thanks also to Ros Madden, Ching Choi and Richard Madden of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare who provided useful comments and other valuable assistance with the compilation of the report, and Amanda Nobbs who arranged production of the report.

## Abbreviations

ABI	Acquired brain injury
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADD	Attention Deficit Disorder
AIHW/Institute	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ATC	Activity therapy centre
CDA	Child Disability Allowance
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement of 1998
CSDA-funded services	Service providers receiving funding from State and/or Commonwealth Governments for a service or services covered by the CSDA
DSP	Disability Support Pension
DSSC	Disability Services Subcommittee (comprising the heads of government disability services throughout Australia)
HACC	Home and Community Care
ICIDH	International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps of WHO
MDS	Minimum Data Set
MS	Multiple sclerosis
(CSDA) MDS Network	Network of people responsible for the CSDA MDS collections (comprises representatives from AIHW and all jurisdictions involved with the collections)
n.a.	Not available – in relation to data from cells in some tables
NCSDD	<i>National Community Services Data Dictionary</i>
PT OT ST	Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy. These are included within the 'therapy services' service type.



# 1 Overview

## Service recipient data

Data on the characteristics of Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) service recipients were collated from 69,198 Consumer Forms returned by 6,174 CSDA-funded services on a 'snapshot' day in late 1998.

Two other separate counts of service recipients were collected from CSDA services who returned Service Forms: the estimated number of service recipients on a typical 1997-98 operating day and the estimated number over the 1997-98 financial year. Service providers made these estimates. For each major service type category, the number of service recipients on the selected 'snapshot' day was broadly similar to those reported as receiving services on a typical operating day (see Table 1.1). Community support, community access and respite services showed a greater level of variation from the typical day than did the other service types. They also had a larger number of recipients over the year than on any single day, indicating a less fixed consumer base. For all service type groupings, the number of recipients over the year was greater in the non-government sector than in the directly provided government sector.

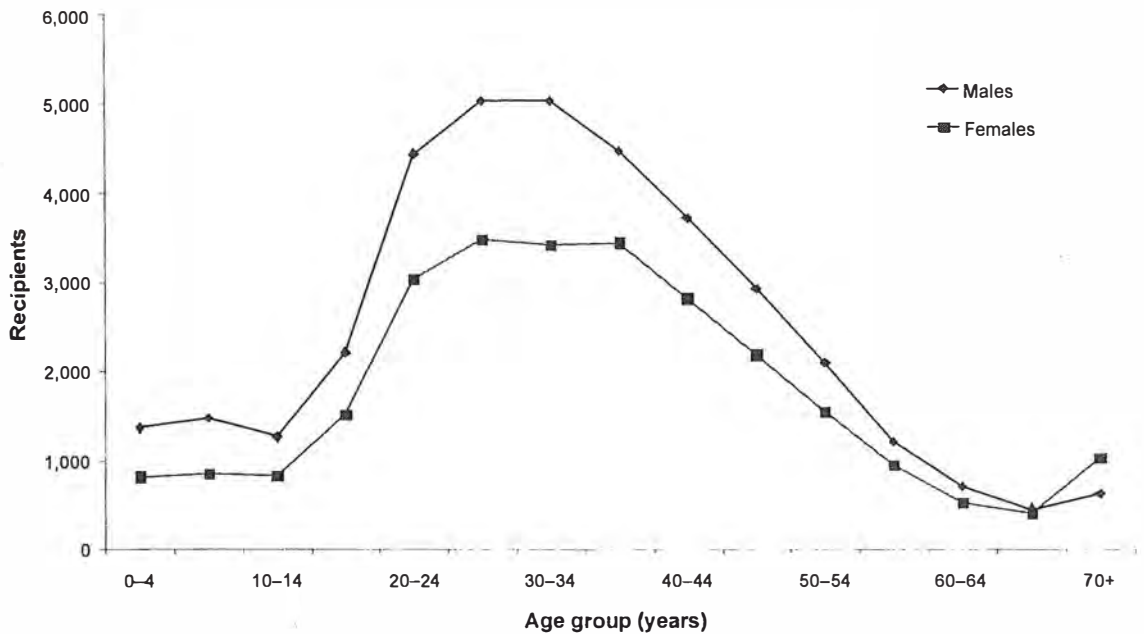
**Table 1.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by auspicing organisation and time period, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Service type	Government provided			Non-government provided		
	Snapshot day	Estimate for a typical day	Estimate for 1997-98	Snapshot day	Estimate for a typical day	Estimate for 1997-98
Accommodation support	8,407	8,553	10,338	11,575	12,013	32,297
Community support	4,466	5,511	103,092	7,262	9,405	116,561
Community access	1,529	1,851	3,099	11,778	13,233	52,387
Respite	494	557	8,579	1,640	2,119	21,954
Employment	249	252	578	17,938	19,455	44,536

### Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. The snapshot day count for this table was compiled from service provider returns, and may differ from the actual number of Consumer Forms returned, thus the count may vary from counts presented elsewhere in this report.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types, Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
4. Commonwealth-aided employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth'. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

The sex and age groups of service recipients are represented in Figure 1.1. In 1998, most service recipients were male (39,872 or 57.6%). Overall there was little difference in age distribution between the sexes (see Figure 1.1 and Section 3.1).

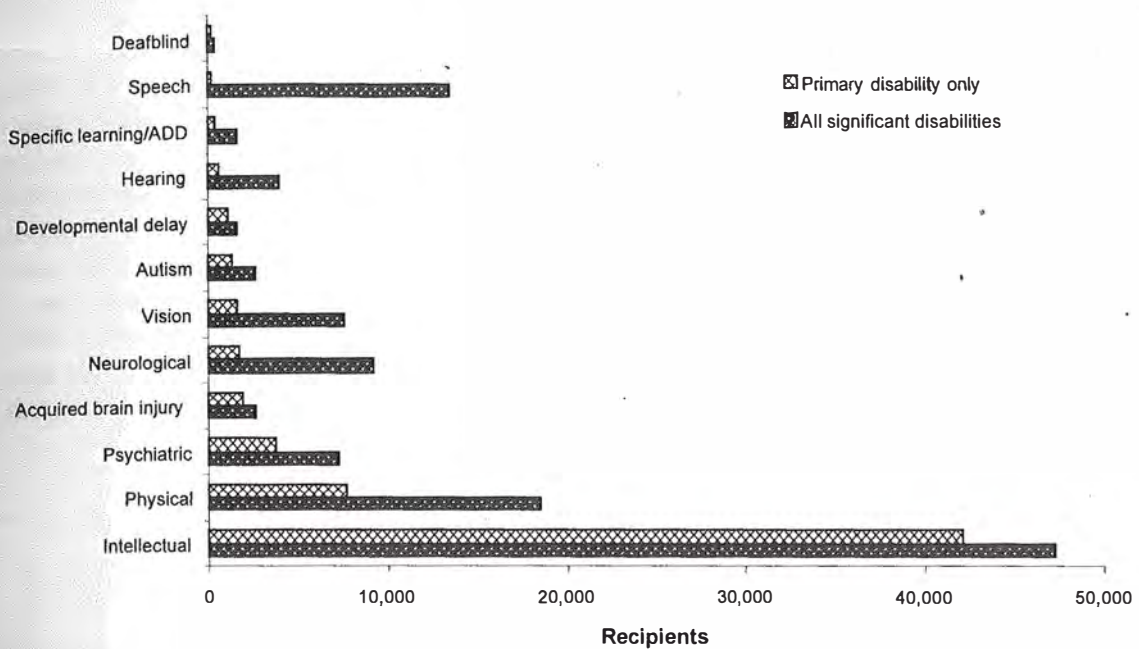


Source: Table A3.2.

**Figure 1.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by sex, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Many service recipients had multiple disabilities (48%). The Consumer Form requested that all significant disability groups affecting the lives of service recipients be reported. The disability group most affecting the everyday life of the recipient was counted as the primary disability. Figure 1.2 compares the numbers of service recipients reporting each disability group. Those with intellectual disability comprised the greatest number of CSDA service recipients, both when reporting all significant disability groups they experienced and their primary disability group (over 44,500 as the primary disability), those with physical disability were the next most numerous, but were substantially fewer (about 8,350). The third most highly reported, primary disability group were those with psychiatric disability (about 5,000). However, the order is different when all significant disability groups (including that given as primary) are considered. The number of recipients with a psychiatric disability (about 9,000) is eclipsed by the numbers with speech disability (about 13,200). The smallest number of recipients reported for one of the disability groups collected was for those who are deafblind (just over 600).





Source: Table 3.3.

**Figure 1.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

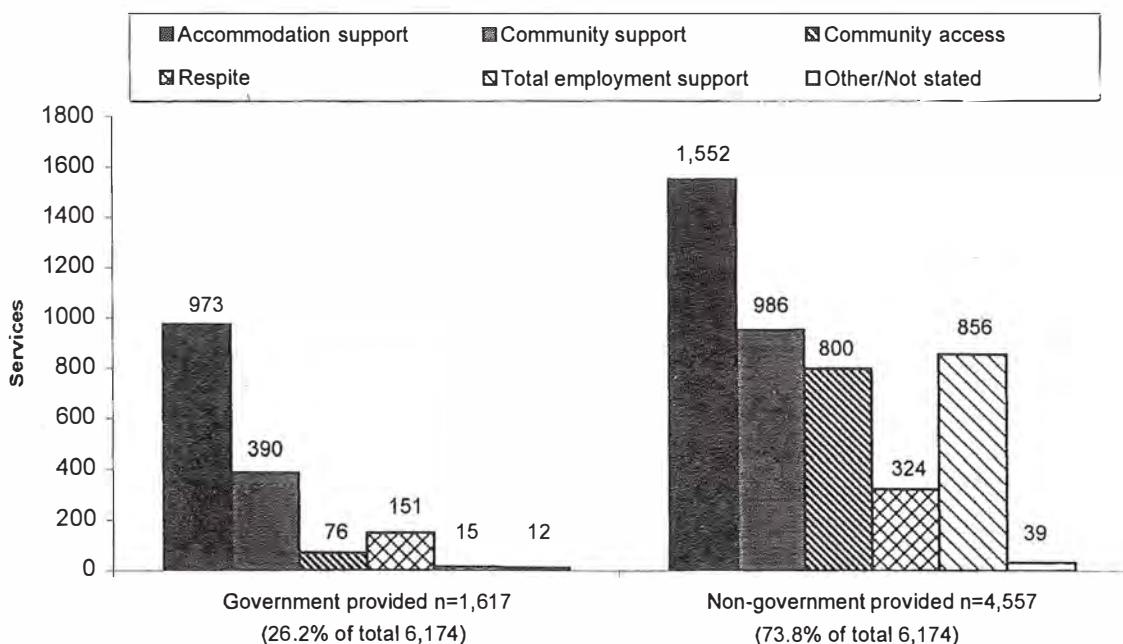
Information was collected concerning recipients' overall support needs in each of the 10 areas of support. Nearly 82% of recipients needed support in 'activities of daily living' (that is, self-care, mobility and communication). Higher proportions needed support in 'social' and 'emotional' areas. In almost every area of support need, between 20% and 35% of recipients reported a need for continual support. A lower percentage of need for continual support was reported for the area of 'mobility' and a higher percentage for 'working'.

The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most service recipients aged 16 years or more (82.8%).

Most service recipients lived with family members and/or their spouse (42.8%), and 40.4% lived in residential care, either group homes, hostels, larger institutions, nursing homes or hospitals.

## Service data

There were 6,174 CSDA-funded services that responded to the 1998 collection. Nearly three-quarters of services were non-government provided (73.8%, Figure 1.3). Accommodation support services numbered 2,525 (40.9% of all services), with a greater number provided by non-government organisations (1,552) than by government (973). However, the proportion of government-aided services – services provided directly by governments (or in the case of Commonwealth-aided employment services, they are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as ‘Commonwealth’) – that were accommodation support services was greater than for non-government-aided services (60.2% compared with 34.1%). Community access services were greater in number for non-government-aided services than for government-aided services (800 compared with 76, Figure 1.3).



Source: Table 4.1.

Note: Commonwealth-aided employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as ‘Commonwealth’. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

**Figure 1.3: CSDA-funded services, auspicing organisation by service type, States and Territories, 1998**

State- or Territory-funded CSDA services numbered 5,212 and Commonwealth-funded services numbered 962 (Tables 4.2 and 4.3).

Total reported government expenditure (excluding identified administration expenditure) on CSDA services was \$1,710.4 million in 1997-98 (Table 1.2). About 57% of these funds were provided to accommodation support services (\$968.9 million).



Table 1.2: CSDA funding of services by Australian governments, by service type, and administration expenditure, 1997–98 (\$m)

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	C'wealth	Australia
	\$m									
Accommodation support	327.16	277.40	112.97	106.11	88.00	35.73	13.52	7.98	0	968.85
Community support	57.38	50.90	18.64	5.40	29.05	4.14	4.15	2.44	11.67	183.77
Community access	45.09	91.58	15.29	12.37	4.99	6.88	0.98	1.34	0.38	178.91
Respite	26.39	20.00	15.48	17.18	5.72	3.69	1.80	0.87	0	91.14
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201.77	201.77
Other support	17.25	18.38	3.97	21.81	9.40	0.72	0.06	0.05	14.28	85.92
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>473.26</i>	<i>458.27</i>	<i>166.34</i>	<i>162.87</i>	<i>137.16</i>	<i>51.16</i>	<i>20.51</i>	<i>12.68</i>	<i>228.10</i>	<i>1,710.35</i>
Administration	35.27	48.73	28.79	10.79	4.38	8.07	1.61	0.71	18.81	157.15
<b>Total—published</b>	<b>473.26</b>	<b>506.99</b>	<b>195.14</b>	<b>164.28</b>	<b>143.59</b>	<b>59.24</b>	<b>15.92</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>246.90</b>	<b>1,818.70</b>
<b>Total—sum of components</b>	<b>508.54</b>	<b>506.99</b>	<b>195.14</b>	<b>173.65</b>	<b>141.54</b>	<b>59.24</b>	<b>22.12</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>246.90</b>	<b>1,867.50</b>

*Notes*

1. Figures for the Northern Territory include a quarterly payment to CSDA-funded organisations (providing other than accommodation support services) for 1998–99, but paid in 1997–98. Hence these organisations received five quarterly payments in 1997–98.
2. The published totals for NSW, WA, SA and the ACT from the source table are not the sum of the components provided in the source table. The resulting differences for these jurisdictions, when combined, result in a possible increase in the Australian total by \$48.4m. Some of this difference could be accounted for by the exclusion of administration from the published totals. This is apparently the case for NSW.
3. Figures for 1996–97 published in AIHW (1997a) should not be compared with figures in this table. The 1996–97 data were incomplete and were derived in a different way.
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Source: SCRCSSP 1999: Table 11A.9.

Ninety-three per cent of accommodation support services operated for the full 52 weeks of the year, as did 56.6% of respite services, 48.0% of employment services, 47.5% of community support services, and 23.4% of community access services.

Accommodation support services were received by 30.0 recipients for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population' – an adjusted estimate of the number of people with severe or profound core activity restriction who might need disability services (see Section 5.2). For employment support services the equivalent ratio was 55.9 per 1,000.

Recipients with a profound core activity restriction comprised 49.0% of recipients of accommodation support services and 13.1% of recipients of employment services.

# 2 Introduction

## 2.1 CSDA MDS collections

This publication reports on services provided or funded in 1998 by the Commonwealth Government and the State and Territory Governments under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA)<sup>1</sup> 1998. It provides data about service providers and about people receiving a service from a service provider on a 'snapshot' day, that is, on a single day, in 1998.

The CSDA Minimum Data Set (MDS) collections are conducted under the auspices of the Disability Services Subcommittee (DSSC) of the Standing Committee of Community Services and Income Security Administrators. The original purpose of the CSDA MDS was to facilitate the exchange of information between jurisdictions, by the design and use of standard core data items and agreed definitions. This 1998 collection is the second fully national collection.<sup>2</sup>

Information about the development and testing process for these collections, including data from the pilot tests and the 1995, 1996 and 1997 collections, can be found in earlier AIHW publications, listed in Appendix 1.

## 2.2 How the collection was conducted

Each year the AIHW develops, in cooperation with all jurisdictions, standard versions of a Service Form, a Consumer Form and a Data Guide (see Appendix 4 for copies of the forms).

The data items collected on the 1998 Consumer Form included information about:

- personal details of age, sex, and ethnic origin;
- disability group, both primary and other significant disabilities;
- method of communication;
- support or assistance needed;
- income source; and
- living arrangement/accommodation type.

The data items collected on the 1998 Service Form included some information about:

- service type provided (covering 31 specific service types, within service type groupings such as accommodation support, community support, community access, respite, and employment);
- hours worked by staff and volunteers;

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<sup>1</sup> The first CSDA was agreed in 1991, and the second in 1998.

<sup>2</sup> 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 this 1998 collection.

- annual funding under the CSDA;
- times of operation (hours per day, days per week, weeks per year); and
- number of recipients receiving a service from the provider.

In general, a Service Form is completed for each service type at each outlet and a Consumer Form is completed for each person receiving that service type at the outlet on a 'snapshot' day (see Appendix 4 for forms).

The 'snapshot' day(s) were:

New South Wales	Wednesday 19 August 1998
Victoria	Wednesday 19 August 1998
Queensland	Wednesday 19 August 1998
Western Australia	Wednesday 10 June 1998
South Australia	Wednesday 19 August 1998
Tasmania	Wednesday 19 August 1998
Australian Capital Territory	Wednesday 19 August 1998
Northern Territory	Wednesday 19 August 1998
Commonwealth	Wednesday 21 October 1998

Forms are completed by service providers and sent (as hard copy or electronic file) to the government funder in each jurisdiction. Here, data are edited according to nationally agreed standards, and a data file finalised for each jurisdiction. This file is used for analysis by each jurisdiction, and a copy containing only those nationally agreed CSDA MDS data items<sup>3</sup> is sent to the AIHW for further editing and national collation.

## 2.3 Scope and limitations of the collection

### Scope

The collection covers disability support services receiving some funding under the CSDA and the recipients of those services. Some disability support services may not receive CSDA funding – particularly in the areas of rehabilitation, hearing services, aids and appliances – or may be funded solely through the Home and Community Care Program or other funding relevant to nursing homes, hostels and hospitals. Some may receive no government funding.

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 before the first CSDA, and which were considered to be of a type to be included in the 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; and
- services provided or funded under the CSDA since the signing of the first CSDA and included under the second agreement signed in 1998.

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<sup>3</sup> Some jurisdictions add a small number of data items of particular interest to them, sometimes for a single year.

However, there is 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.
- In Victoria, early childhood intervention services were included under the CSDA and hence are included in this collection. Psychiatric disability services are also included.
- In Queensland, psychiatric disability services funded and provided by the Mental Health Branch of Queensland Health are included in the CSDA MDS collections, but services funded under the 'Gaming Machine Community Benefit Fund' 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.
- The Health Department in Western Australia is the main provider for psychiatric disability services.

## Service recipient counts

The use of a 'snapshot' day permits service recipients to be counted at a point in time. To the extent that the 'snapshot' day was not an average day, this count may differ from a real average. This is likely to be more significant for data relating to some service types, such as recreation and respite services. Estimates of the number of service recipients on a typical 1997-98 operating day and estimates of the total number of consumers provided with a service during 1997-98 were provided by services on the Service Form. These estimates provide some guidance as to the representativeness of the 'snapshot' day count (see Table 1.1).

Western Australian data were collected for a full-year period to 10 June 1998. Consumer data were estimated for a 'snapshot' day by the addition of a question about whether the consumer received a service on the 'snapshot' day, with only those consumers indicated as having received a service included. It was then possible to count consumers using CSDA services funded by Western Australia on a relatable basis to those collected by other States and Territories.<sup>4</sup>

The Commonwealth Disability Services Census collects information about 'consumers on the books', with a question similar to that in the Western Australian collection which identifies clients receiving a service on the 'snapshot' day. Most core MDS data from open employment services were extracted from services, National Information Management System databases.

**The data about service recipients in this collection are, effectively, counts of services provided, on one day, by providers who receive at least some CSDA funding. They are**

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4. Western Australian service recipients receiving more than one service type on the snapshot day were counted in each service type received, to relate the data to that from other jurisdictions. This results in data that are different from that published in the Annual Report of the Western Australian Disability Services Commission.



not counts of consumers since a consumer may have received a service from more than one provider on the day and hence may be counted more than once.

It is not advisable to add data from service type groupings together and to describe them as a total number of consumers. Further details about the effects of this double-counting problem are available in Black et al. (1998).

Consumer Forms were not collected for some service types—advocacy, information, print disability/alternative formats of communication, service evaluation and training, peak bodies, and research and development. For many services of these types there may be no direct contact with individual people with a disability, or contact with consumers may be transient, for example giving a telephone referral; hence data collection in the format used here could have been problematic.

## Service counts

Data are intended to be collected at 'outlet level', i.e. a separate form for each location, for each service type—this has not been fully achieved in all jurisdictions. A 'service' as counted here may in fact be a single outlet, or may be two or more outlets of the same service type funded from a single service provider from which only grouped outlet data are available.

A single service provider may be providing several 'services' as counted here. A Service Form was completed for each of the service types provided.

## Response rates

The response rate for return of Service Forms was 98.0% of all Service Forms sent out by jurisdictions. Response rates for most data items from returned Service Forms and Consumer Forms were good for this collection, and in particular there has been a marked increase in response to the question on Indigenous status for the 1998 collection. National not known/not stated responses decreased from 8.2% in 1997 to 4.0% in 1998. Response rates are considered further in Section 6.1.

## Qualifiers to the Commonwealth data

The Department of Family and Community Services has requested that the following qualifiers be born in mind when considering the Commonwealth data:

- As at 30 April 1999, data from 962 out of 975 services were available. At this time, 60% of Commonwealth MDS data had passed data integrity and quality checking. The 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census identified 18,137 consumers as being supported on 21 October 1998 by Employment Services. This figure understates the true number of consumers, given that data from thirteen Employment Services was not available. It is not possible to accurately estimate the extent of this underestimation.
- Due to a change in the CSDA MDS requirements (introduced in 1996), the disability group 'intellectual/ learning' was subdivided into: 'intellectual'; 'specific learning/ ADD'; and 'autism'. Some outlets did not amend the consumer records affected by these changes prior to the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census. Therefore, the counts of consumers with a primary disability or secondary disability of 'intellectual' may be overstated.
- Finalised results of the 1998 Census will be published in the Department's Census report. These figures will differ from those published in this report.

# 3 Recipients of CSDA services

This chapter provides tabulations and discussion of recipient data, and Appendix Table A3.1 provides basic frequency counts of all data items by jurisdiction.

## 3.1 Age and sex

Males were 57.6% of recipients of CSDA-funded services (39,872 of 69,198, Table 3.1). The number of recipients in each five-year age group varied substantially (Figure 1.1, Table A3.2). The 30–34 year age group comprised the highest numbers of recipients (8,501 or 12.3%) and the 65–69 year age group the lowest (893 or 1.3%). Though the shape of the age distribution was similar for each sex, there were greater numbers of males for most age groups. The exception was for the 70 years plus age group (1.9% of males compared to 4.8% of females).

## 3.2 Disability group

The disability group with the most effect on the service recipient's everyday life was reported as the 'primary' disability group. Respondents were asked to report all 'other significant' disability group causing difficulty.

Of the 69,198 service recipients on the 'snapshot' day, 44,512 (64.3%) were reported as having a primary disability group of 'intellectual' (Table 3.1). The proportion was similar for both sexes.

The next most frequently reported primary disability groups were physical disability (8,351 or 12.1%), psychiatric disability (5,089 or 7.4%) and acquired brain injury (2,203 or 3.2%). The category of 'deafblind' was the least frequently reported, being recorded for 177 (0.3%) of service recipients.

Some primary disability groups showed differences between male and female service recipients. There was a higher number and proportion of males reported with autism, acquired brain injury and psychiatric disability relative to females. Conversely, a lower number and proportion of males than females reported a disability falling in the vision or neurological disability groups, but these differences are not as marked.

The distribution of primary disability group also varied between age groups. Developmental delay was reported as 'primary' for 1,006 (39.2%) of those service recipients aged 0 to 4 years, and for 252 (4.7%) of those aged 5 to 14. This disability group was intended only to apply to 0–5 year olds, and made up less than 0.1% of older age groups.

For those service recipients aged 15 years or more, the proportion with intellectual disability as the primary disability decreased with increasing age (from 8,717 or 70.1% of those aged 15–24 years to 1,703 or 38.9% of those aged 60 years or more). Corresponding increases occurred in the categories of physical disability (from 1,336 or 10.7% of those aged 15–24 years to 762 or 17.4% of those aged 60 years or more), and vision disability (from 183 or 1.5% of those aged 15–24 years to 1,088 or 24.8% of those aged 60 years or more). Psychiatric disability had a reported peak of 2,860 or 9.0% in the 25–44 age group followed by the 45–59 age group with 1,130 or 9.6%).

Table 3.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, sex and primary disability group by age group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

Primary disability group	Age group (years)							Total	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+	Not stated	No.	%
<b>Males</b>									
Developmental delay	626	161	4	7	2	1	10	811	2.0
Intellectual	249	1,570	5,146	13,195	4,349	916	181	25,606	64.2
Specific learning/ADD	27	119	186	66	13	3	1	415	1.0
Autism	175	411	441	365	34	5	19	1,450	3.6
Physical	237	721	753	1,625	810	292	115	4,553	11.4
Acquired brain injury	24	44	212	735	412	93	22	1,542	3.9
Deafblind	0	6	16	40	8	12	2	84	0.2
Vision	10	42	90	217	130	334	11	834	2.1
Hearing	33	57	71	115	43	48	2	369	0.9
Speech	128	70	16	19	7	2	3	245	0.6
Psychiatric	6	14	421	1,767	635	122	75	3,040	7.6
Neurological	56	116	59	185	172	98	11	697	1.8
Not stated	30	37	50	75	23	6	5	226	0.6
<b>Total males</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>7,465</b>	<b>18,411</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>39,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Developmental delay	377	90	0	2	0	0	14	483	1.6
Intellectual	158	946	2,455	6,915	2,668	744	168	14,054	64.8
Specific learning/ADD	16	33	15	9	3	4	0	80	0.6
Autism	20	86	96	93	11	1	1	308	1.2
Physical	178	518	489	995	485	454	92	3,211	12.9
Acquired brain injury	15	28	63	214	141	47	8	516	2.3
Deafblind	2	1	11	39	5	17	1	76	0.3
Vision	9	31	52	94	80	748	22	1,036	4.1
Hearing	27	51	35	39	20	75	6	253	1.3
Speech	51	25	2	4	1	0	3	86	0.4
Psychiatric	6	2	131	694	332	107	83	1,355	7.0
Neurological	36	74	59	252	275	171	11	878	3.1
Not stated	12	27	34	32	14	2	9	130	0.5
<b>Total females</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>9,382</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>22,466</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Recipients</b>									
Developmental delay	1,006	252	4	9	2	1	25	1,299	1.9
Intellectual	408	2,533	8,717	23,069	7,729	1,703	353	44,512	64.3
Specific learning/ADD	43	157	260	100	18	7	2	587	0.9
Autism	195	503	556	481	47	7	20	1,809	2.6
Physical	419	1,248	1,336	2,942	1,434	762	210	8,351	12.1
Acquired brain injury	39	72	309	1,032	579	141	31	2,203	3.2
Deafblind	2	7	29	91	16	29	3	177	0.3
Vision	19	73	183	380	254	1,088	33	2,030	2.9
Hearing	60	108	154	209	78	124	8	741	1.1
Speech	179	95	22	33	12	2	6	349	0.5
Psychiatric	12	16	657	2,860	1,130	237	177	5,089	7.4
Neurological	92	192	122	445	453	269	23	1,596	2.3
Not stated	92	67	85	123	44	9	35	455	0.7
<b>Total recipients</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>5,323</b>	<b>12,434</b>	<b>31,774</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>69,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/ alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.



The CSDA service type received varied with primary disability group (Table 3.2). The service types most frequently reported as being received on the 'snapshot' day are summarised for each primary disability group in Box 3.1.

**Table 3.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
<b>Accommodation support</b>							
Institutions/large residentials	12	4,883	0	37	534	272	9
Hostels	12	690	23	21	219	22	1
Group homes	2	7,076	7	208	654	183	30
Attendant care	4	160	3	18	534	57	1
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	10	1,600	8	62	511	83	4
Alternative family placement	4	116	0	8	123	8	1
Accommodation support: other/not stated	1	779	1	11	54	45	0
<b>Community support</b>							
Early childhood intervention	589	204	28	173	235	6	3
Recreation/holiday programs	6	1,160	54	71	239	54	12
Therapy (PT OT ST)	93	1,045	48	75	852	65	14
Family/individual case practice/management	30	1,117	9	61	223	279	18
Behaviour/specialist intervention	213	531	20	85	114	18	0
Counselling: individual/family/group	5	122	1	4	32	4	0
Brokerage/direct funding	22	699	4	90	251	38	0
Mutual support/self-help groups	2	64	0	20	21	4	2
Resource teams/regional teams	222	911	6	76	205	18	0
Community support: other or not stated	22	323	22	33	181	44	2
<b>Community access</b>							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	4	2,922	21	68	355	92	4
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	1	5,712	11	259	760	136	23
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	1	821	5	16	151	62	9
<b>Respite</b>							
Own home respite	7	224	2	35	106	20	3
Respite: centre/respite home	20	680	11	84	239	37	1
Respite: host family/peer support	3	239	2	38	35	14	0
Respite: other/flexible/combination	14	275	8	46	140	16	0
<b>Employment</b>							
Open employment	0	1,977	172	41	664	220	10
Supported employment	0	10,089	106	157	834	370	28
Open and supported employment	0	380	12	8	57	34	0
Other employment	0	96	3	1	18	2	2
Service type not stated	0	17	0	3	10	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>44,512</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>8,351</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>177</b>

(continued)

Table 3.2 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	Not stated	Total
<b>Accommodation support</b>							
Institutions/large residential	6	4	2	31	168	18	5,576
Hostels	30	24	4	58	75	8	1,187
Group homes	27	35	1	170	44	30	8,467
Attendant care	1	0	1	1	220	11	1,011
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	24	9	0	1,103	46	26	3,486
Alternative family placement	1	0	0	1	11	1	274
Accommodation support: other/not stated	4	2	6	205	10	5	1,123
<b>Community support</b>							
Early childhood intervention	21	28	153	9	37	6	1,492
Recreation/holiday programs	329	6	4	35	32	49	2,051
Therapy (PT OT ST)	166	35	13	4	113	63	2,586
Family/individual case practice/management	230	35	2	35	217	22	2,278
Behaviour/specialist intervention	3	32	53	7	18	8	1,102
Counselling: individual/family/group	16	2	0	1	21	3	211
Brokerage/direct funding	6	3	0	27	56	36	1,232
Mutual support/self-help groups	3	3	0	231	18	0	368
Resource teams/regional teams	4	6	43	12	53	8	1,564
Community support: other or not stated	37	73	5	4	37	1	784
<b>Community access</b>							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	266	109	1	65	65	24	3,996
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	316	19	3	63	170	46	7,519
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	29	7	1	1,002	39	5	2,148
<b>Respite</b>							
Own home respite	4	3	0	6	21	3	434
Respite: centre/respite home	52	6	3	40	51	6	1,230
Respite: host family/peer support	2	0	0	0	15	3	351
Respite: other/flexible/combination	3	3	3	13	23	5	549
<b>Employment</b>							
Open employment	187	175	13	993	0	1	4,453
Supported employment	257	115	36	792	33	66	12,883
Open and supported employment	4	3	1	165	2	1	667
Other employment	1	3	1	16	0	0	143
Service type not stated	1	1	0	0	1	0	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>69,198</b>

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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

**Box 3.1: Service types for which a CSDA service was most frequently received by primary disability group on a 1998 'snapshot' day**

Developmental delay	Early childhood intervention Resource teams/regional teams
Intellectual disability	Supported employment Group homes Post-school options/social and community support/community access Institution/large residential Continuing education/Independent living training (ILT)/adult training centre
Specific learning/ADD	Open employment Supported employment
Autism	Post-school options/social and community support/community access Group homes Early childhood intervention Supported employment
Physical disability	Therapy (PT OT ST) Supported employment Post-school options/social and community support/community access Open employment Group homes
Acquired brain injury	Supported employment Family/individual case practice/management Institution/large residential Open employment
Deafblind	Group homes Supported employment Post-school options/social and community support/community access
Vision	Recreation/holiday programs Post-school options/social and community support/community access Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre Supported employment
Hearing	Open employment Supported employment Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre
Speech	Early childhood intervention
Psychiatric	Outreach/other 'in-home' /drop-in support Community access and day program: other/not stated Open employment Supported employment
Neurological	Attendant care Family/individual case practice/management
All service recipients	Supported employment Group home Post-school options/social and community support/community access Institution/large residential Open employment

Source: Table 3.2.

Intellectual disability is the most frequently reported primary disability group for most of the common service types (Box 3.2). Group homes, hostels, post-school options/social and community support/community access, and brokerage/direct funding service types appear to be focused on recipients with an intellectual or a physical disability, in the main. Early childhood intervention and family/individual case practice/management service types appear to be more broadly focused.

**Box 3.2: Most frequently reported primary disability group of recipients of CSDA services by service type on a 1998 'snapshot' day**

Supported employment	Intellectual, physical, psychiatric
Group homes	Intellectual, physical, autism
Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre	Intellectual, physical, vision
Institutions/large residential	Intellectual, physical, acquired brain injury
Open employment	Intellectual, psychiatric, physical
Therapy (PT OT ST)	Intellectual, physical, vision
Recreation/holiday programs	Intellectual, vision, physical
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	Intellectual, physical, vision
Outreach/other 'in-home' /drop-in support	Intellectual, psychiatric, physical
Community access and day programs: other/ not stated	Psychiatric, intellectual, physical
Brokerage/direct funding	Intellectual, physical, autism
Family/individual case practice/management	Intellectual, acquired brain injury, vision
Early childhood intervention	Developmental delay, physical, intellectual
Resource teams/regional teams	Intellectual, developmental delay, physical
Hostels	Intellectual, physical, neurological

*Note:* The top three disability types, were reported for services that reported more than 1,000 recipients on the 'snapshot' day.

*Source:* Table 3.2.

The proportion of service recipients reporting each primary disability group is different from the proportion reporting each group when all significant disability groups are included (Table 3.3). The category 'intellectual disability' remains the most frequently reported, increasing from 64.3% of service recipients to 72.0% when all disability groups are considered. The proportion of service recipients who reported 'physical disability' as one of their disabilities was 27.3%, compared with 12.1% of recipients who reported this as their primary disability. While 0.5% of service recipients reported speech disability as their primary disability, 19.0% reported this as one of their disabilities. This indicates that speech and physical disabilities often occur in association with other primary disabilities.

**Table 3.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Disability group	Primary disability type reported	% of all service recipients	All significant disability types reported, including primary	% of all service recipients
Developmental delay	1,299	1.9	1,891	2.7
Intellectual	44,512	64.3	49,816	72.0
Specific learning/ADD	587	0.9	1,971	2.8
Autism	1,809	2.6	3,876	5.6
Physical	8,351	12.1	18,909	27.3
Acquired brain injury	2,203	3.2	3,090	4.5
Deafblind	177	0.3	611	0.9
Vision	2,030	2.9	7,416	10.7
Hearing	741	1.1	4,141	6.0
Speech	349	0.5	13,179	19.0
Psychiatric	5,089	7.4	8,973	13.0
Neurological	1,596	2.3	8,746	12.6
Not stated	455	0.7	n.a.	n.a.

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. The total for 'all significant disability types' adds to more than the total number of recipients, and the total for '% of all service recipients' adds to more than 100% since recipients may be counted in more than one disability type.
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Many service recipients reported multiple disability in 1998. The extent of multiple disability varied with primary disability group (see Table 3.4). Overall, 48.0% of service recipients reported at least one other significant disability group. Of those service recipients whose reported primary disability group was deafblind, autism or acquired brain injury, 60% or more reported the presence of other significant disabilities. In contrast, other significant disabilities were reported by less than half of service recipients with primary disability groups of psychiatric disability, vision disability, speech disability, hearing disability, specific learning/ADD or intellectual.



**Table 3.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type, with or without the presence of other significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

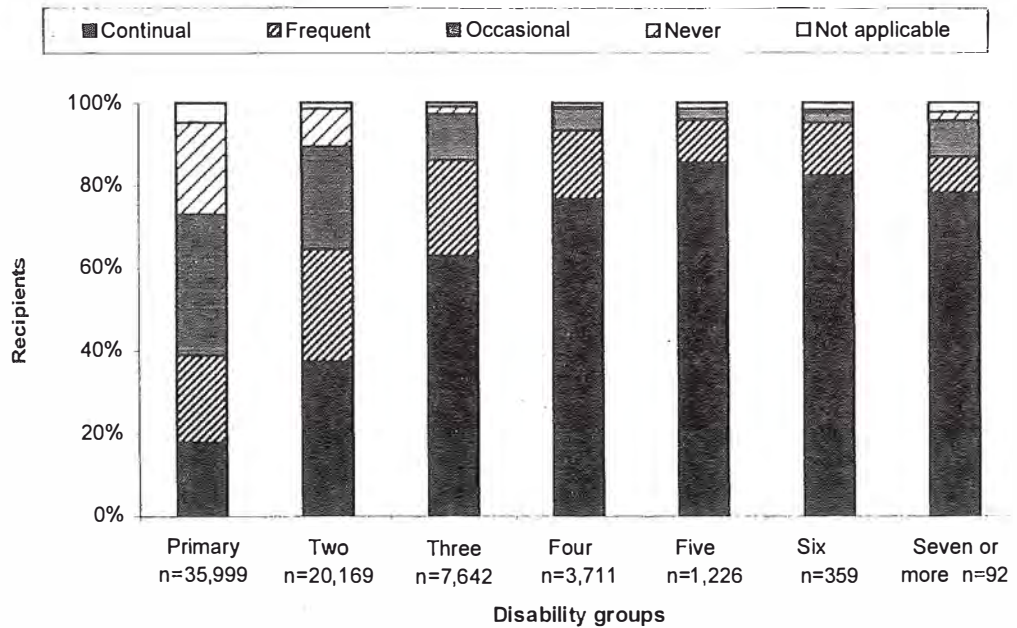
Primary disability group	With other significant disability types		Without other significant disability types		Other significant disability types not known or not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	695	53.5	491	37.8	113	8.7	1,299	100.0
Intellectual/learning	22,139	49.7	18,967	42.6	3,406	7.7	44,512	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	182	31.0	326	55.5	79	13.5	587	100.0
Autism	1,118	61.8	559	30.9	132	7.3	1,809	100.0
Physical	4,484	53.7	3,343	40.0	524	6.3	8,351	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,349	61.2	760	34.5	94	4.3	2,203	100.0
Deafblind	111	62.7	55	31.1	11	6.2	177	100.0
Vision	720	35.5	1,027	50.6	283	13.9	2,030	100.0
Hearing	326	44.0	390	52.6	25	3.4	741	100.0
Speech	128	36.7	192	55.0	29	8.3	349	100.0
Psychiatric	1,042	20.5	3,710	72.9	337	6.6	5,089	100.0
Neurological	860	53.9	386	24.2	350	21.9	1,596	100.0
Not stated	84	18.5	43	9.5	328	72.1	455	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,238</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>30,249</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>5,711</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>69,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/all. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

The importance of examining multiple disability is further highlighted when data on the frequency of support required in the activities of daily living are examined.<sup>5</sup> Figure 3.1 shows that the frequency of need for this support increases with increasing number of disability groups reported. Of those service recipients with only one (the primary) disability, 22.3% were reported as never needing help in the activities of daily living, and 17.8% as having a continual need. As the number of disability groups reported for each individual increased, the proportion never needing assistance decreased, to less than 1.0% for service recipients with four or more disability groups (including the primary) recorded.

<sup>5</sup> To enable comparisons (if desired) to be drawn between CSDA service recipients and the general population, areas of support or assistance needed which have been used by the ABS to categorise 'severity of disability' have been used (ABS 1999). These areas of support are self-care, mobility and verbal communication, which, for the purposes of this report, are collectively known as 'activities of daily living'.



Source: Table A3.4.

Figure 3.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, number of disability groups (primary plus other) reported by relative frequency of support required in activities of daily living, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

### 3.3 Country of birth

Information on the country of birth of service recipients was recorded in the categories of: Australia; other English-speaking countries; other countries; and country not known.

Data presented in Table 3.5 indicate that, of the 69,198 service recipients, 62,094 (89.7%) were born in Australia, 1,836 (2.7%) in 'other English-speaking countries' and 2,285 (3.3%) in 'other' countries. These last two figures can be added to compare with the considerably higher figure of 22.2% of the Australian population aged 0 to 64 years born overseas (ABS 1997a). Country of birth was 'not known or not stated' for 2,983 (4.3%) of the total recipients.

The distribution of reported primary disability group varies among country of birth groups. Intellectual disability was the primary disability group for 66.0% of service recipients born in Australia, but for only 39.1% of those born in other English-speaking countries and 37.6% of those born in other countries. Physical disability, psychiatric disability, vision disability, neurological disability and acquired brain injury were more likely to be reported for those service recipients born outside of Australia.

The health screening of people seeking to migrate to Australia, combined with the known tendency for migrants to be in good health when deciding to migrate, has probably reduced the prevalence of disability in the migrant population. In particular, it may explain the lower incidence among migrants of disability groups which are more likely to arise from conditions present at birth, or in the early developmental period. The pattern might also be different when age-standardised.



Table 3.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

Primary disability group	Australia		Other English-speaking		Non-English-speaking countries		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,240	2.0	10	0.5	22	1.0	27	1.0	1,299	1.9
Intellectual	40,954	66.0	718	39.1	858	37.6	1,982	66.5	44,512	64.3
Specific learning/ADD	497	0.8	10	0.5	13	0.6	67	2.2	587	0.8
Autism	1,658	2.7	29	0.6	42	1.8	80	2.7	1,809	2.6
Physical	7,430	12.0	302	16.5	408	17.9	211	7.0	8,351	12.1
Acquired brain injury	1,895	3.1	119	6.5	144	6.3	45	1.5	2,203	3.2
Deafblind	152	0.2	8	0.4	10	0.4	7	0.2	177	0.3
Vision	1,583	2.6	168	9.2	143	6.3	136	4.6	2,030	2.9
Hearing	660	1.1	40	2.2	25	1.1	16	0.5	741	1.1
Speech	334	0.5	4	0.2	6	0.3	5	0.2	349	0.5
Psychiatric	4,202	6.8	271	14.8	484	21.2	132	4.4	5,089	7.4
Neurological	1,257	2.0	142	7.7	123	5.4	74	2.5	1,596	2.3
Not stated	232	0.4	15	0.8	7	0.3	201	6.8	455	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Service recipients born outside Australia were more likely than those born in Australia to be represented in the older age groupings (Table 3.6). Of recipients born in Australia, 22.4% were aged 45 or over, compared with 43.9% of recipients born in 'other English-speaking countries' and 37.6% of recipients born in 'non-English-speaking countries'. This difference in age distribution may also be an effect of the health screening of people seeking to migrate to Australia. These people could be expected to have a lower proportion of conditions present at birth, or in the early developmental period, and a relatively higher proportion acquired in adult years and, thus, be an older population, on average, with disabilities.

Table 3.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

Age group (years)	Australia		Other English-speaking		Non-English-speaking countries		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	2,347	3.8	31	1.7	48	2.1	140	4.7	2,566	3.7
5-14	4,789	7.7	63	3.4	110	4.8	361	40.7	5,323	7.7
15-24	11,443	18.4	197	10.7	348	15.2	446	57.8	12,434	18.0
25-44	28,848	46.5	718	39.1	888	38.9	1,320	72.9	31,774	45.9
45-59	10,326	16.6	472	25.7	541	23.7	457	15.4	11,796	17.0
60+	3,614	5.8	334	18.2	318	13.9	113	3.8	4,379	6.3
Not stated	727	1.2	21	1.1	32	1.4	146	4.9	926	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,983</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.

### 3.4 Indigenous Australians

On the 1998 'snapshot' day, 1,860 CSDA service recipients (2.7%) were identified as Indigenous Australians (Table 3.7). This is commensurate with their overall representation in the population, as projected for 1998 by the ABS (2.4% of the population aged less than 65 years (ABS 1998c)).

The primary disability groups of physical, developmental delay, acquired brain injury, specific learning/ADD, and hearing were more commonly reported among recipients of Indigenous origin than among recipients of non-Indigenous origin. This pattern appears consistent with patterns of Indigenous morbidity, including relatively high rates of injury and hearing disorders (ABS & AIHW 1997). Vision and intellectual primary disability groups were less commonly reported among recipients of Indigenous origin than among non-Indigenous recipients. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, as for 2,770 recipients (4.0% of the total), Indigenous origin was not known or not stated.

**Table 3.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group by Indigenous status, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not known		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	60	3.2	1,209	1.9	29	1.1	1	3.9	1,299	1.9
Intellectual	1,096	58.9	42,113	65.2	1,287	46.9	16	61.5	44,512	64.3
Specific learning/ADD	30	1.6	497	0.8	59	2.2	1	3.9	587	0.8
Autism	47	2.5	1,719	2.7	43	1.6	0	0.0	1,809	2.6
Physical	310	16.7	7,780	12.1	257	9.4	4	15.9	8,351	12.1
Acquired brain injury	89	4.8	2,054	3.2	59	2.2	1	3.9	2,203	3.2
Deafblind	4	0.2	168	0.3	5	0.2	0	0.0	177	0.3
Vision	28	1.5	1,770	2.7	232	8.5	0	0.0	2,030	2.9
Hearing	33	1.8	679	1.1	28	1.0	1	3.9	741	1.1
Speech	16	0.9	318	0.5	15	0.6	0	0.0	349	0.5
Psychiatric	112	6.0	4,737	7.3	240	8.8	0	0.0	5,089	7.4
Neurological	29	1.6	1,238	1.9	328	12.0	1	3.9	1,596	2.3
Not stated	6	0.3	286	0.4	162	5.9	1	3.9	455	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>64,568</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>69,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Service recipients of Indigenous origin were more likely to be represented in State-funded services than in the general population, with the exception of Tasmania where the proportion was lower (Table 3.8).

**Table 3.8: Percentage of service recipients of Indigenous status, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous status in the total population, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

State/Territory	State funded	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 0-64	Commonwealth funded	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 15-64
New South Wales	3.8	1.9	1.6	1.5
Victoria	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Queensland	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.6
Western Australia	4.0	3.3	2.3	2.6
South Australia	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.3
Tasmania	1.5	3.5	7.1	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	2.9	1.0	1.5	0.8
Northern Territory	55.0	27.4	35.4	23.1

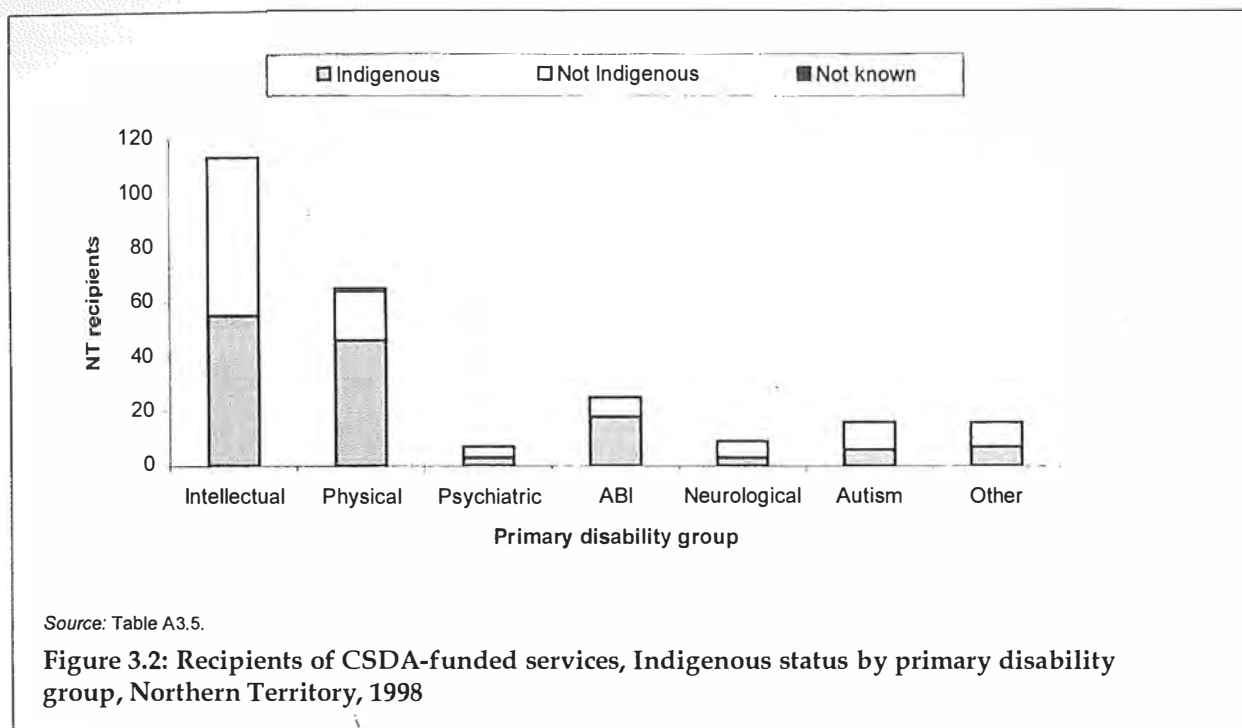
*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. People of Indigenous origin means those of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin in the 1998 CSDA MDS collection. The data for the total population were obtained from 'Experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006', Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1998, Cat. No. 3231.0.
4. CSDA service recipients totalled 69,198, of which 1,860 were recipients of Indigenous origin. Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' for 2,770 service recipients.
5. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Source: Table A3.1 and ABS 1997b.

Compared to the total population there was relatively greater provision of Commonwealth-funded services to Indigenous Australians in the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, New South Wales and Victoria. Service recipients of Indigenous origin were less likely to be represented in Commonwealth-funded services provided in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

With 55.0% of Northern Territory State-funded service recipients being Indigenous Australians (Table 3.8), it is interesting to compare the distribution of reported primary disability group across this group with that of the rest of the Territory's service recipients. Service recipients in the Northern Territory whose primary disability group was acquired brain injury or physical were relatively more likely to be recorded as Indigenous (72.0% and 70.8% respectively) and less likely in the other groups, with the neurological disability group being the extreme (33.3% Indigenous, Figure 3.2). The reasons for the variation reported cannot be ascertained from the CSDA MDS collection; however, it is consistent with a higher prevalence of accident, injury and substance abuse found among Indigenous Australians in the Northern Territory (ABS & AIHW 1997).



### 3.5 Communication

Most service recipients (61.1%) communicated by using a spoken language; however, 6.4% used a sign language or other non-spoken method of communication and 25.8% used little or no method of effective communication (Table 3.9).

As might be expected, recipients who were deafblind and those with a hearing disability were more likely to use a non-spoken method of communication than other recipients. However, the greatest numbers of recipients using a non-spoken method of communication were those with intellectual and physical disabilities, reflecting their predominance among service recipients.

Recipients with autism, an intellectual disability, deafblind or those with a physical disability were recorded as having little or no method of effective communication more often than other recipients. (Again, the greatest numbers of recipients using little or no effective method of communication were those with intellectual and physical disabilities.)

Speech disability was found to be the third most numerous disability group affecting service recipients, most often as a non-primary disability group (Table 3.3). This may explain to some degree the high proportion of recipients who had little or no method of effective communication.

The relationship between frequency of support or assistance needed and method of effective communication is indicated in Figure 3.3 (see Section 3.6) for the self-care area of support.



**Table 3.9: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Primary disability group	Little or none		Sign or other non-spoken		Spoken language		Child aged under 5 years		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	103	7.9	16	1.2	62	4.8	1,084	83.5	34	2.7	1,299	100.0
Intellectual	14,165	31.8	2,962	6.7	25,976	58.4	425	1.0	984	2.2	44,512	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	10	1.7	14	2.4	500	85.2	31	5.3	32	5.5	587	100.0
Autism	776	42.9	154	8.5	623	34.4	211	11.7	45	2.5	1,809	100.0
Physical	1,788	21.4	662	7.9	5,289	63.3	423	5.1	189	2.3	8,351	100.0
Acquired brain injury	427	19.4	115	5.2	1,582	71.8	38	1.7	41	1.9	2,203	100.0
Deafblind	51	28.8	66	37.3	55	31.1	2	1.1	3	1.7	177	100.0
Vision	74	3.7	20	1.0	1,829	90.1	19	0.9	88	4.3	2,030	100.0
Hearing	51	6.9	245	33.1	377	60.9	59	8.0	9	1.2	741	100.0
Speech	30	8.6	27	7.8	75	21.5	205	58.7	12	3.4	349	100.0
Psychiatric	74	1.5	37	0.7	4,878	95.9	12	0.2	88	1.7	5,089	100.0
Neurological	261	16.4	60	3.8	887	55.6	100	6.3	288	18.1	1,596	100.0
Not stated	63	13.9	33	7.3	169	37.1	39	8.6	151	33.2	455	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,873</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>42,302</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>69,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. 'Non-spoken' encompasses sign language and other effective non-spoken communication.
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

### 3.6 Frequency and area of support

Data on the overall support needs of service recipients have been recorded in the CSDA MDS. In addition to 'activities of daily living' (that is, self-care, mobility and communication), data were sought on needs in seven other areas of support: social skills, managing emotions, learning, working, home living, self-direction and other day activity.

Table 3.10 indicates the variation in reported need for assistance for all primary disability groups reported, and for intellectual disability and psychiatric disability separately. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, because of variability in the 'not known/not stated' response rates for each of the areas of support need. Some data are absent in the areas of managing emotion.

In almost every area of support need, between 20% and 35% of recipients reported a need for continual support when considering all primary disability groups together. A lower percentage of need for continual support was obtained for the area of 'mobility' (18.6%).

In relation to the need for working support, 'not applicable' was reported for a large number of recipients (19.1%). Further analysis reveals that many of these recipients were children aged under 15 years (6,906 or 55.2%) and people aged 60 years or over (2,502 or 18.9%). At the other end of the frequency of support need scale, 40.1% of recipients never needed support or assistance for mobility. Support was reported as 'never needed' by 15.1% or less of recipients, for all the areas of support need which were not those termed 'activities of daily living' (i.e. those other than self-care, mobility and communication).



These observations are generally consistent when recipients with a primary disability group of 'intellectual' are considered separately, though for the area of working, 39.1% required continual support.

Recipients with a psychiatric disability as the primary group were the most likely to be recorded as never needing assistance in the 'activities of daily living' (self-care 71.1%, mobility 71.1% and communication 56.7%). Need for continual support was reported for 9.7% or fewer recipients for all support areas except working (21.2%). For all areas of support need in activities that were not 'activities of daily living', the need for some support (either occasional, frequent or continual) varied from 56.0% for home living up to 80.7% for self-direction and 74.3% for managing emotion.

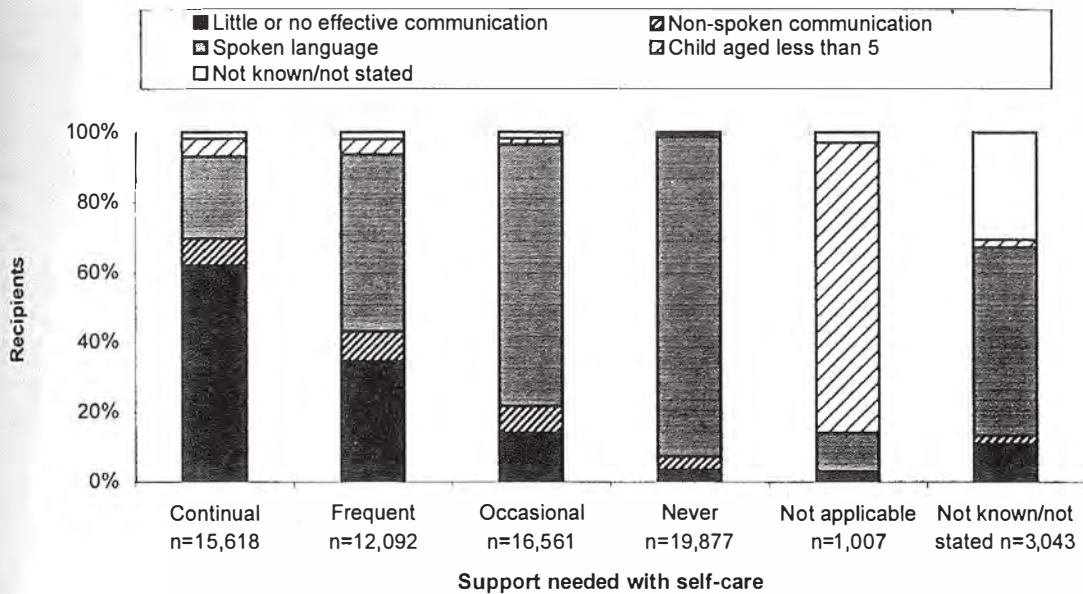
**Table 3.10: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group and area of support needed by frequency of support or assistance needed, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Area of support	Never		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Not stated/ not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>All primary disability groups</b>														
Self-care	19,877	28.7	16,561	23.9	12,092	17.5	16,618	24.0	1,007	1.5	3043	4.4	69,198	100.0
Mobility	27,764	40.1	15,882	23.0	10,038	14.5	12,853	18.6	635	0.9	29,790	43.0	69,198	100.0
Communication	19,698	28.5	18,168	26.3	12,606	18.2	16,236	23.5	587	0.8	21,601	31.3	69,198	100.0
Social skills	10,443	15.1	19,497	28.2	16,603	24.0	18,781	27.1	1,335	1.9	2,540	3.7	69,198	100.0
Managing emotion	8,347	12.1	18,140	26.2	15,797	22.8	17,207	24.9	969	1.4	8,738	12.6	69,198	100.0
Learning	6,396	9.2	15,546	22.5	21,415	30.9	21,859	31.6	1,377	2.0	2,605	3.7	69,198	100.0
Working	3,526	5.1	11,485	16.6	10,297	14.9	23,809	34.4	13,228	19.1	6,853	9.9	69,198	100.0
Home living	6,957	10.1	11,371	16.4	17,165	24.8	24,000	34.7	5,491	7.9	4,214	6.1	69,198	100.0
Self-direction	6,798	9.8	17,216	24.9	18,790	27.2	22,178	32.1	1,625	2.3	2,591	3.8	69,198	100.0
Other day activity	8,924	12.9	14,569	21.1	16,972	24.5	18,429	26.6	4,839	7.0	5,465	7.9	69,198	100.0
<b>Intellectual disability</b>														
Self-care	11,301	25.4	12,579	28.3	8,711	19.6	10,001	22.5	123	0.3	1,797	4.0	44,512	100.0
Mobility	18,630	41.9	10,633	23.9	6,579	14.8	7,578	17.0	106	0.2	986	2.2	44,512	100.0
Communication	10,001	22.5	12,857	28.9	8,938	20.1	11,702	26.3	95	0.2	919	2.1	44,512	100.0
Social skills	4,063	9.1	13,149	29.5	11,966	26.9	13,873	31.2	274	0.6	1,187	2.7	44,512	100.0
Managing emotion	3,211	7.2	11,763	26.4	11,064	24.9	13,002	29.2	154	0.4	5,318	12.0	40,069	100.0
Learning	945	2.1	9,246	20.8	16,024	36.0	16,622	37.3	476	1.1	1,199	2.7	44,512	100.0
Working	1,635	3.7	7,687	17.3	7,474	16.8	17,418	39.1	5,535	12.4	4,763	10.7	44,512	100.0
Home living	2,631	5.9	7,270	16.3	13,157	29.6	17,179	38.6	1,588	3.6	2,687	6.0	44,512	100.0
Self-direction	1,873	4.2	10,706	24.1	13,411	30.1	16,905	38.0	353	0.8	1,264	2.8	44,512	100.0
Other day activity	4,239	9.5	9,238	20.8	12,546	28.2	13,314	29.9	1,842	4.1	3,333	7.5	44,512	100.0
<b>Psychiatric disability</b>														
Self-care	3,663	71.1	797	15.7	239	4.7	120	2.4	62	1.2	208	4.1	5,089	100.0
Mobility	3,618	71.1	905	17.8	253	5.0	77	1.5	60	1.2	176	3.5	5,089	100.0
Communication	2,883	56.7	1,431	28.1	432	8.5	128	2.5	47	0.9	168	3.3	5,089	100.0
Social skills	1,332	26.2	2,007	39.4	1,109	21.8	414	8.1	37	0.7	190	3.7	5,089	100.0
Managing emotion	862	16.9	2,002	39.3	1,287	25.3	493	9.7	22	0.4	198	3.9	5,089	100.0
Learning	1,486	29.2	2,136	42.0	897	17.6	323	6.4	39	0.8	207	4.1	5,089	100.0
Working	807	15.9	1,488	29.2	1,021	20.1	1,077	21.2	318	6.3	378	7.4	5,089	100.0
Home living	1,921	37.8	1,499	29.5	917	18.0	431	8.5	54	1.1	267	5.2	5,089	100.0
Self-direction	775	15.2	2,213	43.5	1,426	28.0	467	9.2	24	0.5	184	3.6	5,089	100.0
Other day activity	1,572	30.9	1,722	33.8	971	19.1	385	7.6	47	0.9	392	7.7	5,089	100.0

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data on managing emotion for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected. These 6,910 recipients are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers. This results in different total populations for some of the support areas measured.
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

The proportion of recipients with spoken language decreased as the need for support with self-care increased (Figure 3.3). Spoken language was the method of communication for 18,164 (91.4%) of recipients needing no support with self-care. The proportion of recipients with 'little or no effective communication' increased as the need for support increased. Of recipients needing continual support with self-care, 10,294 (61.9%) had little or no effective communication and a further 1,289 (7.8%) used sign language or other non-spoken methods of effective communication. This example illustrates the correlation between support need and method of effective communication, in the area of self-care.



Source: Table A3.6.

Figure 3.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, frequency of support or assistance needed in the area of self-care by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

### 3.7 Income source

The reported main income source of service recipients aged 16 years or more varied with reported primary disability group (Table 3.11). The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most service recipients in 1998 (82.8% overall). Those with a vision disability (38.8%) or a hearing disability (47.8%) reported proportionately lower levels of receipt of Disability Support Pension (DSP) recipients as a main source of income. Paid employment was reported as the main income source by only 4.1% of adult recipients.

People with primary disability groups of vision and hearing disability were the most likely to report 'other pension or benefit' as the main income source (51.4% and 35.8% respectively). Other pensions might include the Age Pension and the Blind Pension (vision having the greatest proportion in the 60 years or over age group – 1,088 of 2,030 or 53.6%) (Table 3.1). When all pensions are considered, people with a neurological disability (as primary) were the only sizeable recipient group (that is, greater than 200 recipients in the group) where less than three-quarters reported a pension as the main source of income.

Service recipients with a neurological disability as the reported primary disability group had the highest reported proportions with paid employment (5.5%) and 'other income' (5.9%) as the reported main income sources.

**Table 3.11: Adult recipients (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services, main income source by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Primary disability group	Disability Support Pension	Other pension or benefit	Paid employment	Compensation	Other income	No income	Not known/not stated	Total
	Number							
Developmental delay	14	1	0	0	0	0	13	28
Intellectual	36,361	501	1,076	9	110	82	3,089	41,228
Specific learning/ADD	228	45	78	0	6	5	21	383
Autism	978	6	16	1	3	2	38	1,044
Physical	5,000	504	452	56	146	41	345	6,544
Acquired brain injury	1,568	104	92	149	71	15	95	2,084
Deafblind	133	23	5	1	0	0	5	167
Vision	701	904	150	4	34	5	128	1,926
Hearing	259	132	106	2	23	20	25	567
Speech	49	4	10	1	1	0	4	69
Psychiatric	3,855	455	406	13	78	44	205	5,056
Neurological	780	177	71	2	76	71	122	1,299
Not stated	168	5	2	1	0	2	121	299
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,094</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>60,694</b>
	Percentage							
Developmental delay	50.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	100.0
Intellectual	88.3	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.5	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	60.6	30.8	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.3	5.5	100.0
Autism	93.9	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.6	100.0
Physical	76.9	11.7	2.4	1.0	2.1	0.6	5.3	100.0
Acquired brain injury	75.7	8.0	1.0	7.0	3.1	0.7	4.6	100.0
Deafblind	82.0	13.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
Vision	38.8	51.4	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.3	6.7	100.0
Hearing	47.8	35.8	4.1	0.9	3.5	3.5	4.4	100.0
Speech	73.9	17.4	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	5.8	100.0
Psychiatric	76.7	15.2	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	4.1	100.0
Neurological	60.1	13.6	5.5	0.2	5.9	5.5	9.4	100.0
Not stated	56.2	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	40.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Adults were those CSDA recipients where a response was provided about income sources other than the Child Disability Allowance (CDA). Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-CDA income; however, 247 recipients whose age was given as 0-15 years responded about non-CDA income and are included. Also 151 recipients whose ages were given as 0-15 did not respond about CDA and are included as 'not known/not stated'.
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Compensation income was the main source of income reported for 7.0% of service recipients with acquired brain injury as the primary disability group. This was by far the highest proportion among the primary disability groups, and constituted 149 (65.1%) of the 229 service recipients reporting compensation income as the main income source.



There were 5,861 child recipients of CSDA-funded services whose parents were known to receive Child Disability Allowance (CDA) income, and 837 known not to receive CDA income (Table 3.12). The number of 'not known' responses was quite high at 1,555 (18.8%).

Table 3.12: Child recipients of CSDA-funded services, income to parents from the Child Disability Allowance (CDA) by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

Primary disability group	With CDA		Without CDA		CDA not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	877	69.3	286	22.6	103	8.1	1,266	100.0
Intellectual	2,285	71.7	199	6.3	701	22.0	3,185	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	58	31.9	28	15.4	96	52.8	182	100.0
Autism	566	74.9	29	3.8	161	21.3	756	100.0
Physical	1,384	78.2	83	4.7	304	17.2	1,771	100.0
Acquired brain injury	78	67.8	12	10.4	25	21.7	115	100.0
Deafblind	8	80.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	10	100.0
Vision	79	76.0	6	5.8	19	18.3	104	100.0
Hearing	126	72.4	9	5.2	39	22.4	174	100.0
Speech	100	35.7	151	53.9	29	10.4	280	100.0
Psychiatric	8	25.8	14	45.2	9	29.0	31	100.0
Neurological	249	85.3	15	5.1	28	9.6	292	100.0
Not stated	43	49.4	4	4.6	40	46.0	87	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,861</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>8,253</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Children were those CSDA recipients where a response was provided about CDA income source. Only those aged 0-15 were asked to respond about CDA income; however, 181 recipients whose age was given as 16 or more years responded about CDA and are included. Also 151 recipients whose ages were given as 0-15 did not respond about CDA or non-CDA income source and are included in Table 3.11 as 'not known/not stated'.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

### 3.8 Accommodation

The living arrangement/accommodation type of service recipients is presented for each primary disability group in Table 3.13. Most service recipients lived with family members and/or their spouse (29,606 or 42.8%). Smaller numbers lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (19,315 or 27.9%), institutional accommodation other than hospitals or nursing homes (7,750 or 11.2%) or lived alone (6,998 or 10.1%). A small number (875 or 1.2%) lived in nursing homes or hospitals.

People with a primary disability in the psychiatric or vision disability groups were the most likely to report living alone (32.1% and 32.4% respectively), followed by people with a hearing disability (18.8% living alone) and those who were deafblind (17.0% living alone).

**Table 3.13: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Primary disability group	Lives alone	Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Nursing home	Hospital	Other institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
<b>Number</b>										
Developmental delay	2	1,247	12	2	0	2	4	0	30	1,299
Intellectual	2,912	16,589	15,391	2,229	209	228	6,424	41	489	44,512
Specific learning/ADD	47	463	30	16	0	0	5	0	26	587
Autism	49	1,131	484	45	2	5	73	2	18	1,809
Physical	1,014	4,557	1,692	191	165	12	561	4	155	8,351
Acquired brain injury	340	965	398	106	81	8	273	7	25	2,203
Deafblind	30	71	50	8	6	1	10	0	1	177
Vision	658	976	103	49	40	6	67	0	131	2,030
Hearing	139	468	70	25	7	2	11	0	19	741
Speech	11	315	12	3	0	0	3	0	5	349
Psychiatric	1,632	1,829	897	417	9	19	128	16	142	5,089
Neurological	135	817	129	27	62	5	169	1	251	1,596
Not stated	29	178	47	14	6	0	22	1	158	455
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>29,606</b>	<b>19,315</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>69,198</b>
<b>Percentage</b>										
Developmental delay	0.2	96.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.3	100
Intellectual	6.5	37.3	34.6	5.0	0.5	0.5	14.4	0.1	1.1	100
Specific learning/ADD	8.0	78.9	5.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.4	100
Autism	2.7	62.5	26.8	2.5	0.1	0.3	4.0	0.1	1.0	100
Physical	12.1	54.6	20.3	2.3	2.0	0.1	6.7	0.1	1.9	100
Acquired brain injury	15.4	43.8	18.1	4.8	3.7	0.4	12.4	0.3	1.1	100
Deafblind	17.0	40.1	28.3	4.5	3.4	0.6	5.7	0.0	0.6	100
Vision	32.4	48.1	5.1	2.4	2.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	6.5	100
Hearing	18.8	63.2	9.5	3.4	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.0	2.6	100
Speech	3.2	90.3	3.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.4	100
Psychiatric	32.1	35.9	17.6	8.2	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.3	2.8	100
Neurological	8.5	51.2	8.1	1.7	3.9	0.3	10.6	0.1	15.7	100
Not stated	6.4	39.1	10.3	3.1	1.3	0.0	4.8	0.2	34.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

People reporting developmental delay and speech as their primary disability were most likely to be living with family members (96.0% and 90.3% respectively), possibly reflecting the young age of most people in these categories (see Table 3.1).

People reporting intellectual, deafblind and autism as the primary disability were the groups most likely to be reported as being in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (34.6%, 28.3% and 26.8% respectively). Those with psychiatric disability as



the primary disability group were the most likely to be living in other community accommodation (defined as being non-disability specific) (8.2%), and least likely to live with family members (35.9%).

People reporting the following primary disability groups were most likely to be living in institutional accommodation: acquired brain injury (16.5%, including 12.4% in other institutional), intellectual disability (15.4%, including 14.4% in other institutional) and neurological disability (14.8%, including 10.6% in other institutional).

A third of service recipients (23,015) reported a continual need for support (the highest level of need) with activities of daily living, and most of these lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation or with family members and/or their spouse (7,828 and 8,082 respectively, Table 3.14).

When examining the proportions of recipients reporting a continual need for support with activities of daily living, it is evident that those living in institutional settings – nursing homes, hospitals and other institutions – comprise the largest proportion of those requiring continual support, 62.6% combined. Next were those living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (40.5% of 19,315), those living with family members (27.3% of 29,606), those living in 'other community' accommodation (23.1% of 3,132), and those living alone (10.1% of 6,998).

The 'living arrangement/accommodation type' pattern for recipients reporting no need for support with activities of daily living was the reverse to that described for recipients needing continual support with activities of daily living. Some 10,058 service recipients (14.5%) reported no need for support with activities of daily living.

In the support area of home living – support involving housekeeping, cooking, budgeting, home maintenance, etc. – 24,000 recipients reported a need for continual support. Many of these people lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation or with family (9,271 and 6,654 respectively), and other institutional 5,636.

The pattern for recipients reporting a continual need for support with home living is the same as that for activities of daily living described above. The highest proportions of recipients reporting a continual need for support with home living were for those living in institutional settings – nursing homes, hospitals and other institutions – all over 60.0%. Next were those living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (48.0%), those living with family members (22.5%), those living in other community accommodation (28.9%), and those living alone (10.2%).

**Table 3.14: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living and home living by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Area of support	Lives alone	Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Nursing home	Hospital	Other institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
<b>Number</b>										
<b>Activities of daily living</b>										
Never	2,272	5,367	1,430	516	18	6	257	21	171	10,058
Occasional	2,751	8,451	4,791	1,089	50	23	943	15	266	18,379
Frequent	1,123	6,768	5,031	733	111	33	1,703	19	140	15,661
Continual	704	8,082	7,828	723	378	225	4,799	16	260	23,015
Not applicable	148	938	235	71	30	1	48	1	613	2,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>29,606</b>	<b>19,315</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>69,198</b>
<b>Home living</b>										
Never	1,883	4,037	483	264	23	7	98	15	147	6,957
Occasional	2,279	5,349	2,375	765	44	16	422	10	111	11,371
Frequent	1,805	6,480	6,350	1,021	81	32	1,194	20	182	17,165
Continual	715	6,654	9,271	904	363	216	5,636	22	219	24,000
Not applicable	19	4,942	144	39	35	13	206	4	89	5,491
Not known	296	1,959	674	132	18	4	179	1	310	3,573
Not stated	1	185	18	7	23	0	15	0	392	641
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>29,606</b>	<b>19,315</b>	<b>3,132</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>7,750</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>69,198</b>
<b>Percentage</b>										
<b>Activities of daily living</b>										
Never	32.5	18.1	7.4	16.5	3.1	2.1	3.3	29.2	11.8	14.5
Occasional	39.3	28.5	24.8	34.8	8.5	8.0	12.2	20.8	18.3	26.6
Frequent	16.1	22.9	26.1	23.4	18.9	11.5	22.0	26.4	9.7	22.6
Continual	10.1	27.3	40.5	23.1	64.4	78.1	61.9	22.0	17.9	33.3
Not applicable	2.1	3.2	1.2	2.3	5.1	0.4	0.6	1.4	42.3	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Home living</b>										
Never	26.9	13.6	2.5	8.4	3.9	2.4	1.3	20.8	27.0	10.1
Occasional	32.6	18.1	12.3	24.4	7.5	5.6	5.5	13.9	10.1	16.4
Frequent	25.8	21.9	32.9	32.6	13.8	11.1	15.4	27.8	7.7	24.8
Continual	10.2	22.5	48.0	28.9	61.8	75.0	72.7	30.6	12.6	34.7
Not applicable	0.3	16.7	3.5	4.2	3.1	1.4	2.3	1.4	15.1	7.9
Not known	4.2	6.6	3.5	3.7	0.5	0.1	5.0	<0.1	6.1	5.2
Not stated	<0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	21.4	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Frequency of need for activities of daily living is the highest level of support reported in any of self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.

### 3.9 State distribution

Data on the number of recipients of various service types in each State and Territory are presented in Table 3.15. Of the 69,198 service recipients, one-third were recipients of services in Victoria (23,283, with notably 7,448 community access recipients). New South Wales had the next highest recipient numbers (18,651), followed by Western Australia (9,159).

The number of service recipients using different service types varied from State to State. Overall, there were 40.1% (8,467) of accommodation support recipients using a group home; 26.4% (5,576) were using an institution or large residential facility; 16.5% (3,486) were using outreach support and 5.6% (1,187) were using a hostel. In South Australia this pattern shifted towards use of institutions or large residentials, rather than group homes and hostels. In New South Wales there was greater use of institutions or large residential facilities and group homes, rather than outreach support, relative to the overall pattern. In Victoria, a higher proportion of recipients used group homes and outreach services. In Tasmania, there was greater use of group homes rather than large institutions and outreach support. In the two Territories, use of group homes predominated.

Forty-two per cent (2,339) of recipients of institution/large residential services were in New South Wales. Similarly, of those receiving hostel services, 49.4% (586) were in New South Wales, as were 72.8% (818) of those using 'other/not stated' accommodation support. Thirty-nine per cent (393) of those using attendant care were in Victoria.

The employment service data also show that the number of service recipients using different employment service types varied from State to State. Overall, 24.5% (4,453) of employment service recipients were using open employment services, 80.0% (12,883) were using supported employment services and 3.7% were using a combined service type. Approximately half of all open employment service recipients were in New South Wales and Victoria (1,081 and 1,136 respectively). Over a third (4,711) of all supported employment service recipients were in New South Wales, with one-fifth (2,730) in Victoria.

For respite service recipients the overall pattern of usage was: 48.0% (1,230) centre-based respite; 21.4% (549) other respite; and 16.9% (434) own home respite. This pattern was different in New South Wales, with greater use of host family respite rather than own home or other respite. In Victoria, there was greater use of centre-based respite than other respite. In Queensland there was relatively greater use of 'other respite'.

**Table 3.15: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	2,339	965	461	621	1,068	122	0	0	5,576
Hostels	586	329	22	157	14	79	0	0	1,187
Group homes	2,236	3,035	1,250	789	581	328	152	96	8,467
Attendant care	159	393	78	294	75	3	0	9	1,011
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	29	1,339	1,303	522	229	50	3	11	3,486
Alternative family placement	161	43	43	27	0	0	0	0	274
Accommodation support: other/not stated	818	211	18	40	3	29	0	4	1,123
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>6,328</i>	<i>6,315</i>	<i>3,175</i>	<i>2,450</i>	<i>1,970</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>21,124</i>
Early childhood intervention	120	1,152	64	124	17	0	0	15	1,492
Recreation/holiday programs	296	377	128	662	430	63	77	18	2,051
Therapy (PT OT ST)	475	878	230	887	64	26	20	6	2,586
Family/individual case practice/management	0	1,419	106	121	598	25	9	0	2,278
Behaviour/specialist intervention	696	231	50	121	4	0	0	0	1,102
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	0	50	134	27	0	0	0	211
Brokerage/direct funding	0	403	149	593	12	0	74	1	1,232
Mutual support/self-help groups	5	246	2	77	38	0	0	0	368
Resource teams/regional teams	998	0	329	77	119	41	0	0	1,564
Community support: other or not stated	427	18	18	94	14	213	0	0	784
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,017</i>	<i>4,724</i>	<i>1,126</i>	<i>2,890</i>	<i>1,323</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>13,668</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1,454	1,046	1,169	142	102	61	6	16	3,996
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	1,012	5,315	391	464	211	79	38	9	7,519
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	614	1,087	120	163	16	125	0	23	2,148
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>3,080</i>	<i>7,448</i>	<i>1,680</i>	<i>769</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>13,663</i>
Own home respite	18	47	67	249	1	3	20	29	434
Respite: centre/respite home	245	484	157	192	64	57	31	0	1,230
Respite: host family/peer support	84	0	19	215	33	0	0	0	351
Respite: other/flexible/combination	16	115	208	145	43	4	4	14	549
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>2,564</i>
Open employment	1,081	1,136	856	576	315	163	274	52	4,453
Supported employment	4,711	2,730	1,634	1,376	1,815	472	129	16	12,883
Open and supported combined	64	253	23	205	12	25	74	11	667
Employment: other, and not stated	2	31	3	92	5	10	0	0	143
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>5,858</i>	<i>4,150</i>	<i>2,516</i>	<i>2,249</i>	<i>2,147</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>18,146</i>
Service type not stated	5	0	1	0	17	0	10	0	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,651</b>	<b>23,283</b>	<b>8,949</b>	<b>9,159</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>69,198</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

There were 13,663 community access service recipients, 54.5% (7,448) of whom were in Victoria. Of community access service recipients, 55.0% (7,519) were using post-school options, 29.2% (3,996) were using continuing education/independent living training (ILT)/activity therapy centre (ATC), and 15.7% (2,148) were using other community access services. In Queensland there was greater use of continuing education/ILT/ATC than the other two service types. In Western Australia and South Australia there was greater use of



post-school options and less of continuing education. Tasmanian community access service recipients tended to use 'other' community access services rather than the other two service types.

Community support services were the other major service category, provided to 13,668 recipients in 1998. However, recipients of some community support service types, such as advocacy and information and print disability were not counted in this collection (see Section 2.3). The overall pattern for community support service recipients was that 18.9% (2,586) were receiving therapy (PT OT ST) services, 16.7% (2,278) family/individual case practice/management services, 15% (2,051) recreation/holiday programs, and 11.4% (1,564) received services from resource teams/regional teams. Individual States differ from this overall national pattern. Notable are the use of resource teams/regional teams in New South Wales and Queensland, family/individual case practice/management in Victoria and South Australia, and brokerage/direct funding in the Australian Capital Territory.

Recipients of services identified as being specifically for people with a psychiatric disability are excluded from Table 3.17, consistent with the performance indicators in Section 5.

**Table 3.16: Recipients of Commonwealth CSDA-funded employment support services, auspicing organisation by State and Territory, Commonwealth, 1998**

Auspicing organisation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Government	111	96	27	6	0	0	9	0	249
Non-government	5,747	4,054	2,489	2,243	2,147	661	468	79	17,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,858</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>18,137</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Commonwealth-auspiced employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth.'
3. CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth did not exclude any specifically identified psychiatric services. Also, for further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.



**Table 3.17: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, excluding specific psychiatric services, auspicing organisation and State and Territory by service type, States and Territories, 1998**

Auspicing organisation	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Other/not stated	Total
Government	2,857	1,780	1,141	207	0	5,985
Non-government	3,471	1,237	1,939	156	0	6,803
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	5	5
<b>Total New South Wales</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12,793</b>
Government	3,039	1,376	163	149	0	4,727
Non-government	2,287	3,102	6,193	458	0	12,040
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,767</b>
Government	829	647	24	55	0	1,555
Non-government	2,155	471	1,646	396	0	4,668
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total Queensland</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,224</b>
Government	1,033	2,098	321	588	0	4,040
Non-government	1,218	792	448	213	0	2,671
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Western Australia</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,711</b>
Government	806	585	0	15	0	1,406
Non-government	1,164	738	329	126	0	2,357
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	17	17
<b>Total South Australia</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,780</b>
Government	83	65	152	30	0	330
Non-government	471	295	113	34	9	922
Auspicing org. not stated	42	0	0	0	0	42
<b>Total Tasmania</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,294</b>
Government	128	88	0	29	0	245
Non-government	27	92	44	26	0	189
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	10	10
<b>Total Australian Capital Territory</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>444</b>
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-government	120	40	48	43	0	251
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Northern Territory</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Total government</b>	<b>8,775</b>	<b>6,639</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,288</b>
<b>Total non-government</b>	<b>10,913</b>	<b>6,767</b>	<b>10,760</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29,901</b>
<b>Total auspicing org. not stated</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Total excluding specific psychiatric services</b>	<b>19,730</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>12,561</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48,264</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/all. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded psychiatric services are excluded to enable a more direct comparison between States and Territories for Industry Commission purposes. These recipients were using Victorian, Western Australian and Queensland services.
4. Because of the exclusion of identified psychiatric services the data in this table do not correspond exactly to those in other tables in Sections 1 through 4 of this report.

# 4 Service data

Under the CSDA signed in 1998, the Commonwealth has responsibility for the planning, policy setting and management of employment services, and the States and Territories for specialist disability services other than employment (advocacy, print disability and information services are joint responsibility).

The 1998 CSDA MDS collection has moved further towards an 'outlet level' collection (a collection where separate Service Forms are completed for each service type funded at each specific geographic outlet), although there will still be instances where some aggregation, e.g. a number of group homes of one organisation are combined on one form, has occurred.

CSDA funding data are provided by the funding jurisdiction, as is coding of service type and auspice. All other data are completed by the service provider.

A summary of key points of the service data has been included in the overview at the front of this report, and a copy of the Service Form is included in Appendix 4.

## 4.1 Auspice

Of the 6,174 services reported, 1,617 (26.2%) services were auspiced by government with the vast majority of these (1,513) by State or Territory Governments (see Table 4.1).

The majority (4,557 or 73.8%) of services were in the funded non-government sector, which predominated in most service types. Those auspiced by charitable or religious organisations accounted for 3,209 (70.4%) of the 4,557 services reported for this sector and were the most frequently recorded in most service types.

For several service types, government-auspiced services outnumbered or equalled non-government-auspiced services. These were: group homes (851 auspiced by government compared with 827 auspiced by non-government organisations); behaviour/specialist intervention services (48 compared with 11); brokerage/direct funding (94 to 78); resource/regional teams (84 compared with 8); and respite: host family/peer support (46 to 20).

Local government was relatively more likely to be represented in recreation, community access and respite care services.

**Table 4.1: CSDA-funded services, service type by auspicing organisation, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Service type	Government				Non-government			Total
	Cwlth	State/ Territory	Local	Total	Charit./ religious	Other	Total	
Institutions/large residentials	0	36	0	36	30	12	42	78
Hostels	0	13	0	13	31	16	47	60
Group homes	0	833	18	851	489	338	827	1,678
Attendant care	0	0	7	7	64	42	106	113
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0	41	4	45	275	173	448	493
Alternative family placement	0	0	0	0	17	4	21	21
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	21	0	21	43	18	61	82
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>973</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>1,552</i>	<i>2,525</i>
Advocacy	0	2	0	2	93	18	111	113
Information/referral	0	3	1	4	60	34	94	98
Combined advocacy/information	0	2	0	2	40	14	54	56
Early childhood intervention	0	33	6	39	106	57	163	202
Recreation/holiday programs	0	8	20	28	86	64	150	178
Therapy (PT OT ST)	0	33	0	33	89	7	96	129
Family/individual case practice/management	0	38	5	43	83	19	102	145
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	48	0	48	9	2	11	59
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	1	0	1	7	2	9	10
Brokerage/direct funding	0	93	1	94	33	45	78	172
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	0	0	0	36	5	41	41
Print disability	0	0	1	1	16	9	25	26
Resource teams/regional teams	0	84	0	84	5	3	8	92
Community support: other/not stated	0	11	0	11	19	25	44	55
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>986</i>	<i>1,376</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	0	35	2	37	123	102	225	262
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	13	12	25	311	135	446	471
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0	12	2	14	77	52	129	143
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>876</i>
Own-home respite	0	3	1	4	18	18	36	40
Respite: centre/respite home	0	86	6	92	110	44	154	246
Respite: host family/peer support	0	46	0	46	9	11	20	66
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	0	3	6	9	68	46	114	123
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>475</i>
Open employment	2	0	1	3	291	8	299	302
Supported employment	2	3	3	8	523	0	523	531
Combined open and supported employment	1	1	1	3	26	1	27	30
Employment: other/not stated	1	0	0	1	7	0	7	8
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>871</i>
Service type other/not stated	0	11	1	12	15	24	39	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>6,174</b>

**Notes**

1. A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.
2. Commonwealth-auspiced employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth'. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

## 4.2 State distribution

### State- and Territory-funded services

Table 4.2 provides a distribution of the 5,212 State- or Territory-funded CSDA services, according to service type. The majority of State or Territory services reported in 1998 were in the broad 'accommodation' grouping, accounting for 2,525 (48%) of all services. Of these accommodation services, 1,678 (66%) were group homes, with outreach or other in-home support next, with 493 services reported.

The remaining 2,687 services reported were spread across the service types with 1,284 in the broad category of community support, 876 in community access, 475 in respite and 52 reported as 'other' or the service type was not stated.

The service category of 'resource teams/regional teams' has been used mainly to cover direct services provided by the New South Wales Department of Community Services – representing small multi-purpose teams which could not logically be assigned to any other single service type category.

**Table 4.2: State- and Territory-funded CSDA services, service type by State and Territory, 1998**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	34	7	10	19	5	3	0	0	78
Hostels	23	19	1	11	1	5	0	0	60
Group homes	583	636	233	165	16	27	9	9	1,678
Attendant care	40	38	11	8	11	1	0	4	113
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	82	146	114	124	20	5	1	1	493
Alternative family placement	4	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	21
Accommodation support: other/not stated	46	27	2	2	1	3	0	1	82
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>812</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>2,525</i>
Advocacy	5	13	2	6	2	4	2	3	37
Information/referral	15	48	9	2	7	10	3	1	95
Combined advocacy/information	13	20	0	12	8	2	1	0	56
Early childhood intervention	80	110	4	5	2	0	0	1	202
Recreation/holiday programs	28	98	16	14	10	7	4	1	178
Therapy (PT OT ST)	26	69	10	14	5	1	3	1	129
Family/individual case practice/management	15	109	8	0	7	3	3	0	145
Behaviour/specialist intervention	21	26	5	5	2	0	0	0	59
Counselling: individual/family/group	1	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	10
Brokerage/direct funding	2	36	33	79	2	0	18	2	172
Mutual support/self-help groups	4	32	1	0	4	0	0	0	41
Print disability	4	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	13
Resource teams/regional teams	68	0	19	0	2	2	0	1	92
Community support: other/not stated	22	4	5	5	6	11	0	2	55
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1,284</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	79	110	53	2	8	5	2	3	262
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	127	251	57	20	6	6	3	1	471
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	50	65	12	7	5	3	0	1	143
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>876</i>
Own home respite	6	12	12	3	1	1	1	4	40
Respite: centre/respite home	58	114	36	20	7	6	5		246
Respite: host family/peer support	14	0	49	0	3	0	0	0	66
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	37	26	33	14	6	1	2	4	123
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>475</i>
Service type other or not stated	10	4	11	9	10	3	3	2	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5,212</b>

Note: A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.

## Commonwealth-funded services

The distribution of reported Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, by service type, by State and Territory, is shown in Table 4.3. In 1998 there were 302 open employment services, 531 supported employment services, and 29 combined open and supported employment services, totalling 870 employment support services. Thirty-eight per cent (334) of these were in New South Wales and less than 2% in each of the Territories (14 and 11). There was a



higher number of supported employment services than open employment services in all States and Territories except the Northern Territory.

The Commonwealth also funded 76 advocacy, 3 information/referral and 13 print disability services, totalling 92 services. Twenty-eight per cent (26) of these were in Victoria. Under the CSDA, the Commonwealth shares responsibility with States and Territories for advocacy, information, print disability and research services.

**Table 4.3: Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, service type by State and Territory, 1998**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Open employment	95	66	62	27	27	16	4	5	302
Supported employment	235	116	64	30	56	17	9	4	531
Combined open and supported employment	3	12	3	6	1	1	1	2	29
Employment other/not stated	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	8
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>870</i>
Advocacy	19	23	7	8	7	3	6	3	76
Information/referral	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Print disability	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	13
<i>Total other than employment support</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>92</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>962</b>

*Notes*

1. A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.
2. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

### 4.3 Service income (CSDA) from governments

CSDA funding to services totalled over \$1.7 billion in 1997-98 (Table 1.2), or over \$1.8 billion with administrative expenditure included. In all States and Territories much of this money was for services providing accommodation or accommodation support—\$968.9 million (57%) of all CSDA funding, covering 48% of the total number of State- or Territory-funded services (Table 4.2).

CSDA funding for employment services was the next largest in dollar terms, with \$184.8 million (12%) covering 90% of Commonwealth-funded services (Table 4.3). Supported employment was the largest of the employment service types with CSDA funding of \$92.9 million (50% of the employment services' CSDA income).

Funding provided by governments under the CSDA is presented in Table 4.4. Data for CSDA services funded by New South Wales, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory were not available at the detailed service type level. Data are therefore not included for these jurisdictions, nor are national totals included. There are some variations between the CSDA MDS and Steering Committee sourced data. The data in Table 4.4 for New South Wales, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, for the categories of advocacy, information and print disability, were for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth in those States.

Table 4.5 provides a comparison of totals by jurisdiction for each source. Data provided to the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (1999) have been included in Table 4.5 at the service type sub-total and total levels. Jurisdictional differences in the treatment of administration and other costs may contribute to the differences.

**Table 4.4: CSDA funding of services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997-98 (\$ million)**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	n.a.	60.8	39.6	n.a.	52.7	1.6	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Hostels	n.a.	6.6	0.2	n.a.	0.3	1.9	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Group homes	n.a.	187.7	49.9	n.a.	27.3	35.6	n.a.	7.1	n.a.
Attendant care	n.a.	14.9	2.3	n.a.	1.4	0.1	n.a.	0.2	n.a.
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	n.a.	19.8	30.8	n.a.	6.0	1.1	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
Alternative family placement	n.a.	2.3	1.9	n.a.	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Accommodation support: other/not stated	n.a.	3.8	1.0	n.a.	0.3	3.3	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>295.9</i>	<i>125.7</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Advocacy	2.6	3.6	1.5	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	n.a.
Information/referral	0.2	4.2	1.2	n.a.	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	n.a.
Combined advocacy/information	n.a.	1.2	0.0	n.a.	0.5	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Early childhood intervention	n.a.	16.8	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.5	n.a.
Recreation/holiday programs	n.a.	4.8	2.0	n.a.	1.0	0.5	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
Therapy (PT OT ST)	n.a.	7.7	8.8	n.a.	2.6	0.1	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Family/individual case practice/management	n.a.	21.4	2.2	n.a.	10.4	0.1	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Behaviour/specialist intervention	n.a.	4.9	1.4	n.a.	0.2	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Counselling: individual/family/group	n.a.	0.0	0.4	n.a.	0.2	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Brokerage/direct funding	n.a.	6.8	6.4	n.a.	0.1	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Mutual support/self-help groups	n.a.	1.2	0.1	n.a.	0.2	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Print disability	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	n.a.
Resource teams/regional teams	n.a.	0.0	0.8	n.a.	4.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Community support: other/not stated	n.a.	0.3	3.4	n.a.	8.4	4.1	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	n.a.	19.0	5.3	n.a.	1.4	0.7	n.a.	0.2	n.a.
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	n.a.	72.6	9.1	n.a.	3.3	0.1	n.a.	0.2	n.a.
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	n.a.	10.6	3.4	n.a.	0.3	0.0	n.a.	0.7	n.a.
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Own-home respite	n.a.	0.8	1.3	n.a.	0.0	0.1	n.a.	0.4	n.a.
Respite: centre/respite home	n.a.	19.3	10.4	n.a.	2.5	1.8	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Respite: host family/peer support	n.a.	0.0	0.3	n.a.	0.2	0.0	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
Respite: other/flexible/comboination/not stated	n.a.	1.6	5.3	n.a.	2.2	0.2	n.a.	0.8	n.a.
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Open employment	23.9	22.2	18.2	8.9	5.3	1.4	1.5	0.7	81.9
Supported employment	30.8	20.9	12.1	11.0	12.2	2.7	2.2	0.9	92.9
Employment: other/not stated	0.8	4.7	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	10.1
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>17.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>184.8</i>
Service type other/not stated	n.a.	6.9	4.2	n.a.	9.4	0.1	n.a.	0.0	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>547.6</b>	<b>224.5</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>155.5</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

*Notes*

1. Data for CSDA services funded by New South Wales, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory for its directly provided services, were not available for all service types in CSDA MDS format. Hence Australian totals are not available.
2. Totals may not add to sum of components because of missing values.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

**Table 4.5: Service funding, comparison of CSDA MDS data and government expenditure data reported to the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, States and Territories, 1997-98 (\$ million)**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Steering Committee sourced data</b>									
Accommodation	327.16	277.40	112.97	106.11	88.00	35.73	13.52	7.98	968.87
Community support	57.38	50.90	18.64	5.40	29.05	4.14	4.15	2.44	172.10
Community access	45.09	91.58	15.29	12.37	4.99	6.88	0.98	1.34	178.52
Respite	26.39	20.00	15.48	17.18	5.72	3.69	1.80	0.87	91.13
All other	17.25	18.38	3.97	21.81	9.40	0.72	0.06	0.05	71.64
<b>Total Steering Committee source (less separately identified administration costs)</b>	<b>473.26</b>	<b>458.27</b>	<b>166.34</b>	<b>162.87</b>	<b>137.16</b>	<b>51.16</b>	<b>20.51</b>	<b>12.68</b>	<b>1,482.25</b>
<b>CSDA MDS sourced data</b>									
<b>Total CSDA MDS collection source</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>496.76</b>	<b>192.26</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>136.38</b>	<b>51.99</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>10.60</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

*Notes*

1. State CSDA MDS totals differ from those in Table 4.4, as Commonwealth data by State is included in Table 4.4, but not in Table 4.5.
2. Data on psychiatric services have been omitted from Table 4.4 in the Productivity Commission data.

Source: SCRCSSP 1999: Table 11A.9

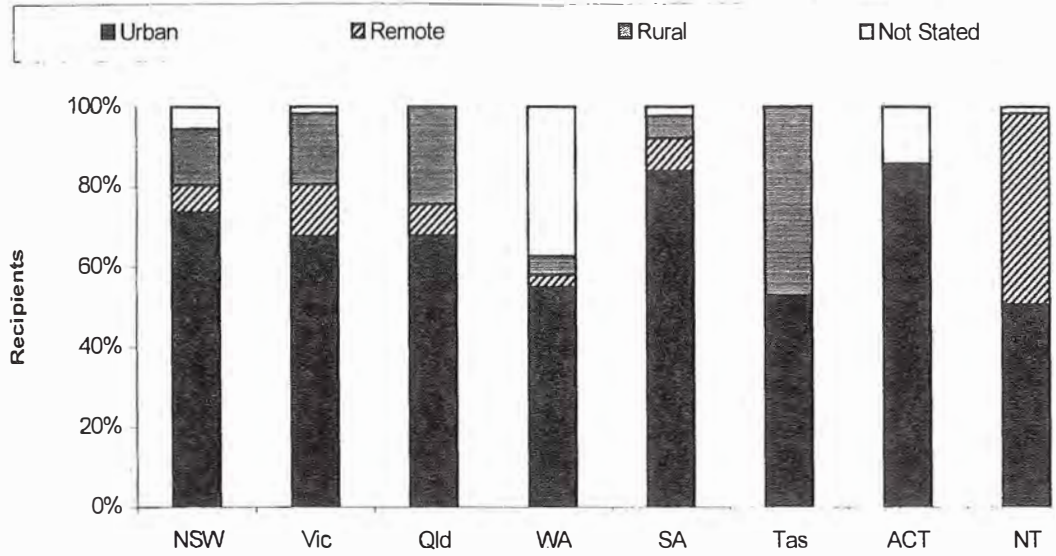
## 4.4 Urban, rural and remote area distribution

Data on the postcode of the service received were obtained in the 1998 collection, however these data are collected in two formats, dependent on whether jurisdictions have an outlet-based level of data collection or operate on a more aggregated level. For those jurisdictions collecting at outlet level, postcode of service was collected on the Service Form, while for the other jurisdictions, postcode of service had to be obtained on the Consumer Forms as in these cases one Service Form may cover a number of geographically separated outlets.

Recorded postcode can therefore be considered only a broad indication of geographic location of the services being received by people accessing the services on the selected snapshot day. The location is classified as urban, rural or remote and postcodes have been allocated to one of these according to algorithms developed by Strong et al. (1998). It is important to note that this method of allocating postcodes is imperfect since it is possible, for example, for a large postcode allocated as 'remote' to include pockets of recipients of rural services. The size of postcodes can be very large and the distribution of people within them can vary in their remoteness from a centre of service.

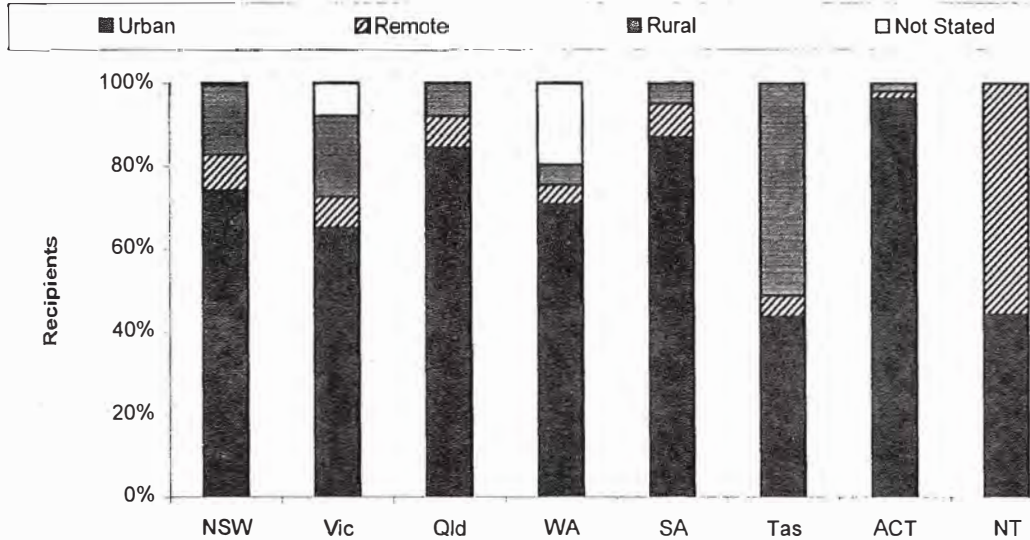
The distribution of geographic location of services received is presented in Figure 4.1 for State- and Territory-funded services, and in Figure 4.2 for Commonwealth-funded services. The geographic distribution of services among urban, rural and remote areas is similar for State- and Territory-funded services, and for Commonwealth-funded services.

There is greater variation between the States and Territories. Apart from the Australian Capital Territory which is totally urban (other than in relation to cross-border services), South Australia has the highest proportion of urban-located services (83.9% in the State sector and 86.9% in the Commonwealth sector), followed by New South Wales (over 73% in both State and Commonwealth sectors). Tasmania has by far the highest rural proportion (47.2% for State-funded, 51.1% for Commonwealth-funded), and the Northern Territory has the highest proportion of remote service locations (55.7% for Commonwealth-funded services, and 47.8% for State-funded services).



Source: Table A3.7.

**Figure 4.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, location of service outlet for State- and Territory-funded services received, 1998**



Source: Table A3.7.

**Figure 4.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, location of service outlet for Commonwealth-funded services received by State and Territory, 1998**



## 4.5 Operating periods

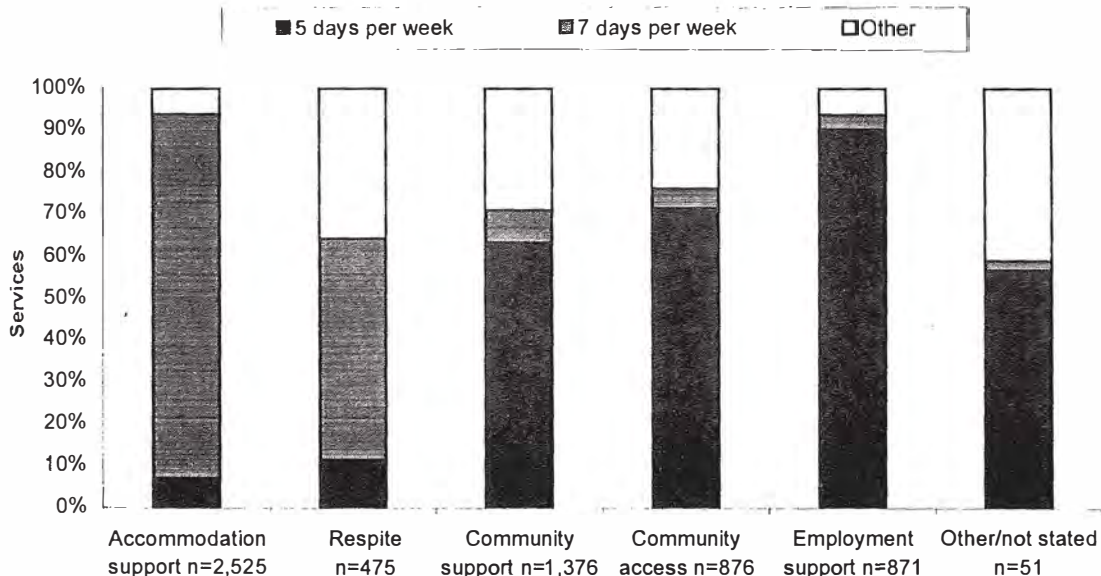
The wide range of service types and service delivery methods contained within the CSDA is apparent when the patterns of service operating periods are examined. The number of days per week, hours per day and weeks per year of operation varied greatly, although two particular patterns commonly appeared. One pattern of operation was seven to eight hours a day for five days a week (1,999 or 32.4% of services), and another was 24 hours a day for seven days a week (1,689 or 27.4% of services) (see Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6: CSDA-funded services, days of operation per week by hours of operation per day, States and Territories, 1998**

Days of operation per week	Less than 7 hours	7-8 hours	More than 8, less than 24 hours	24 hours	No regular hours	Not stated	Total
5 days	201	1,999	240	25	80	8	2,553
7 days	85	103	297	1,689	419	34	2,627
Other	199	204	43	19	62	5	532
No regular	8	10	2	6	321	0	347
Not stated	5	0	0	0	0	110	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>6,174</b>

Note: A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.

Accommodation services generally operated seven days per week (87.0%), as did respite services (52.6%). Other service types predominantly operated five days per week (90.4% of employment services, 63.8% of community support, and 71.5% of community access services) (Figure 4.3).



Source: Table A3.8.

**Figure 4.3: CSDA-funded services, service type by days of operation per week, States and Territories, 1998**



Patterns of operating periods differ also for each service type in terms of weeks of operation per year (Table 4.7). Ninety-three per cent (2,350) of accommodation support services operated for the whole year, as did 56.6% (269) of respite services, 48.0% (418) of employment services, 47.5% (654) of community support services, and 23.4% (205) of community access services.

For those services operating for less than the whole year, 43.9% (385) of community access services operated between 1 and 4 weeks short of the whole year, as did 50.3% (438) of employment services, 30.1% (414) of community support services, 20.2% (96) of respite services, and 3.5% (89) of accommodation support services. Of community access services, 24.3% (213) operated for 40 to 47 weeks of the year, as did 10.8% (149) of community support services. Seventeen per cent (80) of respite services had no regular pattern of operation.

**Table 4.7: CSDA-funded services, service type by weeks of operation per year, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Service type	No regular pattern	1 to 39 weeks	40 to 47 weeks	48 to 51 weeks	52 weeks	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support	35	12	33	89	2,350	6	2,525
Community support	42	52	149	414	654	65	1,376
Community access	23	27	213	385	205	23	876
Respite	80	11	13	96	269	6	475
Employment	4	1	10	438	418	0	871
Service type other and not stated	5	1	1	17	22	5	51
<b>Total all service types</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>6,174</b>

Note: A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.

## 4.6 Staff hours

Data on staff hours were collected in terms of the total hours worked by staff and volunteers, for each service, during the week ending on the 'snapshot' day. The data were collected separately for staff who worked in direct contact with service recipients, and those who did not, in each of three staff types – paid staff, contract staff and unpaid staff (including volunteers). 'Contract staff' refers to short-term, non-continuing contracts, not the longer-term contracts replacing many formerly 'permanent' positions.

Paid staff hours were a significant proportion of all staff hours over all CSDA-funded service types: 92.4% for services provided directly by governments and 89.6% for services provided by non-government organisations (Table 4.8). Contract staff had a higher representation in services provided directly by governments (7.2%), than in services provided by non-government organisations (4.3%). Unpaid staff had a higher representation in services provided by non-government organisations (6.0%), forming a very small proportion of total staff in government-auspiced services (0.5%).

For some service types the pattern of distribution of staff hours by staff type was different from the overall pattern above. The non-government service types with the highest reported proportions of unpaid staff hours were respite: host family/peer support (65.4%), alternative family placement (47.1%), print disability (38.9%); recreation/holiday programs (35.0%), mutual support/self-help groups (32.4%), and information referral (29.4%). The highest proportion of contract staff in the non-government sector was 18.2% for brokerage/direct funding. Of the accommodation services, attendant care had the highest proportion of contract staff (13.6% for non-government services).

**Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of hours worked by staff type for CSDA-funded services, service type by broad auspicing organisation, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Service type	Government				Non-government			
	Paid staff	Contract staff	Unpaid staff	No. of services	Paid staff	Contract staff	Unpaid staff	No. of services
	Percentage				Percentage			
Institutions/large residentials	98.3	1.5	0.2	40	95.2	4.4	0.4	39
Hostels	95.1	4.9	0.0	13	94.3	5.0	0.8	47
Group homes	90.0	9.8	0.2	832	93.0	1.7	5.3	816
Attendant care	92.3	0.0	7.7	6	86.2	13.6	0.2	104
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	80.1	19.5	0.5	40	91.1	6.8	2.1	443
Alternative family placement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	52.5	0.5	47.1	19
Accommodation support: other/not stated	85.6	14.4	0.0	21	93.1	4.8	2.1	58
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>1,526</i>
Advocacy	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	76.6	3.6	19.8	110
Information/referral	87.9	10.9	1.2	4	68.6	2.0	29.4	90
Combined advocacy/information	92.6	6.7	0.7	2	80.0	3.8	16.2	50
Early childhood intervention	95.8	1.1	3.1	38	82.1	9.8	8.2	160
Recreation/holiday programs	93.6	0.6	5.7	18	60.9	4.1	35.0	106
Therapy (PT OT ST)	96.4	3.4	0.3	31	93.7	3.7	2.5	90
Family/individual case practice/management	89.5	9.8	0.7	41	90.1	2.1	7.8	97
Behaviour/specialist intervention	93.6	3.1	3.3	47	81.4	6.7	11.9	9
Counselling: individual/family/group	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	94.6	2.4	3.0	8
Brokerage/direct funding	98.7	0.9	0.4	90	79.5	18.2	2.3	71
Mutual support/self-help groups	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	67.1	0.5	32.4	35
Print disability	85.1	0.0	14.9	1	60.0	1.1	38.9	25
Resource teams/regional teams	96.5	2.7	0.8	82	94.4	0.0	5.6	8
Community support: other/not stated	96.1	0.0	3.9	7	87.3	5.1	7.6	40
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>899</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	88.8	9.9	1.4	33	87.0	4.4	8.6	217
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	94.0	4.3	1.7	25	91.6	5.2	3.2	425
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	78.2	18.7	3.1	14	91.8	2.4	5.8	127
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>769</i>
Own-home respite	55.4	44.6	0.0	4	86.8	10.7	2.5	33
Respite: centre/respite home	93.4	6.2	0.4	89	94.3	2.7	3.0	151
Respite: host family/peer support	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	31.5	3.1	65.4	19
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	83.3	14.7	2.1	9	75.1	6.9	18.0	109
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>312</i>
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>853</i>
Service type other and not stated	98.6	0.4	1.0	8	82.6	3.5	13.9	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4,390</b>

*Notes*

1. A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.
2. The hours worked by staff are the number of hours per service.
3. Excludes 266 services where no staff details were recorded.
4. Commonwealth-aided employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth'. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

# 5 Performance indicators

## 5.1 Background

The development of performance indicators supports national outcome and performance monitoring in many community services areas (see AIHW 1997a, pages 2-6; Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1997). The report on the 1996 CSDA MDS collection included some of these effectiveness performance indicators for disability services at the request of the Disability Services Subcommittee (DSSC), together with background information about their development (Black et al. 1998, AIHW 1997b).

The 'effectiveness' performance indicators for which data are available on a comparable basis are replicated here using 1998 data, that is, indicators for:

- users of accommodation services relative to estimated potential population (Table 5.3);
- users of employment services relative to estimated potential population (Table 5.4 relating to open employment services);
- service use by disability status (Tables 5.5 and 5.6 relating to accommodation support services and to open employment services);
- service use by particular population groups (Tables 5.7-5.10 relating to accommodation support services and to open employment services for Indigenous Australians and for people of non-English-speaking origin); and
- proportion of people receiving community care and support (Table 5.11 relating to accommodation support services).

The data used for the indicators differ from the CSDA MDS collection (and data in other sections of this report other than Table 3.17) by the exclusion of psychiatric services. This exclusion was performed by removing from the 1998 CSDA MDS data set, records of recipients of services specified by each jurisdiction<sup>6</sup> as being psychiatric services. The number of services and recipients thereby excluded from each jurisdiction was:

	Services	Recipients
Victoria	176	2,366
Queensland	16	209
Western Australia	7	199
Tasmania	3	23

There were no specific psychiatric services identified in the other States or Territories.

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<sup>6</sup> The Commonwealth has no exclusion of such records, as the reason for exclusion was to facilitate interstate comparisons.

## 5.2 'Potential population'

This section explains the 'potential population' estimates used as the denominators for performance indicators for disability support services on access to, and use of, accommodation support services and employment support services. These estimates are derived from data from ABS surveys and are presented in Table 5.2. A detailed rationale for the use of ABS survey data for the 'potential population' estimates is given in AIHW 1997b. Briefly, the ABS survey data is considered the most appropriate available source of 'potential population' estimates, since the:

- ABS grouping of 'severe or profound core activity restriction'<sup>7</sup> is relevant to the concepts of the CSDA, being based on the person's ongoing need for assistance with 'activities of daily living';
- 1998 ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data can be updated for future years using ABS population data for each State and Territory for the appropriate year; and
- national rates of 'severe or profound core activity restriction' (which have greater accuracy than State or Territory rates) can be applied to the age and sex structure of each State or Territory's 1998 population.

The term 'potential population' is not the same as the population needing services, but indicates those with the potential to need disability support services (see AIHW 1997b).

The denominators for the performance indicators on recipients of accommodation support services are given in Table 5.1, including the ABS data used to derive them. Information about how the 'potential population' figures were derived from these ABS data (which were split by age group and sex) is given in AIHW 1997b. Table 5.1 calculates 1998 estimates of the number of people less than 65 years with severe or profound core activity restriction for each State/Territory.

Table 5.2 adjusts these numbers for Indigenous Australians. Care should be taken with these 'potential population' data, particularly in relation to the standard errors.

A similar procedure has been used for the indicator denominators for recipients of employment support services, but with some modification as employment support services have a different target population from accommodation support services. The modifications to 'potential population' for employment support services involved:

- excluding people aged less than 15 years from the denominator (both the general population and Indigenous Australians); and
- scaling back the denominator by a factor reflecting the labour force participation rates of the overall population, aged 15 and over, in each jurisdiction.<sup>8</sup>

Indigenous status has the potential to affect the 'potential population' estimates for some State or Territory populations, particularly those with large numbers of Indigenous Australians. The factors used to adjust the 'potential population' estimates for Indigenous Australians are presented in Table 5.2. These have been used for performance indicators

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<sup>7</sup> Table A.3.9 provides some background information on severity of disability and disability status by State and Territory from the ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

<sup>8</sup> While the participation rates for people with a disability are generally lower than participation rates for the overall population, it is considered more appropriate to use the overall rates.



where 'potential population' denominators are used. A weight of two has been applied to the number of Indigenous Australians in each State and Territory (see AIHW 1997b).

**Table 5.1: People aged less than 65 years with severe or profound core activity restriction by State and Territory, 1998**

People under 65 years	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	<b>Number</b>								
All people, 1998	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
People with severe or profound core activity restriction, 1998	222,161	162,938	122,015	64,866	51,920	16,701	11,043	6,717	658,367
	<b>Percentage</b>								
All people, 1998	33.6	24.7	18.6	10.0	7.7	2.5	1.7	1.1	100.0
People with severe or profound core activity restriction, 1998	33.7	24.7	18.5	9.9	7.9	2.5	1.7	1.0	100.0

**Notes**

1. Data are estimates. Estimates of 1,900 or less have a relative standard error of 50% or more. Estimates of 8,000 or less have a relative standard error of 25% or more.
2. Data for all people are ABS estimated resident populations at 30 June 1998 for people aged less than 65 years.
3. 1998 data for people with severe or profound core activity restriction are estimates derived using the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Sources: ABS 1998a; ABS 1998b; and AIHW analysis of the ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

**Table 5.2: People aged less than 65 years, Indigenous factor by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>People under 65 years</b>									
Indigenous Australians	111,564	22,674	107,474	56,698	22,368	15,505	3,238	52,301	392,012
Non-Indigenous Australians	5,422,165	4,049,690	2,958,325	1,582,750	1,252,918	394,311	281,151	131,386	16,075,613
All people (weighted)	5,645,293	4,095,038	3,173,273	1,696,146	1,297,654	425,321	287,627	235,988	16,859,637
All people (weighted per person)	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.28	1.02
Indigenous factor	99.64	98.22	101.10	101.05	99.39	101.37	98.79	125.49	100.00
<b>People 15-64 years</b>									
Indigenous Australians	65,514	13,640	63,114	33,841	13,394	9,302	1,978	32,290	233,214
Non-Indigenous Australians	4,151,979	3,108,876	2,257,889	1,209,006	965,914	298,486	216,913	100,978	12,312,044
All people (weighted)	4,283,007	3,136,156	2,384,117	1,276,688	992,702	317,090	220,869	165,558	12,778,472
All people (weighted per person)	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.24	1.02
Indigenous factor	99.70	98.60	100.84	100.85	99.52	101.14	99.06	121.96	100.00

**Notes**

1. Data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 0.01, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for the Indigenous Australians are from ABS experimental projections based on the 1996 Census, and non-Indigenous Australians are from ABS 1998a estimates.
3. Data for all people (weighted) were calculated by multiplying the data for Indigenous Australians by two and adding the data for non-Indigenous Australians. Hence Indigenous Australians are weighted at two and non-Indigenous Australians at one.
4. Data for all people (weighted per person) were calculated by dividing the all people (weighted) data by the sum of the Indigenous Australians data and the non-Indigenous Australians data.
5. The Indigenous factors adjust the data for all people (weighted per person) to figures relative to an arbitrary figure for Australia of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the all people (weighted per person) data by 100 and dividing by the all people (weighted per person) total for Australia. These are the Indigenous factors used in Tables 5.3 and 5.4

Sources: ABS 1998a and ABS 1998c.

For the first time in four ABS surveys, spread over almost two decades, there has been a large rise in the age-sex-standardised rates of severe and profound core activity restriction.



As far as can be ascertained at this stage, these changes arise mainly from changes in survey methodology (see AIHW 1999 forthcoming). While these changes do not affect the relevant population distribution among States, they do affect the denominators of some of the indicators following, in particular Tables 5.3 and 5.4.

### 5.3 Performance indicators of effectiveness

This section contains a table for each of the performance indicators of effectiveness agreed to by the Disability Services Working Group (of the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) (Tables 5.3 to 5.11).<sup>9</sup>

Indicators of access to accommodation support services by people with a disability, relative to the estimated 'potential population', are presented in Table 5.3. Accommodation support services were received by 30.0 recipients under the CSDA for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population', an apparent decrease from 48.5 per 1,000 in 1997, although the denominator from the 1998 ABS survey might not be directly comparable to that of the 1993 survey due to changes in survey design and methodology. The States and the Territories (in 1998) varied from 14.2 per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Australian Capital Territory to 38.2 per 1,000 in South Australia.

Table 5.4 presents indicators of access to employment support services by people with a disability relative to the estimated 'potential population'. Employment support services were received by 55.9 recipients for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population'. The States and Territories varied from 19.4 recipients per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Northern Territory to 88.6 in South Australia.

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<sup>9</sup> Several of the indicators are presented in two formats. 'Performance indicator units per 1,000 potential population units' enables trends over time to be monitored, but is perhaps less useful for making comparisons between States/Territories at a single point in time (typically the most recent annual data). The 'performance indicator index' is a relative measure facilitating comparisons between States at a single point in time, but does not enable trends over time to be monitored for each State/Territory. Due to the early stage of development of the data and indicators it is considered that, for the time being, the use of the conceptually simpler 'performance indicator units per 1,000 potential population units' is more appropriate.

**Table 5.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services relative to the 'potential population' by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
People with severe or profound core activity restriction	222,161	162,938	122,015	64,866	51,920	16,701	11,043	6,717	658,367
Indigenous factor	99.64	98.22	101.10	101.05	99.39	101.37	98.79	125.49	100.00
People with severe or profound core activity restriction (adjusted)	221,361	160,038	123,357	65,547	51,603	16,930	10,909	8,429	658,367
Recipients	6,328	5,326	2,984	2,251	1,970	596	155	120	19,730
<b>Recipients (per 1,000)</b>	<b>28.59</b>	<b>33.28</b>	<b>24.19</b>	<b>34.34</b>	<b>38.18</b>	<b>35.20</b>	<b>14.21</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>29.97</b>
<b>Recipients (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>95.39</b>	<b>111.05</b>	<b>80.72</b>	<b>114.59</b>	<b>127.39</b>	<b>117.47</b>	<b>47.41</b>	<b>47.51</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. The population data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 100, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for people with severe or profound core activity restriction were calculated as shown in Table 5.1.
3. The Indigenous factors were calculated as shown in Table 5.2.
4. Data for people with severe or profound core activity restriction (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with severe or profound core activity restriction data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of Indigenous Australians. These are the 'potential population' data.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
6. Data for recipients (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the recipient data by the people with severe or profound core activity restriction (adjusted) data and multiplying by 1,000. Hence they are figures per 1,000 people.
7. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the recipients (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for recipients (per 1,000).

Sources: AIHW analysis of the ABS 1998a; ABS 1998a; and ABS 1998c.

**Table 5.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment services relative to the 'potential population' by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People with severe or profound core activity restriction	107,423	81,293	61,474	33,456	24,362	7,607	6,232	3,341	324,915
Indigenous factor	99.70	98.60	100.84	100.85	99.52	101.14	99.06	121.96	100.00
People with severe or profound core activity restriction (adjusted)	107,101	80,155	61,990	33,740	24,245	7,694	6,173	4,075	324,915
Recipients	5,858	4,150	2,516	2,249	2,147	661	477	79	18,146
<b>Recipients (per 1,000)</b>	<b>54.70</b>	<b>51.77</b>	<b>40.59</b>	<b>66.66</b>	<b>88.55</b>	<b>85.91</b>	<b>77.27</b>	<b>19.39</b>	<b>55.85</b>
<b>Recipients (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>97.94</b>	<b>92.71</b>	<b>72.67</b>	<b>119.35</b>	<b>158.56</b>	<b>153.83</b>	<b>138.35</b>	<b>34.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. The population data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 100, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for people with severe or profound core activity restriction were calculated in a similar manner as shown in Table 5.1, but excluding people under 15 years. In addition they have been adjusted for labour force participation rates. These were: NSW 61.9; Vic 63.6; Qld 65.1; WA 66.7; SA 59.5; Tas 58.9; ACT 72.3; NT 68.7 and Australia 63.3.
3. The Indigenous factors differ from those in Table 5.3 in that people under 15 years are also excluded.
4. Data for people with severe or profound core activity restriction (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with severe or profound core activity restriction data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of Indigenous Australians. These are the 'potential population' data.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
6. Data for recipients (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the recipient data by the people with severe or profound core activity restriction (adjusted) data and multiplying by 1,000. Hence they are figures per 1,000 people.
7. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the recipients (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for recipients (per 1,000).

Sources: AIHW analysis of ABS 1999; ABS 1998a; ABS 1998c; and ABS 1996.

The distribution of service recipients in accommodation support services, by severity of disability, is presented in Table 5.5.<sup>10</sup> Recipients with a profound core activity restriction comprised 49.0% of recipients of accommodation support services in 1998, an increase from 45.8 in 1997. In 1998, Queensland had the lowest percentage (46.3%) and the Northern Territory had the highest (69.1%).

**Table 5.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, 'severity' of core activity restriction by State and Territory, 1998**

'Severity' of core activity restriction	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
	<b>Number</b>								
Profound	3,084	2,582	1,354	958	1,042	281	79	83	9,463
Severe	2,795	2,370	1,372	923	848	296	71	35	8,710
Moderate to none	404	364	200	90	72	18	5	2	1,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,283</b>	<b>5,316</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>19,328</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>								
Profound	49.1	48.6	46.3	48.6	53.1	47.2	51.0	69.1	49.0
Severe	44.5	44.6	46.9	46.8	43.2	49.8	45.8	29.2	45.1
Moderate to none	6.4	6.8	6.8	4.6	3.7	3.0	3.2	1.7	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Notes**

1. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. 'Severity' of core activity restriction is derived using data on level of support needed in one or more of the support areas: self-care, mobility and communication. Recipients with profound core activity restriction reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with severe core activity restriction reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with moderate or no core activity restriction reported never needing support in one or more of these areas.
3. There were 389 recipients who did not report a need for support with one or more of the areas: 'self-care'; 'mobility'; or 'communication', and were excluded.

The percentage of people with profound core activity restriction in employment support services (13.1%, Table 5.6<sup>11</sup>) was much lower than for accommodation support services (49.0%, Table 5.5) and the percentage with severe core activity restriction higher – 57.6% of those in employment support services compared to 45.1% in accommodation support services.

<sup>10</sup> If an indicator of access were needed it would be preferable to relate the number of service recipients with various levels of disability to the relevant population numbers.

<sup>11</sup> If an indicator of access were needed it would be preferable to relate the number of service recipients with various levels of core activity restriction to the relevant population numbers.

**Table 5.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment services, 'severity' of core activity restriction by State and Territory, 1998**

'Severity' of core activity restriction	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	<b>Number</b>								
Profound	868	387	246	430	292	73	45	9	2,350
Severe	3,380	2,322	1,365	1,258	1,288	381	280	38	10,312
Moderate to none	1,591	1,282	844	559	567	204	152	32	5,231
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17,893</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>								
<b>Profound</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Severe</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>57.6</b>
<b>Moderate to none</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. 'Severity' of core activity restriction is derived using data on level of support needed in one or more of the support areas: self-care, mobility and communication. Recipients with profound core activity restriction reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with severe core activity restriction reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with moderate or no core activity restriction reported never needing support in one or more of these areas.
3. Recipients who did not report a need for support with one or more of the areas 'self-care', 'mobility', or 'communication' were excluded, thus totals may differ from other sections of this report.
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Tables 5.7 to 5.10 concern Indigenous Australians and people of non-English-speaking origin. Some caution should be used when interpreting performance indicators in these tables, since for the 1996 and 1997 CSDA MDS collections there were large numbers of recipients whose Indigenous status and non-English-speaking origin was 'not stated' or 'not known' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3). While the level of 'not known' or 'not stated' response dropped significantly in 1998, it was still high enough in some jurisdictions to require care when interpreting the data.

Access to accommodation support services by Indigenous Australians is presented in Table 5.7. Accommodation support services were received by 1.6 Indigenous Australians for every 1,000 Indigenous Australians, compared with 1.2 people per 1,000 in the general population (19,385 of 16,467,625). Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) varied from 0.5 in Tasmania to 4.1 in Victoria.

Employment support services were received by 1.4 Indigenous Australians for every 1,000 Indigenous Australians, compared with 1.4 people per 1,000 in the general population (Table 5.8). Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) varied from 0.9 in Queensland and the Northern Territory to 5.1 in Tasmania.

**Table 5.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, Indigenous status by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Population aged under 65</b>									
All Australian	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
Indigenous Australians	111,564	22,674	107,474	56,698	22,368	15,505	3,238	52,301	392,012
Indigenous (% of all Australian)	2.02	0.56	3.51	3.46	1.75	3.78	1.14	28.47	2.38
<b>Recipients</b>									
All recipients	6,202	5,197	2,959	1,928	1,949	519	185	120	19,029
Indigenous Australians	236	93	81	100	44	8	6	70	638
Indigenous (% of all recipients)	3.81	1.79	2.74	5.19	2.26	1.54	3.87	58.33	3.35
Indigenous (per 1,000)	2.12	4.10	0.75	1.76	1.97	0.52	1.85	1.34	1.63
Indigenous (per 1,000) index	129.98	252.02	46.31	108.37	120.87	31.70	113.86	82.24	100.00

**Notes**

1. The population data are from Tables 5.1 and 5.2.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) are per 1,000 Indigenous people, that is the Indigenous recipients data divided by the Indigenous population data multiplied by 1,000.
5. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the Indigenous (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for Indigenous (per 1,000).

Sources: ABS 1998a; ABS 1998c; and ABS 1996.

**Table 5.8: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment services, Indigenous status by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>Population aged 15-64</b>									
All Australian	4,217,493	3,122,516	2,321,003	1,242,847	979,308	307,788	218,891	133,268	12,545,258
Indigenous	65,514	13,640	63,114	33,841	13,394	9,302	1,978	32,290	233,214
Indigenous (% of all Australian)	1.55	0.44	2.72	2.72	1.37	3.02	0.90	24.23	1.86
<b>Recipients</b>									
All recipients	5,791	3,912	2,484	2,205	2,136	586	475	79	17,677
Indigenous	95	20	55	52	21	47	7	28	325
Indigenous (% of all)	1.6	0.5	2.2	2.4	1.0	8.0	1.5	35.4	1.8
Indigenous (per 1,000)	1.45	1.47	0.87	1.54	1.57	5.05	3.54	0.87	1.39
Indigenous (per 1,000) index	104.05	105.22	62.53	110.26	112.51	362.57	253.95	62.22	100.00

**Notes**

1. The population data are from Tables 5.1 and 5.2.
2. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) are per 1,000 Indigenous people, that is the Indigenous recipients data divided by the Indigenous population data multiplied by 1,000.
5. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the Indigenous (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for Indigenous (per 1,000).
6. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Sources: ABS 1998a; ABS 1998c; and ABS 1996.



Access to accommodation support services for people of non-English-speaking origin is presented in Table 5.9. Accommodation support services were received by 0.2 people of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin (compared with 1.2 people per 1,000 in the general population, calculated from Table 5.9). Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.1 per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in the Australian Capital Territory to 0.5 per 1,000 in the Western Australia.

**Table 5.9: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Population aged under 65</b>									
All Australian	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
Non-English-speaking origin	910,761	694,192	225,873	189,484	129,984	15,746	39,789	15,635	2,221,464
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all Australian)	16.46	17.05	7.37	11.56	10.19	3.84	13.99	8.51	13.49
<b>Recipients</b>									
All recipients	6,289	5,276	2,627	2,158	1,941	585	153	120	19,149
Non-English-speaking origin	167	109	55	87	48	5	4	3	478
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	2.66	2.07	2.09	4.03	2.47	0.85	2.61	2.50	2.50
<b>Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.22</b>
<b>Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>85.22</b>	<b>72.97</b>	<b>113.16</b>	<b>213.38</b>	<b>171.62</b>	<b>147.57</b>	<b>46.72</b>	<b>89.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Notes**

1. The 1998 State and Territory data on the non-English-speaking origin population are derived from the corresponding 1996 Australian Census proportional distribution applied to the ABS national estimate of 1998 country of birth data. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin were based on recipient responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
5. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) are per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin, that is the non-English-speaking origin recipient data divided by the non-English-speaking origin population data multiplied by 1,000.
6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000).

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The equivalent indicators for access to employment support services for people of non-English-speaking origin were higher than for accommodation support services (Table 5.10). Employment support services were received by 0.3 recipients of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin. Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.1 per 1,000 in the Queensland to 0.5 per 1,000 of the total population who are of non-English-speaking origin in the Northern Territory.

**Table 5.10: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment services, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>Population aged 15-64</b>									
All Australian	4,217,493	3,122,516	2,321,003	1,242,847	979,308	307,788	218,891	133,268	12,545,258
Non-English-speaking origin	848,062	655,405	209,684	176,478	123,278	14,769	36,868	14,536	2,079,078
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all Australian)	20.11	20.99	9.03	14.20	12.59	4.80	16.84	10.91	16.57
<b>Recipients</b>									
All recipients	5,818	3,977	2,069	2,121	2,115	657	477	79	17,321
Non-English-speaking origin	267	175	23	82	33	6	15	7	608
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	4.59	4.40	1.11	3.87	1.56	0.91	3.14	8.86	3.51
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)	0.31	0.27	0.11	0.46	0.27	0.41	0.41	0.48	0.29
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index	107.66	91.31	37.51	158.89	91.54	138.92	139.13	164.68	100.00

**Notes**

1. The 1998 State and Territory data on the non-English-speaking origin population are derived from the corresponding 1996 Australian Census proportional distribution applied to the ABS national estimate of 1998 country of birth data. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin were based on recipient responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
5. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) are per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin, that is the recipients of non-English-speaking origin divided by the non-English-speaking origin population data multiplied by 1,000.
6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000).
7. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The proportion of recipients receiving accommodation support services as community-based or 'in-home' support was 65.9% and varied across the States and Territories (Table 5.11). All recipients of accommodation support services in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory received community-based or 'in-home' support, whereas in South Australia, less than half did so (45.1%). In 1997 the overall figure for recipients receiving accommodation support services as community-based or 'in-home' support was 62.9%.

**Table 5.11: Recipients of CSDA-funded community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services, service type by State and Territory, 1998**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
All accommodation support	6,328	5,326	2,984	2,251	1,970	596	155	120	19,730
Institution/large residential or hostel	2,925	1,294	483	745	1,082	201	0	0	6,730
Community-based or 'in-home'	3,403	4,032	2,501	1,506	888	395	155	120	13,000
Community-based or 'in-home' (% of all)	53.78	75.70	83.81	66.90	45.08	66.28	100.00	100.00	65.90

**Notes**

1. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services are Group homes, Attendant care, Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support, Alternative family placement, Other accommodation.

Access to accommodation support services for people of non-English-speaking origin is presented in Table 5.9. Accommodation support services were received by 0.2 people of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin (compared with 1.2 people per 1,000 in the general population, calculated from Table 5.9). Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.1 per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in the Australian Capital Territory to 0.5 per 1,000 in the Western Australia.

**Table 5.9: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Population aged under 65</b>									
All Australian	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
Non-English-speaking origin	910,761	694,192	225,873	189,484	129,984	15,746	39,789	15,635	2,221,464
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all Australian)	16.46	17.05	7.37	11.56	10.19	3.84	13.99	8.51	13.49
<b>Recipients</b>									
All recipients	6,289	5,276	2,627	2,158	1,941	585	153	120	19,149
Non-English-speaking origin	167	109	55	87	48	5	4	3	478
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	2.66	2.07	2.09	4.03	2.47	0.85	2.61	2.50	2.50
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)	0.18	0.16	0.24	0.46	0.37	0.32	0.10	0.19	0.22
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index	85.22	72.97	113.16	213.38	171.62	147.57	46.72	89.17	100.00

**Notes**

1. The 1998 State and Territory data on the non-English-speaking origin population are derived from the corresponding 1996 Australian Census proportional distribution applied to the ABS national estimate of 1998 country of birth data. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin were based on recipient responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
5. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) are per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin, that is the non-English-speaking origin recipient data divided by the non-English-speaking origin population data multiplied by 1,000.
6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000).

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The equivalent indicators for access to employment support services for people of non-English-speaking origin were higher than for accommodation support services (Table 5.10). Employment support services were received by 0.3 recipients of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin. Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.1 per 1,000 in the Queensland to 0.5 per 1,000 of the total population who are of non-English-speaking origin in the Northern Territory.

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*Notes*

1. The 1998 State and Territory data on the non-English-speaking origin population are derived from the corresponding 1996 Australian Census proportional distribution applied to the ABS national estimate of 1998 country of birth data. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
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6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000).
7. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The proportion of recipients receiving accommodation support services as community-based or 'in-home' support was 65.9% and varied across the States and Territories (Table 5.11). All recipients of accommodation support services in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory received community-based or 'in-home' support, whereas in South Australia, less than half did so (45.1%). In 1997 the overall figure for recipients receiving accommodation support services as community-based or 'in-home' support was 62.9%.

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Community-based or 'in-home' (% of all)	53.78	75.70	83.81	66.90	45.08	66.28	100.00	100.00	65.90

*Notes*

1. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services are Group homes, Attendant care, Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support, Alternative family placement, Other accommodation.

# 6 Data quality and development of the collection

The CSDA MDS collections are now providing national data on services provided and funded under the CSDA, and are seen as a useful, sometimes primary, source of data in individual jurisdictions. The data are also being recognised as useful source information by service providers and others interested in national data.

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

## 6.1 Response rates and data quality

The national rate for return of Service Forms in 1998 was 98%, which was higher than the 1995, 1996 and 1997 rates of 93%, 96% and 97% respectively (Table 6.1).

Gaps in both the 1995 and 1996 collections, due to absence of data from one or more jurisdictions, have made national comparisons between years impossible. The 1997 and 1998 collections, as the first truly national CSDA MDS collections, represent an important achievement for future national analysis of trends over time.

**Table 6.1: Response rates for Service Forms, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1995–98**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth	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

### Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of services surveyed by 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 NIMS collection which relate to open employment services.
6. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the *qualifiers* on page 9 of this report.

'Not stated' (missing data) and 'not known' ('not known' as a valid response option to some data items) responses are described in Tables 6.2 and 6.3, as a proportion of total responses for each data item. The proportion of these responses was quite low for most data items across most jurisdictions.

Key areas of concern with these response rates for the 1998 data collections, were as follows:

- Indigenous status – an important indicator for national planning purposes – had 'not known' and 'not stated' responses of 4% nationally in the 1998 collection. These levels improved considerably from the 1997 collection, dropping from 8.2%. Tasmania had the highest rate at 19.1%.



- Other significant disability groups – the question about the presence of other disability groups – produced a high level of ‘not known’ responses, varying from zero to 27.9% across States and Territories, with a national rate of 8.3%.
- Country of birth – another important indicator for national planning purposes – had a high level of ‘not known’ responses, varying from 1.7% to 11.2% across States and Territories, an improvement on the 1997 data.
- Frequency of support or assistance needed data for the ‘other day activity’, ‘home living’, ‘working’ and ‘managing emotion’ support areas produced a high level of ‘not stated’ and ‘not known’ responses (when combined). Data for the last-mentioned support area were not collected in Western Australia.

**Table 6.2: ‘Not stated’ response rates for Service and Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth
Percentage									
<b>Service items</b>									
Staff hours	<0.1	5.0	<0.1	1.6	7.3	1.8	8.1	2.4	1.4
Operating hours per day	<0.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	35.4	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Operating days per week	<0.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Operating weeks per year	<0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Typical 1997–98 daily consumer numbers	<0.1	5.5	7.0	22.3	6.7	1.8	9.7	2.4	0.0
Total 1997–98 consumer numbers	<0.1	10.0	<0.1	4.2	8.5	3.7	11.3	4.8	1.6
<b>Consumer items</b>									
Age	0.9	2.3	4.5	0	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
Sex	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Country of birth	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Indigenous status	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Method of communication	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Main language spoken at home	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Primary disability group	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other significant disability groups	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Frequency of support or assistance needed:									
Self-care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Mobility	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social skills	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Managing emotions	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Learning	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Working	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0
Home living	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Self-direction	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Other day activity	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Main income source	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0

**Notes**

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data on managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

There has been a significant improvement in the proportion of 'not known' responses in the data from Queensland since 1997. In 1997, there were much higher levels of 'not known' responses for Queensland in many data items, reflecting the lack of reliable data from some key providers. For 1998, these problems have been greatly lessened, and this has in turn improved the national rates significantly. Data on need for support in managing emotions continues not to be collected in Western Australia, and data on frequency of support in the key areas of self-care, mobility and communication have high rates of 'not known' response in this State.

**Table 6.3: 'Not known' response rates for Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth
	Percentage								
Country of birth	1.7	2.2	11.2	9.2	2.2	3.6	6.3	1.2	4.6
Indigenous status	2.2	3.0	1.1	12.5	5.5	19.1	4.3	0.4	2.6
Method of communication	0.3	1.7	6.8	12.8	2.7	2.1	0	14.3	0.4
Main language spoken at home	1.2	1.6	0.6	11.5	2.4	1.5	5.9	1.2	0.8
Other significant disability groups	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frequency of support or assistance needed:									
Self-care	1.2	2.0	2.2	14.4	3.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	6.7
Mobility	0.9	1.7	2.4	13.7	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1
Communication	0.9	1.8	2.3	13.6	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.4
Social skills	1.3	2.5	2.7	7.7	4.1	1.1	1.8	0.4	2.9
Managing emotions	1.8	2.9	3.1	n.a.	5.6	1.8	2.3	1.2	3.1
Learning	1.7	2.8	1.3	8.9	5.6	2.0	0.9	2.0	2.3
Working	4.7	5.5	33.6	8.8	8.0	8.6	4.5	3.2	7.2
Home living	2.1	2.3	0.5	7.7	4.0	3.9	0.8	0.0	11.5
Self-direction	1.3	2.5	2.8	8.0	3.9	1.7	1.1	1.2	3.0
Other day activity	1.8	2.8	1.2	12.5	5.2	3.5	0.2	0.4	15.8
CDA income source: child under 16 yrs	3.5	1.1	2.0	9.6	1.9	1.1	3.2	0.4	0.0
Main income source: person 16 yrs or more	2.2	3.6	28.6	8.2	3.7	12.0	8.1	7.6	2.6
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.6	1.5	1.5	8.3	2.6	0.5	1.8	0.4	1.5

**Notes**

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data on managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

## 6.2 Linkage Key trial

Previous CSDA MDS data collections have been unable to identify instances where consumers have accessed multiple services on a snapshot day.

In June of 1998 DSSC endorsed a CSDA MDS Network recommendation to proceed with the pilot testing of the proposed Home and Community Care (HACC) Linkage Key in four jurisdictions in the 1998 collection: New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory (Western Australia has had its own Linkage Key since 1996).

The inclusion of a statistical linkage key was intended to enable the statistical estimation of the incidence of multiple counting of service users across CSDA service types, and to allow

an estimate of the actual number of service users at a point in time to be obtained. Testing of the proposed key by the HACC MDS Project team had previously show a false match rate of approximately 4%, so the results after linking are only estimates.

It was agreed that AIHW would place a submission on the protocol to the AIHW Ethics Committee. This submission was endorsed, subject to agreed standards and data protection, and the CSDA MDS Data Guide and Consumer Form were redrafted to reflect these changes. A more detailed discussion of the linkage key proposal is contained in AIHW *Disability Data Briefing No. 12* (AIHW 1998), including discussion of other options considered, and relationship to *National Community Services Data Dictionary* considerations of linkage.

## Effect of the Linkage Key

For data from the four jurisdictions pilot testing the linkage key, the use of the linkage key to statistically estimate multiple counting of individuals reduces the number of consumers overall, across all service types on the 'snapshot' day, by 14.2%, (from 38,701 to 33,206). Within the jurisdictions that participated in the linkage key trial, 5,495 multiple recipients were identified (Table 6.4).

**Table 6.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by sex, Linkage Key Trial States, comparison with and without Linkage Key, 1998**

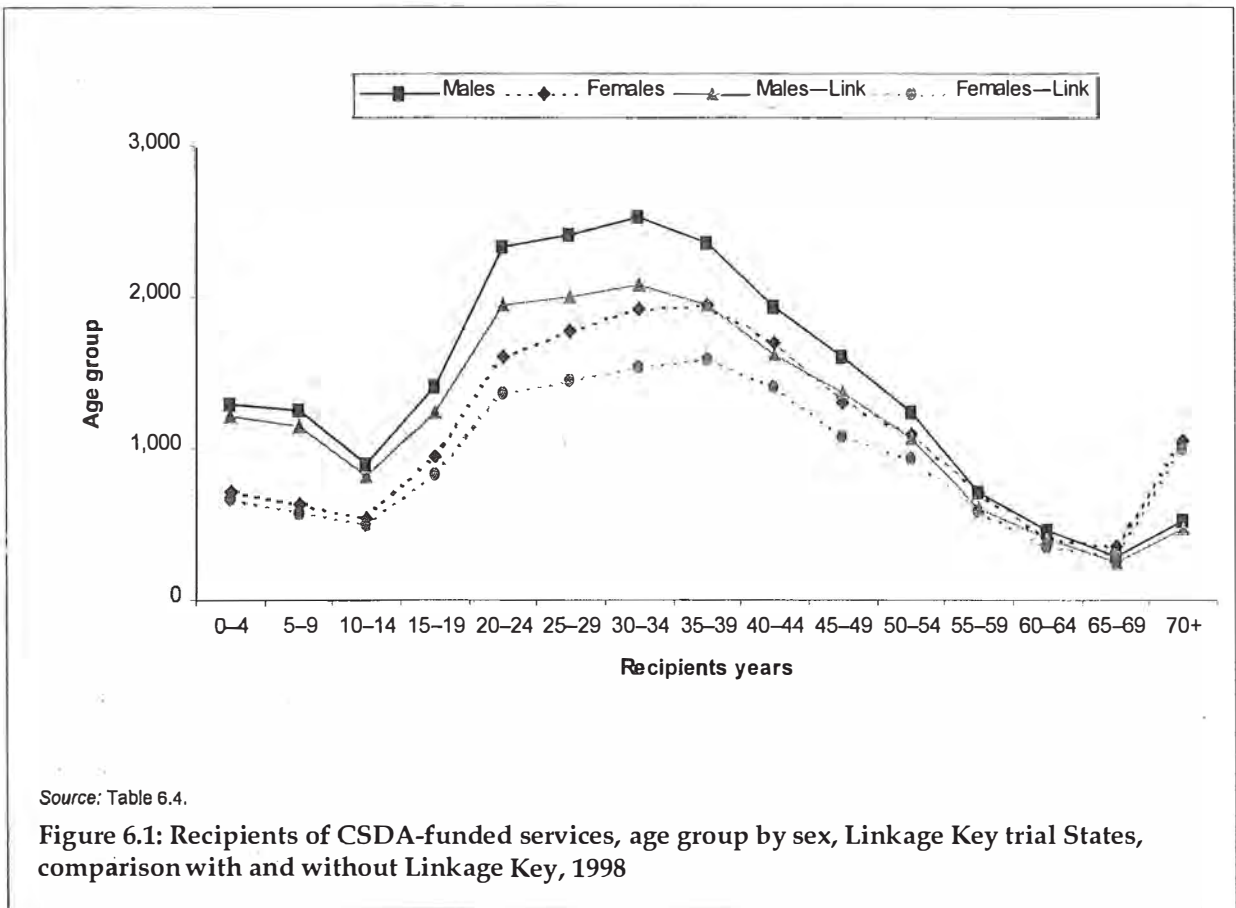
Age group (years)	Without Link			With Link		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	1,293	704	1,997	1,211	677	1,888
5-9	1,250	638	1888	1,150	579	1,729
10-14	895	545	1440	811	503	1,314
15-19	1,403	942	2,345	1,238	835	2,073
20-24	2,334	1,600	3,934	1,948	1,363	3,311
25-29	2,408	1,774	4,182	2,002	1,443	3,445
30-34	2,527	1,925	4,452	2,083	1,544	3,627
35-39	2,357	1,943	4,300	1,942	1,594	3,536
40-44	1,933	1,693	3,626	1,613	1,412	3,025
45-49	1,599	1,297	2,896	1,370	1,075	2,445
50-54	1,235	1,098	2,333	1,060	935	1,995
55-59	707	707	1,414	611	598	1,209
60-64	459	405	864	402	359	761
65-69	291	350	641	253	304	557
70 or over	520	1,047	1,567	476	1,003	1,479
Not stated	425	397	822	419	393	812
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,636</b>	<b>17,065</b>	<b>38,701</b>	<b>18,589</b>	<b>14,617</b>	<b>33,206</b>

### Notes

1. Linkage Key trial states: New South Wales; Victoria; Queensland; and the Australian Capital Territory.
2. In data without the Linkage Key, an individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. The sex of 212 recipients was not stated. These recipients are excluded from the data.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.

Figure 6.1 indicates that the overall age distribution of males and females remains similar when multiple counting of service recipients is removed. Likewise, the proportion of

recipients reporting each primary disability group, and the frequency of support or assistance needed, remains much the same when multiple counting of service recipients is removed. These findings suggest that the inclusion of recipients who have received multiple services on the 'snapshot' day has not significantly biased the collection, hence data from previous collections should provide an accurate picture of service recipients on the snapshot day, even though multiple counting of recipients has not previously been removed, and is not removed in this report, apart from within this section.



Source: Table 6.4.

Figure 6.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by sex, Linkage Key trial States, comparison with and without Linkage Key, 1998

**Table 6.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group, Linkage Key trial States, comparison with and without Linkage Key, 1998**

Primary disability group	Without Link		With Link	
	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,187	3.1	1,121	3.4
Intellectual	24,142	62.2	19,953	59.9
Specific learning/ADD	170	0.4	164	0.5
Autism	1,190	3.1	1,020	3.1
Physical	5,213	13.4	4,573	13.7
Acquired brain injury	1,076	2.8	979	2.9
Deafblind	116	0.3	95	0.3
Vision	1,131	2.9	1,091	3.3
Hearing	407	1.0	386	1.2
Speech	252	0.6	249	0.7
Psychiatric	2,832	7.3	2,689	8.1
Neurological	918	2.4	830	2.5
Not stated	169	0.4	157	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,803</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,309</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Linkage Key trial States: New South Wales; Victoria; Queensland; and the Australian Capital Territory.
2. In data without the Linkage Key, an individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.

**Table 6.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, frequency of support or assistance needed, Linkage Key trial States, comparison with and without Linkage Key, 1998**

Frequency of support needed	Without Link		With Link	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Never	3,977	10.2	3,697	11.1
Occasional	8,899	22.9	7,890	23.7
Frequent	9,290	23.9	7,957	23.9
Continual	15,884	40.9	13,057	39.2
Not applicable/Not known	753	1.9	706	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,803</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,309</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Linkage Key trial States: New South Wales; Victoria; Queensland; and the Australian Capital Territory.
2. In data without the Linkage Key, an individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.

The four jurisdictions which participated in the Linkage Key trial all reported that the trial was a success, and the trial is being expanded to cover all jurisdictions other than Western Australia (which has been using its own linkage method) for the 1999 collection.

Very few calls received by help-lines set up for the collection related to the Linkage Key, and most service providers appear to have been able to record the required information for a valid Linkage Key, with less than 7% of records having main components of the key missing. A small number of concerns were raised, and it is considered that ongoing care with privacy protocols needs emphasis, as well as careful data management practices, and feedback and education in the field. It was particularly pleasing to note that the use of 'date



of birth' in the linkage key did not have a large impact on the now derived 'age' data item, with the possible exception of Queensland where the 'not stated' response rate for age increased some 4% from that recorded in the 1997 collection.

An additional benefit of the Linkage Key was that it was able to be used for editing at AIHW to identify cases where two different service types at one large outlet were inadvertently coded by a jurisdiction with the same service type code—the fact that a significant number of people received both service types enabled this to be identified, and the codes corrected. This would not have been possible without the Linkage Key.

## Consumers of multiple services

There were 33,309 consumers in the States that participated in the Linkage Key trial. Of these 4,971 received multiple services on the 'snapshot' day; 4,525 consumers received two services, whilst 445 consumers received three or more services.

Examination of the types of services received by consumers receiving two services revealed an interesting pattern of service consumption. The combination of accommodation support and community access was the most common pattern of multiple services received, for 3,026 recipients (66.9%), followed by accommodation support and community support with 510 (11.3%) recipients (Table 6.7).

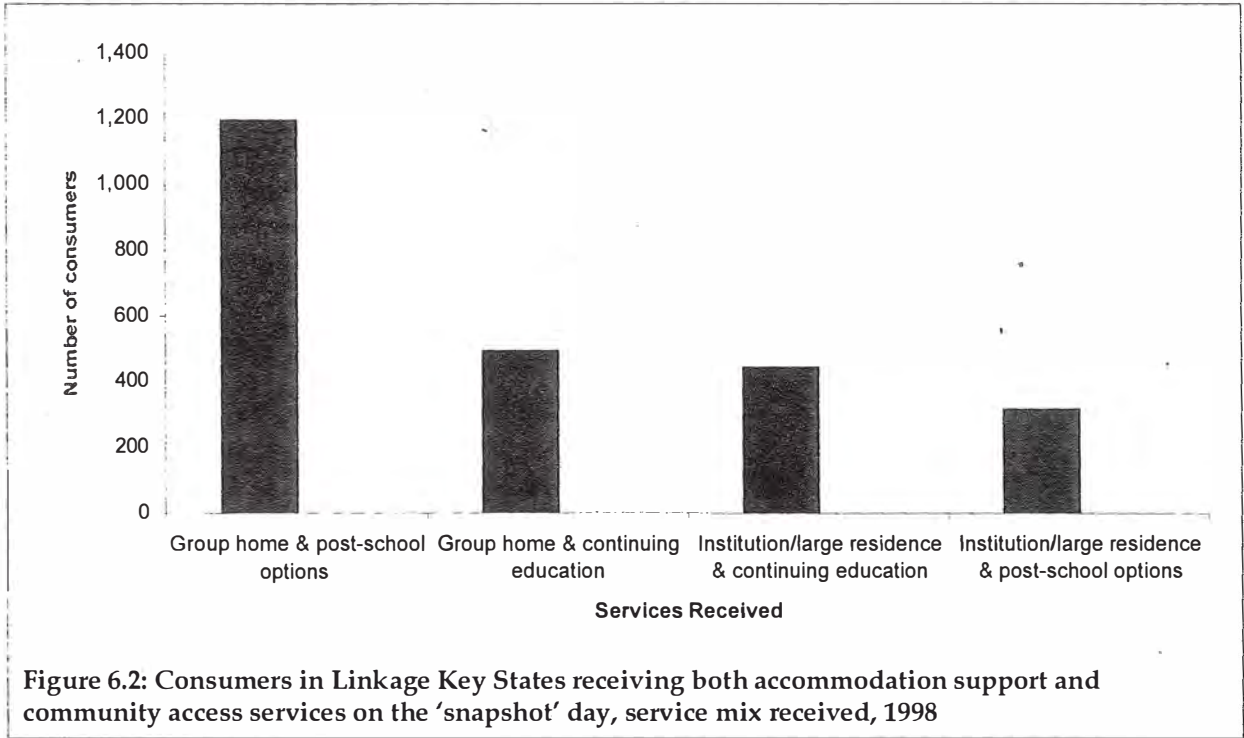
**Table 6.7: Linkage Key trial States recipients of two CSDA-funded services on the 'snapshot' day, 1998**

Services received	Number of consumers receiving two services	% of consumers receiving two services
Accommodation support and community access	3,026	66.9
Accommodation support and community support	510	11.3
Other combinations	989	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Notes

1. Linkage Key trial States include: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and the Australian Capital Territory.
2. Four thousand, five hundred and twenty-five consumers received two services on the 'snapshot' day.

Of the 3,026 consumers receiving both an accommodation support and community access service, 441 (14.6%) were residents in a large residential institution and also received continuing education support, and a further 313 (10.3%) lived in a large residential institution and also received a post-school options service. Similarly 1,193 (39.4%) of the 3,026 consumers lived in a group home and also received a post-school options service, and 491 (16.2%) consumers lived in a group home and also received continuing education support (Figure 6.2).



**Figure 6.2: Consumers in Linkage Key States receiving both accommodation support and community access services on the 'snapshot' day, service mix received, 1998**

Further analysis of data concerning consumers who received both an accommodation support and a community support service on the 'snapshot' day, revealed no marked pattern of service utilisation.

Of those consumers who received three services on the 'snapshot' day, 168 (37.7%) of the 446 received a combination of accommodation support, community support and community access. Further analysis of the specific types of services received did not produce significant findings.

## 6.3 New features of the 1998 collection

This 1998 collection forms part of an ongoing data development and collection process. After each annual collection, changes are implemented for the following collection if needed. The process for change involves both the MDS Network and the Disability Services Subcommittee. The collection in 1998 was very similar to that for 1997, but included a range of refinements and clarifications, detailed in Appendix 2.

In February 1998, the MDS Network discussed many development issues. Subsequently the DSSC accepted some recommendations including:

- dropping the service income question from the Service Form for 1998;
- trialing a Linkage Key in selected jurisdictions;
- collecting an estimate of consumer numbers over the week before 'snapshot' day, to enable comparison with the staff hours data item already collected; and
- bringing the 'snapshot' day forward to 26 May for the 1999 collection to align the timeframe of the recipient data with that of the service and financial data.

## 6.4 Future collections

In other than Western Australia, the consumer data have not to date been collected in the same financial year as the service funding data (August consumer data in most jurisdictions, and end of financial year (30 June) service funding data). A decision was made to align the financial year period of the consumer and financial data by bringing the 1999 collection forward to 26 May 1999.

Since the original design of the CSDA MDS, much has changed in the field. These changes have made it necessary to review and redevelop the MDS so that the data remains relevant to policy debates and program administration. Some of the important changes are:

- The nature of services has evolved to the point where administrators are discussing the inadequacy of 'vertical' service categories, and the need to deliver flexible services designed around people's individual needs and circumstances. For example, the collection is becoming less able to monitor 'brokerage service's and 'regional teams'.
- Reporting requirements have tended to become more sharply focussed around service agreements. New forms of accountability for funded agencies and funding departments have significant implications for data collection.
- Appropriate approaches to collecting financial (income and expenditure) data need to be developed.
- New funding formulae and new performance indicators have been developed – these are not sufficiently embedded within the collection.
- Technical capabilities have changed significantly in the computing field and the disability service field. Several jurisdictions have advanced towards electronic collection and full-year collection that have implications for a national collection.
- There is a need to review the quality of data provided by agencies, as well as to gain an understanding of the emerging data requirements of agencies and their use of data. Such a review would help agencies appreciate the importance of the data and would inject some enthusiasm into data collection activities.

- Interactions with those responsible for developing minimum data sets for Home and Community Care services and mental health services, alignment of the CSDA MDS and other related collections within national information modelling and planning, in particular with the *National Community Services Data Dictionary*.
- Quantity and quality of services received by individuals (measurement of quantity in terms of service mix may be partly addressed by the Linkage Key pilot test, which has proved successful).

There are thus a range of issues which have suggested that it is time for a more holistic overhaul of the CSDA MDS collection.

To this end, AIHW and DSSC in partnership have undertaken a three-part approach to reviewing the collection for the year 2000 and beyond:

- An examination of recent and emerging changes to policies, funding arrangements and service structures, and their implications for administrators' data needs;
- A review of measures of 'support needed', and the development of a nationally 'reliable' data item on client support needs; and
- A review of collection methods, quality and options.

# Appendixes

## Appendix 1: Papers and publications using the CSDA MDS collections

Black K & Maples J 1998. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: national data, 1997. AIHW Cat. No. DIS 12. Canberra: AIHW.

Black K, Maples J, Madden R & Wen X 1998. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: available data, 1996. AIHW Cat. No. DIS 7. Canberra: AIHW.

Black K & Eckerman S 1997. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: first national data, 1995. AIHW Cat. No. DIS 1. Canberra: AIHW.

Black K & Madden R 1994. Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set: Progress Report on Development. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: Welfare Division Working Paper No. 4. Canberra: AIHW

Black K & Madden R 1995. Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set: Report on the 1994 Full-Scale Pilot Test. Canberra: AIHW.

Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services 1997. Disability Services Census Report 1995. AGPS: Canberra.

Department of Families, Youth and Community Care (DFYCC) (Queensland) 1997. Disability: a Queensland profile. DFYCC: Brisbane.

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1997. Report on Government Service Provision 1997. Volume 2. Industry Commission: Canberra.

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1998. Report on Government Services 1998. Volume 2. Canberra: Industry Commission.

Some of these publications are available 'on line' within the AIHW Internet site. Please visit: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.html>



## Appendix 2: Key changes to the CSDA MDS collections 1996–1998

There were minimal changes made to the 1998 collection (see Section 6.3).

To facilitate comparison to collections before 1997, the key changes incorporated in the 1997 collection were:

- Removal of the data item 'service income sources and amounts' from the Service Form.
- The definition of in-home support services (service type category 1.05) was amended to add 'supplied independently of the accommodation', and to further clarify that such services could operate for up to 24 hours per day.
- The order of the response categories for the question on 'Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander' status were changed so that the 'yes' response was first and more prominent.
- The Consumer Form stated that only one response should be given to the question on main language spoken at home.
- The 'disability type' data item was renamed 'disability group' to better reflect the current names of response categories.
- The 'disability type' response category of specific learning was amended to include Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), rather than Pervasive Developmental Delay (PDD).
- The 'disability type' response category of physical no longer includes multiple sclerosis (MS) as an example, as the main effect of MS may be memory loss, mood swings or other non-physical factors.
- The 'frequency of support or assistance needed' response category of 'not applicable' was explicitly related to age considerations, to avoid services using it to indicate that the service does not offer the type of support concerned. The intention of the question is to relate to the person's overall situation, not to the service's situation.
- The 'frequency of support or assistance needed' response category of 'never' was altered to 'needs no support to undertake task/participate'. This is to avoid it being used to indicate that the person's restrictions are so great that they cannot undertake the task/participate even with support, therefore support was 'never provided'. The intention of the question is to record that the person can undertake the task/participate without needing support.
- The 'frequency of support or assistance needed' response category of 'always' was emphasised as including persons who cannot undertake the task at all, even with help or assistance (this would bring the category in line with relevant ABS definitions).
- The 'type of support or assistance needed' category of managing emotions was amended to include behaviour as an example and the Data Guide was amended accordingly.

## Appendix 3: Detailed tables

Table A3.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<b>Age (years)</b>										
0-4	855	943	196	439	106	4	7	16	0	2,566
5-14	1,485	1,261	523	1,673	246	58	65	10	2	5,323
15-24	2,204	2,785	1,215	1,252	518	184	86	76	4,114	12,434
25-44	5,193	8,180	2,990	2,339	1,522	615	228	113	10,594	31,774
45-59	2,219	3,415	976	922	773	298	45	20	3,128	11,796
60+	718	2,101	245	285	579	124	13	15	299	4,379
Not stated	119	448	288	0	36	34	0	1	0	926
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	7,332	10,416	3,622	3,882	1,966	719	266	149	11,520	39,872
Female	5,412	8,671	2,806	2,918	1,784	597	176	102	6,617	29,083
Not stated	49	46	5	110	30	1	2	0	0	243
<b>Country of birth</b>										
Australia	12,009	17,413	5,415	5,740	3,427	1,236	379	239	16,236	62,094
Other mainly English-speaking	222	479	174	301	149	25	16	2	468	1,836
Mainly non-English-speaking	338	827	122	235	122	9	17	7	608	2,285
Not known	221	414	722	634	82	47	28	3	825	2,976
Not stated	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7
<b>Indigenous status</b>										
Yes	482	321	183	275	103	20	13	138	325	1,860
No	11,999	18,236	6,180	5,770	3,471	1,045	412	112	17,343	64,568
Not known	286	576	70	865	206	252	19	1	469	2,744
Not stated	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
<b>Method of communication</b>										
Child aged less than 5	1,038	967	221	295	106	1	3	17	0	2,648
Little, or no, effective communication	5,193	5,508	2,046	1,362	1,291	445	172	82	1,774	17,873
Sign language, or other effective non-spoken communication	776	1,135	887	525	237	101	38	21	691	4,411
Spoken language (effective)	5,719	11,190	2,844	3,843	2,045	742	229	95	15,595	42,302
Not known	38	333	435	885	101	28	0	36	77	1,933
Not stated	29	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	31
<b>Language spoken at home</b>										
English	11,852	17,643	6,328	5,817	3,538	1,291	400	197	17,073	64,139
Italian	81	304	14	70	59	0	0	0	213	741
Greek	96	228	3	6	29	2	0	0	117	481
Vietnamese	63	77	6	61	9	1	1	0	42	260
Chinese	77	54	4	10	4	1	5	1	47	203
Arabic/Lebanese	218	86	3	5	3	0	0	0	60	375
German	9	21	4	1	6	0	2	0	9	52
Spanish	37	24	0	14	1	1	3	0	19	99
Other	204	383	34	132	42	1	3	50	409	1,258
Not known	148	313	37	794	89	20	26	3	148	1,578
Not stated	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	12

(continued)

**Table A3.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<b>Primary disability group</b>										
Developmental delay	575	522	77	32	69	3	13	8	0	1,299
Intellectual	9,114	10,569	4,169	2,213	4,443	1,068	290	112	12,533	44,511
Specific learning/ADD	59	84	22	3	101	20	5	0	293	587
Autism	467	524	185	89	287	20	14	16	207	1,809
Physical	1,434	2,556	1,148	481	936	83	75	65	1,573	8,351
Acquired brain injury	274	561	218	225	188	63	23	25	626	2,203
Deafblind	16	81	18	13	7	0	1	1	40	177
Vision	152	904	70	396	36	13	5	5	449	2,030
Hearing	152	229	22	16	20	0	4	2	296	741
Speech	97	146	9	33	12	1	0	0	51	349
Psychiatric	160	2,384	280	32	225	27	8	7	1,966	5,089
Neurological	247	517	150	221	395	18	4	9	35	1,596
Not stated	46	56	65	26	191	1	2	1	68	456
<b>Other significant disability groups present</b>										
Yes	8,110	9,758	3,494	1,992	2,971	644	240	181	5,848	33,238
No	4,152	8,036	2,775	1,465	2,012	582	168	65	10,994	30,249
Not known	487	1,339	164	323	1,927	91	26	5	1,295	5,657
Not stated	44	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	54
<b>Other significant disability groups reported</b>										
Developmental delay	230	187	79	32	49	0	3	12	0	592
Intellectual	1,122	1,870	681	317	287	60	57	58	853	5,305
Specific learning/ADD	347	261	81	27	365	6	9	1	287	1,384
Autism	579	787	327	103	62	28	13	0	168	2,067
Physical	2,799	2,961	1,072	852	1,067	215	67	60	1,465	10,558
Acquired brain injury	178	349	100	33	111	8	7	10	91	887
Deafblind	114	140	28	28	82	4	4	2	32	434
Vision	1,360	1,689	744	343	385	82	36	47	700	5,386
Hearing	811	989	394	173	335	44	9	34	611	3,400
Speech	3,738	4,301	1,447	805	728	246	86	110	1,369	12,830
Psychiatric	1,063	1,447	204	308	155	105	36	10	556	3,884
Neurological	2,147	2,040	646	456	650	99	58	54	1,000	7,150
<b>Support needed: self-care</b>										
Never	1,851	5,278	1,195	736	926	187	47	32	9,625	19,877
Occasional	2,814	4,276	1,806	816	1,473	363	118	49	4,846	16,561
Frequent	2,988	3,781	1,144	712	1,413	305	109	54	1,586	12,092
Continual	4,650	5,030	2,082	1,346	1,940	441	156	115	858	16,618
Not applicable	336	390	62	53	160	2	3	1	0	2,229
Not known	154	378	144	115	998	19	10	0	1,222	1,818
Not stated	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
<b>Support needed: mobility</b>										
Never	3,932	6,910	2,233	808	2,338	379	102	74	10,988	27,764
Occasional	2,672	4,391	1,818	943	1,262	403	128	43	4,222	15,882
Frequent	2,301	3,381	821	759	892	233	105	45	1,501	10,038

(continued)

Table A3.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth	Total
<b>Support needed: mobility (continued)</b>										
Continual	3,567	3,858	1,368	1,129	1,394	297	109	88	1,043	12,853
Not applicable	202	273	39	39	79	2	0	1	0	1,018
Not known	119	320	154	102	945	3	0	0	383	1,643
<b>Support needed: communication</b>										
Never	2,327	5,653	1,621	1,072	1,375	306	93	45	7,206	19,698
Occasional	2,769	4,565	1,788	849	1,577	333	114	39	6,134	18,168
Frequent	2,696	3,520	1,145	641	1,263	285	97	52	2,907	12,606
Continual	4,701	4,889	1,703	1,088	1,580	384	138	114	1,639	16,236
Not applicable	183	171	27	29	173	2	1	1	0	838
Not known	117	335	149	101	942	7	1	0	251	1,652
<b>Support needed: social skills</b>										
Never	1,127	2,873	831	552	661	128	32	26	4,213	10,443
Occasional	2,521	4,586	1,928	826	1,550	337	109	41	7,599	19,497
Frequent	3,225	4,841	1,396	895	1,610	358	140	46	4,092	16,603
Continual	5,309	5,908	1,990	1,291	1,828	476	143	136	1,700	18,781
Not applicable	444	454	114	62	244	4	12	1	0	1,868
Not known	167	471	174	154	535	14	8	1	533	1,524
Not stated	0	0	0	0	482	0	0	0	0	482
<b>Support needed: managing emotions</b>										
Never	946	2,229	794	476	n.a.	102	25	26	3,749	8,347
Occasional	2,540	4,705	2,046	868	n.a.	302	100	35	7,544	18,140
Frequent	3,317	5,319	1,377	919	n.a.	366	154	45	4,300	15,797
Continual	5,316	5,984	1,903	1,254	n.a.	519	148	139	1,944	17,207
Not applicable	449	341	113	52	n.a.	4	7	3	0	1,569
Not known	225	555	200	211	n.a.	24	10	3	600	1,228
Not stated	0	0	0	0	n.a.	0	0	0	0	6,910
<b>Support needed: learning</b>										
Never	695	2,374	455	446	474	80	26	19	1,827	6,396
Occasional	1,877	3,908	717	688	1,210	229	82	36	6,799	15,546
Frequent	3,648	5,201	3,010	1,043	1,665	365	153	37	6,293	21,415
Continual	5,983	6,714	2,085	1,303	2,047	599	171	151	2,806	21,859
Not applicable	375	407	84	87	395	18	8	3	0	1,789
Not known	215	529	82	212	614	26	4	5	412	1,687
Not stated	0	0	0	1	505	0	0	0	0	506
<b>Support needed: working</b>										
Never	441	1,088	149	142	277	36	13	1	1,379	2,147
Occasional	1,014	1,604	275	499	769	150	32	9	7,133	4,352
Frequent	1,377	2,005	427	521	590	147	72	21	5,137	5,160
Continual	6,110	8,656	2,517	1,340	927	725	199	156	3,179	20,630
Not applicable	3,251	4,730	902	974	3,074	146	108	43	0	13,228
Not known	600	1,050	2,163	304	611	113	20	8	1,309	4,869
Not stated	0	0	0	0	662	0	0	13	0	18,812

(continued)

**Table A3.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<b>Support needed: home living</b>										
Never	284	1,509	133	134	242	53	9	7	4,586	6,957
Occasional	1,261	3,094	504	572	997	229	32	26	4,656	11,371
Frequent	2,698	4,697	2,682	847	1,416	376	122	61*	4,266	17,165
Continual	6,479	7,668	2,513	1,815	2,031	598	211	138	2,547	24,000
Not applicable	1,801	1,726	569	258	1,052	10	58	17	0	7,573
Not known	270	439	32	152	533	51	12	0	2,082	1,489
Not stated	0	0	0	2	639	0	0	2	0	643
<b>Support needed: self-direction</b>										
Never	703	1,991	662	440	375	91	20	22	2,494	6,798
Occasional	1,964	4,020	1,784	654	1,260	247	79	32	7,176	17,216
Frequent	3,366	5,294	1,463	1,037	1,878	383	146	38	5,185	18,790
Continual	6,054	6,816	2,189	1,424	2,065	568	179	153	2,730	22,178
Not applicable	536	527	156	78	306	6	14	2	0	2,177
Not known	170	485	179	147	550	22	5	3	552	1,561
Not stated	0	0	0	0	476	0	1	1	0	478
<b>Support needed: other day activity</b>										
Never	737	1,765	271	253	308	94	16	2	5,478	8,924
Occasional	2,166	4,252	817	898	1,042	287	82	43	4,982	14,569
Frequent	3,094	4,905	3,018	920	1,000	365	141	58	3,471	16,972
Continual	5,288	6,436	1,970	1,327	1,257	502	174	131	1,344	18,429
Not applicable	1,283	1,247	281	184	1,776	23	29	16	0	7,701
Not known	225	528	76	197	862	46	1	1	2,862	1,936
Not stated	0	0	0	1	665	0	1	0	0	667
<b>Child Disability Allowance (CDA) income source: child under 16 yrs</b>										
Yes	1,703	1,732	652	286	1,408	30	30	20	0	5,861
No	320	402	49	19	19	9	7	12	0	837
Not known	452	213	126	70	663	15	14	2	0	1,555
<b>Main income source: adult 16+ yrs</b>										
Disability Support Pension	9,496	14,174	3,581	2,673	3,709	985	311	175	14,990	50,094
Other pension/benefit	300	1,346	87	391	125	103	3	13	493	2,861
Paid employment	86	231	39	32	99	2	17	6	1,952	2,464
Compensation income	49	51	26	23	19	8	2	4	47	229
Other income	64	203	12	122	25	7	3	0	112	548
No income	37	93	19	10	63	0	1	0	64	287
Not known	275	688	1,842	140	563	158	36	19	479	4,200
Not stated (includes CDA income source)	11	0	0	14	217	0	20	0	0	262

(continued)



**Table A3.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<b>Living arrangement/accommodation type</b>										
Lives alone	653	1,910	619	445	504	83	23	16	2,745	6,998
Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	4,333	7,327	2,389	1,059	3,436	253	117	95	10,597	29,606
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	4,023	6,873	2,373	854	1,312	651	256	131	2,842	19,315
Other community	554	719	307	85	256	14	23	6	1,168	3,132
Nursing home	38	177	32	57	147	84	1	1	50	587
Hospital	142	21	16	9	20	64	0	0	16	288
Other institutional accommodation	2,932	1,787	596	1,173	662	160	2	0	438	7,750
No usual residence	21	25	6	1	3	2	0	1	13	72
Not known	77	294	95	97	570	6	8	1	268	1,416
Not stated	20	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	34

*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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data on managing emotions for services funded by Western Australia were not collected in MDS format and appear as 'n.a.'
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

**Table A3.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by sex, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	1,601	4.0	907	3.1	58	23.9	2,566	3.7
5-9	1,850	4.6	992	3.4	30	12.4	2,872	4.2
10-14	1,518	3.8	920	3.2	13	5.4	2,451	3.5
15-19	2,803	7.0	1,868	6.4	8	3.3	4,679	6.8
20-24	4,662	11.7	3,086	10.6	7	2.9	7,755	11.2
25-29	4,883	12.3	3,442	11.8	5	2.1	8,330	12.0
30-34	5,057	12.7	3,424	11.8	20	8.2	8,501	12.3
35-39	4,651	11.7	3,452	11.9	13	5.4	8,116	9.9
40-44	3,820	9.6	2,995	10.3	12	4.9	6,827	9.9
45-49	3,080	7.7	2,332	8.0	9	3.7	5,421	7.8
50-54	2,279	5.7	1,715	5.9	5	2.1	3,999	5.8
55-59	1,279	3.2	1,092	3.8	5	2.1	2,376	1.9
60-64	751	1.9	585	2.0	1	0.4	1,337	1.9
65-69	432	1.1	460	1.6	1	0.4	893	1.3
70 or over	749	1.9	1,395	4.8	5	2.1	2,149	3.1
Not stated	457	1.2	418	1.4	51	21.0	926	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,872</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,083</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

**Table A3.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998 (percentage of total for service type)**

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
<b>Accommodation support</b>							
Institutions/large residential	0.2	87.6	0.0	0.7	9.6	4.9	0.2
Hostels	1.0	58.1	1.9	1.8	18.4	1.9	0.1
Group homes	0.0	83.6	0.1	2.5	7.7	2.2	0.4
Attendant care	0.4	15.8	0.3	1.8	52.8	5.6	0.1
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.3	45.9	0.2	1.8	14.7	2.4	0.1
Alternative family placement	1.5	42.3	0.0	2.9	44.9	2.9	0.4
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0.1	69.4	0.1	1.0	4.8	4.0	0.0
<b>Community support</b>							
Early childhood intervention	39.5	13.7	1.9	11.6	15.8	0.4	0.2
Recreation/holiday programs	0.3	56.6	2.6	3.5	11.7	2.6	0.6
Therapy (PT OT ST)	3.6	40.4	1.9	2.9	32.9	2.5	0.5
Family/individual case practice/management	1.3	49.0	0.4	2.7	9.8	12.2	0.8
Behaviour/specialist intervention	19.3	48.2	1.8	7.7	10.3	1.6	0.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	2.4	57.8	0.5	1.9	15.2	1.9	0.0
Brokerage/direct funding	1.8	56.7	0.3	7.3	20.4	3.1	0.0
Mutual support/self-help groups	0.5	17.4	0.0	5.4	5.7	1.1	0.5
Resource teams/regional teams	14.2	58.2	0.4	4.9	13.1	1.2	0.0
Community support: other/not stated	2.8	41.2	2.8	4.2	23.1	5.6	0.3
<b>Community access</b>							
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	0.1	73.1	0.5	1.7	8.9	2.3	0.1
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	0.0	76.0	0.1	3.4	10.1	1.8	0.3
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0.0	38.2	0.2	0.7	7.0	2.9	0.4
<b>Respite</b>							
Own-home respite	1.6	51.6	0.5	8.1	24.4	4.6	0.7
Respite: centre/respite home	1.6	55.3	0.9	6.8	19.4	3.0	0.1
Respite: host family/peer support	0.9	68.1	0.6	10.8	10.0	4.0	0.0
Respite: other/flexible/combination	2.6	50.1	1.5	8.4	25.5	2.9	0.0
<b>Employment</b>							
Open employment	0.0	44.4	3.9	0.9	14.9	4.9	0.2
Supported employment	0.0	78.3	0.8	1.2	6.5	2.9	0.2
Open and supported employment	0.0	57.0	1.8	1.2	8.5	5.1	0.0
Other employment	0.0	67.1	2.1	0.7	12.6	1.4	1.4
<b>Service type not stated</b>	0.0	51.5	0.0	9.1	30.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>

(continued)

Table A3.3 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998 (percentage of total for service type)

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psych- iatric	Neurol- ogical	Not stated	Total
<b>Accommodation support</b>							
Institutions/large residentials	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.0	0.3	100.0
Hostels	2.5	2.0	0.3	4.9	6.3	0.7	100.0
Group homes	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	100.0
Attendant care	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	21.8	1.1	100.0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.7	0.3	0.0	31.6	1.3	0.7	100.0
Alternative family placement	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.0	0.4	100.0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0.4	0.2	0.5	18.3	0.9	0.4	100.0
<b>Community support</b>							
Early childhood intervention	1.4	1.9	10.3	0.6	2.5	0.4	100.0
Recreation/holiday programs	16.0	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.6	2.4	100.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	6.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	4.4	2.4	100.0
Family/individual case practice/management	10.1	1.5	0.1	1.5	9.5	1.0	100.0
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.3	2.9	4.8	0.6	1.6	0.7	100.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	7.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	10.0	1.4	100.0
Brokerage/direct funding	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.2	4.5	2.9	100.0
Mutual support/self-help groups	0.8	0.8	0.0	62.8	4.9	0.0	100.0
Resource teams/regional teams	0.3	0.4	2.7	0.8	3.4	0.5	100.0
Community support: other or not stated	4.7	9.3	0.6	0.5	4.7	0.1	100.0
<b>Community access</b>							
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	6.7	2.7	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.6	100.0
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.6	100.0
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	1.4	0.3	0.0	46.6	1.8	0.2	100.0
<b>Respite</b>							
Own-home respite	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.4	4.8	0.7	100.0
Respite: centre/respite home	4.2	0.5	0.2	3.3	4.1	0.5	100.0
Respite: host family/peer support	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.9	100.0
Respite: other/flexible/combination	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	4.2	0.9	100.0
<b>Employment</b>							
Open employment	4.2	3.9	0.3	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Supported employment	2.0	0.9	0.3	6.1	0.3	0.5	100.0
Open and supported employment	0.6	0.4	0.1	24.7	0.3	0.1	100.0
Other employment	0.7	2.1	0.7	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Service type not stated</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

**Table A3.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, number of disability groups reported by relative frequency of support required in activities of daily living, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Number of other disability groups	Never		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary only	8,038	22.3	12,279	34.1	7,600	21.1	6,395	17.8	1,687	4.7	35,999	100.0
One plus primary	1,852	9.2	5,007	24.8	5,496	27.3	7,541	37.4	273	1.4	20,169	100.0
Two plus primary	145	1.9	849	11.1	1,766	23.1	4,814	63.0	68	0.9	7,642	100.0
Three plus primary	19	0.5	194	5.2	617	16.6	2,849	76.8	32	0.9	3,711	100.0
Four plus primary	0	0.0	33	2.7	128	10.4	1,048	85.5	17	1.4	1,226	100.0
Five plus primary	2	0.6	9	2.5	46	12.8	296	82.5	6	1.7	359	100.0
Six or more plus primary	2	2.2	8	8.7	8	8.7	72	78.3	2	2.2	92	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,058</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18,379</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>15,661</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23,015</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>69,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Frequency of need for activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support with self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.
4. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

**Table A3.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability group by Indigenous status, Northern Territory, 1998**

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	55	48.7	58	51.3	0	0.0	113	100.0
Physical	46	70.8	18	27.7	1	1.5	65	100.0
Psychiatric	3	42.9	4	57.1	0	0.0	7	100.0
Acquired brain injury	18	72.0	7	28.0	0	0.0	25	100.0
Neurological	3	33.3	6	66.7	0	0.0	9	100.0
Autism	6	37.5	10	62.5	0	0.0	16	100.0
Other	7	43.8	9	56.3	0	0.0	16	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.

**Table A3.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, frequency of support or assistance needed in the area of self-care by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Method of effective communication	No support needed	Occasional support	Frequent support	Continual support	Not applicable	Not known/missing	Total
Child aged less than 5	70	297	533	847	835	66	2,648
Little or none	700	2,337	4,185	10,294	22	335	17,873
Non-spoken communication	758	1,267	1,018	1,289	8	71	4,411
Spoken language	18,164	12,381	6,115	3,890	112	1,640	42,302
Not known/not stated	185	279	241	298	30	931	1,964
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,877</b>	<b>16,561</b>	<b>12,092</b>	<b>16,618</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>69,198</b>

*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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

**Table A3.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, location of service outlet by State/Territory and Commonwealth funding source, State and Territory, 1998**

Location of service	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>State and Territory services</b>									
Urban	9,420	12,931	4,353	3,793	3,172	695	381	127	34,872
Rural	1,800	3,381	1,568	325	213	622	0	0	7,909
Remote	859	2,495	511	217	307	0	0	120	4,509
Not stated	714	326	1	2,575	88	0	63	4	3,771
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>19,133</b>	<b>6,433</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>51,061</b>
<b>Commonwealth services</b>									
Urban	4,358	2,704	2,128	1,595	1,866	289	460	35	13,435
Rural	977	806	200	109	106	338	9	0	2,545
Remote	501	314	188	106	175	34	8	44	1,370
Not stated	22	326	0	439	0	0	0	0	787
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,858</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>18,137</b>

*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 recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.



**Table A3.8: CSDA-funded services, service type by days of operation per week, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Service type	5 days per week	7 days per week	Other	Total
Accommodation support	177	2,197	151	2,525
Community support	878	106	392	1,376
Community access	626	42	208	876
Respite	55	250	170	475
Employment support	787	30	54	871
Other/not stated	30	2	19	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>6,174</b>

**Table A3.9: People aged less than 65 years, disability status by State and Territory, Australia, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	<b>Number</b>								
<b>People with a core activity restriction</b>									
Profound	73,833	54,071	40,760	21,679	17,114	5,569	3,662	2,350	219,041
Severe	148,327	108,867	81,256	43,187	34,806	11,132	7,381	4,367	439,327
Moderate	148,059	108,682	80,276	42,559	35,004	11,069	7,208	4,049	436,907
Mild	215,212	158,347	117,233	62,254	50,575	16,017	10,586	6,152	636,376
Schooling or employment limitation	564,207	414,558	308,837	164,373	132,358	42,121	28,080	16,615	1,671,148
<b>People with or without a core activity restriction</b>									
People with a disability but no core activity restriction	113,997	83,896	62,509	33,310	26,614	8,448	5,722	3,465	337,964
People with a core activity restriction	696,444	511,663	380,748	202,471	163,300	52,008	34,505	20,442	2,061,588
People with or without a core activity restriction	810,441	595,559	443,257	235,781	189,914	60,456	40,227	23,907	2,399,552
<b>People with or without a disability</b>									
Australians (aged 0–64)	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
	<b>Percentage</b>								
<b>People with a core activity restriction</b>									
Profound	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Severe	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7
Moderate	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.7
Mild	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.9
Schooling or employment restriction	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	9.9	9.0	10.1
<b>People without a core activity restriction</b>									
People with a disability	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.9	14.8	14.1	13.0	14.6

**Notes**

1. Estimates of 8,000 or less have a relative standard error of 25% or more. Estimates of 1,000 or less have a relative standard error of 50% or more. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.
2. Percentage figures for people with profound, severe, moderate, or mild handicap are percentages of Australians aged 0–64 as their denominator.
3. Commonwealth-aided employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth'. For further interpretation of the Commonwealth data the reader should refer to the qualifiers on page 9 of this report.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

## **Appendix 4: CSDA MDS 1998 collection forms**

# CSDA MDS Consumer Form 1998

Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set collections

Service ID No.	<input type="text"/>	A
Form number	<input type="text"/>	B

*The following questions (1–12) are asked of all consumers using this service today. 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 9); and
- use the Data Guide provided to help you understand what is being asked.

See Data Guide page 19 (blue insert)

**1a. Please write-in the second and third letters of your (the consumer's) FIRST NAME and the second, third and fifth letters of LAST NAME (Surname or Family name)**

First name

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th

Last name

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th

**1b. What is your (the consumer's) DATE OF BIRTH?**

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

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d	d	m	m	y	y

See Data Guide page 19

**2. What is your (the consumer's) SEX?**

Male  1

Female  2

See Data Guide page 19

**3. In which COUNTRY were you (the consumer) BORN?**

See Data Guide page 20

Australia  1

New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland, Canada, or USA  2

Other country  3

Not known  4

..... Please specify

**4. Are you (the consumer) of INDIGENOUS ORIGIN?**

See Data Guide page 20

*If the person is not responding themselves, please ensure that the response is checked by their advocate.*

Yes, of Indigenous origin  1

No  2

Not known  3

**5. Which box best describes your (the consumer's) METHOD OF COMMUNICATION?**

See Data Guide page 21

*If the consumer is a child aged under 5, please tick box 1 only.*

Effective means that the person must be able to communicate more than just basic needs, to unfamiliar people, using the method.

Child aged under 5 years  1

Little, or no effective communication  2

Sign language, or other effective non-spoken communication  3

Spoken language (effective)  4

Not known  5

**6. What is the MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN in your (the consumer's) HOME?**

Please tick one box only.

See Data Guide page 22

- |               |                          |    |                 |                          |    |  |                      |
|---------------|--------------------------|----|-----------------|--------------------------|----|--|----------------------|
| English       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 01 | Arabic/Lebanese | <input type="checkbox"/> | 06 | If you live in disability-specific accommodation, eg. group home, hostel, institution, please give the main language spoken in your prior 'family' home. |                      |
| Italian       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 02 | German          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 07 |  |                      |
| Greek         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 03 | Spanish         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 08 |  |                      |
| Vietnamese    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 04 | Other language  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 09 |  | ..... Please specify |
| Chinese       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 05 | Not known       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 |  |                      |
| —all dialects |                          |    |                 |                          |    |  |                      |

**7. What is your (the consumer's) PRIMARY DISABILITY GROUP?**

Please tick one box only—the group which has the most effect on your everyday life. See Data Guide page 23

- |                                |                          |    |               |                          |    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----|---------------|--------------------------|----|
| Developmental delay            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 01 | Deafblind     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 07 |
| —only for a child aged under 6 |                          |    | —dual sensory |                          |    |
| Intellectual                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 02 | Vision        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 08 |
| Specific learning/ADD          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 03 | Hearing       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 09 |
| Autism                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 04 | Speech        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 |
| including Asperger's syndrome  |                          |    | Psychiatric   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 |
| Physical                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 05 | Neurological  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 |
| Acquired brain injury          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 06 |               |                          |    |

If you had difficulty choosing the group for Primary Disability Group, please also write your (the consumer's) condition(s) here .....

**8. Do you (the consumer) have any OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUPS?**

See Data Guide page 25

- Yes  1
- No  2
- Not known  3
- If you have ticked 'No' or 'Not known', please go straight to Question 10.

**9. Please tick all OTHER applicable SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUPS**

—other than the disability group ticked in Question 7.

See Data Guide page 26

- |                                |                          |    |               |                          |    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----|---------------|--------------------------|----|
| Developmental delay            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 01 | Deafblind     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 07 |
| —only for a child aged under 6 |                          |    | —dual sensory |                          |    |
| Intellectual                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 02 | Vision        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 08 |
| Specific learning/ADD          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 03 | Hearing       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 09 |
| Autism                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 04 | Speech        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 |
| including Asperger's syndrome  |                          |    | Psychiatric   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 |
| Physical                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 05 | Neurological  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 |
| Acquired brain injury          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 06 |               |                          |    |



**10. How often do you (the consumer) have a NEED FOR SUPPORT OR ASSISTANCE with the following areas a-j?**

The need should be due to disability groups ticked in Questions 7 and 9. Please tick one box only for each of the following areas a-j. See Data Guide page 27

Please note:

- Only use 'not applicable' where the need for help is due to the person's age, eg. with 'home living' for a child or young person who would need assistance regardless of their disability, or with 'working' for younger or older people for whom employment is either not yet or no longer a consideration regardless of their disability.
- A need for support or assistance may, or may not, be related to the service being received.
- Answer for all areas, though some may appear less appropriate for an individual person than other areas. They are intended to cover people with any disability group(s) receiving any service type(s).

I (the consumer) can undertake activities or participate with ... in each of the areas of...	No support	Occasional support	Frequent support	Continual support or cannot do at all	This area is Not applicable due to my age.	Not known
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>a. Self-care</b> eg. bathing, dressing, eating, toileting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>b. Mobility</b> around the home or away from home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>c. Communication</b> ability to make self understood and to understand others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>d. Home living</b> eg. housekeeping, cooking, handling money, budgeting, home maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>e. Social skills</b> eg. making and keeping friends/relationships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>f. Self-direction</b> eg. thinking through problems, making decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>g. Managing emotions</b> eg. behave within accepted limits, coping with feelings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>h. Learning</b> eg. understanding new ideas, formal education, remembering	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>i. Working</b> obtaining and retaining paid employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>j. Other day activity</b> eg. leisure, recreation, alternatives to paid employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Question 11 varies according to your (the consumer's) age. Please answer only Question 11a if you (the consumer) are less than 16 years. Please answer only Question 11b if you (the consumer) are 16 years or more.

See Data Guide page 30

**11a. Does the consumer's parents or guardian receive the CHILD DISABILITY ALLOWANCE?** Please answer only if you (the consumer) are aged less than 16 years.

- Yes  01
- No  02
- Not known  03

**11b. What is your (the consumer's) MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME?** Please answer only if you (the consumer) are aged 16 years or more. Please do not consider the income of your partner or of any household member, when ticking for your answer.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Disability Support Pension <input type="checkbox"/> 04 | Other income <input type="checkbox"/> 08 |
| Other pension or benefit <input type="checkbox"/> 05   | No income <input type="checkbox"/> 09    |
| Paid employment <input type="checkbox"/> 06            | Not known <input type="checkbox"/> 10    |
| Compensation payments <input type="checkbox"/> 07      |  |

**12. What is your (the consumer's) usual LIVING ARRANGEMENT/ACCOMMODATION TYPE?**

'Usual' means 4 or more days a week. Tick the box which best describes your (the consumer's) usual situation?

See Data Guide page 31

**Community accommodation**

- Lives alone  1
- Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse including foster care  2
- Special purpose (disability) community accommodation including a group home, a hostel of less than 20 persons, etc.  3
- Other community including sharing with friends, boarding, living in a non-disability hostel, etc.  4  
*Please describe* .....

**Institutional accommodation**

- Nursing home  5
- Hospital  6
- Other institutional accommodation such as a large hostel, etc.  7  
*Please describe* .....
- No usual residence  8
- Not known  9

**Thank you for your time and effort**

# CSDA MDS Service Form 1998

Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set collections

Please correct any errors in the name and address above.

## OFFICE USE ONLY

A ID No.	<input type="text"/>
B State	<input type="text"/>
C SLA	<input type="text"/>
D Postcode	<input type="text"/>
E Service type	<input type="text"/>
F Auspicing organisation	<input type="text"/>
G Total CSDA funds 1997/98 financial year	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
H Capital grants over \$200,000	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>

**For service outlet** .....

**For funded service type** .....

A separate Service Form should be filled in for each CSDA funded disability outlet and for each service type provided at each outlet. Your CSDA funding department should have filled in the boxes above before your agency received it. Please check these boxes, using the 'Data Guide' initially for any queries you may have.

### Confidentiality

Completed forms remain confidential to the funding department. Confidentialised data is passed to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Details of individual services or consumers will not be released.

### 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: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

### Due date

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

\_\_\_\_\_ **1998**

Please nominate a person in your organisation to be contacted about any queries.

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Dr	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Given name	Surname

<input type="text"/>
Signature

<input type="text"/>
Title or position

( ) <input type="text"/>
Telephone number

## Before you start...

Your CSDA funding department should have filled in the boxes on the top of page 1 before your agency received it. **Please check these boxes**, using the 'Data Guide' initially for any queries you may have, particularly the Service type (Item E) and the Total CSDA funds for the 1997/98 financial year (Item G).

**Please check that your service will be open on August 19<sup>th</sup> 1998.** If it is not, then another day, when the service is open, should be given on the Form(s) and notified to relevant staff. The alternative day should still be within the week around the 'snapshot' day. The consumer numbers on that day should be similar to those on an average operating day (see Question 6a).

**Please read the 'Data Guide' definitions** for each question. The 'Data Guide' definitions aim to minimise inconsistency between agencies in the answers given, and maximise the accuracy and usefulness of the collections.

If in any doubt, **please ring the 'Help available' person** named on the Service Form.

**Please answer all questions**, unless instructed otherwise. A high total number of answers for each question will maximise the usefulness of the question within the collections.

## What should I write in the boxes?

Write only a numeral, a tick or a dash in each of the boxes to indicate your answer. Instructions are given beside many questions to assist you with which to use.

Some instructions given beside the boxes are preceded by an arrow. Please take particular care with these, in order to minimise later queries from the CSDA funding department.

Most questions ask for numbers as a response—write only one numeral in each box, with all numbers finishing in the right hand box, eg.

2	4		
---	---	--	--

wrong

		2	4
--	--	---	---

right

If your answer is 'none' or 'nil', place a 'dash' in the right hand box, eg.

- direct support

			0
--	--	--	---

wrong

			-
--	--	--	---

right

## How many Consumer Forms should I have?

A Consumer Form should be completed for each person receiving a CSDA funded service on the 'snapshot' day.

On each Consumer Form there are boxes in the top right hand corner of the front page, requesting entry of a 'Form number'. For your first completed Consumer Form, this number should be '0001'. The number should increase by one thereafter for each completed Consumer Form.

The 'Form number' on the last completed Consumer Form should correspond to the number given on the Service Form under the first part of Question 6. (If you are completing Consumer Forms for several service outlets and/or service types, then the final consumer 'Form number' should be the sum of those answers given on the Service Forms under the first part of Question 6.) **If it isn't, please ring the 'Help available' person** named on the Service Form who will know how to resolve the problem.

Please keep a record of the 'Form number' assigned to each consumer's form, to make it easier to handle any later queries from the CSDA funding department. 'Edit checks' are performed on the information from the forms by CSDA funding departments, and may show some possible inconsistencies for later checking over the telephone.

Please ensure that each completed Consumer Form has your 'Service ID' number entered in the boxes in the top right hand corner of the front page. This 'Service ID' number allows the information on each Consumer Form to be associated with the information on the relevant Service Form having the same 'ID No.'.

## How many Service Forms should I have?

A separate Service Form should be filled in for each CSDA funded disability outlet and for each service type provided at each outlet. *Please see the 'Data Guide'*. You should have received a form for each of these from your CSDA funding department. **If you are unsure about this, please ring the 'Help available' person** named on the Service Form.

**1. STAFF HOURS. What were the total hours worked by staff and volunteers working in this service during the 7 day week ending on August 19<sup>th</sup> 1998?** See Data Guide page 14

Paid staff — direct support  a

— indirect support  b

Contract staff — direct support  c

— indirect support  d

Unpaid staff — direct support  e

— indirect support  f

Please enter a dash (-) in the right hand box for any category where the value is 'nil'.

See Data Guide for definitions - please enter hours, not full time equivalent and please ensure these hours are actual hours worked, not rostered hours.

**2. Has this service operated for the FULL 1997-98 FINANCIAL YEAR?** See Data Guide page 15

Yes  1

No  2

Not known  3

Note: In previous years, the collection question placed here asked for information about income source(s) for the service. This will not be collected in 1998, mainly due to concerns about how well it could be completed by people being requested to do so. For future collections, it is anticipated that a question about service expenditure may be included in its place. If you have any comments about how this could be done, please write them in the space at the end of this form. Thank you.

**3. How many HOURS A DAY does this service usually operate?** See Data Guide page 15

hours

99

— No regular daily pattern of operation (tick box 99)  
eg. flexible hours, on call, 24 hour sleepover. Please do not provide the number of hours per week.

**4. How many DAYS A WEEK does this service usually operate?** See Data Guide page 15

days

9

— No regular pattern of operation through a day through a week (tick box 9)  
eg. school holiday programs

**5. How many WEEKS A YEAR does this service usually operate?** See Data Guide page 15

weeks

99

— No regular pattern of operation through a year (tick box 99)

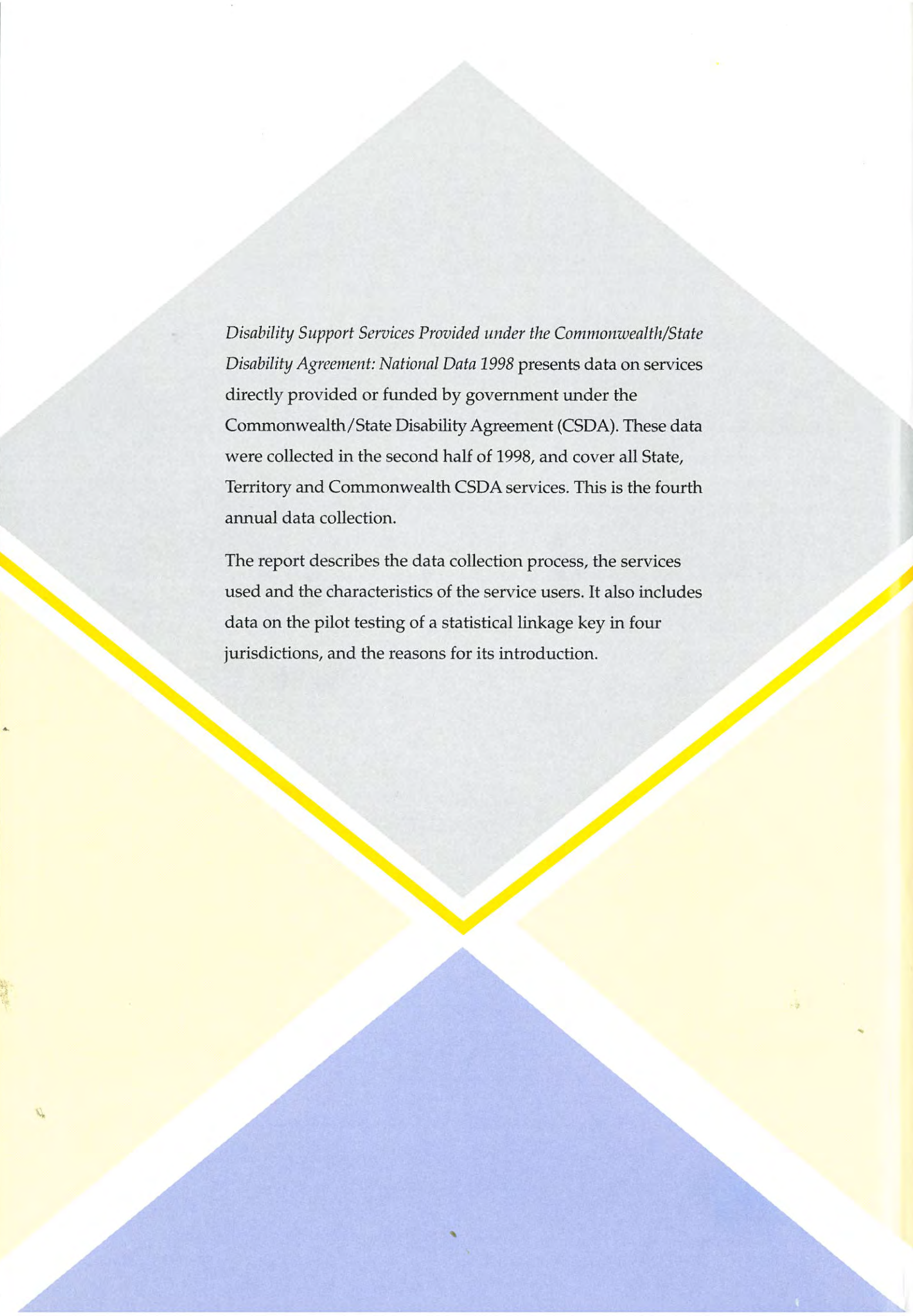






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*Disability Support Services Provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: National Data 1998* presents data on services directly provided or funded by government under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). These data were collected in the second half of 1998, and cover all State, Territory and Commonwealth CSDA services. This is the fourth annual data collection.

The report describes the data collection process, the services used and the characteristics of the service users. It also includes data on the pilot testing of a statistical linkage key in four jurisdictions, and the reasons for its introduction.