

# Appendixes

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

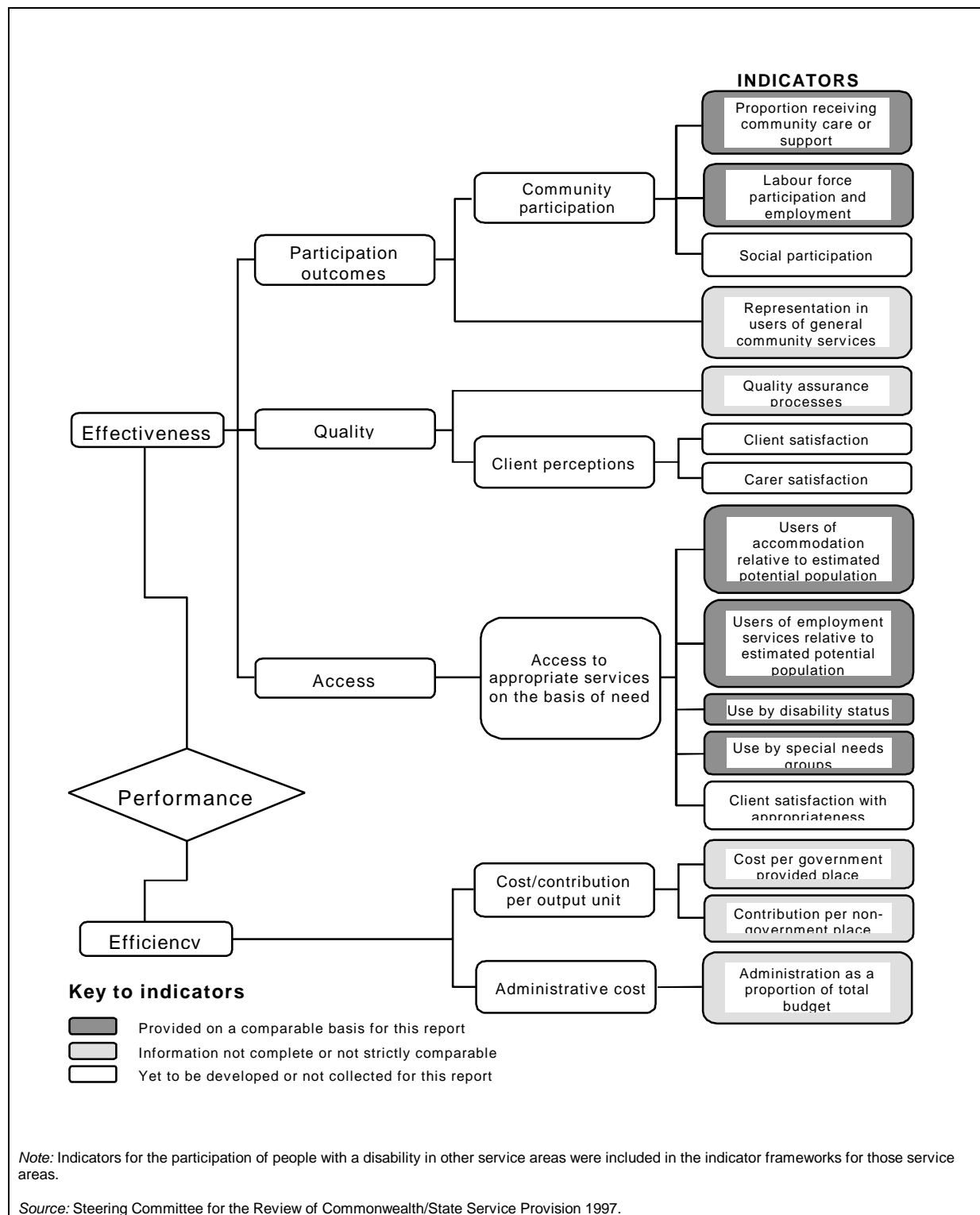
Black K, Madden R 1994. Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set: Progress Report on Development. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: Welfare Division Working Paper No. 4. Canberra: AIHW

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
<b>Age (years)</b>										
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
<b>Sex</b>										
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
<b>Country of birth</b>										
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
<b>Indigenous origin</b>										
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
<b>Method of communication</b>										
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
<b>Language spoken at home</b>										
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
<b>Primary disability type</b>										
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
<b>Other significant disability types present</b>										
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
<b>Other significant disability types reported</b>										
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
<b>Support needed: self-care</b>										
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.
<b>Support needed: mobility</b>										
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
<b>Support needed: mobility (continued)</b>										
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.
<b>Support needed: communication</b>										
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.
<b>Support needed: home living</b>										
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.
<b>Support needed: social skills</b>										
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.
<b>Support needed: self-direction</b>										
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.
<b>Support needed: managing emotions</b>										
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
<b>Support needed: learning</b>										
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.
<b>Support needed: working</b>										
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.
<b>Support needed: other day activity</b>										
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.
<b>CDA income source: child under 16 yrs</b>										
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
<b>Main income source: adult 16+ yrs</b>										
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
<b>Living arrangement/accommodation type</b>										
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,569</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28,472</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,488</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA 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
<b>Accommodation support</b>							
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
<b>Community support</b>							
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
<b>Community access</b>							
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
<b>Respite</b>							
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
<b>Employment</b>							
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
<b>Service type not stated</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>

(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
<b>Accommodation support</b>							
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
<b>Community support</b>							
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
<b>Community access</b>							
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
<b>Respite</b>							
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
<b>Employment</b>							
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
<b>Service type not stated</b>	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	61.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8,981</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19,667</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>9,251</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>50,248</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>15,507</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>9,312</b>	<b>50,248</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>4,357</b>

*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
<b>Number</b>									
<b>People with a handicap</b>									
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
<b>People with a disability</b>									
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
<b>People with or without a disability</b>									
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
<b>Percentage</b>									
<b>People with a handicap</b>									
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
<b>People with a disability</b>									
People with a handicap	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>
People with a disability	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>

*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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