

2. Data

2.1 Overview

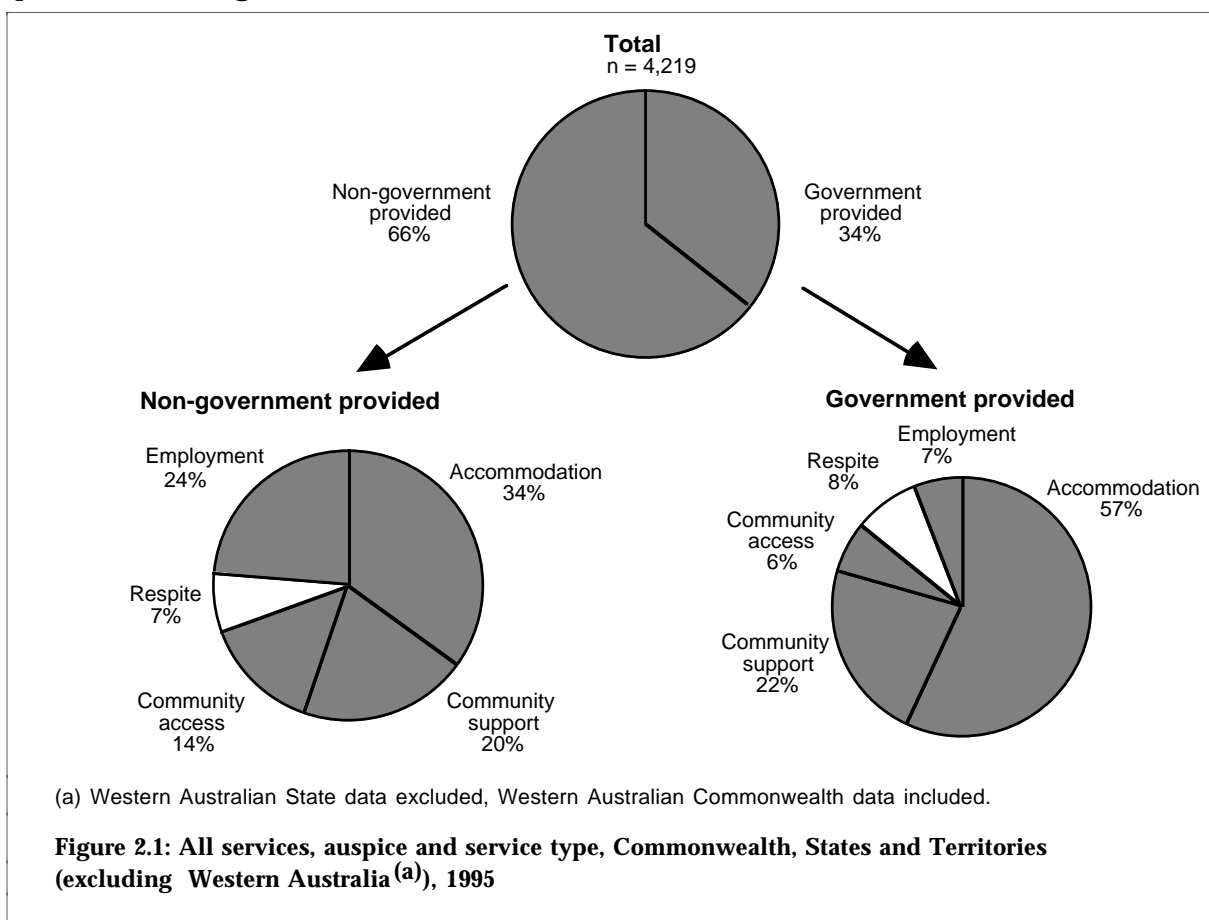
Services

There were 4,219 CSDA-funded services which responded to the 1995 CSDA MDS collection (excluding Western Australian data), a 93% response rate (see Table 2.2).

Of these 4,219 services, 257 were classified to a service type resulting in no consumer data being required; these service types were advocacy, information, print disability and other. The consumer data therefore relate to the remaining 3,962 services, and the service data relate to all 4,219 services.

Care should be used when interpreting the data presented. All jurisdictions are moving to implement an 'outlet level' collection, but this has not been fully achieved to date. This means that a 'service' as reported may be a single outlet, or may be an aggregation of data for two or more outlets for an organisation.

The proportional distribution of service auspice, between government-provided and non-government provided services, and further by broad service type, is presented in Figure 2.1 (for more detail and discussion see Table 2.8).



Consumers

Three separate counts of consumer numbers are collected from CSDA services—the number actually receiving a service on the collection ‘snapshot day’, the number on a typical operating day and the number of individuals over the financial year. (*Note: NIMS consumer data covers the 9 months up to and including 30 September 1995.*)

The number of consumers receiving services on the selected snapshot day is broadly similar to that reported as receiving services on a typical operating day (see Table 2.1). Community support, community access and respite services show a greater level of variation from the typical day than do the other service types—employment and accommodation. They also have a larger number of consumers over the year than on any one day, indicating a less fixed consumer base. For all broad service type categories, the number of consumers over the year is greater in the non-government sector than in the directly provided government sector.

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

Table 2.1: Number of consumers^(a), service type^(b) by auspice by time period, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(c)), 1995

Service type	Government			Non-government		
	Snapshot day	Typical day	Annual estimate	Snapshot day	Typical day	Annual estimate
Accommodation	6,733	6,999	15,572	7,921	8,267	43,456
Community support	4,827	5,707	48,445	3,744	5,083	103,535
Community access	2,226	2,294	4,954	6,511	7,291	72,032
Respite	582	639	4,031	909	1,256	17,000
Employment	1,844	1,981	4,562	15,759	17,023	35,743

(a) Consumer numbers are not added other than within service types due to an unknown level of double counting, arising because individuals may receive more than one service type on the snapshot day.

(b) Consumer data not collected for service types of advocacy, print disability, research and development, information or other.

(c) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

Data have been collated from 63,530 consumer forms, representing the number of people receiving CSDA MDS services on the snapshot day excluding Western Australia (NIMS consumer data covers the 9 months up to and including 30 September 1995) in 1995—1 September in Tasmania; 8 September in Queensland, South Australia, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory; 15 September in New South Wales and Victoria, and 18 October for the Commonwealth (all Thursdays).

Care should be used when interpreting the data presented:

Where consumer data are presented, there is no way of identifying the extent to which individual consumers appear in more than one ‘service type’ category on the snapshot day. As a result of this unknown level of double counting, only data on consumers within specific service types can be treated as representing separate persons.

The distribution of snapshot-day service recipients is represented in Figure 2.2 according to sex, and further by broad age group.

Males were the most common service recipients in 1995 (59%). Overall there was little difference in age-group distribution between the sexes, although differences did exist when service types and disability types are examined in detail (for more detail and description see Table 2.13).

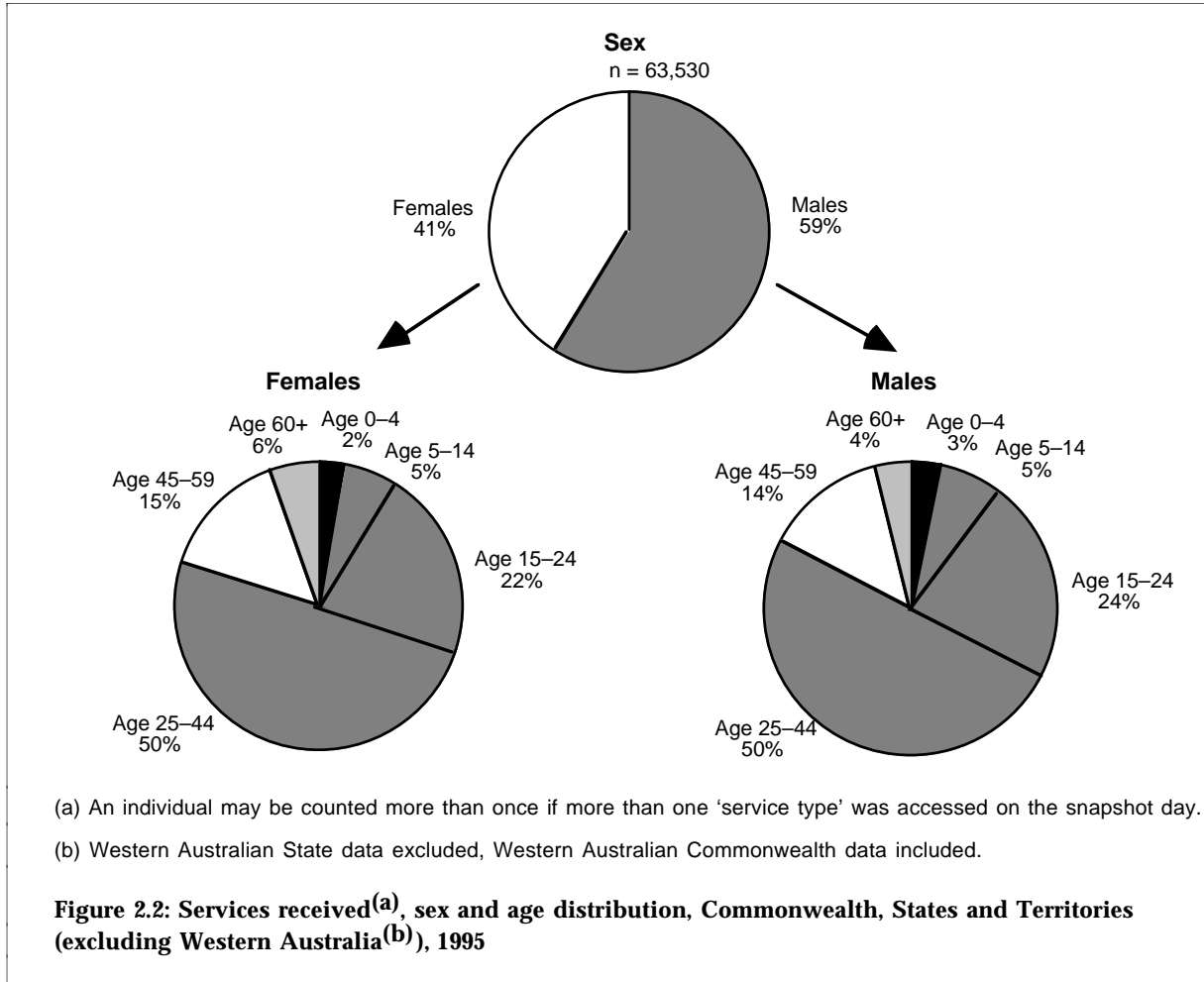
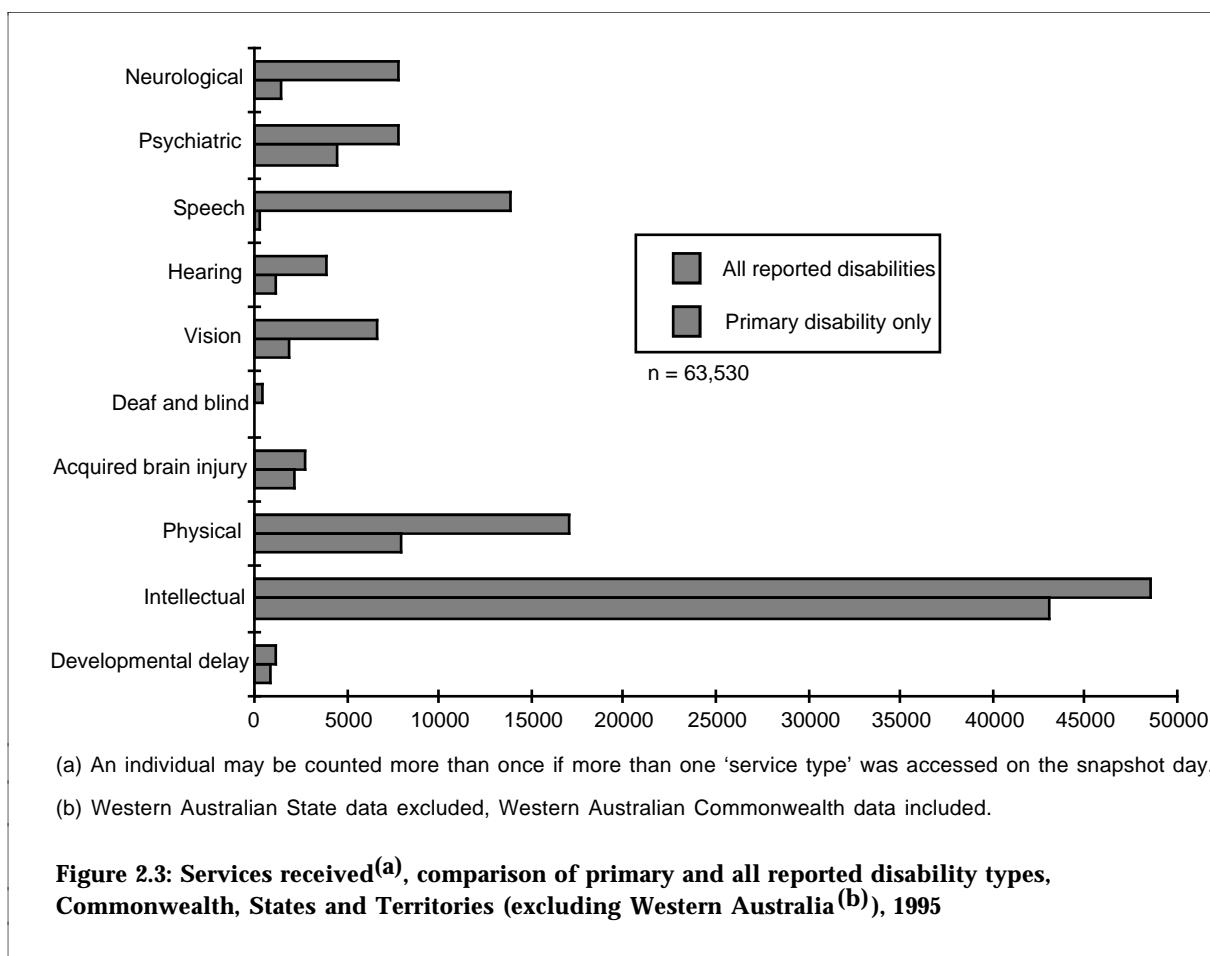


Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of reported disability types. A comparison is provided between reported primary disability type and all reported disability types for snapshot-day service recipients.

When all reported disabilities are considered, the multiple disability of many service users becomes apparent. The disability type categories which showed the greatest proportional increases are speech (from 0.4% to 21.8%) and neurological (from 2.3% to 12.4%). This indicates that speech disability in particular was associated with other disability types reported as primary for the service users.

By recording data on all significant disability types of each service user, not only that recorded as primary, a more detailed picture of disability can be obtained (for more detail and discussion see Tables 2.15 and 2.16).



2.2 Service response rates

The overall response rate of services for each State and Territory is presented in Table 2.2, with the national response rate being 93%.

Table 2.2: Response rate by States, Territories and Commonwealth (%) (excluding Western Australia), 1995

	NSW	Vic ^(a)	Qld	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Commonwealth	Total
Response rate	94	80	96	94	88	99	67	99	93

(a) Estimate only, due to incomplete regional records.

Missing and 'not known' data are described in Tables 2.3 and 2.4, with the proportion of missing and not known responses being presented for each data item, by Commonwealth, State and Territory. The proportion of missing responses was quite low for most data items across most States and Territories.*

* Even though Western Australia was not able to supply revised data for the 1995 collection, it is worthwhile noting that Western Australia initially reported that the proportion of missing responses were significantly higher for some data items than in other jurisdictions. This may be as a result of data being collected for all consumers over the 12-month period to 30 June 1995 in the Western Australian collection, and the description of some data items as 'optional' for some services.

Table 2.3: Missing responses as proportion of total responses for each data item, by Commonwealth, State and Territory (excluding Western Australia) (a), 1995

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld ^(b)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Commonwealth
Staff hours	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.1	9.9	0.0	13.0	1.8
Service income sources	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
Service operating days per week	0.1	0.8	0.0	5.5	2.9	0.0	4.3	0.0
Service operating hours per day	0.5	0.9	0.3	6.2	2.9	0.0	8.7	0.0
Typical daily consumer numbers	0.7	3.5	1.7	3.4	3.0	0.0	4.3	1.0
Annual consumer numbers	0.4	2.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	0.0	8.7	1.0
Age	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0
Sex	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0
Country of birth	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin ^(c)	2.0	10.8	18.2	10.9	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0
Preferred effective communication	0.0	5.8	0.3	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary disability	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other significant disabilities	0.1	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Frequency of support needed—activities of daily living	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Frequency of support needed—social and emotional ^(d)	0.6	1.8	0.5	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Main income source	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

(a) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

(b) Excludes Queensland 'IDS' direct services.

(c) High Queensland figure related to high level of 'not known' response for the country of birth data item—only persons with Australia as country of birth were asked about Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Data item not in NIMS (Commonwealth-funded open employment services).

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin is the consumer form data item with the highest overall 'not known' or missing response rate (see Tables 2.3 and 2.4). This may arise from a reluctance on the part of some service providers to ask for this information. The two Territories were the only jurisdictions where the combined missing and not known responses were less than 10% of the total for the item.

The combined rate of 44% in Queensland State data is of particular concern, given the number of people with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin identified in the 1991 ABS population census (2.4%).

The data item 'main income source', for children aged less than 16 years, sought only to identify whether the parent or guardian received the Child Disability Allowance—this information would appear to have been difficult to obtain, or there was a reluctance to obtain it. The 'not known' response was over 20% in most jurisdictions. The reasons for this will have to be examined, and this component of the data item reviewed.

Queensland (17.3%) had a higher level of 'not known' response to the data item 'country of birth' than did the other States and Territories. These high levels of

'not known' will need to be reduced if issues of access are to be examined at the State level.

Table 2.4: 'Unknown' responses as proportion of total for each data item, by Commonwealth, State and Territory (excluding Western Australia^(a)), 1995

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld ^(b)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Commonwealth
Country of birth	1.9	2.5	17.3	1.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	5.2
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander origin	12.4	1.6	25.8	3.6	20.9	0.7	1.1	9.5 ^(c)
Preferred effective communication	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.2
Main income source—age under 16 years	26.5	29.2	21.4	21.1	20.6	72.1	6.8	na
Main income source—age 16 years or more	2.1	3.7	9.4	3.8	2.3	1.0	8.2	2.3
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9

(a) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

(b) Excludes Queensland direct services (Intellectual Disability Services (IDS)).

(c) Queensland 32.9%.

2.3 State distribution

Commonwealth-funded services

The distribution of reported Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, by service type, by State and Territory, is shown in Table 2.5.

Of the 772 employment services reported, sheltered employment accounted for 320 (41%).

Table 2.5: Number of Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, service type by State and Territory, 1995

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	56	43	40	19	5	5	3	1	172
Individual Supported Job	43	22	11	2	3	3	1	4	89
Supported employment	69	64	12	7	14	7	1	3	177
Sheltered employment	134	54	42	30	41	12	3	4	320
Employment—other, not stated	1	8	4	0	1	0	0	0	14
<i>Total employment services</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>772</i>
Advocacy	19	25	6	8	6	3	2	6	75
Information/referral	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
Print disability	4	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	14
<i>Total other than employment</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>93</i>
Total all Commonwealth-funded	328	220	116	68	72	31	10	20	865

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

Two service types focused on employment in the open labour market in 1995—Competitive Employment Training and Placement (CETP) services (172 reported) and Individual Supported Job (ISJ) services (89 reported).

Under the CSDA the only service types, other than employment, for which the Commonwealth has responsibility are those with shared jurisdictional responsibility—advocacy, information, print disability and research.

Of the 93 non-employment Commonwealth-funded services reported, advocacy accounted for 75 (81%).

There were 14 print disability services identified, with New South Wales and Victoria each reporting four.

State- and Territory-funded services

Table 2.6 provides a description of the 3,354 State- or Territory-funded CSDA services, according to service type.

The majority of State or Territory services reported in 1995 were contained within the broad ‘accommodation’ grouping, accounting for 1,763 (53%) of all services. Of these accommodation services, 1,218 (69%) were group homes, with outreach or other in-home support next with 263 services reported.

The remaining 1,591 services reported were spread widely across the service types with 766 in the broad category of community support, 483 in community access, 308 in respite and 34 reported as ‘other’ or the service type was not stated.

Interstate comparison of the relative distribution of services is of interest. A relatively high proportion of ‘outreach/other in-home support’ services were recorded in Victoria (126, or 48% of the national total). The number of reported therapy and advocacy services was also comparatively high in Victoria. These differences may be partly due to the inclusion of a number of psychiatric services in the CSDA base in Victoria.

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

It should be kept in mind that not all jurisdictions have been able to move to a full outlet level collection (Section 2.1). When an outlet level collection is in place, an even more detailed comparison of interstate differences between CSDA services can be made.

Table 2.6: Number of State- or Territory-funded CSDA services, service type by State and Territory (excluding Western Australia^(a)), 1995

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Institution	34	9	8	3	4	0	0	58
Hostel	31	15	19	3	5	0	2	75
Group house	440	429	247	25	27	6	44	1,218
Attendant care	24	22	11	14	5	2	4	82
Outreach support/other in-home	57	126	64	10	2	2	2	263
Accommodation—other/not-stated	45	10	10	1	1	0	0	67
<i>Total accommodation</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>1,763</i>
Advocacy	8	29	1	6	1	0	1	46
Information/referral	18	39	11	8	6	0	2	84
Early childhood intervention	70	48	16	1	0	0	0	135
Recreation/holiday programs	30	34	12	4	7	1	4	92
Therapy (PT OT ST)	19	48	23	5	8	0	1	104
Family/individual case practice	6	55	25	14	2	0	0	102
Behaviour/specialist intervention	16	12	0	0	2	0	1	31
Counselling—individual/family/group	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	9
Brokerage/direct funding	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mutual support/self-help groups	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Print disability	4	0	3	1	2	0	0	10
Resource teams/regional teams	87	0	7	0	1	1	0	96
Community support—other/not stated	6	8	31	2	2	0	0	49
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>766</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	104	88	41	16	12	1	4	266
Post-school options/ social and community support/ community access	66	48	16	4	5	1	3	143
Community access and day programs—other/not stated	5	53	7	4	3	1	1	74
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>483</i>
Respite—own home	0	16	8	2	0	1	1	28
Respite—centre-based/respice house	55	26	29	10	3	1	3	127
Respite—host family/peer support	13	1	40	1	4	1	0	60
Respite—other/not stated	34	24	25	6	1	3	0	93
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>308</i>
Other services	9	14	5	2	2	2	0	34
Total all services	1,189	1,158	660	146	105	23	73	3,354

(a) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

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

2.4 Service profile

The wide range of service types and service delivery methods contained within the CSDA base is very apparent when the patterns of service operating periods are examined. The number of days per week and hours per day of operation vary greatly, although two broad groupings were commonly reported in the data. These groupings were 7 to 8 hours a day for 5 days a week (1,653 or 39% services), and 24 hours a day for 7 days a week (1,361 or 32% of services) (see Table 2.7).

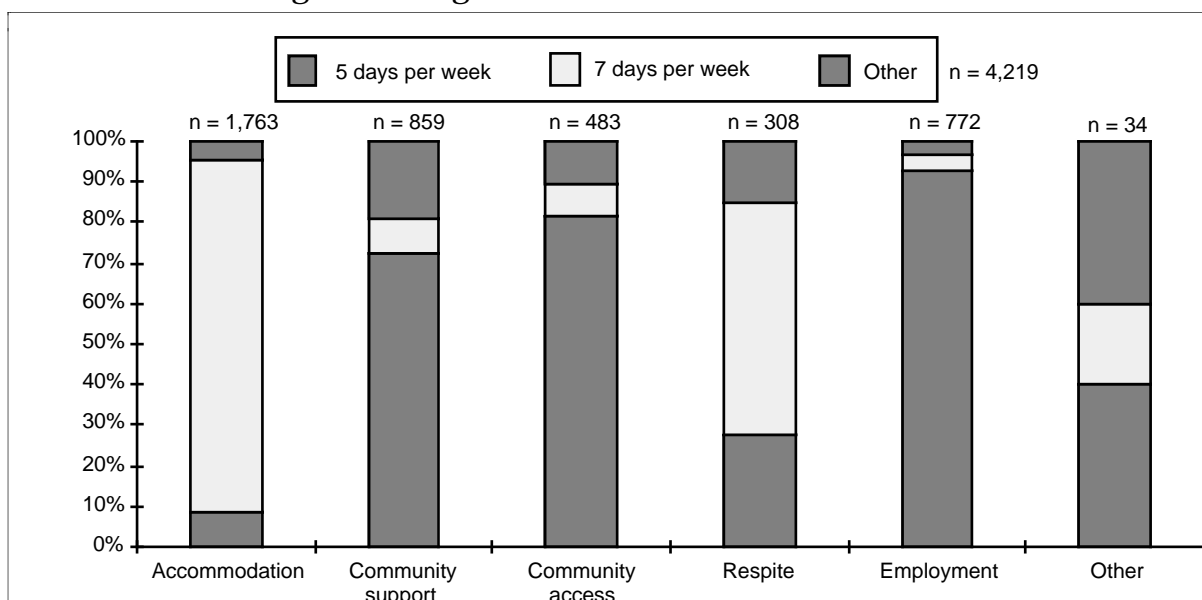
Table 2.7: CSDA-funded services, number of services by period of operation, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(a)), 1995

Days of operation per week	Hours of service operation per day					Operating hours not stated	Total
	Less than 7 hours	7 to 8 hours	Greater than 8 but less than 24 hours	24 hours	No fixed number of hours		
5 days	114	1,653	181	22	43	0	2,013
7 days	41	58	261	1,361	114	10	1,845
Other	102	110	28	14	43	22	319
No fixed days	1	1	1	1	38	0	42
Total	258	1,822	471	1,398	238	32	4,219

(a) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

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

When the pattern of days per week of service operation is examined by broad service type (Figure 2.4), it can be seen that accommodation services generally fitted a 7-days-per-week pattern (88%), employment services 5 days a week (93%), with the other categories being more varied.



(a) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

Figure 2.4: CSDA-funded services, service type by operating period (%), Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(a)), 1995

Of the 4,219 services reported, 1,453 (34%) were auspiced (generally provided directly) by government with the vast majority of these (1,290) coming from State or Territory governments (see Table 2.8).

The service types where government-auspiced services outnumbered non-government-auspiced services were: institutional accommodation (30 to 28), group homes (696 to 522), case management services (53 to 48), behaviour intervention services (30 to 1), resource teams (81 to 15) and host family respite (37 to 23).

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

The funded non-government sector predominated in all other service types, with a 'charitable or religious' auspice accounting for 1,262 (46%) of the 2,752 services reported for this sector. In the funded non-government sector, services under a 'charitable or religious' auspice predominated in the service types: institution, group home, counselling, print disability, continuing education, centre-based respite, and supported and sheltered employment.

Further information on service auspice, related to service income and State and Territory distribution, is contained in Section 2.5.

It should be noted that service auspice appears to have been misinterpreted in some instances, particularly in respect to Commonwealth employment services where the reported number of Commonwealth or State government-auspiced services (87, see Table 2.8) is significantly over the figure known to department staff who stated that there would be 'only a few' government-auspiced services.

Table 2.8: Number of services, service type by auspice, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(a)), 1995

Service type	Government			Non-government			Not stated	Total	
	State/ C'wealth	Territory	Local	Total govt	Charitable/ religious	Total non- govt			
Institution	0	30	0	30	18	10	28	0	58
Hostel	0	17	0	17	26	32	58	0	75
Group house	1	683	12	696	324	198	522	0	1,218
Attendant care	0	0	3	3	25	52	77	2	82
Outreach support/other in-home	0	55	2	57	81	124	205	1	263
Accommodation—other/not stated	0	19	0	19	30	18	48	0	67
<i>Total accommodation</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>822</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>938</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1,763</i>
Advocacy	14	2	0	16	18	85	103	2	121
Information/referral	1	4	1	6	17	65	82	0	88
Early childhood intervention	4	28	2	34	33	68	101	0	135
Recreation/holiday programs	0	6	15	21	18	53	71	0	92
Therapy (PT OT ST)	0	40	0	40	10	53	63	1	104
Family/individual case practice	0	53	0	53	12	36	48	1	102
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	30	0	30	0	1	1	0	31
Counselling—individual/ family/ group	0	1	0	1	5	3	8	0	9
Brokerage/direct funding	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	4
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4
Print disability	0	0	0	0	18	6	24	0	24
Resource teams/regional teams	0	80	1	81	12	3	15	0	96
Community support—other/not stated	0	37	0	37	1	11	12	0	49
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>859</i>
Continuing education/ independent living training/ adult training centre	3	51	0	54	113	97	210	2	266
Post-school options/ social and community support/ community access	1	25	7	33	44	66	110	0	143
Community access and day programs—other/ not stated	0	2	2	4	13	57	70	0	74
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>483</i>
Respite—own home	0	3	3	6	2	20	22	0	28
Respite—centre-based/respice house	1	59	3	63	30	34	64	0	127
Respite—host family/peer support	0	37	0	37	9	14	23	0	60
Respite—other/not stated	0	6	6	12	20	60	80	1	93
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>308</i>
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	17	0	4	21	58	93	151	0	172
Individual Supported Job	8	1	1	10	36	43	79	0	89
Supported employment	24	9	3	36	94	47	141	0	177
Sheltered employment	17	7	3	27	188	105	293	0	320
Employment support	2	1	0	3	2	0	2	0	5
Other employment	0	1	0	1	2	6	8	0	9
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>772</i>
Total other support	0	3	1	4	5	21	26	4	34
Total	93	1,290	70	1,453	1,262	1,488	2,752	14	4,219

(a) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

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

2.5 Service funding and income

Total service income from all sources is shown in Table 2.9, disaggregated by service type, for each State and Territory. Data on 'service income source' were obtained only in relation to services which had operated for the full 1994–95 financial year. *(It should be noted when interpreting these data that a number of services may have understated total income, as in a number of instances (48%) income other than that from government grants was not reported. MDS service income data for 1995 should not be used for planning purposes, but as a guide to the type of data which will be available once accuracy has been improved.)*

The total of \$1.24 billion for the 1994–95 financial year, for services receiving at least some of their income from CSDA sources, reveals a significant industry.

In all States and Territories much of this money was reported for services providing accommodation or accommodation support—\$607 million (49%) of total reported service income (or 67% of State- or Territory-funded services).

Total income for employment services was the next largest in dollar terms with \$319 million (26%) or 95% of Commonwealth-funded services. Sheltered employment was the largest of the employment service types with total reported service income of \$196 million (61% of the employment services' income).

Income from non-government sources contributed \$226 million (18%) of total service income (see Table 2.12), although this figure may be an underestimate. This proportion of non-government-sourced income varied considerably among the service types. Sheltered employment services were, on the reported data, the least reliant on government income, with 63% of reported service income coming from non-government sources (\$124 million of \$196 million). Employment services overall had 46% of total reported service income from non-government sources.

The proportion of income from non-government sources for the other major service type categories were: accommodation 8%, community support 11%, community access 11% and respite services 5% (calculated from Table 2.12). The majority of service income reported comes from government sources—\$1,015.7 million (or 82%) of the total (Table 2.12). The source of the funding could include programs other than the CSDA, e.g. HACC, Health etc.

Reported service income from all government sources, when examined by broad auspice (government vs non-government), reveals some interesting differences (Table 2.10). For most States and Territories the bulk of services reported were in the non-government sector, 1,902 (61%) of the total 3,135 State-funded services (see Table 2.10).

Even though the greatest number of services reported were in the non-government sector, overall total government-sourced income was higher for government-provided services (\$458 million) than for non-government-provided services (\$342 million).

For State- or Territory-funded CSDA services, the average government-sourced income was \$264,500. This figure was much higher (\$397,100) for the 1,222 of these which were government-provided services (calculated from Table 2.10).

Table 2.9: Service income^(a) by service type, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995 (\$'000)

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA ^(b)	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total
Institution	105,312	40,810	30,472	na	68,145	12,966	0	0	257,705
Hostel	10,259	10,600	167	na	1,763	1,758	0	2,174	26,722
Group house	89,381	74,106	48,116	na	19,316	10,854	4,990	7,198	253,961
Attendant care	1,758	6,842	2,656	na	3,225	693	136	423	15,733
Outreach support/other in-home	9,091	11,812	11,974	na	3,988	278	222	92	37,457
Accommodation—other/not-stated	10,081	4,193	1,172	na	220	0	0	0	15,665
<i>Total accommodation</i>	<i>225,882</i>	<i>148,363</i>	<i>94,557</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>96,657</i>	<i>26,549</i>	<i>5,348</i>	<i>9,887</i>	<i>607,243</i>
Advocacy	3,996	6,490	766	734	2,556	511	197	759	16,008
Information/referral	1,705	3,745	1,498	na	2,181	335	0	512	9,976
Early childhood intervention	9,732	7,419	146	na	0	0	0	0	17,298
Recreation/holiday programs	2,038	3,621	1,758	na	1,543	584	144	389	10,077
Therapy (PT OT ST)	5,517	9,008	78	na	6,689	503	0	584	22,380
Family/individual case practice	912	8,696	700	na	10,006	579	0	0	20,893
Behaviour/specialist intervention	2,586	1,725	0	na	0	76	0	743	5,129
Counselling—individual/family/group	56	511	25	na	556	0	0	0	1,148
Brokerage/direct funding	661	0	0	na	0	0	0	0	661
Mutual support/self-help groups	97	0	0	na	0	0	0	0	97
Print disability	3,038	1,769	263	530	443	480	0	5	6,527
Resource teams/regional teams	18,686	0	0	na	0	0	82	0	18,768
Community support—other/not stated	404	1,711	129	na	2318	14	0	0	4,576
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>49,428</i>	<i>44,695</i>	<i>5,363</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>26,292</i>	<i>3,082</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>2,992</i>	<i>133,538</i>
Continuing education/ independent living training/ adult training centre	33,086	30,477	3,738	na	1,960	2,271	37	485	72,054
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	5,213	26,669	1,354	na	4,082	523	176	635	38,652
Community access and day programs—other/not stated	922	11,053	1,331	na	847	276	539	118	15,085
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>39,221</i>	<i>68,199</i>	<i>6,423</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>6,889</i>	<i>3,070</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>1,238</i>	<i>125,791</i>
Respite—own home	0	1,592	975	na	189	0	248	290	3,293
Respite—centre-based/respice house	15,500	4,976	2,889	na	6,048	1,350	46	1,008	31,817
Respite—host family/peer support	2,027	25	163	na	117	95	0	0	2,427
Respite—other/not stated	2,771	1,588	3,309	na	993	70	309	0	9,040
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>20,298</i>	<i>8,181</i>	<i>7,336</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>7,347</i>	<i>1,515</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>1,298</i>	<i>46,577</i>
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	11,560	12,497	19,644	6,038	1,532	609	1,004	469	53,354
Individual Supported Job	6,862	8,009	3,199	706	1,367	42	74	974	21,232
Supported employment	17,213	15,811	2,198	3,934	4,247	1,623	0	1,184	46,209
Sheltered employment	61,967	30,377	18,162	39,214	29,243	11,811	1,579	3,211	195,564
Other employment	79	1037	1,214	0	60	0	0	0	2,390
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>97,681</i>	<i>67,731</i>	<i>44,417</i>	<i>49,892</i>	<i>36,449</i>	<i>14,085</i>	<i>2,657</i>	<i>5,838</i>	<i>318,749</i>
Other services	1,626	1,755	494	0	5,827	52	462	0	10,217
Total services	434,136	338,922	158,591	51,156	179,460	48,353	10,244	21,253	1,242,115

(a) Data available only from those services operating for the full 1994–95 financial year.

(b) Western Australian data relates to Commonwealth-funded services only.

Note: Service income data not yet considered accurate enough for planning purposes.

Table 2.10: State-funded CSDA services^(a), total funding reported by services, from all government sources, by broad auspice^(b), States and Territories (excluding Western Australia), 1995

State/Territory	Government (direct)		Non-government (funded)		Total	
	Number of services	\$'000	Number of services	\$'000	Number of services	\$'000
NSW	487	215,194	662	90,789	1,149	305,983
Vic	404	108,546	691	135,675	1,099	244,829
Qld	241	59,201	327	43,985	568	103,186
SA	43	79,269	98	45,073	141	124,342
Tas	12	13,084	77	17,173	95	30,711
NT	3	312	15	6,048	19	6,822
ACT	32	9,678	32	3,756	64	13,434
Total	1,222	485,284	1,902	342,497	3,135	829,306

(a) Data available only from those services operating for the full 1994–95 financial year.

(b) Service auspice not recorded for 4 Victorian, 6 Tasmanian and 1 Northern Territory service (total of \$1,524,000).

Notes

1. Service income data not yet considered accurate enough for planning purposes.
2. A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.

For Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, which are primarily employment services (see Table 2.5), the bulk of services reported were in the non-government sector, 704 (or 87%) of the 812 Commonwealth-funded services.

The average government-sourced income for the 812 reported services was \$229,583. This figure was higher (\$276,538) for the 106 of these which were government directly provided services, although the relative difference was not as high as that for the State- or Territory-funded CSDA services.

Table 2.11: Commonwealth-funded CSDA services^(a), total government-sourced funding reported by services, by broad auspice^(b), State and Territory, 1995

State/Territory	Government (direct)		Non-government (funded)		Total	
	Number of services	\$'000	Number of services	\$'000	Number of services	\$'000
NSW	16	3,685	293	49,957	309	53,642
Vic	36	7,150	175	43,607	212	50,835
Qld	15	2,270	88	29,868	103	32,137
WA	5	2,343	59	21,305	64	23,648
SA	15	3,305	53	13,398	68	16,703
Tas	12	1,983	14	1,612	27	3,758
NT	4	567	5	1,391	9	1,958
ACT	3	699	17	3,039	20	3,738
Total	106	22,003	704	164,176	812	186,421

(a) Data available only from those services operating for the full 1994–95 financial year.

(b) Service auspice not recorded for 1 Victorian and 1 Tasmanian service (total \$242,000).

Notes

1. Service income data not yet considered accurate enough for planning purposes.
2. A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.

For the State and Territory CSDA-funded services, reported funding from Commonwealth sources was still significant (Table 2.12). It will be interesting to examine the same data for the 1996 MDS collection which has a separate response category for HACC funding. From comments received, it would seem that services varied in how HACC funds were recorded in the 1995 collection, and it may be that some of the Commonwealth-sourced income reported was actually HACC funding (which is joint Commonwealth and State funding).

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

Table 2.12: Income reported by services^(a) (\$'000s), service type by Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia ^(b)), 1995

Service type	Government-sourced			Non-govt	Total income
	Commonwealth	State	Local		
Institution	4,917	237,328	0	15,460	257,705
Hostel	839	20,230	2	5,650	26,722
Group house	3,511	230,825	385	19,240	253,961
Attendant care	1,332	12,767	0	1,634	15,733
Outreach support	779	33,097	20	3,561	37,457
Other accommodation	237	13,166	184	2,079	15,665
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>11,615</i>	<i>547,413</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>47,624</i>	<i>607,243</i>
Advocacy	10,488	4,265	30	1,225	16,008
Information/referral	1,169	6,684	28	2,095	9,976
Early childhood intervention	2,568	11,858	209	2,662	17,298
Recreation	911	7,249	88	1,829	10,077
Therapy (PT OT ST)	3,216	17,845	6	1,314	22,380
Family/individual case	53	20,396	0	444	20,893
Behaviour intervention	0	5,122	0	7	5,129
Counselling	127	926	0	95	1,148
Brokerage/direct funding	0	660	0	1	661
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	52	6	39	97
Print disability	1,681	1,433	115	3,298	6,527
Resource teams	34	18,089	8	637	18,768
Other community support	277	3,010	0	1,289	4,576
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>20,524</i>	<i>97,589</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>14,935</i>	<i>133,538</i>
Continuing education	3,612	59,381	86	8,975	72,054
Post-school options	1,188	33,417	386	3,661	38,652
Other community access	895	12,273	44	1,871	15,085
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>5,695</i>	<i>105,071</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>14,507</i>	<i>125,791</i>
Own home respite	327	2,645	172	149	3,293
Centre-based respite	2,173	27,508	389	1,747	31,817
Host family respite	604	1,747	3	72	2,427
Other respite	1,067	7,312	92	569	9,040
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>4,171</i>	<i>39,212</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>2,537</i>	<i>46,577</i>
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	51,496	132	1	1,725	53,354
Individual Supported Job	20,252	5	10	965	21,232
Supported employment	26,435	779	30	18,965	46,209
Sheltered employment	69,789	1,667	46	124,063	195,564
Other employment	1,807	490	0	93	2,390
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>169,779</i>	<i>3,073</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>145,811</i>	<i>318,749</i>
Total other support	498	8,737	12	971	10,217
Total	212,283	801,092	2,353	226,388	1,242,115

(a) Data available only from those services operating for the full 1994–95 financial year.

(b) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

Note: Service income data not yet considered accurate enough for planning purposes.

Box 2.1: Please note carefully

In the following tables and figures, where data about consumers are presented, care must be exercised when interpreting the data. There is no way of identifying the extent to which individual consumers appear in more than one 'service type' on the snapshot day of collection.

As a result of the unknown level of double counting of individuals across service types, only data on consumers within specific service types can be treated as representing separate persons. For all other tables and figures, where data are presented for aggregated service types, the counts should be interpreted as representing the characteristics of service provision, not the characteristics of individuals. 'Services received' will represent the aggregated consumer characteristics of all instances of consumer access to service types.

This problem is not likely to be as large within the broader categories of accommodation and employment due to their more mutually exclusive sub-categories compared with those in community support and community access, and the relatively lower levels of service user turnover.

Consumer data from the Commonwealth's Disability Service Program Census excludes those consumers identified as 'not receiving a service' on 18 October 1995, the snapshot day.

2.6 Disability type

Disability type was recorded in the data collection in two formats—the disability type identified as 'primary' for the service user, and 'all other significant disability types'. The use of the two concepts enables comparison with a wider range of other data collections, and provides a more detailed picture of the 'multiple disability' of many service users.

Of the 63,530 service recipients on the snapshot day 43,033 (67.7%) were reported as having a primary disability type of 'intellectual/learning' (Table 2.13). This proportion was consistent across the sexes (males 67.4% and females 68.4%).

The next most frequently reported primary disability types were physical (12.4%), psychiatric (7.1%) and acquired brain injury (3.3%). The category of 'deaf and blind' was the least frequently reported for 162 (0.3%) service recipients.

These primary disability types do show differences between the sexes. There was a higher proportion of males with a reported primary disability type of acquired brain injury (4.0% of males and 2.2% of females), and psychiatric (males 7.8% and females 6.2%). Females had a higher reported proportion of physical disability (males 11.9% and females 13.3%).

The distribution of reported primary disability type also varied between age groups. Developmental delay was recorded as primary for 752 (46.3%) of those service recipients aged 0 to 4 years, and for 70 (2.1%) of those aged 5 to 14 (this category was intended only to apply to 0–5-year-olds, and made up less than 0.2% of older age groups).

For those service users aged 15 years or more, the proportion with a primary disability type of 'intellectual/learning' decreased with increasing age (from 74.9% of 15–24-year-olds to 43.6% of those service users aged 60 years or more). Corresponding increases occur in the categories of physical disability (from 11.6% to 18.9%), and vision (from 1.9% to 18.0%). Psychiatric disability had a reported peak in the 25–44 and 45–59 age groups.

Table 2.13 Service recipients^(a), sex by primary disability type by age, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995

Primary disability type	Age (persons)						na	Total	%
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+			
Males									
Developmental delay	447	53	14	18	6	6	5	549	1.5
Intellectual/learning	230	1,227	6,676	13,117	3,261	687	59	25,257	67.4
Physical	135	506	949	1,886	725	235	24	4,460	11.9
Acquired brain injury	15	42	288	766	300	83	6	1,500	4.0
Deaf and blind	2	2	17	49	6	7	0	83	0.2
Vision	23	37	170	373	180	214	11	1,008	2.7
Hearing	36	37	142	262	98	60	3	638	1.7
Speech	44	27	26	46	14	6	2	165	0.4
Psychiatric	10	7	379	1,893	495	102	19	2,905	7.8
Neurological	38	71	213	378	135	38	2	875	2.3
Not stated	1	3	7	23	2	4	5	45	0.1
<i>Total males</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>8,881</i>	<i>18,811</i>	<i>5,222</i>	<i>1,442</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>37,485</i>	<i>100.0</i>
% in age group	2.6	5.4	23.7	50.2	13.9	3.8	0.4	100.0	
Females									
Developmental delay	296	17	4	10	5	0	5	337	1.3
Intellectual/learning	135	639	4,292	9,475	2,413	560	39	17,553	68.4
Physical	89	414	747	1,269	561	301	22	3,403	13.3
Acquired brain injury	10	35	121	267	96	47	2	578	2.2
Deaf and blind	1	5	19	38	7	6	0	76	0.3
Vision	14	30	107	276	134	301	10	872	3.4
Hearing	24	36	140	195	68	66	3	532	2.1
Speech	19	18	12	22	11	1	1	84	0.3
Psychiatric	3	1	187	959	349	79	3	1,581	6.2
Neurological	28	48	122	251	98	53	8	608	2.4
Not stated	0	0	4	11	6	2	5	28	0.1
<i>Total females</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>1,243</i>	<i>5,755</i>	<i>12,773</i>	<i>3,748</i>	<i>1,416</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>25,652</i>	<i>100.0</i>
% in age group	2.4	4.9	22.4	49.8	14.6	5.5	0.4	100.0	
All persons									
Developmental delay	752	70	18	31	12	6	13	902	1.4
Intellectual/learning	371	1,890	11,000	22,682	5,698	1,260	132	43,033	67.7
Physical	225	925	1,706	3,170	1,295	545	55	7,921	12.4
Acquired brain injury	25	78	411	1,039	399	131	13	2,096	3.3
Deaf and blind	3	7	36	88	14	13	1	162	0.3
Vision	37	68	277	649	315	520	22	1,888	3.0
Hearing	62	76	282	457	166	126	11	1,180	1.9
Speech	65	47	38	68	25	7	3	253	0.4
Psychiatric	15	8	568	2,856	846	181	22	4,496	7.1
Neurological	66	120	336	630	233	91	12	1,488	2.3
Not stated	2	3	12	37	8	7	42	111	0.2
Total	1,623	3,292	14,684	31,707	9,011	2,887	326	63,530	100.0
% in age group	2.6	5.2	23.1	49.9	14.2	4.5	0.5	100.0	

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

Table 2.14: Service recipients^(a), service type by primary disability, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995

Service type	Developmental delay		Intellectual/ learning		Physical		Acquired brain injury		Deaf and blind		Vision	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Accommodation support												
Institution	12	0.2	4,191	78.9	575	10.8	288	5.4	1	0.0	8	0.1
Hostel	20	1.9	602	58.5	249	24.2	37	3.6	4	0.4	22	2.1
Group house	18	0.3	5,659	83.9	604	8.9	107	1.6	38	0.6	52	0.8
Attendant care	0	0.0	86	12.2	535	75.8	46	6.5	1	0.1	4	0.6
Outreach support/other in-home	15	0.6	1,241	49.4	502	20.0	79	3.1	2	0.1	30	1.2
Accommodation—other/not stated	2	0.4	247	53.6	111	24.1	35	7.6	1	0.2	7	1.5
Community support												
Early childhood intervention	424	40.3	276	26.2	150	14.3	15	1.4	0	0.0	26	2.5
Recreation/holiday programs	5	0.3	955	67.1	149	10.5	77	5.4	12	0.8	71	5.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	59	3.3	717	39.7	640	35.5	115	6.4	11	0.6	96	5.3
Family/individual case practice	42	3.4	569	46.1	205	16.6	115	9.3	4	0.3	187	15.2
Behaviour/specialist intervention	3	1.3	201	88.9	6	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Counselling—individual/ family/ group	2	3.0	6	9.1	8	12.1	0	0.0	3	4.6	21	31.8
Brokerage/direct funding	0	0.0	12	38.7	10	32.3	3	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Resource teams/regional teams	188	14.6	900	69.8	100	7.8	17	1.3	2	0.2	11	0.8
Community support—other/ not stated	37	3.4	840	78.0	106	9.9	5	0.5	4	0.4	1	0.1
Community access												
Continuing education/ independent living training/ adult training centre	10	0.2	4,447	79.3	384	6.9	160	2.9	11	0.2	339	6.0
Post-school options/ social and community support/ community access	1	0.0	1,803	87.5	173	8.4	33	1.6	2	0.1	6	0.3
Community access and day programs—other/not stated	0	0.0	270	20.9	300	23.3	48	3.7	3	0.2	28	2.2
Respite												
Respite—own home	6	2.0	164	53.8	83	27.2	16	5.3	4	1.3	8	2.6
Respite—centre-based/ respite house	13	1.7	469	61.6	184	24.2	43	5.6	3	0.4	5	0.7
Respite—host family/peer support	6	4.7	75	59.1	32	25.2	4	3.1	0	0.0	1	0.8
Respite—other/not stated	15	3.4	186	42.5	134	30.6	25	5.7	5	1.1	37	8.5
Employment												
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	0	0	5,842	56.5	1,261	12.2	310	3.0	27	0.3	634	6.1
Individual Supported Job	0	0	1,962	54.9	441	12.3	181	5.1	1	0.0	55	1.5
Supported employment	0	0	2,084	79.3	244	9.3	47	1.8	5	0.2	30	1.1
Sheltered employment	0	0	9,008	81.5	712	6.4	279	2.5	18	0.2	205	1.9
Employment support	0	0	11	37.9	10	34.5	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	3.4
Employment—other/not stated	0	0	169	69.5	8	3.3	6	2.5	0	0.0	1	0.4
Not stated	24	21.1	41	36.0	5	4.4	4	3.5	0	0.0	1	0.9
Total all services	902	1.4	43,033	67.7	7,921	12.4	2,096	3.3	162	0.3	1,888	3.0

(continued)

Table 2.14 (continued): Service recipients^(a), service type by primary disability, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995

Service type	Hearing		Speech		Psychiatric		Neurological		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Accommodation support												
Institution	23	0.4	3	0.1	26	0.5	177	3.3	8	0.2	5,312	100.0
Hostel	20	1.9	3	0.3	60	5.8	9	0.9	4	0.4	1,030	100.0
Group house	64	0.9	15	0.2	128	1.9	59	0.9	3	0.0	6,747	100.0
Attendant care	2	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.9	19	2.7	7	1.0	706	100.0
Outreach support/other in-home	8	0.3	4	0.2	559	22.2	65	2.6	8	0.3	2,513	100.0
Accommodation—other/not stated	4	0.9	1	0.2	16	3.5	36	7.8	1	0.2	461	100.0
Community support												
Early childhood intervention	45	4.3	63	6.0	3	0.3	47	4.5	3	0.3	1,052	100.0
Recreation/holiday programs	13	0.9	2	0.1	101	7.1	24	1.7	14	1.0	1,423	100.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	57	3.2	20	1.1	11	0.6	78	4.3	1	0.1	1,805	100.0
Family/individual case practice	16	1.3	2	0.2	14	1.1	77	6.2	3	0.2	1,234	100.0
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	5.3	3	1.3	0	0.0	226	100.0
Counselling—individual/ family/ group	24	36.4	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	66	100.0
Brokerage/direct funding	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.1	1	3.2	0	0.0	31	100.0
Resource teams/regional teams	12	0.9	15	1.2	19	1.5	24	1.9	2	0.2	1,290	100.0
Community support—other/ not stated	52	4.8	7	0.6	9	0.8	14	1.3	2	0.2	1,077	100.0
Community access												
Continuing education/ independent living training/ adult training centre	95	1.7	9	0.2	58	1.0	72	1.3	23	0.4	5,608	100.0
Post-school options/ social and community support/ community access	2	0.1	1	0.0	12	0.6	20	1.0	7	0.3	2,060	100.0
Community access and day programs—other/not stated	23	1.8	5	0.4	569	44.2	28	2.2	14	1.1	1,288	100.0
Respite												
Respite—own home	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	7.2	0	0.0	305	100.0
Respite—centre-based/ respite house	10	1.3	1	0.1	12	1.6	21	2.8	1	0.1	762	100.0
Respite—host family/peer support	2	1.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	6	4.7	0	0.0	127	100.0
Respite—other/not stated	3	0.7	1	0.2	21	4.8	11	2.5	0	0.0	438	100.0
Employment												
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	507	4.9	42	0.4	1,375	13.3	330	3.2	7	0.1	10,335	100.0
Individual Supported Job	69	1.9	7	0.2	763	21.3	94	2.6	1	0.0	3,574	100.0
Supported employment	20	0.8	5	0.2	137	5.2	55	2.1	0	0.0	2,627	100.0
Sheltered employment	99	0.9	39	0.4	504	4.6	183	1.7	0	0.0	11,047	100.0
Employment support	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.7	0	0.0	29	100.0
Employment—other/not stated	6	2.5	0	0.0	48	19.8	4	1.6	1	0.4	243	100.0
Not stated	17	10.6	6	3.7	28	17.4	2	1.2	13	8.1	161	100.0
Total all services	1,180	1.9	253	0.4	4,496	7.1	1,488	2.3	111	0.2	63,530	100.0

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

Intellectual/learning is the most frequently reported primary disability type across most service types, with behaviour/specialist intervention services having the highest proportion in this category (88.9%), followed by post-school options/social and community support/community access (87.5%). The main exceptions were attendant care (75.8% of service users had physical disability as the primary type reported), and counselling (vision primary for 31.8% and hearing for 36.4%). Of the Commonwealth-funded employment services, sheltered employment had the highest proportion of consumers with intellectual/learning disability as primary (81.5%), followed by supported employment (79.3%). Open employment services had much lower proportions in this category (CETP 56.5% and ISJ 54.9%), and were relatively more likely than the supported or sheltered employment services to have service recipients in the categories of physical (CETP 12.2% and ISJ 12.3% compared with sheltered employment 6.4%), or psychiatric disability (CETP 13.3% and ISJ 21.3% compared with sheltered employment 4.6%).

The proportion of service users in each disability type category changes significantly when all reported disability types are considered, rather than just the primary (Table 2.15). Many service users report multiple disability. The category 'intellectual/learning' stays the most frequently reported, increasing from 67.7% of service users to 76.4% when all disability types reported are considered. The proportion of service users with the category 'physical' more than doubles (from 12.5% to 26.9%), and the greatest relative increase is with the category 'speech' (from 0.4% of service users to 21.8%). The data indicate that speech and physical disability are often associated with another reported primary disability of service users.

Table 2.15: Service recipients^(a), disability type by primary and combined disability, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995

Disability type	Consumers with this as primary disability (%)		Consumers with this disability type as either 'primary' or 'other significant' (c) (%)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	902	1.4	1,215	1.9
Intellectual/learning	43,033	67.7	48,540	76.4
Physical	7,921	12.5	17,065	26.9
Acquired brain injury	2,096	3.3	2,735	4.3
Deaf and blind	162	0.3	432	0.7
Vision	1,888	3.0	6,647	10.5
Hearing	1,180	1.9	3,878	6.1
Speech	253	0.4	13,852	21.8
Psychiatric	4,496	7.0	7,863	12.4
Neurological	1,488	2.3	7,855	12.4
Not stated	111	0.2		
Total^(a)	63,530	100.0		

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

(c) 'Other disability types' not collected in MDS format or Queensland directly provided IDS services, and the Commonwealth NIMS collection allowed for only one other disability type to be recorded.

The extent of reported multiple disability varies with reported primary disability type (see Table 2.16). Service users with acquired brain injury as a primary disability were the group most likely to report other disabilities (67.8%), followed by service users with neurological as primary (67.5%) and deaf and blind (66.7%), all significantly above the average across all primary disability types of 45.0%. Only 21.9% of service users with a reported primary disability type of psychiatric had other disability types recorded, and only 33.6% of service users with a reported primary disability type of vision had other disability types recorded.

The importance of examining multiple disability is further highlighted when data on the frequency of support required in the activities of daily living are examined. Figure 2.5 shows that frequency of need for support increases with increasing number of disability types reported. Of those service recipients with only one (the primary) disability reported, 33% were reported as having no need for help in the activities of daily living, and 14% were recorded as having a continual need. As the number of reported disability types for each individual increases, the proportion with no reported need decreases (to less than 1% for service users with 4 or more disability types reported), and the proportion with reported continual need increases to 82% for service users with 6 or more disability types reported. The proportion with occasional or frequent need reported also decreases as reported continual need increases with increasing number of disability types reported.

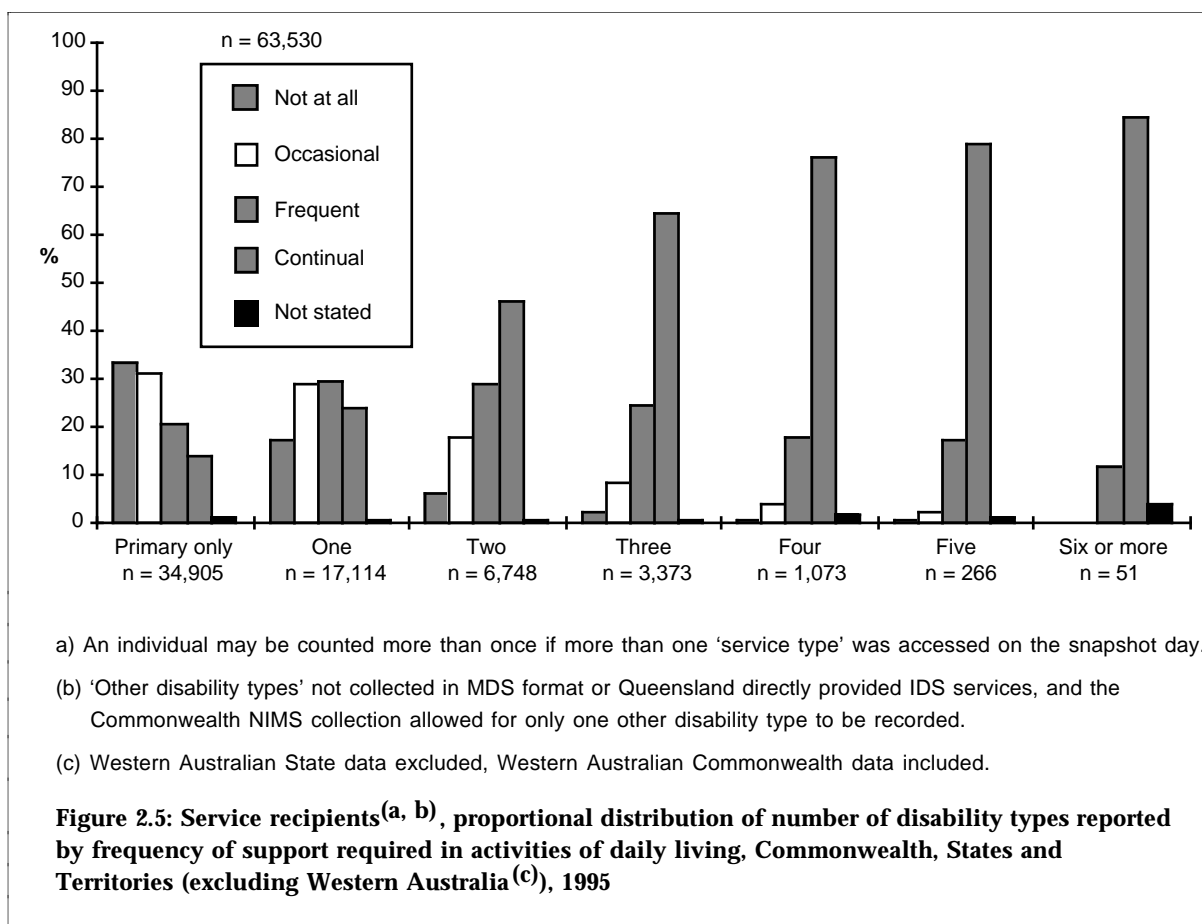
Table 2.16: Service recipients^(a), primary disability type by presence or absence of other significant disabilities^(b), Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(c)), 1995

Primary disability type	Other disabilities reported		No other disabilities reported	Other disabilities not stated/missing	Total
	Number	%	Number	Number	
Developmental delay	525	58.2	370	7	902
Intellectual/learning	19,083	44.3	21,916	2,034	43,033
Physical	4,207	53.1	3,627	87	7,921
Acquired brain injury	1,421	67.8	668	7	2,096
Deaf and blind	108	66.7	52	2	162
Vision	635	33.6	1,244	9	1,888
Hearing	474	40.2	694	12	1,180
Speech	147	58.1	105	1	253
Psychiatric	986	21.9	3,466	44	4,496
Neurological	1,005	67.5	472	11	1,488
Not stated	14	12.6	39	58	111
Total^(a)	28,605	45.0	32,653	2,272	63,530

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) 'Other disability types' not collected in MDS format or Queensland directly provided IDS services, and the Commonwealth NIMS collection allowed for only one other disability type to be recorded.

(c) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.



2.7 Country of birth

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

Data presented in Table 2.17 indicate that of the 63,530 service recipients reported, 54,898 (86.4%) were born in Australia, 1,383 (2.2%) in 'other English-speaking countries', 2,396 (3.8%) in 'non-English-speaking countries' and 4,853 (7.6%) 'not known'.

The distribution of reported primary disability type varies among country of birth groups. Intellectual/learning was primary for 67.7% of service recipients born in Australia, but for only 43.8% of those born in other English-speaking countries and 47.0% of those born in mainly non-English-speaking countries. Psychiatric, physical, acquired brain injury and vision disabilities were more likely to be reported for those service recipients born outside of Australia.

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

Table 2.18 reflects that service users born outside Australia are more likely to be represented in the older age groupings. Of recipients 'born in Australia', 18.5% were aged 45 or over, compared with 34.0% of recipients born in 'other English-speaking countries' and 28.1% of recipients born in 'non-English-speaking countries'. This difference in age distribution may be a further reason for the greater representation of the overseas-born in psychiatric disability, acquired brain injury and vision disability observed in Table 2.17.

Table 2.17: Service recipients^(a), primary disability type by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995

Primary disability type	Australia		Other English-speaking country		Non-English-speaking country		Country of birth not known/missing		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Developmental delay	867	1.6	6	0.4	16	0.7	13	0.3	902
Intellectual/learning	37,173	67.7	605	43.8	1,127	47.0	4,128	85.1	43,033
Physical	6,923	12.6	273	19.7	441	18.4	284	5.8	7,921
Acquired brain injury	1,796	3.3	87	6.3	134	5.6	79	1.6	2,096
Deaf and blind	142	0.3	7	0.5	8	0.3	5	0.1	162
Vision	1,588	2.9	96	6.9	127	5.3	77	1.6	1,888
Hearing	1,057	1.9	39	2.8	53	2.2	31	0.6	1,180
Speech	234	0.4	5	0.4	11	0.5	3	0.1	253
Psychiatric	3,754	6.8	206	14.9	408	17.0	128	2.6	4,496
Neurological	1,303	2.4	56	4.1	68	2.9	61	1.3	1,488
Not stated	61	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.1	44	0.9	111
Total	54,898	100	1,383	100	2,396	100	4,853	100	63,530

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

Table 2.18: Service recipients^(a), age by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995

Age	Australia		Other English-speaking country		Non-English-speaking country		Country of birth not known/missing		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
0-4	1,423	2.6	9	0.7	39	1.6	152	3.1	1,623
5-14	2,838	5.2	36	2.6	123	5.1	295	6.1	3,292
15-24	13,050	23.8	235	17.0	498	20.8	901	18.6	14,684
25-44	27,428	49.9	632	45.7	1,063	44.4	2,584	53.2	31,707
45-59	7,569	13.8	310	22.4	475	19.8	657	13.5	9,011
60+	2,355	4.3	147	10.6	183	7.7	202	4.2	2,887
Not stated	235	0.4	14	1.0	15	0.6	62	1.3	326
Total	54,898	100	1,383	100	2,396	100	4,853	100	63,530

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

2.8 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin

The reported proportion of service recipients of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin is shown in Table 2.19 for each State and Territory, separately for State- and Commonwealth-funded services. The distribution among the total State and Territory population is provided for comparison.

Service recipients of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin were more likely to be represented in State- or Territory-funded services than in the general population, with the exception of Tasmania where the proportions are very close. (e.g. 57.98% of Northern Territory service recipients compared with 26.2% of the Territory's general population). This trend is not as apparent for Commonwealth-funded services, where the variation from the State and Territory general populations is not as marked; in fact, in other than the three largest States, the trend is reversed.

Table 2.19: State distribution of service users^(a) of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, by sector and total population, by State and Territory (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995

State/territory	State-funded CSDA services, proportion of service users of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, proportion of service users of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	Total population, proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin
New South Wales	2.62	1.56	1.27
Victoria	0.90	0.76	0.40
Queensland	5.52	3.24	2.51
South Australia	2.22	1.14	1.19
Western Australia	na	2.40	2.69
Tasmania	2.01	1.86	2.03
Northern Territory	57.98	20.13	26.20
Australian Capital Territory	0.88	1.03	0.56

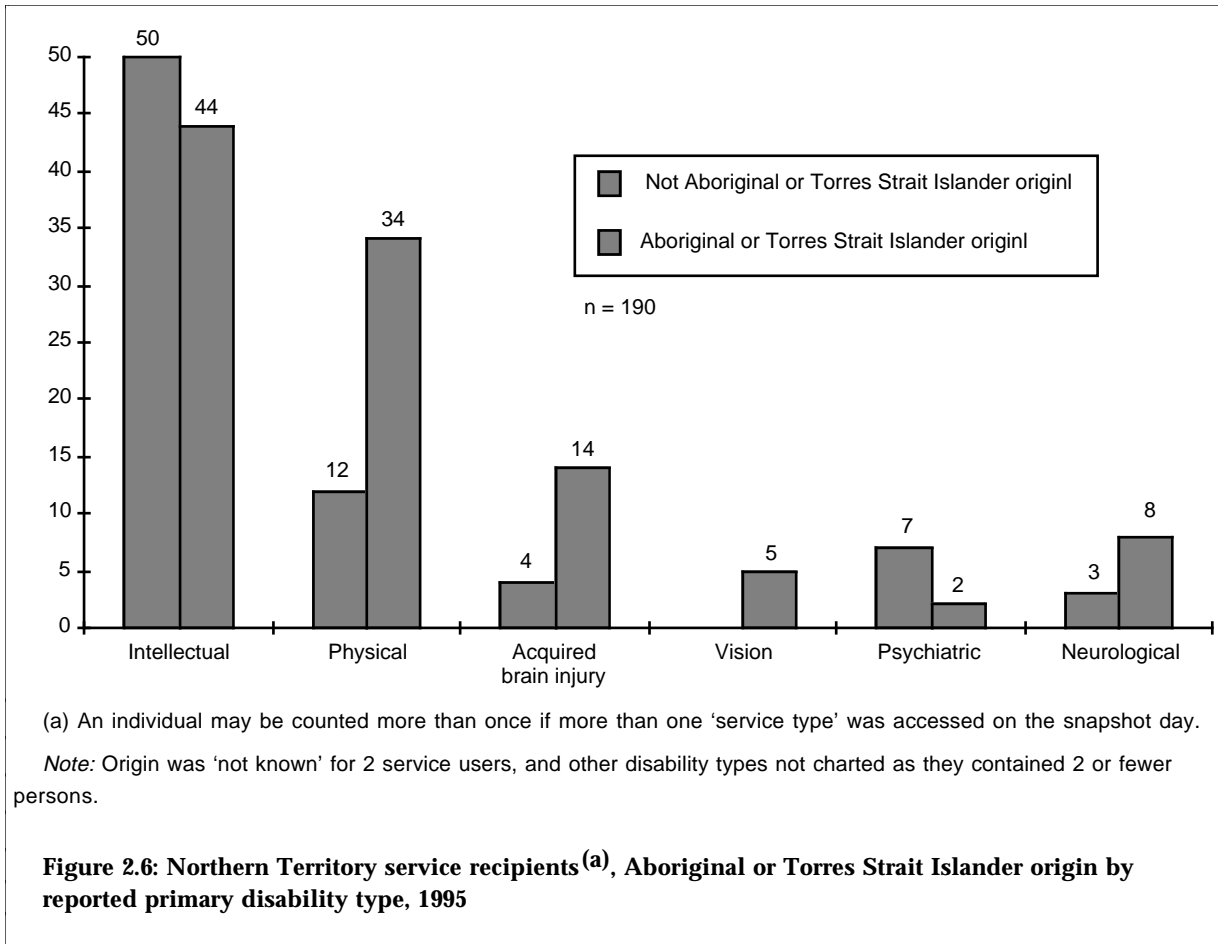
(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

With nearly 58% of Northern Territory service recipients being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, it is interesting to compare the distribution of reported primary disability type across this group with that of the rest of the Territory's service recipients.

Significant variation in reported primary disability type is shown in Figure 2.6. Service users of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin were relatively more likely to record the primary disability type categories of physical (33% compared with 12%), acquired brain injury (14% compared with 4%), vision (5% compared with less than 1%) and neurological (8% compared with 3%).

The reasons for the variation reported above are not able to be ascertained from the CSDA MDS collection; however, general evidence indicates a higher prevalence of accident, injury and substance abuse among the Northern Territory's Aboriginal population.



2.9 Frequency of support

Data on the support needs of service recipients has been recorded in the CSDA MDS in relation to the person's general need, not just that within the service being received. To enable a comparison to be drawn between CSDA service recipients and the general population, the categories used by the ABS to categorise 'severity of handicap' have been used. These are the activities of daily living—self-care, mobility and verbal communication.

Table 2.20 indicates the variation in reported need for assistance in activities of daily living for the primary disability types reported. Service recipients with psychiatric disability as primary were the most likely to need no assistance in these areas (54.0% reporting no need). This contrasts with the categories of developmental delay (3.7% with no reported need) and deaf and blind (7.4% no reported need).

The primary disability categories with the highest proportion of service users reporting continual need in the activities of daily living were developmental delay (44.1%), physical (43.3%) and deaf and blind (40.7%). Only 5.3% of service users in the psychiatric category reported a continual need for assistance in one or more of the activity areas specified.

Table 2.20: Service recipients^(a), primary disability type by frequency of support required in activities of daily living^(b), Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(c)), 1995

Primary disability type	Not at all		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	33	3.7	124	13.8	339	37.5	398	44.1	8	0.9	902	100
Intellectual/learning	10,031	23.3	12,425	28.9	10,519	24.4	9,718	22.6	340	0.8	43,033	100
Physical	1,112	14.0	1,471	18.6	1,875	23.7	3,429	43.3	34	0.4	7,921	100
Acquired brain injury	451	21.5	497	23.7	508	24.3	606	28.9	34	1.6	2,096	100
Deaf and blind	12	7.4	25	15.4	56	34.6	66	40.7	3	1.9	162	100
Vision	376	19.9	860	45.6	457	24.2	187	9.9	8	0.4	1,888	100
Hearing	334	28.3	395	33.5	274	23.2	167	14.2	10	0.8	1,180	100
Speech	36	14.2	77	30.4	102	40.3	37	14.6	1	0.5	253	100
Psychiatric	2,428	54.0	1,135	25.2	682	15.2	240	5.3	11	0.3	4,496	100
Neurological	325	21.8	351	23.6	347	23.3	459	30.9	6	0.4	1,488	100
Not stated	29	26.1	11	9.9	4	3.6	15	13.5	52	46.9	111	100
Total	15,167	23.9	17,371	27.3	15,163	23.9	15,322	24.1	507	0.8	63,530	100

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) In areas of self-care, mobility and verbal communication only.

(c) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

A data item on the frequency of support required in social and emotional areas was added nationally for the 1995 collection (having been pilot tested in Victoria and Queensland in 1994). The consumer form recorded the highest frequency of support required in any of the areas of: self-confidence; managing emotions; personal relationships; problem solving/planning; and understanding the disability. These areas were suggested by advisers as more relevant to the disability types of psychiatric, acquired brain injury and intellectual disability than the data item on frequency of support required in activities of daily living, seen as more 'physically' focused.

Table 2.21 provides information on the frequency of support in 'social and emotional' areas by reported primary disability type. Service users with psychiatric disability as primary reported only 2.5% having no need for support in the areas of social and emotional support, with the bulk of these service users reporting occasional (21.9%) or frequent (22.4%) need for support. In comparison 54% reported no need for support in the activities of daily living (Table 2.20).

People with vision disability as the primary disability type were the most likely (15.0%) to report 'no need' for support in the social and emotional areas, followed by hearing (10.9%) and physical (9.4%).

People with a primary disability 'deaf and blind' were most likely to report the need for continual support in these areas; this was the group with one of the highest proportions reporting continual need in the activities of daily living examined previously.

Table 2.21: Service recipients^(a), primary disability type by frequency of support required in the areas of social and emotional support^(b), Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(c)), 1995

Primary disability	Age 0–4		Not at all		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not stated ^(b)		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	575	63.8	4	0.4	56	6.2	131	14.5	130	14.4	6	0.7	902	100
Intellectual/learning	251	0.6	1,093	2.5	10,617	24.7	12,423	28.9	10,515	24.4	8,134	18.9	43,033	100
Physical	170	2.1	741	9.4	1,828	23.1	1,546	19.5	1,803	22.8	1,833	23.1	7,921	100
Acquired brain injury	20	0.9	80	3.8	461	22.0	521	24.9	481	23.0	533	25.4	2,096	100
Deaf and blind	1	0.6	6	3.7	26	16.1	35	21.6	64	39.5	30	18.5	162	100
Vision	15	0.8	283	15.0	538	28.5	236	12.5	119	6.3	697	36.9	1,888	100
Hearing	48	4.1	128	10.9	201	17.0	132	11.2	84	7.1	587	49.7	1,180	100
Speech	53	20.9	12	4.7	47	18.6	60	23.7	30	11.9	51	20.2	253	100
Psychiatric	1	0.0	111	2.5	982	21.9	1,009	22.4	197	4.4	2,196	48.8	4,496	100
Neurological	61	4.1	86	5.8	280	18.8	289	19.4	296	19.9	476	32.0	1,488	100
Not stated	1	0.9	19	17.1	16	14.4	6	5.4	12	10.8	57	51.4	111	100
Total	1,196	1.9	2,563	4.0	15,052	23.7	16,388	25.8	13,731	21.6	14,600	23.0	63,530	100

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

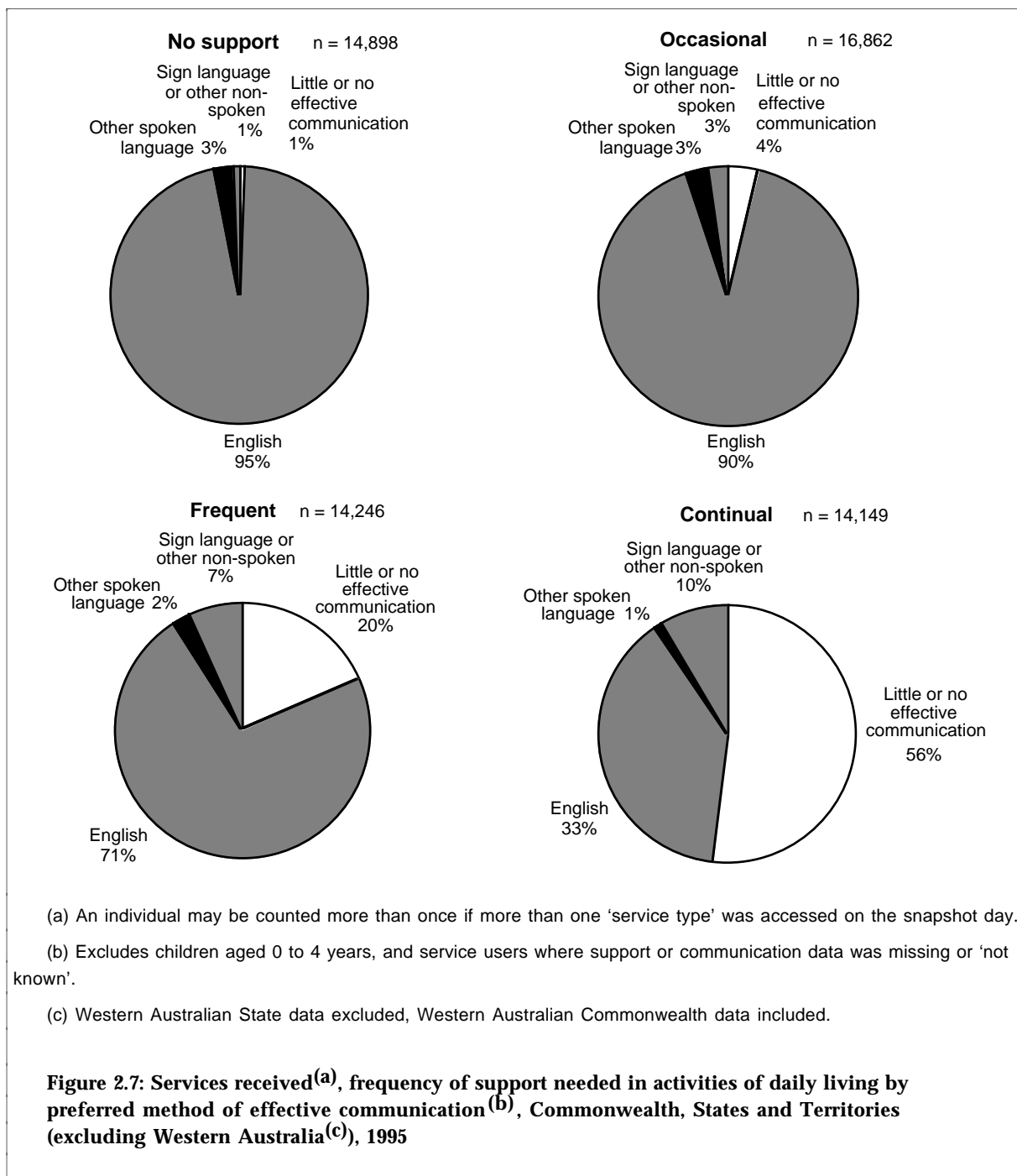
(b) This data item not collected in the Commonwealth's NIMS data collection.

(c) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

Figure 2.7 shows how the preferred effective communication of service users varies by the reported frequency of need for support in the activities of daily living.

Spoken language was the preferred method for service users requiring no support in the activities of daily living specified (English 95% and other spoken languages 3%). The proportion with spoken language as the preferred method decreased as the reported need for support in the activities of daily living increased. For those service users with reported occasional need, spoken languages made up 93% (English 90% and other spoken languages 3%); for those with reported frequent need the corresponding figures were 71% English and 2% other spoken languages.

Only 34% of service users with a reported continual need recorded spoken languages as the preferred form of communication (English 33% and other spoken languages 1%). Little or no effective communication was indicated for 56% of service users with continual need in the activities of daily living, and 10% indicated sign language or other non-spoken methods of effective communication.



2.10 Income source and accommodation

The reported main income source of service users aged 16 years or more varies by reported primary disability type (Table 2.22). The Disability Support Pension is the main income source for most service recipients (80.5% overall), the exceptions being those with vision (36.3%) and hearing (42.4%) disabilities.

People with primary disability types of vision and hearing were the most likely to report 'other pensions' as the main income source (44.1% and 25.5% respectively). When all pensions are considered, people with a primary hearing disability were the only grouping with less than 70% with pensions as the reported main source of income. Other pensions could include the aged pension (hearing having the greatest proportion in the over 60 age group—520 of 1,888 or 27.5% (Table 2.13)) and the blind pension.

Service users with hearing as the reported primary disability type had the highest reported proportions with paid employment (18.3) and 'other income' (7.5%) as the reported main income sources.

Compensation income was the main source reported for 7.7% of service users with acquired brain injury as the primary disability type. This was by far the highest proportion of the primary disability groups, and constituted 150 (55%) of the 274 service users reporting compensation income as the main income source.

Table 2.22: Service recipients^(a, b), income source by primary disability, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(c)), 1995

Primary disability type	Disability support pension		Other pension		Paid employment		Compensation income		Other income		Nil income		Not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	57	67.1	4	4.7	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	4	4.7	19	22.4	85	100
Intellectual/learning	33,571	86.2	1,783	4.6	2,165	5.6	22	0.1	155	0.4	387	1.0	874	2.2	38,957	100
Physical	4,981	74.9	608	9.1	519	7.8	83	1.3	130	2.0	99	1.5	230	3.5	6,650	100
Acquired brain injury	1,385	71.2	162	8.3	101	5.2	150	7.7	35	1.8	28	1.4	84	4.3	1,945	100
Deaf and blind	105	71.9	26	17.8	5	3.4	1	0.7	1	0.7	8	5.5	0	0.0	146	100
Vision	643	36.3	781	44.1	227	12.8	1	0.1	43	2.4	22	1.2	56	3.2	1,773	100
Hearing	438	42.4	264	25.5	189	18.3	0	0.0	77	7.5	53	5.1	13	1.3	1,034	100
Speech	97	65.1	21	14.1	21	14.1	0	0.0	1	0.7	4	2.7	5	3.4	149	100
Psychiatric	3,349	74.8	649	14.5	284	6.3	7	0.2	65	1.4	99	2.2	23	0.5	4,476	100
Neurological	876	67.8	163	12.6	128	9.9	9	0.7	29	2.3	43	3.3	43	3.3	1,291	100
Not stated	27	61.9	13	9.5	8	4.8	0	0.0	3	9.5	0	0.0	14	14.3	65	100
Total	45,529	80.5	4,474	7.9	3,647	6.4	274	0.5	539	1.0	747	1.3	1,361	2.4	56,571	100

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) Excludes individuals under 16 years of age and 'missing' income data.

(c) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

The 'living arrangement/accommodation type' of service users, related to the frequency of support in activities of daily living, is presented in Table 2.23.

Service users living alone were the group most likely to report no need, or only occasional need, for support in activities of daily living (42.9% reporting no need, and 32.9% occasional need). Next were service users living with family or in other community non-disability specific accommodation (30.5% and 30.0% no need, and 29.3% and 31.3% occasional need respectively), and service users with 'no usual residence' (26% reporting no need and 24.6% occasional need). Only 15.1% of service users in disability-specific community accommodation reported no need for support in activities of daily living, and service users in institutional accommodation had even lower rates still (nursing homes 4.2%, hospitals 3.5% and 'other institutional' 4.4%).

Of those service users reporting continual need, by far the highest proportions were in the institutional settings (77.0% of those in hospitals, 56.7% in nursing homes and 55.3% in 'other institutions' reporting continual need for support in activities of daily living). Next were service users in disability-specific community accommodation with 27.3% reporting continual need, those service users with no usual residence (23.4% continual need), those living in other community accommodation (16.4%), those living with family members (16.9%) and those living alone (only 7.5% needing continual support).

Service users with no usual residence were the only group to have a nearly equal distribution across the frequency of support categories, suggesting a very diverse make-up of this relatively small group.

Table 2.23: Service recipients^(a), frequency of support required in activities of daily living^(b) by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(c)), 1995

Living arrangement/ accommodation type	Not at all		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Lives alone	2,690	42.9	2,058	32.9	1,030	16.5	470	7.5	15	0.2	6,263	100
Lives with family member/s and/or spouse	8,695	30.5	8,344	29.3	6,380	22.4	4,829	16.9	260	0.9	28,508	100
Special-purpose (disability) community accommodation	2,361	15.1	4,528	29.0	4,448	28.5	4,256	27.3	17	0.1	15,610	100
Other community	720	30.0	750	31.3	527	22.0	394	16.4	7	0.3	2,398	100
Nursing home	20	4.2	48	10.0	137	28.5	272	56.7	3	0.6	480	100
Hospital	7	3.5	8	4.0	29	14.5	154	77.0	2	1.0	200	100
Other institutional	391	4.4	1,217	13.8	2,314	26.2	4,877	55.3	24	0.3	8,823	100
No usual residence	20	26.0	19	24.6	20	26.0	18	23.4	0	0.0	77	100
Other/not stated	263	22.5	399	34.1	278	23.7	52	4.4	179	15.3	1,171	100
Total	15,167	23.9	17,371	27.3	15,163	23.9	15,322	24.1	507	0.8	63,530	100

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) ABS categories of self-care, mobility and verbal communication.

(c) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.

Living arrangement/accommodation type is presented against reported primary disability type in Table 2.24. People with a reported primary disability type of 'psychiatric' were the group most likely to report living alone (27.6%), followed by vision (20.4% living alone) and hearing (15.6% living alone).

People reporting developmental delay and speech were most likely to be living with family members (89.7% and 68.0% respectively), probably related to the young age of most people in these categories (see Table 2.13).

Special-purpose community accommodation was most frequently reported for service users reporting 'deaf and blind' (35.8%) and 'intellectual/learning' (29.2%) as the primary disability, and other community accommodation was most frequently reported for service users with 'psychiatric' as the primary disability type (8.1%).

People with the following primary disability types reported the highest proportions in institutional accommodation: acquired brain injury (24.8%, 22.9% in 'other institutional') and 'intellectual/learning' (17%, 16% in 'other institutional').

Table 2.24: Service recipients^(a), 'accommodation type/living arrangement' by primary disability type, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia^(b)), 1995

Disability type	Lives alone		Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse		Special purpose (disability) community accomm.		Other community		Nursing home		Hospital		Other Institutional accomm.		Other/ not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	6	0.7	809	89.7	40	4.4	13	1.4	3	0.3	2	0.2	16	1.8	13	1.4	902	100
Intellectual/learning	2,993	7.0	18,123	42.1	12,559	29.2	1,571	3.6	247	0.6	170	0.4	6,897	16.0	473	1.0	43,033	100
Physical	954	12.0	4,174	52.7	1,361	17.2	226	2.8	117	1.5	7	0.1	914	11.5	168	2.0	7,921	100
Acquired brain injury	282	13.5	891	42.5	286	13.6	69	3.3	31	1.5	7	0.3	480	22.9	50	2.3	2,096	100
Deaf and blind	10	6.2	58	35.8	58	35.8	6	3.7	1	0.6	2	1.2	9	5.6	18	10.5	162	100
Vision	386	20.4	955	50.6	147	7.8	45	2.4	36	1.9	1	0.1	62	3.3	256	13.6	1,888	100
Hearing	184	15.6	786	66.6	91	7.7	40	3.4	2	0.2	0	0.0	32	2.7	45	3.6	1,180	100
Speech	23	9.1	172	68.0	36	14.2	5	2.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	12	4.7	4	1.6	253	100
Psychiatric	1,240	27.6	1,741	38.7	841	18.7	363	8.1	2	0.0	8	0.2	157	3.5	144	2.7	4,496	100
Neurological	174	11.7	773	51.9	184	12.4	54	3.6	40	2.7	3	0.2	232	15.6	28	1.7	1,488	100
Not stated	11	9.9	26	23.4	7	6.3	6	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	10.8	49	44.2	111	100
Total	6,263	9.8	28,508	44.9	15,610	24.6	2,398	3.8	480	0.7	200	0.3	8,823	13.9	1,248	2.0	63,530	100

(a) An individual may be counted more than once if more than one 'service type' was accessed on the snapshot day.

(b) Western Australian State data excluded, Western Australian Commonwealth data included.