

# 5 Performance indicators

## 5.1 Recent developments

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

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

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

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

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

- users of accommodation services relative to estimated potential population (Table 5.3);
- users of employment services relative to estimated potential population (Table 5.4 relating to open employment services);

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

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

The desired scope of the indicator work was agreed by the Disability Services Working Group, and differs from the CSDA MDS collection by the exclusion of psychiatric services.<sup>7</sup> This exclusion was performed by removing from the calculations on the 1996 CSDA MDS data set (June 1997 collection for Western Australia), records of recipients of services specified by each jurisdiction<sup>8</sup> as being psychiatric services. The number of services and recipients thereby excluded from each jurisdiction was:

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

## 5.2 ‘Potential population’

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The denominators for the performance indicators on recipients of accommodation support services are given in Table 5.1, including the ABS data used to derive them. Information about how the 'potential population' figures were derived from these ABS data (which were split by age group and sex) is given in Appendix 4. Table 5.1 calculates 1996 estimates of the number of people less than 65 years with severe or profound handicap for each State/Territory.

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

People under 65 years	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>Number</b>									
All people, 1993	5,263,891	3,931,729	2,771,385	1,506,918	1,267,291	413,799	279,130	164,371	15,598,514
All people, 1996	5,421,634	3,991,328	2,966,433	1,582,363	1,267,714	414,151	285,690	176,056	16,105,369
People with severe or profound handicap, 1993	119,400	92,200	72,300	34,400	30,400	9,700	6,900	2,900	368,300
People with severe or profound handicap, 1996	130,700	96,200	70,600	37,700	31,000	10,000	6,700	3,800	386,800
<b>Percentage</b>									
All people, 1993	33.7	25.2	17.8	9.7	8.1	2.7	1.8	1.1	100.0
All people, 1996	33.7	24.8	18.4	9.8	7.9	2.6	1.8	1.1	100.0
People with severe or profound handicap, 1993	32.4	25.0	19.6	9.3	8.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	100.0
People with severe or profound handicap, 1996	33.8	24.9	18.3	9.7	8.0	2.6	1.7	1.0	100.0

*Notes*

1. Data are estimates. Estimates of 1,900 or less have a relative standard error of 50% or more. Estimates of 8,000 or less have a relative standard error of 25% or more.
2. Data for all people are ABS estimated resident populations at 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1996 for people aged less than 65 years.
3. 1993 data for people with severe or profound handicap are estimates derived using the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers and are rounded to the nearest 100 people.
4. 1996 data for people with severe or profound handicap are 'expected' and were calculated using national age- and sex-specific prevalence rates obtained from the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, applied to the 1996 data for all people. These data are rounded to the nearest 100 people.

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

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

A similar procedure has been used for the denominators for performance indicators on recipients of employment support services, but with some modification since these indicators relate to employment support services, which have a different target population from accommodation support services. The modifications to 'potential population' for employment support services involved:

- excluding people aged less than 15 years from the denominator (both the general population and the Indigenous population); and
- scaling back the denominator by a factor reflecting the labour force participation rates of the overall population, aged 15 and over, in each jurisdiction.<sup>10</sup>

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

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

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

*Notes*

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

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

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

## 5.3 National performance indicators of effectiveness

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

Indicators of access to accommodation support services by people with a disability, relative to the estimated 'potential population' are presented in Table 5.3. Accommodation support services were received by 47.7 recipients under the CSDA for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population'. In 1995, this figure was 51.6 per 1,000. The States and the Northern Territory (in 1996) varied from 29.8 per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Northern Territory to 63.3 per 1,000 in South Australia.

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

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

### Notes

1. The population data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 100, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for people with severe or profound handicap were calculated as shown in Table 5.1.
3. The Indigenous factors were calculated as shown in Table 5.2.
4. Data for people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with severe or profound handicap data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of the Indigenous population. These are the 'potential population' data.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
6. Data for recipients (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the recipient data by the people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) data and multiplying by 1,000. Hence they are figures per 1,000 people.
7. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the recipients (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for recipients (per 1,000).

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

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

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

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

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

*Notes*

1. The population data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 100, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for people with severe or profound handicap were calculated in a similar manner as shown in Table 5.1, but excluding people under 15 years. In addition they have been adjusted for labour force participation rates. These were: NSW 62.1; Vic. 62.9; Qld 64.7; WA 66.0; SA 61.7; Tas. 61.1; ACT 72.6; NT 69.4 and Australia 63.3.
3. The Indigenous factors were calculated as shown in a similar manner as shown in Table 5.2, but excluding people under 15 years.
4. Data for people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with severe or profound handicap data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of the Indigenous population. These are the 'potential population' data.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
6. Data for recipients (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the recipient data by the people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) data and multiplying by 1,000. Hence they are figures per 1,000 people.
7. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the recipients (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for recipients (per 1,000).

*Sources:* ABS 1994. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1994. Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics. 1996 Census Edition. Cat. No. 3101.0; AIHW analysis of the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers; ABS 1997. Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 1997. Cat. No. 3101.0; ABS 1996. Labour force Australia. June Cat. No. 6203.0.

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

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

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

*Notes*

1. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
2. 'Severity' of handicap is derived using data on level of support needed in one or more of the support areas: self-care, mobility and communication. Recipients with profound handicap reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with severe handicap reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with moderate or no handicap reported never needing support in one or more of these areas.
3. Recipients who did not report a need for support with one or more of the areas: self-care; mobility; or communication, were excluded.

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

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

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

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

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
2. 'Severity' of handicap is derived using data on level of support needed in one or more of the support areas: self-care, mobility and communication. Recipients with profound handicap reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with severe handicap reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with moderate or no handicap reported never needing support in one or more of these areas.
3. Recipients who did not report a need for support with one or more of the areas: self-care; mobility; or communication, were excluded.

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

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



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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
<b>Population aged under 65</b>									
All Australian	5,421,634	3,991,328	2,966,433	1,582,363	1,267,714	414,151	285,690	176,056	16,105,369
Indigenous	103,684	21,860	97,854	52,498	20,712	14,354	2,924	48,237	362,123
Indigenous (% of all Australian)	1.91	0.55	3.30	3.32	1.63	3.48	1.02	27.38	2.25
<b>Recipients</b>									
All	5,797	4,536	1,363	1,858	1,939	602	n.a.	143	16,238
Indigenous	123	20	77	91	30	6	n.a.	62	409
Indigenous (% of all)	2.12	0.44	5.65	4.90	1.55	1.00	n.a.	43.36	2.52
<b>Indigenous (per 1,000)</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.13</b>
<b>Indigenous (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>105.03</b>	<b>81.01</b>	<b>69.67</b>	<b>153.47</b>	<b>128.24</b>	<b>37.01</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>113.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. The population data are from Tables 5.1 and 5.2.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) are per 1,000 Indigenous people, that is the Indigenous recipients data divided by the Indigenous population data multiplied by 1,000.
5. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the Indigenous (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for Indigenous (per 1,000).

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

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

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>Population aged 15–64</b>									
All Australian	4,109,443	3,043,670	2,230,505	1,189,384	968,207	308,176	217,905	127,285	12,194,575
Indigenous	60,394	13,133	57,033	30,910	12,330	8,395	1,748	29,370	213,313
Indigenous (% of all Australian)	1.47	0.43	2.56	2.60	1.27	2.72	0.80	23.07	1.75
<b>Recipients</b>									
All	3,650	4,621	3,407	1,825	658	217	49	88	14,815
Indigenous	74	63	142	60	9	4	0	9	361
Indigenous (% of all)	2.03	1.36	4.17	3.29	1.37	1.84	0.00	10.23	2.44
<b>Indigenous (per 1,000)</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Indigenous (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>72.40</b>	<b>283.46</b>	<b>147.12</b>	<b>114.70</b>	<b>43.13</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>18.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. The population data are from Tables 5.1 and 5.2.
2. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) are per 1,000 Indigenous people, that is the Indigenous recipients data divided by the Indigenous population data multiplied by 1,000.
5. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the Indigenous (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for Indigenous (per 1,000).

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

Access to accommodation support services for people of non-English-speaking origin is presented in Table 5.9. Accommodation support services were received by 0.2 people of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in the total population. Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.15 per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in Queensland to 0.8 per 1,000 in Tasmania.

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

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

*Notes*

1. The population data are from the 1996 Australian Census. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin were based on recipient responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
5. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) are per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin, that is the non-English-speaking origin recipient data divided by the non-English-speaking origin population data multiplied by 1,000.
6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000).

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The equivalent indicators for access to open employment support services for people of non-English-speaking origin were higher than for accommodation support services (Table 5.10). Open employment support services were received by 0.4 recipients of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in the total population. Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from nil per 1,000 in the Australian Capital Territory to 0.8 per 1,000 of the total population who are of non-English-speaking origin in the Northern Territory.

**Table 5.10: Recipients of CSDA-funded open employment services, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1996**

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

*Notes*

1. The population data are from the 1996 Australian Census. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin were based on recipient responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
5. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) are per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin, that is the recipients of non-English-speaking origin divided by the non-English-speaking origin population data multiplied by 1,000.
6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000).

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

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

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

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

*Notes*

1. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover the year to June 1997, and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the ACT were not collected.
2. Community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services are Group homes; Attendant care; Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support; Alternative family placement; Other accommodation.

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

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

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

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

Employment status	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
People with a disability	526,200	443,600	343,200	179,000	153,800	47,500	30,700	15,500	1,739,400
People not in the labour force	248,600	199,200	159,000	69,500	70,700	23,600	9,700	4,000	784,300
People in the labour force	277,600	244,400	184,200	109,500	83,000	24,000	11,600	21,000	955,100
<b>People in the labour force (per 1,000 with a disability)</b>	<b>527.5</b>	<b>550.9</b>	<b>536.8</b>	<b>611.6</b>	<b>539.9</b>	<b>503.6</b>	<b>683.4</b>	<b>747.0</b>	<b>549.1</b>
<b>People in labour force (per 1,000 with a disability) index</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Unemployed people	48,700	43,800	39,400	16,500	13,900	4,100	2,000	1,700	170,000
Employed people	228,900	200,600	144,900	93,000	69,200	19,800	9,600	19,200	785,100
<b>Employed people (per 1,000 in the labour force)</b>	<b>824.6</b>	<b>820.9</b>	<b>786.2</b>	<b>849.3</b>	<b>833.1</b>	<b>827.6</b>	<b>829.9</b>	<b>917.2</b>	<b>822.0</b>
<b>Employed people (per 1,000 in the labour force) index</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Data are estimates. Estimates of 1,900 or less have a relative standard error of 50% or more. Estimates of 8,000 or less have a relative standard error of 25% or more. They are rounded to the nearest 100, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the previous row data by 100 and dividing by the previous row Australia total figure.

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