

3 Consumers of CSDA services

3.1 Age and sex

There were an estimated 62,341 individual consumers of CSDA-funded services on the snapshot day in 2000. This compares with 74,929 services received. On average, each consumer used 1.2 services on the snapshot day.

Of the total number of consumers, 36,353 (58%) were male (Table 3.1). The number of consumers in each 5-year age group varied substantially (Table A2.2). The age group with the least consumers was those aged 65–69 (757, only 1.2% of all consumers), whilst the age group which had the highest number of consumers was the 30–34 year group (6,958 or 11.2%). Reflecting the overall greater male proportions, all but one age group contained a greater number of male consumers. This exception was for the 70+ years age group, which contained 2% of male and 4% of female consumers.

There was considerable variation in the service use patterns between the sexes (Table 3.2). Looking at overall service usage between the sexes, it appears that male consumers tended to use employment services proportionately more frequently. Of consumers receiving employment services, 64% were male compared with 58% of males overall. Conversely, only 54% of consumers in community access services were male.

The overall age profile for males and females was similar; however, on the whole, female consumers were slightly older. The median age for females was 34.4 years, and for males 32.3 years.

Considering each service type, the age profiles revealed some notable differences between the sexes. For community support, there were higher proportions of males in the younger age groups using these services (18% in 0–4 years, 29% in 5–14 years compared with 13% and 22% respectively for females). Respite services showed a similar trend: 33% of males using this service type were aged 5–14, whilst only 23% of females fell into this age bracket. Also, the eldest group (60+ years) contributed 9% of female respite service users compared with only 5% of male consumers in the 60+ years age bracket.

When considering median ages for each sex within specific service types, the above patterns persist. For community support the median age of male consumers was 15.0 years, compared with 21.8 years for females and for respite services, male consumers had a median age of 19.0 years, whilst for females it was 23.4 years. Median ages for male and females do not differ as much for the other three service types (Table 3.2).

Table 3.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, sex and primary disability group by age group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Primary disability group	Age group (years)						Not stated	Total	
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–59	60+		No.	%
Males									
Developmental delay	851	137	0	0	0	0	7	995	2.7
Intellectual	126	1,484	4,384	10,607	3,907	821	211	21,540	59.3
Specific learning/ADD	29	194	276	88	8	3	39	637	1.8
Autism	273	610	448	362	33	0	13	1,739	4.8
Physical	240	673	669	1,408	836	325	54	4,205	11.6
Acquired brain injury	24	52	208	793	410	127	36	1,650	4.5
Deafblind	7	8	18	31	7	9	8	88	0.2
Vision	31	48	74	192	115	182	6	648	1.8
Hearing	49	54	64	128	68	61	11	435	1.2
Speech	154	51	13	18	5	4	2	247	0.7
Psychiatric	6	11	327	1,615	706	153	260	3,078	8.5
Neurological	54	116	120	268	223	78	26	885	2.4
Not stated	6	57	14	29	11	6	83	206	0.6
<i>Total males</i>	<i>1,850</i>	<i>3,495</i>	<i>6,615</i>	<i>15,539</i>	<i>6,329</i>	<i>1,769</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>36,353</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females									
Developmental delay	501	75	0	0	0	0	4	580	2.2
Intellectual	90	957	3,160	7,888	2,948	692	189	15,924	61.5
Specific learning/ADD	7	79	115	50	10	0	22	283	1.1
Autism	70	112	98	99	9	1	3	392	1.5
Physical	187	484	475	1,142	718	383	68	3,457	13.3
Acquired brain injury	7	22	84	258	198	48	13	630	2.4
Deafblind	5	2	9	38	11	11	4	80	0.3
Vision	25	39	52	136	80	352	24	708	2.7
Hearing	35	47	79	117	44	76	14	412	1.6
Speech	44	22	7	8	5	1	0	87	0.3
Psychiatric	3	9	222	1,032	550	138	346	2,300	8.9
Neurological	44	68	81	259	223	140	36	851	3.3
Not stated	7	43	21	25	12	5	82	195	0.8
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>1,959</i>	<i>4,403</i>	<i>11,052</i>	<i>4,808</i>	<i>1,847</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>25,899</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Consumers									
Developmental delay	1,353	212	0	0	0	0	11	1,576	2.5
Intellectual	216	2,444	7,550	18,501	6,856	1,514	403	37,484	60.1
Specific learning/ADD	36	275	391	139	18	3	61	923	1.5
Autism	343	724	546	461	42	1	16	2,133	3.4
Physical	429	1,160	1,144	2,555	1,554	709	122	7,673	12.3
Acquired brain injury	31	74	292	1,055	609	175	49	2,285	3.7
Deafblind	12	10	27	69	18	20	12	168	0.3
Vision	57	87	126	329	195	535	30	1,359	2.2
Hearing	84	101	143	245	112	137	25	847	1.4
Speech	198	73	21	26	10	5	2	335	0.5
Psychiatric	9	20	549	2,648	1,256	292	607	5,381	8.6
Neurological	98	184	201	528	446	219	62	1,738	2.8
Not stated	13	102	35	54	23	11	201	439	0.7
Total consumers	2,879	5,466	11,025	26,610	11,139	3,621	1,601	62,341	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alternative formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data for consumers include 89 consumers whose sex was not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex by service type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Age group	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males												
0-4	34	0.3	1,766	18.3	2	<0.05	66	4.3	0	—	1,850	5.1
5-14	294	2.4	2,812	29.1	41	0.5	499	32.6	3	<0.05	3,495	9.6
15-24	1,426	11.8	1,422	14.7	2,111	26.7	377	24.6	2,301	20.8	6,615	18.2
25-44	6,351	52.5	1,917	19.8	3,845	48.6	364	23.7	6,330	57.2	15,539	42.7
45-59	3,046	25.2	836	8.6	1,394	17.6	115	7.5	2,176	19.6	6,329	17.4
60+	843	7.0	410	4.2	410	5.2	76	5.0	265	—	1,769	4.9
Not stated	99	0.8	506	5.2	115	1.5	36	2.3	0	—	756	2.1
Total males	12,093	100.0	9,669	100.0	7,918	100.0	1,533	100.0	11,075	100.0	36,353	100.0
% of all consumers	56.6		56.8		54.0		59.0		63.7		58.3	
Median age	38.4		15.0		33.4		19.0		34.6		32.3	
Females												
0-4	16	0.2	973	13.4	4	0.1	37	3.5	0	—	1,025	4.0
5-14	160	1.7	1,626	22.3	11	0.2	241	22.7	2	<0.05	1,959	7.6
15-24	864	9.3	1,034	14.2	1,638	24.3	266	25.0	1,265	20.1	4,403	17.0
25-44	4,781	51.7	1,675	23.0	3,264	48.5	289	27.2	3,734	59.3	11,052	42.7
45-59	2,459	26.6	804	11.0	1,251	18.6	114	10.7	1,224	19.4	4,808	18.6
60+	841	9.1	587	8.1	491	7.3	90	8.5	73	1.2	1,847	7.1
Not stated	126	1.4	579	8.0	74	1.1	26	2.4	0	—	805	3.1
Total females	9,247	100.0	7,278	100.0	6,733	100.0	1,063	100.0	6,298	100.0	25,899	100.0
% of all consumers	43.3		42.8		45.9		40.9		36.3		41.5	
Median age	40.1		21.8		34.9		23.4		34.7		34.4	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alternative formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data for consumers include 89 consumers whose sex was not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.2 Trends in age

Trends in consumer characteristics from 1996–2000 can be examined at the level of services received or ‘recipients’. Although true consumer counts are more accurate, these are available only for 1999 and 2000. To maintain comparability, it is better to use data on services received to examine trends over all years of the collection. Consumer and recipient profiles for a particular characteristic can differ somewhat if there is variation in the average number of services received per consumer for that characteristic. This difference becomes less significant if the data are examined for particular service types separately, as there is much less multiple service use within service types than between service types.

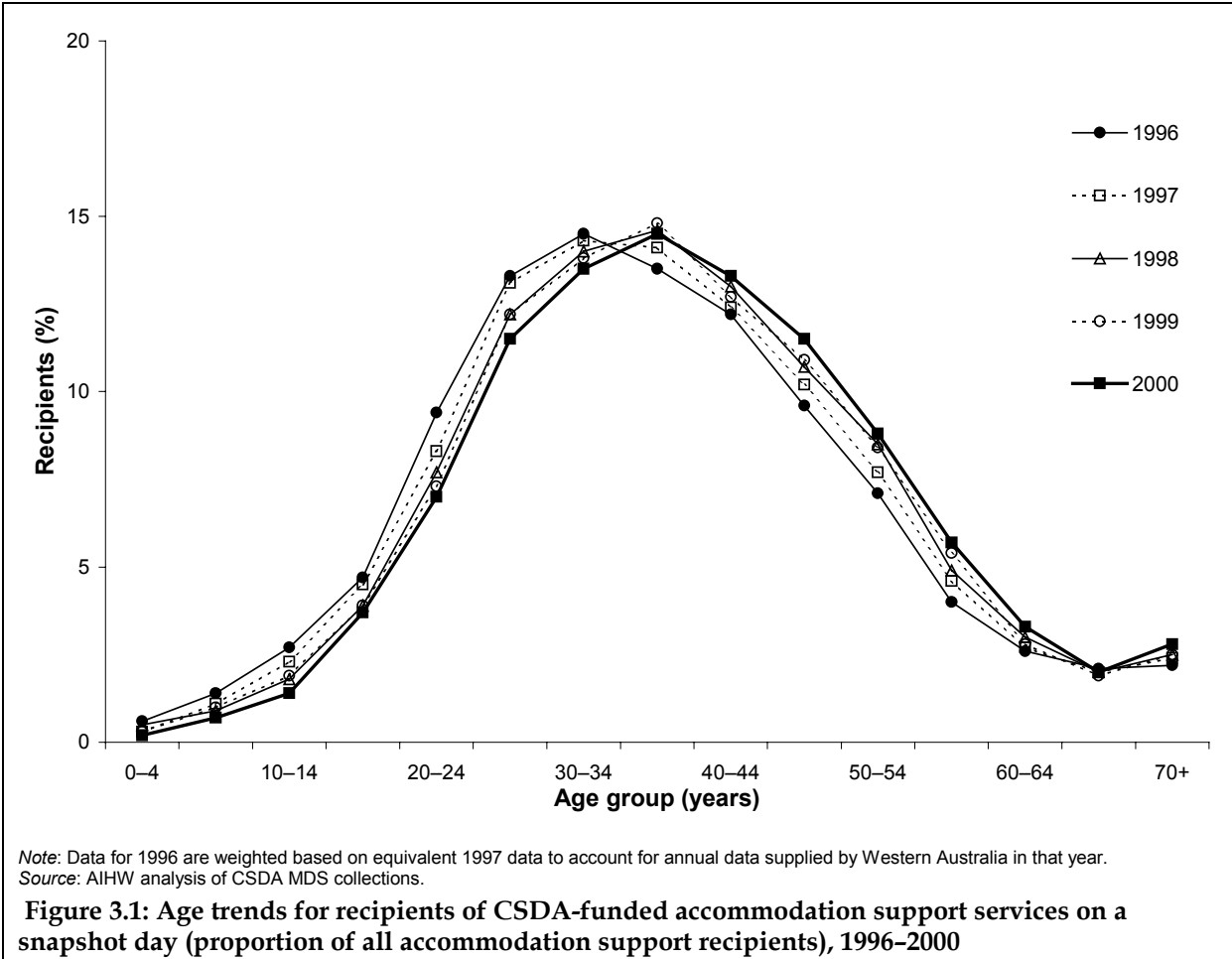
Previous analyses comparing MDS data for 1996 and 1999 suggested that the age profile of recipients was changing, with the peak age group moving from the 20–29 year age bracket to

the 30–39 year age bracket (AIHW 2000). For the period 1996 to 2000, excluding supported employment services which were not included in the 1996 MDS, the median age of CSDA recipients was 31.8 years in 1996 and between 32.3 and 32.6 years for 1997 to 2000⁶. For all service types from 1997 to 2000 the median age of recipients was between 33.2 and 33.5 years. (In 2000, median ages for the five main service types were the same or differed only slightly for consumers and recipients.)

However, as there is considerable variation among service types in target group and age profile, it is more meaningful to separately examine the trends for particular service types. This is particularly so as the proportion of each service type may vary somewhat from year to year, due both to changes in service delivery and to the nature of the snapshot day collection.

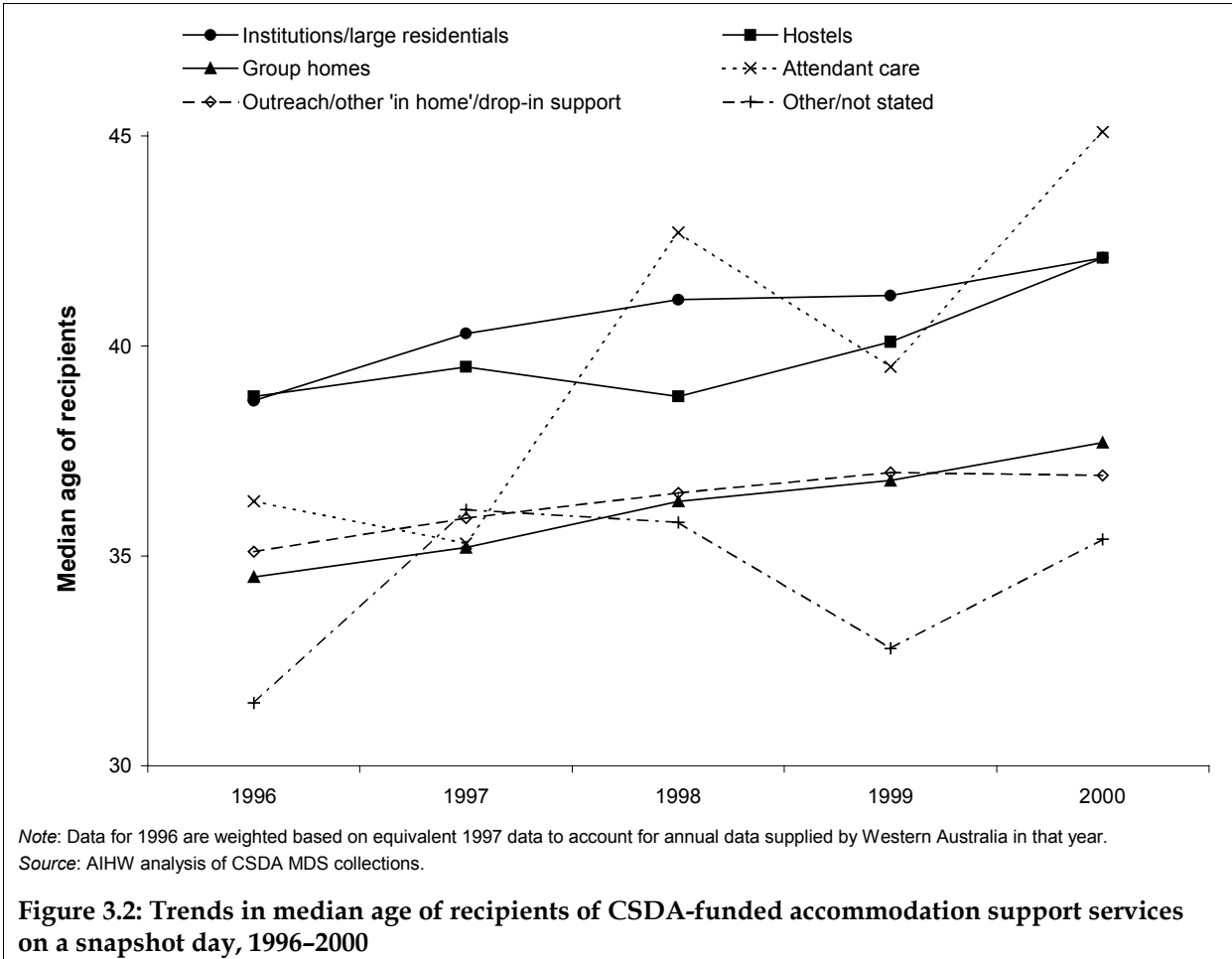
Accommodation support

Recipients of accommodation support services have become slightly older on average, with the peak age group shifting from 30–34 to 35–39 years between 1996 and 2000 (Figure 3.1).



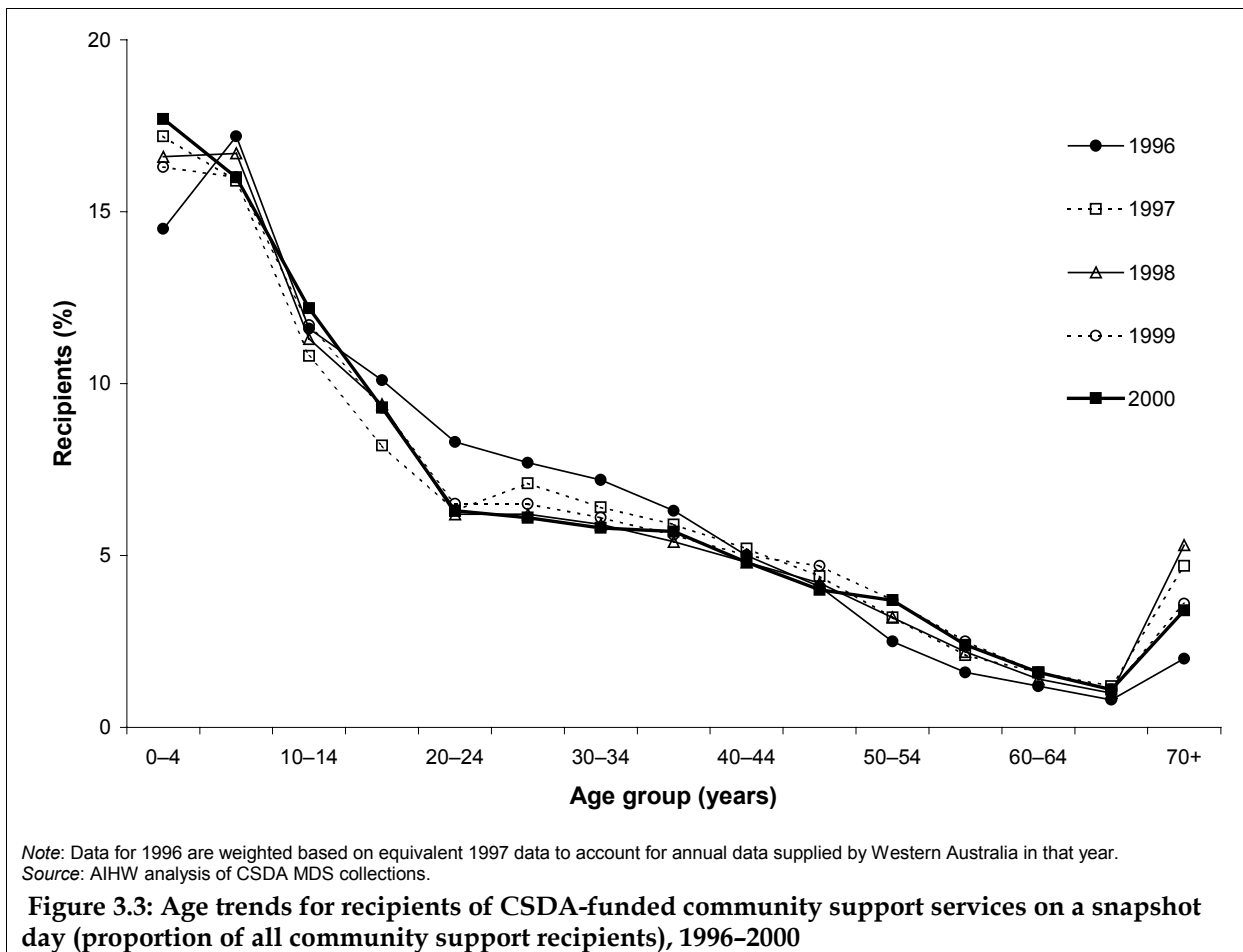
⁶ For 1996, data for Western Australia included consumers and services received for the whole year, and that for Commonwealth open employment services related to consumers for the September quarter. To ensure 1996 is comparable with other years, the number of recipients from these two jurisdictions were respectively weighted for each service type or State/Territory of location according to the equivalent 1997 figures.

The median age of recipients of accommodation support services increased substantially from 36.1 to 39.1 years over the period. For six of the seven types of accommodation support, there was an increase in median age (Figure 3.2). In particular, median age increased consistently for recipients of institutions, hostels and group homes. The median age for alternative family placement, which is not included in the figure, decreased from 15.6 years in 1996 to 14.6 years in 2000. Alternative family placement is targeted towards young people and had only a small number of recipients per year (114 or 0.5% of accommodation recipients in 2000).



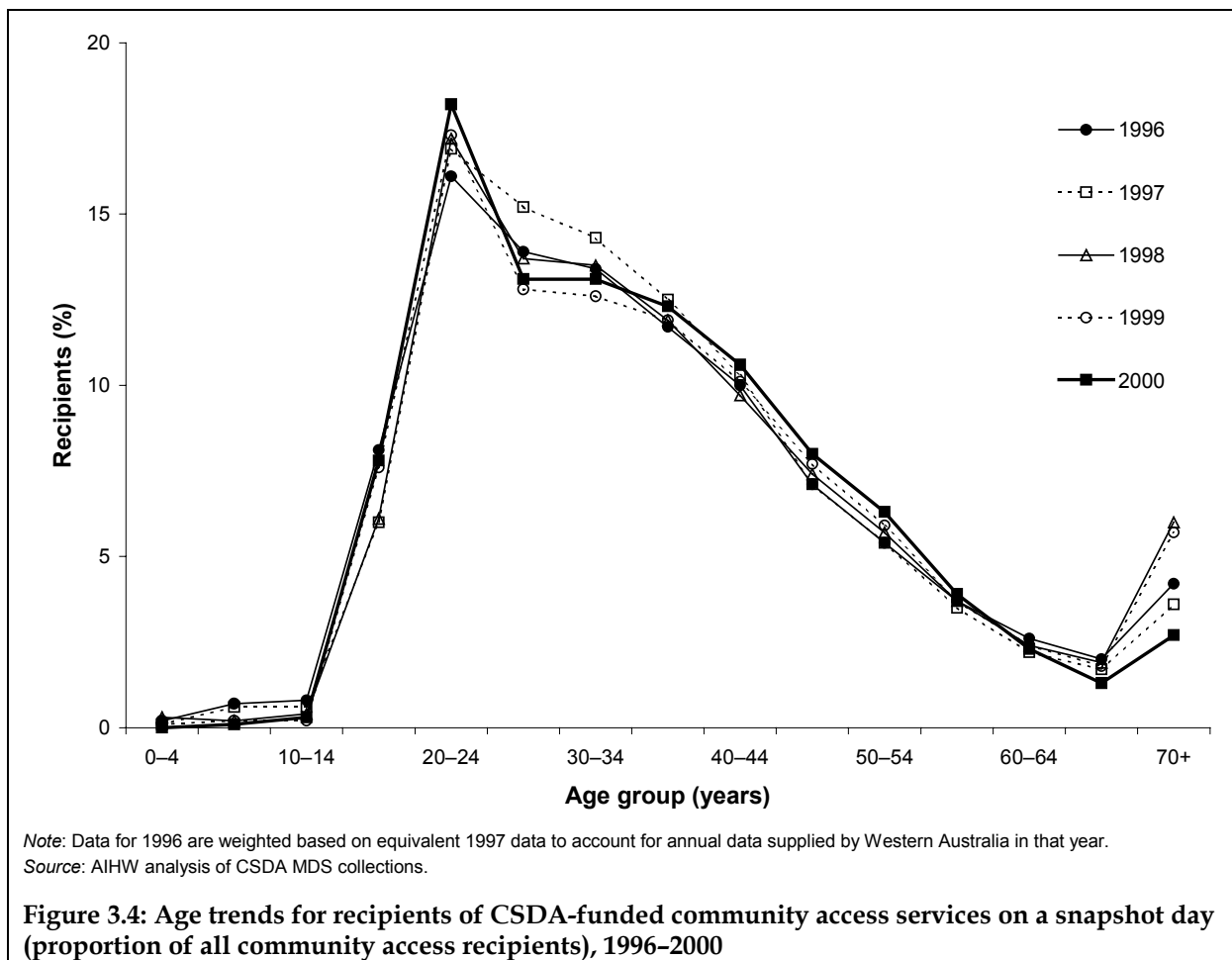
Community support

Recipients aged 9 years and under were the most likely of all age groups to use community support services. There was no apparent change in the age profile of recipients from 1996 to 2000 (Figure 3.3). The median age in 2000 was 17.1 years. Community support includes a number of service types that differ greatly in respect to their operation and target groups. Age did not vary consistently from 1996 to 2000 for any of these types of services, except for therapy and resource teams/regional teams. For the former, the median age dropped from 17.3 in 1996 to 13.5 in 1997 and 12.4 in 2000, and for the latter it increased from 12.6 in 1996 to 15.1 in 2000.

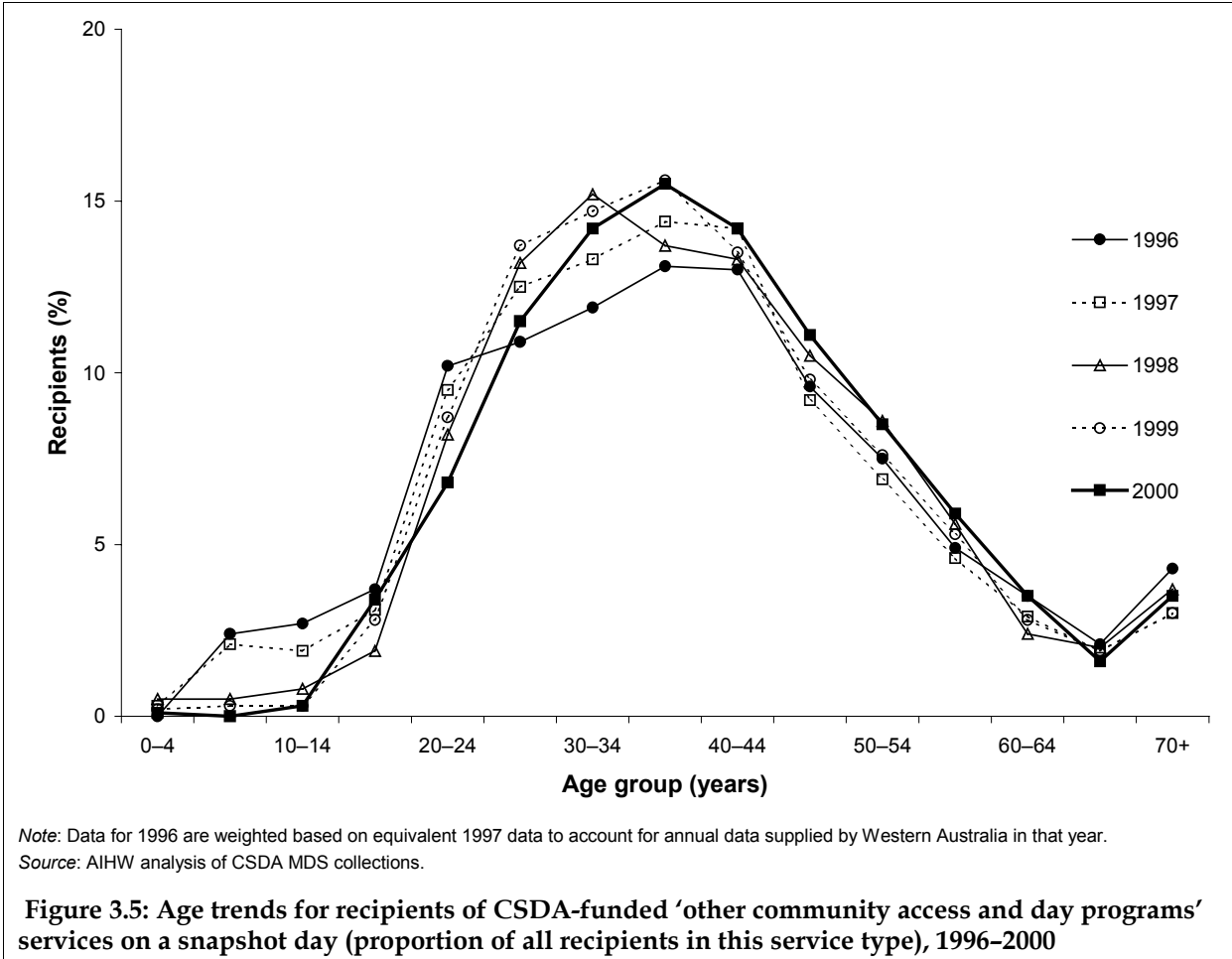


Community access

For community access services the age distribution peaked at the 20–24 year age group for each of the years from 1996 to 2000 (Figure 3.4). The median age for recipients of these services varied only between 33.6 and 34.7 years, although the age pattern appears to have shifted slightly over the period. The proportion in the 20–24 and the 40–59 age groups generally increased, while that in the 25–39 age groups decreased from 1996 to 2000. The median age varied from year to year for recipients of two service types: continuing education/independent living training, and post-school options/social and community support. However, the numbers of recipients of these service types also varied greatly from year to year. It appears that some services were reclassified from the first of these types to the second, which could confuse any trends within each type.

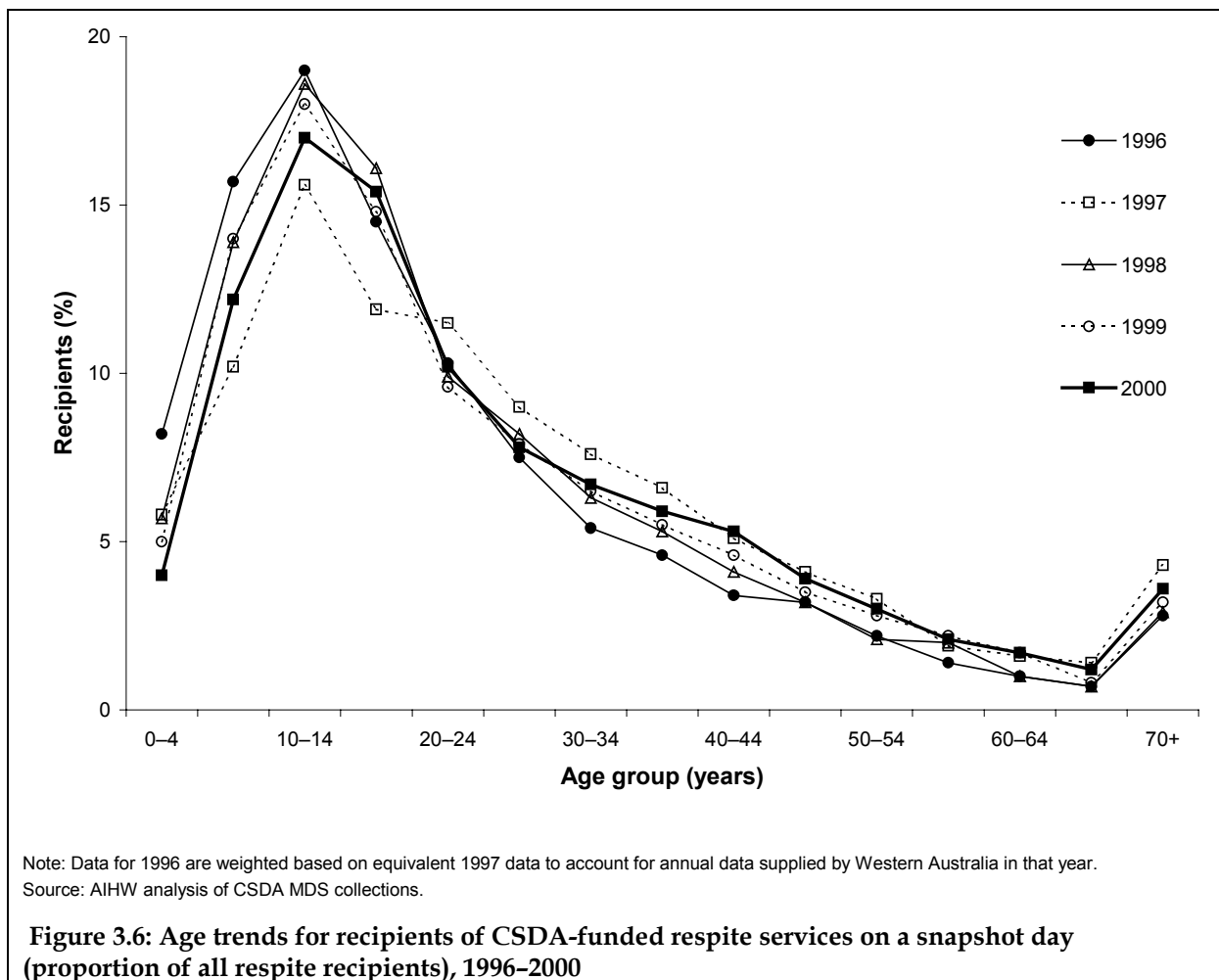


For the remaining service type – other community access and day programs – there appears to have been an increase in the proportion of older recipients over the period, although this trend is not entirely consistent for all years (Figure 3.5). The median age increased slightly from 38.1 to 39.5 years.



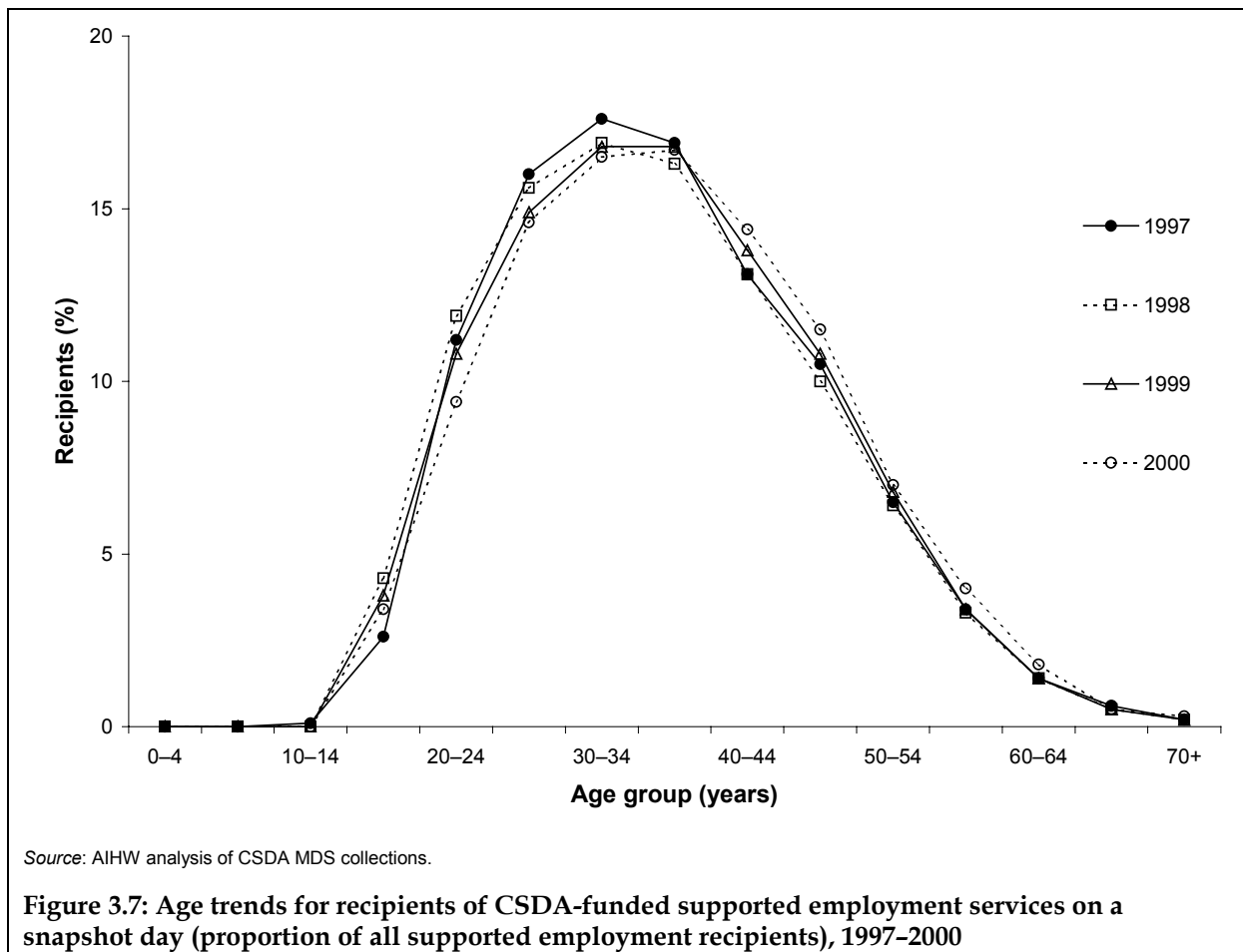
Respite

Respite services were used most frequently by people with disabilities in the 10–14 year age group (Figure 3.6; see also Box 2.2). However, except for 1997, the peak in this age group declined from 1996 to 2000 with a corresponding increase in the proportion of recipients aged about 35 and over. This appears to reflect conflicting changes in the age profile of three of the four respite service types. Over the period the median age of recipients of own home respite and host family respite increased, while that for respite centres decreased; however, these trends were not completely consistent from year to year. Overall, the median age was 19.6 in 1996 and 20.5 in 2000.

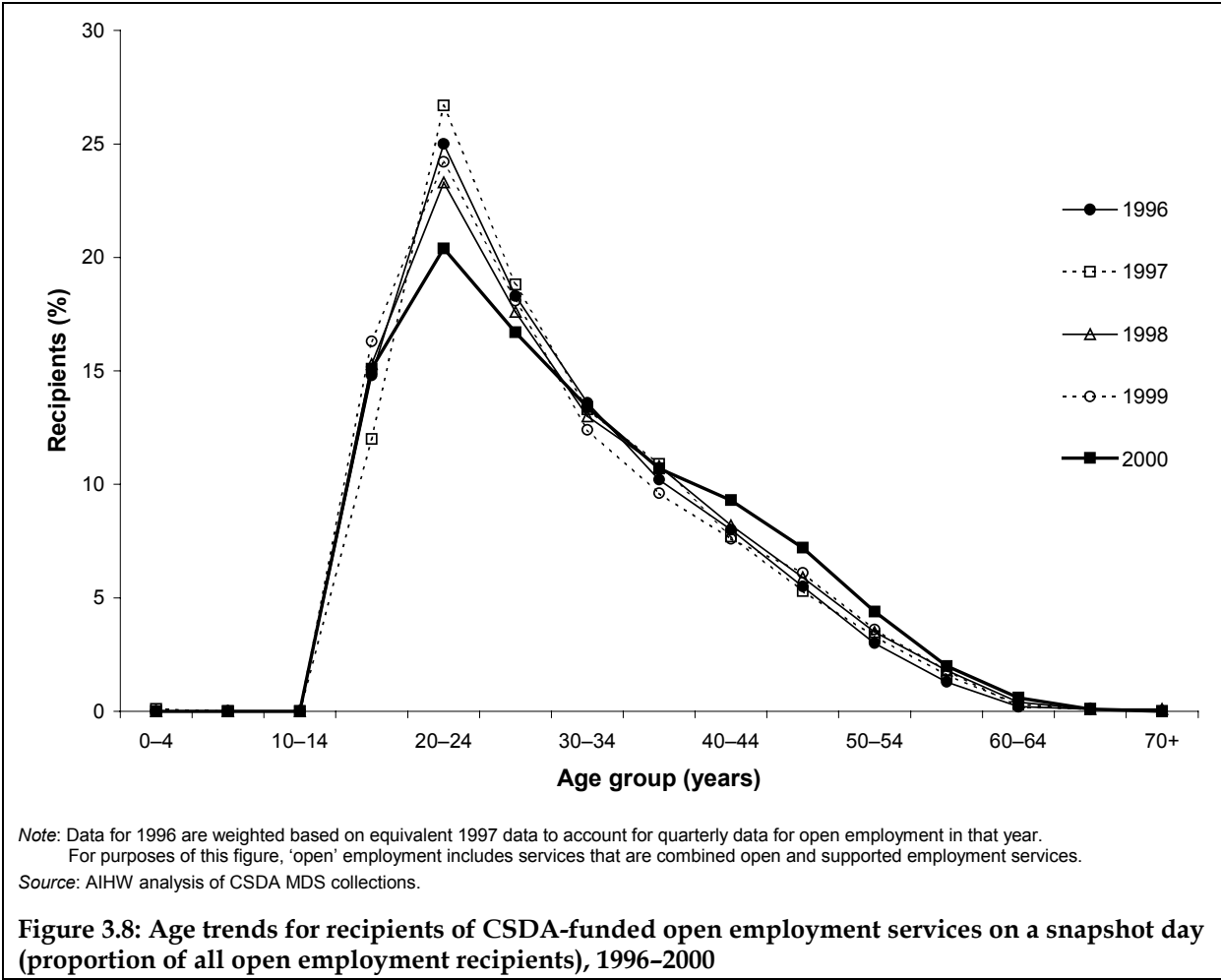


Employment

Overall, the median age for recipients of employment services increased slightly from 33.8 years to 34.6 years from 1997 to 2000. However, the age profiles for supported employment and open employment (including combined open and supported) were substantially different (Figures 3.7 and 3.8). The median age for supported employment increased only slightly from 35.7 to 36.8 from 1996 to 2000. However, the peak age group shifted from 30–34 years to 35–39 years, with an increase in the proportion of older age groups and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of younger age groups.



For open employment services, as with community access services, the 20–24 year age group comprised the most frequent users (Figure 3.8). This peak has declined over the period and most noticeably between 1999 and 2000. There was a corresponding increase in some of the older age groups. Some of this change could be due to the change in status of some services from either open employment or supported employment to open and supported employment. For the combined open and supported employment services, in the MDS collection it is not possible to determine which type of employment service a particular recipient is receiving. However, an increase in median age for open employment clients has been reported previously (from 27 to 29 for the period 1996–97 to 1998–99; Anderson, Psychogios & Golley 2000).



In summary, from 1996 to 2000, there was a substantial and consistent increase in the average age of recipients of accommodation services. There was a smaller increase in age for employment, community access and some respite services. For most community support services the age profile did not vary consistently over the period. The only service types for which recipients appeared to be getting younger, on average, were respite centres and possibly therapy. Although the age profile of male and female consumers are different (see Section 3.1), these age trends were similar for both sexes.

3.3 Disability group

As Table 3.1 shows, most consumers reported 'intellectual' as their primary disability group (37,484 or 60% of consumers). The proportion was slightly lower for males (59%) than it was for females (62%).

The next most frequently reported primary disability groups were physical disability (7,673 or 12%), psychiatric disability (5,381 or 9%), autism (2,133 or 3%) and neurological (1,738 or 3%). The category of 'deafblind' was the least frequently reported, being recorded for 168 consumers, 0.3% of the total.

Thirty per cent of CSDA consumers (18,501) were aged 25–44 years and reported an intellectual disability as their primary disability group (Table 3.1).

Some primary disability groups showed differences between male and female consumers. In particular, a higher proportion of males reported autism (5%) than females (2%). There was also a higher proportion of males reporting acquired brain injury, specific learning disability, developmental delay and speech disability relative to females.

The distribution of reported primary disability groups varied among age and sex groups (Table 3.1). The 0–4 year age group was the only one in which intellectual disability was not the most common primary disability reported for both males and females. Developmental delay⁷ was recorded as the primary disability group for almost half of the consumers aged 0–4 years (1,353 or 47%). For boys in this age group, the second most common disability was autism, followed by physical and speech disabilities. For girls, physical disability was the second most common, followed by intellectual disability, then autism.

Of children aged 5–14 years, intellectual disability was the most common primary disability group (for 2,444 or 45% of these consumers), followed by physical disability and autism, for both sexes.

In the 15–24 age group, autism remained the third most common primary disability group for male consumers, though psychiatric disability was the third most common group reported as primary for female consumers.

Psychiatric disability was the second most commonly reported primary disability group for male consumers aged 25–44 years, while physical disability remained the second most common for females.

For the older adult age group, 45–59 years, the number of consumers with a primary physical disability exceeded those with a primary psychiatric disability. This was true for both sexes.

For consumers aged 60+ years, a physical disability remained the second most common primary disability; however, vision disability was the third most commonly reported primary disability.

Most consumers (59%) reporting 'speech' as their primary disability group were aged 0–4 years (198 of 335); while the largest group reporting 'autism' was aged 5–14 years (724 of 2,133), and that reporting 'specific learning/ADD' was aged 15–24 years (391 of 923).

⁷ Developmental delay may be recorded for children with conditions that are not specifically diagnosed which appear in the early developmental period. In this collection, it is intended to apply to 0–5-year olds.

Consumers reporting an intellectual disability as their primary disability were the most common users of most of the service types, with large total consumer numbers (Table 3.3). There were a few exceptions:

- consumers with a psychiatric disability were the most common users of mutual support/self-help groups, counselling and other community access/day programs;
- those with a physical disability were the most common users of attendant care and own home respite; and
- consumers with developmental delay were the most common users of early childhood intervention services.

Table 3.3: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Service type	Develop- -mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning /ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	10	4,068	5	39	314	277	4
Hostels	0	524	2	5	168	26	1
Group homes	0	7,930	9	303	657	190	24
Attendant care	0	32	0	2	881	67	0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	7	2,313	17	96	555	150	14
Alternative family placement	3	64	1	17	20	4	1
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	322	7	10	25	6	1
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>15,261</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>2,601</i>	<i>717</i>	<i>45</i>
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	984	154	49	285	259	18	9
Recreation/holiday programs	9	1,546	83	110	402	91	11
Therapy (PT OT ST)	121	1,133	71	130	993	91	17
Family/individual case practice/management	42	1,296	16	138	393	249	17
Behaviour/specialist intervention	36	513	3	74	14	11	0
Counselling: individual/family/group	7	68	3	12	78	9	0
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	158	1,488	13	295	544	65	4
Mutual support/self-help groups	5	41	22	20	18	9	2
Resource teams/regional teams	270	985	12	94	185	39	3
Community support: other or not stated	18	199	110	19	71	155	2
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>1,519</i>	<i>7,042</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>1,120</i>	<i>2,773</i>	<i>707</i>	<i>59</i>
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	0	3,192	25	93	153	79	7
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	6,498	38	263	939	177	22
Other community access and day programs	1	962	6	31	219	129	4
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10,557</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>1,293</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>32</i>
Respite							
Own home respite	5	120	6	18	123	25	1
Respite: centre/respite home	19	631	14	103	256	37	3
Respite: host family/peer support	7	137	5	19	20	14	1
Respite: other/flexible/combo	16	359	11	84	169	72	3
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>1,236</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>8</i>
Employment							
Open employment	0	1,621	279	52	715	211	21
Supported employment	0	8,988	70	147	804	269	27
Open and supported employment	0	1,303	69	26	105	32	1
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11,856</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>1,618</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>47</i>
Total	1,576	37,484	923	2,133	7,673	2,285	168

(continued)

Table 3.3 (continued): Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychi- -atric	Neuro- logical	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	7	4	2	21	161	9	4,921
Hostels	1	10	0	32	11	1	781
Group homes	19	37	4	189	120	16	9,498
Attendant care	0	1	0	3	112	15	1,113
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	67	52	2	1,107	56	11	4,447
Alternative family placement	0	0	0	0	4	0	114
Accommodation support: other/not stated	7	4	1	166	5	0	554
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,512</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>21,356</i>
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	18	64	218	11	55	4	2,128
Recreation/holiday programs	133	18	11	63	48	155	2,680
Therapy (PT OT ST)	201	199	33	5	208	75	3,277
Family/individual case practice/management	186	49	2	51	292	7	2,738
Behaviour/specialist intervention	1	0	1	14	4	17	688
Counselling: individual/family/group	15	2	0	97	20	27	338
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	24	18	12	71	82	82	2,856
Mutual support/self-help groups	30	11	0	698	18	2	876
Resource teams/regional teams	30	16	5	9	56	0	1,704
Community support: other or not stated	0	5	1	10	8	4	602
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>607</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>1,024</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>17,011</i>
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	202	82	3	57	45	1	3,939
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	21	12	8	109	122	8	8,217
Other community access and day programs	21	11	1	1,203	34	3	2,625
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1,369</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>14,658</i>
Respite							
Own home respite	6	0	2	22	44	0	372
Respite: centre/respite home	17	3	2	20	31	7	1,143
Respite: host family/peer support	3	2	0	25	6	0	239
Respite: other/flexible/combination	46	3	1	59	45	0	868
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2,598</i>
Employment							
Open employment	196	198	18	824	142	0	4,277
Supported employment	173	104	16	679	179	0	11,456
Open and supported employment	13	13	1	126	27	0	1,716
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>382</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>1,624</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17,373</i>
Total	1,359	847	335	5,381	1,738	439	62,341

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Column totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

When all significant disability groups are considered, the disability patterns change (Table 3.4). The category 'intellectual disability' remains the most frequently reported, increasing from 60% of consumers to 68% when all disability groups are considered. For most of the disability groups, there was a large rise in the proportion of consumers reporting them as either a primary or secondary disability compared with just primary. Of particular note, the proportion of consumers who reported 'physical disability' as one of their disabilities was 29%, compared with 12.% of consumers who reported this as their primary disability. While 0.5% of consumers reported speech disability as their primary disability, 20% reported this as one of their disabilities. This indicates that speech and physical disabilities often occur in association with other primary disabilities.

Table 3.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Disability group	Primary disability group reported	% of all consumers	All significant disability groups reported, including primary	% of all consumers
Developmental delay	1,576	2.5	2,200	3.5
Intellectual	37,484	60.1	42,446	68.1
Specific learning/ADD	923	1.5	2,062	3.3
Autism	2,133	3.4	4,064	6.5
Physical	7,673	12.3	17,826	28.6
Acquired brain injury	2,285	3.7	3,122	5.0
Deafblind	168	0.3	518	0.8
Vision	1,359	2.2	5,930	9.5
Hearing	847	1.4	3,736	6.0
Speech	335	0.5	12,450	20.0
Psychiatric	5,381	8.6	9,323	15.0
Neurological	1,738	2.8	9,002	14.4
Not stated	439	0.7	n.a.	n.a.

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. The total for 'all significant disability groups' adds to more than the total number of consumers, and the total for '% of all consumers' adds to more than 100%, since consumers may be counted in more than one disability group.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Almost half of the CSDA consumers reported multiple disability in 2000, with 49% reporting at least one other significant disability group. The extent of multiple disability varied with the primary disability group (see Table 3.5). Of those consumers whose reported primary disability group was neurological, 66% reported the presence of other significant disabilities. Similar results were found for those with the primary disabilities of autism (63%), acquired brain injury (62%) and deafblind (61%). In contrast, other significant disabilities were reported by only 20% of consumers with a primary psychiatric disability, and only 22% of those with specific learning/ADD.

Table 3.5: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group, with or without the presence of other significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Primary disability group	With other significant disability groups		Without other significant disability groups		Other significant disability groups not known or not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	825	52.3	624	39.6	127	8.1	1,576	100.0
Intellectual	19,448	51.9	16,148	43.1	1,888	5.0	37,484	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	205	22.2	612	66.3	106	11.5	923	100.0
Autism	1,352	63.4	645	30.2	136	6.4	2,133	100.0
Physical	3,882	50.6	3,070	40.0	721	9.4	7,673	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,426	62.4	778	34.0	81	3.5	2,285	100.0
Deafblind	102	60.7	55	32.7	11	6.5	168	100.0
Vision	501	36.9	719	52.9	139	10.2	1,359	100.0
Hearing	330	39.0	484	57.1	33	3.9	847	100.0
Speech	117	34.9	192	57.3	26	7.8	335	100.0
Psychiatric	1,076	20.0	3,908	72.6	397	7.4	5,381	100.0
Neurological	1,150	66.2	520	29.9	68	3.9	1,738	100.0
Not stated	32	7.3	20	4.6	387	88.2	439	100.0
Total	30,446	48.8	27,775	44.6	4,120	6.6	62,341	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Trends in the primary disability group of CSDA consumers over the 4-year period 1997–2000 are shown in Table 3.6. Notable features are:

- There has been a drop in the percentage of consumers reporting intellectual disability as their primary disability group.
- There have been increases in those reporting a psychiatric disability or autism as their primary disability group.

Table 3.6: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997–2000

Primary disability group	Recipients (%)				Consumers (%)	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999	2000
Developmental delay	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5
Intellectual	67.3	64.3	60.9	62.8	63.2	60.1
Specific learning/ADD	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5
Autism	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4
Physical	12.0	12.1	12.6	12.2	12.4	12.3
Acquired brain injury	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7
Deafblind	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vision	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.2
Hearing	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Speech	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Psychiatric	5.9	7.4	8.2	7.6	7.3	8.6
Neurological	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8
Not stated	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth for the years 1998–2000 are preliminary and therefore do not cover 100% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: AIHW 1998a: Table 3.1, AIHW 1999: Table 3.1, AIHW 2000b: Table 3.1.

3.4 Country of birth

As Table 3.7 shows, 55,899 of the 62,341 consumers (90%) were born in Australia, 1,368 (2%) in 'other English-speaking countries' and 2,098 (3%) in non-English-speaking countries. Country of birth was 'not known or not stated' for 2,976 (5%) of the total consumers. 'English-speaking countries' are those countries whose migrants to Australia are likely to have English as a first language.

Of the 1,368 consumers born in 'other English-speaking countries', most were from England (632 or 46%), followed by New Zealand (354 or 26%) and Scotland (102 or 7%). Of those born in non-English-speaking countries, the most common were Italy (278 consumers), Vietnam (153), Greece (128) and Germany (120).

Table 3.7: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, country of birth by sex, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Country of birth	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Australia	32,823	90.3	23,033	88.9	55,899	89.7
Other 'English-speaking' countries						
England	326	0.9	305	1.2	632	1.0
Scotland	48	0.1	54	0.2	102	0.2
Other United Kingdom	35	0.1	29	0.1	64	0.1
<i>Total United Kingdom</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>1.3</i>
New Zealand	216	0.6	138	0.5	354	0.6
USA	37	0.1	24	0.1	61	0.1
Ireland	35	0.1	20	0.1	55	0.1
South Africa	30	0.1	21	0.1	51	0.1
Canada	16	<0.05	10	<0.05	26	<0.05
Other English-speaking (unspecified)	13	<0.05	10	<0.05	23	<0.05
<i>Total other English-speaking</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1,368</i>	<i>2.2</i>
'Non-English speaking' countries						
Italy	145	0.4	133	0.5	278	0.4
Vietnam	96	0.3	57	0.2	153	0.2
Greece	78	0.2	50	0.2	128	0.2
Germany	73	0.2	47	0.2	120	0.2
India	46	0.1	43	0.2	90	0.1
Netherlands	44	0.1	36	0.1	80	0.1
Malta	40	0.1	31	0.1	72	0.1
Philippines	35	0.1	30	0.1	65	0.1
Lebanon	43	0.1	20	0.1	63	0.1
Other non-English speaking	597	1.6	426	1.6	1,024	1.6
Unspecified non-English speaking	15	<0.05	10	<0.05	25	<0.05
<i>Total non-English speaking</i>	<i>1,212</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>883</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>2,098</i>	<i>3.4</i>
Not known/not stated	1,562	4.3	1,372	5.3	2,976	4.8
Total	36,353	100.0	25,899	100.0	62,341	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data for consumers include 89 consumers whose sex was not stated.
4. 'Other United Kingdom' includes 51 consumers who did not specify their country of birth within the UK, 7 consumers from Wales, 5 consumers from Northern Ireland and 1 consumer from the Channel Islands.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

The distribution of reported primary disability group varies quite dramatically among country of birth groups (Table 3.8). While intellectual disability was still the most commonly reported primary disability group for each of the groups, it was reported by 62% of consumers born in Australia, but only 38% of those born in other English-speaking countries and 39% of those born in other countries. In contrast, six of the 12 primary disability groups

were more frequently reported by both groups of consumers born outside Australia – namely physical disability, acquired brain injury, vision disability, hearing disability, psychiatric disability and neurological disability. The fact that migrants are screened for their health may be associated with lower incidence among migrants of disability groups that are more likely to arise either at birth or in early developmental periods.

Table 3.8: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Primary disability group	Australia		Other English-speaking countries		Non-English-speaking countries		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	1,502	2.7	6	0.4	30	1.4	38	1.3	1,576	2.5
Intellectual	34,827	62.3	515	37.6	818	39.0	1,324	44.5	37,484	60.1
Specific learning/ADD	868	1.6	18	1.3	13	0.6	24	0.8	923	1.5
Autism	1,989	3.6	35	2.6	32	1.5	77	2.6	2,133	3.4
Physical	6,513	11.7	215	15.7	343	16.3	602	20.2	7,673	12.3
Acquired brain injury	1,973	3.5	104	7.6	157	7.5	51	1.7	2,285	3.7
Deafblind	149	0.3	4	0.3	9	0.4	6	0.2	168	0.3
Vision	1,093	2.0	88	6.4	86	4.1	92	3.1	1,359	2.2
Hearing	725	1.3	50	3.7	50	2.4	22	0.7	847	1.4
Speech	322	0.6	0	—	3	0.1	10	0.3	335	0.5
Psychiatric	4,333	7.8	249	18.2	457	21.8	342	11.5	5,381	8.6
Neurological	1,507	2.7	82	6.0	100	4.8	49	1.6	1,738	2.8
Not stated	98	0.2	2	0.1	0	—	339	11.4	439	0.7
Total	55,899	100.0	1,368	100.0	2,098	100.0	2,976	100.0	62,341	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers born outside Australia were more likely than those born in Australia to be represented in the older age groupings (Table 3.9). While all three country of birth groups have most consumers in the 25–44 year range, 42% of consumers born in ‘other English-speaking countries’ and 39% of consumers born in ‘non-English-speaking countries’ were 45 years of age or more. In comparison 23% of the Australian-born sample are 45 years or over. This may largely reflect age differentials in the general population – 51% of overseas-born Australians are 45 years or older, compared to 30% of the Australian-born population (ABS 2001). Again the health screening of potential migrants into Australia might also help to explain this pattern. Migrants would be expected to have a lower proportion of disabilities present at birth or in early developmental periods. As a result they would also be expected to have a relatively higher proportion of disabilities acquired in adult years. Therefore, the population of migrants with disabilities would be expected to be, on average, older than people with disabilities born in Australia.

Table 3.9: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Age group (years)	Australia		Other English-speaking countries		Non-English-speaking countries		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	2,758	4.9	19	1.4	45	2.1	57	1.9	2,879	4.6
5–14	4,935	8.8	44	3.2	91	4.3	396	13.3	5,466	8.8
15–24	10,129	18.1	182	13.3	305	14.5	409	13.7	11,025	17.7
25–44	24,428	43.7	521	38.1	806	38.4	855	28.7	26,610	42.7
45–59	9,715	17.4	361	26.4	528	25.2	535	18.0	11,139	17.9
60+	2,925	5.2	209	15.3	284	13.5	203	6.8	3,621	5.8
Not stated	1,009	1.8	32	2.3	39	1.9	521	17.5	1,601	2.6
Total	55,899	100.0	1,368	100.0	2,098	100.0	2,976	100.0	62,341	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.5 Indigenous status

On the 2000 snapshot day, 1,629 CSDA consumers (2.6%) were identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin or both (Table 3.10). This figure is similar to the 1999 snapshot day figure of 2.5% (AIHW 2000b) and their estimated representation in the population, which in 2000 was 2.4% of Australians aged less than 65 years (ABS 1998; Table 3.11). It is likely that the number of Indigenous consumers is underestimated due to the high number and proportion of ‘not known’ responses (4,492 consumers or 7.2%; Table A2.1) for this item. The following analysis is only valid if it can be assumed that the ‘not known’ and ‘not stated’ responses follow a similar pattern to the known, in which case the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander consumers would be 2.8% (1,629 of 57,609 valid responses). It is particularly important to note that Queensland consumer data had a very high ‘not known’ rate for Indigenous status (29%), so Indigenous data relating to Queensland should be treated with caution.

The frequency of primary disability groups differed between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander consumers and other consumers. There were four primary disability groups more commonly reported by Indigenous consumers – physical, specific learning/ADD, acquired brain injury and developmental delay – and two groups reported less frequently – intellectual and autism.

When comparing consumers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin with Indigenous Australians in the general population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander consumers were more highly represented in State-funded services, with the exception of Tasmania, where the proportion was slightly lower (Table 3.11).

The rate of provision of Commonwealth-funded services to Indigenous Australians in Western Australia and Tasmania is lower than the Indigenous proportion in the general population. For the other States and Territories there were only small differences to the proportion in the general population.

Table 3.10: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by Indigenous status, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not known		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	56	3.4	1,470	2.6	45	1.0	5	2.1	1,576	2.5
Intellectual	847	52.0	33,230	59.4	3,267	72.7	140	58.3	37,484	60.1
Specific learning/ADD	58	3.6	797	1.4	62	1.4	6	2.5	923	1.5
Autism	35	2.1	2,000	3.6	86	1.9	12	5.0	2,133	3.4
Physical	270	16.6	7,129	12.7	252	5.6	22	9.2	7,673	12.3
Acquired brain injury	86	5.3	2,129	3.8	52	1.2	18	7.5	2,285	3.7
Deafblind	3	0.2	157	0.3	7	0.2	1	0.4	168	0.3
Vision	31	1.9	1,200	2.1	109	2.4	19	7.9	1,359	2.2
Hearing	22	1.4	807	1.4	14	0.3	4	1.7	847	1.4
Speech	14	0.9	306	0.5	15	0.3	–	0.0	335	0.5
Psychiatric	150	9.2	4,869	8.7	362	8.1	–	0.0	5,381	8.6
Neurological	50	3.1	1,611	2.9	71	1.6	6	2.5	1,738	2.8
Not stated	7	0.4	275	0.5	150	3.3	7	2.9	439	0.7
Total	1,629	100.0	55,980	100.0	4,492	100.0	240	100.0	62,341	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.11: Percentage of consumers of Indigenous status on a snapshot day, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous status in the total population, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

State/Territory	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 0–64		People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 15–64	
	State-funded	Commonwealth-funded	State-funded	Commonwealth-funded
New South Wales	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.6
Victoria	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Queensland	5.0	3.2	3.1	2.8
Western Australia	4.7	3.2	2.2	2.8
South Australia	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.4
Tasmania	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.2
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.0
Northern Territory	60.1	28.3	28.0	24.4
Australia	3.2	2.4	1.8	1.9

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. 'People of Indigenous origin' means those of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin in the 2000 CSDA MDS collection. The data for the Indigenous population were obtained from *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1998, Cat. No. 3231.0.
4. CSDA consumers totaled 62,341, of which 1,629 were consumers of Indigenous origin. Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' for 4,732 consumers, of whom 3,456 used State-funded services and 1,373 used Commonwealth-funded services. These have been excluded from the percentages.
5. Queensland 'not known' data for Indigenous origin included 2,286 consumers, of whom 1,582 used State-funded services and 1,039 used Commonwealth-funded services.
6. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: ABS 1998, ABS 2000.

Table 3.12 shows the patterns of service usage by Indigenous origin. (This table excludes Queensland consumers because of the high proportion of consumers whose Indigenous origin was unknown or not stated.) Consumers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin were relatively over-represented in their usage of respite and community support services (5.7% of respite consumers and 3.8% of community support consumers were of Indigenous origin compared with only 2.6% for all consumers, excluding those consumers whose Indigenous status was unknown). In contrast, they were less likely than expected to have used community access (1.8%) or employment services (1.7%). For accommodation support services, the proportion of consumers who were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders was the same as for the overall consumer population (2.6%).

Table 3.12: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by Indigenous status, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Queensland), 2000

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		All service types	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	449	2.6	544	3.8	213	1.8	119	5.7	238	1.7	1,360	2.6
No	17,109	97.4	13,832	96.2	11,891	98.2	1,964	94.3	14,138	98.3	50,217	97.4
<i>Total known</i>	<i>17,558</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>14,376</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>12,104</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>14,376</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>51,577</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Not known/stated	527		1,211		364		55		334		2,444	
Total	18,085		15,587		12,468		2,138		14,710		54,021	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data for consumers in Queensland have not been included due to a high 'not known' rate of Indigenous status.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.6 Communication

The majority of consumers (62%) communicated by using a spoken language. Around 5% used a sign language or other non-spoken method of communication and 25% used little or no method of effective communication⁸ (Table 3.13). The fact that there is such a high proportion of consumers with little or no method of effective communication may partially be reflected in the high proportion of consumers with speech disabilities. One-fifth (20%) of consumers reported a speech disability as one of their disability groups, making it the third most prominent group overall (Table 3.4).

As would be expected, consumers who were deafblind and those with a hearing disability were much more likely to use a non-spoken method of communication than other consumers. Over 36% of these groups did so compared with, at most, 7% in any other group (Table 3.13).

Consumers whose primary disability was intellectual or autism were the most likely to report little or no method of effective communication.

⁸ Effective communication involves the person being able to communicate more than just basic needs to unfamiliar people.

Table 3.13: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Primary disability group	Little or none		Sign or other non-spoken		Spoken language		Child aged under 5 years		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	121	7.7	17	1.1	75	4.8	1,301	82.6	62	3.9	1,576	100.0
Intellectual	12,052	32.2	2,059	5.5	22,398	59.8	202	0.5	773	2.1	37,484	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	35	3.8	10	1.1	830	89.9	33	3.6	15	1.6	923	100.0
Autism	821	38.5	115	5.4	796	37.3	317	14.9	84	3.9	2,133	100.0
Physical	1,496	19.5	504	6.6	4,761	62.0	418	5.4	494	6.4	7,673	100.0
Acquired brain injury	449	19.6	114	5.0	1,661	72.7	28	1.2	33	1.4	2,285	100.0
Deafblind	34	20.2	61	36.3	61	36.3	12	7.1	0	–	168	100.0
Vision	63	4.6	5	0.4	1,223	90.0	55	4.0	13	1.0	1,359	100.0
Hearing	40	4.7	305	36.0	408	48.2	84	9.9	10	1.2	847	100.0
Speech	39	11.6	18	5.4	72	21.5	194	57.9	12	3.6	335	100.0
Psychiatric	99	1.8	18	0.3	5,142	95.6	9	0.2	113	2.1	5,381	100.0
Neurological	373	21.5	47	2.7	1,205	69.3	99	5.7	14	0.8	1,738	100.0
Not stated	28	6.4	6	1.4	49	11.2	7	1.6	349	79.5	439	100.0
Total	15,650	25.1	3,279	5.3	38,681	62.0	2,759	4.4	1,972	3.2	62,341	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. 'Non-spoken' encompasses sign language and other effective non-spoken communication.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.7 Frequency and area of support

Data on the overall support needs of consumers are recorded in the CSDA MDS in relation to activities of daily living (self-care, mobility and communication), and seven other areas of support: social skills, managing emotions, learning, working, home living, self-direction and other day activity.

Table 3.14 illustrates the variation in reported need for assistance for consumers. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, because of variability in the 'not known/not stated' response rates for each of the areas of support need.

In all but one area of support need, between 23% and 34% of consumers reported a need for continual support. The exception was for the area of 'mobility' where only 18% needed continual support. On the other hand, the proportion of consumers needing no support varied considerably. Only 5% of consumers needed no support for their working activities and around 10% for home living, learning and self-direction tasks. On the other hand, 41% of consumers needed no support in the mobility area.

For the need for support for working, 'not applicable' was reported for a large number of consumers (18%), due to the fact that many were children aged under 15 years and people aged 60 years or over. Younger or older people for whom employment is either not yet or no longer a consideration, were asked to specify 'not applicable'.

Table 3.14: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, area of support needed by frequency of support or assistance needed, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Area of support	None		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Not stated/ not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self-care	17,986	28.9	14,639	23.5	10,478	16.8	14,960	24.0	1,276	2.0	3,002	4.8	62,341	100.0
Mobility	25,262	40.5	14,129	22.7	8,748	14.0	11,299	18.1	704	1.1	2,199	3.5	62,341	100.0
Communication	17,003	27.3	16,889	27.1	11,088	17.8	14,426	23.1	811	1.3	2,124	3.4	62,341	100.0
Home living	6,391	10.3	11,268	18.1	13,559	21.7	20,738	33.3	6,214	10.0	4,171	6.7	62,341	100.0
Social skills	9,552	15.3	17,433	28.0	14,506	23.3	16,712	26.8	1,487	2.4	2,651	4.3	62,341	100.0
Self-direction	6,077	9.7	15,574	25.0	16,912	27.1	19,394	31.1	1,737	2.8	2,647	4.2	62,341	100.0
Managing emotions	7,832	12.6	16,842	27.0	14,255	22.9	15,923	25.5	1,071	1.7	6,418	10.3	62,341	100.0
Learning	5,980	9.6	14,958	24.0	17,520	28.1	19,572	31.4	1,407	2.3	2,904	4.7	62,341	100.0
Working	3,273	5.3	11,115	17.8	10,151	16.3	21,302	34.2	11,455	18.4	5,045	8.1	62,341	100.0
Other day activity	8,605	13.8	14,413	23.1	12,903	20.7	16,461	26.4	4,771	7.7	5,188	8.3	62,341	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin reported a need for more frequent support in activities of daily living compared with other consumers (Table 3.15 – note that this table excludes Queensland consumers because of the high proportion of consumers whose Indigenous origin was unknown). About two-thirds (887 of 1,360 or 65%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander consumers needed frequent or continual support with these activities, compared with only 56% of non-Indigenous consumers (28,060 of 50,217).

Thus, even though some disability support services are provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people at higher rates per capita than for the non-Indigenous population (see Section 3.5), it appears that Aboriginal and Torres Strait clients still have quite high support needs compared with other clients. This suggests that, if the distribution of support needs among CSDA consumers reflects that in the general population of people with a disability, there may be higher levels of unmet need in the Aboriginal population than in the non-Indigenous population. If this is the case then these disability support services are well targeted in this respect.

Table 3.15: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support needed in activities of daily living by Indigenous status, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Queensland), 2000

Frequency of support needed	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	133	9.8	7,226	14.4	7,676	14.2
Occasional	296	21.8	13,246	26.4	14,117	26.1
Frequent	364	26.8	11,368	22.6	12,197	22.6
Continual	523	38.5	16,692	33.2	17,837	33.0
Not stated	44	3.2	1,685	3.4	2,194	4.1
Total	1,360	100.0	50,217	100.0	54,021	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Totals include 2,444 consumers whose Indigenous status was not known or not stated.
4. Data for consumers in Queensland have not been included due to a high 'not known' rate of Indigenous status.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.8 Income source

The reported main income source of adult consumers (aged 16 years or more) varied between reported primary disability groups (Table 3.16). The Disability Support Pension (DSP) was the main income source for most consumers overall (84%). Consumers with vision (37%) and hearing (45%) primary disabilities reported considerably lower proportions of receipt of DSP as their main income source. However, for consumers with a vision disability, an equal proportion (37%) reported 'other pension or benefit' as their main income source. Many of these could be age pensions, considering that 535 of the 1,359 consumers with a primary vision disability (39%) were in the 60+ age group (Table 3.1).

Overall, 5% of adult consumers reported their main income as 'other pension or benefit'. The group most likely to report this as their main income source was consumers with vision disability (37%). When the two pension categories (DSP and 'other') are combined, consumers with specific learning/ADD (67%), hearing disability (67%) and vision disability (74%) were the only three groups with less than three-quarters on some sort of pension. These groups also had the highest reported proportions of consumers with paid employment as the reported main income source (21%, 19% and 13% respectively).

Compensation income was the main source of income reported for 9% of consumers with acquired brain injury as the primary disability group. This was by far the highest proportion among the primary disability groups, the next-largest being 2% (for speech disability).

Paid employment was reported to be the main source of income by only 2,352 of the adult consumers (4%).

Table 3.16: Adult consumers (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, main income source by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Primary disability group	Disability Support Pension	Other pension or benefit	Paid employment	Compensation	Other income	No income	Not known/not stated	Total
Number								
Intellectual	31,524	522	943	12	93	41	1,301	34,436
Specific learning/ADD	295	61	112	0	20	18	28	534
Autism	919	13	34	0	3	7	43	1,019
Physical	4,374	467	451	59	145	55	406	5,957
Acquired brain injury	1,521	109	74	188	59	14	207	2,172
Deafblind	102	22	9	0	0	2	11	146
Vision	448	453	153	3	36	6	111	1,210
Hearing	288	148	121	3	38	18	31	647
Speech	43	6	5	1	1	1	4	61
Psychiatric	3,783	580	369	16	101	65	328	5,242
Neurological	1,047	135	80	4	51	16	101	1,434
Not stated	47	10	1	0	2	0	64	124
Total	44,391	2,526	2,352	286	549	243	2,635	52,982
Percentage								
Intellectual	91.5	1.5	2.7	<0.05	0.3	0.1	3.8	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	55.2	11.4	21.0	—	3.7	3.4	5.2	100.0
Autism	90.2	1.3	3.3	—	0.3	0.7	4.2	100.0
Physical	73.4	7.8	7.6	1.0	2.4	0.9	6.8	100.0
Acquired brain injury	70.0	5.0	3.4	8.7	2.7	0.6	9.5	100.0
Deafblind	69.9	15.1	6.2	—	—	1.4	7.5	100.0
Vision	37.0	37.4	12.6	0.2	3.0	0.5	9.2	100.0
Hearing	44.5	22.9	18.7	0.5	5.9	2.8	4.8	100.0
Speech	70.5	9.8	8.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.6	100.0
Psychiatric	72.2	11.1	7.0	0.3	1.9	1.2	6.3	100.0
Neurological	73.0	9.4	5.6	0.3	3.6	1.1	7.0	100.0
Not stated	37.9	8.1	0.8	—	1.6	—	51.6	100.0
Total	83.8	4.8	4.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	5.0	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-Carer Allowance income. Adults include those CSDA consumers in this age group or consumers whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about income sources other than the Carer Allowance.
4. There were 296 consumers of unknown age and income source who are not included in this table or in Table 3.17.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

The percentage of recipients receiving Disability Support Pension was steady from 1997 to 2000, ranging from 83% to 86% (AIHW 1998a, 1999, 2000b).

Three-fifths (5,401 of the 9,063 or 60%) of child consumers of CSDA-funded services had parents who were known to receive Carer Allowance (formerly known as Child Disability Allowance or CDA) income (Table 3.17). For almost one-third of child consumers, it was not known whether this income was accessed (31%).

Table 3.17: Child consumers (under 16 years) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, income to parents from the Carer Allowance by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Primary disability group	With Carer Allowance		Without Carer Allowance		Carer Allowance not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	981	62.2	308	19.5	287	18.2	1,576	100.0
Intellectual	1,781	58.8	131	4.3	1,118	36.9	3,030	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	129	33.2	35	9.0	225	57.8	389	100.0
Autism	767	68.9	62	5.6	285	25.6	1,114	100.0
Physical	1,161	67.7	73	4.3	480	28.0	1,714	100.0
Acquired brain injury	72	64.3	12	10.7	28	25.0	112	100.0
Deafblind	19	86.4	0	–	3	13.6	22	100.0
Vision	80	54.1	12	8.1	56	37.8	148	100.0
Hearing	75	37.5	14	7.0	111	55.5	200	100.0
Speech	69	25.2	139	50.7	66	24.1	274	100.0
Psychiatric	9	15.5	39	67.2	10	17.2	58	100.0
Neurological	221	73.7	16	5.3	63	21.0	300	100.0
Not stated	37	29.4	1	0.8	88	69.8	126	100.0
Total	5,401	59.6	842	9.3	2,820	31.1	9,063	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Only those aged 0–15 were asked to respond about Carer Allowance income. Children include those CSDA consumers in this age group or consumers whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about Carer Allowance income source.
4. There were 296 consumers of unknown age and income source who are not included in this table or in Table 3.16.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.9 Accommodation

Table 3.18 displays the living arrangement/accommodation type of consumers for each primary disability group. About half of all consumers lived with family members and/or their spouse (30,261 or 49%). The next most frequent accommodation types were special purpose (disability) community (14,840 or 24%), living alone (6,674 or 11%), institutional other than aged care homes/hospitals (5,746 or 9%), and other community accommodation (2,577 or 4%).

Of the 37,484 consumers reporting ‘intellectual’ as their primary disability, 16,085 (43%) lived with family members and/or their spouse. A further 11,670 (31%) lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation, while 13% lived in other institutional accommodation, and 7% lived alone.

People in psychiatric or vision disability groups were the most likely to report that they were living alone (32% and 28% respectively). People reporting developmental delay and speech as their primary disability were most likely to be living with family members (99% and 91% respectively), reflecting the young age of most people in these categories (see Table 3.1). Consumers with a primary intellectual disability were most likely to utilise special purpose (disability) accommodation (31%).

Table 3.18: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Primary disability group	Lives alone	Lives with family member and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Aged care		Other institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
					home	Hospital				
Number										
Developmental delay	0	1,556	1	2	0	2	1	0	14	1,576
Intellectual	2,629	16,085	11,670	1,685	194	95	4,801	23	302	37,484
Specific learning/ADD	61	794	36	14	0	1	2	0	15	923
Autism	62	1,531	423	50	9	1	45	0	12	2,133
Physical	988	4,426	1,117	180	110	114	313	1	424	7,673
Acquired brain injury	388	1,056	340	104	99	6	246	4	42	2,285
Deafblind	20	93	32	12	3	1	4	0	3	168
Vision	386	729	44	41	24	3	42	0	90	1,359
Hearing	173	559	61	22	3	0	12	1	16	847
Speech	12	305	6	2	0	0	4	0	6	335
Psychiatric	1,719	1,998	886	407	23	26	107	23	192	5,381
Neurological	230	1,000	213	57	47	8	159	1	23	1,738
Not stated	6	129	11	1	1	1	10	0	280	439
Total	6,674	30,261	14,840	2,577	513	258	5,746	53	1,419	62,341
Percentage										
Developmental delay	—	98.7	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.9	100.0
Intellectual	7.0	42.9	31.1	4.5	0.5	0.3	12.8	0.1	0.8	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	6.6	86.0	3.9	1.5	—	0.1	0.2	—	1.6	100.0
Autism	2.9	71.8	19.8	2.3	0.4	<0.05	2.1	—	0.6	100.0
Physical	12.9	57.7	14.6	2.3	1.4	1.5	4.1	<0.05	5.5	100.0
Acquired brain injury	16.9	46.3	14.9	4.6	4.3	0.3	10.8	0.2	1.8	100.0
Deafblind	11.9	55.4	19.0	7.1	1.8	0.6	2.4	—	1.8	100.0
Vision	28.4	53.6	3.2	3.0	1.8	0.2	3.1	—	6.6	100.0
Hearing	20.4	66.0	7.2	2.6	0.4	—	1.4	0.1	1.9	100.0
Speech	3.6	91.0	1.8	0.6	—	—	1.2	—	1.8	100.0
Psychiatric	31.9	37.1	16.5	7.6	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.4	3.6	100.0
Neurological	13.2	57.5	12.3	3.3	2.7	0.5	9.1	0.1	1.3	100.0
Not stated	1.4	29.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	—	63.8	100.0
Total	10.7	48.5	23.8	4.1	0.8	0.4	9.2	0.1	2.3	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers identified as having psychiatric (8%) or deafblind (7%) primary disabilities were the most likely to use 'other community accommodation' (defined as being non-disability specific).

A third of consumers (20,493) reported the need for continual support (the highest level) for activities of daily living (ADL) (Table 3.19). Of these consumers, 8,472 (41%) lived with family members and/or their spouse, and 6,469 (32%) in special purpose (disability) community accommodation.

There were 6,517 consumers living in institutional settings—513 in aged care homes, 258 in hospitals and 5,746 in other institutions. Of these, 64% (4,167 consumers) indicated that they required continual support with ADL—the highest proportion needing this top level of support. Consumers in special purpose (disability) community accommodation were the next group most in need of continual support (44% of 14,840), followed by those living with family members (28% of 30,262), those living in 'other community' accommodation (21% of 2,577) and consumers living alone (11% of 6,673).

Overall, 14% of consumers (8,699) reported no need for support with activities of daily living. The 'living arrangement/accommodation type' pattern for those consumers was almost exactly opposite to that for consumers needing continual support in ADL. That is, consumers living alone had the highest percentage needing no support (29%) followed by those in 'other community' accommodation (18%), those living with family members (16%) and then by consumers in special purpose (disability) accommodation (7%). Only 247 of the 6,517 consumers in all institutional settings needed no support in ADL (4%).

The area of home living involves tasks including housekeeping, cooking, budgeting, home maintenance and other similar functions. A total of 20,739 consumers reported a need for continual support in this area (Table 3.19). Of these consumers, the vast majority lived in one of three accommodation settings: special purpose (disability) community accommodation (7,893 or 38%), with family and/or spouse (6,527 or 31%) or in 'other institutional' accommodation (4,349 or 21%).

The pattern for consumers reporting a continual need for support with home living is very similar to that for activities of daily living described above. The main difference between these is that a greater proportion of consumers living in 'other community' accommodation (27%) reported a need for continual support than those living with family members (22%).

Table 3.19: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living and home living by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Area of support	Lives alone	Lives with family member and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Aged care home	Hospital	Other institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
Number										
Activities of daily living										
None	1,952	4,870	985	463	17	13	217	13	169	8,699
Occasional	2,715	8,729	3,463	984	52	21	740	32	174	16,910
Frequent	1,130	7,056	3,861	543	72	33	1,146	3	86	13,930
Continual	733	8,472	6,469	541	353	189	3,625	5	106	20,493
Not stated	144	1,134	62	46	19	2	18	0	884	2,309
Total	6,674	30,261	14,840	2,577	513	258	5,746	53	1,419	62,341
Home living										
None	1,664	3,933	304	294	5	5	64	13	108	6,390
Occasional	2,305	5,810	1,991	715	24	15	318	22	69	11,269
Frequent	1,630	5,957	4,277	737	62	26	802	10	57	13,558
Continual	745	6,527	7,893	684	366	110	4,349	5	60	20,739
Not applicable	4	5,906	75	26	7	50	77	0	69	6,214
Not known	317	1,748	268	106	33	52	130	3	357	3,014
Not stated	9	380	32	15	16	0	6	0	699	1,157
Total	6,674	30,261	14,840	2,577	513	258	5,746	53	1,419	62,341
Percentage										
Activities of daily living										
None	29.2	16.1	6.6	18.0	3.3	5.0	3.8	24.5	11.9	14.0
Occasional	40.7	28.8	23.3	38.2	10.1	8.1	12.9	60.4	12.3	27.1
Frequent	16.9	23.3	26.0	21.1	14.0	12.8	19.9	5.7	6.1	22.3
Continual	11.0	28.0	43.6	21.0	68.8	73.3	63.1	9.4	7.5	32.9
Not stated	2.2	3.7	0.4	1.8	3.7	0.8	0.3	—	62.3	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home living										
None	24.9	13.0	2.0	11.4	1.0	1.9	1.1	24.5	7.6	10.3
Occasional	34.5	19.2	13.4	27.7	4.7	5.8	5.5	41.5	4.9	18.1
Frequent	24.4	19.7	28.8	28.6	12.1	10.1	14.0	18.9	4.0	21.7
Continual	11.1	21.6	53.2	26.5	71.3	42.6	75.7	9.4	4.2	33.3
Not applicable	0.1	19.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	19.4	1.3	—	4.9	10.0
Not known	4.8	5.8	1.8	4.2	7.0	20.2	2.3	5.7	30.8	5.0
Not stated	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	2.5	—	0.1	—	43.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Frequency of need for support with activities of living is the most frequent need for support reported for any of the support areas of self-care, mobility or communication for each consumer.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Trends for living arrangements for CSDA consumers/recipients over the past four snapshot day collections are shown in Table 3.20. Although most percentages over this time have remained quite stable, there are two exceptions:

- The proportion of consumers/recipients living with family members and/or spouses has gradually increased.
- The proportion of those living in other institutional accommodation has decreased.

Table 3.20: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, living arrangements/accommodation type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997–2000

Living arrangements/ accommodation type	Recipients (%)				Consumers (%)	
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999	2000
Lives alone	9.4	10.1	10.2	9.9	11.0	10.7
Lives with family member and/or spouse	40.3	42.8	44.2	44.2	47.6	48.5
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	29.7	27.9	26.8	27.8	23.3	23.8
Other community arrangement	3.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Aged care home	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
Hospital	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
Other institutional accommodation	14.4	11.2	10.4	10.7	9.4	9.2
No usual residence	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not known/not stated	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth for the years 1998–2000 are preliminary and therefore do not cover 100% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: AIHW 1998a: Table 3.13, AIHW 1999: Table 3.13, AIHW 2000b: Table 3.13

3.10 Urban, rural and remote area distribution

Data on the postcode of the service outlets were collected in two formats. For South Australia and the ACT, postcode of outlet was obtained from the Consumer Forms⁹, whereas for all other jurisdictions, postcode of outlet was collected on the Service Form.

Recorded postcode can therefore be considered only a broad indication of geographic location of the consumers accessing CSDA-funded services on the selected snapshot day. The location is classified as urban, rural or remote and postcodes have been allocated to one of these according to algorithms developed by the Australian Institute of Health and

⁹ In previous years, this was done because one Service Form sometimes covered a number of geographically separate outlets; however, these two jurisdictions have moved towards full outlet-based collections. See section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of ‘service outlet’.

Welfare (see Strong et al. 1998). It is important to note that this method of allocating postcodes is imperfect since it is possible, for example, for a large postcode allocated as 'remote' to include pockets of recipients of rural services. The size of postcodes can be very large and the distribution of people within them can vary in their remoteness from a centre of service.

For some consumers who received services on the snapshot day from two or more service outlets, the location of these outlets may differ; for example, the one consumer may have received services from both an urban and a rural outlet.

The geographic distribution of outlets among urban, rural and remote areas is similar for State- and Territory-funded services, and Commonwealth-funded services (Table 3.21 and Figure 3.9). Apart from the Australian Capital Territory, which is almost all urban, Western Australia and South Australia had the highest proportion of consumers using only urban-located service outlets (83% and 78% respectively for State-funded services, and 82% and 81% for Commonwealth-funded services), followed by New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Tasmania has by far the highest rural proportion (54% for State-funded, 52% for Commonwealth-funded), and the Northern Territory has the highest proportion of consumers using remote service outlets (50% and 46% respectively).

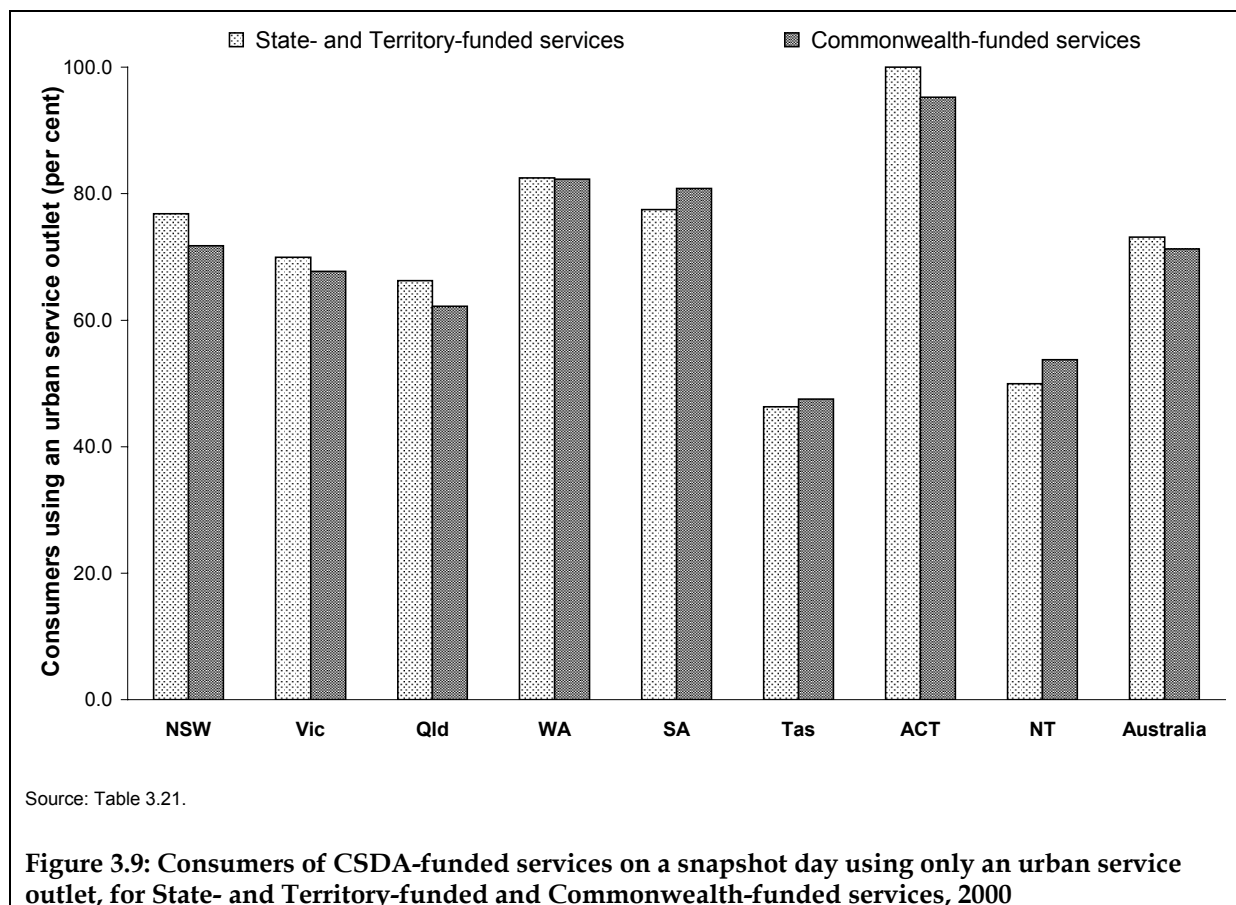
Queensland had the highest number of consumers attending both an urban and a rural service outlet on the snapshot day (34 or 0.5% for State-funded services).

Table 3.21: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, location of service outlets attended by State/Territory and Commonwealth funding source, State and Territory, 2000

Location of service	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
State and Territory services									
Urban	8,920	12,533	4,123	5,264	3,208	578	638	124	35,382
Rural	2,644	5,344	1,957	901	469	670	—	—	11,971
Urban and rural	23	33	34	27	10	—	—	—	129
Remote	17	5	106	179	2	—	—	123	432
Urban and remote	—	3	2	6	—	—	—	1	12
Rural and remote	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Not stated	—	—	—	—	449	—	—	—	443
Total	11,605	17,919	6,222	6,379	4,138	1,248	638	248	48,373
Commonwealth services									
Urban	4,198	2,562	1,657	1,850	1,513	261	280	64	12,385
Rural	1,636	1,219	928	318	352	287	14	—	4,754
Urban and rural	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	5
Remote	13	—	77	79	5	—	—	55	229
Total	5,847	3,783	2,663	2,247	1,871	549	294	119	17,373

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed services in more than one State or Territory on the snapshot day. Location was classified as 'unknown' only if the location of all service outlets attended by the consumer were not known. There were 35 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory. (This is why the total number of consumers with unknown postcode is less than that summed across jurisdictions.)
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.



3.11 Service type and State distribution

The distribution of consumers using each service type on the snapshot day was as follows (Table 3.22):

- Of consumers of accommodation support services, 9,498 (44%) lived in group homes, 4,921 (23%) in institutions/large residentials and 4,447 (21%) in outreach/other 'in-home' / drop-in support accommodation;
- Of all consumers of community support services, therapy (PT OT ST) was the most frequently reported (used by 19%), followed very closely by brokerage (17%), then family/individual case practice/management, and recreation/holiday programs (both 16%);
- For community access services, 8,217 (56%) consumers used post-school options/social and community support/community access services, 3,939 (27%) used continuing education/independent living training/adult training centres, and the remaining 2,625 (18%) other community access and day programs;
- The most commonly used respite service type was centre/respite home (used by 44%), followed by other/flexible/combination respite (33%), own home respite (14%), and finally host family/peer support (9%); and

- The most commonly accessed employment service on the snapshot day was supported employment, used by two-thirds of employment consumers (66% or 11,456 of 17,373). Open employment was used by 25% and the remaining 10% of employment service users accessed a combination of supported and open employment services.

Of the 62,341 consumers, just over one-third (34%) were from Victoria (21,104). New South Wales had the next largest number of consumers (16,441), followed by Queensland (8,324) and Western Australia (8,004; Table 3.22).

The examination of service use across the States/Territories yielded some interesting patterns.

For accommodation support:

- Overall 21,356 consumers (34%) were found to use accommodation support services. Western Australia reported a lower rate of use than the overall rate (2,156 of 8,004 consumers, or 27%) while Tasmania had a much higher rate (789 of 1,719 consumers, or 46%);
- The jurisdictions with the highest proportions living in group homes were the Australian Capital Territory (252 of 292, or 86%) and Northern Territory (89 of 112, or 79%). This is partially due to the fact that there are no institutions in either of these Territories;
- The majority of group home residents were found in Victoria (3,413 or 36%) and New South Wales (2,530 or 27%);
- Rates vary quite considerably across States/Territories for consumers using institutions/large residential. Those with rates above the national level include South Australia (959 of 2,009 or 48%), New South Wales (2,096 of 6,027 or 35%), and Tasmania (232 of 789 or 29%). Queensland (11%), Victoria (13%) and Western Australia (20%) are all below the national rate of accommodation support consumers using institutions/large residential, while Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory have no consumers using this accommodation service;
- The proportion of consumers using outreach/other 'in-home' / drop-in support accommodation also varies greatly across jurisdictions – ranging from 44% (1,436 of 3,273) in Queensland to only 9% (68 of 789) in Tasmania. Queensland and Victoria shared two-thirds of the country's consumers of outreach/ other 'in-home' / drop-in support services (65% or 2,889 of 4,447 consumers); and
- 68% of the 781 consumers living in hostels were either in Victoria (320 or 41%) or New South Wales (209 or 27%).

For community support:

- There were 17,011 consumers using this service type, an overall proportion of 27% of consumers. Rates varied between States – ranging from Tasmania, where a very small 11% utilised these services, to Western Australia, where the rate was almost double the national proportion at 49%;
- Victoria and Western Australia, together, had 63% of consumers who used therapy (PT OT ST) services, and Western Australia had the largest proportion of consumers using brokerage services (60%); and
- Victoria had by far most of the consumers in the service types mutual support/self-help groups (87%), early childhood intervention (53%), family/individual case practice/management (45%) and recreation/holiday programs (37%).

For community access:

- 24% of consumers used these services (14,658 of the total 62,341). Victoria is well above the average rate with 36% using these, while WA and SA have a much lower rate (8%); and
- New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland between them encompass the vast majority of consumers in the service types 'continuing education/independent living training/adult training centres' (91%) and 'post-school options/social and community support/community access' (89%). The service type 'other community access and day programs' is similarly dominated by New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania (89% of consumers are in one of these three States).

For respite services:

- These are used by a total of 2,598 consumers or 4% of the total. Northern Territory is the only jurisdiction which differs greatly from this average, having 10% of its consumers using this service type; and
- Victoria has the greatest number of consumers using respite (929 or 36% of those using respite).

Finally, for employment services:

- On the snapshot day, these services were utilised by 17,373 consumers which is 28% of CSDA consumers. Victorian consumers used employment services relatively less than the rest of the country (18%), in contrast to New South Wales (36%); and
- Just over one-quarter (29%) of open employment service consumers were in New South Wales, and one-quarter (25%) in Victoria. New South Wales also had the most supported employment consumers (4,615 of 11,456 or 40%), followed by Victoria (22%), Western Australia (14%) and South Australia (13%). Three-fifths (61%) of consumers in combined open and supported employment services were found in Queensland (1,046 of 1,716).

Table 3.22: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Institutions/large residentials	2,096	845	358	431	959	232	0	0	4,921
Hostels	209	320	70	96	13	73	0	0	781
Group homes	2,530	3,413	1,272	897	673	373	252	89	9,498
Attendant care	139	444	84	328	58	52	0	8	1,113
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	716	1,453	1,436	407	314	68	41	12	4,447
Alternative family placement	10	69	35	0	0	0	0	0	114
Accommodation support: other/not stated	336	170	41	3	0	0	0	4	554
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>6,027</i>	<i>6,700</i>	<i>3,273</i>	<i>2,156</i>	<i>2,009</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>21,356</i>
Community support									
Early childhood intervention	715	1,129	60	133	83	0	0	8	2,128
Recreation/holiday programs	250	1,000	142	726	406	50	101	5	2,680
Therapy (PT OT ST)	708	1,025	209	1,045	238	0	46	10	3,277
Family/individual case practice/management	141	1,242	349	6	886	76	38	0	2,738
Behaviour/specialist intervention	213	217	68	177	13	0	0	0	688
Counselling: individual/family/group	3	0	58	232	45	0	0	0	338
Brokerage/direct funding/ind.supp.pack.	82	695	235	1,726	35	3	79	1	2,856
Mutual support/self-help groups	25	763	5	36	46	0	1	0	876
Resource teams/regional teams	1,242	0	336	30	0	57	0	39	1,704
Community support: other or not stated	174	0	31	218	179	0	0	0	602
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,415</i>	<i>5,902</i>	<i>1,430</i>	<i>3,919</i>	<i>1,855</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>17,011</i>
Community access									
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1,233	930	1,431	75	123	112	22	13	3,939
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	1,259	5,411	603	542	299	0	90	14	8,217
Other community access and day programs	612	1,274	194	62	13	448	1	21	2,625
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>3,089</i>	<i>7,575</i>	<i>2,192</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>14,658</i>
Respite									
Own home respite	8	160	74	60	8	15	22	25	372
Respite: centre/respite home	289	356	202	187	45	39	25	0	1,143
Respite: host family/peer support	73	70	18	0	78	0	0	0	239
Respite: other/flexible/combination	198	361	167	87	41	0	4	10	868
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>2,598</i>
Employment									
Open employment	1,221	1,057	901	542	318	114	102	22	4,277
Supported employment	4,615	2,495	737	1,573	1,537	387	46	66	11,456
Open and supported combined	21	248	1,046	145	24	51	147	34	1,716
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>5,847</i>	<i>3,783</i>	<i>2,663</i>	<i>2,247</i>	<i>1,871</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>17,373</i>
Total	16,441	21,104	8,324	8,004	5,566	1,719	864	354	62,341

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 35 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Tables 3.23 and 3.24 show the distribution of consumers by service type and auspicing organisation for each State and Territory. Table 3.23 deals with State-funded services and Table 3.24 shows Commonwealth-funded services. There were 48,373 consumers of State-funded services. Of these, 34% (16,264) received their service on the snapshot day from a government-auspiced service. Community support was the service type with the highest proportion of consumers using government-auspiced services (7,362 of 17,011 or 43%). In contrast only 10% of consumers of community access services used those under a government auspice.

About 39% of accommodation support consumers and 22% of respite service consumers were receiving services from government auspiced organisations.

Almost all consumers (99%) of Commonwealth-funded employment services were receiving services from non-government-auspiced organisations (Table 3.24).

Table 3.23: Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, auspicing organisation by service type, 2000

Auspicing organisation	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Total
New South Wales					
Government	2,803	1,886	953	240	5,192
Non-government	3,225	1,571	2,148	328	6,811
<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>6,027</i>	<i>3,415</i>	<i>3,089</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>11,605</i>
Victoria					
Government	2,946	1,213	354	154	4,331
Non-government	3,758	4,745	7,230	781	15,002
<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>6,700</i>	<i>5,902</i>	<i>7,575</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>17,919</i>
Queensland					
Government	780	769	43	88	1,494
Non-government	2,499	680	2,150	373	4,953
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>3,273</i>	<i>1,430</i>	<i>2,192</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>6,222</i>
Western Australia					
Government	643	2,131	0	21	2,718
Non-government	1,514	1,934	666	312	4,003
<i>Total Western Australia</i>	<i>2,156</i>	<i>3,919</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>6,379</i>
South Australia					
Government	816	1,078	20	7	1,899
Non-government	1,193	807	414	163	2,382
<i>Total South Australia</i>	<i>2,009</i>	<i>1,855</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>4,138</i>
Tasmania					
Government	90	97	129	29	289
Non-government	706	86	420	25	1,037
<i>Total Tasmania</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>1,248</i>
Australian Capital Territory					
Government	156	171	0	23	320
Non-government	137	85	113	28	350
<i>Total Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>638</i>
Northern Territory					
Government	5	17	0	0	22
Non-government	107	46	47	35	226
<i>Total Northern Territory</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>248</i>
All States and Territories					
<i>Total government</i>	<i>8,239</i>	<i>7,362</i>	<i>1,499</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>16,264</i>
<i>Total non-government</i>	<i>13,137</i>	<i>9,950</i>	<i>13,186</i>	<i>2,045</i>	<i>34,752</i>
Total	21,356	17,011	14,658	2,598	48,373

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 35 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.

Table 3.24: Consumers of Commonwealth CSDA-funded employment support services on a snapshot day, auspicing organisation by State and Territory, 2000

Auspicing organisation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Government	148	36	9	8	0	0	8	0	209
Non-government	5,699	3,749	2,654	2,239	1,871	549	286	119	17,166
Total	5,847	3,783	2,663	2,247	1,871	549	294	119	17,373

Notes

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