

**Disability support services
provided under the
Commonwealth/State
Disability Agreement:
available data, 1996**

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March 1998

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

AIHW Catalogue No. DIS 7

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ISBN 0 642 24758 7

ISSN 1440-4621

Suggested citation

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

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Published by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Printed by CPN Publications Pty Ltd.

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Preface

The Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) 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 1995 collection have been widely used by government departments and the community.

There have been some important improvements to the collection between 1995 and 1996, particularly in describing the type and frequency of support needed by people receiving CSDA services.

The collection continues to suffer from some gaps and problems, notably 1996 Australian Capital Territory data on State-level services, Commonwealth services other than from the NIMS database, and Western Australian data on a 'snapshot' day basis. However, the Institute is pleased with the cooperation being offered by people assisting with the collection processes. I am confident that, with the current level of commitment from all jurisdictions, the quality of future collections will improve.

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

Richard Madden
Director

Summary

This report presents data about services directly provided or funded by government, under the umbrella of the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). These data come from the CSDA Minimum Data Set collection conducted in the second half of 1996. It covered almost all State, Territory and Commonwealth CSDA services.

Section 1 provides an overview of the service recipient and service data.

Section 2 describes the data collection, 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 1996 data collection, concentrating mainly on the national perspective. Data are supplied on both the recipients of the services from a 'snapshot day' perspective and on the services themselves. Neither service nor service recipient data were collected this year by the Australian Capital Territory Government. The Commonwealth Government did not collect service recipient data this year from all its services, except its open labour market employment services.

Section 3 covers data collected from 68,488 Consumer Forms, representing people receiving services on the 'snapshot' day; a consumer can receive more than one service on the 'snapshot' day and therefore fill in more than one Consumer Form. Of service recipients in 1996, 58% were male and 58% were reported to have intellectual disability as the primary disability type. Many service recipients have multiple disabilities. Over 86% of recipients needed support in activities of daily living. Almost as many needed social and emotional support. Data on other disabilities, country of birth, Indigenous origin, language, method of communication, living arrangements, income source and State distribution are detailed.

Section 4 provides some detail about services. A total of 5,160 CSDA services responded to the 1996 CSDA Minimum Data Set collection— a response rate of 95%. Of these services:

- 3,462 (67%) were provided under a non-government auspice, and 1,698 (33%) under a government auspice;
- 2,336 of all services were accommodation services, 1,020 were community support services, 782 were employment services, 586 were community access services, and 395 were respite services.

Total reported CSDA funding of services was \$1,263.67 million in 1995–96.

Section 5 contains many of the recently developed performance indicators for disability services, updated using this 1996 collection.

Section 6 contains a discussion of the data quality of the 1996 collection and outlines possible changes to future collections. There are a range of policy and administrative issues likely to affect on future collections, and the uses to which the data are put.

Frequency counts for Consumer Form data items are included at Table A.1.

Acknowledgements

The successful completion of this 1996 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)	Neil Harris and Proshanta Dey
Department of Human Services (Victoria)	Maarten Post
Department of Families, Youth and Community Care (Queensland)	Alison Crisp and Sharyn Stack
Disability Services Commission (WA)	Amanda McStay
Health Commission (SA)	Chris Ellershaw and Tania Siviour
Department of Community and Health Services (Tasmania)	Colleen Allwright
Department of Health and Community Services (NT)	Karen Dempsey
Department of Health and Family Services (Commonwealth)	Carolyn Brown and Kathryn Vanzetti

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW/Institute	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CETP	Competitive Employment Training and Placement (an employment service type)
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement of 1991
CSDA-funded services	Service providers receiving funding from State and/or Commonwealth Governments for a service or services covered by the CSDA
DSSC	Disability Services Subcommittee (comprising the heads of government disability services throughout Australia)
ICIDH	International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps
ISJ	Individual Supported Job (an employment service type)
MDS	Minimum Data Set
MID	MDS Management, Implementation and Development Committee (comprises a representative from AIHW and all jurisdictions involved with CSDA MDS collections)
n.a.	Not available– in relation to data from cells in some tables
NIMS	National Information Management System (for Commonwealth funded CSDA employment services)
PDD	Pervasive Developmental Delay
PT OT ST	Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy. (These are included within the ‘therapy services’ service type.)

1 Overview

1.1 Service recipient data

Data on the characteristics of Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set (CSDA MDS) service recipients have been collated from 68,488 Consumer Forms returned by 5,160 CSDA-funded services. This is the 'snapshot' day count for the 1996 collection about people receiving services on the day.

Two other separate counts of service recipients were collected from State or Territory provided or funded CSDA services (4,284) who returned Service Forms: the estimated number on a typical 1995–96 operating day; and the estimated number over the 1995–96 financial year. Service providers made the estimates.

The number of service recipients on the selected 'snapshot' day is broadly similar to that reported as receiving services on a typical operating day (see Table 1.1). Community support, community access and respite services show a greater level of variation from the typical day than do the other service types. They also have 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 is greater in the non-government sector than in the directly provided government sector.

Community support was the category with the greatest variation in reported recipient numbers between a typical operating day and estimated annual numbers. The services contained within this category generally had a high level of consumer turnover.

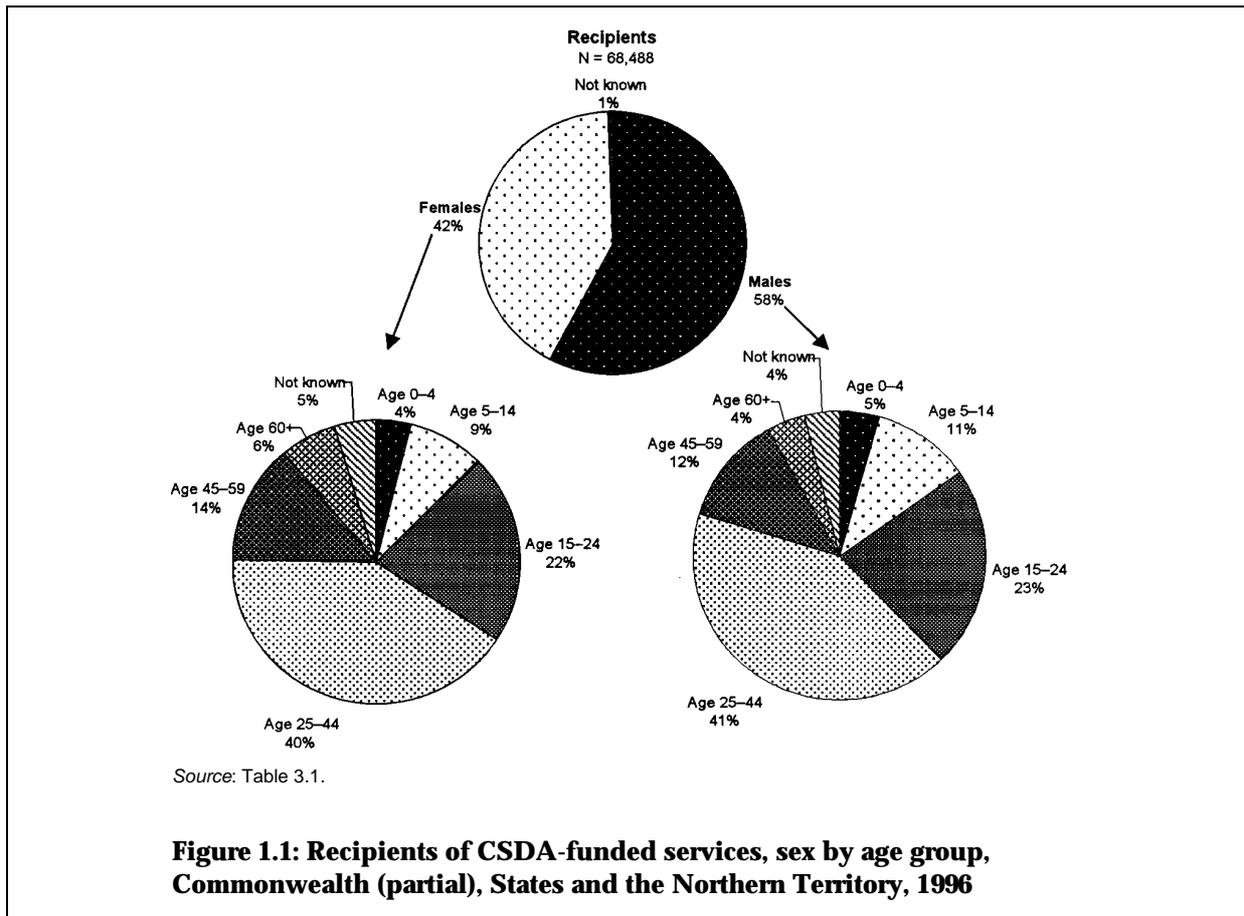
Table 1.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by auspicing organisation and time period, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

	Government provided			Non-government provided		
	Snapshot day	Estimate for a	Estimate for	Snapshot day	Estimate for a	Estimate for
Accommodation support	8,447	8,605	12,082	10,241	10,813	28,604
Community support	5,898	6,830	58,502	5,526	7,760	76,334
Community access	2,816	2,942	6,643	8,639	9,846	58,351
Respite	666	690	9,126	1,150	1,787	16,849
Employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

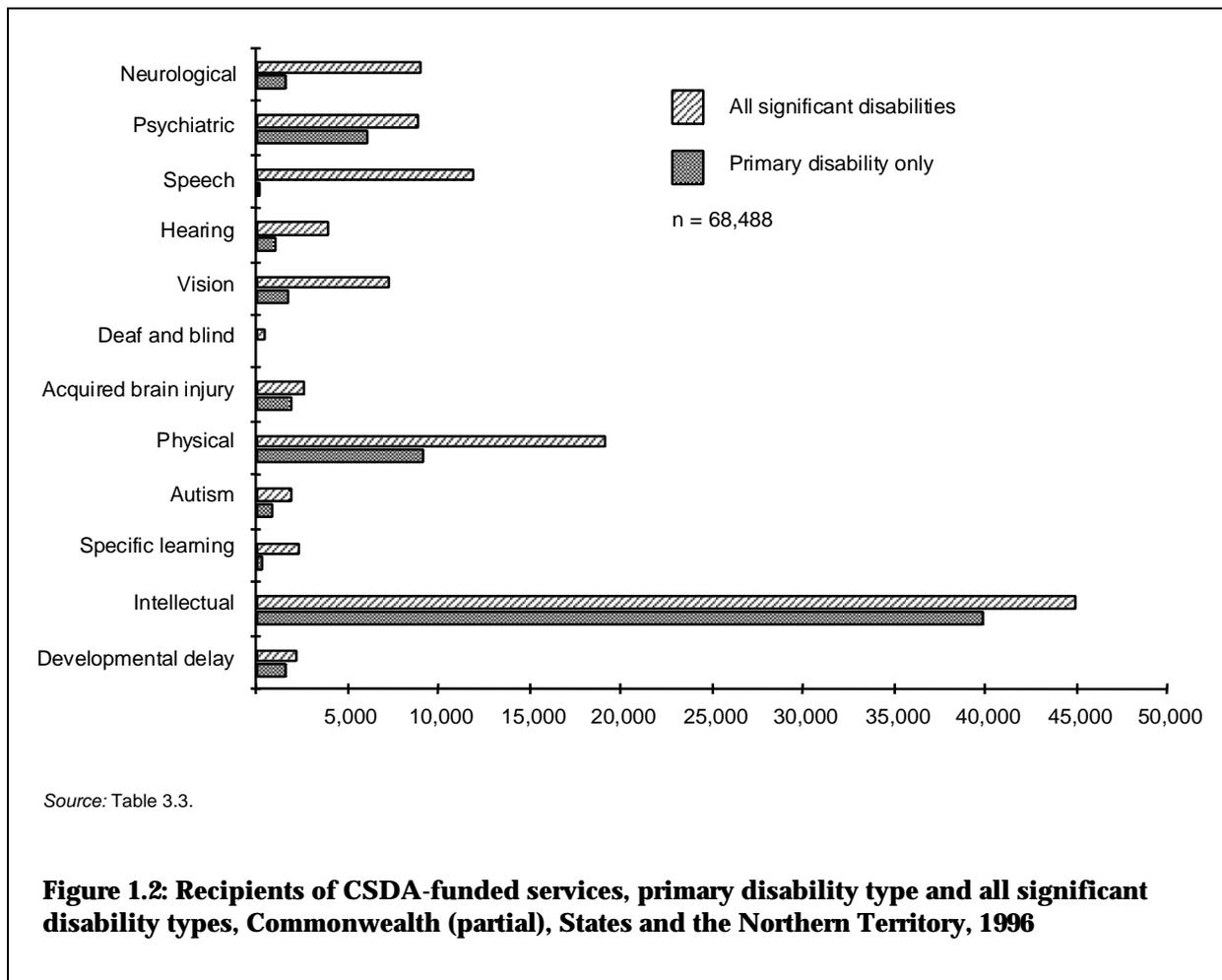
Notes

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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of many CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected. Hence data for employment services are not available.

The sex and age group of service recipients is represented in Figure 1.1. Most service recipients were male in 1996 (58%). Overall there was little difference in age group distribution between the sexes, although differences did exist when service types and disability types were examined in detail (for more detail and description see Table 3.1).



The Consumer Form requested that all significant disability types affecting the lives of service recipients be reported. The disability type most affecting the everyday life of the recipient was nominated as the primary disability type. Many service recipients have multiple disabilities. Figure 1.2 compares the numbers of service recipients reporting each disability type. Those with intellectual disability comprise the greatest number of CSDA service recipients, both when reporting all significant disability types they experience and their primary disability type (nearly 40,000). Those with physical disability were substantially fewer, but the next most numerous. The third-most numerous were those with psychiatric disability as a primary disability type, but speech disability becomes the third-most frequent when both primary and all other significant disability types are considered. More than 5,000 service recipients reported neurological and vision disabilities.



Between 30 and 40% of recipients reported a need for continual support in almost every area of support need. Data were collected for ten areas. Lower percentages of need for continual support were obtained for the areas of 'communication', 'mobility' and, most notably, for 'working'.

The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most service recipients (67%).

Most service recipients lived with family members and/or their spouse (43%).

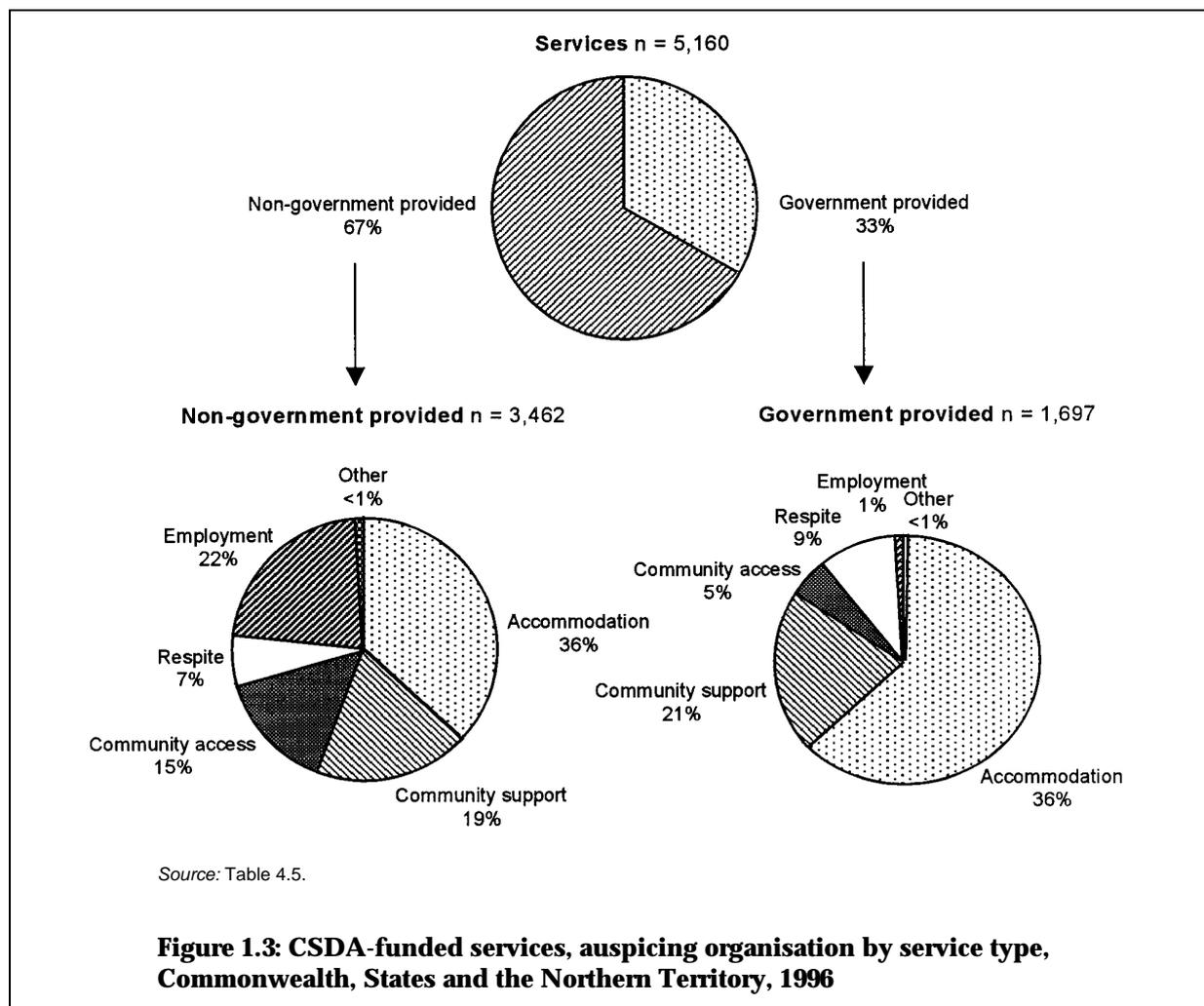
Section 3 contains more information about CSDA services recipients. Table A.1 provides frequency counts for all data item response categories from the Consumer Form.

1.2 Service data

There were 5,160 CSDA-funded services that responded to the 1996 collection.

Approximately a third of services were government provided, with more than half of these being accommodation services. About two-thirds of services were non-government provided, with about a third of these being accommodation services. Accommodation services comprised about 45% of all services (Figure 1.3, see also Table 4.5).

State- or Territory-funded CSDA services numbered 4,284 (excluding the Australian Capital Territory).



Total reported CSDA funds provided to services were \$1,263.67 million in 1995–96 (Table 1.2). About 58% of these funds were provided to accommodation support services (\$728.35 million).

Table 1.2: CSDA funding of services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and the Northern Territory, 1995–96 (\$ million)

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support	273.45	177.32	76.45	83.78	87.14	24.47	n.a.	5.74	728.35
Community support; Community access;	112.22	111.48	28.74	37.55	25.68	12.67	n.a.	2.34	330.69
Employment support	51.50	45.55	24.07	23.55	15.44	3.88	3.69	1.47	169.16
Service type other/not stated	6.66	7.37	6.51	2.60	9.96	1.30	0.67	0.41	35.47
Total	443.84	341.72	135.76	147.48	138.21	42.33	4.36	9.96	1,263.67

Notes

1. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected. All data under the ACT column are for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth and located in the ACT.
2. Advocacy; Information/referral; Combined advocacy/information; and Print disability/alternative formats of communication services are included with Service type other/not stated.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by Western Australia did not permit Community support, Community access; and Respite services to be separated. Separate data are available for the other States and the Northern Territory.

Services reported receiving income from all government sources such as HACC and other government funding, in addition to CSDA income. Such income from governments to CSDA-funded services was \$915.74 million in 1995–96 (excluding government income to CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth Government and the Australian Capital Territory Government).

Ninety-three per cent of accommodation support services operated for the whole year, as did 77% of respite services, 55% of community support services, and 26% of community access services.

Section 5 provides a 1996 update of work on performance indicators which was previously published, using the 1995 CSDA MDS collection, for the 1997 Report on Government Service Provision. The methods used for this work are also given in detail.

Accommodation support services were actually received by 47.7 recipients under the CSDA for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population'— an adjusted estimate of the number of people with severe or profound handicap. For open employment support services the equivalent ratio was 77.3.

Recipients with a profound handicap comprised 54% of recipients of accommodation support services and 11.2% of recipients of open employment services.

2 Introduction

2.1 CSDA MDS collections

This publication reports on the second collection of data relating to services provided or funded in 1996 by the Commonwealth Government and the State and Territory Governments under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) of 1991. It relates to data about people receiving a service from a service provider on a 'snapshot' day, that is, on a single day, in 1996 and data about service providers funded under the CSDA during 1996.

Following an invitation by the Disability Services Subcommittee (DSSC) of the Standing Committee of Community Services and Income Security Administrators, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) began its involvement with this collection, initially by developing a Minimum Data Set (MDS). The 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. From this beginning an annual national collection is growing.

Information about the development and testing process for these collections, including data from its pilot tests and the 1995 collection, can be read in three earlier papers by the AIHW. They are listed in Appendix 1.

2.2 How the collection was conducted

The AIHW provides standard versions of a Service, a Consumer Form and a Data Guide each year.

The data items collected on the 1996 Consumer Form included some information about:

- personal details of age, sex, ethnic origin;
- disability type, 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 1996 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, employment);
- hours worked by staff and volunteers;
- income sources and annual funding from specific sources;
- times of operation (hours per day, days per week, weeks per year); and
- number of recipients receiving a service from the provider.

Jurisdictions may choose to use these directly or to use them as the agreed basis for their own collection instruments. Variations, usually additions, are agreed with AIHW to preserve consistency. All jurisdictions which collected in 1996 used these instruments with the exception of Western Australia (see Section 2.3), where a more detailed ongoing data collection is undertaken to meet both Annual Report and CSDA MDS data requirements from the one collection.

The collection occurred on a 'snapshot' day(s) which were agreed to by the jurisdictions. These were:

New South Wales	Thursday, 15 August, 1996
Victoria	Thursday, 19 September, 1996
Queensland	Thursday, 5 September, 1996 (but see Section 2.3)
Western Australia	Thursday, 27 June, 1996 (but see Section 2.3)
South Australia	Thursday, 15 August, 1996
Tasmania	Thursday, 15 August, 1996
Australian Capital Territory	Did not participate in the 1996 collection
Northern Territory	Thursday, 5 September, 1996
Commonwealth	A 'snapshot' day was approximated for data supplied routinely on open employment. The Commonwealth did not provide consumer data in the 1996 collection for its other services, largely supported employment services (see Section 2.3).

Each jurisdiction notified service providers of the forthcoming collection and, where deemed necessary, conducted training sessions for staff and/or service providers.

Forms were distributed to services, by each jurisdiction, at least a fortnight before the collection date. 'Help-lines' or contact phone numbers were identified to provide assistance to services. On the selected 'snapshot' day, services completed the Service Form, as well as Consumer Forms for all consumers receiving an active service on the day.

Completed forms were returned to the funding departments in each jurisdiction for data entry and editing. The AIHW provided each jurisdiction with data item and edit specifications to help ensure uniform and good data quality. Edited data were forwarded by each jurisdiction to AIHW. Final edits were applied by AIHW and the data collated to a full data set for analysis and dissemination.

CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not treated in the same manner. Data for open labour market employment services (CEPT and ISJ services) were obtained from a separate, ongoing data collection managed by AIHW– the National Information Management System for open employment services (NIMS), which includes all the CSDA MDS data items. These data were checked with data from the Commonwealth's DISCUS database. NIMS data were not for a specific 'snapshot' day, but relate to consumers over the quarter ending 30 September 1996.

Data for all other Commonwealth-funded CSDA services (that is, supported employment, sheltered employment, advocacy, information/referral and print disability services) were not collected in 1996, with the exception of data on numbers and funding under the CSDA for each service type. This, and the absence of 1996 data for the Australian Capital Territory, are significant gaps in the 1996 collection (see Section 2.3).

2.3 Scope and limitations of the collection

There are some important considerations relevant to the interpretation of data from the 1996 CSDA MDS collection.

Scope

The collection covers only 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 services are generally agreed to 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 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 CSDA; and
- services provided or funded with CSDA dollars since the signing of the CSDA.

However, there is known to be some variation between jurisdictions in the services included under the CSDA. This is notable in a number of key areas. Therapy services are not included separately in the 1996 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 were transferred to the New South Wales Department of Health, after CSDA transfer from the Commonwealth, and other disability services were transferred directly to the Department of Community Services.
- 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 Northern Territory, mental health services are included.
- In the Australian Capital Territory, only some mental health services are included in the CSDA MDS collections.
- In Victoria, early childhood intervention services were included under the CSDA and hence are included in this collection.

Gaps in this 'national' collection

The lack of data on most CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth, and on all CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory, is significant both in itself, and also for purposes of comparability from the 1995 collection.

Service recipient counts

The use of a 'snapshot' day permits the counts of recipients to apply only to a point in time for most of the Consumer Form data items. To the extent that the 'snapshot' day was not an average day, then counts of these data items may differ from a real average. This is likely to be more significant for data applying to some service types, such as recreation and respite services. Estimates of the number of consumers on a typical 1995–96 operating day and estimates of the total number of consumers provided with a service during the 1995–96 financial year were obtained from estimates provided by services on the Service Form. These provide some guidance as to the representativeness of the 'snapshot' day count.

Open labour market employment services (that is, NIMS data) were not collected for a single 'snapshot' day. Rather, they were collected for the financial quarter closest to the 'snapshot' day. The other counts of consumer numbers (that is, the estimates by service providers) were not available from data for these 876 (largely) open labour market employment services supplied from the NIMS database.

Western Australian data were collected for a full-year period to June 30, 1996. Consumer data were estimated for a 'snapshot' day by the addition of a question about whether the consumer received a service on Thursday June 27, 1996. However this question appears to have yielded a high number of 'don't know' responses (see Section 6.2), and has been revised for the 1997 collection.

Queensland data for some of its directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Services' were collected for a fortnightly period close to the time of its 'snapshot' day on 5 September 1996. These services were those 'Intellectual Disability Services' with a service type of early childhood intervention, recreation/holiday programs, behaviour/specialist intervention, resource teams/regional teams and own home respite.

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 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.

The level of double counting is unknown. It is likely to be negligible within most service types, for example, 'institution/large residential', where an individual is unlikely to receive two services of that type on one day. The level of double counting could be higher between service types, for example, one person may use a counselling service and a mutual support service on the same day.

Double counting may occur most often between service types which are in different service type groupings, for example one person is quite likely to use a group house service (an 'accommodation support' service) and an Individual Supported Job service (an 'employment' service) on the same day. For this reason, only counts which are within service type groupings, such as 'accommodation support' and 'employment support', should be considered as approximating counts of consumers. They contain service types which are more mutually exclusive (a person is unlikely to be receiving service from a 'group home' as well as a 'hostel' on the one day) and have lower levels of consumer turnover than service type groupings, such as 'community support' and 'community access'.

On the other hand, a group home service providing respite utilising vacant bedspace may have only five people at any one time, but be actually providing the respite service needs for many more people, as each person is there for only a short time.

It is not advisable to sum data from service type groupings together and to describe them as a total number of consumers.

In general, it is important to consider the counts as representing the characteristics of service recipients on a particular day, not the characteristics of an 'average' consumer.

Consumer Forms were not collected for some service types. These were 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 is transient, for example giving a telephone referral, and hence data collection in the format used here could have been problematic.

Service counts

Data are intended to be collected at 'outlet level'; however, 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 organisation may be providing several 'services' as counted here. A Service Form was completed for each of the service types provided. An organisation funded to provide CSDA disability support services of several different CSDA service types as defined here, will be counted several times.

Response rates

Response rates were generally good for this collection. They are considered further in Section 6.2.

3 Service recipient data

3.1 Disability type

The disability type with the most effect on the service recipient's everyday life was reported as the 'primary' disability type. The presence or absence of 'other significant' disability types causing difficulty to the recipient was queried and, if present, respondents were asked to report all of them.

Of the 68,488 service recipients on the 'snapshot' day 39,687 (57.9%) were reported as having a primary disability type of 'intellectual' (Table 3.1). This proportion was consistent for both sexes.

The next most frequently reported primary disability types were physical 9,264 (13.5%), psychiatric 6,277 (9.2%) and acquired brain injury 2,051 (3.0%). The category of 'deafblind' was the least frequently reported, being recorded for 137 (0.2%) service recipients.

These primary disability types showed differences between male and female service recipients. Females had a higher reported proportion of physical disability (males 12.5% and females 15.0%). There was a higher proportion of males reported as having acquired brain injury (3.8% of males and 2.0% of females) and a psychiatric disability (males 9.6% and females 8.6%).

The distribution of reported primary disability type also varied between age groups. Developmental delay was recorded as 'primary' for 1,277 (43.5%) of those service recipients aged 0 to 4 years, and for 192 (2.9%) of those aged 5 to 14. This disability type category was intended only to apply to 0–5 year olds, and made up 0.5% or less of older age groups.

For those service recipients aged 15 years or more, the proportion with a primary disability type of 'intellectual' decreased with increasing age (from 67.3% of those aged 15–24 years to 41.6% of those aged 60 years or more). Corresponding increases occur in the categories of physical disability (from 12.6% of those aged 15–24 years to 20.4% of those aged 60 years or more), and vision (from 2.1% of those aged 15–24 years to 17.3% of those aged 60 years or more). Psychiatric disability had a reported peak in the 25–44 age group (12.1%).

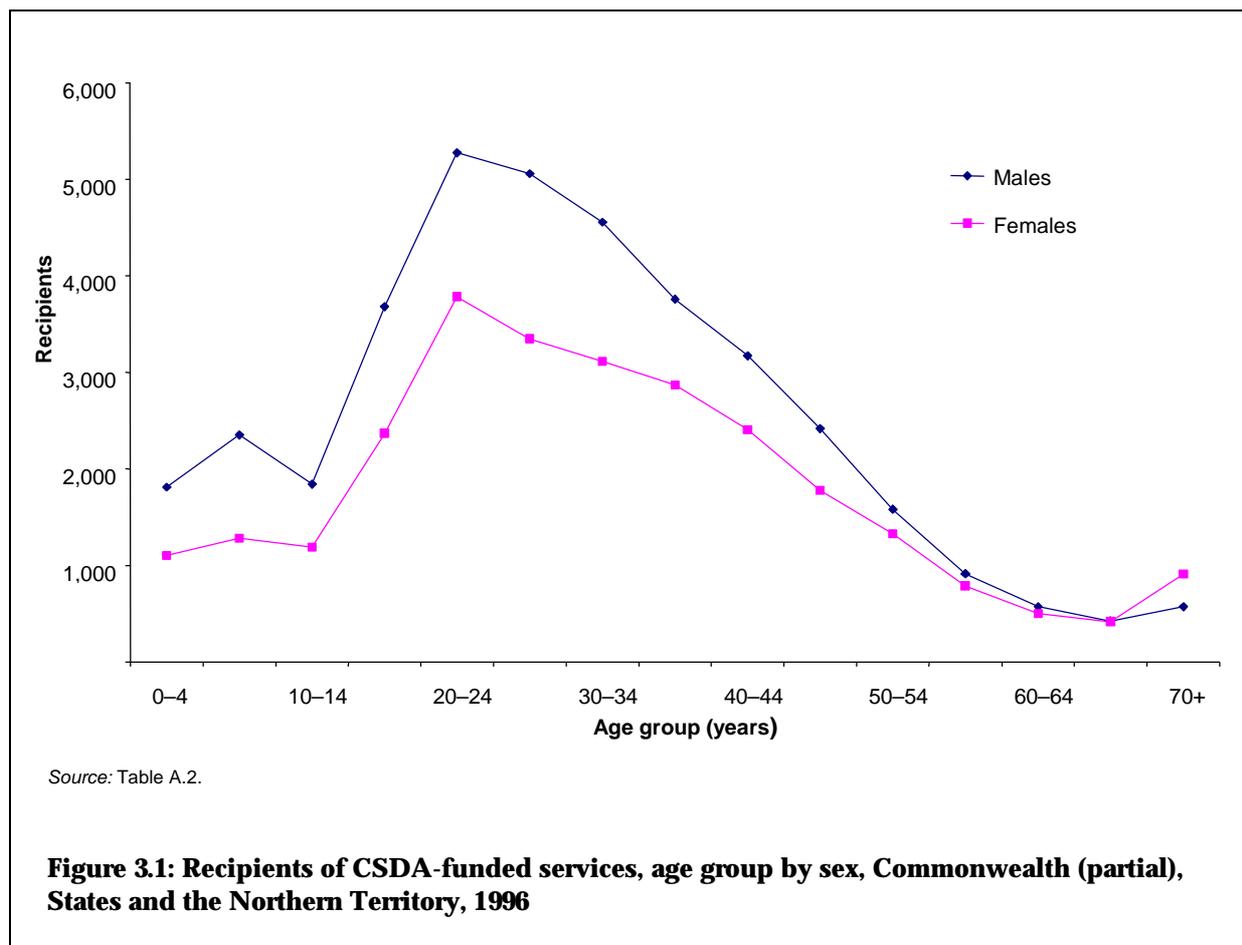
Males were 57.8% of recipients (Figure 1.1). The number of recipients in each five-year age group varied substantially (Figure 3.1, Table A.2). The 20–24 year age group comprised the highest number of recipients (9,091 or 13.3%) and the 65–69 year age group the lowest (843 or 1.2%). Though the shape of the age distribution was similar for each sex, there were greater numbers of males for most age groups. This difference was greatest for the 5–9 year age group and in general diminished as age increased.

Table 3.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, sex and primary disability type by age group, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Age group (years)							Total	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+	Not stated	Number	%
Males									
Developmental delay	768	120	23	86	16	6	6	1,025	2.6
Intellectual	350	2,093	5,985	10,413	2,835	756	297	22,729	57.4
Specific learning/PDD	28	179	35	27	1	1	56	327	0.8
Autism	116	287	207	200	15	1	18	844	2.1
Physical	270	795	1,040	1,727	762	266	93	4,953	12.5
Acquired brain injury	20	79	264	754	270	91	7	1,485	3.8
Deafblind	0	7	17	26	7	4	3	64	0.2
Vision	17	49	182	316	142	196	12	914	2.3
Hearing	50	43	153	202	71	36	17	572	1.4
Speech	78	40	20	24	8	1	2	173	0.4
Psychiatric	2	12	512	2,182	536	102	467	3,813	9.6
Neurological	75	131	241	350	150	51	9	1,007	2.5
Not stated	36	357	279	239	95	57	600	1,663	4.2
<i>Total males</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>4,192</i>	<i>8,958</i>	<i>16,546</i>	<i>4,908</i>	<i>1,568</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>39,569</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females									
Developmental delay	500	69	21	44	8	1	4	647	2.3
Intellectual	207	1,289	4,183	7,897	2,303	648	223	16,750	58.8
Specific learning/PDD	11	55	18	11	0	4	48	147	0.5
Autism	36	56	66	50	4	0	17	229	0.8
Physical	197	589	865	1,402	691	428	92	4,264	15.0
Acquired brain injury	7	45	121	258	85	43	4	563	2.0
Deafblind	2	10	11	33	6	7	4	73	0.3
Vision	11	48	136	231	111	390	12	939	3.3
Hearing	37	44	145	154	61	65	35	541	1.9
Speech	23	21	15	11	4	3	1	78	0.3
Psychiatric	1	4	252	1,247	395	88	458	2,445	8.6
Neurological	50	84	136	239	159	96	8	772	2.7
Not stated	18	153	181	159	62	46	405	1,024	3.6
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>2,467</i>	<i>6,150</i>	<i>11,736</i>	<i>3,889</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>1,311</i>	<i>28,472</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Recipients									
Developmental delay	1,277	192	44	130	24	7	10	1,684	2.5
Intellectual	559	3,409	10,201	18,366	5,158	1,415	579	39,687	57.9
Specific learning/PDD	40	234	53	40	1	5	104	477	0.7
Autism	153	344	278	251	19	1	36	1,082	1.6
Physical	474	1,392	1,910	3,143	1,459	696	190	9,264	13.5
Acquired brain injury	27	124	386	1,013	356	134	11	2,051	3.0
Deafblind	2	17	28	59	13	11	7	137	0.2
Vision	28	99	318	549	255	588	24	1,861	2.7
Hearing	88	87	298	356	132	102	52	1,115	1.6
Speech	103	62	35	35	12	4	4	255	0.4
Psychiatric	3	16	766	3,436	937	190	929	6,277	9.2
Neurological	125	216	378	591	309	148	19	1,786	2.6
Not stated	60	517	462	406	159	104	1,104	2,812	4.1
Total recipients	2,939	6,709	15,157	28,375	8,834	3,405	3,069	68,488	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.



The CSDA service type received varied with primary disability type (Table 3.2, see Table A.3 for percentages of total for service type). The service types most frequently reported as being received on the 'snapshot' day are summarised for each primary disability type in Box 3.1. Competitive Employment Training and Placement and therapy (physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy) were significant service types for many recipients with varying primary disability types. Early childhood intervention was important for many recipients with developmental delay, a speech disability and autism. Group homes were a frequently reported service type for many recipients with an intellectual disability, autism, or who were deafblind. Counselling was a frequently reported service type for many recipients with a psychiatric disability.

Table 3.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ PDD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain Injury	Deafblind
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	66	4,792	13	57	563	313	3
Hostels	2	842	2	9	126	25	2
Group homes	44	6,354	22	145	458	100	18
Attendant care	1	50	0	4	540	20	0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	13	1,632	10	47	549	85	3
Alternative family placement	0	82	0	3	7	3	1
Accommodation support: other/not stated	3	283	0	3	60	27	2
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	758	535	28	145	225	12	1
Recreation/holiday programs	10	2,173	141	66	418	101	9
Therapy (PT OT ST)	193	4,895	115	64	1,245	110	17
Family/individual case practice/management	74	1,377	2	51	282	186	8
Behaviour/specialist intervention	5	711	1	16	1	10	0
Counselling: individual/family/group	2	1,104	4	5	26	5	5
Brokerage/direct funding	15	2,284	8	31	277	41	5
Mutual support/self-help groups	1	17	5	1	8	3	0
Resource teams/regional teams	198	734	20	58	234	32	3
Community support: other or not stated	129	546	41	16	86	4	2
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	69	5,168	10	103	579	152	23
Post-school options/social and community support/communityaccess	9	2,271	5	54	1,024	47	5
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	15	1,287	17	33	380	64	7
Respite							
Own home respite	21	357	7	21	142	14	0
Respite: centre/respite home	12	855	9	71	500	51	2
Respite: host family/peer support	16	87	4	49	26	5	0
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	23	452	14	39	124	37	5
Employment							
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	0	5,755	0	0	1,427	436	13
Individual Supported Job	0	1,698	0	0	560	195	3
Sheltered employment	0	366	0	0	79	14	0
Sheltered workshop	0	118	0	0	12	1	0
Employment: other	0	19	0	0	2	2	0
Service type not stated	6	43	1	2	29	2	0
Total	1,684	39,687	477	1,082	9,264	2,051	137

(continued)

Table 3.2 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

				Psychi-	Neuro-	Not	
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	4	0	3	42	240	35	6,131
Hostels	20	9	0	36	7	6	1,086
Group homes	46	41	6	171	70	42	7,517
Attendant care	1	0	0	1	21	27	665
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	32	14	1	326	52	18	2,782
Alternative family placement	0	1	0	0	3	0	100
Accommodation support: other/not stated	6	1	0	390	28	9	812
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	32	87	92	3	54	35	2,007
Recreation/holiday programs	106	24	9	178	46	1,754	5,037
Therapy (PT OT ST)	199	24	20	5	202	417	7,514
Family/individual case practice/management	180	24	0	14	128	13	2,339
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	0	0	3	0	2	749
Counselling: individual/family/group	12	17	0	900	2	5	2,087
Brokerage/direct funding	19	13	5	24	45	6	2,773
Mutual support/self-help groups	12	2	1	98	2	7	157
Resource teams/regional teams	4	2	32	15	50	3	1,385
Community support: other or not stated	3	6	15	168	14	3	1,033
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living	418	55	4	119	76	86	6,862
Post-school options/social and community	22	22	2	63	16	58	3,599
Community access and day programs:	17	137	5	545	63	65	2,635
Respite							
Own home respite	26	3	1	11	24	2	629
Respite: centre/respite home	4	2	1	20	40	67	1,634
Respite: host family/peer support	1	5	2	0	2	3	200
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	5	5	0	7	25	14	750
Employment							
Competitive Employment Training and	614	553	51	2,085	432	0	11,366
Individual Supported Job	66	62	4	847	106	0	3,541
Sheltered employment	3	3	0	144	37	0	646
Sheltered workshop	12	4	0	5	7	0	159
Employment: other	1	0	0	65	4	0	93
Service type not stated							
	0	0	1	2	0	135	221
Total	1,861	1,113	255	6,277	1,786	2,812	68,488

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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Therefore the sum of individual service types will be greater than the total number of service recipients. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.

Box 3.1: Service types for which a CSDA service was most frequently received by primary disability type on a 1996 'snapshot' day

Developmental delay	Early childhood intervention, Resource/regional teams, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Intellectual disability	Group homes, Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre, Institution/large residential
Specific learning/PDD	Recreation/holiday programs, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Autism	Group homes, Early childhood intervention
Physical disability	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Acquired brain injury	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Institution/large residential
Deafblind	Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre, Group homes, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Vision	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Hearing	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Community access and day programs: other/not stated
Speech	Early childhood intervention, Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Resource/regional teams
Psychiatric	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Counselling: individual/family/group, Individual Supported Job
Neurological	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Institution/large residential, Therapy (PT OT ST)
All primary disability types	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Group home

Note: The absence of some data from the Commonwealth (other than from the NIMS data collection) means that supported employment service types are not considered here.

Source: Table 3.2.

Intellectual disability is the most frequently reported primary disability type 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 focused on recipients with an intellectual or physical disability in the main. Therapy (PT OT ST), early childhood intervention, family/individual case practice/management, and resource teams/regional teams service types appear more broadly focused.

The proportion of service recipients reporting each disability type changes significantly when all significant disability types are considered, rather than just the primary (Table 3.3). The category 'intellectual' stays the most frequently reported, increasing from 56.8% of service recipients to 64.3% when all disability types reported are considered. The proportion of service recipients with the category 'physical' more than doubles (from 14.0% to 29.0%), and the greatest relative increase is with the category 'speech' (from 0.4% of service recipients to 17.9%). The data indicate that speech and physical disability are often associated with another reported primary disability of service recipients.

Box 3.2: Most frequently reported primary disability types of recipients of CSDA services by service type on a 1996 'snapshot' day

Competitive Employment Training and Placement	Intellectual, Psychiatric, Physical, Vision, Hearing
Group homes	Intellectual, Physical
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	Intellectual, Physical, Vision
Institutions/large residentials	Intellectual, Physical, Acquired brain injury
Therapy (PT OT ST)	Intellectual, Physical, Neurological, Vision, Developmental delay
Recreation/holiday programs	Intellectual, Physical, Psychiatric
Individual Supported Job	Intellectual, Psychiatric, Physical, Acquired brain Injury
Post-school options/ social and community support/ community access	Intellectual, Physical
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	Intellectual, Physical, Psychiatric
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	Intellectual, Psychiatric, Physical, Hearing
Brokerage/direct funding	Intellectual, Physical
Family/individual case practice/management	Intellectual, Physical, Vision, Neurological
Early childhood intervention	Developmental delay, Intellectual, Physical, Autism, Speech, Hearing
Respite: centre/respite home	Intellectual, Physical, Autism
Resource teams/regional teams Autism	Intellectual, Physical, Developmental delay, Autism
Counselling: individual/family/group	Psychiatric, Intellectual
Hostels	Intellectual, Physical

Notes

1. The absence of data from the Commonwealth (other than data from the NIMS collection) means that some employment service types are not considered here.
2. Service types with less than 1,000 recipients are excluded here.

Source: Table 3.2.

Table 3.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type and all significant disability types, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Disability type	Primary disability reported	% of all service recipients	All significant disabilities reported, including primary	% of all service recipients
Developmental delay	1,403	2.1	1,974	3.0
Intellectual	37,533	56.8	42,493	64.3
Specific learning/PDD	477	0.7	2,502	3.8
Autism	1,082	1.6	1,979	3.0
Physical	9,264	14.0	19,158	29.0
Acquired brain injury	2,051	3.1	2,713	4.1
Deafblind	137	0.2	631	1.0
Vision	1,861	2.8	7,388	11.2
Hearing	1,115	1.7	3,961	6.0
Speech	255	0.4	11,812	17.9
Psychiatric	6,277	9.5	8,922	13.5
Neurological	1,786	2.7	9,048	13.8
Not stated	2,812	4.2	> 2,812	> 4.2
Total	66,053	100.0	66,053	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. The NIMS collection allowed for only one other significant disability type to be recorded.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
8. The total for all significant disability types does not equal the column sum since recipients may be counted in more than one disability type.

Many service recipients reported multiple disability in 1996. The extent of multiple disability varied with primary disability type (see Table 3.4). Of those service recipients whose reported primary disability type was deafblind, neurological disability, acquired brain injury, autism or developmental delay, over 60% reported the presence of other significant disabilities. The average reporting of other significant disability types, across all primary disability types, was 44.3%. In contrast, other significant disabilities were reported by only 15.2% of service recipients with a primary disability type of 'psychiatric'.

Table 3.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type, with or without the presence of other significant disability types, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

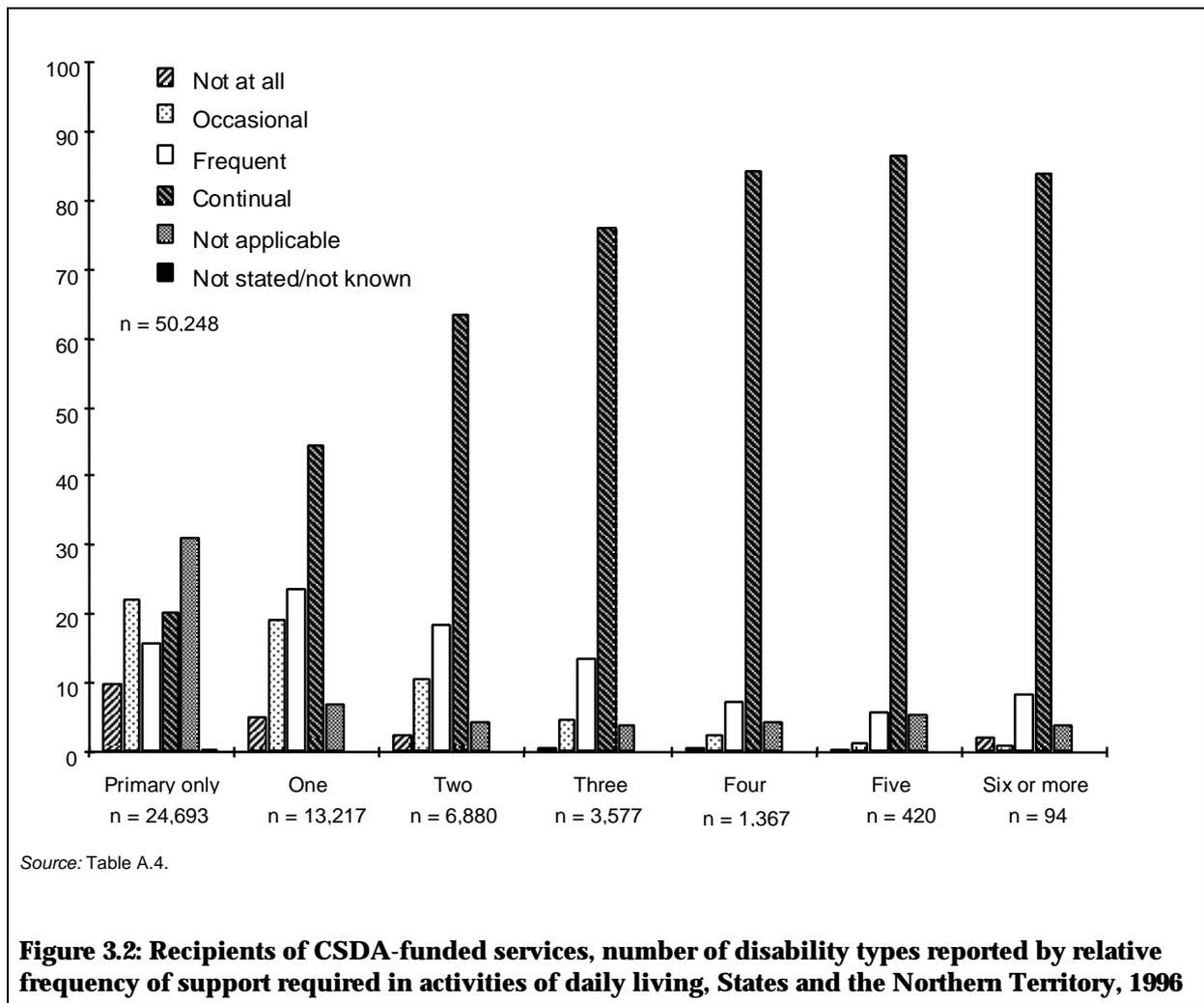
Primary disability type	With other significant		Without other significant		Other significant not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	857	61.1	526	37.5	20	1.4	1,403	100.0
Intellectual/learning	18,262	48.7	14,906	39.7	4,365	11.5	37,533	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	126	26.4	166	34.8	185	38.8	477	100.0
Autism	679	62.8	307	28.4	96	8.9	1,082	100.0
Physical	4,279	46.2	3,875	41.8	1,110	12.0	9,264	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,299	63.3	710	34.6	42	2.0	2,051	100.0
Deafblind	90	65.7	43	31.4	4	2.9	137	100.0
Vision	634	34.1	1,182	63.5	45	2.4	1,861	100.0
Hearing	383	34.3	684	61.3	48	4.3	1,115	100.0
Speech	102	40.0	137	53.7	16	6.3	255	100.0
Psychiatric	952	15.2	4,191	66.8	1,134	18.0	6,277	100.0
Neurological	1,150	64.4	598	33.5	38	2.1	1,786	100.0
Not stated	428	15.3	209	7.4	2,175	77.3	2,812	100.0
Total	29,241	44.3	27,534	41.7	9,278	14.0	66,053	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. The NIMS collection allowed for only one other significant disability type to be recorded.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.

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.¹ Figure 3.2 shows that the frequency of need for this support increases with increasing number of disability types reported. Of those service recipients with only one (the primary) disability, 9.9% were reported as having no need for help in the activities of daily living, and 20.3% as having a continual need. As the number of disability types for each individual increase, the proportion with no need decreases (to less than 1.0% for service recipients with four or more disability types). The proportion with continual need is over 84.0% for service recipients with four or more disability types. The proportion with occasional or frequent need also decreases as continual need increases with increasing number of disability types.

1. To enable a comparison 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 handicap' have been used. 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'.



3.2 Country of birth

Information on the country of birth of service recipients was recorded in the categories of: Australia, other English-speaking countries, and non-English-speaking countries. ‘Other English-speaking countries’ followed the ABS standard definition: United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

Data presented in Table 3.5 indicate that of the 66,053 service recipients about whom country of birth data were collected, 53,831 (81.5%) were born in Australia, 2,168 (3.3%) in ‘other English-speaking’ countries and 2,308 (3.5%) in ‘other’ countries. These last two figures can be added to compare with 22.8% of the Australian population born overseas (ABS 1993a). Country of birth was ‘not known or not stated’ for 7,746 (11.7%) of the total recipients.

The distribution of reported primary disability type varies among country of birth groups. Intellectual was the primary disability type for 87.0% of service recipients born in Australia, but for only 2.5% of those born in other English-speaking countries and 2.2% of those born in other countries. Psychiatric, vision, acquired brain injury and neurological disabilities were more likely to be reported for those service recipients born outside of Australia.

The health screening of people seeking to migrate to Australia has probably had an effect on lowering the overall prevalence of disability within the overseas-born population, and on the pattern of disability type. Disability types most likely to arise from conditions present at birth, or the early developmental period, could be expected to be less frequent for the overseas born population.

Table 3.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by country of birth, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Australia		Other English-speaking		Other		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,346	95.9	12	0.9	26	1.8	19	1.4	1,403	100.0
Intellectual	32,640	87.0	922	2.5	838	2.2	3,133	8.3	37,533	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	229	48.0	5	1.0	6	1.3	237	49.7	477	100.0
Autism	951	87.9	12	1.1	24	2.2	95	8.8	1,082	100.0
Physical	7,703	83.1	548	5.9	441	4.8	572	6.2	9,264	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,732	84.4	98	4.8	147	7.2	74	3.6	2,051	100.0
Deafblind	117	85.4	0	0.0	6	4.4	14	10.2	137	100.0
Vision	1,487	79.9	122	6.6	146	7.8	106	5.7	1,861	100.0
Hearing	955	85.7	69	6.2	37	3.3	54	4.8	1,115	100.0
Speech	226	88.6	7	2.7	5	2.0	17	6.7	255	100.0
Psychiatric	4,546	72.4	279	4.4	502	8.0	950	15.1	6,277	100.0
Neurological	1,526	85.4	74	4.1	104	5.8	82	4.6	1,786	100.0
Not stated	373	13.3	20	0.7	26	0.9	2,393	85.1	2,812	100.0
Total	53,831	81.5	2,168	3.3	2,308	3.5	7,746	11.7	66,053	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
8. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.

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, 18.3% were aged 45 or over, compared with 28.6% of recipients born in 'other English-speaking countries' and 30.4% 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, thus, be an older population, on average, with disabilities.

Table 3.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by country of birth, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Age group (years)	Australia		Other English-speaking		Other		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0–4	2,379	4.4	30	1.4	45	1.9	204	2.6	2,658	4.0
5–14	4,540	8.4	67	3.1	136	5.9	1,728	22.3	6,471	9.8
15–24	12,486	23.2	768	35.4	463	20.1	1,078	13.9	14,795	22.4
25–44	24,208	45.0	672	31.0	908	39.3	1,468	19.0	27,256	41.3
45–59	7,192	13.4	394	18.2	473	20.5	467	6.0	8,526	12.9
60+	2,648	4.9	225	10.4	228	9.9	177	2.3	3,278	5.0
Not stated	378	0.7	12	0.6	55	2.4	2,624	33.9	3,069	4.6
Total	53,831	100.0	2,168	100.0	2,308	100.0	7,746	100.0	66,053	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
7. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.

3.3 Indigenous origin

On the 1996 'snapshot' day, 1,567 CSDA service recipients (2.3%) identified themselves as being of Indigenous origin (Table 3.7). This is commensurate with their overall representation in the population (1.7% of the Australian population overall, but 1.9% of the population aged less than 65 years (ABS 1995)).

Deafblind and hearing disabilities, acquired brain injury, specific learning/PDD, speech, physical and neurological disabilities were more commonly reported among Indigenous recipients than among non-Indigenous recipients. This pattern appears consistent with patterns of Indigenous morbidity, including relatively high rates of injury and hearing disorders (ABS and AIHW 1997). Autism, vision and psychiatric disabilities were less commonly reported among Indigenous recipients than among non-Indigenous recipients. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, as for 9,761 recipients (14.3% of the total), Indigenous status was not known or not stated.

Table 3.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by Indigenous origin, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Not known		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,576	2.8	42	2.7	55	0.6	11	2.4	1,684	2.5
Intellectual	33,054	57.8	890	56.8	5,509	59.2	234	50.5	39,687	57.9
Specific learning/PDD	393	0.7	14	0.9	64	0.7	6	1.3	477	0.7
Autism	1,027	1.8	13	0.8	35	0.4	7	1.5	1,082	1.6
Physical	7,988	14.0	272	17.4	980	10.5	24	5.2	9,264	13.5
Acquired brain injury	1,900	3.3	71	4.5	74	0.8	6	1.3	2,051	3.0
Deafblind	117	0.2	8	0.5	12	0.1	0	0.0	137	0.2
Vision	1,672	2.9	27	1.7	157	1.7	5	1.1	1,861	2.7
Hearing	1,017	1.8	41	2.6	52	0.6	5	1.1	1,115	1.6
Speech	227	0.4	8	0.5	18	0.2	2	0.4	255	0.4
Psychiatric	5,791	10.1	113	7.2	314	3.4	59	12.7	6,277	9.2
Neurological	1,659	2.9	56	3.6	56	0.6	15	3.2	1,786	2.6
Not stated	739	1.3	12	0.8	1,972	21.2	89	19.2	2,812	4.1
Total	57,160	100.0	1,567	100.0	9,298	100.0	463	100.0	68,488	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.

Service recipients of Indigenous origin were nearly as likely to be represented in State funded services as in the general population, with the exception of Tasmania where the proportion was considerably lower (Table 3.8). In the Northern Territory 47.1% of service recipients were of Indigenous origin, compared with 27.4% of the Territory's general population aged 0–64 years. In contrast, in the Northern Territory Indigenous people appear to be under-represented in Commonwealth-funded open employment services for which data were available (10.2% compared with 23.1% of the population aged 15–64 years).

Table 3.8: Percentage of service recipients of Indigenous origin, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous origin in the total population, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

State/Territory	State funded	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 0–64 years	Commonwealth funded	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 15–64 years
New South Wales	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5
Victoria	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4
Queensland	2.8	3.3	4.0	2.6
Western Australia	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.6
South Australia	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Tasmania	1.1	3.5	1.5	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	1.0	0.0	0.8
Northern Territory	47.1	27.4	10.2	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. People of Indigenous origin means those of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin and people of Australian South Sea Islander origin in the 1996 CSDA MDS collection. The data for the total population were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1994. Experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population June 1986 to 1991. Cat. No. 3230.0.
7. CSDA service recipients totalled 68,488, of which 1,567 were recipients of Indigenous origin. Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' for 9,298 service recipients.

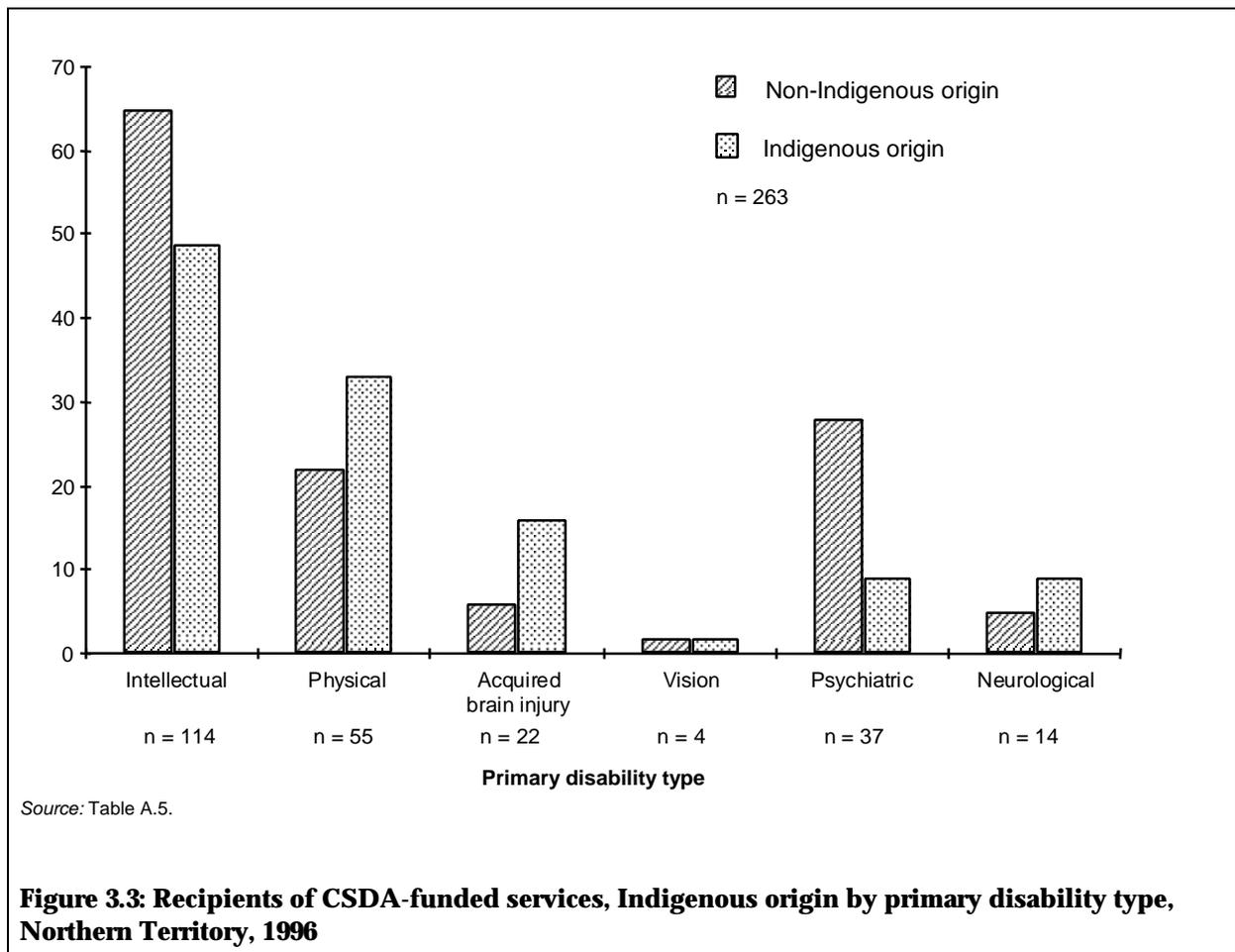
Source: ABS 1997 Australian Demographic Statistics. March Quarter 1997, Cat. No. 3101.0.

With just over 47% of Northern Territory service recipients being of Indigenous origin, it is interesting to compare the distribution of reported primary disability type across this group with that of the rest of the Territory's service recipients.² There were differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous service recipients in the Northern Territory in 1996, in terms of their primary disability type (Figure 3.3).

Indigenous service recipients in the Northern Territory were relatively more likely to record the primary disability type categories of physical (33% compared with 22% for non-Indigenous recipients), acquired brain injury (16% compared with 6%), and neurological (9% compared with 5%).

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 the Northern Territory's Indigenous population (ABS & AIHW 1997).

2. It is hoped that similar detail will be available nationally when response rates improve and levels of 'not known' responses drop for this data item.



3.4 Communication

Most CSDA recipients (57.8%) communicated by using a spoken language, however 5.4% used a sign language or other non-spoken method of communication and 20.3% 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 used a non-spoken method of communication more often than other recipients. However the greatest numbers of recipients using a non-spoken method of communication were those with intellectual and physical disabilities.

Recipients with autism, an intellectual disability or who were deafblind were recorded as having little or no method of effective communication more often than other recipients. 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 effecting CSDA recipients, most often as a non-primary disability type (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 3.4 (see Section 3.5) for the self-care area of support.

Table 3.9: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by method of effective communication, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Little or none		Non-spoken		Spoken language		Child aged under 5 years		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	176	10.5	38	2.3	164	9.7	1,285	76.3	21	1.2	1,684	100.0
Intellectual	10,937	27.6	2,201	5.5	22,264	56.1	497	1.3	3,788	9.5	39,687	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	10	2.1	18	3.8	243	50.9	38	8.0	168	35.2	477	100.0
Autism	457	42.2	102	9.4	322	29.8	149	13.8	52	4.8	1,082	100.0
Physical	1,361	14.7	717	7.7	5,740	62.0	470	5.1	976	10.5	9,264	100.0
Acquired brain injury	329	16.0	105	5.1	1,554	75.8	30	1.5	33	1.6	2,051	100.0
Deafblind	37	27.0	54	39.4	41	29.9	2	1.5	3	2.2	137	100.0
Vision	110	5.9	5	0.3	1,644	88.3	36	1.9	66	3.5	1,861	100.0
Hearing	34	3.0	298	26.7	654	58.7	85	7.6	44	3.9	1,115	100.0
Speech	31	12.2	23	9.0	102	40.0	92	36.1	7	2.7	255	100.0
Psychiatric	41	0.7	28	0.4	5,207	83.0	4	0.1	997	15.9	6,277	100.0
Neurological	318	17.8	74	4.1	1,235	69.1	126	7.1	33	1.8	1,786	100.0
Not stated	75	2.7	20	0.7	428	15.2	38	1.4	2,251	80.0	2,812	100.0
Total	13,916	20.3	3,683	5.4	39,598	57.8	2,852	4.2	8,439	12.3	68,488	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Non-spoken encompasses sign language and other effective non-spoken communication.

3.5 Frequency and area of support

Data on the support needs of service recipients have been recorded in the CSDA MDS in relation to the person's general need, not just that within the service being received. 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: home living, social skills, self-direction, managing emotions, learning, working and other day activity.³

Table 3.10 indicates the variation in reported need for assistance in these areas of support need for all primary disability types reported, and for intellectual disability and psychiatric disability separately. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, because for about one-fifth of recipients, frequency of support or assistance needed was not known or not stated. Only data in the area of managing emotions were more likely to be recorded. For this area, data from Western Australia were absent. Absent also, for all support areas, are data

3. These added areas of support are seen as very relevant to the disability types of psychiatric, acquired brain injury and intellectual disability. The 'activities of daily living' support areas are seen as more 'physically' focused.

from the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory and, for some support areas, data from Queensland 'Intellectual Disability Services'.

Between 30% and 40% of recipients reported a need for continual support in almost every area of support need. Lower percentages of need for continual support were obtained for the areas of 'communication', 'mobility' and, most notably, for 'working'.

For the 'working' support area, the response 'not applicable' was reported for a large number of recipients (37.5%). Many of these recipients would have been children.

At the other end of the frequency of support need scale, 24.4% of recipients never needed support or assistance for the 'mobility' area of support need. Support was 'never needed' by less than 10% of recipients, for all the areas of support need which were not those termed 'activities of daily living'.

These observations are generally consistent when recipients with a primary disability type of 'intellectual' are considered separately.

Service recipients with psychiatric disability as the reported primary type were the most likely to report never needing assistance in the activities of daily living (self-care 37.7%, mobility 39.7% and communication 28.3% respectively). Data were 'not known' or 'not stated' for a larger proportion of these recipients, than for all recipients.

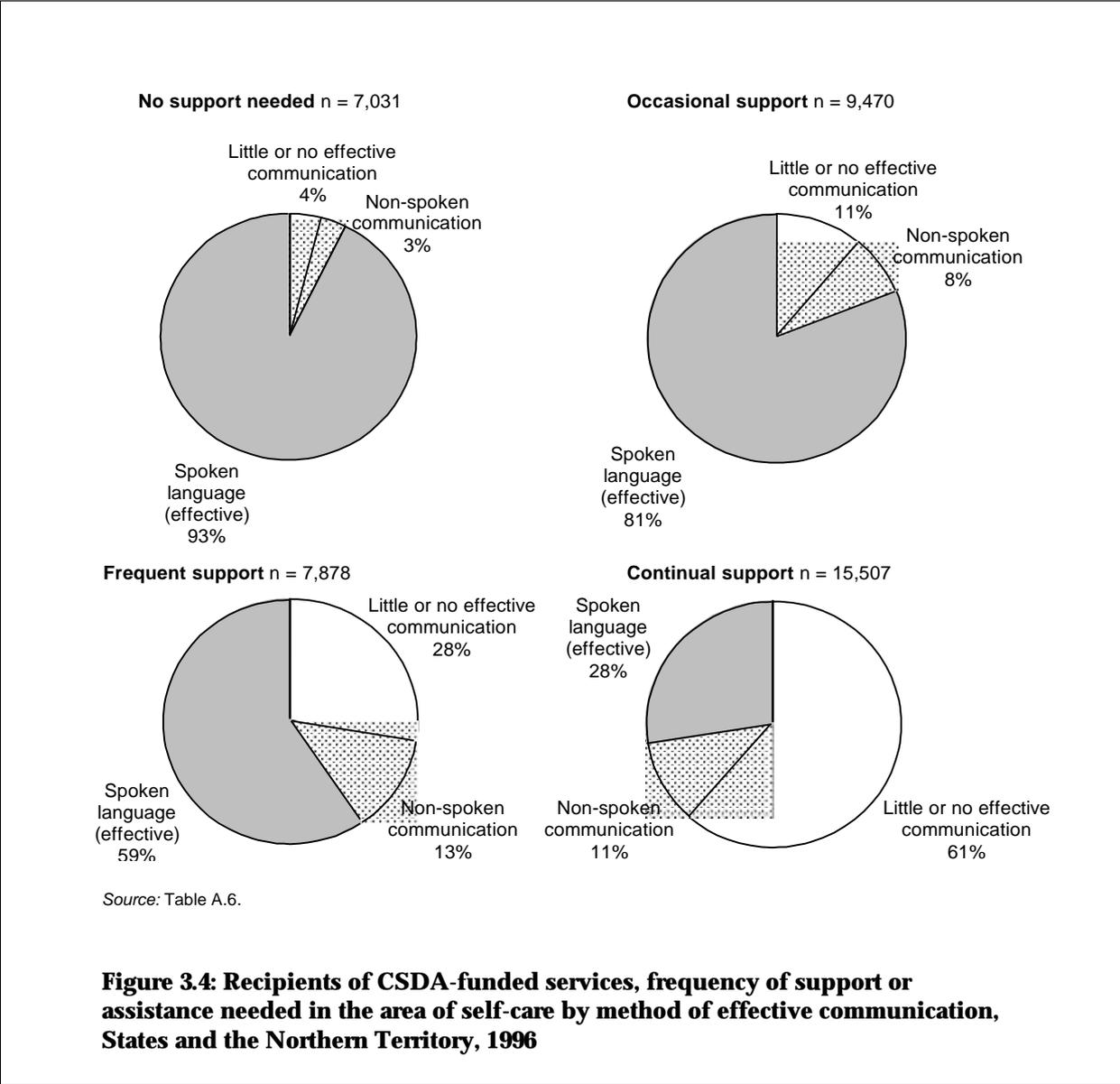
Table 3.10: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type and area of support needed by frequency of support or assistance needed, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Area of support	No.		%		No.		%		Not		Not stated/		No.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%								
Intellectual disability														
Self-care	3,940	12.4	6,970	22.0	5,737	18.1	10,410	32.8	181	0.6	4,493	14.2	31,731	100.0
Mobility	8,881	28.0	6,346	20.0	3,806	12.0	7,164	22.6	329	1.0	5,205	16.4	31,731	100.0
Communication	3,941	12.4	7,036	22.2	5,284	16.7	10,524	33.2	263	0.8	4,683	14.8	31,731	100.0
Social skills	1,250	3.9	5,728	18.1	6,983	22.0	12,418	39.1	504	1.6	4,848	15.3	31,731	100.0
Managing emotion	582	2.3	5,952	24.0	5,724	23.1	10,987	44.3	298	1.2	1,242	5.0	24,785	100.0
Learning	482	1.6	3,730	12.6	6,447	21.8	13,212	44.7	970	3.3	4,736	16.0	29,577	100.0
Working	1,269	4.3	2,687	9.1	3,029	10.2	7,884	26.7	9,689	32.8	5,019	17.0	29,577	100.0
Home living	639	2.0	3,378	10.6	6,203	19.5	14,087	44.4	2,326	7.3	5,098	16.1	31,731	100.0
Self-direction	511	1.7	4,120	13.9	6,996	23.7	12,579	42.5	820	2.8	4,551	15.4	29,577	100.0
Other day activity	1,004	3.2	4,740	14.9	6,361	20.0	12,953	40.8	1,469	4.6	5,204	16.4	31,731	100.0
Psychiatric disability														
Self-care	1,181	37.7	419	13.4	271	8.7	96	3.1	168	5.4	996	31.8	3,131	100.0
Mobility	1,242	39.7	383	12.2	289	9.2	70	2.2	164	5.2	983	31.4	3,131	100.0
Communication	887	28.3	665	21.2	362	11.6	102	3.3	137	4.4	978	31.2	3,131	100.0
Social skills	348	11.1	852	27.2	597	19.1	262	8.4	30	1.0	1,042	33.3	3,131	100.0
Managing emotion	153	8.0	709	37.2	639	33.5	322	16.9	22	1.2	60	3.1	1,905	100.0
Learning	425	13.6	802	25.6	469	15.0	202	6.5	136	4.3	1,097	35.0	3,131	100.0
Working	280	8.9	446	14.2	353	11.3	242	7.7	657	21.0	1,153	36.8	3,131	100.0
Home living	423	13.5	670	21.4	523	16.7	329	10.5	131	4.2	1,055	33.7	3,131	100.0
Self-direction	211	6.7	871	27.8	654	20.9	326	10.4	23	0.7	1,046	33.4	3,131	100.0
Other day activity	280	8.9	818	26.1	607	19.4	286	9.1	75	2.4	1,065	34.0	3,131	100.0
Primary disability type other/not stated														
Self-care	1,910	10.7	2,177	12.2	2,230	12.5	6,415	36.0	982	5.5	4,107	23.0	17,821	100.0
Mobility	2,729	15.3	3,143	17.6	2,230	12.5	4,767	26.7	924	5.2	4,028	22.6	17,821	100.0
Communication	3,703	20.8	2,760	15.5	2,158	12.1	4,354	24.4	775	4.3	4,071	22.8	17,821	100.0
Social skills	2,592	14.5	2,827	15.9	2,161	12.1	4,020	22.6	1,476	8.3	4,745	26.6	17,821	100.0
Managing emotion	1,439	12.2	2,982	25.2	2,039	17.2	3,375	28.5	1,318	11.1	676	5.7	11,829	100.0
Learning	1,865	10.6	2,236	12.7	2,346	13.4	4,985	28.4	1,287	7.3	4,821	27.5	17,540	100.0
Working	1,032	5.9	645	3.7	523	3.0	1,868	10.6	8,495	48.4	4,977	28.4	17,540	100.0
Home living	749	4.2	1,176	6.6	1,520	8.5	5,339	30.0	4,360	24.5	4,677	26.2	17,821	100.0
Self-direction	2,013	11.5	2,754	15.7	2,467	14.1	4,254	24.3	1,335	7.6	4,717	26.9	17,540	100.0
Other day activity	1,125	6.3	2,333	13.1	2,178	12.2	4,624	25.9	2,739	15.5	4,822	27.1	17,821	100.0
All primary disability types														
Self-care	7,031	13.3	9,566	18.2	8,238	15.6	16,921	32.1	1,331	2.5	9,596	18.2	52,683	100.0
Mobility	12,852	24.4	9,872	18.7	6,325	12.0	12,001	22.8	1,417	2.7	10,216	19.4	52,683	100.0
Communication	8,531	16.2	10,461	19.9	7,804	14.8	14,980	28.4	1,175	2.2	9,732	18.5	52,683	100.0
Social skills	4,190	8.0	9,407	17.9	9,741	18.5	16,700	31.7	2,010	3.8	10,635	20.2	52,683	100.0
Managing emotion	2,174	5.6	9,643	25.0	8,402	21.8	14,684	38.1	1,638	4.3	1,978	5.1	38,519	100.0
Learning	2,772	5.5	6,768	13.5	9,262	18.4	18,399	36.6	2,393	4.8	10,654	21.2	50,248	100.0
Working	2,581	5.1	3,778	7.5	3,905	7.8	9,994	19.9	18,841	37.5	11,149	22.2	50,248	100.0
Home living	1,811	3.4	5,224	9.9	8,246	15.7	19,755	37.5	6,817	12.9	10,830	20.6	52,683	100.0
Self-direction	2,735	5.4	7,745	15.4	10,117	20.1	17,159	34.1	2,178	4.3	10,314	20.5	50,248	100.0
Other day activity	2,409	4.6	7,891	15.0	9,146	17.4	17,863	33.9	4,283	8.1	11,091	21.1	52,683	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected.
6. Data on learning, working and self-direction for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Services' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
7. Data on managing emotion for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
8. The consequence of Notes 6 and 7 are that there are different total populations for some of the support areas measured.

Figure 3.4 shows how the method of effective communication, of service recipients aged 5 or more, varies with the reported frequency of need for support, with the area of self-care being used in this instance. The proportion of recipients with spoken language as the method decreased as the need for support increased. Spoken language was the method of 93% of recipients needing no support with self-care. The proportion of recipients with 'little or no effective communication' increased as the need for support decreased. Little or no effective communication was indicated for 61% of recipients needing continual support with self-care, and 11% indicated sign language or other non-spoken methods of effective communication.



3.6 Income source

The reported main income source of service recipients aged 16 years or more varied with reported primary disability type (Table 3.11). The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most service recipients in 1996 (67.4% overall). Those with vision (31.4%) and hearing (37.9%) disabilities reported a lower proportion of DSP recipients as a main source of income.

People with primary disability types of vision and hearing were the most likely to report 'other pensions' as the main income source (42.3% and 23.6% respectively). Other pensions could include the age pension (vision having the greatest proportion in the over 60 years or over age group— 588 of 1,861 or 31.6% (Table 3.1) and the blind pension. When all pensions are considered, people with a primary hearing disability were the only sizeable (that is, greater than 200 in total) disability type recipient group where less than two-thirds reported a pension as the main source of income.

Service recipients with hearing as the reported primary disability type had the highest reported proportions with paid employment (15.2%) and 'other income' (5.1%) as the reported main income sources.

Compensation income was the main source reported for 7.0% of service recipients with acquired brain injury as the primary disability type. This was by far the highest proportion of the primary disability groups, and constituted 132 (54.3%) of the 243 service recipients reporting compensation income as the main income source.

Table 3.11: Adult recipients (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services, main income source by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

	Disability	Other	Paid	Number			Not		
Developmental delay	180	15	1	0	1	0	29	226	
Intellectual	25,170	1,863	1,691	17	161	365	3,889	33,156	
Specific learning/ PDD	65	5	7	0	2	4	116	199	
Autism	454	5	4	0	1	0	91	555	
Physical	4,626	690	524	73	215	333	798	7,259	
Acquired brain injury	1,325	141	97	132	38	30	124	1,887	
Deafblind	68	16	1	0	2	0	27	114	
Vision	535	720	124	3	46	26	248	1,702	
Hearing	355	221	142	4	48	55	112	937	
Speech	35	23	20	0	1	3	8	90	
Psychiatric	3,774	760	336	12	86	101	1,131	6,200	
Neurological	936	185	110	1	39	35	120	1,426	
Not stated	174	52	12	1	8	11	1,933	2,191	
Total	37,697	4,696	3,069	243	648	966	8,626	55,942	
				Percentage					
Developmental delay	79.6	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.8	100.0	
Intellectual	75.9	5.6	5.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	11.7	100.0	
Specific learning/ PDD	32.7	2.5	3.5	0.0	1.0	2.0	58.3	100.0	
Autism	81.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.4	100.0	
Physical	63.7	9.5	7.2	1.0	3.0	4.6	11.0	100.0	
Acquired brain injury	70.2	7.4	5.1	7.0	2.0	1.6	6.6	100.0	
Deafblind	59.6	14.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	23.7	100.0	
Vision	31.4	42.3	7.3	0.2	2.7	1.5	14.6	100.0	
Hearing	37.9	23.6	15.2	0.4	5.1	5.9	12.0	100.0	
Speech	38.9	25.6	22.2	0.0	1.1	3.3	8.9	100.0	
Psychiatric	60.9	12.3	5.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	18.2	100.0	
Neurological	65.6	13.0	7.7	0.1	2.7	2.5	8.4	100.0	
Not stated	7.9	2.4	0.5	<0.1	0.4	0.5	88.2	100.0	
Total	67.4	8.4	5.5	0.4	1.2	1.7	15.4	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
7. Adults were those CSDA recipients where a response was provided about income sources other than the Child Disability Allowance. Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-CDA income, however 34 recipients whose age was given as 0–15 years responded about non-CDA income and are included. Also 108 recipients whose age was given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA and are included as 'not known/not stated'.

Numbers of child recipients of CSDA-funded services whose parents receive some income from the Child Disability Allowance (CDA) are given in Table 3.12. There were 4,967 recipients whose parents were known to receive CDA income and 1,025 known not to receive CDA income. The number of not known responses was quite high at 4,120 (40.7%).

Table 3.12: Child recipients of CSDA-funded services, income to parents from the Child Disability Allowance by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	With CDA		Without CDA		CDA not known		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	797	67.5	225	19.1	155	13.4	1,177	100.0
Intellectual	1,616	36.9	404	9.2	2,358	53.9	4,378	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	65	23.4	26	9.4	187	67.3	278	100.0
Autism	376	71.3	27	5.1	124	23.5	527	100.0
Physical	1,363	68.0	111	5.5	531	26.5	2,005	100.0
Acquired brain injury	95	57.9	18	11.0	51	31.1	164	100.0
Deafblind	18	78.3	0	0.0	5	21.7	23	100.0
Vision	117	73.6	18	11.3	24	15.1	159	100.0
Hearing	140	78.7	9	5.1	29	16.3	178	100.0
Speech	59	35.8	70	42.4	36	21.8	165	100.0
Psychiatric	14	18.2	50	64.9	13	16.9	77	100.0
Neurological	237	65.8	42	11.7	81	22.5	360	100.0
Not stated	70	11.3	25	4.0	526	84.7	621	100.0
Total	4,967	49.1	1,025	10.1	4,120	40.7	10,112	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
8. 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 555 recipients whose age was given as 16 or more years responded about CDA and are included. Also 98 recipients whose age was given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA and are included in Table 3.11 as 'not stated'.

3.7 Accommodation

The reported living arrangement/accommodation type of service recipients is presented for each primary disability type in Table 3.13. Most service recipients lived with family members and/or their spouse (29,085 or 42.5%). Smaller numbers lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (14,778 or 21.6%), institutional accommodation other than hospitals or nursing homes (8,397 or 12.3%) or lived alone (6,255 or 9.1%).

People with a primary disability type of 'psychiatric' or 'vision' were the most likely to report living alone (24.0%), followed by people with acquired brain injury (16.5% living alone) and hearing (15.6% living alone) as the primary disability reported.

People reporting developmental delay and speech were most likely to be living with family members (86.9% and 80.8% respectively), probably related to the young age of most people in these categories (see Table 3.1).

Service recipients reporting 'intellectual' and 'deafblind' as the primary disability were most likely to be reported as being in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (29.1% and 28.5% respectively). Service recipients with 'psychiatric' as the primary disability type were the most likely to be in 'other' community accommodation (6.5%).

People within the following primary disability groups were most likely to be living in institutional accommodation: acquired brain injury (19.0%, including 12.2% in 'other' institutional) and 'intellectual/learning' (18.9%, including 17.5% in 'other' institutional).

Table 3.13: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Lives alone	Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Nursing home		Other Institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
					Hospital					
Number										
Developmental delay	6	1,464	65	11	0	25	85	0	28	1,684
Intellectual	2,352	15,315	11,533	1,306	187	349	6,951	29	1,665	39,687
Specific learning/PDD	11	261	25	9	1	0	8	0	162	477
Autism	30	640	269	19	5	9	63	0	47	1,082
Physical	1,082	4,923	1,267	193	325	25	535	8	906	9,264
Acquired brain injury	339	956	232	57	108	31	250	1	77	2,051
Deafblind	20	56	39	5	0	0	10	0	7	137
Vision	447	1,024	108	50	20	3	57	1	151	1,861
Hearing	174	761	61	32	3	0	11	1	72	1,115
Speech	13	206	14	4	0	0	9	0	9	255
Psychiatric	1,507	2,120	931	407	6	22	184	11	1,089	6,277
Neurological	236	989	164	50	58	12	204	1	72	1,786
Not stated	38	370	70	22	7	0	30	0	2,275	2,812
Total	6,255	29,085	14,778	2,165	720	476	8,397	52	6,560	68,488
Percentage										
Developmental delay	0.4	86.9	3.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	5.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Intellectual	5.9	38.6	29.1	3.3	0.5	0.9	17.5	0.1	4.2	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	2.3	54.7	5.2	1.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	34.0	100.0
Autism	2.8	59.1	24.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	5.8	0.0	4.3	100.0
Physical	11.7	53.1	13.7	2.1	3.5	0.3	5.8	0.1	9.8	100.0
Acquired brain injury	16.5	46.6	11.3	2.8	5.3	1.5	12.2	0.0	3.8	100.0
Deafblind	14.6	40.9	28.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	5.1	100.0
Vision	24.0	55.0	5.8	2.7	1.1	0.2	3.1	0.1	8.1	100.0
Hearing	15.6	68.3	5.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	6.5	100.0
Speech	5.1	80.8	5.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	100.0
Psychiatric	24.0	33.8	14.8	6.5	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.2	17.3	100.0
Neurological	13.2	55.4	9.2	2.8	3.2	0.7	11.4	0.1	4.0	100.0
Not stated	1.4	13.2	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	80.9	100.0
Total	9.1	42.5	21.6	3.2	1.1	0.7	12.3	0.1	9.6	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.

A third of service recipients (22,891) reported a continual need for support (the highest level of need) with activities of daily living and most of these lived with family member(s) and/or their spouse (7,958, Table 3.14). The proportion of recipients reporting a continual need for support with activities of daily living varied with the 'living arrangement/accommodation type' of the recipient. The highest proportions were for those living in institutional settings, for example, 67.0% of the 8,397 recipients living in 'other institutions'. Next were those living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (46.4% of 14,778), those living with family members (27.4% of 29,085), those living in 'other community' accommodation (20.7% of 2,165), and those living alone (13.2% of 6,255).

Over 9,000 service recipients (13.3%) reported no need for support with activities of daily living. The proportion of recipients reporting no need for support with activities of daily living also varied with the 'living arrangement/accommodation type' of the recipient, though the trend was in the reverse of that for continual support.

In the support area of home living, that is support involving housekeeping, cooking, budgeting, home maintenance, etc., most recipients who reported a need for continual support, lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (7,501).

A continual need for support with home living was reported by 53.5% of recipients living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation. This was greater than the 46.4% of recipients living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation who reported a continual need for support with activities of daily living. A continual need for support with home living and for support with activities of daily living were reported by roughly equal proportions of recipients living with family member(s) and/or their spouse (27.4% compared with 25.3%). Similarly, those living in 'other' institutional accommodation reported roughly equal proportions of need for support in these two areas (67.0% compared with 67.9%).

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 (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

'Living arrangement/accommodation type'	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
					Nursing home	Hospital	Other Institutional accommodation					
Activities of daily living												
Number												
Never	1,898	5,165	985	488	21	15	249	12	243	9,076		
Occasional	2,117	6,409	3,133	659	40	67	986	13	420	13,849		
Frequent	1,206	5,790	3,565	488	93	77	1,330	14	251	12,814		
Continual	825	7,958	6,855	449	530	306	5,629	12	327	22,891		
Not applic./known	200	3,741	219	78	36	10	187	1	5,217	9,689		
Not stated	9	22	21	3	0	1	16	0	97	169		
Total	6,255	29,085	14,778	2,165	720	476	8,397	52	6,555	68,488		
Home living												
Never	404	762	226	137	43	15	168	2	54	1,811		
Occasional	996	1,586	1,671	363	23	30	454	4	97	5,224		
Frequent	817	2,183	3,719	434	30	42	854	6	161	8,246		
Continual	586	4,643	7,501	476	324	301	5,671	8	245	19,755		
Not applicable	81	4,999	434	47	231	56	869	0	100	6,817		
Not known	252	4,142	439	100	50	20	317	1	5,251	10,572		
Not stated	16	70	36	6	1	1	25	0	103	258		
Total	3,152	18,385	14,026	1,563	702	465	8,358	21	6,011	52,683		
Activities of daily living												
Percentage												
Never	30.4	17.7	6.7	22.5	2.9	3.2	3.0	23.1	3.7	13.3		
Occasional	33.8	22.0	21.2	30.4	5.6	14.1	11.7	25.0	6.4	20.2		
Frequent	19.3	19.9	24.1	22.5	12.9	16.2	15.8	26.9	3.8	18.7		
Continual	13.2	27.4	46.4	20.7	73.6	64.3	67.0	23.1	5.0	33.4		
Not applic./known	3.2	12.9	1.5	3.6	5.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	79.6	14.1		
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.2		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Home living												
Never	12.8	4.1	1.6	8.8	6.1	3.2	2.0	9.5	0.9	3.4		
Occasional	31.6	8.6	11.9	23.2	3.3	6.5	5.4	19.0	1.6	9.9		
Frequent	25.9	11.9	26.5	27.8	4.3	9.0	10.2	28.6	2.7	15.7		
Continual	18.6	25.3	53.5	30.5	46.2	64.7	67.9	38.1	4.1	37.5		
Not applicable	2.6	27.2	3.1	3.0	32.9	12.0	10.4	0.0	1.7	12.9		
Not known	8.0	22.5	3.1	6.4	7.1	4.3	3.8	4.8	87.4	20.1		
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.5		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data on activities of daily living for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. Data on home living was not collected.
6. Frequency of need for activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support with self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.

3.8 State distribution

Data on the number of recipients of various service types in each State and the Northern Territory are presented in Table 3.15. Of the 68,488 service recipients, most were recipients of services in Victoria (19,122, with notably 5,077 community access recipients). New South Wales had the next highest recipient numbers (16,771), followed by Western Australia (16,065, with notably 12,112 community support recipients). In Western Australia, data were collected for the 1995–96 year rather than a ‘snapshot’ day as in other jurisdictions.

The Western Australian data identify where service recipients are in receipt of more than one service, and the data are adjusted to remove this double counting. A snapshot day indicator will be incorporated in the 1997 data collection in Western Australia to enable a more reliable national picture to emerge.

The number of service recipients using different service types varies from State to State. Notable among the higher figures across the accommodation support service types were those in institutions with 39.7% (2,436) in New South Wales. Of those in hostels, 33.6% (365) were in Victoria. Of those using attendant care, 42.1% (280) were in Victoria. Of those using alternative family placement, 34.0% (34) were in Queensland. Of ‘other/not stated’ accommodation support, 40.9% (332) were in Victoria. Overall, there were 39.6% (7,517) of accommodation support recipients using a group home; 32.3% (6,131) were using an institution or large residential; 14.7% (2,782) were using outreach support and 5.7% (1,086) were using a hostel. In South Australia this pattern shifted towards use of institutions or large residentials, instead of group homes and hostels. In New South Wales also there was greater use of institutions or large residentials, instead of outreach support, relative to the overall pattern. In Victoria, the reverse was true. In Western Australia, there was relatively less use of group homes and greater use of hostels and other accommodation. In Tasmania, there was greater use of hostels instead of outreach support. In the two Territories, use of group homes predominated.

The open employment data supplied by the Commonwealth also show that the number of service recipients using different service types varies from State to State. About a third (3,596) of Competitive Employment Placement and Training recipients were in Victoria. About a third (1,249) of Individual Supported Job recipients were also in Victoria and another third (1,155) were in New South Wales. Overall, 72% of open employment support recipients were using Competitive Employment Placement and Training placements and 22% were using Individual Supported Job placements. In South Australia this pattern was reversed to some extent, with 59% of recipients using Individual Supported Job placements. In Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory there was greater use of Competitive Employment Placement and Training placements. In the Australian Capital Territory, neither service type was in use.

The number of respite service recipients also varies from State to State: 50.5% (1,550) of recipients were in Western Australia, however this is likely to reflect the annual nature of the Western Australian data collection. The overall pattern of usage was 53.2% as centre based respite, 20.5% as own home respite and 24.4% as other respite. This pattern was different in New South Wales with greater use of host family respite instead of own home respite. In Victoria, there was greater use of centre based respite instead of other respite. In Queensland, there was greater use of own home respite instead of centre based respite.

Table 3.15: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	2,436	1,219	573	702	1,016	185	n.a.	0	6,131
Hostels	265	365	114	218	26	98	n.a.	0	1,086
Group homes	2,286	2,204	1,453	683	523	267	n.a.	101	7,517
Attendant care	115	280	72	45	113	30	n.a.	10	665
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	533	838	775	333	267	14	n.a.	22	2,782
Alternative family placement	11	2	34	27	0	26	n.a.	0	100
Accommodation support: other/not stated	221	332	6	240	3	0	n.a.	10	812
Total accommodation support	5,867	5,240	3,027	2,139	1,948	620	n.a.	143	18,984
Early childhood intervention	569	712	275	445	0	0	n.a.	6	2,007
Recreation/holiday programs	192	627	130	3,607	392	75	n.a.	14	5,037
Therapy (PT OT ST)	761	814	1,118	4,687	71	63	n.a.	0	7,514
Family/individual case practice/management	202	766	25	782	533	31	n.a.	0	2,339
Behaviour/specialist intervention	125	33	55	484	51	1	n.a.	0	749
Counselling: individual/family/group	23	5	0	2,038	21	0	n.a.	0	2,087
Brokerage/direct funding	24	107	160	2,465	5	0	n.a.	12	2,773
Mutual support/self-help groups	30	113	0	0	14	0	n.a.	0	157
Resource teams/regional teams	984	23	68	41	211	58	n.a.	0	1,385
Community support: other or not stated	410	37	0	537	45	4	n.a.	0	1,033
Total community support	3,320	3,237	1,831	10,762	1,343	232	n.a.	32	20,757
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	2,050	2,952	929	667	107	154	n.a.	3	6,862
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	560	681	199	1,935	176	33	n.a.	15	3,599
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	279	1,444	77	397	75	331	n.a.	32	2,635
Total community access	2,889	5,077	1,205	2,816	358	518	n.a.	50	12,913
Own home respite	4	109	159	322	8	0	n.a.	27	629
Respite: centre/respite home	256	297	123	851	45	58	n.a.	4	1,634
Respite: host family/peer support	109	0	31	50	2	5	n.a.	3	200
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	150	2	98	470	15	11	n.a.	4	750
Total respite	519	408	411	1,550	70	74	n.a.	38	3,070
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	3,013	3,596	2,718	1,531	189	231	0	88	11,366
Individual Supported Job	1,155	1,249	612	111	388	26	0	0	3,541
Sheltered employment	8	160	218	183	15	13	49	0	646
Sheltered workshop	0	0	17	76	66	0	0	0	159
Employment: other	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
Total employment	4,176	5,098	3,565	1,901	658	270	49	88	15,805
Service type not stated	0	62	0	159	0	0	n.a.	0	221
Total	16,771	19,122	10,039	16,065	4,377	1,714	n.a.	351	68,488

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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use, therefore service type totals and sub totals will vary from the sum of components. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.

There were 12,913 community access service recipients, 39.3% of whom were in Victoria. Of these community access service recipients, 53.1% were using continuing education, 27.9% were using post-school options and 20.4% were using other community access services. In New South Wales and Queensland, there was greater use of continuing education rather than the other two service types. In Victoria there was greater use of other community access services and less use of post-school options. In 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 service recipients were the most numerous of the major service type groups (20,757) followed by accommodation support service recipients (18,984). However, recipients of some community support service types, such as advocacy, information and print disability were not counted in this collection. Western Australian community support service recipients were 51.8% of the total for this major service type grouping, again reflecting the annual nature of the Western Australian data collection. The overall pattern for community support service recipients was that 36.2% were receiving therapy (PT OT ST) services, 24.3% recreation/holiday services, 13.4% brokerage/direct funding services and 11.3% family/individual case practice/management services. Individual States differ from this overall 'national' pattern. Notable are the recipient use of resource teams/regional teams in New South Wales, early childhood intervention services in Victoria, therapy (PT OT ST) services in Queensland and family/individual case practice/management services in South Australia.

Tables 3.16 and 3.17 were requested by the Disability Services Working Group of the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision to support the work on the 1995 national performance indicators. This work has been updated to 1996 in Section 5 and these supporting tables, with distribution by State and the Northern Territory, are also updated to 1996 here. Recipients of services identified as being specifically services for people with a psychiatric disability are separated from the distribution, consistent with the performance indicators in Section 5.

Table 3.16: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services, auspicing organisation by State and Territory, Commonwealth (partial), 1996

Auspicing organisation	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Government	0	73	148	0	0	0	0	0	221
Non-government	4,176	5,025	3,417	1,901	658	270	49	88	15,584
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,176	5,098	3,565	1,901	658	270	49	88	15,805

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 services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
3. CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth did not exclude any specifically identified psychiatric services.

Table 3.17: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, excluding specific psychiatric services, auspicing organisation and State and Territory by service type, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Auspicing organisation	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Other/not stated	Total
Government	2,891	1,996	1,295	240	0	6,422
Non-government	2,976	1,324	1,594	279	0	6,173
Total New South Wales	5,867	3,320	2,889	519	0	12,595
Government	2,900	971	393	163	16	4,443
Non-government	1,782	2,119	4,030	239	0	8,170
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	46	46
Total Victoria	4,682	3,090	4,423	402	62	12,659
Government	962	1,423	69	175	0	2,629
Non-government	2,035	398	1,136	236	0	3,805
Auspicing org. not stated	0	5	0	0	0	5
Total Queensland	2,997	1,826	1,205	411	0	6,439
Government	1,126	5,997	589	464	0	8,176
Non-government	1,096	6,848	1,468	1,182	0	10,594
Auspicing org. not stated	1	1	1	0	0	3
Total Western Australia	2,191	11,761	1,995	1,544	0	17,491
Government	727	551	70	4	0	1,352
Non-government	1,221	792	288	66	0	2,367
Total South Australia	1,948	1,343	358	70	0	3,719
Government	116	95	165	35	0	411
Non-government	504	137	341	39	0	1,021
Total Tasmania	620	232	506	74	0	1,432
Government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Government	0	6	0	0	0	6
Non-government	143	26	50	38	0	257
Total Northern Territory	143	32	50	38	0	263
Total Government	8,722	11,039	2,581	1,081	16	23,439
Total Non-government	9,757	11,644	8,907	2,079	0	32,387
Total Auspicing org. not stated	1	6	1	0	46	54
Total without psychiatric services	18,448	21,604	11,426	3,058	62	54,598

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 services funded by Western Australia cover, in this table, the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. 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 Service data

4.1 State distribution

State- and Territory-funded services

Table 4.1 provides a description of the 4,284 State- or Territory-funded CSDA services, according to service type. The majority of State or Territory services reported in 1996 were in the broad 'accommodation' grouping, accounting for 2,336 (55%) of all services. Of these accommodation services, 1,538 (66%) were group homes, with outreach or other in-home support next with 395 services reported.

The remaining 1,938 services reported were spread widely across the service types with 926 in the broad category of community support, 586 in community access, 395 in respite and 41 reported as 'other' or the service type was not stated.

The distribution of services across the broad service categories was fairly similar for the States and the Northern Territory; however, differences are apparent at the finer service type level. This possibly reflects the differences that have evolved historically in methods of service delivery and service funding. The number of advocacy, information, recreation, and mutual support/self-help services as a proportion of total services was comparatively high in Victoria. For respite services, among the three largest States, 'own home respite services' were comparatively more frequent in Victoria, as were 'host family/peer support' respite services in Queensland.

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.

Not all jurisdictions have been able to move to a full 'outlet-level' collection (see Section 2.3). When an 'outlet-level' collection is in place, more detailed comparison of interstate differences between CSDA services can be made, since the collection will be performed on the same basis in each State and Territory.

Table 4.1: State- and Northern Territory-funded CSDA services, service type by State and Territory, 1996

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	43	14	63	18	5	4	n.a.	0	147
Hostels	20	35	15	11	3	3	n.a.	0	87
Group homes	515	460	277	140	115	23	n.a.	8	1,538
Attendant care	23	13	12	7	14	3	n.a.	2	74
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	91	116	80	73	24	7	n.a.	4	395
Alternative family placement	2	1	3	2	0	1	n.a.	0	9
Accommodation support: other/not stated	27	37	1	17	2	0	n.a.	2	86
Total accommodation support	721	676	451	268	163	41	n.a.	16	2,336
Advocacy	6	15	2	6	3	2	n.a.	2	36
Information/referral	15	23	9	3	8	13	n.a.	4	75
Combined advocacy/information	9	5	0	9	8	1	n.a.	0	32
Early childhood intervention	74	62	5	3	1	0	n.a.	1	146
Recreation/holiday programs	29	43	13	11	12	8	n.a.	1	117
Therapy (PT OT ST)	26	37	46	16	3	4	n.a.	0	132
Family/individual case practice/management	16	37	1	1	16	3	n.a.	0	74
Behaviour/specialist intervention	18	11	3	2	3	1	n.a.	0	38
Counselling: individual/family/group	2	1	1	6	7	0	n.a.	0	17
Brokerage/direct funding	5	14	35	39	2	0	n.a.	4	99
Mutual support/self-help groups	2	21	0	0	5	0	n.a.	0	28
Print disability	4	1	4	0	1	2	n.a.	0	12
Resource teams/regional teams	67	3	3	2	6	3	n.a.	0	84
Community support: other/not stated	20	5	0	5	5	1	n.a.	0	36
Total community support	293	278	122	103	80	38	n.a.	12	926
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	122	122	38	10	12	10	n.a.	1	315
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	76	22	21	18	10	3	n.a.	2	152
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	16	69	9	5	5	13	n.a.	2	119
Total community access	214	213	68	33	27	26	n.a.	5	586
Own home respite	1	20	9	6	3	0	n.a.	3	42
Respite: centre/respite home	54	69	31	17	17	5	n.a.	1	194
Respite: host family/peer support	17	1	48	2	3	2	n.a.	2	75
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	32	3	23	16	5	3	n.a.	2	84
Total respite	104	93	111	41	28	10	n.a.	8	395
Service type other and not stated	11	10	4	3	8	3	n.a.	2	41
Total	1,343	1,270	756	448	306	118	n.a.	43	4,284

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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.

Commonwealth-funded services

The distribution of reported Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, by service type, by State and Territory, is shown in Table 4.2. There were 275 open labour market employment services reported (that is, CEPT and ISJ services). This is more than the 261 reported in 1995 (Black & Eckerman 1997).

There were similar total employment services reported (782 in 1996, and 772 reported in 1995). Similar also are the service types for which, under the CSDA, the Commonwealth has shared jurisdictional responsibility— advocacy, information, print disability and research. In 1995 there were 93 of these services, and 94 in 1996.

Table 4.2: Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, service type by State and Territory, 1996

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	54	48	43	19	11	5	1	3	184
Individual Supported Job	47	23	10	2	2	2	3	2	91
Supported employment	65	64	11	7	13	8	4	1	173
Sheltered employment	141	52	42	30	41	12	4	3	325
Employment: other/not stated	1	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	9
Total employment support	308	191	108	58	68	27	13	9	782
Advocacy	19	24	7	8	7	3	6	3	77
Information/referral	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Print disability	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	14
Total other than employment support	25	28	8	10	8	4	8	3	94
Total	333	219	116	68	76	31	21	12	876

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

4.2 Service income from governments

Service income provided as funding under the CSDA for various service types is presented in Table 4.3. Data for CSDA services funded by Western Australia are not available for all service types, but are included in totals. The data under 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. CSDA income to services totalled nearly \$1.3 billion in 1995–96. In all States and the Northern Territory much of this money was for services providing accommodation or accommodation support— \$728 million (58%) of all CSDA funding covering 55% of State- or Territory- funded services.

CSDA funding for employment services was the next largest in dollar terms with \$169 million (13%) covering 89% of Commonwealth funded services. Sheltered employment was the largest of the employment service types with CSDA income of \$72 million (43% of the employment services' CSDA income).

Table 4.3: CSDA funding of services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and the Northern Territory, 1995–96 (\$ million)

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA ^(a)	SA	Tas.	ACT ^(b)	NT	Total ^(c)
Institutions/large residentials	118.8	59.5	29.6	n.a.	55.3	8.9	n.a.	0	272.1
Hostels	5.1	10.2	0.5	n.a.	0.6	0.7	n.a.	0	17.1
Group homes	116.6	84.4	30.4	30.2	22.0	13.7	n.a.	5.0	302.2
Attendant care	4.2	6.1	2.0	n.a.	2.6	0.8	n.a.	0.4	16.1
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	20.2	11.5	13.4	n.a.	5.5	0.3	n.a.	0.2	51.1
Alternative family placement	0.4	0.5	0.5	n.a.	0	0.1	n.a.	0	1.6
Accommodation support: other/not stated	8.2	5.1	<0.1	n.a.	1.2	0	n.a.	0.2	14.6
Total accommodation support	273.5	177.3	76.4	83.8	87.1	24.5	n.a.	5.7	728.4
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	10.5	14.7	11.4	6.3	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	46.6
Individual Supported Job	9.2	7.7	3.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.8	<0.1	22.9
Supported employment	8.6	9.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	0.5	1.4	<0.1	26.4
Sheltered employment	23.1	13.5	7.1	14.1	10.3	2.5	0.9	0.8	72.4
Employment: other/not stated	<0.1	0.6	0.2	0	<0.1	0	<0.1	0	0.9
Total employment support	51.5	45.5	24.1	23.6	15.4	3.9	3.7	1.5	169.2
Advocacy	2.8	3.7	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	11.3
Information/referral	1.2	1.5	1.5	n.a.	1.2	0.4	0.2	<0.1	5.9
Combined advocacy/information	1.2	0.3	0	n.a.	0.2	0.2	n.a.	0	1.8
Early childhood intervention	7.4	10.8	1.1	n.a.	<0.1	0	n.a.	0.4	19.8
Recreation/holiday programs	1.8	3.2	2.4	n.a.	0.5	0.5	n.a.	<0.1	8.4
Therapy (PT OT ST)	7.3	7.3	3.1	n.a.	1.4	0.7	n.a.	0	19.7
Family/individual case practice/management	3.6	12.1	2.6	n.a.	8.0	0.6	n.a.	0	26.9
Behaviour/specialist intervention	3.8	2.5	0	n.a.	1.0	0.1	n.a.	0	7.5
Counselling: individual/family/group	0.2	<0.1	0.4	n.a.	0.3	0	n.a.	0	0.9
Brokerage/direct funding	0.2	1.6	1.7	n.a.	<0.1	0	n.a.	0.2	3.8
Mutual support/self-help groups	<0.1	1.5	0	n.a.	0.1	0	n.a.	0	1.7
Print disability	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	<0.1	0	2.1
Resource teams/regional teams	14.4	0.2	0.8	n.a.	2.7	1.6	n.a.	0	19.8
Community support: other/not stated	7.5	0.9	0	n.a.	0.5	<0.1	n.a.	0	8.8
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	35.0	33.6	3.7	n.a.	1.1	1.7	n.a.	0.1	75.1
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	10.1	7.6	2.6	n.a.	4.8	0.2	n.a.	0.4	25.6
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	2.3	14.5	1.6	n.a.	0.4	4.5	n.a.	0.5	23.7
Own home respite	<0.1	2.1	0.5	n.a.	<0.1	0	n.a.	0.2	2.9
Respite: centre/respite home	15.4	13.2	2.4	n.a.	4.3	2.4	n.a.	0.4	38.3
Respite: host family/peer support	1.0	<0.1	0.2	n.a.	0.3	0.1	n.a.	<0.1	1.6
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	2.2	0.2	5.8	n.a.	0.3	0.2	n.a.	<0.1	8.7
Service type not stated	0.9	1.3	3.6	n.a.	6.6	<0.1	n.a.	0.1	12.6
Total other than accommodation support and employment support	118.9	118.8	35.2	40.2	35.6	14.0	0.7	2.8	366.2
Total^(c)	443.8	341.7	135.8	147.5	138.2	42.3	4.4	10.0	1,263.7

(a) Data for CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not available for all service types in CSDA MDS format. Data for 'Group homes' funded by Western Australia were available. Data for all CSDA services funded by Western Australia have been included in all subtotals and the total. Data for 'Advocacy' and 'Print disability' and employment support in the Western Australia column are Commonwealth funded CSDA services.

(b) Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected. All data in the Australian Capital Territory column are for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth that were located in the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Totals may not add to sum of components because of missing values.

Data on service income from government sources, that is CSDA, HACC and other government funding of CSDA services as reported by services, are presented for the 1995–96 financial year in Table 4.4. Hence this table presents different data from those in Table 4.3, as it covers funds reported by services from all government sources not just CSDA funding of services reported by jurisdictions. This table does not include CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.

For the State and Northern Territory CSDA-funded services, State Government was by far the main source reported. Within most service types there was some level of funding from Commonwealth sources reported, and to a lesser extent from the jointly funded HACC program (Table 4.4). Early childhood intervention and therapy services (PT OT ST) in particular reported Commonwealth-sourced funds.

The Commonwealth Government, and State or Territory Governments were reported as significant funders of the jointly funded service types under the CSDA: advocacy, information/referral, and print disability services.

Data on total service income from sources other than governments were obtained for the 1996 CSDA MDS (minimum data set) collection, but are not presented here, as in a significant number of instances where service income was reported, income other than that from government grants was not reported (55%).

Table 4.4: Income from government sources reported by CSDA-funded services, service type by income source, States and the Northern Territory, 1995–96 (\$ '000)

Service type	HACC	Cwlth	State/Territory	Local	Total
Institutions/large residentials	56.8	6,805.3	252,511.9	0.0	259,374.0
Hostels	0.0	29.8	17,400.8	0.1	17,430.7
Group homes	499.4	944.7	230,011.9	128.2	231,584.1
Attendant care	66.8	120.9	18,043.1	0.0	18,230.8
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	3,645.2	603.3	40,946.3	12.4	45,207.1
Alternative family placement	0.0	0.0	2,232.8	0.0	2,232.8
Accommodation support: other/not stated	22.0	351.6	13,162.8	8.6	13,545.0
Total accommodation support	4,290.2	8,855.6	574,309.5	149.3	574,060.6
Advocacy	199.7	757.2	2,182.5	3.8	3,143.0
Information/referral	289.3	219.7	6,144.2	11.1	6,664.3
Combined advocacy/information	272.4	474.1	1,929.8	0.0	2,676.5
Early childhood intervention	1,569.5	3,691.8	17,378.4	208.4	22,848.0
Recreation/holiday programs	363.3	54.4	7,318.3	71.6	7,807.6
Therapy (PT OT ST)	463.0	2,293.0	17,654.6	0.0	20,410.6
Family/individual case practice/management	56.4	20.0	23,985.6	3.0	24,065.0
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.0	0.0	7,439.0	0.0	7,439.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	0.0	0.0	901.7	0.0	901.7
Brokerage/direct funding	1,977.6	1,094.6	3,785.1	60.0	6,917.3
Mutual support/self-help groups	31.7	112.0	1,815.3	1.2	1,960.2
Print disability	0.0	338.5	1,233.1	0.0	1,571.6
Resource teams/regional teams	0.0	455.1	20,307.4	0.0	20,762.5
Community support: other/not stated	88.3	362.1	6,319.5	11.4	6,781.4
Total community support	5,311.2	9,872.3	118,394.6	370.5	133,948.7
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	715.2	2,036.5	75,120.7	268.2	78,140.6
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	433.4	822.6	28,784.4	3.0	30,056.5
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	248.5	928.4	23,092.5	67.0	24,336.5
Total community access	1,397.1	3,787.5	127,010.6	339.4	132,533.6
Own home respite	215.5	81.8	2,572.7	4.7	2,874.7
Respite: centre/respite home	208.3	294.8	38,566.7	0.0	39,069.8
Respite: host family/peer support	745.2	31.2	1,625.2	0.0	2,401.6
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	780.3	764.5	5,907.1	10.5	7,462.4
Total respite	1,949.3	1,172.3	48,671.7	15.2	51,808.5
Service type other/not stated	29.0	300.7	9,517.3	0.0	9,847.0
Total	12,976.9	23,988.4	877,903.8	873.3	915,742.3

Notes

1. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
2. The Home and Community Care (HACC) program involves joint funding from both the Commonwealth and State/Territory sources.
3. Data for services funded under the CSDA by the Commonwealth were not collected. Hence the figures for income from the Commonwealth relate to non-CSDA and non-HACC funding from the Commonwealth to services funded under the CSDA by State or Territory Governments.
4. Data in the State/Territory column mainly comprise CSDA funding of services.

4.3 Auspice

Of the 5,160 services reported, the funded non-government sector predominated in most service types, with a 'charitable or religious' auspice accounting for 1,733 (50%) of the 3,462 services reported for this sector. (The service recipient data show that the non-government sector predominated in all service types other than recreation and respite care services.)

There were 1,697 (33%) services auspiced (and generally provided directly) by government with the vast majority of these (1,619) coming from State or Territory Governments (see Table 4.5).

For many service types, government auspiced services outnumbered or equalled non-government auspiced services. These were: institution/large residential accommodation (92 to 55); group homes (858 to 680); therapy (70 to 62); behaviour/specialist intervention services (32 to 6); brokerage/direct funding services (64 to 35); and resource/regional teams (74 to 10).⁴

Local government was relatively more likely to be represented in recreation and respite care services. (Service recipients using local government auspiced services were most numerous in Competitive Employment Placement and Training and in other community access services.)

In the funded non-government sector, services under a 'charitable or religious' auspice predominated for many service types. These were: institution/large residential; group home; alternative family placement; therapy (PT OT ST); family/individual case practice/management; behaviour/specialist intervention; counselling; other community support; centre-based respite; host family respite; supported employment; sheltered employment; and other employment.⁵

4. The service recipient data (unpublished) shows most of these service types similarly have recipients using government auspiced services outnumbering those using non-government auspiced services. The exceptions are group homes and therapy (PT OT ST) services where recipients of government auspiced services outnumbered recipients using non-government auspiced services.

5. The service recipient data (unpublished) shows that all these service types similarly have recipients using 'charitable or religious' auspiced services outnumbering those using other non-government auspiced services. In addition, recipients using 'charitable or religious' auspiced attendant care, early childhood intervention, recreation/holiday programs, resource teams/regional teams, post-school options, other community access, own home respite and other respite outnumber those using other non-government auspiced services.

Table 4.5: CSDA-funded services, service type by auspicing organisation, Commonwealth, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	Government			Non-government			Not stated	Total	
	Cwllth	State/ Territory	Local	Total	Charit./ religious	Other			Total
Institutions/large residentials	0	92	0	92	37	18	55	0	147
Hostels	0	24	1	25	26	36	62	0	87
Group homes	0	845	13	858	378	302	680	0	1,538
Attendant care	0	2	1	3	34	37	71	0	74
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	1	64	6	71	163	161	324	0	395
Alternative family placement	0	1	1	2	5	2	7	0	9
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	17	0	17	29	40	69	0	86
Total accommodation support	1	1,045	22	1,068	672	596	1,268	0	2,336
Advocacy	0	4	1	5	10	98	108	0	113
Information/referral	0	3	2	5	18	55	73	0	78
Combined advocacy/information	0	0	0	0	12	20	32	0	32
Early childhood intervention	0	35	6	41	49	56	105	0	146
Recreation/holiday programs	0	9	12	21	40	56	96	0	117
Therapy (PT OT ST)	0	70	0	70	53	9	62	0	132
Family/individual case practice/management	0	35	0	35	28	11	39	0	74
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	32	0	32	5	1	6	0	38
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	2	0	2	11	4	15	0	17
Brokerage/direct funding	0	62	2	64	17	18	35	0	99
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	0	0	0	9	19	28	0	28
Print disability	0	0	0	0	5	21	26	0	26
Resource teams/regional teams	0	74	0	74	7	3	10	0	84
Community support: other/not stated	0	12	1	13	13	10	22	0	36
Total community support	0	338	24	362	277	381	658	0	1,020
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	0	50	5	55	97	163	260	0	315
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	9	5	14	61	77	138	0	152
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0	11	3	14	50	55	105	0	119
Total community access	0	70	13	83	208	295	503	0	586
Own home respite	0	6	4	10	15	17	32	0	42
Respite: centre/respite home	0	94	1	95	58	41	99	0	194
Respite: host family/peer support	0	46	0	46	15	14	29	0	75
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	0	5	7	12	36	36	72	0	84
Total respite	0	151	12	163	124	108	232	0	395
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	0	0	3	3	43	138	181	0	184
Individual Supported Job	0	0	0	0	32	59	91	0	91
Supported employment	0	4	1	5	115	53	168	0	173
Sheltered employment	0	4	1	5	243	77	320	0	325
Employment: other/not stated	0	2	0	2	4	3	7	0	9
Total employment support	0	10	5	15	437	330	767	0	782
Service type other/not stated	0	5	1	6	15	19	34	1	41
Total	1	1,619	77	1,697	1,733	1,729	3,462	1	5,160

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. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.

4.4 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 7 to 8 hours a day for 5 days a week (1,036 or 24% of services), and another was 24 hours a day for 7 days a week (1,633 or 39% 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 the Northern Territory, 1996

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	116	1,036	132	16	71	3	1,374
7 days	70	55	242	1,633	457	9	2,466
Other	95	118	30	19	58	1	321
No regular	3	3	3	3	78	0	90
Not stated	0	0	1	0	1	31	33
Total	284	1,212	408	1,671	665	44	4,284

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. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected.

When the pattern of days per week of service operation is examined for different service types (Figure 4.1), it can be seen that accommodation services generally fitted a 7 days per week pattern (90%), as did respite services (62%). Other service types predominantly fitted a 5 days per week pattern (83% of community access, 69% of community support and 66% of all other services).

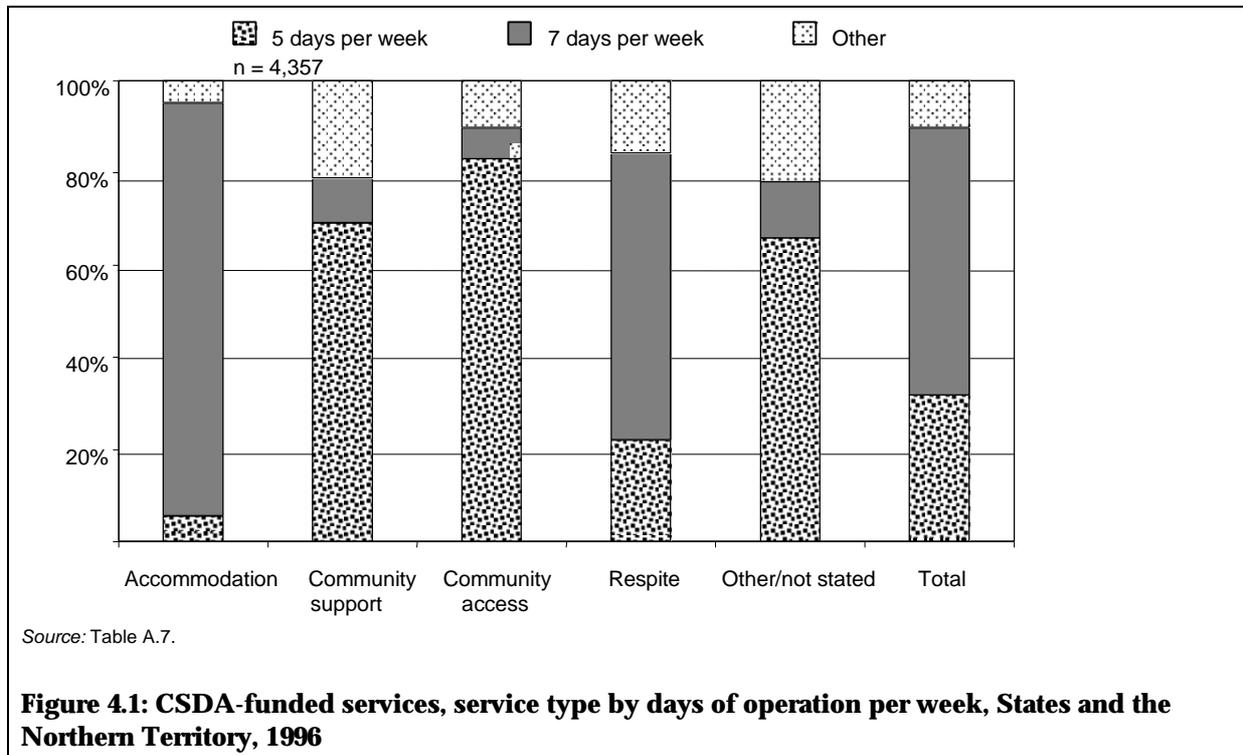


Figure 4.1: CSDA-funded services, service type by days of operation per week, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Patterns of operating periods were also apparent when weeks of operation per year are considered for each service type (Table 4.7). Ninety-three per cent (2,176) of accommodation support services operated for the whole year, as did 77% (306) of respite services, 55% (511) of community support services, and 26% (154) of community access services.

For those services operating for less than the whole year, 49% (288) of community access services operated for from 1 to 4 weeks short of the whole year; as did 27% (254) of community support services, 14% (56) of respite services; and 3% (81) of accommodation support services. Twenty-two per cent (131) of community access services operated for 40 to 47 weeks of the year; as did 12% (114) of community support services. Four per cent (15) of respite services had no regular pattern of operation over the year.

Table 4.7: CSDA-funded services, service type by weeks of operation per year, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	No regular pattern	1 to 39 weeks	40 to 47 weeks	48 to 51 weeks	52 weeks	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support	19	10	39	81	2,176	12	2,337
Community support	16	18	114	254	511	13	926
Community access	7	3	131	288	154	3	586
Respite	15	4	13	56	306	1	395
Service type other and not stated	4	0	2	16	17	1	40
Total all service types	61	35	299	695	3,164	30	4,284

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. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected.

4.5 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. These staff types were paid staff, contract staff and unpaid staff (including volunteers).

Paid staff were a significant proportion of all staff over all CSDA-funded service types. The proportion was greater for services provided directly by governments (94.6%), than for services provided by non-government organisations (89.6%) (Table 4.8). Similarly, contract staff had a higher representation in services provided directly by governments (5.0%), than in services provided by non-government organisations (3.3%). Unpaid staff had a higher representation in services provided by non-government organisations (7.1%) and formed a very small proportion of total staff in government auspiced services (0.4%).

For some service types the pattern of staff hours for each staff type was different from the overall pattern. The non-government service types with the highest reported proportions of unpaid staff were print disability (44.2%), mutual support/self-help groups (41.3%) and recreation/holiday programs (35.7%). The highest proportion of contract staff in the non-government sector was 28.1% for brokerage services. Of the accommodation services, attendant care had the highest proportion of contract staff (8.7% for non-government services).

Table 4.8: Hours worked by staff for CSDA-funded services, service type by staff type and auspicing organisation, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

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	98.1	1.4	0.5	38	97.3	1.6	1.1	54
Hostels	99.0	1.0	0	13	93.3	5.4	1.4	61
Group homes	91.8	8.0	0.2	704	97.0	1.8	1.2	672
Attendant care	56.5	43.5	0	2	87.7	8.7	3.6	70
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	90.1	9.0	0.9	49	93.9	3.8	2.3	311
Alternative family placement	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	68.0	0.9	31.1	6
Accommodation support: other/not stated	92.3	7.4	0.3	16	91.5	1.8	6.7	66
Total accommodation	95.2	4.5	0.3	823	95.4	2.7	1.9	1240
Advocacy	72.0	22.3	5.7	2	86.9	1.4	11.7	29
Information/referral	78.1	17.4	4.5	3	76.1	3.3	20.6	65
Combined advocacy/information	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	73.7	3.8	22.5	32
Early childhood intervention	97.1	1.8	1.1	39	88.4	3.7	7.9	105
Recreation/holiday programs	93.2	3.5	3.3	17	59.1	5.2	35.7	92
Therapy (PT OT ST)	96.9	3.0	0.1	60	86.6	1.2	12.1	60
Family/individual case practice/management	94.7	5.0	0.2	33	92.7	1.7	5.6	39
Behaviour/specialist intervention	95.6	4.4	0.0	31	99.5	0.4	0.1	6
Counselling: individual/family/group	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	83.9	3.0	13.1	14
Brokerage/direct funding	94.8	5.2	0.0	52	67.3	28.1	4.7	34
Mutual support/self-help groups	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	58.7	0.0	41.3	27
Print disability	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	55.5	0.3	44.2	12
Resource teams/regional teams	98.1	1.8	0.1	69	100.0	0.0	0.0	10
Community support: other/not stated	94.8	4.6	0.6	11	75.3	7.2	17.5	23
Total community support	96.2	3.5	0.3	318	78.9	4.0	17.1	548
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	90.4	8.2	1.4	54	88.5	2.7	8.8	255
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	96.4	2.2	1.3	13	92.4	4.1	3.6	136
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	65.8	31.7	2.4	13	90.6	4.5	5.0	103
Total community access	87.3	11.1	1.5	80	90.0	3.4	6.6	494
Own home respite	94.0	5.6	0.4	9	67.2	14.1	18.7	31
Respite: centre/respite home	92.5	7.1	0.4	78	96.3	1.8	2.0	95
Respite: host family/peer support	100.0	0.0	0.0	11	23.5	8.2	68.4	29
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	74.3	22.9	2.8	11	69.4	8.5	22.1	71
Total respite	92.1	7.4	0.5	109	74.8	5.4	19.7	226
Service type other and not stated	88.5	11.3	0.2	5	86.8	2.7	10.5	32
Total	94.6	5.0	0.4	1,335	89.6	3.3	7.1	2,540

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. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected.
4. The hours worked by staff is the number of hours per service.
5. Excludes 409 services where no staff details were recorded.

5 Performance indicators

5.1 Recent developments

The need for better national community services data and for analyses which support outcome and performance monitoring, are widely recognised. A range of initiatives are now under way in Australia (see for instance AIHW 1997a:2–6).

Work is currently being undertaken to monitor the performance of a range of services which the Commonwealth Government and State Governments provide or fund jointly. In 1996 a Disability Services Working Group (of the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) was established to develop performance indicators for disability services, concentrating in the first instance on CSDA services. The Group comprises representatives of all Australian jurisdictions, AIHW and the Industry Commission (which provided the Secretariat). The ensuing report (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1997) contained a performance indicator framework (Appendix 2) setting out efficiency indicators (inputs per output unit) and effectiveness indicators (outcomes, access, appropriateness and quality) for government disability services. Data for six 'effectiveness' indicators for disability services were provided on a comparable basis. Data for five indicators encompassing one 'efficiency' and two 'effectiveness' indicators were provided in an incomplete or not strictly comparable format. Four indicators were still to be developed or were not collected for the 1997 report.

The effectiveness indicators were subdivided into three groups: community participation outcomes; quality assurance and client/carer perceptions/satisfaction; and access to appropriate services on the basis of relative need.

In its role as a member of the Disability Services Working Group, the AIHW published a working paper (AIHW 1997b) covering the effectiveness indicators for disability services used in the Steering Committee report which required 1995 CSDA MDS data. The paper informed Chapter 8 of the Steering Committee report.

At the request of the DSSC, the work published in the working paper is included here using 1996 CSDA MDS data (as the numerator data) to emphasise 'the importance of the data and its links with accountability requirements'.⁶ Much of the detail about the calculations of these CSDA MDS data based performance indicators, which was not published in the Steering Committee report, is included here. The indicators presented, in the terms described in the framework of performance indicators for disability services (Appendix 2), are 'effectiveness' indicators, either of access to appropriate services on the basis of need (see Tables 5.3–5.10) or of community participation (see Tables 5.11–5.12). They cover the six 'effectiveness' indicators for which data were available on a comparable basis, that is:

- 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);

6. Correspondence to Head, Disability Services Unit, AIHW from Chair, DSSC of 26 May 1997 about production and release of the report on 1996 data from the CSDA MDS collection.

- service use by disability status (Tables 5.5–5.6 relating to accommodation support services and to open employment services)
- service use by special needs groups (Tables 5.7–5.10 relating to accommodation support services and to open employment services for Indigenous people and for people of non-English-speaking origin);
- proportion of people receiving community care and support (Table 5.11 relating to accommodation support services); and
- labour force participation and employment (Table 5.12, which uses ABS data for people aged 15–64 living in households).

The desired scope of the indicator work was agreed by the Disability Services Working Group, and differs from the CSDA MDS collection by the exclusion of psychiatric services.⁷ This exclusion was performed by removing from the calculations on the 1996 CSDA MDS data set (June 1997 collection for Western Australia), records of recipients of services specified by each jurisdiction⁸ as being psychiatric services. The number of services and recipients thereby excluded from each jurisdiction was:

	Services	Recipients
New South Wales	0	0
Victoria	114	1,365
Queensland	8	35
Western Australia	9	586
South Australia	0	0
Tasmania	3	12
Australian Capital Territory	no data	no data
Northern Territory	0	0
Commonwealth	not applicable	not applicable

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 accommodation support services and employment support services. These estimates are derived from data from ABS surveys and are presented in Table 5.1 (1993 data updated to 1996). A detailed rationale for the use of ABS survey data for the ‘potential population’ estimates is given in Appendix 4. Briefly, the ABS survey data is considered the most appropriate available source of ‘potential population’ estimates, since the:

- ABS grouping of ‘severe or profound handicap’⁹ is relevant to the concepts of the CSDA, being based on the person’s ongoing need for assistance with ‘activities of daily living’;

7. Therapy and equipment services are included, however there is a range of therapy and equipment services not included under the CSDA, for instance many ‘PADP’ schemes and the Continence Aids Assistance Scheme.

8. The Commonwealth has no exclusion of such records as the reason for exclusion was to facilitate interstate comparisons.

9. Table A.8 provides some background information on severity of handicap and disability status by State and Territory from the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

- 1993 ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers data can be updated to 1996 using ABS 1996 population data for each State and Territory; and
- national rates of 'severe or profound handicap' (which have greater accuracy than State or Territory rates) can be applied to the age and sex structure of each State or Territory's 1996 population.

The term 'potential population' is not the same as the population needing services, but indicates those with the potential to require disability support services (see Appendix 4).

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 Appendix 4. Table 5.1 calculates 1996 estimates of the number of people less than 65 years with severe or profound handicap for each State/Territory.

Table 5.1: People aged less than 65 years with severe or profound handicap by State and Territory, 1993 and 1996

People under 65 years	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Number									
All people, 1993	5,263,891	3,931,729	2,771,385	1,506,918	1,267,291	413,799	279,130	164,371	15,598,514
All people, 1996	5,421,634	3,991,328	2,966,433	1,582,363	1,267,714	414,151	285,690	176,056	16,105,369
People with severe or profound handicap, 1993	119,400	92,200	72,300	34,400	30,400	9,700	6,900	2,900	368,300
People with severe or profound handicap, 1996	130,700	96,200	70,600	37,700	31,000	10,000	6,700	3,800	386,800
Percentage									
All people, 1993	33.7	25.2	17.8	9.7	8.1	2.7	1.8	1.1	100.0
All people, 1996	33.7	24.8	18.4	9.8	7.9	2.6	1.8	1.1	100.0
People with severe or profound handicap, 1993	32.4	25.0	19.6	9.3	8.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	100.0
People with severe or profound handicap, 1996	33.8	24.9	18.3	9.7	8.0	2.6	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 1993 and 30 June 1996 for people aged less than 65 years.
3. 1993 data for people with severe or profound handicap are estimates derived using the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers and are rounded to the nearest 100 people.
4. 1996 data for people with severe or profound handicap are 'expected' and were calculated using national age- and sex-specific prevalence rates obtained from the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, applied to the 1996 data for all people. These data are rounded to the nearest 100 people.

Sources: ABS 1994. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1994. Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics. 1996 Census Edition. Cat. No. 3101.0; AIHW analysis of the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Table 5.2 adjusts these numbers for the Indigenous population. Care should be exercised when using these 'potential population' data, particularly in relation to the standard errors of the estimates.

A similar procedure has been used for the denominators for performance indicators on recipients of employment support services, but with some modification since these indicators relate to employment support services, which 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 the Indigenous population); 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.¹⁰

Indigenous origin has the potential to affect the 'potential population' estimates for some States or Territory populations, particularly those with large numbers of Indigenous people. The factors used to adjust the 'potential population' estimates for the Indigenous population are presented in Table 5.2. These have been used for performance indicators where 'potential population' denominators are used. A weight of two has been applied to the number of Indigenous people in each State and Territory (see Appendix 4).

Table 5.2: People aged less than 65 years, Indigenous factor by State and Territory, 1996

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
People under 65 years									
Indigenous people	103,684	21,860	97,854	52,498	20,712	14,354	2,924	48,237	362,123
Non-Indigenous people	5,317,950	3,969,468	2,868,579	1,529,865	1,247,002	399,797	282,766	127,819	15,743,246
All people (weighted)	5,525,318	4,013,188	3,064,287	1,634,861	1,288,426	428,505	288,614	224,293	16,467,492
All people (weighted per person)	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.27	1.02
Indigenous factor	99.67	98.34	101.03	101.05	99.40	101.19	98.80	124.60	100.00
People 15–64 years									
Indigenous people	60,394	13,133	57,033	30,910	12,330	8,395	1,748	29,370	213,313
Non-Indigenous people	4,049,049	3,030,537	2,173,472	1,158,474	955,877	299,781	216,157	97,915	11,981,262
All people (weighted)	4,169,837	3,056,803	2,287,538	1,220,294	980,537	316,571	219,653	156,655	12,407,888
All people (weighted per person)	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.23	1.02
Indigenous factor	99.73	98.70	100.79	100.83	99.53	100.96	99.07	120.96	100.00

Notes

1. Data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 100 or 0.01, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for the Indigenous people and non-Indigenous people are from the 1996 Australian Census.
3. Data for all people (weighted) were calculated by multiplying the data for Indigenous people by two and adding the data for non-Indigenous people. Hence Indigenous people are weighted at two and non-Indigenous people 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 people data and the non-Indigenous people data.
5. The Indigenous factors adjusts 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.

Source: ABS 1997 Australian Demographic Statistics. March Quarter 1997, Cat. No. 3101.0.

10. 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.

5.3 National performance indicators of effectiveness

This section contains a table for each of the national performance indicators (Tables 5.3 to 5.12).¹¹

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 47.7 recipients under the CSDA for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population'. In 1995, this figure was 51.6 per 1,000. The States and the Northern Territory (in 1996) varied from 29.8 per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Northern Territory to 63.3 per 1,000 in South Australia.

Table 5.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services relative to the 'potential population' by State and the Northern Territory, 1996

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
People with severe or profound handicap	130,730	96,233	70,629	37,700	30,965	10,029	6,671	3,847	386,800
Indigenous factor	99.67	98.34	101.03	101.05	99.40	101.19	98.80	124.60	100.00
People with severe or profound handicap	130,300	94,632	71,354	38,094	30,779	10,148	6,591	4,793	386,800
Recipients	5,867	4,682	2,997	2,191	1,948	620	n.a.	143	18,448
Recipients (per 1,000)	45.03	49.48	42.00	57.52	63.29	61.09	n.a.	29.83	47.69
Recipients (per 1,000) index	94.4	103.7	88.1	120.6	132.7	128.1	n.a.	62.6	100.0

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 handicap 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 handicap (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with severe or profound handicap data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of the Indigenous population. 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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
6. Data for recipients (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the recipient data by the people with severe or profound handicap (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: ABS 1994. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1994. Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics. 1996 Census Edition. Cat. No. 3101.0; AIHW analysis of the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1997. Cat. No. 3101.0.

11. 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 5.4 presents indicators of access to open employment support services by people with a disability relative to the estimated 'potential population'. Open employment support services were received by 77.3 recipients for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population'. The States and the Northern Territory varied from 12.3 recipients per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Australian Capital Territory to 101.7 in Victoria. It should be remembered that only open employment service data are included, and the data may reflect historic differences in the mix of open and supported employment models.

Table 5.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded open employment services relative to the 'potential population' by State and Territory, 1996

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
People with severe or profound handicap	67,884	50,776	37,905	20,574	16,061	5,058	4,032	2,127	204,417
Indigenous factor	99.73	98.70	100.79	100.83	99.53	100.96	99.07	120.96	100.00
People with severe or profound handicap (adjusted)	67,697	50,118	38,206	20,746	15,986	5,106	3,994	2,573	204,417
Recipients	4,176	5,098	3,565	1,901	658	270	49	88	15,805
Recipients (per 1,000)	61.69	101.72	93.31	91.63	41.16	52.87	12.27	34.20	77.32
Recipients (per 1,000) index	79.78	131.56	120.68	118.52	53.24	68.39	15.87	44.24	100.00

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 handicap 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 62.1; Vic. 62.9; Qld 64.7; WA 66.0; SA 61.7; Tas. 61.1; ACT 72.6; NT 69.4 and Australia 63.3.
3. The Indigenous factors were calculated as shown in a similar manner as shown in Table 5.2, but excluding people under 15 years.
4. Data for people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with severe or profound handicap data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of the Indigenous population. 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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
6. Data for recipients (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the recipient data by the people with severe or profound handicap (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: ABS 1994. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1994. Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics. 1996 Census Edition. Cat. No. 3101.0; AIHW analysis of the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1997. Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS 1996. Labour force Australia. June Cat. No. 6203.0.

Access to accommodation support services by severity of handicap is presented in Table 5.5. Recipients with a profound handicap comprised 54.0% of recipients of accommodation support services in 1996, compared to 43.7% in 1995. In 1996, Western Australia had the lowest percentage (47.5%) and New South Wales had the highest (59.6%).

Table 5.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, 'severity' of handicap by State and the Northern Territory, 1996

'Severity' of handicap	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
	Number								
Profound	3,482	2,545	1,422	1,022	1,013	324	n.a.	83	9,891
Severe	2,102	1,918	1,163	983	847	252	n.a.	53	7,318
Moderate to none	260	179	389	145	83	43	n.a.	7	1,106
All handicap	5,844	4,642	2,974	2,150	1,943	619	n.a.	143	18,315
	Percentage								
Profound	59.58	54.83	47.81	47.53	52.14	52.34	n.a.	58.04	54.00
Severe	35.97	41.32	39.11	45.72	43.59	40.71	n.a.	37.06	39.96
Moderate to none	4.45	3.86	13.08	6.74	4.27	6.95	n.a.	4.90	6.04
All handicap	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	n.a.	100.00	100.00

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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
2. 'Severity' of handicap 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 handicap reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with severe handicap reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with moderate or no handicap 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.

The percentage of people with profound handicap accessing open employment support services (11.2%, Table 5.6) was much lower than for accommodation support services (54.0%, Table 5.5). The reverse is true for recipients with severe handicap (52.4% of those accessing open employment support services compared to 40.0% accessing accommodation support services).

For 1996, the indicator for the Northern Territory was lowest (1.1% of those accessing open employment support services) and for the Australian Capital Territory was highest (57.1%). However, jurisdictional differences may reflect historic differences in the mix of open and supported employment models. Also, the standard errors of small numbers may affect comparisons for some jurisdictions.

Table 5.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded open employment services, 'severity' of handicap by State and Territory, 1996

'Severity' of handicap	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
	Number								
Profound	241	531	623	294	38	19	28	1	1,775
Severe	1,895	2,767	1,818	1,211	485	41	21	44	8,282
Moderate to none	2,040	1,800	1,124	396	135	210	0	43	5,748
All handicap	4,176	5,098	3,565	1,901	658	270	49	88	15,805
	Percentage								
Profound	5.77	10.42	17.48	15.47	5.78	7.04	57.14	1.14	11.23
Severe	45.38	54.28	51.00	63.70	73.71	15.19	42.86	50.00	52.40
Moderate to none	48.85	35.31	31.53	20.83	20.52	77.78	0.00	48.86	36.37
All handicap	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
2. 'Severity' of handicap 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 handicap reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with severe handicap reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with moderate or no handicap 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.

Tables 5.7 to 5.10 concern Indigenous people and people of non-English-speaking origin. Some caution should be used when interpreting performance indicators in these tables, since for the 1996 CSDA MDS collection there were large numbers of recipients whose Indigenous origin and non-English-speaking origin was 'not stated' or 'not known' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

Access to accommodation support services by people of Indigenous origin is presented in Table 5.7. Accommodation support services were received by 1.1 Indigenous people for every 1,000 Indigenous people in the total population. Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) varied from 0.4 in Tasmania to 1.7 in Western Australia.

Table 5.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, Indigenous origin by State and the Northern Territory, 1996

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Population aged under 65									
All Australian	5,421,634	3,991,328	2,966,433	1,582,363	1,267,714	414,151	285,690	176,056	16,105,369
Indigenous	103,684	21,860	97,854	52,498	20,712	14,354	2,924	48,237	362,123
Indigenous (% of all Australian)	1.91	0.55	3.30	3.32	1.63	3.48	1.02	27.38	2.25
Recipients									
All	5,797	4,536	1,363	1,858	1,939	602	n.a.	143	16,238
Indigenous	123	20	77	91	30	6	n.a.	62	409
Indigenous (% of all)	2.12	0.44	5.65	4.90	1.55	1.00	n.a.	43.36	2.52
Indigenous (per 1,000)	1.19	0.91	0.79	1.73	1.45	0.42	n.a.	1.29	1.13
Indigenous (per 1,000) index	105.03	81.01	69.67	153.47	128.24	37.01	n.a.	113.80	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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (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 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics. 1996 Census Edition. Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1997. Cat. No. 3101.0.

Open employment support services were received by 1.7 Indigenous people for every 1,000 Indigenous people in the total population (Table 5.8). Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) varied from 0.3 in the Northern Territory to 4.8 in Victoria.

Table 5.8: Recipients of CSDA-funded open employment services, Indigenous origin by State and Territory, 1996

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Population aged 15–64									
All Australian	4,109,443	3,043,670	2,230,505	1,189,384	968,207	308,176	217,905	127,285	12,194,575
Indigenous	60,394	13,133	57,033	30,910	12,330	8,395	1,748	29,370	213,313
Indigenous (% of all Australian)	1.47	0.43	2.56	2.60	1.27	2.72	0.80	23.07	1.75
Recipients									
All	3,650	4,621	3,407	1,825	658	217	49	88	14,815
Indigenous	74	63	142	60	9	4	0	9	361
Indigenous (% of all)	2.03	1.36	4.17	3.29	1.37	1.84	0.00	10.23	2.44
Indigenous (per 1,000)	1.23	4.80	2.49	1.94	0.73	0.48	0.00	0.31	1.69
Indigenous (per 1,000) index	72.40	283.46	147.12	114.70	43.13	28.15	0.00	18.11	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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (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).

Sources: ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics. 1996 Census Edition. Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1997. Cat. No. 3101.0.

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 in the total population. Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.15 per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in Queensland to 0.8 per 1,000 in Tasmania.

Table 5.9: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, non-English-speaking origin by State and the Northern Territory, 1996

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Population aged under 65									
All Australian	5,058,089	3,711,225	2,821,682	1,483,111	1,192,042	388,287	268,967	169,692	15,093,095
Non-English-speaking origin	824,351	628,329	204,443	171,506	117,652	14,252	36,014	14,152	2,010,699
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all Australian)	16.30	16.93	7.25	11.56	9.87	3.67	13.39	8.34	13.32
Recipients									
All	5,823	4,607	1,838	2,135	1,931	614	n.a.	142	17,090
Non-English-speaking origin	134	112	30	82	45	11	n.a.	7	421
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	2.30	2.43	1.63	3.84	2.33	1.79	n.a.	4.93	2.46
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.48	0.38	0.77	n.a.	0.49	0.21
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index	77.64	85.13	70.08	228.35	182.67	368.62	n.a.	236.24	100.00

Notes

1. The population data are from the 1996 Australian Census. 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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (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 open employment support services for people of non-English-speaking origin were higher than for accommodation support services (Table 5.10). Open employment support services were received by 0.4 recipients of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in the total population. Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from nil per 1,000 in the Australian Capital Territory to 0.8 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 open employment services, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1996

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Population aged 15–64									
All Australian	3,827,850	2,822,947	2,124,791	1,114,357	908,884	288,492	203,790	124,057	11,415,168
Non-English-speaking origin	760,454	587,699	188,023	158,247	110,543	13,243	33,059	13,034	1,864,302
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all Australian)	19.87	20.82	8.85	14.20	12.16	4.59	16.22	10.51	16.33
Recipients									
All	3,948	5,020	3,518	1,799	653	267	49	88	15,342
Non-English-speaking origin	232	388	86	79	23	2	0	10	820
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	5.88	7.73	2.44	4.39	3.52	0.75	0.00	11.36	5.34
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)	0.31	0.66	0.46	0.50	0.21	0.15	0.00	0.77	0.44
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index	69.36	150.10	103.99	113.50	47.30	34.34	0.00	174.43	100.00

Notes

1. The population data are from the 1996 Australian Census. 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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (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).

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The proportion of recipients receiving accommodation support services as community-based or 'in-home' support varied across the States and the Northern Territory (Table 5.11). All recipients of accommodation support services in the Northern Territory received community-based or 'in-home' support, whereas in South Australia, less than half did so (46.5%).

Table 5.11: Recipients of CSDA-funded community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services, service type by State and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
All accommodation support	5,867	4,682	2,997	2,191	1,948	620	n.a.	143	18,448
Institution/large residential or hostel	2,701	1,573	687	818	1,042	283	n.a.	0	7,104
Community-based or 'in-home'	3,166	3,109	2,310	1,445	906	337	n.a.	143	11,416
Community-based or 'in-home' (% of all)	53.96	66.40	77.08	65.95	46.51	54.35	n.a.	100.00	61.88

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. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997, and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
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.

The ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers contains data about people with a disability aged 15–64 years living in households which can be used to construct indicators of community participation outcomes. Though not CSDA MDS data, the ABS 1993 Survey indicators of labour force participation relative to all people with a disability and of employment relative to people with a disability in the labour force, are presented here for completeness (Table 5.12). Over half of people with a disability were participating in the labour force (549 per 1,000 or 54.9%). This compares with a labour force participation rate for all Australians of 73.6% (ABS 1993b). Labour force participation rates for people with a disability varied from 50.4% in Tasmania to 74.7% in the Northern Territory.

Of those people with a disability in the labour force, 822 per 1,000 (or 82.2%) were employed. This compares with an employment rate for all Australians of 87.3%.

Employment rates for people with a disability varied from 78.6% in Queensland to 83.0% in the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 5.12: People with a disability aged 15–64 years living in households, employment status by State and Territory, 1993

Employment status	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
People with a disability	526,200	443,600	343,200	179,000	153,800	47,500	30,700	15,500	1,739,400
People not in the labour force	248,600	199,200	159,000	69,500	70,700	23,600	9,700	4,000	784,300
People in the labour force	277,600	244,400	184,200	109,500	83,000	24,000	11,600	21,000	955,100
People in the labour force (per 1,000 with a disability)	527.5	550.9	536.8	611.6	539.9	503.6	683.4	747.0	549.1
People in labour force (per 1,000 with a disability) index	96.1	100.3	97.8	111.4	98.3	91.7	124.5	136.0	100.0
Unemployed people	48,700	43,800	39,400	16,500	13,900	4,100	2,000	1,700	170,000
Employed people	228,900	200,600	144,900	93,000	69,200	19,800	9,600	19,200	785,100
Employed people (per 1,000 in the labour force)	824.6	820.9	786.2	849.3	833.1	827.6	829.9	917.2	822.0
Employed people (per 1,000 in the labour force) index	100.3	99.9	95.6	103.3	101.4	100.7	111.6	101.0	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. They are rounded to the nearest 100, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the previous row data by 100 and dividing by the previous row Australia total figure.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Australia. Summary of Findings Cat. No. 4430.0.

6 Uses, data quality and future of the collection

The CSDA MDS collections are now providing national data on services 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 benefited greatly from the preceding development and testing. Continuing feedback and analysis may well suggest further improvements, and the ongoing reviews and renegotiation within the disability field will also shape future collections. The ability to improve will be enhanced by ongoing quality input from the disability field.

6.1 Collection uses

All jurisdictions have experienced an increased demand for CSDA MDS data, as has the AIHW. The data have been used for policy and planning purposes as well as for public and ministerial accountability. Examples include:

- input to the national performance indicators developed by the Disability Services Working Group (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1997). The existence of the MDS data avoided the rapid development and collection organised by groups working with the Commission in other sectors where no national standardised data were available;
- State submissions and presentations to the Commonwealth Grants Commission;
- State budget submissions;
- regional planning;
- responding to ministerial correspondence;
- performance standards contracts monitoring;
- CSDA evaluation demand study (Madden et al. 1996)– MDS enabled comparison of supply and demand;
- State decisions on distribution of new funding– MDS revealed existing patterns of supply);
- area profiles of service use (within States);
- informing the development of planning for particular groups of people with a disability;
- summary reports to participating service providers and other stakeholders;
- ad hoc requests for data from specific services or areas; and
- ad hoc requests for data, for instance from State Industrial Commission, inquiries into poverty, employment steering committees.

6.2 Response rates and data quality

The national rate for return of Service Forms was 96%, which was higher than the 1995 rate of 93% (Table 6.1). Victorian and Northern Territory response rates in particular improved since 1995.

Gaps in both the 1995 and 1996 collections, due to absence of data from one or more jurisdictions, make national comparisons between years impossible. National analysis of trends over time will be possible in the future after collation of annual CSDA MDS collections with no gaps. This would be an important achievement for the CSDA MDS collections.

Table 6.1: Response rates for Service Forms, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1995 and 1996 (%)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
1995	94	80	96	n.a.	94	88	99	67	99	93
1996	97	95	97	99	94	88	n.a.	94	94	96

Notes

1. Data for CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not supplied in 1995.
2. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected in 1996.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected in 1996, except for those in the NIMS collection.
4. The response rate for Victoria in 1995 is an estimate only, due to incomplete regional records.
5. Figures are the percentage of services surveyed by each data source.

Areas of concern with the 1996 collection were:

- The Commonwealth did not collect recipient data, or much of the service-level data, from supported employment services. The 1997 collection has been undertaken and a commitment made to collect data annually for all services thereafter.
- Data collected by Western Australian covered a full-year period. They contained a data item asking whether recipients received an active service on the selected 'snapshot' day. The question did not work as expected. Responses were obtained at organisation level rather than at service-type level. A high number of 'not known' responses by service type were received from organisations providing services of more than one service type. This makes comparability between data from Western Australia and data from other jurisdictions difficult, and confuses the national picture. The question has been corrected in the 1997 collection.
- The non-participation of the Australian Capital Territory, related to departmental reorganisation. The 1997 collection has been undertaken.
- Recipient data for Commonwealth-funded open employment services were obtained from the NIMS data collection. In this data collection only one 'other disability type' can be recorded, and the data item on frequency of support in the emotional and social areas is not included. It is also not currently possible in NIMS data to determine whether service recipients actually received an active 'service' on the nominated 'snapshot' day, or just within the previous quarter.

Missing and 'not known' responses are described in Tables 6.2 and 6.3, as a proportion of total responses for each data item. The proportion of missing responses was quite low for most data items across most jurisdictions.

Table 6.2: 'Not stated' response rates for Service and Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996 (%)

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwth
Service items									
Staff hours	1.0	2.3	1.3	10.0	1.0	5.9	n.a.	7.0	n.a.
Income sources	1.4	1.3	0	0	0	0	n.a.	2.3	n.a.
Operating hours per day	<0.1	1.8	0	2.9	0.6	3.4	n.a.	2.3	n.a.
Operating days per week	0	1.6	0	0.9	1.0	3.4	n.a.	2.3	n.a.
Operating weeks per year	0	1.6	0	0.7	0.7	3.4	n.a.	2.3	n.a.
Typical 1995–96 daily consumer numbers	4.2	7.2	6.8	14.7	11.8	20.3	n.a.	23.3	n.a.
Total 1995–96 consumer numbers	4.0	8.3	5.7	4.5	10.7	20.3	n.a.	23.3	n.a.
Consumer items									
Age	1.3	1.1	0.3	18.8	0.8	1.4	n.a.	0	0.1
Sex	0.6	1.0	0	1.5	0.5	0	n.a.	0	0
Country of birth	0.8	0.9	0	0	0.4	0	n.a.	0	0
Indigenous origin	1.4	1.9	0	0	0.4	0	n.a.	0	0
Method of communication	0.3	1.4	0	0	0.4	0	n.a.	0	0
Main language spoken at home	1.1	1.1	<0.1	0	0.5	0	n.a.	0	1.9
Primary disability type	0.4	2.1	0	17.3	0.2	0	n.a.	0	0
Other significant disability types	0	4.7	0	60.9	0	0	n.a.	0	0
Frequency of support or assistance needed:									
self-care	0.7	0.9	0	0	0.5	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
mobility	0.8	1.0	0	0	0.6	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
communication	0.6	0.9	0	0	0.6	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
home living	0.7	1.1	0	0	0.5	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
social skills	0.6	0.9	0	0	0.6	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
self-direction	0.7	0.9	0	0	0.5	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
managing emotions	0.7	0.9	0	n.a.	0.6	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
learning	0.8	1.0	0	0	0.7	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
working	1.1	1.3	0	0	1.2	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
other day activity	0.8	1.0	0	0	0.9	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
Main income source	4.3	5.8	0.1	0	5.8	0	n.a.	0	0
'Living arrangement/accommodation type'	1.0	2.2	0	0	0.4	0	n.a.	0	0

Notes

1. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory and their recipients were not collected.
2. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected. Data for recipients were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. The NIMS collection did not include a range of data items.
3. Data on service income source, and some service recipient data items were not collected for CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland.
4. Data on managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
5. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.

Some key areas of concern for the 1996 data collections, were:

- Indigenous origin– an important indicator for national planning purposes– a high level of ‘not stated’ and ‘not known’ responses, varying from 1% to 42% across States and the Northern Territory (when combined, Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
- Main income source for service recipients aged less than 16 years– a high level of ‘not known’ response, varying from 15% to 70% across States and the Northern Territory (Table 6.3).
- Individuals receiving a service over a year– some services are recording instances of service rather than numbers of people.
- Income source and amount– a high level of ‘not stated’ response in relation to non-government-sourced income from non-government service providers.

Table 6.3: ‘Not known’ response rates for Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwth
	Percentage								
Country of birth	1.8	1.9	15.4	40.9	2.1	3.6	n.a.	4.2	2.9
Indigenous origin	1.9	1.3	25.8	42.4	1.4	10.9	n.a.	0.8	6.3
Method of communication	0.1	0.5	7.8	52.9	1.1	0.7	n.a.	0.8	0.4
Main language spoken at home	1.3	1.5	14.8	37.2	1.8	4.0	n.a.	6.5	0
Frequency of support or assistance needed:									
self-care	0.5	1.7	4.4	61.5	1.6	0.6	n.a.	0.8	n.a.
mobility	0.3	1.0	17.2	60.9	1.2	0.3	n.a.	0.8	n.a.
communication	0.3	0.9	8.9	61.5	1.1	0.5	n.a.	0.4	n.a.
home living	1.4	2.9	4.6	67.6	2.2	1.5	n.a.	1.1	n.a.
social skills	1.7	2.0	4.7	66.8	3.0	1.9	n.a.	2.7	n.a.
self-direction	1.5	1.9	0.7	66.9	2.6	1.8	n.a.	0.8	n.a.
managing emotions	2.6	3.0	11.8	n.a.	4.1	4.4	n.a.	4.2	n.a.
learning	1.5	2.3	1.3	68.2	3.0	3.7	n.a.	4.9	n.a.
working	1.9	3.6	2.0	68.5	3.2	7.9	n.a.	6.5	n.a.
other day activity	1.2	2.4	4.9	70.0	2.2	1.3	n.a.	2.3	n.a.
CDA income source: child under 16 yrs	20.6	14.7	20.6	70.2	22.3	23.0	n.a.	28.6	0
Main income source: person 16 yrs or more	2.6	4.4	9.3	59.4	3.5	2.4	n.a.	3.8	0
‘Living arrangement/accommodation type’	1.1	0.6	0.2	38.3	0.8	0.8	n.a.	0.4	3.5

Notes

1. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory and their recipients were not collected.
2. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected. Data for recipients were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. The NIMS collection did not include a range of data items.
3. Data for CSDA directly provided ‘Intellectual Disability Service’ services funded by Queensland and their recipients were not collected.
4. Data on managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
5. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.

The high levels of ‘not known’ responses for Western Australia (Table 6.3) reflect the lack of snapshot day data. As noted earlier, these high levels make interpretation of Western Australian data difficult, and care should be taken with comparisons to other jurisdictions. However, they do not affect the national data to a great extent.

6.3 Ongoing data development

This 1996 collection forms part of an ongoing data development process. A pilot test was conducted in the second half of 1994 and, in 1995, the first annual collection. After each of these, changes have been implemented for the following collection. Plans are under way for the 1997 collection.

The process for change involves a meeting, early each year, of the MDS Network. Recommendations may be made for changes to data items, response categories, formats or protocols. The aim of the network is progressively to improve the collection, while maintaining as far as possible consistency over time of the data items and definitions, to enhance data comparability and minimise inconvenience to service providers. If the Disability Services Subcommittee (which oversees the MDS Network) endorses these recommendations, the AIHW drafts forms and guides that are circulated for comment and then finalised.

The 1994 pilot test covered all States and Territories, and all CSDA-funded non-government services. Directly provided government CSDA services were also included with the exception of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

The 1995 collection was the first annual collection and also the first collection covering both services provided directly by governments under the CSDA and services provided by non-government organisations that were funded by a government under the CSDA. Unfortunately all data provided by Western Australia were withdrawn from the 1995 report due to that jurisdiction's concern about their data quality.

The key changes from the 1994 pilot test for the 1995 collection and from the 1995 collection for the 1996 collection are given in Appendix 3.

Most jurisdictions reported that the 1996 MDS collection proceeded more smoothly than that in 1995. Response rates were generally higher and missing data less frequent. Help desks received fewer enquiries.

These changes are attributed to clarifications in definitions and explanations in the 1996 Data Guide, the relative stability of the collection between 1995 and 1996, and acceptance that those changes that had been made were generally improvements, for example changes to the 'level of support' question.

The collection planned to take place in 1997 will be very similar to that for 1996, but will include a range of refinements and clarifications as detailed in Appendix 3.

Further improvements to the collection process for 1997 include:

- measures to increase overall response rates and better responses on all data items, including checks against other known data, greater follow-up for responses by all services and on items such as country of birth and Indigenous identification;
- planning data audits at service level, where possible;
- circulating details of improved edit checks being implemented by jurisdictions, to ensure the highest standard is reached by all;
- further clarification and explanation in the Data Guide; and
- development of a Network Guide for data coordinators in government departments.

In February 1997, the MDS Network discussed many of the issues raised above, as well as recommendations made by service providers and funding departments. The DSSC accepted the recommendations relating to improved quality, but did not want data items changed,

other than to make clarifications, until the new CSDA agreement was clarified. The 1991 CSDA expired on June 30 1997 and is being 'rolled-over' pending its renegotiation which may change Commonwealth and State responsibilities and/or the scope and coverage of the CSDA.

The 1997 MDS collection will proceed using the same scope of services as used for the 1996 MDS collection, that is on services which jurisdictions consider to fall within the CSDA in their jurisdiction in 1996. A new CSDA may require a review of the scope, content and method of future MDS collections.

6.4 Data quality and future collections

There are a number of issues, in addition to the CSDA renegotiation, which have the potential to impact on the CSDA MDS collection in the near future.

Further development of performance indicators may necessitate some further changes or additions to the CSDA MDS items. The use of, and the potential for further use of, MDS data for work on performance indicators, highlights the need for these data sets to be timely and accurate, and to be capable of being related to other key sources of planning data.

Feedback following use of the 1995 MDS collection confirmed the usefulness of the collection. However, the financial data did not meet the information needs of some users and hence there may be some changes in this area. The 'income source' question is believed to yield poorer quality data than some other items, because of the complexity of provision at 'outlet level' as well as possible sensitivity. One proposal is that 'total expenditure' would yield data of greater value and higher accuracy. 'Total expenditure' could use the categories: direct costs, indirect costs and capital costs. This would permit the calculation of CSDA funding as a proportion of total expenditure on services.

In addition to work on performance indicators and on improving the financial data, further work is considered necessary on a range of other issues including:

- ways of reducing respondent burden and more effectively integrating the CSDA MDS collection with other data requirements of jurisdictions;
- a possible variation of the 'snapshot' day style of collection for respite and recreation services;
- the use of service type to describe supply of services;
- multiple counting of individuals, and patterns of multiple service use;
- appropriate methods to collect a possible 'client satisfaction survey';
- 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; and
- quantity and quality of services received by individuals.

An issue of importance for data collections, from the year 2000 onwards, is that the World Health Organization is in the process of revising the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (the ICIDH). The Institute, as the Australian collaborating centre for the ICIDH, is working with an expert group to assist this process. The final classification is scheduled for release in 1999 and may well reshape the definitions used for disability for a number of national disability data collections, including the CSDA MDS.

A recent discussion paper (Madden & Hogan 1997) attempts to set out comparability between different data collections on disability and their relation to the ICIDH. The paper describes the current data in the disability field in Australia, including discussion of the CSDA MDS collections. National and international developments are outlined. A number of significant national service and survey definitions are related to key disability concepts. Suggestions are proposed as to how to progress towards the ultimate aim of greater consistency in data definitions, thereby enabling an improved picture of the need for and provision and use of disability services in Australia.

In conclusion, the CSDA MDS collections are now in a 'bedding down' stage. Improvement has been achieved each year in terms of response, accuracy, and quality of data. These improvements should continue for future collections, given the current level of cooperation and interest in the data.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Papers and publications on the CSDA MDS collections

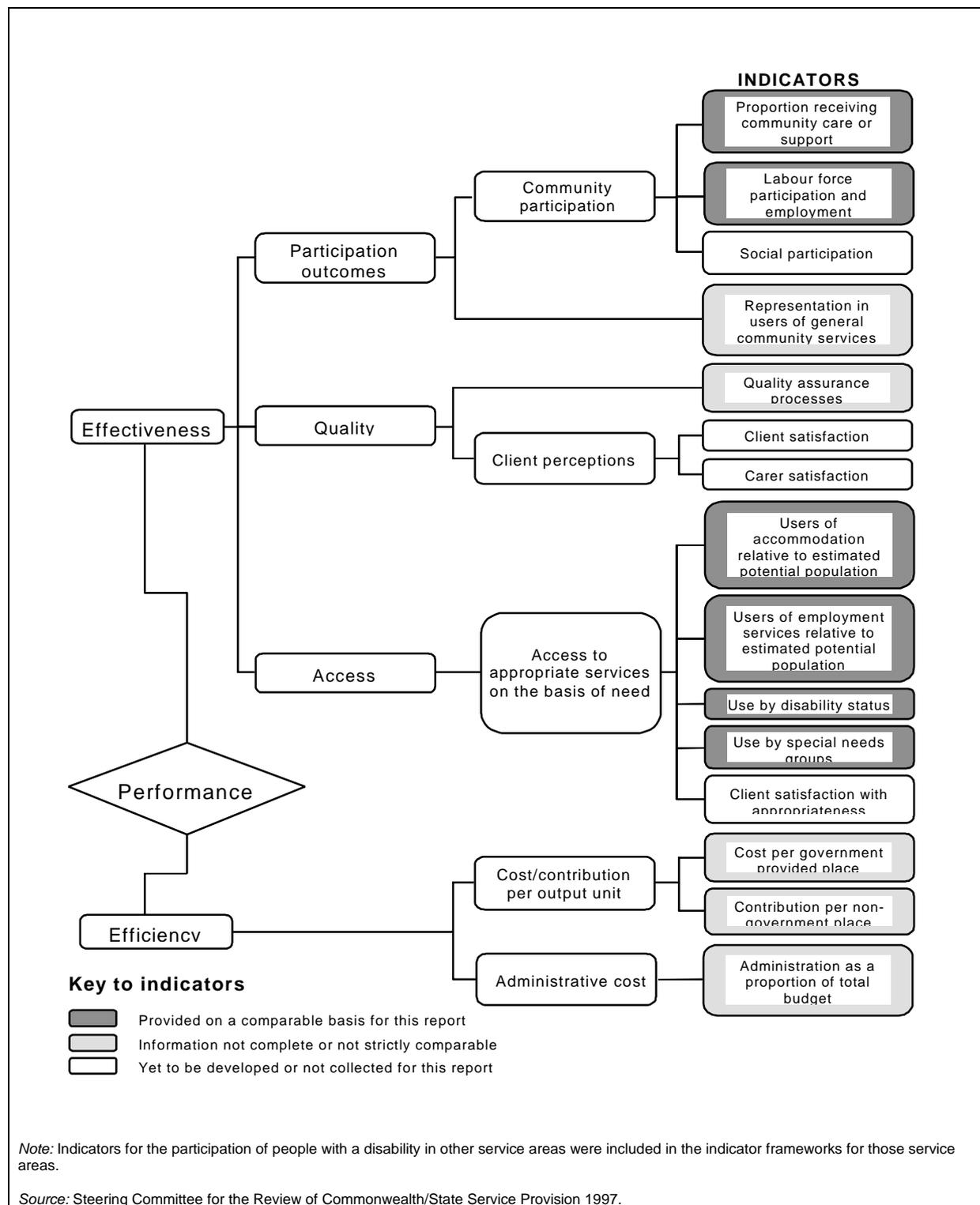
Black K, Madden R 1994. Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set: Progress Report on Development. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: Welfare Division Working Paper No. 4. Canberra: AIHW

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

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.

The last publication is available 'on line' within the AIHW Internet site. Please 'visit' <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.html>

Appendix 2: Framework of performance indicators for disability services



Appendix 3: Key changes and proposed changes to the CSDA MDS collections 1994–1997

The key changes for the 1995 collection were:

- all directly provided government services included;
- service type response categories were expanded and the classification was reviewed;
- service ‘staff hours’ were required for each staffing category, instead of the previous requirement to calculate a ‘full-time equivalent’ figure;
- service ‘income source’ response categories were collapsed– 1995 data would identify only the government sectors and ‘all other’;
- ‘estimate of average daily consumers’ was changed to ‘estimate of consumers on a typical operating day’;
- service ‘days of operation per week’ and ‘hours of operation per day’ were included;
- both second- and third-person wording were used in Consumer Form questions;
- ‘disability type’ was changed to add a response category of developmental delay, allowing for younger children (aged 0–5 years) for whom a more specific categorisation is not always possible or desirable;
- ‘episodic nature of the condition’ was deleted;
- support required in the areas of social and emotional support was included; and
- preferred language was changed to preferred effective language.

The key changes for the 1996 collection were:

- service ‘staff hours’ was given a response category of contract staff, split by direct and indirect support;
- service ‘income source’ was given a response category of HACC funds;
- ‘weeks of operation per year’ was added, to complement ‘hours per day’ and ‘days per week’;
- ‘Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or Australian South Sea Islander origin’ was to be completed for all consumers, not just those born in Australia;
- ‘preferred effective communication’ was replaced by ‘method of communication’ and ‘main language spoken at home’ (where the person lives in disability-specific accommodation, for example, a group home, the language spoken in the prior ‘family’ home is collected);
- the ‘disability type’ response category of intellectual/learning, was split into three response categories– intellectual, specific learning and autism;
- ‘frequency of support’ data sub-items ‘activities of daily living’ and ‘social and emotional’ support were combined, and more sub-items added to give a full spectrum of activities for which support may be required, for example, self-care, mobility, communication, home living, etc.;
- separate responses for each of these ‘frequency of support’ data sub-items was required;
- the Data Guide was further refined to assist standardisation of definitions and definitions of service type were included.

The collection planned to take place in 1997 will include a range of refinements and clarifications as follows.

- Ambiguity for group home and in-home support services exists in respect of the operating times of accommodation provided and of the support provided over the same 24-hour period. The definition of in-home support services (service type category 1.05) will be amended to add 'supplied independently of the accommodation', and to further clarify that such services could operate for up to 24 hours per day.
- Response categories of 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Australian South Sea Islander' origin already exist in some of the Commonwealth's collections. These may be adopted for the 1997 MDS collection, either separately or in some combination which will have least impact on the already poor response, with a high not known component, to this data item.
- The Consumer Form will state that only one response should be given to the question on main language spoken at home.
- The 'disability type' data item will be renamed 'disability group' to better reflect the current names of response categories.
- The 'disability type' response category of autism will be considered to include Pervasive Developmental Delay (PDD).
- The 'disability type' response category of learning will be considered to include Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD).
- The 'disability type' response category of physical will no longer include 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 will be explicitly related to age considerations. This is 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' will be 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 can not 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' will be 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 will include behaviour as an example and the Data Guide be amended accordingly.

Appendix 4: Method for calculating the ‘potential population’ denominator data used for national performance indicators for disability support services

This appendix explains the ‘potential population’ estimates used as the denominators for performance indicators for disability support services on accommodation support services and employment support services. It draws on a working paper produced by the Institute.

The Disability Services Working Group of the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision was established to develop performance indicators for disability services, concentrating in the first instance on CSDA services. The scope of the indicators’ work, including a framework (Appendix 2) and definitions, was agreed by the Disability Services Working Group and are used here.

Background

The term ‘potential population’ is not the same as the population needing services, but indicates the ‘population at risk’, or with the potential to require disability support services.

Selecting a denominator to create a performance indicator ratio is defining the ‘population at risk’. The appropriate denominator depends on the subject matter and purpose of the measurement. For example, when comparing mortality rates between States and Territories, the number of people in each State/Territory provides directly relevant and generally available denominators. However, the ‘population at risk’ for disability support services is more difficult and complex to define. The subject matter suggests that we should restrict attention to people with a disability, particularly those who need support.

The ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers provides estimates of the numbers of people with ‘severe or profound handicap’ in Australia. There are two main reasons in favour of using these ABS estimates as the basis of estimates of the ‘potential population’.

Firstly, the survey’s concepts relate to the CSDA definitions because the ‘severe or profound handicap’ grouping in the ABS survey relates directly to the notion of ‘need for ongoing support’. The term ‘need for ongoing support services’ is one of the critical indicators distinguishing the need for CSDA services from the need for mainstream services.

In ABS survey definitions, severity of handicap does not directly relate to any particular category or level of impairment. Rather, severity of handicap is measured by need for personal support and intensity of personal support in three of the five areas that define the handicap (self-care, mobility and verbal communication). People aged 5 years and over, who reported that they always or sometimes needed help with self-care, mobility or verbal communication, were classified by the ABS as having a profound or severe handicap (respectively). These people are considered to conform quite well to the definition of the target group of CSDA services, that is those people who have a substantially reduced capacity in communication, learning or mobility and who need ongoing support services. The additional area of self-care included in the ABS severity rating has a clear relationship to daily accommodation support.

Secondly, the survey’s ‘severe or profound handicap’ grouping seems to have some stability over time, unlike the survey’s concepts/groupings of ‘disability’ and ‘handicap’.

Comparative analysis of the three ABS disability surveys (1981, 1988, 1993) suggested that the age-standardised prevalence rates of ‘severe or profound handicap’, as defined by the ABS survey, have remained fairly steady since 1981. This result suggests that people’s perceptions of ‘severe or profound handicap’ have been fairly constant. Such consistency in reported prevalence of ‘severe or profound handicap’ over time increases the confidence with which these prevalence rates can be used as statistical measures in calculating the indicators, although the possibility of future changes in the prevalence rates needs to be reviewed in the long term.

For these reasons, the most recently available (1993) ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers is used here to provide data which can be extrapolated over time to estimate the 1996 ‘potential population’. These estimates can be the denominator data for national performance indicators for disability services.

Derivation of 1996 ‘expected potential population’ estimates

Table 5.1 provides some details of the derivation of 1996 ‘expected potential population’ estimates. In addition, firstly, data from the 1993 ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers were used to derive age- and sex-specific prevalence rates of ‘severe or profound handicap’ for Australia (not for each State and Territory, see Box A.1). People aged 65 and over were excluded, since they are not considered to be part of the ‘target’ population for disability support services.

Box A.1: Estimates from the 1993 ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers for States and Territories with small populations

One disadvantage of the data from the 1993 ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers is that they also are estimates and some of them, notably in this context, those for States and Territories with small populations, are based on a small sample size. Sometimes this sample size is small enough to produce an unacceptable degree of uncertainty in some estimates.

To illustrate this point the relative standard errors for specific population estimates for a Territory, a large State, and Australia are given for an estimate:

	of 1,900 people	or 8,000 people.
New South Wales	60%	28%
Northern Territory	28%	13%
Australia	50%	25%

To overcome this problem, the age- and sex-specific rates for each State and Territory have not been used in the calculations of the 1996 ‘potential population’ denominators. Rather, the age- and sex-specific rates for Australia, which have acceptable standard errors, have been used. That is, the estimates derived from the survey at the national level contain valid and reliable information.

Secondly, the 1996 ABS population data (that is, the estimated resident populations) of each State and Territory were split by age group for each sex. Again, people aged 65 years and over were excluded. The Australian age- and sex-specific prevalence rates of severe or profound handicap were applied to these population data to calculate a 1996 ‘expected’ estimate of the number of people with severe and profound handicap by age group (if less than 65 years) and sex for each State and Territory.

Thirdly, these 1996 ‘expected’ estimates for each age group and sex were totalled to give a 1996 ‘expected’ estimate of the number of people less than 65 years with severe or profound handicap for each State and Territory. These ‘expected’ estimates were the ‘potential population’ or denominator data for national performance indicators for disability services.

Assumptions

An underlying assumption for these 'potential population' 'expected' estimates is that each State or Territory has the same age- and sex-specific prevalence rates as those of the national average and that the 'expected' estimates are not affected by other factors. Since the ABS population data are applied to these rates, the demographic differences across States and Territories are taken into account.

The scope of activities that were used to measure 'severity of handicap' in the 1993 ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers was restricted to 'activities of daily living' (self-care, mobility and verbal communication) which may emphasise the presence of handicap arising from physical impairment. Therefore, using the number of people with 'severe or profound handicap' may mismatch, to some extent, the number of people who are receiving support or need support. For example, some people with an intellectual disability or psychiatric disability who are current service recipients might be classified, by ABS survey definition, as having 'mild' or 'moderate' handicap or even 'disability but no handicap'. The underlying assumption has to be made that there is a high degree of correlation between the presence of both intellectual disability and psychiatric disability and high support needs, in ABS terms. CSDA MDS data support this assumption, most particularly for intellectual disability (see Table 3.10).

Other 'exposure to risk' factors—Indigenous origin

Factors other than age and sex may also affect the 'exposure to risk' of some State or Territory populations. Indigenous origin is one factor with potential in this regard, as the life expectancy of people of Indigenous origin is lower than that of the general population, and 'ageing' takes place at younger chronological ages. Applying national age- and sex-specific prevalence rates as the standard may be particularly problematic for that sub-population.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC) addressed similar issues in deciding relativities between States/Territories for funding government services. Three apparently relevant CGC 'relative disability weights' were investigated as possible multipliers— those for family and child welfare, aged and disabled welfare, and 'other welfare'. Two of these weights contain a factor to allow for the additional use and cost of services for Indigenous people. It was considered, however, that each of these 'relative disability weights' posed problems as multipliers for a potential population for disability support services, for instance because of weighting the aged population or irrelevant pensions. One possibility considered would be to use the per capita 'relative disability weight' applied by the CGC to the Indigenous population in two of these 'relative disability weights', namely a factor of 6. However, this factor allows for possibly higher incidence, higher severity and cost of disability services, and not all these are relevant to the weighting of the denominator under consideration, where the prime issue is higher incidence.

It could be expected that rates of disability among Indigenous people would be higher than rates of disability among the general population are, because of higher rates of disabling conditions (AIHW 1996, ABS & AIHW 1997). A study in a New South Wales region applying the ABS approach found rates of severe handicap about 2.4 times higher than the total population (Thomson & Snow 1994). Subsequent studies of service use are consistent with this finding: Indigenous people in the Northern Territory were twice as likely to be users of disability support services (Black & Eckerman 1997) and made greater use of HACC services at younger ages (Jenkins 1995).

Therefore a weight of two has been applied to the number of Indigenous people in each jurisdiction. Table 5.2 provides further detail.

Scaling for size of ‘potential population’

The scale of the ‘potential population’ may be very different from the numbers of people receiving services. To clarify that ‘potential population’ is not the same as ‘population in need of services’, and to scale so as to avoid expressing numbers as small decimals, ratios are defined as the number of clients per 1,000 potential population.

Appendix 5: Detailed tables

Table A.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwth	Total
Age (years)										
0–4	1,034	623	391	703	148	33	n.a.	7	0	2,939
5–14	1,331	1,027	650	3,344	259	78	n.a.	18	2	6,709
15–24	2,411	1,770	1,155	2,728	546	212	n.a.	75	6,260	15,157
25–44	5,191	6,568	3,122	3,056	1,719	668	n.a.	115	7,936	28,375
45–59	1,781	2,509	881	1,158	658	281	n.a.	32	1,534	8,834
60+	679	1,375	256	514	359	151	n.a.	16	55	3,405
Not stated	168	152	19	2,661	30	21	n.a.	0	18	3,069
Sex										
Male	7,121	7,698	3,751	7,965	2,048	764	n.a.	148	10,074	39,569
Female	5,397	6,185	2,723	5,988	1,653	680	n.a.	115	5,731	28,472
Not stated	77	141	0	211	18	0	n.a.	0	0	447
Country of birth										
Australia	11,711	12,799	3,242	7,026	3,417	1,366	n.a.	237	14,033	53,831
Other mainly English-speaking	189	278	88	1,004	97	17	n.a.	6	489	2,168
Mainly non-English-speaking	377	554	85	342	112	9	n.a.	9	820	2,308
Not known	222	266	624	5,792	77	52	n.a.	11	463	7,507
Not stated	96	127	2,435	0	16	0	n.a.	0	0	2,674
Indigenous origin										
No	11,877	13,475	4,623	7,728	3,596	1,270	n.a.	137	14,454	57,160
Yes	299	97	180	431	59	16	n.a.	124	361	1,567
Not known	241	180	1,671	6,005	51	158	n.a.	2	990	9,298
Not stated	178	272	0	0	13	0	n.a.	0	0	463
Method of communication										
Child aged less than 5	1,088	657	391	541	127	38	n.a.	10	0	2,852
Little, or no, effective communication	4,906	3,801	2,490	984	1,153	447	n.a.	88	47	13,916
Sign language, or other effective non-spoken	909	1,291	382	423	337	124	n.a.	28	189	3,683
Spoken language (effective)	5,645	8,010	2,709	4,717	2,047	825	n.a.	135	15,510	39,598
Not known	11	76	502	7,499	41	10	n.a.	2	59	8,200
Not stated	36	189	0	0	14	0	n.a.	0	0	239
Language spoken at home										
English	11,360	12,823	3,368	7,001	3,447	1,365	n.a.	176	14,592	54,132
Italian	123	221	15	56	59	4	n.a.	0	113	591
Greek	113	167	1	4	41	1	n.a.	1	90	418
Vietnamese	47	56	2	28	3	11	n.a.	3	42	192
Chinese	84	35	7	11	8	0	n.a.	0	35	180
Arabic-Lebanese	213	62	4	5	6	0	n.a.	0	43	333
German	9	5	3	5	8	0	n.a.	1	28	59
Spanish	48	10	6	6	2	0	n.a.	1	35	108
Other	289	276	35	1,775	59	6	n.a.	64	532	3,036
Not known	168	211	597	5,273	68	57	n.a.	17	0	6,391
Not stated	141	158	2,436	0	18	0	n.a.	0	295	3,048

(continued)

Table A.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Primary disability type										
Developmental delay	869	360	293	30	83	45	n.a.	4	0	1,684
Intellectual	8,599	7,933	4,712	6,946	2,301	1,126	n.a.	114	7,956	39,687
Specific learning/PDD	46	79	15	289	33	11	n.a.	4	n.a.	477
Autism	413	322	71	177	78	14	n.a.	7	n.a.	1,082
Physical	1,464	1,962	781	2,250	574	97	n.a.	56	2,080	9,264
Acquired brain injury	243	397	164	258	250	68	n.a.	23	648	2,051
Deafblind	41	37	7	21	13	2	n.a.	0	16	137
Vision	214	623	35	121	153	15	n.a.	4	696	1,861
Hearing	125	122	18	205	18	5	n.a.	0	622	1,115
Speech	71	71	4	24	28	2	n.a.	0	55	255
Psychiatric	199	1,452	176	1,226	14	27	n.a.	37	3,146	6,277
Neurological	258	369	198	161	168	32	n.a.	14	586	1,786
Not stated	53	297	0	2,456	6	0	n.a.	0	0	2,812
Other significant disability types present										
Yes	8,351	7,663	2,634	4,042	2,123	787	n.a.	160	3,481	29,535
No	4,244	5,706	1,405	1,499	1,596	657	n.a.	103	12,324	27,701
Not stated	0	655	2,435	8,623	0	0	n.a.	0	0	11,713
Other significant disability types reported										
Developmental delay	209	220	48	63	29	0	n.a.	2	0	571
Intellectual	1,409	1,478	431	538	316	80	n.a.	33	675	4,960
Specific learning/PDD	1,178	316	120	349	47	15	n.a.	0	n.a.	2,025
Autism	414	288	56	22	59	45	n.a.	13	n.a.	897
Physical	2,990	2,277	1,067	1,372	771	288	n.a.	69	1,060	9,894
Acquired brain injury	137	154	86	199	20	8	n.a.	4	54	662
Deafblind	100	79	14	262	20	5	n.a.	6	8	494
Vision	1,456	1,408	627	1,240	398	82	n.a.	26	290	5,527
Hearing	784	702	233	645	208	53	n.a.	18	203	2,846
Speech	4,283	3,402	1,371	820	985	372	n.a.	42	282	11,557
Psychiatric	943	879	127	66	217	125	n.a.	10	278	2,645
Neurological	2,206	2,270	353	980	627	124	n.a.	73	629	7,262
Support needed: self-care										
Never	1,519	2,785	918	923	615	204	n.a.	67	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	2,600	3,169	1,176	1,328	825	430	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	2,480	2,492	1,052	1,179	682	324	n.a.	29	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	5,554	4,837	2,729	1,745	1,467	462	n.a.	127	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	291	381	312	279	53	15	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	65	233	287	8,710	58	9	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	86	127	0	0	19	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Support needed: mobility										
Never	3,570	4,461	1,125	2,084	1,021	508	n.a.	83	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	2,798	3,255	1,203	1,170	972	423	n.a.	51	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	1,993	2,172	757	648	537	193	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	3,797	3,493	1,976	1,273	1,061	302	n.a.	99	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	307	372	301	359	61	14	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table A.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Support needed: mobility (continued)										
Not known	35	133	1,112	8,630	46	4	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	95	138	0	0	21	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Support needed: communication										
Never	1,720	3,136	1,057	1,460	818	292	n.a.	48	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	2,817	3,477	1,318	1,385	960	440	n.a.	64	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	2,386	2,516	990	967	625	286	n.a.	34	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	5,315	4,265	2,228	1,460	1,197	404	n.a.	111	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	244	370	305	179	57	15	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	37	129	576	8,713	41	7	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	76	131	0	0	21	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Support needed: home living										
Never	339	925	136	251	99	56	n.a.	5	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	1,018	1,980	823	590	503	270	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	2,091	2,618	1,740	689	698	365	n.a.	45	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	6,932	6,233	2,856	1,161	1,816	597	n.a.	160	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	1,949	1,705	621	1,893	505	134	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	177	411	298	9,580	81	22	n.a.	3	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	89	152	0	0	17	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Support needed: social skills										
Never	868	1,632	377	735	412	128	n.a.	38	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	2,294	3,277	1,081	1,303	960	433	n.a.	59	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	2,638	3,170	1,851	924	763	359	n.a.	36	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	5,931	4,901	2,502	1,448	1,340	461	n.a.	117	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	573	628	359	298	111	35	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	209	285	304	9,456	112	28	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	82	131	0	0	21	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Support needed: self-direction										
Never	547	1,080	261	449	291	75	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	1,690	2,745	993	1,124	804	340	n.a.	49	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	2,811	3,433	1,458	1,126	856	389	n.a.	44	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	6,563	5,629	1,205	1,530	1,522	582	n.a.	128	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	706	748	93	460	131	32	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	191	261	29	9,475	95	26	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	87	128	0	0	20	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Support needed: managing emotions										
Never	565	988	272	n.a.	239	78	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	2,379	3,481	2,252	n.a.	1,063	419	n.a.	49	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	2,790	3,466	925	n.a.	807	363	n.a.	51	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	5,877	4,961	1,905	n.a.	1,331	497	n.a.	113	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	573	575	359	n.a.	101	23	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	323	424	761	n.a.	154	64	n.a.	11	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	88	129	0	n.a.	24	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.

(continued)

Table A.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Support needed: learning										
Never	480	1,111	324	504	254	66	n.a.	33	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	1,416	2,487	908	902	728	283	n.a.	44	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	2,564	3,051	1,382	1,025	820	389	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	7,274	6,094	1,288	1,441	1,567	600	n.a.	135	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	574	822	86	636	215	53	n.a.	7	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	192	317	51	9,656	110	53	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	95	142	0	0	25	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Support needed: working										
Never	766	990	172	302	250	83	n.a.	18	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	864	1,115	632	420	543	173	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	850	1,108	1,073	330	346	181	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	4,040	3,259	824	578	876	358	n.a.	59	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	5,698	6,857	1,259	2,832	1,539	535	n.a.	121	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	240	507	79	9,702	120	114	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	137	188	0	0	45	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Support needed: other day activity										
Never	589	1,004	234	298	206	65	n.a.	13	n.a.	n.a.
Occasional	1,872	2,817	1,037	845	932	333	n.a.	55	n.a.	n.a.
Frequent	2,418	3,114	1,800	721	641	401	n.a.	51	n.a.	n.a.
Continual	6,268	5,555	2,647	1,180	1,539	546	n.a.	128	n.a.	n.a.
Not applicable	1,197	1,065	436	1,208	287	80	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.
Not known	154	332	320	9,912	82	19	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	97	137	0	0	32	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
CDA income source: child under 16 yrs										
Yes	1,623	1,279	396	1,278	303	75	n.a.	13	0	4,967
No	347	572	46	13	18	22	n.a.	7	0	1,025
Not known	512	318	115	3,045	92	29	n.a.	8	0	4,119
Main income source: adult 16+ yrs										
Disability Support Pension	8,501	9,588	3,017	3,156	2,584	1,211	n.a.	190	9,450	37,697
Other pension/benefit	636	634	62	250	288	62	n.a.	22	2,742	4,696
Paid employment	76	140	42	180	40	1	n.a.	8	2,582	3,069
Compensation income	47	36	17	21	39	8	n.a.	1	74	243
Other income	44	117	12	134	23	4	n.a.	1	313	648
No income	18	32	4	250	10	1	n.a.	4	644	963
Not known	250	490	324	5,837	108	31	n.a.	9	0	7,049
Not stated (includes CDA income source)	541	818	4	0	214	0	n.a.	0	0	1,577

(continued)

Table A.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth	Total
Living arrangement/accommodation type										
Lives alone	573	1,029	458	600	389	72	n.a.	31	3,103	6,255
Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	4,035	4,731	2,232	6,007	982	319	n.a.	79	10,700	29,085
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	3,866	5,085	2,499	1,019	784	625	n.a.	148	752	14,778
Other community	350	560	231	234	173	13	n.a.	2	602	2,165
Nursing home	156	111	28	265	48	93	n.a.	1	18	720
Hospital	195	52	82	23	16	96	n.a.	1	11	476
Other institutional accommodation	3,272	2,063	932	594	1,285	212	n.a.	0	39	8,397
No usual residence	8	6	1	4	0	2	n.a.	0	31	52
Not known	15	79	11	5,413	28	12	n.a.	1	549	6,108
Not stated	125	308	0	5	14	0	n.a.	0	0	452

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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. The NIMS collection allowed for only one other significant disability type to be recorded.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data on country of birth, other significant disability types and main source of income for recipients of directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected in MDS format.

Table A.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by sex, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0–4	1,810	4.6	1,100	3.9	29	6.5	2,939	4.3
5–9	2,351	5.9	1,279	4.5	27	6.0	3,657	5.3
10–14	1,841	4.7	1,188	4.2	23	5.1	3,052	4.5
15–19	3,681	9.3	2,367	8.3	18	4.0	6,066	8.9
20–24	5,277	13.3	3,783	13.3	31	6.9	9,091	13.3
25–29	5,060	12.8	3,347	11.8	26	5.8	8,433	12.3
30–34	4,556	11.5	3,116	10.9	26	5.8	7,698	11.2
35–39	3,757	9.5	2,867	10.1	23	5.1	6,647	9.7
40–44	3,173	8.0	2,406	8.5	18	4.0	5,597	8.2
45–49	2,417	6.1	1,776	6.2	19	4.3	4,212	6.1
50–54	1,580	4.0	1,327	4.7	11	2.5	2,918	4.3
55–59	911	2.3	786	2.8	7	1.6	1,704	2.5
60–64	573	1.4	497	1.7	4	0.9	1,074	1.6
65–69	425	1.1	415	1.5	3	0.7	843	1.2
70 or over	570	1.4	907	3.2	11	2.5	1,488	2.2
Not stated	1,587	4.0	1,311	4.6	171	38.3	3,069	4.5
Total	39,569	100.0	28,472	100.0	447	100.0	68,488	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.

Table A.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996 (percentage of total for service type)

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ PDD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	1.1	78.2	0.2	0.9	9.2	5.1	0.0
Hostels	0.2	77.5	0.2	0.8	11.7	2.4	0.2
Group homes	0.6	84.5	0.3	1.9	6.2	1.4	0.2
Attendant care	0.1	7.5	0.0	0.6	80.8	3.5	0.0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.5	58.5	0.4	1.7	19.9	3.0	0.1
Alternative family placement	0.0	82.0	0.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	1.0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0.4	34.9	0.0	0.4	7.4	3.3	0.2
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	37.8	26.7	1.4	7.2	11.2	0.6	0.0
Recreation/holiday programs	0.2	43.0	2.8	1.3	8.4	2.0	0.2
Therapy (PT OT ST)	2.6	65.1	1.5	0.8	16.6	1.5	0.2
Family/individual case practice/management	3.2	58.9	0.1	2.2	12.1	8.0	0.3
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.8	94.8	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	0.1	52.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2
Brokerage/direct funding	0.5	82.4	0.3	1.1	10.0	1.5	0.2
Mutual support/self-help groups	0.6	10.8	3.2	0.6	5.1	1.9	0.0
Resource teams/regional teams	14.3	53.0	1.4	4.2	16.9	2.3	0.2
Community support: other/not stated	12.5	52.9	4.0	1.5	8.3	0.4	0.2
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	1.0	75.4	0.1	1.5	8.4	2.2	0.3
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	0.2	63.2	0.1	1.5	28.2	1.4	0.1
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0.6	48.8	0.6	1.3	14.4	2.5	0.3
Respite							
Own home respite	3.2	55.5	1.1	3.2	23.5	2.5	0.0
Respite: centre/respite home	0.7	52.6	0.5	4.3	30.5	3.1	0.1
Respite: host family/peer support	8.0	43.5	2.0	24.5	13.0	2.5	0.0
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	3.1	60.3	1.9	5.2	16.5	4.9	0.7
Employment							
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	0.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	3.8	0.1
Individual Supported Job	0.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	5.5	0.1
Sheltered employment	0.0	56.7	0.0	0.0	12.2	2.2	0.0
Sheltered workshop	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.6	0.0
Employment: other	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0
Service type not stated	2.7	19.5	0.5	0.9	13.1	0.9	0.0
Total	2.4	58.0	0.7	1.6	13.5	3.0	0.2

(continued)

Table A.3 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996 (percentage of total for service type)

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psych- iatric	Neuro- logical	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.9	0.6	100.0
Hostels	1.8	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.5	100.0
Group homes	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.9	0.5	100.0
Attendant care	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	4.0	100.0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	1.1	0.5	0.0	11.7	1.9	0.6	100.0
Alternative family placement	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0.7	0.1	0.0	48.0	3.4	1.1	100.0
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	1.6	4.3	4.6	0.1	2.7	1.7	100.0
Recreation/holiday programs	2.1	0.6	0.2	3.5	1.1	34.6	100.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.7	5.5	100.0
Family/individual case practice/management	7.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	0.6	100.0
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	0.6	0.8	0.0	43.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
Brokerage/direct funding	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.6	0.2	100.0
Mutual support/self-help groups	7.6	1.3	0.6	62.4	1.3	4.5	100.0
Resource teams/regional teams	0.3	0.1	2.3	1.1	3.6	0.2	100.0
Community support: other or not stated	0.3	0.6	1.5	16.3	1.4	0.3	100.0
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	6.1	0.8	0.1	1.7	1.1	1.2	100.0
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.5	1.6	100.0
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0.6	5.2	0.2	20.7	2.4	2.5	100.0
Respite							
Own home respite	4.0	0.5	0.2	1.7	4.3	0.3	100.0
Respite: centre/respite home	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.4	4.0	100.0
Respite: host family/peer support	0.5	2.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	100.0
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	3.3	1.9	100.0
Employment							
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	5.4	4.9	0.4	18.3	3.8	0.0	100.0
Individual Supported Job	1.9	1.8	0.1	23.9	3.0	0.0	100.0
Sheltered employment	0.5	0.5	0.0	22.3	5.7	0.0	100.0
Sheltered workshop	7.5	2.5	0.0	3.1	4.4	0.0	100.0
Employment: other	1.1	0.0	0.0	69.9	4.3	0.0	100.0
Service type not stated	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	61.1	100.0
Total	2.7	1.6	0.4	9.1	2.6	4.1	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory and the Commonwealth.

Table A.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, number of disability types reported by relative frequency of support required in activities of daily living, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Number of other disability types	Never		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Not stated/not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	2,447	9.9	5,478	22.2	3,920	15.9	5,016	20.3	7,741	31.3	91	0.4	24,693	100.0
One	668	5.1	2,544	19.2	3,115	23.6	5,922	44.8	956	7.2	12	0.1	13,217	100.0
Two	169	2.5	742	10.8	1,258	18.3	4,393	63.9	312	4.5	6	0.1	6,880	100.0
Three	31	0.9	174	4.9	485	13.6	2,733	76.4	150	4.2	4	0.1	3,577	100.0
Four	9	0.7	36	2.6	97	7.1	1,160	84.9	64	4.7	1	0.1	1,367	100.0
Five	2	0.5	6	1.4	24	5.7	364	86.7	24	5.7	0	0.0	420	100.0
Six	2	2.6	1	1.3	7	9.0	65	83.3	3	3.8	0	0.0	78	100.0
Seven	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	9	81.8	1	9.1	0	0.0	11	100.0
Eight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Total	3,328	6.6	8,981	17.9	8,907	17.7	19,667	39.1	9,251	18.4	114	0.2	50,248	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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. The NIMS collection allowed for only one other significant disability type to be recorded, and hence the data are excluded here.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
8. Frequency of need for activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support with self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.

Table A.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by Indigenous origin, Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Not known		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Intellectual	65	57.0	49	43.0	0	0.0	114	100.0
Physical	22	39.3	33	58.9	1	1.8	56	100.0
Acquired brain injury	6	26.1	16	69.6	1	4.3	23	100.0
Vision	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Psychiatric	28	75.7	9	24.3	0	0.0	37	100.0
Neurological	5	35.7	9	64.3	0	0.0	14	100.0
Other	9	60.0	6	40.0	0	0.0	15	100.0
Total	137	52.1	124	47.1	2	0.8	263	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; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth are not included.
4. Indigenous origin was 'not known' for two recipients. Other disability types were not charted as they contained too few recipients.

Table A.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, frequency of support or assistance needed in the area of self-care by method of effective communication, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Method of effective communication	No support needed	Occasional support	Frequent support	Continual support	Not applicable	Not known/missing	Total
Child aged less than 5	44	280	529	1,142	483	93	2,571
Little or none	292	1,013	2,032	8,722	24	119	12,202
Non-spoken communication	230	711	921	1,542	22	68	3,494
Spoken language	6,367	7,377	4,328	3,947	482	1,587	24,088
Not known/not stated	98	89	68	154	39	7,445	7,893
Total	7,031	9,470	7,878	15,507	1,050	9,312	50,248

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 services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected for self-care.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected for self-care.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.

Table A.7: CSDA-funded services, service type by days of operation per week, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	5 days per week	7 days per week	Other	Total
Accommodation	132	2,140	116	2,388
Community support	646	91	198	935
Community access	493	40	61	594
Respite	88	248	63	399
Other/not stated	27	5	9	41
Total	1,386	2,524	447	4,357

Notes

1. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
2. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected.

Table A.8: People aged less than 65 years, severity of handicap and disability status by State and Territory, Australia, 1993

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Number									
People with a handicap									
Profound	55,500	37,600	28,000	14,000	14,300	4,400	2,700	800	157,300
Severe	63,900	54,500	44,300	20,400	16,200	5,300	4,300	2,100	211,000
Moderate	73,500	63,000	52,000	29,300	26,600	6,600	4,900	1,400	257,300
Mild	171,800	137,200	100,400	64,600	52,900	13,500	8,500	5,600	554,500
Not determined	94,700	86,800	75,000	35,000	27,800	10,800	6,400	2,400	338,900
People with a disability									
People with a disability but no handicap	158,800	133,800	98,100	50,200	44,000	13,600	9,300	5,100	512,900
People with a handicap	459,500	379,200	299,700	163,200	137,700	40,700	26,700	12,300	1,519,000
People with a disability	618,200	513,000	397,800	213,500	181,800	54,300	36,000	17,400	2,031,900
People with or without a disability									
Australians (aged 5–64)	4,828,900	3,609,500	2,524,700	1,378,600	1,166,600	379,200	255,000	146,800	14,289,200
Australians (aged 0–64)	5,269,700	3,931,200	2,753,700	1,504,300	1,265,300	414,300	278,100	163,600	15,580,300
Percentage									
People with a handicap									
Profound	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.1
Severe	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5
Moderate	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.8
Mild	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.9
Not determined	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.2
People with a disability									
People with a handicap	8.7	9.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	9.8	9.6	7.5	9.7
People with a disability	11.7	13.0	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.1	12.9	10.6	13.0

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. Data for people with a handicap who were 'not determined' include children aged 0–4 years with a disability and people with a disability who had a schooling or employment limitation only.
3. Percentage figures for people with profound, severe, moderate, or mild handicap are percentages of Australians (aged 5–64) since severity of handicap was not determined for children with a disability aged 0–4 years. Other percentage figures use Australians (aged 0–64) as their denominator.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

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