

Disability support services 2001

**National data on services provided under the
Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement**

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare is Australia's national health and welfare statistics and information agency. The Institute's mission is to improve the health and well-being of Australians by informing community discussion and decision making through national leadership in developing and providing health and welfare statistics and information.

DISABILITY SERIES

Disability support services 2001

**National data on services
provided under the
Commonwealth/State Disability
Agreement**

June 2002

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

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Contents

List of tables	vii
List of appendix tables	x
List of figures and boxes	xi
Preface.....	xiii
Acknowledgments	xiv
Abbreviations	xv
1 Summary	1
2 Introduction	6
2.1 CSDA MDS collections.....	6
2.2 Collection method and data included.....	6
2.3 Scope of the collection	7
2.4 Counts in the collection.....	8
2.5 Applications of the CSDA MDS data	10
2.6 Interactive disability data	13
2.7 Recent changes in the collection	13
2.8 Redevelopment of the CSDA MDS collection.....	13
3 Consumers of CSDA services	15
3.1 State distribution and service type	15
3.2 Age, sex and disability group.....	18
3.3 Trends in age.....	22
3.4 Disability group and service type.....	28
3.5 Country of birth.....	33
3.6 Indigenous status	35
3.7 Communication.....	39
3.8 Life areas and frequency of support.....	40
3.9 Income source	43
3.10 Living arrangements and accommodation	45
3.11 Urban, rural and remote area distribution	48
4 Consumers of multiple services.....	51
4.1 Combinations of services used.....	51
4.2 Use of services 1999–2001	54
5 CSDA service outlets	59
5.1 Auspice	59
5.2 State distribution.....	59
5.3 Staff hours	63

6	Data quality and development of the collection	64
6.1	Response rates and data quality	64
	Appendixes	68
	Appendix 1: Recent papers and publications using the CSDA MDS collections.....	68
	Appendix 2: Detailed tables	69
	Appendix 3: CSDA MDS 2001 collection forms	82
	Appendix 4: Using the statistical linkage key.....	91
	Appendix 5: English Proficiency (EP) groupings by country of birth	100
	References	103

List of tables

Table 1.1:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by State and Territory (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	2
Table 1.2:	Expenditure on disability support services by Australian governments, by service group and administration expenditure, 2000-01.....	5
Table 3.1:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	16
Table 3.2:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, auspicing organisation by State and Territory and by service group (States and Territories), 2001.....	17
Table 3.3:	Consumers of Commonwealth CSDA-funded employment support services on a snapshot day, auspicing organisation by State and Territory, 2001.....	17
Table 3.4:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, sex and primary disability group by age group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	20
Table 3.5:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex and by service group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	21
Table 3.6:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	29
Table 3.7:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group, with or without the presence of other significant disability groups (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	31
Table 3.8:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	32
Table 3.9:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 1997-2001	33
Table 3.10:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by English proficiency group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	34
Table 3.11:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by country of birth (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001	35
Table 3.12:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by Indigenous status (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	36
Table 3.13:	Percentage of consumers of Indigenous status on a snapshot day, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous status in the total population (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001	37

Table 3.14:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by Indigenous status (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	39
Table 3.15:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by method of effective communication (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	40
Table 3.16:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, life area by frequency of support or assistance needed (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001	41
Table 3.17:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by frequency of support needed in activities of daily living (ADLs), home and social living (HSL), and education, work and leisure (EWL) (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001	42
Table 3.18:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support needed in ADLs, HSL and EWL by Indigenous status (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	43
Table 3.19:	Adult consumers (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, main income source by primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	44
Table 3.20:	Child consumers (under 16 years) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, income to parents from the Carer Allowance (child) by primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	45
Table 3.21:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by 'living arrangement/accommodation type' (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	46
Table 3.22:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living, home and social living and education, work and leisure by 'living arrangement/accommodation type' (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	47
Table 3.23:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, 'living arrangements/accommodation type' (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 1997–2001	48
Table 3.24:	Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, urban, rural or remote location by State/Territory, 2001.....	49
Table 4.1:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services and services received on a snapshot day, number of service groups (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001	51
Table 4.2:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group combinations received (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	52
Table 4.3:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group combinations most commonly received (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	53

Table 4.4:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type combinations most commonly received (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	54
Table 4.5:	Comparison of consumer use of CSDA-funded services on snapshot days in 1999 with 2000 and 2001 (Commonwealth, States and Territories).....	55
Table 4.6:	Comparison of consumer use of CSDA-funded accommodation services on snapshot days in 1999, 2000 and 2001 (Commonwealth, States and Territories).....	56
Table 4.7:	Age distribution of consumers using CSDA-funded institutional/hostel and group home accommodation services on first recorded snapshot days in 1999, 2000 and 2001 (Commonwealth, States and Territories).....	58
Table 5.1:	CSDA-funded service outlets, service type by auspicing organisation (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001	61
Table 5.2:	State- and Territory-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State/Territory, 2001.....	62
Table 5.3:	Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State and Territory, 2001	63
Table 5.4:	Mean hours worked in a week by all staff and volunteers for CSDA-funded service outlets, service group and auspicing organisation (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	63
Table 6.1:	Response rates for service forms (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 1995–2001	64
Table 6.2:	‘Not stated’ response rates for service and consumer data items (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	65
Table 6.3:	‘Not known’ response rates for service and consumer data items (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	67

List of appendix tables

Table A2.1: CSDA-funded consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	69
Table A2.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	74
Table A2.3: Median ages of consumers of CSDA-funded services for each service group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 1999–2001.....	74
Table A2.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by Indigenous status (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	75
Table A2.5: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001	76
Table A2.6: CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	77
Table A2.7: Mean hours worked by all staff and volunteers for CSDA-funded service outlets, service type and auspicing organisation (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	81
Table A4.1: Number of records that match using the statistical linkage key and resulting number of consumers	92

List of figures and boxes

Figure 1.1:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	3
Box 2.1:	Definitions and major counts of the CSDA MDS collection	9
Box 2.2:	Definitions of service groups covered by the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement.....	11
Box 2.3:	Statistical linkage key	12
Box 2.4:	Interactive disability data	14
Figure 3.1:	Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001.....	19
Figure 3.2:	Median age trends for consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, 1999–2001	22
Figure 3.3:	Age trends for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services on a snapshot day (proportion of all accommodation support recipients), 1996–2001	23
Figure 3.4:	Age trends for recipients of CSDA-funded community access services on a snapshot day (proportion of all community access recipients), 1996–2001	24
Figure 3.5:	Age trends for recipients of CSDA-funded ‘other community access and day programs’ services on a snapshot day (proportion of all recipients in this service type), 1996–2001	25
Figure 3.6:	Age trends for recipients of CSDA-funded respite services on a snapshot day (proportion of all respite recipients), 1996–2001	26
Figure 3.7:	Age trends for recipients of CSDA-funded supported employment services on a snapshot day (proportion of all supported employment recipients), 1997–2001.....	27
Figure 3.8:	Age trends for recipients of CSDA-funded open employment services on a snapshot day (proportion of all open employment recipients), 1996–2001	28
Figure 3.9:	Age groups of Indigenous and non-Indigenous consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001	38
Box A4.1:	CSDA MDS service type order 1 for resolution of discrepancies after statistical linkage.....	98
Box A4.2:	CSDA MDS service type order 2 for resolution of discrepancies after statistical linkage.....	99

Preface

The Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) National Minimum Data Set was developed in 1993 and 1994 jointly by all States and Territories, the Commonwealth and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. The first data collection was undertaken in 1995, and data from the subsequent annual collections have been widely used by government departments and the community.

The 2001 data are the fifth national collation where all jurisdictions have been fully represented, and the cooperation of all States and Territories and the Commonwealth is gratefully acknowledged. This major annual report follows the release of a 'first results' publication in January 2002, which is available on the AIHW web site.

A statistical linkage key, first collected by all jurisdictions in 1999 following endorsement by the Institute's Ethics Committee, permits estimates to be made of the number of people receiving services. The Ethics Committee's approval of the use of the statistical linkage key is issued with the proviso that each jurisdiction agrees to use the key only for statistical purposes. The statistical linkage key has again been used to estimate multiple use of services on the 2001 snapshot day, thus allowing this report to provide data on numbers of consumers rather than on services received.

Year by year, this report is becoming of more interest and value to the disability field. Trends can be analysed from the data gathered from service providers and jurisdictions. Each year more sophisticated analyses are added.

The information now being released will inform Australians about services funded under the CSDA for people with disabilities in Australia. I am also very pleased to release much of the data from this 2001 CSDA MDS collection onto the Institute's web site for interactive use by 'visitors'.

Richard Madden
Director

Acknowledgments

The authors of this report were Tim Beard and Phil Anderson. The report continues to build on previous reports of the Institute, as well as developments in, and contributions from, all jurisdictions.

The successful completion of the 2001 collection owes much to:

- the service providers and consumers who completed questionnaires and provided comments;
- all departments, organisations, peak bodies and individuals who provided suggestions or comments; and
- the staff in the disability services funding departments who conducted the mail-out, help-lines, collection, compilation and editing of questionnaires and data at the Commonwealth, State and Territory level.

Our thanks go to all these people.

Specific thanks are due to the following people who coordinated the collection in their jurisdiction and who provided a point of contact in each of the departments that fund CSDA services:

Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care (NSW)	Proshanta Dey
Department of Human Services (Victoria)	Carsten Petersen
Disability Services Queensland	Lynda MacKenzie
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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADD	Attention deficit disorder
ADL	Activities of daily living
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement of 1998
HSL	Home and social living
EP groups	English Proficiency groups
EWL	Education, work and leisure
MDS	Minimum data set
CSDA MDS Network	Network of people responsible for the CSDA MDS collections (comprises representatives from AIHW and all jurisdictions listed in the Acknowledgments)
n.a.	Not available—in relation to data from cells in some tables
PT OT ST	Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy. These are included within the 'therapy services' service type.
SCRCSSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision

1 Summary

The data in this report come from the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set (CSDA MDS) collection conducted on a snapshot day in May–June 2001, and cover State, Territory and Commonwealth CSDA-funded services. This report includes and significantly expands the information published in *Disability Support Services: First National Results, 2001*, released on the web site of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) in January 2002¹.

This report provides estimates relating to a single ‘snapshot’ day and deals with:

- consumers and their characteristics;
- services received; and
- service outlets which deliver CSDA-funded services.

Data for each previous annual collection have been published by the AIHW. See Appendix 1 for a list of the most recent reports, and for other publications dealing with CSDA MDS data.

Consumers and services received

There were an estimated 63,830 consumers on the snapshot day in 2001, who received a total of 77,205 CSDA-funded services from 7,712 service outlets.

The State with the largest proportion of consumers was Victoria, which had 34% of all consumers. New South Wales had the second highest proportion of consumers (26%), followed by Queensland (13%) and Western Australia (12%) (Table 1.1).

On the snapshot day:

- 34% of consumers used accommodation support services, in both institutional and community settings (Table 1.1);
- 28% used employment services, covering open employment and supported employment services;
- 27% used community support services, which include early childhood intervention, specific therapies, counselling and recreation programs. Also included are case management and regional coordination services;
- 25% used community access services, mainly covering educational, social and daily living activities; and
- 4% used respite services, facilities providing short-term breaks from caring activities to carers of people with a disability.

Of these service groups, the Commonwealth is responsible for employment services, and the States and Territories for all other service groups (see Chapter 2 for more details).

1 Minor revisions to this report are also included where needed.

Table 1.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by State and Territory (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Accommodation support	6,111	7,068	3,361	2,101	2,020	719	281	116	21,775	34.1
Community support	3,383	5,525	1,506	3,764	2,316	174	216	129	17,011	26.7
Community access	3,663	7,979	2,180	705	489	504	145	39	15,703	24.6
Respite	553	998	438	386	165	78	47	37	2,702	4.2
Employment	6,019	3,929	2,652	2,099	2,101	513	279	139	17,730	27.8
Total consumers	16,877	21,868	8,546	7,513	6,218	1,604	825	422	63,830	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service group on the snapshot day. There were 43 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory, mainly in 'border' areas.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Sex and age

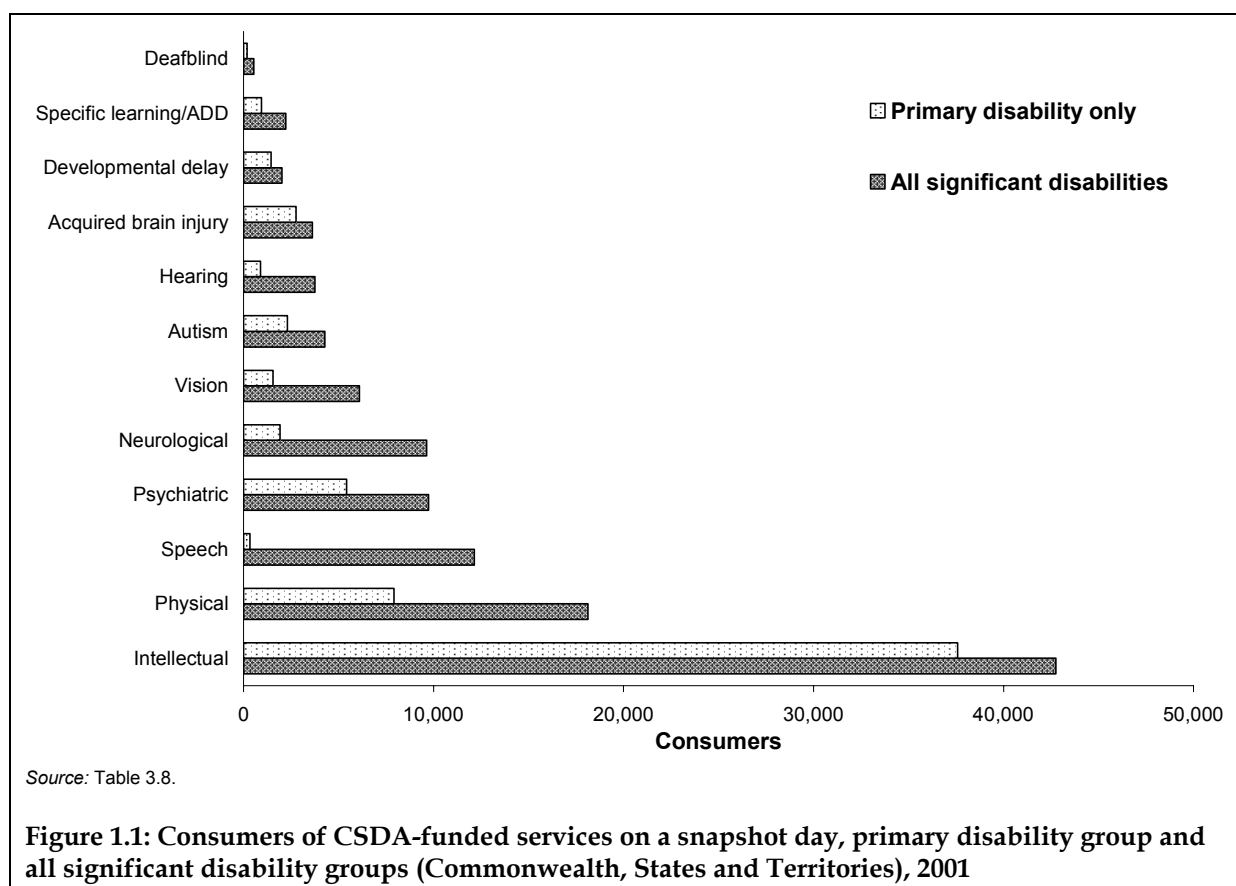
Overall, 58% (37,136) of consumers were male (Table 3.4); however, this proportion varied with service group from 54% for respite services to 64% for employment services (Table 3.5).

There were greater numbers of males for all but the oldest age category (70+ years) (Figure 3.1). The most consumers were in the 30–34 and 35–39 year age groups (6,966 and 6,950 respectively). The median age of consumers of accommodation, respite and employment has risen between 1999 and 2001, whilst the median age of consumers of community access fallen over the same time period. Trends in community support were difficult to establish given the vast array of services within this service group, but the median age has fallen by 1.5 years between 1999–2001 (Figure 3.2 and Table A2.3).

Disability groups

The most commonly reported disability group was intellectual, reported by 59% of consumers as their primary disability, and 67% of consumers as one of their significant disabilities (Table 3.8 and Figure 1.1). The next most common disability group was physical, reported as primary by 12% of consumers, and as a significant disability by 28%. Speech was the third most commonly reported group when all significant disabilities were considered (19% of consumers); however it was the second smallest group reported as a primary disability (0.5% of consumers).

Almost half of all consumers (49%) reported having more than one disability (Table 3.7). Consumers who reported neurological as their primary disability were found to be most likely to report at least one other significant disability (this group had an average of 2.1 disabilities per consumer), whilst the least likely to report other significant disability groups were those reporting their primary disability as psychiatric (average of 1.3 disabilities per consumer).



Indigenous status

Overall, 1,685 consumers (2.6%) were identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin or both (Table 3.12). This compares with the figure of 2.4% of Indigenous Australians in the general population under 65 (Table 3.13). There is a much higher proportion of Indigenous consumers in respite services (5.3%), and a lower proportion using community access and employment services (2.0%) (Table 3.14).

Indigenous consumers were found to be, on average, much younger than non-Indigenous consumers (Figure 3.9). Since the proportion of not known/not stated responses for the Indigenous status item is 4% or over in this and all previous collections, any trends over a number of years are very difficult to interpret.

A higher proportion of Indigenous consumers were found to have a need for continual support in all three life areas—activities of daily living, home and social living, and education, work and leisure (Table 3.18).

Support needs

Information was collected concerning consumers' overall support needs in each of 10 life areas, grouped into three more general areas: activities of daily living (ADLs), home and social living (HSL), and education, work and leisure (EWL). The highest proportion of consumers needing continual support was for EWL activities (47%), followed by 43% in HSL and 33% for ADLs (Table 3.17). When considering each of the 10 life areas separately, the need for continual support ranged from 18% for mobility to 37% for working (Table 3.16).

The need for continual support was the highest for accommodation support consumers in both ADL (45%) and HSL (60%), whereas it was the highest for community access consumers in the area of EWL (66%) (Table 3.17).

Income source

The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most adult service consumers (84%), followed by other pensions/benefits and paid employment (both 5%) (Table 3.19).

Living arrangements

Almost half of all consumers (49%) lived with family members and/or their spouse, while almost a quarter (24%) lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (Table 3.21). Around 11% of consumers lived alone, and a further 10% in institutional accommodation (that is, institutional accommodation, aged care homes or hospitals). Trends from 1997–2001 show that the proportion of recipients living with family members and/or spouses has gradually increased, while the proportion of those living in ‘other institutional accommodation’ has decreased (Table 3.23).

Consumers of multiple services

The majority of consumers (84%) used services from one service group (Table 4.1). The remaining 16% used services from two, three or four service groups. Consumers of accommodation and community access services were most likely to use more than one service group, whilst consumers using community support and employment services were much less likely to do so (Table 4.2).

The most common combination of service groups on the snapshot day was accommodation with community access (Table 4.3). Within this combination, the specific service types most frequently combined were group homes and continuing education services (Table 4.4).

Service outlets

A total of 7,712 CSDA service outlets² took part in the 2001 CSDA MDS collection (Table 5.1). The national rate of response was 97% (Table 6.1). Of these outlets, 5,801 (75%) operated under a non-government auspice³, whilst the remaining 1,909 (25%) were under a government auspice. Most outlets under non-government auspices were charitable/religious (3,109 or 54%), and most government outlets were under State/Territory auspice (1,807 or 95%). There were 6,813 State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets and 899 Commonwealth-funded service outlets (Tables 5.2 and 5.3).

2 Service outlets are service providers providing a particular CSDA service type (see Chapter 2).

3 The auspice of a service generally indicates the type of organisation that most directly controls the service’s operations. It gives information about which CSDA-funded services are provided by governments or by non-government organisations. However, Commonwealth-auspiced services can include services provided by universities, although the services are not provided directly by the Commonwealth Government.

Government expenditure

Total expenditure by governments on CSDA services over the 2000–01 financial year was \$2.48 billion, or \$2.29 billion when identified administration expenditure is excluded (Table 1.2). Accommodation support services accounted for over half of this expenditure (\$1,292 million or 52%). About one-tenth of the total was spent on each of community support (\$275 million), community access (\$246 million) and employment services (\$241 million). The remaining government expenditure on disability support services was for administration (\$195 million, 8%), respite services (\$147 million, 6%) and other support services (\$86 million, 3%).

Table 1.2: Expenditure on disability support services by Australian governments, by service group and administration expenditure, 2000–01

Service group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Australia
\$ million										
Accommodation support	470.93	396.30	145.43	125.81	91.37	36.39	17.36	7.96	—	1,291.55
Community support	79.95	74.48	39.34	12.52	38.49	5.99	5.05	6.05	12.71	274.57
Community access	62.22	118.74	30.00	17.16	5.11	9.37	1.81	1.35	—	245.76
Respite	52.70	31.86	21.01	20.96	6.05	7.20	2.28	1.04	4.34 ^(a)	147.42
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241.13	241.13
Other support	6.44	24.38	8.37	21.18	17.51	0.10	0.19	0.03	7.76	85.96
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>672.22</i>	<i>645.76</i>	<i>244.15</i>	<i>197.63</i>	<i>158.53</i>	<i>59.05</i>	<i>26.69</i>	<i>16.43</i>	<i>265.94</i>	<i>2,286.39</i>
Administration	59.74	59.92	23.86	6.38	11.77	4.20	4.21	1.45	23.56	195.09
Total	731.97	705.67	268.02	204.01	170.30	63.24	30.90	17.88	289.49	2,481.48

(a) Commonwealth-funded respite services are not funded under the CSDA.

Source: SCRCSSP 2002, Table 13A.8

Outline of the report

Chapter 2 introduces and describes the data collection and how it was conducted, and indicates some of the features affecting interpretation.

Chapters 3 to 5 give a detailed description of the results of the 2001 data collection, concentrating mainly on national patterns. Data are reported on estimates of consumers and on CSDA service outlets. Chapter 4 focuses specifically on multiple service users.

Chapter 6 contains a discussion of the data quality of the 2001 collection.

2 Introduction

This report presents data about services funded or directly provided by government in 2001 under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). This agreement, signed in 1998, places responsibility for planning, policy setting and management of employment services with the Commonwealth, whilst the States and Territories are responsible for all other disability services. Advocacy, print disability and information services are considered shared responsibilities under this agreement. Services provided under the CSDA are designed for people who need ongoing support with everyday life activities.

2.1 CSDA MDS collections

The CSDA MDS collections are conducted under the auspices of the National Disability Administrators (comprising the heads of government disability services throughout Australia). The purpose of the CSDA MDS is to collate national data relating to services under the CSDA and their consumers, and to facilitate the exchange of information between jurisdictions by the design and use of standard core data items and agreed definitions. This 2001 collection is the seventh annual collection and the fifth fully national collection.⁴

Data are collected about service providers and about people receiving a service from a service provider on a 'snapshot' day (that is, on a single day during each year). Data are collected by each jurisdiction in relation to services provided under the CSDA. Services included under the CSDA umbrella vary slightly from State to State. Section 2.3 outlines the nature of these differences.

2.2 Collection method and data included

Service providers completed a 'service form'⁵ and multiple 'consumer forms' to produce the data. In general, a service form is completed for each service type at each outlet and a consumer form is completed for each person receiving that service type at the outlet on the snapshot day (see Appendix 3 for the 2001 forms). Each year the AIHW develops, in cooperation with all jurisdictions, standard versions of a service form, a consumer form and a Data Guide.

The snapshot day was Wednesday 23 May 2001 for all but two jurisdictions. Western Australia's snapshot day was Wednesday 30 May 2001 and the snapshot day for the Commonwealth was Friday 29 June 2001.

The data items collected on the 2001 consumer form included demographic information, selected letters of the consumer's name for the linkage key, Indigenous status,

4 In 1995, data on services funded by the Western Australian Government were not included. In 1996, data on services funded by the Australian Capital Territory and on some services funded by the Commonwealth Government were not included. These variations are significant for the purposes of comparability with this 2001 collection.

5 Some information on the service form is completed by the funding organisation. This includes service type, auspicing organisation and geographic location of the service.

communication method, primary and other significant disabilities, support needs, and living arrangements. The data items collected on the 2001 service form included information about service type provided, hours worked by staff (both paid and unpaid), annual funding under the CSDA, times of operation and number of recipients.

Forms are completed by service providers and sent (as hard copy or electronic file) to the government funding organisation in each jurisdiction. Data are then edited and a data file finalised by each jurisdiction.⁶ This file is used for analysis by each jurisdiction, and a copy containing the nationally agreed CSDA MDS data items is sent to the AIHW for further editing and national collation.

2.3 Scope of the collection

The collection covers disability support services receiving at least some funding under the CSDA in 2001, and the consumers of those services. It does not include services that do not receive CSDA funding – for instance, many services in the areas of rehabilitation, hearing services, aids and appliances – or those funded solely through the Home and Community Care Program. It excludes residential aged care services, hospitals and any services that receive no government funding. In the context of this collection, CSDA-funded services generally consist of:

- those services for people with a disability that were funded or provided by the ‘disability program area’ of each State and Territory before the first CSDA, and which were considered to be of a type to be included in the initial ‘CSDA base’;
- those services for people with a disability that were transferred between the Commonwealth, States and Territories at the start of the first CSDA in 1991; and
- services provided or funded under the CSDA since the signing of the first CSDA and included under the second agreement signed in 1998.

There is some variation between jurisdictions in the services included under the CSDA. Therapy services are not included separately in the collection by all jurisdictions, although some therapy services may be included as a component within other service types. Not every State or Territory includes psychiatric services or early childhood intervention services:

- In New South Wales, psychiatric disability services are provided by the New South Wales Department of Health and are not included in this collection.
- In Victoria, early childhood intervention services were included under the CSDA and hence are included in this collection. Psychiatric disability services are also included.
- In Queensland, psychiatric disability services funded and provided by the Mental Health Branch of Queensland Health are included in the CSDA MDS collections, but disability-related services funded under the Gaming Machine Community Benefit Fund are not.
- In the Australian Capital Territory, only some mental health services are included in the CSDA MDS collections.
- In the Northern Territory, some mental health services and early childhood intervention services are included.

⁶ Some jurisdictions add data items of particular interest to them, sometimes for a single year.

- In Western Australia, only some psychiatric disability services are included in the CSDA MDS collections. The Health Department is the main provider of services for people with a psychiatric disability and these services are not included.
- In South Australia, psychiatric disability services are provided by the Department of Human Services, Statewide Division, and are not included in the CSDA MDS collection.

The Commonwealth also funded 62 respite outlets in 2001. However, these services were not funded under the CSDA.

2.4 Counts in the collection

The main counts of the MDS collection in 2001 are service outlets and consumers (see Box 2.1). In addition, previous reports up to and including 1998 and some tables in this report are based on counts of services received ('recipients').

A service outlet is a service provider funded to provide a particular CSDA service type at a discrete location. In general a separate service form is completed (usually by service providers) for each service outlet.

The CSDA MDS is progressing towards an outlet-based collection, but this has not been completely achieved in all jurisdictions due to some of the complexities of funding processes. Aggregation may occur because:

- two or more service types are combined at the one location and recorded on the one form; or
- multiple sites providing the same type of service are recorded as one outlet.

For example, a single site mainly providing accommodation, and recorded as such, may also be providing respite services; or a number of group homes of one organisation may be combined on one service form.

A service provider is an organisation that delivers one or more CSDA-funded service types to consumers. The service provider has an administrative base from which services of one or more service types are delivered to consumers, or from which a team operates when it delivers services to consumers at other locations.

The response rate for return of all service forms sent out by jurisdictions in 2001 was 97% (see Section 6.1).

A person may receive more than one service over any time period, including on the snapshot day itself. For each service type (and consequently for each service outlet), a consumer form is completed for every consumer receiving a service of that type on the snapshot day (see Box 2.1). This means that the number of consumer forms represents the number of services received on the snapshot day, but not the number of consumers. That is, services received are not counts of individual consumers, since a person may have received (or been allocated) resources from more than one service outlet on the day and hence may be counted more than once.

Box 2.1: Definitions and major counts of the CSDA MDS collection

<i>Consumer</i>	<i>A consumer is a person who receives a CSDA service.</i>
<i>Services received</i>	<i>As a consumer may receive more than one service on the snapshot day, it is possible to profile the recipients of all services received (essentially including multiple counting of individuals according to the number of services received). Sometimes this count is abbreviated to 'service recipients'.</i>
<i>Service</i>	<p><i>A service is a support activity delivered to a consumer in accord with the CSDA. Services within the scope of the collection are those for which funding has been provided by a government organisation operating under the CSDA.</i></p> <p><i>A consumer may receive more than one service over any time period, including on the snapshot day itself.</i></p>
<i>Service type and service group</i>	<p><i>Service type is the support activity that the service outlet has been funded to provide under the CSDA.</i></p> <p><i>The MDS classifies services according to 'service type'. The service type classification groups services into six distinct categories known as 'service groups': accommodation support, employment support, community access, community support, respite, and other support (see Box 2.2 for definitions). Within each of these service groups there are subcategories (see, for example, Table 3.1).</i></p>
<i>Service outlet</i>	<p><i>A service outlet is a service provider funded to provide a particular CSDA service type at or from a discrete location.</i></p> <p><i>If a service provider provides, say, both accommodation support and respite services, it is counted as two outlets. Similarly, if a service provider is funded to provide more than one accommodation support service type (for example, group homes and attendant care), then it is providing (and is usually separately funded for) two different service types; that is, there are two service outlets for the provider.</i></p>
<i>Service provider</i>	<p><i>A service provider is an organisation that delivers one or more CSDA service types.</i></p> <p><i>It is service providers generally that fill out CSDA MDS forms:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>• a service form for each service type funded (that is, a service form for each outlet); and</i><i>• for each service type (or outlet), a consumer form for each consumer receiving that service type on the snapshot day (except for advocacy, information, and print disability).</i>
<i>Auspicing organisation</i>	<i>Some service providers are part of a wider organisation – either non-government or government – that has some management control over the provider.</i>

Box 2.2 provides definitions of each of the six service groups (categories of service type) in the CSDA MDS collection. Box 2.3 provides information on the statistical linkage key. For the first four CSDA MDS collections (1995 to 1998), there was no way to determine consumer counts from the data on services received. Thus the reports for these years presented tables for services received (termed 'service recipients' in these reports) but not for consumers. In 1999 all jurisdictions except Western Australia collected a statistical linkage key on the consumer form and in the 2000 and 2001 collections all jurisdictions did so. The statistical linkage key enables the number of consumers to be estimated from the data on services received. Data collected for each service received include characteristics of a person at the collection time and place (that is, on the snapshot day, at each service outlet). Consumer counts for these characteristics can be estimated by using the statistical linkage key.

The 1999 report presented tables for both consumers and services received. Since the 2000 collection it has been possible to estimate the number of consumers across all jurisdictions; thus, the focus of this report is on consumer counts. For all three collections using consumer counts (1999–2001), the number of services received was about 20% greater than the estimated number of consumers.

Data on consumers are presented in Chapters 1 and 3 of this report. It is not appropriate to sum data from service groups and label them as total numbers of consumers, since a consumer may be in more than one service group if he or she received multiple services (see, for example, Table 1.1, where the 'totals' in the table are not the sums of the components). Chapter 4 examines the patterns of multiple service use by consumers on the snapshot day.

It is important to remember that consumer counts relate to a particular day. The use of a snapshot day permits the number of consumers to be estimated at a single point in time. To the extent that the snapshot day was not an average day, this count differs from a weekly or annual average. This is likely to be more significant for particular service types or service groups, such as employment, recreation, and respite services. This also means that, when examining multiple service usage, service types such as accommodation that have more regular usage will be more likely to occur in combination with other service types on the snapshot day.

Consumer forms were not required for some service types – such as advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy and information, and print disability services – where there may be no direct contact with individual people with a disability, or where contact with consumers is transient (for example giving a telephone referral).

2.5 Applications of the CSDA MDS data

The CSDA MDS collections provide national data on services provided and funded under the CSDA, and are a useful, sometimes primary, source of data in individual jurisdictions. The data are also recognised as a useful source of information by service providers and others interested in national data. They are used for developing national performance indicators, through which the outcomes and performances of services can be monitored. These indicators can be found in *Disability Support Services 2001: First National Results on Services Provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement* (AIHW 2002) and were sent out to all service providers by their respective jurisdictions. These indicators are also published annually by the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (see SCRCSSP 2002).

The CSDA MDS collections have benefited greatly from development and testing in successive years. The ability to continue to improve will be enhanced by ongoing input from the disability field.

Box 2.2: Definitions of service groups covered by the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement

<i>Accommodation support</i>	<i>These are services that provide accommodation to people with a disability and services that provide the support needed to enable a person with a disability to remain in his or her existing accommodation.</i>
<i>Community support</i>	<i>These services provide the support needed for a person with a disability to live in a non-institutional setting (not including support with the basic needs of living such as meal preparation and dressing included under accommodation support).</i>
<i>Community access</i>	<i>These are services designed to provide opportunities for people with a disability to gain and use their abilities to enjoy their full potential for social independence. People who do not attend school or who are not employed full time mainly use these services.</i>
<i>Respite</i>	<i>Respite services provide a short-term and time-limited break for families and other voluntary caregivers of people with a disability, to assist in supporting and maintaining the primary caregiving relationship, while providing a positive experience for the person with a disability. While there are therefore two clients – the carer and the person with a disability – in this report the person with a disability is regarded as the primary client. Statistical tables in this report reflect this perspective.</i>
<i>Employment</i>	<i>These services either provide employment assistance to people with a disability in obtaining and/or retaining paid employment in another organisation (open employment), and/or support or employ people with a disability within the same organisation (supported employment).</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Other services, including service evaluation and training, peak bodies, and research and development.</i>

Box 2.3: Statistical linkage key

To link records within the data set, the linkage key part of each record for a service received (questions 1a, 1b and 2 on the consumer form – see Appendix 3) is compared electronically with the linkage key part of all other records. Records that have matching linkage keys are assumed to belong to the same individual consumer and are 'linked'. Some degree of false linking is expected. Because the linkage key is not a unique identifier, there is a small probability that some of the linked records do not actually belong to the same individual, and, conversely, that some records that did not link do belong to the same individual. For privacy reasons, the linkage key is not constructed to enable the linking of records to the extent needed to be totally certain that a 'consumer' is one individual person.

Linkage can identify two, three or more records as probably relating to the same person. These linked records are assumed to be for one person and are counted as one consumer. Thus the total number of consumers can then be estimated.

Missing or invalid linkage keys cannot be linked to other records and so must be treated as belonging to separate individual consumers. This may result in the number of consumers being overestimated.

Most linked records specify a response for each data item consistently, and the appropriate data for the consumer (now counted as one) are easily determined. Sometimes linked records have inconsistent responses for some data items. Rules to resolve these inconsistencies have been used. Further details of the linkage processes, including a discussion of these issues, are given in Appendix 4.

The AIHW Ethics Committee approved a trial of the statistical linkage key in July 1998. The Committee reviews its approval regularly – most recently in August 2001 – and has noted that the linkage key is now being collected routinely, and data sets (with the consumer's name reduced to only the linkage key components) are being transmitted to the AIHW. All State and Territory jurisdictions have signed assurances in relation to the CSDA MDS collections that:

- *consumers will be informed about the information being recorded and its purpose;*
- *each consumer's information will not be electronically matched with other information in an attempt to identify that consumer, and no other attempt will be made to identify individuals;*
- *no access to the collection will be given, except as statistical information that does not identify an individual; and*
- *the information will be used for statistical purposes only.*

The Commonwealth undertakes its collection, used for CSDA MDS purposes as well as for policy development and program management purposes, meeting its legislative obligations under the Privacy Act 1988, Information Privacy Principles, and Guidelines under the Data Matching (Assistance and Tax) Act 1990.

The statistical linkage key used in the CSDA MDS was initially developed for the Home and Community Care (HACC) Minimum Data Set. The HACC MDS collection began on 1 January 2001 and is downloaded every quarter.

2.6 Interactive disability data

The AIHW has an interactive disability data site, containing subsets of information on CSDA-funded services from the 1999, 2000 and 2001 snapshot collections. This site can be found at: www.aihw.gov.au/disability/datacubes/index.html, and allows anyone who has access to the Internet to view CSDA snapshot data via the web interface. The user can look up figures and present them in a way meaningful to his or her needs. (See Box 2.4 for more information on the contents on this site, and some hints for using it effectively.)

2.7 Recent changes in the collection

The 2001 collection was very similar to that of the 2000 collection. The only major difference was the collection of consumer postcode for most jurisdictions (excluding South Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory). In previous collections, the only postcode available was for service outlets. The use of consumer postcodes allows for a more accurate measure of the number of consumers in urban, rural and remote locations.

2.8 Redevelopment of the CSDA MDS collection

Since the original design of the CSDA MDS, much has changed in the disability services field. These changes have made it necessary to review and develop the MDS so that the data remain relevant to policy directions and program administration. Preliminary work on the redevelopment of the CSDA MDS collection began in 1999, and the redevelopment process started in 2000. Implementation of the redeveloped collection is scheduled for mid to late 2002. The main difference introduced for the redeveloped MDS will be the collection of data on a full-year, ongoing basis. That is, all consumers receiving services over the year will be included in the data collected, not just those receiving services on a 'snapshot' day.

For the latest information regarding the CSDA MDS redevelopment process, please visit: www.aihw.gov.au/disability/csda_public/index.html.

Box 2.4: Interactive disability data

Interactive data are presented on the Institute's web site as 'data cubes'. National consumer data relating to age, sex, country of birth, primary disability, Indigenous status, presence of other disability, living arrangements and need for support or assistance in activities of daily living are included and can be shaped by the user to suit different purposes. Each cube initially produces values for all consumers, but by changing the 'measures' one can view the same values for consumers in any of the five service groups (accommodation support, community support, community access, respite, and employment).

The site for the cubes is: <http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/datacubes/index.html>

Due to the multi-dimensional nature of the disability data cubes, extra steps have been taken to ensure the confidentiality of consumer data. This means that only a selection of variables has been included within the cube, and data are not available by State. In cases where numbers are small and potentially identifiable, categories have been grouped together.

Following are some handy hints that you can use to access the data cube and obtain data as required:

Selecting and changing variables: *The data cube is initially populated with the first two variables listed on the dimension toolbar found above the data cube. To change these variables, click on the down arrow situated next to the variable name on either the last coloured column or row of the cube and scroll down to select the variable you would like presented.*

Definition function: *By clicking on the word 'definitions' located at the top of the screen, a pop-up window is opened providing definitions for variables and categories. The source of these definitions is the CSDA MDS Data Guide: Data Items and Definitions.*

Presenting data values as percentages: *The data cube can be customised to display the data values as a percentage of the row or column subtotals or of the table total. Examining a variable as a percentage can provide new insight into the data. To display the data as a percentage, click on the down arrow next to the 'as values' window found in the first cell of the table and select the percentage display that interests you.*

Graphically presenting the data: *To view the data presented in the table in a graphical representation, select one of the five graph symbols located on the bottom toolbar of the cube. Once selected, the variables of the graph may be changed by using the drop-down menus which appear next to the graph.*

Saving and exporting the data: *Once the data cube has been customised to your needs, there are various avenues for saving the data. These include printing the table, exporting the data as comma-separated value (.csv) tables which can be opened in other applications such as Microsoft Excel, and bookmarking the table so it can be opened at a future time.*

Comments and feedback relating to the use of the interactive disability data cubes can be made by email to disability@aihw.gov.au.

3 Consumers of CSDA services

On the snapshot day in 2001, an estimated total of 63,830 consumers used 77,205 CSDA-funded services. This means that, on average, each consumer used 1.21 services on the snapshot day.

3.1 State distribution and service type

Approximately one-third (21,868 or 34%) of consumers were in Victoria (Table 3.1). New South Wales had 16,877 consumers (26%), Queensland had 8,546 (13%), and 7,513 consumers (12%) were in Western Australia. Victoria had the largest number of consumers in each service group except for employment services, where New South Wales had 6,019 of the 17,730 consumers (34%).

The service group used by the largest proportion of consumers was accommodation support, which was accessed by 21,775 consumers (34%) on the snapshot day. Employment services were used by 17,730 consumers (28%), community support services by 17,011 consumers (27%) and community access services by 15,703 consumers (25%). Respite services were accessed by a total of 2,702 consumers (4%) on the 2001 snapshot day.

The largest groups receiving each service type were:

- 9,848 consumers using group homes, or 45% of accommodation consumers;
- 3,752 consumers using family/individual case practice/management services, representing 22% of community support consumers;
- 8,419 using continuing education/independent living/adult training centres, making up 54% of community access consumers;
- 1,291 using centre/respite home services, or 48% of all respite service consumers; and
- 11,501 of the 17,730 consumers of employment services used supported employment (65%).

There were a total of 49,490 consumers using State-funded services on the snapshot day (Table 3.2). Almost three-quarters of these consumers (36,237 or 73%) received services from non-government auspiced services. Community support services were found to have the lowest proportion of consumers using non-government auspiced services (10,307 of 17,011, or 61%), whilst community access services had the highest (14,033 of 15,703, or 89%).

There were 17,730 consumers of Commonwealth-funded employment services (Table 3.3). Almost all of these (98%) were using non-government auspiced services.

Table 3.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Institutions/large residentials	1,934	802	315	391	963	91	0	0	4,496
Hostels	260	412	63	136	14	96	0	0	981
Group homes	2,763	3,422	1,265	922	699	431	257	89	9,848
Attendant care	165	532	57	164	61	54	0	8	1,041
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	741	1,627	1,579	475	294	57	24	14	4,811
Alternative family placement	30	69	52	21	0	0	0	0	172
Accommodation support: other/not stated	222	225	55	24	0	0	0	5	531
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>6,111</i>	<i>7,068</i>	<i>3,361</i>	<i>2,101</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>21,775</i>
Community support									
Early childhood intervention	758	1,172	63	190	85	0	0	11	2,279
Recreation/holiday programs	337	538	147	532	869	88	30	8	2,549
Therapy (PT OT ST)	587	1,010	205	1,383	298	0	51	51	3,585
Family/individual case practice/management	116	1,423	314	1,117	680	74	28	0	3,752
Behaviour/specialist intervention	165	289	44	355	62	0	19	5	939
Counselling: individual/family/group	3	0	129	257	27	0	0	8	424
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	79	618	272	356	353	0	91	7	1,776
Mutual support/self-help groups	28	663	5	43	20	0	0	0	759
Resource teams/regional teams	1,073	0	379	0	25	16	0	36	1,529
Community support: other or not stated	344	0	31	445	45	0	0	6	871
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,383</i>	<i>5,525</i>	<i>1,506</i>	<i>3,764</i>	<i>2,316</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>17,011</i>
Community access									
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1,545	5,282	1,364	3	150	64	0	11	8,419
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	1,533	1,634	642	455	309	0	143	0	4,715
Other community access and day programs	612	1,133	218	252	30	449	2	28	2,724
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>3,663</i>	<i>7,979</i>	<i>2,180</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>15,703</i>
Respite									
Own home respite	10	144	68	25	23	9	21	19	319
Respite: centre/respite home	332	328	216	254	64	67	23	7	1,291
Respite: host family/peer support	177	81	4	0	54	2	0	0	318
Respite: other/flexible/combination	36	462	155	107	25	0	3	11	799
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>2,702</i>
Employment									
Open employment	1,318	1,101	1,011	601	328	104	101	41	4,605
Supported employment	4,668	2,496	723	1,393	1,739	362	48	73	11,501
Open and supported combined	67	364	924	115	43	49	130	31	1,723
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>6,019</i>	<i>3,929</i>	<i>2,652</i>	<i>2,099</i>	<i>2,101</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>17,730</i>
Total	16,877	21,868	8,546	7,513	6,218	1,604	825	422	63,830

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day. It is possible for an individual to receive two or more services at any level, including within the same service type (e.g. two therapy services), within the same service group (e.g. two community support services) or within separate service groups (e.g. an accommodation, respite and employment service).
2. There were 43 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
3. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, auspicing organisation by State and Territory and by service group (States and Territories), 2001

Service group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Government	2,788	2,911	769	636	834	86	144	6	8,174
Non-government	3,324	4,159	2,593	1,469	1,180	637	137	110	13,609
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,111</i>	<i>7,068</i>	<i>3,361</i>	<i>2,101</i>	<i>2,020</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>21,775</i>
Community support									
Government	1,728	1,372	750	2,040	916	53	97	78	7,033
Non-government	1,689	4,209	768	1,908	1,438	122	121	52	10,307
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,383</i>	<i>5,525</i>	<i>1,506</i>	<i>3,764</i>	<i>2,316</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>17,011</i>
Community access									
Government	1,149	304	37	35	20	72	81	0	1,698
Non-government	2,532	7,679	2,149	670	469	432	64	39	14,033
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,663</i>	<i>7,979</i>	<i>2,180</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>15,703</i>
Respite									
Government	253	153	80	72	10	25	21	0	614
Non-government	301	850	360	314	155	53	26	37	2,096
<i>Total</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>438</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>2,702</i>
All									
Government	4,984	4,499	1,459	2,594	1,770	183	306	84	15,878
Non-government	7,321	15,438	5,129	3,796	2,982	1,030	334	219	36,237
Total	11,886	18,574	6,367	5,991	4,617	1,173	608	298	49,490

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed both a government and a non-government service on the snapshot day or services from more than one State or Territory for accommodation support, community support and community access services.
2. Totals include six consumers of two accommodation support services in South Australia that were not identified as government or non-government.
3. Data for consumers of CSDA services funded by the States and Territories exclude psychiatric services specifically identified by the jurisdiction.
4. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.

Table 3.3: Consumers of Commonwealth CSDA-funded employment support services on a snapshot day, auspicing organisation by State and Territory, 2001

Auspicing organisation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Government	187	99	18	14	0	0	9	0	327
Non-government	5,833	3,832	2,634	2,085	2,101	513	270	139	17,406
Total	6,019	3,929	2,652	2,099	2,101	513	279	139	17,730

Notes

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

3.2 Age, sex and disability group

Of the total 63,830 consumers, 37,136 (58%) were male (Table 3.4). The shape of the age distribution was similar for each sex; however, there were greater numbers of males for all but the oldest age category (70+ years) (Figure 3.1). The 30–34 and 35–39 year age groups comprised the highest numbers of consumers (6,966 and 6,950 respectively) and the 65–69 year age group the lowest (789). (Table A2.2).

Most consumers (37,575 or 59%) reported intellectual as their primary disability group (Table 3.4). This included 21,646 male consumers (58% of all males) and 15,890 female consumers (60% of all females).

The next most frequently reported primary disability groups were physical (7,911 or 12%), psychiatric (5,419 or 9%), acquired brain injury (2,761 or 4%) and autism (2,299 or 4%). The sensory disability of ‘deafblind’ was the least frequently reported, being recorded for 179 consumers, 0.3% of the total.

All primary disability groups except for vision had a greater number of males than females. This latter group contained 864 females (3.3% of all females) and 682 males (1.8% of all males). The group that showed the largest difference in proportions between males and females was that of autism. There were 1,855 males (5.0% of all males) and 439 females (1.7% of all females) who reported a primary disability of autism.

The distribution of reported primary disability groups varied among age and sex groups (Table 3.4).

For the 0–4 year age group:

- the most commonly reported primary disability group was developmental delay, reported by 1,266 of the 2,840 consumers (45%);
- the next most reported groups were physical (466 consumers or 16%), followed by autism (331 consumers or 12%) and intellectual (240 consumers, 8%); and
- for boys in this age group, autism was slightly more prevalent than physical, whereas for girls, both physical and intellectual were reported more frequently than autism.

For the 5–14 year age group:

- the most common primary disability reported was intellectual (2,340 of 5,499 consumers, or 43%), followed by physical (1,333 consumers or 24%) and autism (710 consumers, or 13%); and
- this pattern holds for both boys and girls.

For the 15–24 year age group:

- overall, the three most commonly reported disability groups were in the same order as the 5–14 year age group – intellectual (7,474 of 11,302 consumers or 66%) followed by physical (1,250 or 11%) and autism (623 or 6%); and
- for males in this group, the three most common disability groups were the same, however for females, both psychiatric and specific learning/ ADD were more commonly reported than autism.

For the 25–44 age group:

- the most common disability group reported remained intellectual, reported by 18,337 of the 26,786 consumers (68%), however psychiatric was the second most common group (2,672 or 10%) just ahead of physical (2,612 or 10%); and
- female consumers differed slightly from the overall pattern – more females in this age group reported physical (1,168 consumers) than psychiatric (1,040) as their primary disability.

For the 45–59 age group:

- the three most common disability groups reported were intellectual (7,257 of 11,968 or 61%), physical (1,476 or 12%) and psychiatric (1,377 or 12%); and
- slightly more females reported psychiatric (629) than physical (609) as their primary disability.

Finally, for the 60+ age group:

- the most commonly reported disability group was intellectual, reported by 40% of consumers in this group (1,575 of 3,985 consumers), followed by vision (19% or 766 consumers) and physical (16% or 643 consumers); and
- the top three disability groups were the same for females as the overall, but for males there were more consumers reporting physical (305) than vision (237) as their primary disability.

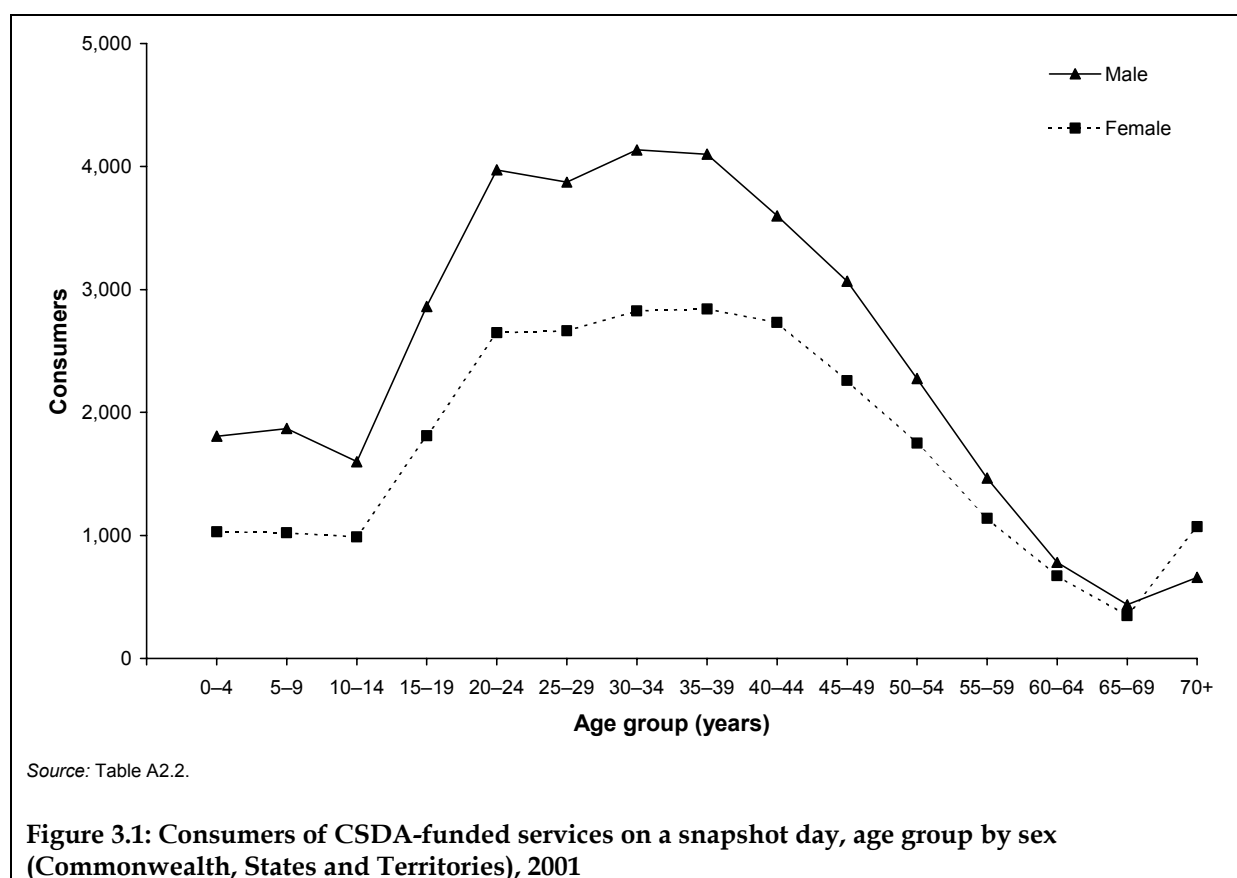


Table 3.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, sex and primary disability group by age group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

	Age group (years)							Total	
Primary disability group	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–59	60+	Not stated	No.	%
Males									
Developmental delay	793	109	0	0	0	0	0	902	2.4
Intellectual	136	1,412	4,348	10,579	4,145	844	182	21,646	58.3
Specific learning/ADD	20	166	353	91	16	1	4	651	1.8
Autism	275	584	503	420	46	0	27	1,855	5.0
Physical	272	771	711	1,444	866	305	63	4,432	11.9
Acquired brain injury	14	52	213	857	519	140	31	1,826	4.9
Deafblind	5	7	10	31	15	16	6	90	0.2
Vision	26	53	80	166	108	237	12	682	1.8
Hearing	44	55	78	120		79	4	445	1.2
Speech	135	51	16	17	14	4	8	245	0.7
Psychiatric	6	7	359	1,630	747	160	218	3,127	8.4
Neurological	72	110	139	320	257	84	26	1,008	2.7
Not stated	9	93	24	31	11	9	50	227	0.6
<i>Total males</i>	<i>1,807</i>	<i>3,470</i>	<i>6,834</i>	<i>15,706</i>	<i>6,809</i>	<i>1,879</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>37,136</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females									
Developmental delay	473	64	0	0	0	0	0	537	2.0
Intellectual	103	920	3,118	7,745	3,108	729	167	15,890	60.3
Specific learning/ADD	9	67	150	44	9	3	7	289	1.1
Autism	56	124	119	111	20	3	6	439	1.7
Physical	193	556	539	1,168	609	335	66	3,466	13.2
Acquired brain injury	11	39	87	356	308	114	18	933	3.5
Deafblind	5	4	7	41	6	17	9	89	0.3
Vision	19	30	50	119	104	523	19	864	3.3
Hearing	51	48	64	120	63	77	17	440	1.7
Speech	43	16	11	8	5	2	3	88	0.3
Psychiatric	3	19	227	1,040	629	169	199	2,286	8.7
Neurological	55	75	74	284	276	113	27	904	3.4
Not stated	10	48	13	24	14	7	16	132	0.5
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,031</i>	<i>2,010</i>	<i>4,459</i>	<i>11,060</i>	<i>5,151</i>	<i>2,092</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>26,357</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Consumers									
Developmental delay	1,266	173	0	0	0	0	0	1,439	2.3
Intellectual	240	2,340	7,474	18,337	7,257	1,575	352	37,575	58.9
Specific learning/ADD	29	235	503	135	25	4	11	942	1.5
Autism	331	710	623	531	66	4	34	2,299	3.6
Physical	466	1,333	1,250	2,612	1,476	643	131	7,911	12.4
Acquired brain injury	25	91	300	1,214	827	255	49	2,761	4.3
Deafblind	10	11	17	72	21	33	15	179	0.3
Vision	45	83	130	285	213	766	31	1,553	2.4
Hearing	95	103	142	240	128	156	21	885	1.4
Speech	178	67	27	26	19	6	11	334	0.5
Psychiatric	9	26	586	2,672	1,377	329	420	5,419	8.5
Neurological	127	186	213	605	534	198	53	1,916	3.0
Not stated	19	141	37	57	25	16	322	617	1.0
Total consumers	2,840	5,499	11,302	26,786	11,968	3,985	1,450	63,830	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data for consumers include 337 consumers whose sex was not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.5 reveals some variation in the patterns of service usage between the sexes. Male consumers tended to use employment services proportionately more frequently. Of consumers receiving employment services, 64% were male compared with 58% of males overall. On the other hand, both community access and respite services were used proportionately more frequently by female consumers. Females made up 41% of all consumers, whereas 45% of community access services and 46% of respite services were accessed by females on the snapshot day.

Overall, female consumers were found to be slightly older than male consumers (Table 3.5). The median age for females was 34.9 years compared with 32.7 years for males.

The different age profiles of males and females is most marked in the community support and respite service groups. Around 62% of males using community support services were under the age of 25. In contrast, only 50% of females using this service group were under 25. Similarly, respite service users showed a generally younger age profile for males than for females. Around 32% of male respite consumers were under the age of 15, compared with 24% of females.

Table 3.5: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex and by service group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Age group	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males												
0–4	24	0.2	1,750	18.1	10	0.1	39	2.7	0	0.0	1,807	4.9
5–14	260	2.1	2,839	29.4	113	1.3	423	29.1	1	0.0	3,470	9.3
15–24	1,366	11.1	1,359	14.1	2,279	26.5	383	26.4	2,440	21.4	6,834	18.4
25–44	6,327	51.4	1,963	20.3	4,113	47.9	353	24.3	6,359	55.9	15,707	42.3
45–59	3,301	26.8	954	9.9	1,524	17.7	133	9.2	2,315	20.3	6,808	18.3
60+	866	7.0	489	5.1	418	4.9	83	5.7	269	2.4	1,879	5.1
Not stated	156	1.3	311	3.2	129	1.5	38	2.6	—	0.0	631	1.7
Total males	12,300	100.0	9,665	100.0	8,586	100.0	1,452	100.0	11,384	100.0	37,136	100.0
<i>% of all consumers</i>	56.9		57.2		54.9		53.9		64.2		58.2	
<i>Median age</i>	39.2		15.4		33.1		20.3		34.8		32.7	
Females												
0–4	11	0.1	990	13.7	3	0.0	34	2.7	0	0.0	1,031	3.9
5–14	173	1.9	1,647	22.8	44	0.6	260	21.0	1	0.0	2,010	7.6
15–24	839	9.0	960	13.3	1,736	24.6	293	23.6	1,276	20.1	4,459	16.9
25–44	4,686	50.2	1,690	23.4	3,329	47.3	341	27.5	3,714	58.5	11,060	42.0
45–59	2,596	27.8	904	12.5	1,395	19.8	135	10.9	1,267	20.0	5,151	19.5
60+	895	9.6	747	10.3	434	6.2	152	12.2	88	1.4	2,092	7.9
Not stated	134	1.4	292	4.0	104	1.5	26	2.1	—	0.0	554	2.1
Total females	9,334	100.0	7,230	100.0	7,045	100.0	1,241	100.0	6,346	100.0	26,357	100.0
<i>% of all consumers</i>	43.1		42.8		45.1		46.1		35.8		41.3	
<i>Median age</i>	40.6		22.9		34.9		25.9		34.9		34.9	

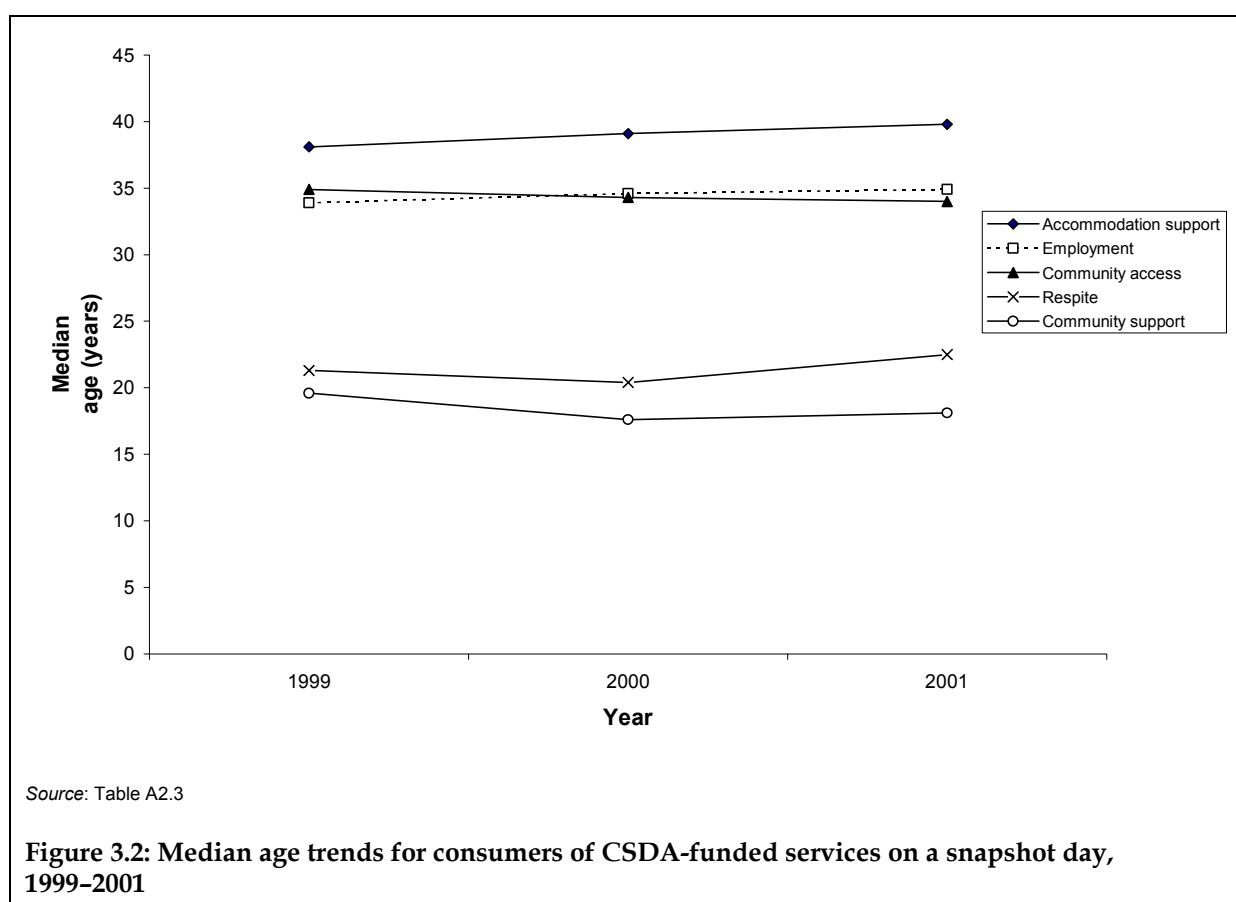
Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service group on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data for consumers include 337 consumers whose sex was not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.3 Trends in age

Data from 1996 to 2001 can be examined as trends in services received. Although consumer counts provide a more accurate picture of personal characteristics (such as age), these are only available for data in the years 1999–2001.

The median ages of consumers in each service group from 1999–2001 are shown in Figure 3.2. Accommodation support had the oldest consumers overall, with a median age of 39.8 years in 2001. Community access and employment services were next—consumers of these two service groups had very similar median ages (34.0 years and 34.9 years respectively). This is not surprising given that many services within these types target very similar age brackets. Respite services had the second youngest consumers in 2001, with a median age of 22.5 years. The youngest consumers overall were those using community support services, with a median age of 18.1 years in 2001; this is possibly related to the early intervention services in this group. These differences in median ages over the service groups were very similar in 1999 and 2000, although in 1999 the community access consumer median age was a little higher than that of employment consumers.



‘Services received’ for longer term trends

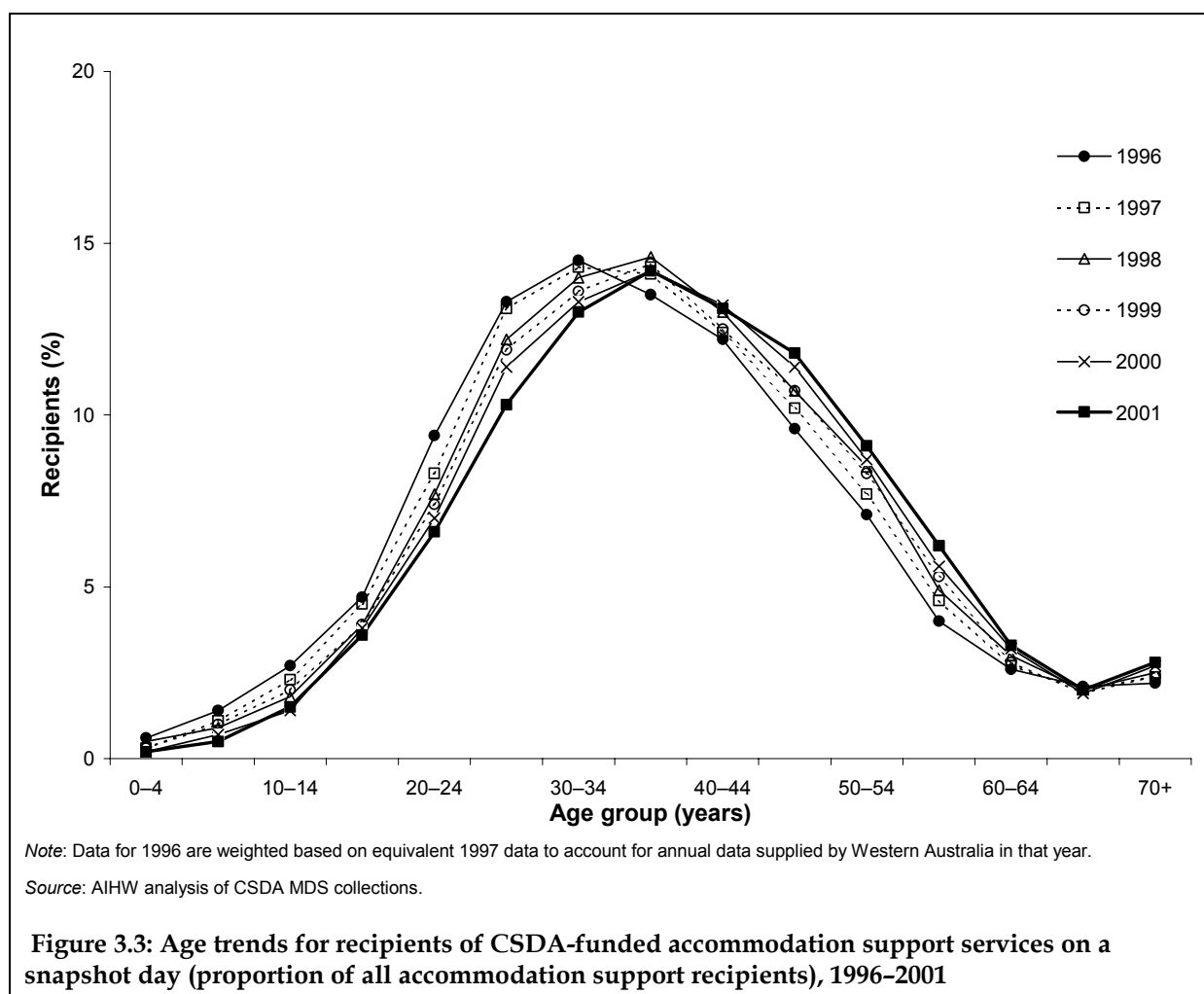
To allow comparability of the years 1999–2001 with earlier years (1996–1998), it is necessary to use data on services received to examine trends in each service group. Consumer and recipient profiles for a particular characteristic can differ somewhat if there is variation in the average number of services received per consumer for that characteristic. This difference

becomes less significant if the data are examined for particular service groups separately, as there is much less multiple service use within service groups than between service groups. The following sections examine further trends in age of recipients by individual service groups.

Accommodation support

Recipients of accommodation support services have become slightly older on average, with the peak age group shifting from 30–34 to 35–39 years between 1996 and 2001 (Figure 3.3). In 2001, proportions of recipients in all age groups between 15–19 years and 30–34 years were the lowest they have been in the period 1996–2001. At the same time, recipient proportions in the older age groups have increased, with all age groups from 45–49 years to 70+ years gradually increasing between 1996 and 2001.

The median age of consumers of accommodation support services has consistently risen between 1999 and 2001, from 38.1 years to 39.8 years (Figure 3.2).



Community support

Because the community support group includes a number of service types that differ greatly in respect to their operation and target groups, it is difficult to establish any trends in age over time. Consumers of community support services are the youngest of all service groups

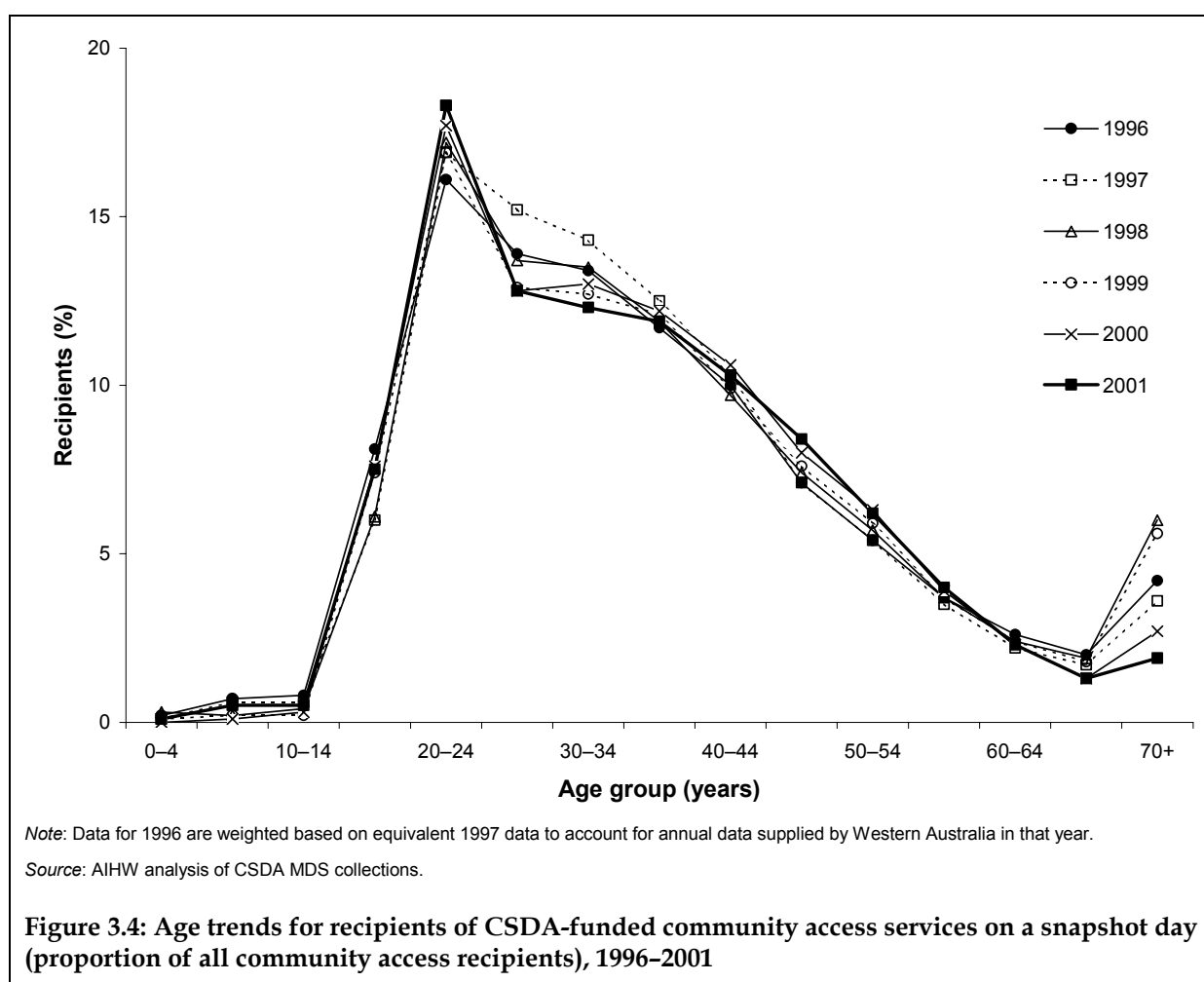
overall; the median age of these consumers is the only median age below 20 years (Figure 3.2). The median age for consumers using this service group has decreased from 19.6 years in 1999 to 18.1 years in 2001.

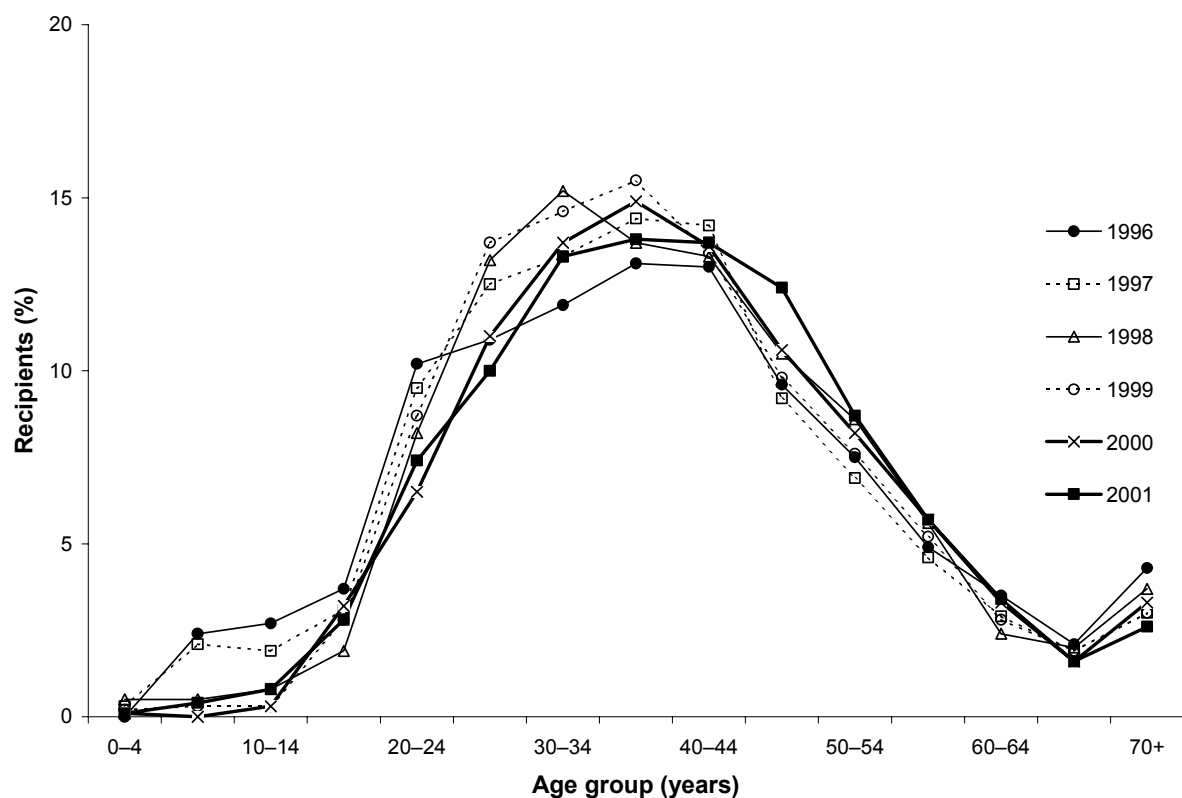
Community access

For community access services, the age distribution peaked at the 20–24 year age group for each of the years from 1996 to 2001 (Figure 3.4). The proportion of recipients aged between 25–34 years has gradually decreased over this time. There has also been a decrease in the proportion of recipients in the 70+ age group between 1996 and 2001.

The service type 'other community access and day programs' has been separately presented in Figure 3.5 due to the fact that the age profile of these consumers is quite different from consumers in community access services overall. The reasons for these differences are not understood, as there is no clear picture of the composition of this 'other' category. There appears to have been an increase in the proportion of older recipients between 1996 and 2000, although this trend is not entirely consistent for all years (Figure 3.5). In 2001, the proportion of those aged 65 and over has decreased, whilst the proportion of 45–49 year olds has increased from previous years.

The median age of community access consumers has decreased from 1999 to 2001, from 34.9 years to 34.0 years (Figure 3.2).





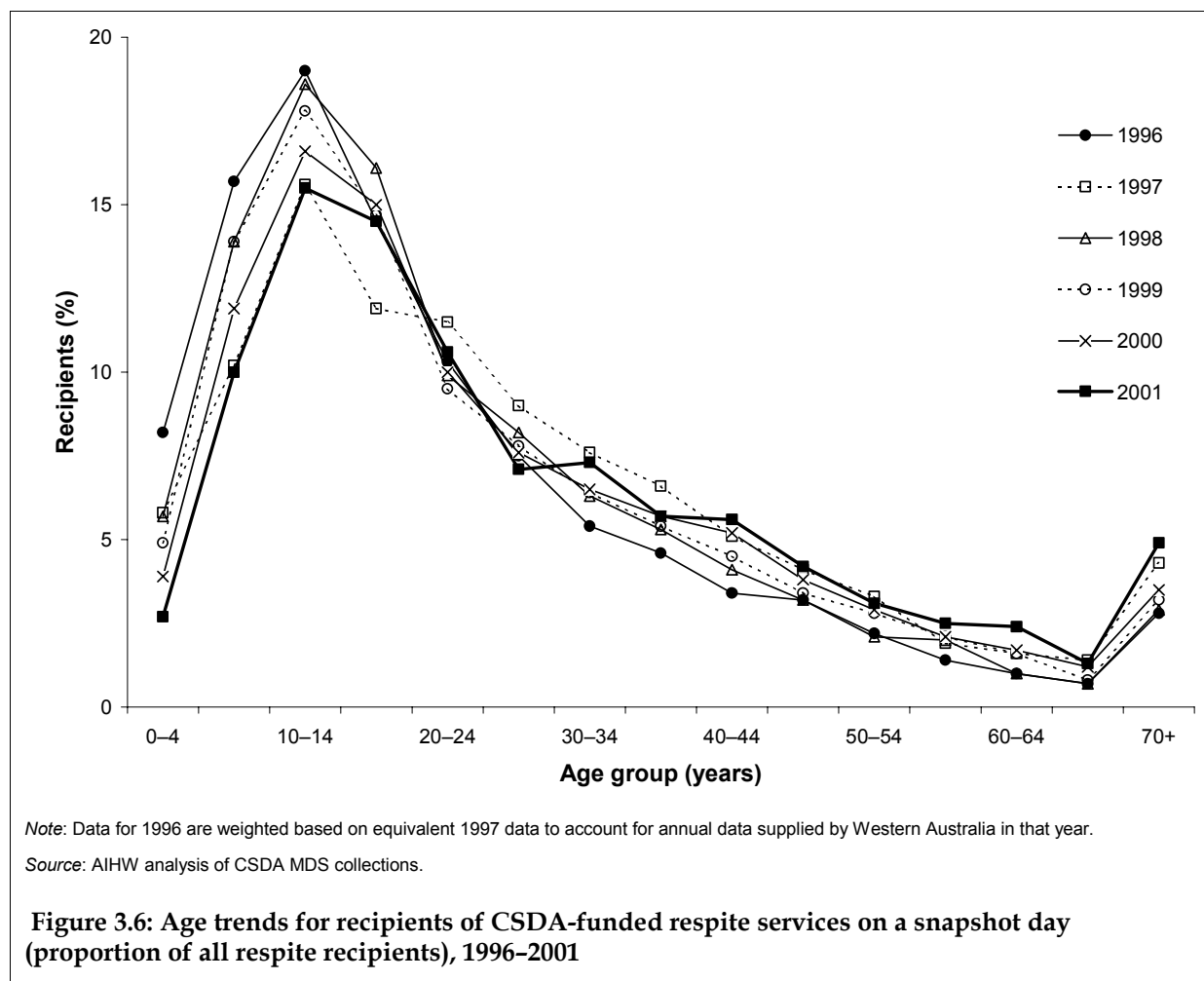
Note: Data for 1996 are weighted based on equivalent 1997 data to account for annual data supplied by Western Australia in that year.

Source: AIHW analysis of CSDA MDS collections.

Figure 3.5: Age trends for recipients of CSDA-funded 'other community access and day programs' services on a snapshot day (proportion of all recipients in this service type), 1996-2001

Respite

Respite services were used most frequently by people with disabilities in the 10–14 year age group (Figure 3.6). However, the peak in this age group has declined over the period 1996–2001. There have been gradual increases in the proportion of recipients in all age groups 40 years or older using this service group, and corresponding decreases for those aged 0–9 years. The median age of respite consumers has increased from 21.3 to 22.5 years between 1999 and 2001 (Figure 3.2).



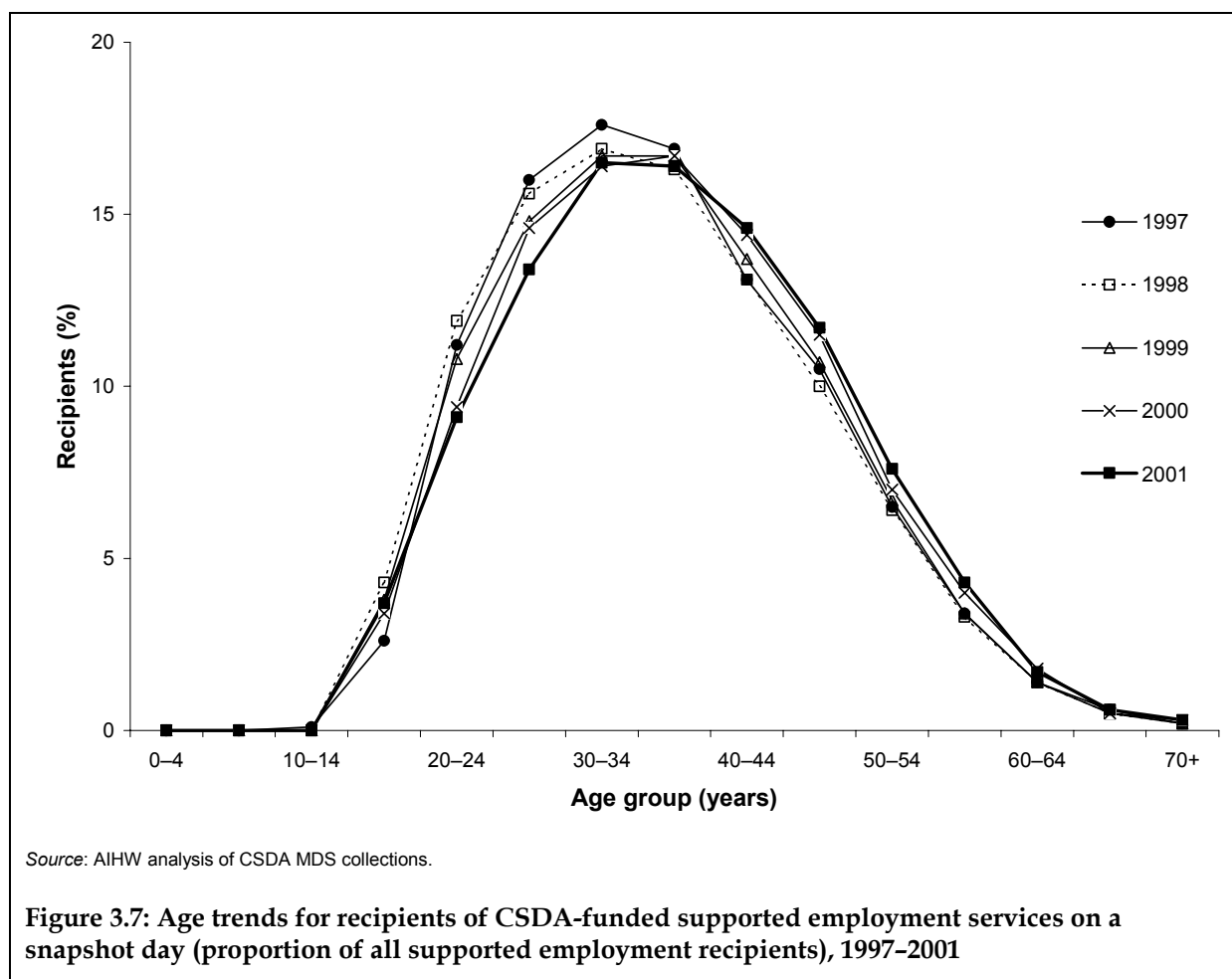
Employment

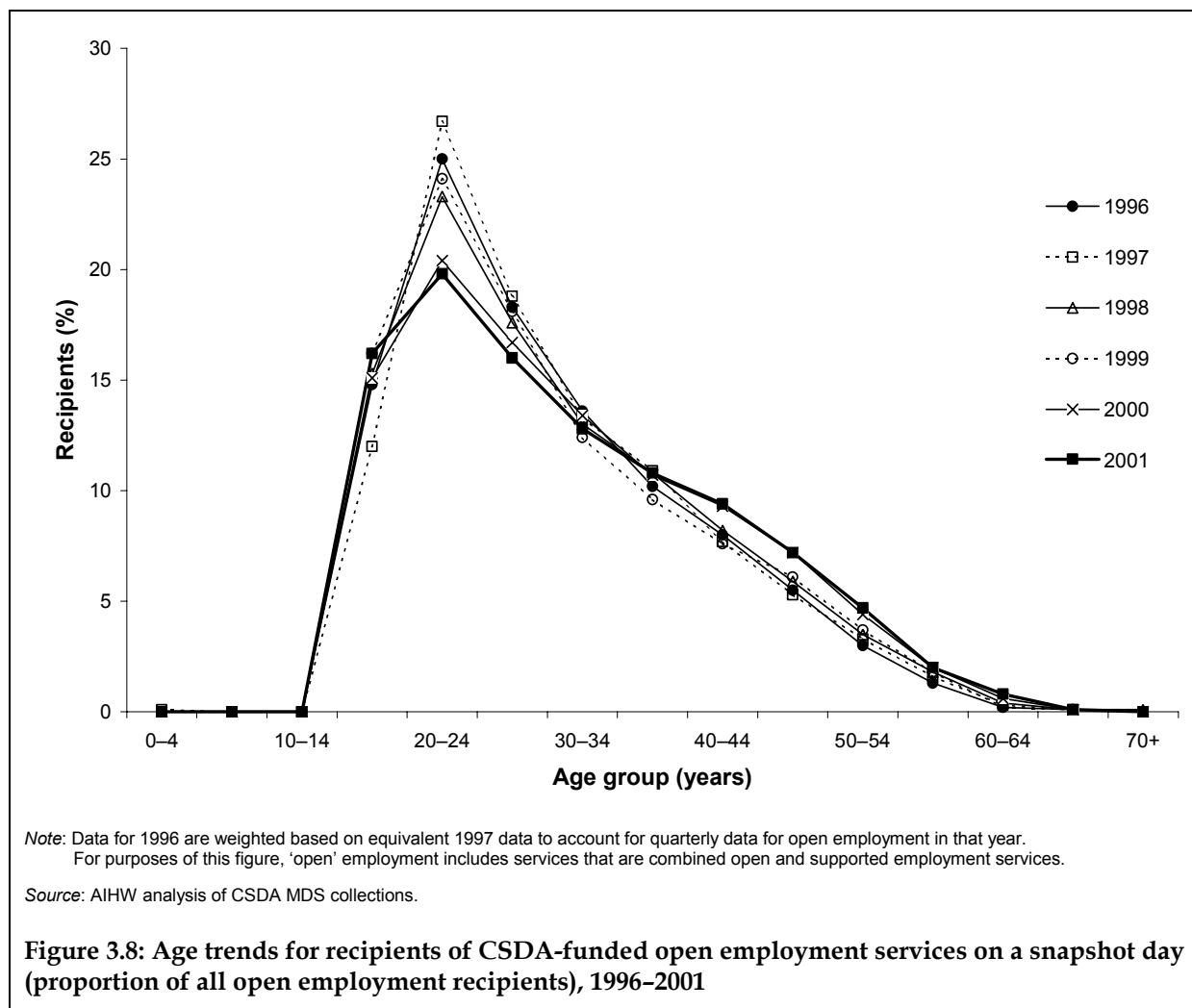
The age profile for recipients of supported employment services differs considerably from that of open employment services (including combined open/supported services); hence these trends are shown separately.

Figure 3.7 shows that the age of supported employment recipients between 1997 and 2001 peaks at around 30–34 years, although the proportion of recipients aged 35–39 in 2001 was very similar. The proportion of 20–29 year olds using this service type has been gradually falling, whilst there have been increases in recipients aged 40–59 over this time period.

For open employment services, the most frequent users were in the 20–24 year age group (Figure 3.8). This peak has declined noticeably over the period, and a rise in the 15–19 year age group has occurred. There have also been increases in some of the older age groups, particularly for ages 40–54 years.

Overall, the median age for consumers of employment services has increased over the period 1999–2001, from 33.9 years to 34.9 years (Figure 3.2).





3.4 Disability group and service type

Consumers whose primary disability was reported as intellectual were the most common users of all five service groups (Table 3.6). Consumers whose reported primary disability was physical were the second most common users of accommodation support, community support and respite services. For community access and employment services, the second most common users were consumers whose reported primary disability was psychiatric.

Table 3.6: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	0	3,748	2	16	285	272	3
Hostels	3	608	3	23	178	49	3
Group homes	1	8,087	19	348	729	211	16
Attendant care	0	67	0	4	594	187	0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	7	2,414	18	109	642	175	24
Alternative family placement	2	110	0	21	28	6	0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	195	7	10	43	7	1
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>15,184</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>2,457</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>47</i>
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	983	208	41	285	349	14	4
Recreation/holiday programs	10	1,341	72	133	353	90	15
Therapy (PT OT ST)	89	1,229	37	121	1,182	100	13
Family/individual case practice/management	63	1,949	19	218	501	303	20
Behaviour/specialist intervention	31	566	1	105	157	25	0
Counselling: individual/family/group	11	190	14	31	59	11	0
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	41	603	26	193	407	287	11
Mutual support/self-help groups	6	35	5	6	37	3	3
Resource teams/regional teams	228	863	8	77	193	33	4
Community support: other or not stated	31	503	69	39	170	14	1
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>1,412</i>	<i>6,710</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>3,116</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>67</i>
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1	6,941	47	223	392	207	11
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	3,389	29	280	585	226	10
Other community access and day programs	1	1,037	12	28	289	149	6
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>11,240</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>1,252</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>27</i>
Respite							
Own home respite	0	107	3	17	123	27	0
Respite: centre/respite home	15	701	18	102	233	144	2
Respite: host family/peer support	6	197	1	26	44	28	0
Respite: other/flexible/combo	4	274	14	61	146	54	10
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>1,262</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>12</i>
Employment							
Open employment	0	1,782	379	56	775	213	10
Supported employment	0	9,040	83	150	737	274	30
Open and supported employment	0	1,225	50	19	155	37	2
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>11,981</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>1,659</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>42</i>
Total	1,439	37,575	942	2,299	7,911	2,761	179

(continued)

Table 3.6 (continued): Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychi- -atric	Neuro- logical	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	5	0	5	26	127	7	4,496
Hostels	4	10	2	35	62	1	981
Group homes	30	30	10	217	117	33	9,848
Attendant care	2	2	0	21	85	79	1,041
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	98	20	3	1,197	62	42	4,811
Alternative family placement	2	0	0	0	3	0	172
Accommodation support: other/not stated	6	4	0	250	6	2	531
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1,737</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>21,775</i>
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	33	76	200	6	55	25	2,279
Recreation/holiday programs	396	7	8	40	31	53	2,549
Therapy (PT OT ST)	156	213	43	11	231	160	3,585
Family/individual case practice/management	130	40	5	41	397	66	3,752
Behaviour/specialist intervention	9	6	0	5	19	15	939
Counselling: individual/family/group	12	0	0	60	32	4	424
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	26	15	1	54	105	7	1,776
Mutual support/self-help groups	25	32	0	572	18	17	759
Resource teams/regional teams	25	37	5	7	47	2	1,529
Community support: other or not stated	1	1	3	9	13	17	871
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>802</i>	<i>873</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>17,011</i>
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	187	61	10	112	181	46	8,419
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	33	16	9	70	50	18	4,715
Other community access and day programs	25	7	3	1,099	44	24	2,724
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1,278</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>15,703</i>
Respite							
Own home respite	2	0	1	16	22	1	319
Respite: centre/respite home	16	3	1	7	38	11	1,291
Respite: host family/peer support	5	1	1	2	7	0	318
Respite: other/flexible/combination	79	5	0	107	42	3	799
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>2,702</i>
Employment							
Open employment	149	217	18	860	146	0	4,605
Supported employment	160	109	20	705	193	0	11,501
Open and supported employment	9	16	1	181	28	0	1,723
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>1,737</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>17,730</i>
Total	1,553	885	334	5,419	1,916	617	63,830

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Column totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Almost half (49%) of all consumers on the 2001 snapshot day reported having more than one disability (Table 3.7). On average, each consumer recorded 1.82 disabilities on the snapshot day, including his or her primary disability group. Consumers reporting neurological as their primary disability had the highest proportion of people with other significant disability groups, 62% reporting at least one other disability group. On average, a consumer reporting a primary disability of neurological was found to have 2.08 disabilities recorded. Consumers with the primary disability groups of acquired brain injury and developmental delay were also found to have recorded, on average, just over two disabilities per consumer (2.05 and 2.01 respectively).

At the other end of the scale, consumers reporting psychiatric and specific learning/ADD as primary disabilities were the least likely to record other significant disability groups, with an average of around 1.3 disabilities recorded for each consumer in these groups. Around 22% of consumers reporting a primary disability of psychiatric also recorded one or more other disabilities, as did 23% of consumers with specific learning/ADD recorded as their primary disability.

Table 3.7: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group, with or without the presence of other significant disability groups (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Primary disability group	With other significant disability groups		Without other significant disability groups		Other significant disability groups not known or not stated		Total		Average number of disability groups recorded
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Developmental delay	786	54.6	568	39.5	85	5.9	1,439	100.0	2.01
Intellectual	19,796	52.7	16,246	43.2	1,533	4.1	37,575	100.0	1.87
Specific learning/ADD	213	22.6	621	65.9	108	11.5	942	100.0	1.30
Autism	1,310	57.0	811	35.3	178	7.7	2,299	100.0	1.88
Physical	4,165	52.6	3,417	43.2	329	4.2	7,911	100.0	1.91
Acquired brain injury	1,569	56.8	837	30.3	355	12.9	2,761	100.0	2.05
Deafblind	96	53.6	76	42.5	7	3.9	179	100.0	1.80
Vision	518	33.4	896	57.7	139	9.0	1,553	100.0	1.47
Hearing	305	34.5	549	62.0	31	3.5	885	100.0	1.53
Speech	108	32.3	208	62.3	18	5.4	334	100.0	1.40
Psychiatric	1,195	22.1	3,998	73.8	226	4.2	5,419	100.0	1.26
Neurological	1,182	61.7	656	34.2	78	4.1	1,916	100.0	2.08
Not stated	24	3.9	231	37.4	362	58.7	617	100.0	2.67
Total	31,267	49.0	29,114	45.6	3,449	5.4	63,830	100.0	1.82

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. 'Average number of disabilities' accounts for all disabilities recorded by the consumer, including the primary disability. Data on number of disabilities were missing for 593 consumers, hence averages exclude these consumers.
3. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

When considering all significant disability groups, intellectual and physical disabilities remain the two most commonly reported disabilities (Table 3.8). Around two-thirds (67%) of consumers reported intellectual as one of their disabilities, whilst 28% of consumers

reported physical as one of their disabilities. The next most reported disability overall was speech, with 19% of consumers reporting this as one of their disabilities. Psychiatric and neurological disabilities were both reported by around 15% of consumers. Deafblind remains the least reported disability group when all significant disabilities are considered; however, 0.8% of consumers report it as one of their disabilities, compared with only 0.3% reporting it as a primary disability only.

The percentage of consumers reporting speech as a primary disability is very low (0.5%) but increases dramatically when all significant disabilities are considered (19% of consumers). A similar increase occurs with consumers reporting neurological as a disability (3% reported this as a primary disability whilst 15% had neurological as one of their disabilities).

Table 3.8: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Disability group	Primary disability group reported	% of all consumers	All significant disability groups reported, including primary	% of all consumers
Developmental delay	1,439	2.3	2,015	3.2
Intellectual	37,575	58.9	42,752	67.0
Specific learning/ADD	942	1.5	2,213	3.5
Autism	2,299	3.6	4,267	6.7
Physical	7,911	12.4	18,123	28.4
Acquired brain injury	2,761	4.3	3,613	5.7
Deafblind	179	0.3	528	0.8
Vision	1,553	2.4	6,102	9.6
Hearing	885	1.4	3,744	5.9
Speech	334	0.5	12,146	19.0
Psychiatric	5,419	8.5	9,735	15.3
Neurological	1,916	3.0	9,636	15.1
Not stated	617	1.0	n.a.	n.a.

Notes

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

Trends in each primary disability group recorded for CSDA consumers/recipients on a snapshot day over the 5-year period 1997–2001 are shown in Table 3.9. For both recipient and consumer data:

- there has been a drop in the percentage of consumers/recipients reporting intellectual as their primary disability group;
- there have been steady increases in the proportion reporting acquired brain injury or autism as their primary disability group; and
- there has also been an increase in the proportion of recipients reporting psychiatric as a primary disability since 1997 and consumers reporting psychiatric as a primary disability since 1999.

Table 3.9: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 1997–2001

Primary disability group	Recipients (%)					Consumers (%)		
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Developmental delay	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.3
Intellectual	67.3	64.3	63.4	62.8	61.8	60.9	60.1	58.9
Specific learning/ADD	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
Autism	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.6
Physical	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.6	12.3	12.4
Acquired brain injury	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.3
Deafblind	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Vision	2.5	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4
Hearing	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Speech	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Psychiatric	5.9	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.5
Neurological	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0
Not stated	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth for the years 1998–2000 are preliminary and therefore do not cover 100% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: AIHW analysis of CSDA MDS data collections.

3.5 Country of birth

The ‘1996 Classification of Countries into English Proficiency Groups’ (DIMA 1999) places every country into one of four groups based on the relative English proficiency (EP) of its recent arrivals to Australia from 1996 census data. An ‘English proficiency index’ was used to rate each of the EP groups. Those countries that scored 98% or higher on this index and had an immigrant population of 10,000 or more were rated as EP 1. This group includes those countries referred to in previous CSDA MDS reports as ‘other English-speaking countries’ (Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America).

The remaining EP groups were determined by their EP index score as follows:

- those countries with a ‘high’ level of English proficiency (80%–98%, or above 98% but with an immigrant population of less than 10,000) were placed in the group EP 2;
- those countries with a ‘moderate’ level of English proficiency (a rating of more than 50% but less than 80%) fell into group EP 3; and
- the remaining countries (i.e. those with a rating on the EP index of less than 50%) were labelled as having a ‘low’ level of English proficiency and placed in the EP 4 group.

See Appendix 5 for a full list of countries and their EP group.

Of the 63,830 consumers on the 2001 snapshot day, 57,488 (90%) were born in Australia (Table 3.10). The remaining countries were separated into their respective EP groupings. There were 1,615 consumers (2.5%) born in countries classified as EP 1, which includes countries whose migrants to Australia are likely to have English as a first language. The remaining EP groups had small representations, with EP 3 having the most (983 consumers or 1.5%), followed by EP 2 (851 or 1.3%) and finally EP 4 (333 or 0.5%). A further 2,560 consumers (4.0%) could not be placed into any of the EP groups because country of birth was not known or not specified.

The distribution of the reported primary disability group varies somewhat between Australian-born consumers and each of the EP groups (Table 3.10). While intellectual was still the most commonly reported primary disability for each of the groups, it was reported by a much higher proportion of consumers born in Australia than those born in other countries. For Australian-born consumers, 35,061 of 57,488 (61%) reported intellectual as their primary disability, compared with the range for the other groups of 34% for EP 2 (288 of 851) to 42% for EP 4 (139 of 333). The second most commonly reported primary disability group for Australian-born consumers was physical, reported by 7,083 of 57,488 consumers (12%). For all of the EP groups 1–4, the second most common primary disability group was psychiatric. The fact that migrants are screened for their health may be associated with the lower incidence among migrants of disability groups that are more likely to arise either at birth or in early developmental periods.

Table 3.10: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by English proficiency group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Primary disability group	Australia	English Proficiency Group 1	English Proficiency Group 2	English Proficiency Group 3	English Proficiency Group 4	Not known/not specified	Total
Developmental delay	1,392	10	10	4	3	20	1,439
Intellectual	35,061	593	288	372	139	1,122	37,575
Specific learning/ADD	883	16	9	9	2	23	942
Autism	2,110	42	16	22	8	101	2,299
Physical	7,083	251	157	145	48	227	7,911
Acquired brain injury	2,146	127	62	79	26	321	2,761
Deafblind	159	6	5	4	1	4	179
Vision	1,245	128	47	45	8	80	1,553
Hearing	764	41	30	20	4	26	885
Speech	322	0	5	0	1	6	334
Psychiatric	4,520	304	165	213	85	132	5,419
Neurological	1,650	91	53	68	7	47	1,916
Not stated	153	6	4	2	1	451	617
Total	57,488	1,615	851	983	333	2,560	63,830
<i>% of all consumers</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers born in EP groups 1, 2 or 3 were more likely to be represented in the older age groupings than those born in Australia or in EP group 4 (Table 3.11). Less than a quarter (13,771 of 57,488, or 24%) of Australian-born consumers, and less than one-fifth (64 of 333, or 19%) of consumers born in EP 4 countries were aged 45 years or more on the 2001 snapshot day. In contrast, consumers from EP 1 (42%), EP 3 (44%), and EP 2 (47%) countries had a much higher proportion of consumers aged 45 years or more. This may largely reflect age differentials in the general population – 51% of overseas-born Australians are aged 45 years or more compared to 30% of the Australian-born population (ABS 2001a).

The similarities between the age profile of those born in Australia and those born in EP 4 countries (and the corresponding difference with the other EP groups) could be a reflection of current immigration trends. A quarter (25%) of Australian residents born in EP 4 countries are classified as ‘recent arrivals’ (that is, arriving in Australia between 1991 and the 1996 census), a much higher proportion than any of the other groups (EP 1 had 10% of people being recent arrivals, EP 2 had 17% and EP 3 had 16%; DIMA 1999). This at least partially explains the much younger age profile of these immigrants.

Again, the health screening of potential migrants to Australia might also help to explain this pattern of differences between consumers born in Australia and in EP 1, EP 2 and EP 3 countries. Migrants would be expected to have a lower proportion of disabilities present at birth or in early developmental periods. As a result they would also be expected to have a relatively higher proportion of disabilities acquired in adult years. Therefore, the population of migrants with disabilities would be expected to be, on average, older than people with disabilities born in Australia.

Table 3.11: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by country of birth (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Age group (years)	Australia	English Proficiency Group 1	English Proficiency Group 2	English Proficiency Group 3	English Proficiency Group 4	Not known/not specified	Total
0–4	2,746	20	17	10	4	43	2,840
5–14	4,887	60	37	37	17	461	5,499
15–24	10,447	175	121	121	88	350	11,302
25–44	24,681	648	260	363	157	677	26,786
45–59	10,545	401	250	292	56	424	11,968
60+	3,226	285	146	143	8	177	3,985
Not stated	956	26	20	17	3	428	1,450
Total	57,488	1,615	851	983	333	2,560	63,830

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.6 Indigenous status

There were 1,685 consumers (2.6%) who identified themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, or both, on the snapshot day in 2001 (Table 3.12). This compares with the figure of 2.4% of people of Indigenous origin aged less than 65 in the Australian population (Table 3.13).

Table 3.12: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by Indigenous status (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not known		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	46	2.7	1,333	2.3	46	1.8	14	3.6	1,439	2.3
Intellectual	891	52.9	35,034	59.2	1,433	56.2	217	55.1	37,575	58.9
Specific learning/ADD	31	1.8	863	1.5	44	1.7	4	1.0	942	1.5
Autism	43	2.6	2,156	3.6	90	3.5	10	2.5	2,299	3.6
Physical	303	18.0	7,388	12.5	189	7.4	31	7.9	7,911	12.4
Acquired brain injury	102	6.1	2,556	4.3	67	2.6	36	9.1	2,761	4.3
Deafblind	5	0.3	167	0.3	5	0.2	2	0.5	179	0.3
Vision	26	1.5	1,410	2.4	107	4.2	10	2.5	1,553	2.4
Hearing	20	1.2	842	1.4	17	0.7	6	1.5	885	1.4
Speech	19	1.1	302	0.5	9	0.4	4	1.0	334	0.5
Psychiatric	152	9.0	5,038	8.5	205	8.0	24	6.1	5,419	8.5
Neurological	41	2.4	1,822	3.1	39	1.5	14	3.6	1,916	3.0
Not stated	6	0.4	288	0.5	301	11.8	22	5.6	617	1.0
Total	1,685	100.0	59,199	100.0	2,552	100.0	394	100.0	63,830	100.0
<i>% of all consumers</i>	<i>2.6</i>		<i>92.7</i>		<i>4.0</i>		<i>0.6</i>		<i>100.0</i>	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

In CSDA MDS collections from 1996 to 2001, the percentage of Indigenous recipients has been very steady, ranging from 2.3% to 2.7% (including recipients for whom Indigenous status is either 'not stated' or 'not known') (Black & Maples 1998; AIHW 1999, 2000a). The reliability of this data item has dramatically improved since the 1999 collection, with the proportion of recipients whose Indigenous status was 'not known' or 'not stated' falling from 8.6% in 1999 to 3.9% in 2001. However, the fact that the proportion of consumers with 'unknown' Indigenous status exceeds that for reported Indigenous status in all collections to date makes trends hard to report reliably.

The relative proportion of each primary disability group for Indigenous consumers was slightly different when compared with non-Indigenous consumers (Table 3.12). The most marked differences were found in the two most populated disability groups – intellectual disability and physical disability. Around 59% of non-Indigenous consumers reported their primary disability as intellectual, whilst for Indigenous consumers this figure was only around 53%. In contrast, Indigenous consumers reported a much higher proportion with physical disabilities (18.0%) than non-Indigenous consumers (12.5%).

When comparing the distribution of CSDA consumers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin with Indigenous Australians in the general population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander consumers were more highly represented in State-funded services, with the exception of Tasmania. Of consumers in Tasmania, 1.8% indicated that they were of Indigenous status compared with 4.0% of people estimated as Indigenous in the Tasmanian population aged 0–64 (Table 3.13). The largest difference was found to be in the Northern

Territory, where 53% of consumers were Indigenous, and 29% of the general population aged 0–64 were Indigenous.

The rate of provision of Commonwealth-funded services to Indigenous Australians in Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory was slightly lower than the Indigenous proportion in the general population aged 15–64 (Table 3.13). For all other States and Territories, the proportion of Indigenous consumers of Commonwealth-funded services on the snapshot day was either equal to or just more than the proportion in the general population aged 15–64.

Table 3.13: Percentage of consumers of Indigenous status on a snapshot day, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous status in the total population (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

State/Territory	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 0–64		People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 15–64	
	State-funded	Commonwealth-funded	State-funded	Commonwealth-funded
New South Wales	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.6
Victoria	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Queensland	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.8
Western Australia	4.5	3.5	2.4	2.8
South Australia	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4
Tasmania	1.8	4.0	2.8	3.3
Australian Capital Territory	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.0
Northern Territory	52.7	28.5	31.7	24.4
Australia	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.9

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. 'People of Indigenous origin' means those of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin in the 2001 CSDA MDS collection. The data for the Indigenous population were obtained from *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1998, Cat. No. 3231.0.
4. CSDA consumers totaled 63,830, of which 1,685 were consumers of Indigenous origin. Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' for 2,946 consumers, of whom 2,001 used State-funded services and 971 used Commonwealth-funded services. These have been excluded from the percentages.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: ABS 1998, ABS 2000.

Overall, Indigenous consumers are a much younger group than non-Indigenous consumers (Figure 3.9). The proportion of consumers in all age groups up to 19 years of age is higher for Indigenous consumers than for non-Indigenous consumers. For all age groups from 40–44 to 70+, the opposite is true, with a higher proportion of non-Indigenous consumers in these age groups than Indigenous consumers. The median age for Indigenous consumers is 29.4 years, compared with 33.8 years for non-Indigenous consumers. The age difference in the general population is, however, much larger than for CSDA consumers – in June 2000 the median age of all Australians was 35.2 years, compared with 20.2 years for Indigenous consumers (ABS 2001b).

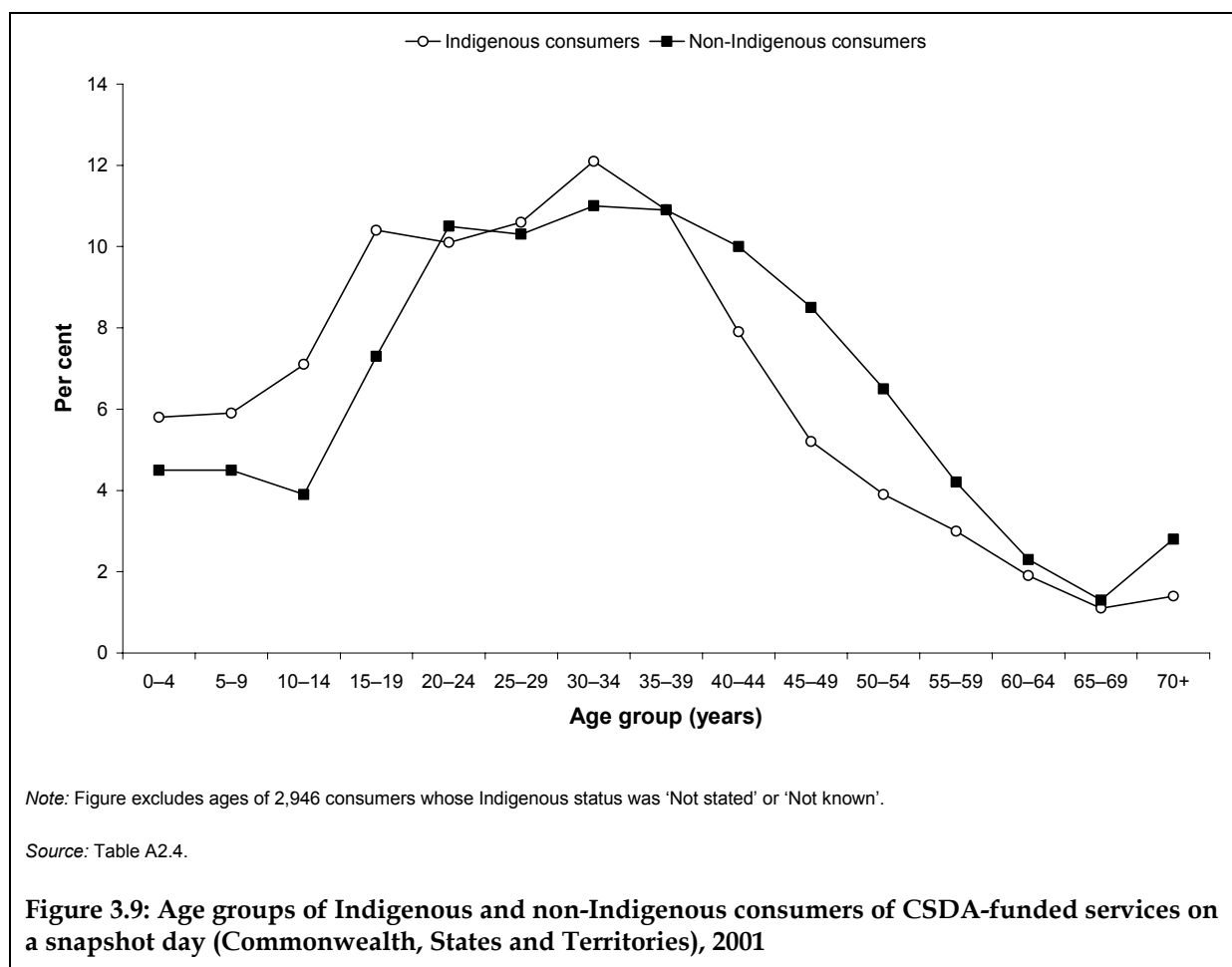


Table 3.14 examines patterns of service usage by Indigenous and non-Indigenous consumers, where Indigenous status was known. Two of the service groups had more Indigenous consumers relative to their overall proportion of 2.8% – with 5.3% of respite consumers and 3.7% of community support consumers reporting Indigenous status. On the other hand, consumers in the community access and employment service groups had a smaller proportion of Indigenous consumers than may be expected – only 2.0% of consumers in each of these groups were Indigenous. Accommodation support consumers had an Indigenous proportion of 2.8%, which was equal to the overall Indigenous proportion.

Table 3.14: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by Indigenous status (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		All service groups	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	591	2.8	595	3.7	307	2.0	138	5.3	330	2.0	1,685	2.8
No	20,619	97.2	15,512	96.3	14,980	98.0	2,453	94.7	16,430	98.0	59,199	97.2
<i>Total known</i>	21,210	100.0	16,107	100.0	15,287	100.0	2,591	100.0	16,760	100.0	60,884	100.0
Not known/stated	567		906		417		111		971		2,946	
Total	21,775		17,011		15,703		2,702		17,730		63,830	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.7 Communication

Just over three-fifths of consumers (61%) reported using spoken language as their main method of communication. Around 7% used a sign language or other non-spoken method of communication and 26% were reported to use little or no method of effective communication⁷ (Table 3.15).

The primary disability groups with the largest proportions using spoken language as their main communication method were psychiatric (95%), vision (90%) and specific learning/ ADD (83%). Not surprisingly, the deafblind and hearing disability groups had the highest proportions of consumers who used sign or other non-spoken language (36% and 34% respectively). Consumers with primary disabilities of autism (39%) and intellectual (33%) had the highest proportion of people with little or no effective communication.

⁷ Effective communication involves the person being able to communicate more than just basic needs to unfamiliar people.

Table 3.15: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by method of effective communication (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Primary disability group	Little or none		Sign or other non-spoken		Spoken language		Child aged under 5 years		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	84	5.8	10	0.7	72	5.0	1,251	86.9	22	1.5	1,439	100.0
Intellectual	12,297	32.7	2,625	7.0	21,915	58.3	234	0.6	504	1.3	37,575	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	41	4.4	79	8.4	779	82.7	29	3.1	14	1.5	942	100.0
Autism	889	38.7	225	9.8	778	33.8	326	14.2	81	3.5	2,299	100.0
Physical	1,756	22.2	593	7.5	4,948	62.5	454	5.7	160	2.0	7,911	100.0
Acquired brain injury	497	18.0	151	5.5	1,779	64.4	24	0.9	310	11.2	2,761	100.0
Deafblind	38	21.2	65	36.3	63	35.2	8	4.5	5	2.8	179	100.0
Vision	60	3.9	16	1.0	1,393	89.7	44	2.8	40	2.6	1,553	100.0
Hearing	60	6.8	299	33.8	415	46.9	95	10.7	16	1.8	885	100.0
Speech	50	15.0	21	6.3	71	21.3	182	54.5	10	3.0	334	100.0
Psychiatric	109	2.0	44	0.8	5,150	95.0	9	0.2	107	2.0	5,419	100.0
Neurological	357	18.6	76	4.0	1,337	69.8	129	6.7	17	0.9	1,916	100.0
Not stated	50	8.1	61	9.9	72	11.7	19	3.1	415	67.3	617	100.0
Total	16,288	25.5	4,265	6.7	38,772	60.7	2,804	4.4	1,701	2.7	63,830	100.0

Notes

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

3.8 Life areas and frequency of support

Data on the support needs of consumers in ten main life areas are collected (see question 10 of the consumer form in Appendix 3). The data item provides a framework consistent with international classification standards, and into which the common assessment tools can be mapped.

For simplicity of analysis, data on the overall support needs of consumers are also grouped into three main areas:

- activities of daily living (ADLs) – including self-care, mobility and communication;
- home and social living (HSL) – including home living, social skills, self-direction and managing emotions and behaviour; and
- education, work and leisure (EWL) – including learning, working and other day activities.

Table 3.16 shows that there is some variation in reported need for assistance for consumers over the ten different areas of support. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, because of variability in the 'not known/not stated' response rates for each of the areas of support need.

Of the activities of daily living (ADLs), self-care was found to be the area where the largest proportion of consumers needed continual support (24%), followed closely by communication (23%) and then mobility (18%) (Table 3.16). At the other end of the scale,

39% of consumers reported no need for support in mobility, whilst for self-care this was much lower at 29%, and for communication only just over a quarter of all consumers (26%). For the remaining areas of support, working was found to have the highest proportion of consumers needing continual support (37%), followed by home living (32%) and learning (31%). The proportions of consumers requiring no support in each of these areas were much lower than for the ADLs, ranging from 5% for working to 15% for social skills. It should be noted that around 18% of the responses to the need for support in working were 'not applicable' due to many consumers not being involved in working due to their age.

Table 3.16: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, life area by frequency of support or assistance needed (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Life area	None		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Not stated/ not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Activities of daily living (ADL)														
Self-care	18,386	28.8	14,919	23.4	11,118	17.4	15,584	24.4	369	0.6	3,454	5.4	63,830	100.0
Mobility	25,049	39.2	14,706	23.0	9,680	15.2	11,542	18.1	225	0.4	2,628	4.1	63,830	100.0
Communication	16,361	25.6	18,276	28.6	11,992	18.8	14,430	22.6	298	0.5	2,473	3.9	63,830	100.0
Home and social living (HSL)														
Home living	6,635	10.4	11,364	17.8	14,238	22.3	20,136	31.5	7,610	11.9	3,847	6.0	63,830	100.0
Social skills	9,408	14.7	17,606	27.6	15,290	24.0	16,167	25.3	2,461	3.9	2,898	4.5	63,830	100.0
Self-direction	6,146	9.6	14,882	23.3	16,884	26.5	17,964	28.1	5,544	8.7	2,410	3.8	63,830	100.0
Managing emotions and behaviour	7,813	12.2	16,965	26.6	15,287	23.9	16,286	25.5	234	0.4	7,245	11.4	63,830	100.0
Education, work and leisure (EWL)														
Learning	6,054	9.5	14,570	22.8	18,377	28.8	19,440	30.5	2,404	3.8	2,985	4.7	63,830	100.0
Working	3,230	5.1	10,945	17.1	11,055	17.3	23,384	36.6	11,198	17.5	4,018	6.3	63,830	100.0
Other day activity	8,700	13.6	15,309	24.0	14,082	22.1	15,769	24.7	4,474	7.0	5,496	8.6	63,830	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

For all service groups except employment, a need for continual support was the most commonly reported response for the three support categories (activities of daily living, home and social living, and education, work and leisure; Table 3.17). For employment, most consumers reported an occasional or frequent need for support in these three areas.

For ADLs, around one-third of consumers (33%) reported a need for continual support. Every service group except for employment had the highest proportion of their consumers needing continual support in these areas: accommodation support with 45%, respite with 44%, community access 39% and community support 36%. For employment, this need for continual support was reported by only 13%, with most employment consumers (41%) reporting an occasional need for support in ADLs. At the other end of the scale, consumers of employment services (21%) reported the highest proportion needing no support in ADLs, followed by community access and community support (both 11%).

In the area of home and social living (HSL), almost three-quarters (73%) of consumers reported a need for either continual support (27,188 or 43%) or frequent support (19,249 or

30%). In fact, more than half of all consumers receiving accommodation support (60%), community access (55%) and respite (54%) reported a continual need for support in this area. Community support consumers had the highest proportion of all service groups needing no support in HSL (6%), followed closely by employment (5%). Very small proportions of consumers using accommodation support (0.8%), respite (1.7%) or community access services (2.0%) reported no need for support in HSL.

Education, work and leisure (EWL) was found to have the highest proportion of consumers reporting a continual need for support of all three broad categories (47%). Community access services had the highest proportion of consumers reporting a continual need for support in this area (66%), followed by accommodation support (65%) and respite (61%). Less than a quarter of employment consumers reported a continual need for support in this area (24%); however, a further 71% needed either occasional (35%) or frequent (36%) support. Community support consumers had the highest proportion of consumers needing no support in EWL, with 5%. For the remaining services types, this proportion was 3% or lower.

Table 3.17: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group by frequency of support needed in activities of daily living (ADLs), home and social living (HSL), and education, work and leisure (EWL) (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Frequency of support needed	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		All service groups	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Activities of daily living												
None	1,645	7.6	1,871	11.0	1,796	11.4	166	6.1	3,799	21.4	8,586	13.5
Occasional	4,673	21.5	3,672	21.6	3,628	23.1	524	19.4	7,218	40.7	17,167	26.9
Frequent	5,261	24.2	3,932	23.1	3,852	24.5	694	25.7	4,095	23.1	14,916	23.4
Continual	9,869	45.3	6,174	36.3	6,148	39.2	1,187	43.9	2,276	12.8	20,806	32.6
Not stated/not known	327	1.5	1,362	8.0	279	1.8	131	4.8	342	1.9	2,355	3.7
Total	21,775	100.0	17,011	100.0	15,703	100.0	2,702	100.0	17,730	100.0	63,830	100.0
Home and social living												
None	170	0.8	1,018	6.0	307	2.0	47	1.7	923	5.2	2,404	3.8
Occasional	2,073	9.5	2,569	15.1	1,872	11.9	286	10.6	5,629	31.7	11,498	18.0
Frequent	6,125	28.1	4,365	25.7	4,634	29.5	749	27.7	6,562	37.0	19,249	30.2
Continual	13,057	60.0	6,727	39.5	8,567	54.6	1,446	53.5	4,209	23.7	27,188	42.6
Not stated/not known	350	1.6	2,332	13.7	323	2.1	174	6.4	407	2.3	3,491	5.5
Total	21,775	100.0	17,011	100.0	15,703	100.0	2,702	100.0	17,730	100.0	63,830	100.0
Education, work and leisure												
None	383	1.8	779	4.6	281	1.8	58	2.1	526	3.0	1,970	3.1
Occasional	2,247	10.3	2,204	13.0	1,478	9.4	223	8.3	6,247	35.2	11,478	18.0
Frequent	4,661	21.4	3,634	21.4	3,199	20.4	553	20.5	6,335	35.7	15,764	24.7
Continual	14,062	64.6	7,116	41.8	10,386	66.1	1,639	60.7	4,260	24.0	30,070	47.1
Not stated/not known	422	1.9	3,278	19.3	359	2.3	229	8.5	362	2.0	4,548	7.1
Total	21,775	100.0	17,011	100.0	15,703	100.0	2,702	100.0	17,730	100.0	63,830	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Row totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service from the same service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin reported a need for more frequent support in all three support categories compared with non-Indigenous consumers (Table 3.18). Of the 1,685 consumers identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders, 653 (39%) reported needing continual support with ADLs on the snapshot day, compared with 33% of non-Indigenous consumers (19,544 of 59,199). Similarly, 47% of Indigenous consumers reported a need for continual support in HSL compared with 43% of non-Indigenous consumers; and in EWL activities, 54% of Indigenous consumers reported a continual need for support compared with 48% of non-Indigenous consumers.

Table 3.18: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support needed in ADLs, HSL and EWL by Indigenous status (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Frequency of support needed	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Activities of daily living						
None	174	10.3	8,002	13.5	8,586	13.5
Occasional	404	24.0	15,971	27.0	17,167	26.9
Frequent	422	25.0	13,928	23.5	14,916	23.4
Continual	653	38.8	19,544	33.0	20,806	32.6
Not stated	32	1.9	1,754	3.0	2,355	3.7
Total	1,685	100.0	59,199	100.0	63,830	100.0
Home and social living						
None	48	2.8	2,255	3.8	2,404	3.8
Occasional	281	16.7	10,711	18.1	11,498	18.0
Frequent	507	30.1	18,007	30.4	19,249	30.2
Continual	789	46.8	25,565	43.2	27,188	42.6
Not stated	60	3.6	2,661	4.5	3,491	5.5
Total	1,685	100.0	59,199	100.0	63,830	100.0
Education, work and leisure						
None	35	2.1	1,860	3.1	1,970	3.1
Occasional	233	13.8	10,711	18.1	11,478	18.0
Frequent	413	24.5	14,667	24.8	15,764	24.7
Continual	915	54.3	28,285	47.8	30,070	47.1
Not stated	89	5.3	3,676	6.2	4,548	7.1
Total	1,685	100.0	59,199	100.0	63,830	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Totals include 2,946 consumers whose Indigenous status was not known or not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.9 Income source

Of the 54,504 consumers over the age of 16 ('adult' consumers), the vast majority (45,591 or 84%) reported the Disability Support Pension (DSP) as their main income source (Table 3.19). The next two most reported main income sources were very close in number,

with 'other pension or benefit' reported by 2,756 consumers (5.1%), and 'paid employment' by 2,620 consumers (4.8%). Much smaller in number and proportion were consumers receiving 'other income' (513 consumers or 0.9%), 'compensation' (270 consumers or 0.5%), and 'no income' (261 consumers or 0.5%).

DSP was the main income source for the most consumers in all primary disability groups except vision, where 693 consumers reported 'other pension or benefit', and 410 reported DSP.

Around 42% of consumers (1,109 of 2,620) chiefly relying on paid employment reported a primary disability of intellectual. The majority of consumers receiving compensation as their main income source were in the acquired brain injury primary disability group (178 of 270 consumers, or 66%).

The percentage of recipients receiving DSP has been steady between 1997 and 2001, ranging from 83% to 86% (Black & Maples 1998; AIHW 1999, 2000a).

Of the 8,982 'child' consumers (under the age of 16), 5,073 (57%) had a parent or guardian who was known to receive Carer Allowance (child). This allowance is paid to people who are caring at home for a child with a severe disability. The child being cared for must require a lot more daily care and attention than a child of the same age who does not have a disability. For 835 consumers (9%), a parent or guardian was known not to receive this allowance. For the remaining 3,074 child consumers (34%), it was not known whether this income was accessed (Table 3.20).

Table 3.19: Adult consumers (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, main income source by primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Primary disability group	Disability Support Pension	Other pension or benefit	Paid employment	Compensation	Other income	No income	Not known/ not stated	Total
Intellectual	31,806	473	1,109	9	59	73	1,139	34,668
Specific learning/ADD	327	86	142	2	9	37	42	645
Autism	1,080	16	22	0	1	7	67	1,193
Physical	4,500	462	444	58	99	40	397	6,000
Acquired brain injury	1,797	131	123	178	88	16	296	2,629
Deafblind	118	18	10	1	2	1	6	156
Vision	410	693	117	3	43	13	129	1,408
Hearing	274	133	140	3	52	17	52	671
Speech	57	4	9	0	1	2	6	79
Psychiatric	4,019	586	398	9	105	39	173	5,329
Neurological	1,136	147	104	7	53	16	110	1,573
Not stated	67	7	2	0	1	0	76	153
Total	45,591	2,756	2,620	270	513	261	2,493	54,504
<i>% of all consumers</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-Carer Allowance income. Adults include those CSDA consumers in this age group or consumers whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about income sources other than the Carer Allowance.
4. There were 344 consumers of unknown age and income source who are not included in this table or in Table 3.20.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 3.20: Child consumers (under 16 years) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, income to parents from the Carer Allowance (child) by primary disability group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Primary disability group	With Carer Allowance (child)		Without Carer Allowance (child)		Carer Allowance (child) not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	927	64.4	266	18.5	246	17.1	1,439	100.0
Intellectual	1,591	54.9	136	4.7	1,170	40.4	2,897	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	82	27.6	45	15.2	170	57.2	297	100.0
Autism	702	63.5	50	4.5	354	32.0	1,106	100.0
Physical	1,254	65.7	84	4.4	571	29.9	1,909	100.0
Acquired brain injury	80	60.6	13	9.8	39	29.5	132	100.0
Deafblind	12	52.2	0	0.0	11	47.8	23	100.0
Vision	51	35.2	11	7.6	83	57.2	145	100.0
Hearing	85	39.7	25	11.7	104	48.6	214	100.0
Speech	51	20.0	153	60.0	51	20.0	255	100.0
Psychiatric	8	18.2	21	47.7	15	34.1	44	100.0
Neurological	191	55.7	22	6.4	130	37.9	343	100.0
Not stated	39	21.9	9	5.1	130	73.0	178	100.0
Total	5,073	56.5	835	9.3	3,074	34.2	8,982	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Only those aged 0–15 were asked to respond about Carer Allowance (child) income. Children include those CSDA consumers in this age group or consumers whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about Carer Allowance (child) income source.
4. There were 344 consumers of unknown age and income source who are not included in this table or in Table 3.19.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

3.10 Living arrangements and accommodation

About half of all consumers (31,184 or 49%) lived with family members and/or their spouse (Table 3.21). The next most frequent accommodation types were special purpose (disability) community (15,557 or 24%), living alone (6,937 or 11%), institutional other than aged care homes/hospitals (5,476 or 9%), and other community accommodation (2,502 or 4%).

The primary disability groups with the largest proportion of consumers living with family members and/or spouses were developmental delay (98%), speech (85%) and specific learning/ ADD (85%). Special purpose disability accommodation was used by about a third of consumers with intellectual as their primary disability (32%), and just over a fifth of consumers with autism as their primary disability (22%). Consumers reporting a primary disability of psychiatric reported the highest proportion of consumers living alone, with 34%, followed by vision (28%), deafblind (20%) and hearing (19%). For institutional accommodation other than aged care homes/hospitals, the primary disability group with the highest proportion using this accommodation type was intellectual (12%), followed closely by acquired brain injury (11%).

Table 3.21: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by 'living arrangement/accommodation type' (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Primary disability group	Lives alone	Lives with family member and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Aged care home	Hospital	Other institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
Number										
Developmental delay	0	1,410	3	2	0	0	1	0	23	1,439
Intellectual	2,641	16,250	12,023	1,644	247	130	4,355	11	274	37,575
Specific learning/ADD	56	797	37	23	1	2	8	0	18	942
Autism	61	1,595	510	60	1	0	32	0	40	2,299
Physical	987	4,901	1,224	187	90	16	388	4	114	7,911
Acquired brain injury	447	1,142	405	113	79	11	297	1	266	2,761
Deafblind	35	94	28	9	1	0	8	0	4	179
Vision	439	860	51	28	31	2	46	0	96	1,553
Hearing	171	622	47	15	1	0	7	1	21	885
Speech	13	284	12	1	1	1	7	0	15	334
Psychiatric	1,843	1,874	957	366	11	29	166	14	159	5,419
Neurological	233	1,171	229	49	50	2	153	3	26	1,916
Not stated	11	184	31	5	0	0	8	0	378	617
Total	6,937	31,184	15,557	2,502	513	193	5,476	34	1,434	63,830
Percentage										
Developmental delay	0.0	98.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	100.0
Intellectual	7.0	43.2	32.0	4.4	0.7	0.3	11.6	0.0	0.7	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	5.9	84.6	3.9	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.9	100.0
Autism	2.7	69.4	22.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.7	100.0
Physical	12.5	62.0	15.5	2.4	1.1	0.2	4.9	0.1	1.4	100.0
Acquired brain injury	16.2	41.4	14.7	4.1	2.9	0.4	10.8	0.0	9.6	100.0
Deafblind	19.6	52.5	15.6	5.0	0.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	2.2	100.0
Vision	28.3	55.4	3.3	1.8	2.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	6.2	100.0
Hearing	19.3	70.3	5.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	2.4	100.0
Speech	3.9	85.0	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.0	4.5	100.0
Psychiatric	34.0	34.6	17.7	6.8	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.3	2.9	100.0
Neurological	12.2	61.1	12.0	2.6	2.6	0.1	8.0	0.2	1.4	100.0
Not stated	1.8	29.8	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	61.3	100.0
Total	10.9	48.9	24.4	3.9	0.8	0.3	8.6	0.1	2.2	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Most consumers living alone reported either no need (1,988 consumers) or an occasional need (2,747 consumers) for support in activities of daily living (ADLs) (Table 3.22). A very small proportion reported needing continual support in this area (782 consumers, or 11% of the 6,937 living alone). For the area of home and social living (HSL), the majority of consumers living alone (4,993 of 6,937, or 72%) reported either an occasional (2,360 consumers) or a frequent (2,633) need for support, while 1,291 consumers (19% of those living alone) reported a need for continual support. In the area of education, work and leisure (EWL), reported need for support by those living alone was quite evenly spread across occasional (2,392), continual (1,962), and frequent (1,926), with only 530 consumers (8%) reporting no need at all in this area.

At perhaps the other end of the spectrum, a high proportion of the 5,476 consumers living in 'other' institutional accommodation reported a need for continual support in each of the three areas: 3,552 for ADLs (65%), 4,524 for HSL (82%) and 4,472 for EWL (81%).

Table 3.22: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living, home and social living and education, work and leisure by 'living arrangement/accommodation type' (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Frequency of support needed	Lives alone	Lives with family member and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Aged care home	Hospital	Other institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
Activities of daily living										
None	1,988	4,705	1,043	452	23	10	200	8	157	8,586
Occasional	2,747	8,950	3,640	947	46	24	613	12	188	17,167
Frequent	1,312	7,368	4,350	559	84	16	1,100	3	124	14,916
Continual	782	8,883	6,474	512	344	143	3,552	10	106	20,806
Not stated/not known	108	1,278	50	32	16	0	11	1	859	2,355
Total	6,937	31,184	15,557	2,502	513	193	5,476	34	1,434	63,830
Home and social living										
None	543	1,612	66	66	12	9	45	3	48	2,404
Occasional	2,360	6,805	1,366	631	31	16	181	4	104	11,498
Frequent	2,633	9,867	4,814	980	73	23	708	12	139	19,249
Continual	1,291	10,681	9,229	787	378	143	4,524	13	142	27,188
Not stated/not known	110	2,219	82	38	19	2	18	2	1,001	3,491
Total	6,937	31,184	15,557	2,502	513	193	5,476	34	1,434	63,830
Education, work and leisure										
None	530	1,129	132	81	7	6	60	2	23	1,970
Occasional	2,392	6,592	1,427	601	46	21	246	2	151	11,478
Frequent	1,926	8,498	3,637	822	53	22	671	9	126	15,764
Continual	1,962	11,690	10,259	956	387	141	4,472	19	184	30,070
Not stated/not known	127	3,275	102	42	20	3	27	2	950	4,548
Total	6,937	31,184	15,557	2,502	513	193	5,476	34	1,434	63,830

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Trends for living arrangements for CSDA consumers/recipients over 1996–2001 are shown in Table 3.23. Although most percentages over this time have remained quite stable, there are two exceptions:

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

Table 3.23: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, 'living arrangements/accommodation type' (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 1997–2001

Living arrangements/ accommodation type	Recipients (%)					Consumers (%)		
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Lives alone	9.4	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.0	11.0	10.7	10.9
Lives with family member and/or spouse	40.3	42.8	44.1	44.2	44.8	47.6	48.5	48.9
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	29.7	27.9	26.8	27.8	28.1	23.3	23.8	24.4
Other community arrangement	3.4	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9
Aged care home	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8
Hospital	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
Other institutional accommodation	14.4	11.2	10.6	10.7	9.9	9.4	9.2	8.6
No usual residence	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not known/not stated	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth for the years 1998–2001 are preliminary and therefore do not cover 100% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: AIHW analysis of CSDA MDS collections.

3.11 Urban, rural and remote area distribution

For the first time in this collection, consumer postcode has been used in determining urban, rural or remote locations (previously the service outlet postcode was used). However, for three jurisdictions – South Australia, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory – service outlet postcodes were still used due to the absence of consumer postcode data. (See Appendix 4 for details on how discrepancies between postcodes for linked records were resolved).

Location is classified as urban, rural or remote, and postcodes have been allocated to one of these according to algorithms developed by the AIHW (see Strong et al. 1998). It is important to note that this method of allocating postcodes is imperfect since it is possible, for example, for a large postcode allocated as 'remote' to include pockets of rural areas.

For State/Territory-funded services, there were 2.8 consumers per 1,000 Australians aged under 65 years (Table 3.24). This included 2.8 consumers per 1,000 Australians living in urban locations, 3.1 consumers per 1,000 living in rural locations, and 1.2 per 1,000 living in

remote locations. The rates of provision in remote areas appear relatively small overall. As the numbers of consumers are low, interstate comparison is not undertaken.

Only two States/Territories had a higher per 1,000 rate for rural consumers than for consumers overall. These were Victoria (6.1 rural consumers per 1,000 compared with 4.4 consumers per 1,000 overall) and the Australian Capital Territory (3.6 rural consumers per 1,000 and 2.1 consumers per 1,000 overall).

Table 3.24: Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, urban, rural or remote location by State/Territory, 2001

Location of consumer	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People aged under 65 years									
All Australians	5,634,648	4,157,051	3,157,958	1,683,029	1,306,437	406,428	284,963	188,688	16,819,202
Urban Australians	4,311,783	3,181,813	1,877,696	1,230,605	936,705	167,942	284,682	86,419	12,077,645
Rural Australians	1,274,131	964,583	1,101,618	282,477	318,847	236,129	281	16,490	4,194,556
Remote Australians	48,734	10,655	178,644	169,947	25,370	2,357	0	85,779	521,486
Rural and remote Australians	1,322,865	975,238	1,280,262	452,424	344,217	238,486	281	102,269	4,716,042
Consumers									
All consumers	11,702	18,089	6,320	5,681	3,833	1,173	606	298	47,679
Urban consumers	8,873	12,164	4,034	4,492	3,319	542	605	167	34,191
Rural consumers	2,807	5,895	2,158	905	505	631	1	0	12,884
Remote consumers	22	30	128	284	9	0	0	131	604
Rural and remote consumers	2,829	5,925	2,286	1,189	514	631	1	131	13,488
Consumers per 1,000 population									
All consumers	2.1	4.4	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.6	2.8
Urban consumers	2.1	3.8	2.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.8
Rural consumers	2.2	6.1	2.0	3.2	1.6	2.7	3.6	0.0	3.1
Remote consumers	0.5	2.8	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2
Rural and remote consumers	2.1	6.1	1.8	2.6	1.5	2.6	3.6	1.3	2.9

Notes

1. State and Territory data on the urban, rural and remote populations are derived by the AIHW from ABS statistical local area population estimates from June 2000.
2. Consumer locations were based on consumers' residential postcodes for all States and Territories excluding SA, ACT and NT. In these jurisdictions, service outlet postcodes were used except where the consumer postcode was known from another jurisdiction by use of the statistical linkage key.
3. Data for urban, rural and remote consumers (per 1,000) are per urban, rural and remote populations. For example, urban consumers per 1,000 was calculated by dividing the urban consumer data by urban Australians and multiplying by 1,000.
4. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed services in more than one State or Territory on the snapshot day. Location was classified as 'not known' only if all the postcodes provided by all services attended by the consumer were not known. Data for all consumers exclude 1,811 consumers whose postcode was not known.
5. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS SLA population estimates for June 2000 and ABS 2000.

For Commonwealth-funded services, there were 1.4 consumers per 1,000 Australians aged 15–64 years (Table 3.25). Rural consumers (1.6 per 1,000) were more highly represented than urban consumers (1.3 per 1,000) and remote consumers (0.6 per 1,000). The overall rate was highest in South Australia (2.1 per 1,000) and lowest in the Northern Territory (1.0 per 1,000).

The rate of rural consumers using Commonwealth-funded services was very similar to that for consumers overall in most jurisdictions. Notable exceptions were for Victoria, where 1.9 per 1,000 consumers were in rural locations compared with 1.2 consumers per 1,000 overall, and South Australia, where 1.7 per 1,000 consumers were in rural locations compared with 2.1 consumers per 1,000 overall.

Table 3.25: Consumers of Commonwealth CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, urban, rural or remote location by State/Territory, 2001

Location of consumer	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People aged 15–64 years									
All Australians	4,394,341	3,258,792	2,453,745	1,315,248	997,587	307,692	224,032	141,185	13,092,771
Urban Australians	3,340,995	2,487,130	1,451,726	954,510	733,467	128,631	220,685	65,391	9,382,535
Rural Australians	941,566	714,655	823,726	207,200	237,604	177,286	211	12,426	3,114,674
Remote Australians	35,376	8,042	129,072	123,488	18,387	1,731	0	60,014	376,110
Rural and remote Australians	976,942	722,697	952,798	330,688	255,991	179,017	211	72,440	3,490,784
Consumers									
All consumers	6,019	3,929	2,648	2,074	2,101	502	279	139	17,690
Urban consumers	4,205	2,571	1,672	1,649	1,695	251	277	70	12,390
Rural consumers	1,799	1,355	915	345	404	251	2	2	5,072
Remote consumers	15	3	61	80	2	0	0	67	228
Rural and remote consumers	1,814	1,358	976	425	406	251	2	69	5,300
Consumers per 1,000 population									
All consumers	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4
Urban consumers	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.3
Rural consumers	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	9.5	0.2	1.6
Remote consumers	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6
Rural and remote consumers	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.5

Notes

1. State and Territory data on the urban, rural and remote populations are derived by the AIHW from ABS statistical local area population estimates from June 2000.
2. Consumer locations were based on consumers' residential postcodes.
3. Data for urban, rural and remote consumers (per 1,000) are per urban, rural and remote populations. For example, urban consumers per 1,000 was calculated by dividing the urban consumer data by urban Australians and multiplying by 1,000.
4. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed services in more than one State or Territory on the snapshot day. Location was classified as 'not known' only if all the postcodes provided by all services attended by the consumer were not known. Data for all consumers exclude 40 consumers whose postcode was not known.
5. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
6. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: AIHW Analysis of ABS SLA population estimates for June 2000 and ABS 2000.

4 Consumers of multiple services

Through use of the statistical linkage key, it is possible to analyse the use of multiple services by consumers on the snapshot day. This will not give the full picture of multiple service use, because the data relate to usage on a snapshot day only. For example, many consumers who used one service on the snapshot day may have used one or more other services at other times during the year. However, an analysis of service usage on the snapshot day provides an indication of some common combinations of services used. It is possible that other combinations of service type which may occur commonly on an annual basis may be rarely used on the same day, and thus will not be commonly recorded on the snapshot day.

4.1 Combinations of services used

Most consumers (84%) received a service in only one of the five service groups of accommodation, community support, community access, respite, and employment, on the 2001 snapshot day. The remaining consumers received two, three or four services in different service groups. There were 9,331 consumers (15%) who used services in two service groups and 875 (1%) who used services in three or four different service groups (Table 4.1). There were 2,011 consumers (3%) who, regardless of the number of services received in different service groups, also used two or more services within the same service group: for example, two community support services.

Table 4.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services and services received on a snapshot day, number of service groups (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Number of service groups	Consumers		Services received	
	No.	%	No.	%
One	53,624	84.0	53,624	69.5
Two	9,331	14.6	18,662	24.2
Three	865	1.4	2,595	3.4
Four	10	0.0	40	0.1
<i>Total of different service groups</i>	<i>63,830</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>74,921</i>	<i>97.0</i>
<i>Using two or more services in same service group</i>	<i>2,011</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2,284</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Total	63,830	100.0	77,205	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite, and employment.
2. Consumers who received two or more services from the same service group are in the shaded cell. Consumers who received one or more services from different service groups include these consumers.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 4.2 shows the different combinations of service groups. The shaded figures in the central diagonal show those consumers who used only one service group on the snapshot day; for example, 13,503 consumers used an accommodation service only and they were 62.0% of all consumers who used an accommodation service. Note that consumers who used three or four service groups are included under all relevant 'pair' combinations in this table.

Table 4.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group combinations received (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service group 2	Service group 1									
	Accommodation		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation	13,503	62.0	1,627	9.6	4,742	30.2	86	3.2	2,594	14.6
Community support	1,627	7.5	14,139	83.1	985	6.3	401	14.8	606	3.4
Community access	4,742	21.8	985	5.8	9,790	62.3	385	14.2	453	2.6
Respite	86	0.4	401	2.4	385	2.5	1,852	68.5	107	0.6
Employment	2,594	11.9	606	3.6	453	2.9	107	4.0	14,340	80.9
Total consumers	21,775	100.0	17,011	100.0	15,703	100.0	2,702	100.0	17,730	100.0

Notes

1. Consumers with service groups 1 and 2 shown as the same (shaded) are those consumers who used only one service group; for example, 13,503 consumers used an accommodation service only and they were 62.0% of all consumers who used an accommodation service.
2. Consumers with three or four service groups are included under all relevant combinations. Thus, numbers in a column do not necessarily add up to the total number of consumers.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

The shaded percentages in Table 4.2 are proportions of consumers using one service group only; hence proportions of consumers using services from another service group are calculated by subtracting these proportions from 100%. Consumers of accommodation or community access were the most likely to have used another service group – 38% of consumers using community access services and 38% of those using accommodation services on the snapshot day used a service from another service group (Table 4.2). Community support and employment consumers were found to be the least likely to use a service from another service group, with only 17% of community support consumers and 19% of employment consumers doing so.

The most common combination of multiple service usage was accommodation and community access (Table 4.3). This combination of service groups was used by almost half (47%) of all consumers who used two or more services on the snapshot day. One-quarter of consumers using two or more services combined accommodation and employment services (2,594 or 25%) and a further 16% (1,627) combined accommodation and community support services.

Table 4.3: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service group combinations most commonly received (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service groups used	No.	% of consumers using two or more services	% of all consumers
5 most common combinations			
Accommodation and community access	4,742	46.5	7.5
Accommodation and employment	2,594	25.4	4.1
Accommodation and community support	1,627	15.9	2.6
Community support and community access	985	9.1	1.5
Community support and employment	606	6.4	1.0
Other combinations			
Three or more services involving above combinations	869	8.5	1.4
All other combinations	1,034	10.1	1.6
Total	10,206	100.0	

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Consumers with three or four service groups are included under all relevant combinations. Thus, numbers in a column do not necessarily add up to the total.
3. 'All other combinations' includes all four 2-way combinations for consumers of respite services, the combination of community access and employment, and the 3-way combination of community access, respite and employment.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

When considering multiple service usage of specific service types, the ten most common combinations were used by 6,446 consumers, with around 63% of those using two or more service groups (Table 4.4). The most common combination of service types was that of group homes and continuing education, used by 1,833 consumers or 18% of consumers using multiple service groups. Nine of the ten most common combinations involved accommodation services, with four of these including group homes.

The most common combination of accommodation and employment services was that of supported employment and a group home; in fact this was the second most common combination of specific service types overall. The most common combination between accommodation and community support services is that of institutions/large residential with family/individual case practice.

There were 2,011 consumers using two or more services from the same service group (Table 4.1). Of these consumers, 235 (12%) were using a family/individual case practice and brokerage/direct funding – a combination of services from the community support group (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type combinations most commonly received (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Combination of service types used	No.	% of consumers using two or more service groups	% of consumers using the two service groups
Accommodation and community access			
Group home and continuing education	1,833	18.0	38.7
Institution/large residential and continuing education	891	8.7	18.8
Group home and post-school options	673	6.6	14.2
Group home and other community access	388	3.8	8.2
Outreach/other 'in-home' support and continuing education	226	2.2	4.8
Accommodation and employment			
Supported employment and group home	1,119	11.0	43.1
Supported employment and outreach/other 'in-home' support	433	4.2	16.7
Supported employment and institution/large residential	433	4.2	16.7
Accommodation and community support			
Institution/large residential and family/individual case practice	215	2.1	13.2
More than one service from community support			
Family/individual case practice and brokerage/direct funding	235	2.3	n.a.
Ten most common combinations	6,446	63.2	

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of service types from within the five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Consumers with three or four service groups are included under all relevant combinations. Thus, numbers in a column do not necessarily add up to the total.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

4.2 Use of services 1999–2001

The collection of the statistical linkage key from 1999 to 2001 makes it possible to match the services used by consumers on the snapshot day across the three years. Consumers who had an invalid or missing linkage key could not be included in this analysis, and this is also the case with consumers of Western Australian State services in 1999 as this jurisdiction did not then use the standard linkage key. This left 53,769 consumers in 1999, 58,934 consumers in 2000 and 61,067 in 2001. As well as the inclusion of Western Australia State consumers in 2000 and 2001, the increase in numbers partly reflects the improved recording of the linkage key from year to year.

After linkage across years, the total number of consumers was 109,941 (compared to 173,770 which is the sum of the three years). The results of this linkage can be viewed forwards from 1999 or retrospectively from 2001 (see Table 4.5). Nearly three-fifths (59%) of all consumers recorded as using a service on the snapshot day in 2001 were also recorded on the snapshot day in either 1999 and/or 2000, including 36% in both years. The other two-fifths were 'new' consumers in the 2001 collection. This means that these consumers either:

- did not use a service at all in 1999 and 2000; or
- were using a service in 1999 and/or 2000 but not on the snapshot day.

It is not possible to distinguish between these two possibilities using snapshot data. (It is also possible that a small proportion of consumers had an invalid or missing linkage key in one or two of the three years.)

Similarly, about three-fifths of the consumers (31,931 or 59%) recorded on the snapshot day in 1999 were also recorded on the snapshot day in either 2000 or 2001, or both (41%). The other two-fifths did not use a service on the snapshot day in 2000 or 2001 (Table 4.5).

Nearly seven-tenths (69%) of consumers receiving an accommodation service on the snapshot day in 1999 were also recorded as receiving an accommodation service in either 2000 or 2001, or both (47%) (see Table 4.5). The comparative proportions for the other service groups were community support 27%, community access 62%, respite 31% and employment 61%. This variation between service groups would at least partly reflect the variation in the proportion of consumers using the particular service during the year who were actually using it on the snapshot day.

Table 4.5: Comparison of consumer use of CSDA-funded services on snapshot days in 1999 with 2000 and 2001 (Commonwealth, States and Territories)

	Consumers on snapshot day in 2000 and/or 2001									
	2000 and 2001		2000 only		2001 only		Neither 2000 nor 2001		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Consumers on snapshot day in 1999										
Accommodation	8,566	47.3	2,448	13.5	1,539	8.5	5,551	30.7	18,104	100.0
Community support	931	8.4	1,371	12.4	734	6.6	8,060	72.6	11,096	100.0
Community access	5,384	39.1	1,888	13.7	1,277	9.3	5,224	37.9	13,773	100.0
Respite	212	10.1	286	13.7	147	7.0	1,450	69.2	2,095	100.0
Employment	6,848	38.8	2,471	14.0	1,470	8.3	6,842	38.8	17,631	100.0
All consumers	21,769	40.5	6,190	11.5	3,972	7.4	21,838	40.6	53,769	100.0
	Consumers on snapshot day in 1999 and/or 2000									
	1999 and 2000		1999 only		2000 only		Neither 1999 nor 2000		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Consumers on snapshot day in 2001										
Accommodation	8,566	41.2	1,539	7.4	4,221	20.3	6,453	31.1	20,779	100.0
Community support	931	5.9	734	4.6	2,709	17.0	11,535	72.5	15,909	100.0
Community access	5,384	35.5	1,277	8.4	2,612	17.2	5,889	38.8	15,162	100.0
Respite	212	8.5	147	5.9	330	13.3	1,801	72.3	2,490	100.0
Employment	6,848	38.6	1,470	8.3	3,362	19.0	6,049	34.1	17,729	100.0
All consumers	21,769	35.6	3,972	6.5	10,129	16.6	25,197	41.3	61,067	100.0

Notes

1. Consumers of Western Australian State services in 1999 and all consumers with an invalid or missing linkage key were not included.
2. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services for 1999 data and 99% of Commonwealth-funded services for 2000 and 2001 data.

In contrast to other service groups, the nature of accommodation services means that most consumers of these services would be using them every day and so would be recorded on the snapshot day. Thus, it is meaningful to examine the pattern of usage for these services across the three years more closely. Table 4.6 shows the types of accommodation services (grouped into four groups of institutional accommodation and hostels, group homes, attendant care and outreach/other in-home services, and alternative family placement and other services) used by consumers on the snapshot days in 1999, 2000 and 2001. This analysis extends that of the 2000 report, which examined the changes between 1999 and 2000.

The analysis focuses on consumers who used accommodation services in either (or both) of two possible 'first years' – 1999 and 2000. Where a consumer was recorded as receiving accommodation support on all three snapshot days for 1999, 2000 and 2001, then the comparison was made between 1999 ('first' year) and 2001 ('later' year). Where a consumer was recorded as receiving accommodation support on two of the three snapshot days, then the comparison was made between the earlier year (either 1999 or 2000) and the second year (either 2000 or 2001) as the first and later years.

There was a total of 27,444 consumers with valid linkage keys who either used an accommodation service on snapshot day in 1999, or who used an accommodation service on snapshot day in 2000 but not in 1999 (Table 4.6). Of these, 16,774 (61%) were recorded as using an accommodation service on a subsequent snapshot day in either 2000 or 2001, or both. Of those recorded as using institutional accommodation or hostels in the first year, about three-fifths (62%) were using one of these in the later year. Almost all of the remainder either had not been recorded on the snapshot day in the later year (2,199 or 29%) or had been recorded as using services other than accommodation (249 or 3%). Only 5% (345) were recorded as moving to a group home during the three-year period and a very small number (53 or 0.7%) were recorded as using an accommodation service of some other type (attendant care, outreach or other accommodation) in the later year.

Table 4.6: Comparison of consumer use of CSDA-funded accommodation services on snapshot days in 1999, 2000 and 2001 (Commonwealth, States and Territories)

Service usage on snapshot day in later year (2000 or 2001)	Consumers of accommodation services on snapshot day in first year (1999 or 2000)									
	Institutional/ hostel		Group homes		Attendant care and outreach		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Not using an accommodation service in later year										
Not recorded as using any service	2,199	29.1	3,131	26.8	3,345	45.9	411	44.1	9,086	33.1
Using a service other than accommodation	249	3.3	631	5.4	628	8.6	76	8.2	1,584	5.8
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,448</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>3,762</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>3,973</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>10,670</i>	<i>38.9</i>
Using an accommodation service in later year										
Institutional/hostel	4,699	62.3	91	0.8	32	0.4	7	0.8	4,829	17.6
Group homes	345	4.6	7,642	65.4	180	2.5	70	7.5	8,237	30.0
Attendant care and outreach	17	0.2	152	1.3	3,058	42.0	102	11.0	3,329	12.1
Other (including alternative family placement)	36	0.5	35	0.3	43	0.6	265	28.5	379	1.4
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>5,097</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>7,920</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>3,313</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>16,774</i>	<i>61.1</i>
Total	7,545	100.0	11,682	100.0	7,286	100.0	931	100.0	27,444	100.0

Notes

1. Consumers of Western Australian State services in 1999 and all consumers with an invalid or missing linkage key were not included.
2. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services for 1999 data and 99% of Commonwealth-funded services for 2000 and 2001 data.

Similarly, about two-thirds (7,642 or 65%) of consumers in group homes on the snapshot day of the first year were also in group homes on the snapshot day of the later year; that is, they were continuing or repeat users of group homes. About another third (32%) either had not been recorded on the snapshot day in the later year or had been recorded as using services

other than accommodation. Less than 3% moved to some other accommodation service in the later year, including a small proportion to institutions or hostels (0.8% or 91).

Some of the people who were no longer recorded as using an accommodation service on the later snapshot day may have died. However Table 4.7 suggests that this is not the main reason for no longer using an accommodation service on the snapshot day. For both institutional/hostel accommodation and group homes, the age distribution of those who were not recorded at all on the later snapshot day was only slightly older than those who remained in that accommodation type. However, although the numbers are small, it appears that people who did move from institutional/hostel accommodation to group homes were, on average, younger than those who remained in institutional accommodation and conversely, those who moved in the other direction were older than those who remained in group homes.

Consumers of attendant care and outreach (42%), and alternative family placement and other accommodation services (29%), were less likely than consumers in institutions, hostels or group homes to be using the same accommodation service on the snapshot day in first and later years (Table 4.6). This could be due to one or both of two possibilities:

- these services had a greater turnover of consumers; or
- consumers of these services were less likely to use them every day and thus less likely to be recorded on snapshot day.

Either way, there appears to have been only a small amount of movement between service types for these groups from one snapshot day to the next. The largest movements in proportional terms were the 11% and 8% of consumers of 'other' accommodation services in the first year, who used attendant care and outreach services, and group homes respectively in the later year.

Even allowing for the fact that some consumers of accommodation services in one or more years would have been missed by the snapshot day collections, the above trends suggest there was little movement of consumers between any of these accommodation service types. These results confirm those of the previous 1999 to 2000 comparison (AIHW 2001). In particular, there has been little movement from institutions and hostels to group homes over the three years. Instead, the growth in the number of consumers in group homes appears to have been mainly due to an influx of people who had not been using an accommodation service previously, or possibly may have been using an intermittent service not picked up on snapshot day. Conversely, most of the decline in the numbers using institutions and hostels appears to be due to people who previously used these services no longer using a CSDA accommodation service at all.

Of the 8,566 consumers who were recorded as using an accommodation service on snapshot day in all three years (Table 4.5), over nine-tenths (7,955 or 93%) were using the same type of service in each year (in terms of the categories in Table 4.6). Most of the remainder (546 or 6%) had one change of service type during the period, with a very small number (65 or 1%) having two changes. Of this latter category, almost all (60 out of 65) had changed back to the same service type in 2001 that they had been using in 1999.

The nature of the snapshot day collection limits the analyses that can be done by linking consumer data across years. However, with the planned redevelopment of the CSDA Minimum Data Set to include all consumers throughout the financial year, such analyses will be a powerful tool in understanding how consumers use services over time.

Table 4.7: Age distribution of consumers using CSDA-funded institutional/hostel and group home accommodation services on first recorded snapshot days in 1999, 2000 and 2001 (Commonwealth, States and Territories)

Age group on snapshot day in first year (1999 or 2000)	Type of accommodation services on snapshot day in later year (2000 or 2001)							
	Same accommodation		Using service other than accommodation		No service recorded		Moved between the two accommodation types	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Institutional/hostel								
0–4	2	0.0	2	0.8	20	0.9	0	—
5–14	82	1.7	12	4.8	69	3.1	5	1.4
15–24	300	6.4	37	14.9	164	7.5	39	11.3
25–44	2,449	52.1	121	48.6	1,008	45.8	186	53.9
45–59	1,407	29.9	64	25.7	652	29.6	88	25.5
60 or more	459	9.8	13	5.2	286	13.0	27	7.8
Total	4,699	100.0	249	100.0	2,199	100.0	345	100.0
<i>Median age</i>	<i>41.5</i>		<i>37.6</i>		<i>42.0</i>		<i>39.0</i>	
Group homes								
0–4	0	—	0	—	5	0.2	0	—
5–14	123	1.6	6	1.0	55	1.8	1	1.1
15–24	961	12.6	122	19.3	431	13.8	7	7.7
25–44	4,350	56.9	346	54.8	1,625	51.9	46	50.5
45–59	1,750	22.9	132	20.9	764	24.4	21	23.1
60 or more	458	6.0	25	4.0	251	8.0	16	17.6
Total	7,642	100.0	631	100.0	3,131	100.0	91	100.0
<i>Median age</i>	<i>36.9</i>		<i>35.5</i>		<i>37.6</i>		<i>43.1</i>	

Notes

1. Consumers of Western Australian State services in 1999 and all consumers with an invalid or missing linkage key were not included.
2. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services for 1999 data and 99% of Commonwealth-funded services for 2000 and 2001 data.

5 CSDA service outlets

This chapter presents tables and discussion of service outlet data⁸ provided by service providers and funding organisations.⁹

A copy of the standard service form used to obtain these data is included at Appendix 3. Basic counts of service outlet data by jurisdiction are provided in Table A2.6.

5.1 Auspice

There were 7,712 service outlets providing CSDA-funded services in 2001 (Table 5.1). Three-quarters of these outlets (5,801 or 75%) were under a non-government auspice. Of these non-government service outlets, 54% (3,109) were under the auspices of charitable or religious organisations. Of the 1,909 service outlets under government auspice, the vast majority (1,807 or 95%) were under State/Territory government auspice. A further 96 outlets (5%) were under the auspice of local governments, and the remaining 6 (0.3%) under the Commonwealth Government.

The total number of service outlets on the snapshot day has increased by 334 since 2000, when a total of 7,378 service outlets were reported¹⁰ (AIHW 2001: Table 5.1). There was an increase of 327 outlets under 'other' non-government auspice, and 89 outlets under State/Territory government auspice between 2000 and 2001.

5.2 State distribution

State- and Territory-funded outlets

There were 6,813 State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets in 2001 (Table 5.2). Half of these outlets (3,405 or 50%) were accommodation support service outlets. One-quarter (1,699 outlets or 25%) were community support outlets, 16% (1,098) were community access outlets and 8% (519) were respite service outlets.

The number of State/Territory-funded service outlets increased by 369 – from 6,444 outlets in 2000 to 6,813 in 2001 (AIHW 2001: Table 5.2). These increases occurred in every State and

8 A description of the service outlet counts is given in Section 2.4.

9 The CSDA MDS collections have previously reported data (supplied by jurisdictions on the service form) about the funding received by services from governments to enable more direct cross-reference to be made between data on funding of specific service types and data on the people receiving those service types. These data are available for 2001 in Table A2.6.

10 Some of this increase is a result of better recognition of discrete service outlets for organisations, particularly with regards to South Australian data. See comments on the following page for more information.

Territory except for Victoria. However, most of the decrease of these 60 Victorian outlets can be explained by their slightly lower response in 2001 (94% compared to 96% in 2000 – see Table 6.1).

The largest increase in outlet numbers was for South Australia, which increased by 253 outlets (from 464 to 717 outlets; AIHW 2001: Table 5.2). This increase is largely due to a better recognition of discrete service outlets, with organisations providing data on the number of ‘work sites’ (separate outlets) they operate within the State. These data were incorporated in the count of South Australian service outlets for the first time in 2001.

Commonwealth-funded outlets

There were 899 Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets identified in 2001 (Table 5.3). Of these, 813 (90%) were employment services. The remaining 86 outlets were mostly advocacy services (70 outlets), and also included print disability services (13 outlets) and information/referral services (3 outlets).

Of the 813 employment support service outlets, 454 (56%) provided supported employment services, 295 (36%) provided open employment services, and the remaining 64 outlets (8%) provided combined open/supported employment services.

New South Wales contained the most Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets with 332 (37%), followed by Victoria (211 or 23%), Queensland (134 or 15%) and South Australia (83 outlets, or 9% of the total number).

Table 5.1: CSDA-funded service outlets, service type by auspicing organisation (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service type	Government				Non-government			Total
	C'wlth	State/ Territory	Local	Sub- total	Charit./ religious	Other	Sub- total	
Institutions/large residentials	0	26	0	26	13	21	34	60
Hostels	0	11	0	11	22	36	58	69
Group homes	0	1,016	18	1,034	518	665	1183	2,219
Attendant care	0	2	6	8	46	116	162	170
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0	41	4	45	273	466	739	784
Alternative family placement	0	5	1	6	15	6	21	27
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	6	4	10	39	27	66	76
Total accommodation support	0	1,107	33	1,140	926	1,337	2,263	3,405
Advocacy	0	1	0	1	80	32	112	113
Information/referral	0	4	0	4	60	54	114	118
Combined advocacy/information	0	1	0	1	25	36	61	62
Early childhood intervention	0	36	4	40	122	79	201	241
Recreation/holiday programs	0	5	2	7	32	131	163	170
Therapy (PT OT ST)	0	24	1	25	82	44	126	151
Family/individual case practice/management	0	223	4	227	89	35	124	351
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	45	1	46	7	12	19	65
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	3	0	3	1	13	14	17
Brokerage/direct funding/ind. support pack.	0	74	2	76	59	93	152	228
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	0	0	0	92	17	109	109
Print disability/alt. formats of communication	0	0	1	1	16	10	26	27
Resource teams/regional teams	0	73	2	75	4	5	9	84
Community support: other/not stated	0	17	1	18	7	24	31	49
Total community support	0	506	18	524	676	585	1,261	1,785
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	0	45	10	55	253	154	407	462
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	9	11	20	184	233	417	437
Other community access and day programs	0	4	3	7	74	118	192	199
Total community access	0	58	24	82	511	505	1,016	1,098
Own-home respite	0	2	2	4	21	22	43	47
Respite: centre/respite home	0	93	8	101	60	82	142	243
Respite: host family/peer support	0	23	0	23	39	31	70	93
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	0	2	4	6	76	54	130	136
Total respite	0	120	14	134	196	189	385	519
Open employment	4	0	1	5	282	8	290	295
Supported employment	1	5	3	9	445	0	445	454
Combined open and supported employment	0	1	0	1	62	1	63	64
Total employment support	5	6	4	15	789	9	798	813
Service type other/not stated	1	10	3	14	11	67	78	92
Total	6	1,807	96	1,909	3,109	2,692	5,801	7,712

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)
2. Commonwealth-auspiced employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth related'.
3. 'Service type other/not stated' includes evaluation/training, peak bodies, and research and development.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 5.2: State- and Territory-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State/Territory, 2001

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	25	6	8	12	5	4	0	0	60
Hostels	21	22	4	15	1	6	0	0	69
Group homes	737	737	260	224	205	38	10	8	2,219
Attendant care	31	49	12	4	49	22	0	3	170
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	104	212	144	100	202	16	4	2	784
Alternative family placement	4	11	11	1	0	0	0	0	27
Accommodation support: other/not stated	39	26	6	4	0	0	0	1	76
Total accommodation support	961	1,063	445	360	462	86	14	14	3,405
Advocacy	6	15	9	0	2	4	3	4	43
Information/referral	14	57	9	0	8	17	8	2	115
Combined advocacy/information	14	31	3	0	7	6	0	1	62
Early childhood intervention	95	132	4	6	3	0	0	1	241
Recreation/holiday programs	35	69	18	11	27	6	3	1	170
Therapy (PT OT ST)	26	73	8	28	8	0	2	6	151
Family/individual case practice/management	15	117	44	118	49	6	2	0	351
Behaviour/specialist intervention	16	31	8	1	4	0	3	2	65
Counselling: individual/family/group	1	0	4	5	6	0	0	1	17
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	8	51	90	7	50	1	17	4	228
Mutual support/self-help groups	3	98	3	1	3	0	1	0	109
Print disability/alt. formats of communication	4	0	6	0	1	2	1	0	14
Resource teams/regional teams	56	0	19	0	3	3	0	3	84
Community support: other/not stated	27	0	4	11	5	1	0	1	49
Total community support	320	674	229	188	176	46	40	26	1,699
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	91	292	61	0	10	5	0	3	462
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	162	136	95	23	15	0	6	0	437
Other community access and day programs	50	66	24	14	5	35	1	4	199
Total community access	303	494	180	37	30	40	7	7	1,098
Own home respite	4	17	15	2	2	4	1	2	47
Respite: centre/respite home	72	73	44	28	14	5	5	2	243
Respite: host family/peer support	48	13	23	0	8	1	0	0	93
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	11	69	35	8	7	0	1	5	136
Total respite	135	172	117	38	31	10	7	9	519
Service type other or not stated	7	18	41	0	18	3	3	2	92
Total	1,726	2,421	1,012	623	717	185	71	58	6,813

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)
2. 'Service type other or not stated' includes evaluation/training, peak bodies, and research and development.

Table 5.3: Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State and Territory, 2001

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Open employment	91	62	67	28	25	14	4	4	295
Supported employment	212	111	35	27	45	16	5	3	454
Combined open and supported employment	6	13	25	4	5	3	3	5	64
Total employment support	309	186	127	59	75	33	12	12	813
Advocacy	17	22	6	8	7	3	4	3	70
Information/referral	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Print disability/alternative formats of communication	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	13
Total other than employment support	23	25	7	10	8	4	6	3	86
Total	332	211	134	69	83	37	18	15	899

Note: Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

5.3 Staff hours

In the week leading up to the 2001 snapshot day, the average CSDA-funded service outlet employed 7.4 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (Table 5.4). This value varied between the different service groups – ranging from 10.1 FTE staff in accommodation support services to 4.1 FTE staff in community support services.

Services under a government auspice reported higher staff hours per week overall, with an average of 508 hours compared to 208 hours for non-government services. This difference is largest for accommodation support services, where an average service under government auspice used 715 staff hours per week, and a service under non-government auspice only 212 hours.

Further detail on mean staff hours is available in Table A2.7, which breaks down these data by each individual service type.

Table 5.4: Mean hours worked in a week by all staff and volunteers for CSDA-funded service outlets, service group and auspicing organisation (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service group	Government		Non-government		All services		Mean no. of full-time equivalent staff per week
	No. of service outlets	Mean hours per week per service	No. of service outlets	Mean hours per week per service	No. of service outlets	Mean hours per week per service	
Accommodation support	1,114	715	2,160	212	3,274	383	10.1
Community support	499	176	1,211	144	1,710	154	4.1
Community access	81	242	976	245	1,057	245	6.4
Respite	129	236	364	190	493	202	5.3
Employment support	15	194	798	255	813	254	6.7
Other	11	186	43	218	54	211	5.6
Total	1,849	508	5,552	208	7,401	283	7.4

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)
2. Data for hours worked are the mean number of hours worked over one 7-day week in May/June. They are used here as a guide and should not be considered a typical week in 2001 for all service groups.
3. Data exclude 311 services where mean staff hours could not be calculated due to missing data.
4. Commonwealth-auspiced employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth related'.
5. Full-time equivalent staff numbers are based on a 38-hour working week.
6. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

6 Data quality and development of the collection

6.1 Response rates and data quality

The national rate for returning of service forms in 2001 was 97%, which was slightly lower than the rate for 2000 (Table 6.1).

National analysis of trends over time is possible from 1997 onwards for most data items in the collections. Data from one or more jurisdictions were absent in the 1995 and 1996 collections.

Table 6.1: Response rates for service forms (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 1995–2001

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
	Percentage									
1995	94	80	96	n.a.	94	88	99	67	99	93
1996	97	95	97	99	94	88	n.a.	94	94	96
1997	97	96	100	100	99	90	90	90	100	97
1998	95	97	98	100	100	89	97	93	99	98
1999	94	99	100	100	100	82	100	91	98	97
2000	100	96	99	100	99	99	100	80	99	98
2001	99	94	99	100	100	90	100	90	99	97

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of services responding to each data source.
2. The response rate for Victoria in 1995 is an estimate only, due to incomplete regional records.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not supplied in 1995.
4. Data for CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected in 1996.
5. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected in 1996, except for those in the National Information Management System collection which relate to open employment services.
6. Data from 99% of services participating in the Commonwealth Disability Services Census of 2001 were available to the Institute as at 12 December 2001. The Census identified 17,860 employment consumers on the 29 June 2001 Census snapshot day. As data from nine employment services were not available at the time of publication, this figure is understated. Final results of the Commonwealth Disability Services Census will be published in the department's Census report once the data have been finalised.

Table 6.2: 'Not stated' response rates for service and consumer data items (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	C'wlth	Australia
Service items										
Staff hours:										
Paid staff: direct support	4.5	4.9	6.9	10.8	4.1	7.6	18.3	3.4	—	5.2
Paid staff: indirect support	30.6	15.5	6.9	42.4	4.1	7.6	33.8	3.4	—	17.9
Unpaid staff: direct support	76.4	24.4	6.9	75.1	4.1	7.6	73.2	3.4	—	35.1
Unpaid staff: indirect support	77.6	27.0	6.9	77.7	4.1	7.6	70.4	5.2	—	36.5
Full 2000–01 financial year	1.3	1.1	—	—	1.6	4.3	1.4	3.4	0.1	0.9
Operating hours per day	0.2	0.7	—	1.4	1.6	5.4	—	3.4	0.6	0.7
Operating days per week	0.3	0.7	—	1.1	1.6	5.4	—	3.4	0.2	0.7
Operating weeks per year	0.2	0.5	—	1.1	1.6	5.4	—	3.4	0.2	0.6
Consumer numbers:										
Snapshot day	0.6	1.6	0.3	—	3.0	5.2	5.4	—	0.1	1.0
Typical day	0.7	3.2	0.3	33.1	3.7	5.2	1.8	4.1	0.6	4.7
Total week ending on snapshot day	1.6	3.5	3.8	34.3	4.3	5.9	5.4	2.0	0.9	5.7
Total 2000–01 financial year	1.1	2.5	0.3	31.3	3.0	0.7	1.8	4.1	0.1	4.2
Consumer items										
Age	0.3	5.1	0.3	2.1	1.8	—	1.1	—	—	1.9
Sex	0.1	1.2	—	0.1	0.9	—	0.3	—	—	0.4
Country of birth	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.2	—	0.7	—	—	0.2
Indigenous status	2.1	0.6	—	0.1	2.7	—	3.2	—	—	0.8
Method of communication	2.5	—	—	1.7	1.4	—	1.6	—	—	0.7
Main language spoken at home	0.5	0.2	—	—	0.5	—	0.7	—	—	0.2
Primary disability group	0.4	1.5	—	4.4	0.6	—	0.6	0.3	—	1.0
Other significant disability groups	1.1	1.1	—	18.8	2.0	—	5.6	—	—	2.7
Frequency of support or assistance needed:										
Self-care	2.0	—	—	11.7	0.5	—	1.1	—	—	1.6
Mobility	2.0	—	—	9.8	0.5	—	1.0	—	—	1.4
Communication	1.9	—	0.1	9.9	0.5	—	1.3	—	0.1	1.5
Home living	0.8	—	—	9.2	0.4	—	2.3	—	—	1.1
Social skills	0.7	—	—	12.2	0.3	—	1.0	—	—	1.4
Self-direction	0.7	—	—	8.8	0.3	—	2.2	—	—	1.1
Managing emotions and behaviour	2.8	—	—	85.3	0.8	—	1.7	—	—	9.4
Learning	0.7	—	—	12.2	0.3	—	0.9	—	—	1.4
Working	1.5	—	—	10.7	0.8	—	3.2	—	—	1.5
Other day activity	1.2	0.7	—	15.3	0.8	—	1.1	0.9	—	2.1
Main income source	1.3	1.1	—	15.2	1.0	—	3.3	—	0.3	2.3
Living arrangement/accommodation type	1.0	0.4	—	—	0.4	—	0.6	—	0.1	0.3

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the consumer numbers questions, were 'excluded' when their service type was advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development, and other. These were the service types for which full consumer form data were not collected.
3. For consumer and service response rates, a response of '0' was considered as a 'not stated' response, except in the case of numbers on the snapshot day, where 0 can be a valid response.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Proportions of those responses that were 'not stated' (missing data) and 'not known' (as a valid response option to some data items) are given for each State and Territory, and nationally, in Tables 6.2 and 6.3, as a proportion of total responses for each data item. Data for items from the service form are included only for items supplied by service providers, not those supplied by funding organisations. The response rates for the 2001 data collection had several key areas of concern, but in some areas improved on 2000 data.

For the service form:

- Staff hours had very high levels of 'not stated' overall, especially with regard to unpaid staff hours. National proportions of 35% and 37% were influenced by three States/Territories (New South Wales, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory) having between 70–78% missing data.
- 'Not stated' proportions for consumer number estimates ranged from 1.0% to 5.7%. This is a fair improvement on the 2000 data, where the range was 2.9% to 6.6% (AIHW 2001: Table 6.1). Western Australian data had above average 'not stated' rates for some consumer estimates, with around a third of service outlets (31–34%) not stating an estimate for the number of consumers using their service on a typical day, during that week or over the year (possibly relating to the fact that Western Australia run a full year collection).

For the consumer form:

- Data on managing emotions and behaviour in the frequency of support or assistance needed question had a much higher 'not stated' rate than all other areas, the national rate of 9% greatly affected by the Western Australian rate of 85%.
- In Western Australia, nearly one-fifth (19%) of consumers did not state whether or not they had another significant disability.
- Country of birth was recorded as 'not known' for 8% of consumers in Queensland and 17% in Western Australia.
- The 'not known' Indigenous status rates were greatly improved on 2000 data, with a national rate of 4.4% (7.8% in 2000). There was a massive improvement for Queensland: its rate in 2000 was 29%, and in 2001 this fell to 0.9%. However, the national proportion is still of concern; 2.6% of consumers are described as of Indigenous origin and this remains smaller than the 'not known' category, making trends and other analyses difficult to interpret.
- Two of the life areas had high 'not known' rates for the Commonwealth data. These were home living (13%) and other day activity (17%). Working also had a high 'not known' rate for South Australia (12%).
- Western Australian data had high 'not known' rates for method of communication (12%) and main language spoken at home (21%).

Table 6.3: 'Not known' response rates for service and consumer data items (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Australia
Service items										
Full 2000–01 financial year	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<0.05
Consumer items										
Country of birth	1.9	3.4	8.4	17.4	2.9	—	4.0	1.5	1.0	4.4
Indigenous status	3.3	3.4	0.9	5.8	4.3	3.5	4.2	2.1	7.3	4.4
Method of communication	0.3	2.0	0.7	11.8	1.8	0.1	—	0.3	0.3	2.1
Main language spoken at home	1.1	2.1	0.3	20.6	1.6	—	2.2	2.5	1.4	3.4
Other significant disability groups	2.1	5.4	—	5.7	5.1	—	4.6	3.7	3.2	3.7
Frequency of support or assistance needed:										
Self-care	0.5	4.2	0.7	3.6	8.0	—	2.0	0.3	7.3	4.0
Mobility	0.2	3.9	0.6	3.7	7.3	—	—	—	2.8	2.7
Communication	0.2	4.0	0.6	1.7	7.3	—	0.1	—	2.2	2.4
Home living	1.1	4.6	0.7	3.4	7.8	0.1	0.9	0.9	13.0	5.5
Social skills	1.0	5.0	0.9	3.4	8.5	—	2.3	1.5	3.2	3.4
Self-direction	0.9	3.9	0.9	1.4	8.5	—	2.3	1.8	3.5	2.9
Managing emotions and behaviour	0.9	3.9	0.9	1.4	8.5	—	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.6
Learning	1.1	5.0	1.7	4.5	9.1	—	2.6	0.6	3.0	3.6
Working	3.8	8.3	2.7	5.9	12.4	—	6.5	2.5	2.7	5.5
Other day activity	0.8	4.5	1.7	7.2	8.7	—	1.1	0.9	16.9	6.8
Carer allowance (child) income source: child under 16 yrs	5.6	3.3	2.5	8.9	8.3	2.0	4.9	4.9	—	3.8
Main income source: person 16 yrs or more	1.9	4.0	5.5	5.2	9.7	—	0.3	2.8	2.4	3.8
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.2	1.6	0.2	9.1	3.5	—	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.0

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Recent papers and publications using the CSDA MDS collections

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002. Disability support services 2001: first national results provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement. AIHW cat. no. DIS 24. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2001. Disability support services 2000: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement. AIHW cat. no. DIS 23. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000. Disability support services 2000: first national results on services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement. AIHW cat. no. DIS 21. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: national data, 1999. AIHW cat. no. DIS 18. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 1999. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: national data, 1998. AIHW cat. no. DIS 16. Canberra: AIHW.

Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services 1999. Disability services: The Commonwealth Disability Services Census 1998. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.

Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services 1998. Disability services: The Commonwealth Disability Services Census 1997. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.

Department of Families, Youth and Community Care (Queensland) 1997. Disability: a Queensland profile. Brisbane: DFYCC.

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (SCRCSSP) 2002. Report on Government Services 2002. Volume 2 Emergency management, community services, housing. Canberra: AusInfo.

Victorian Department of Human Services 2001. Victorian services for people with disabilities 2000: disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement. Melbourne: Department of Human Services.

Victorian Department of Human Services 2000. Victorian services for people with disabilities 1999: disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement. Melbourne: Department of Human Services.

- Previous AIHW reports on annual CSDA MDS collections have been released since 1995.
- Some AIHW publications are available on line within the AIHW web site, including previous CSDA MDS reports. Please visit: www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.html.
- For information specific to disability services within the AIHW, please visit our disability portal: www.aihw.gov.au/disability/index.html.

Appendix 2: Detailed tables

Tables A2.1–A2.4 provide detailed consumer data (with frequencies tabulated for all consumer data items in Table A2.1). Table A2.5 shows details on services received, and Tables A2.6 and A2.7 deal with data for service outlets.

Consumer tables

Table A2.1: CSDA-funded consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Age (years)									
0–4	1,027	982	251	339	185	7	18	31	2,840
5–14	1,212	1,423	627	1,571	531	57	55	23	5,499
15–24	3,241	3,597	1,807	1,293	878	241	151	105	11,302
25–44	7,250	8,954	4,100	2,629	2,477	778	454	168	26,787
45–59	3,234	4,232	1,426	1,188	1,307	423	114	50	11,967
60+	869	1,562	314	330	744	98	25	45	3,985
Not stated	44	1,118	21	163	96	0	8	0	1,450
Sex									
Male	10,080	12,416	5,041	4,462	3,506	950	464	235	37,136
Female	6,780	9,191	3,505	3,044	2,662	654	359	187	26,357
Not stated	17	261	0	7	50	0	2	0	337
Country of birth									
Australia	15,712	19,764	7,693	6,012	5,658	1,558	745	387	57,488
English Proficiency Group 1	308	498	257	279	213	25	27	10	1,615
English Proficiency Group 2	223	328	119	66	79	12	11	13	851
English Proficiency Group 3	285	430	61	83	96	7	15	6	983
English Proficiency Group 4	94	148	26	40	18	1	5	1	333
Not known/not stated	255	700	390	1,033	154	1	22	5	2,560
Indigenous status									
Yes	435	303	316	283	113	29	11	196	1,685
No	15,848	20,762	7,727	6,830	5,622	1,479	753	220	59,199
Not known	386	723	503	398	395	96	45	6	2,552
Not stated	208	80	0	2	88	0	16	0	394
Method of communication									
Child aged less than 5	1,002	992	249	334	175	7	16	29	2,804
Sign language, or other effective non-spoken communication	690	879	821	1,447	234	117	53	26	4,265
Spoken language (effective)	9,772	14,197	5,567	3,462	3,905	1,124	526	246	38,772
Little, or no, effective communication	5,114	5,385	1,854	1,477	1,776	355	221	120	16,288
Not known	42	415	55	694	65	1	0	1	1,273
Not stated	257	0	0	99	63	0	9	0	428

(continued)

Table A2.1 (continued): CSDA consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Main language spoken at home									
English	15,526	20,047	8,362	6,072	5,904	1,590	772	300	58,534
Italian	147	277	19	67	58	2	5	2	577
Greek	142	228	6	9	48	0	2	7	442
Vietnamese	73	101	7	28	17	0	2	0	228
Chinese (all dialects)	108	84	9	33	13	1	1	3	252
Arabic/Lebanese	227	88	6	12	7	0	3	0	343
German	5	15	5	0	8	0	3	1	37
Spanish	38	26	5	3	3	0	2	1	78
Other	383	494	89	120	67	5	13	94	1,261
Not known	187	474	38	1,169	78	6	19	14	1,985
Not stated	41	34	0	0	15	0	3	0	93
Primary disability group									
Developmental delay	582	551	126	91	73	2	7	7	1,439
Intellectual	11,441	11,470	5,185	4,206	3,495	1,133	508	169	37,575
Specific learning/ADD	215	243	162	203	57	36	20	6	942
Autism	551	741	305	390	234	25	32	22	2,299
Physical	1,731	2,578	1,336	1,202	721	134	101	112	7,911
Acquired brain injury	507	685	313	569	532	80	37	40	2,761
Deafblind	45	78	18	14	17	1	3	3	179
Vision	282	538	103	80	515	10	17	8	1,553
Hearing	256	364	87	89	62	15	9	4	885
Speech	76	209	12	17	10	1	3	7	334
Psychiatric	809	3,382	618	281	166	95	52	18	5,419
Neurological	348	722	281	120	315	72	33	25	1,916
Not stated	34	307	0	251	21	0	3	1	617
Other significant disability groups present									
Yes	9,480	9,993	4,270	2,980	3,198	744	385	243	31,267
No	6,867	10,668	4,234	3,241	2,713	850	387	170	29,114
Not known	419	958	42	335	234	10	24	9	2,030
Not stated	111	249	0	957	73	0	29	0	1,419
Other significant disability groups reported									
Developmental delay	140	234	89	51	42	0	7	13	576
Intellectual	1,332	1,847	862	467	445	83	70	75	5,177
Specific learning/ADD	367	357	153	241	112	16	18	7	1,271
Autism	634	650	307	121	181	40	30	8	1,968
Physical	3,189	2,872	1,492	995	1,193	282	122	74	10,212

(continued)

**Table A2.1 (continued): CSDA consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics
(Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001**

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Other significant disability groups reported (cont'd)									
Acquired brain injury	208	292	141	102	65	17	23	5	852
Deafblind	123	93	41	58	21	4	7	2	349
Vision	1,582	1,418	782	86	515	86	44	41	4,549
Hearing	889	841	492	270	256	60	24	31	2,859
Speech	4,216	3,603	1,508	993	1,030	245	102	125	11,812
Psychiatric	1,532	1,516	359	235	472	127	55	23	4,316
Neurological	2,751	2,265	1,011	667	753	121	88	76	7,720
Support needed: self-care									
None	4,175	7,521	2,579	1,534	1,810	446	223	109	18,386
Occasional	3,914	4,924	2,502	1,732	1,194	379	203	80	14,919
Frequent	3,190	3,703	1,271	1,325	1,088	324	148	82	11,118
Continual	4,820	4,611	2,107	1,745	1,531	434	197	149	15,584
Not applicable	123	0	0	240	6	0	0	0	369
Not known	427	1,109	87	253	572	21	46	2	2,517
Not stated	228	0	0	684	17	0	8	0	937
Support needed: mobility									
None	6,328	8,920	3,498	2,986	2,272	618	302	139	25,049
Occasional	3,814	5,161	2,251	1,508	1,323	366	204	89	14,706
Frequent	2,578	3,570	1,118	929	986	293	138	78	9,680
Continual	3,650	3,275	1,603	1,176	1,276	320	135	116	11,542
Not applicable	108	0	0	112	5	0	0	0	225
Not known	171	942	76	237	340	7	39	0	1,812
Not stated	228	0	0	565	16	0	7	0	816
Support needed: communication									
None	3,652	7,279	2,228	642	1,820	419	223	108	16,361
Occasional	4,441	5,900	2,722	2,969	1,472	484	218	85	18,276
Frequent	3,385	3,764	1,607	1,520	1,134	317	173	100	11,992
Continual	4,934	3,988	1,915	1,511	1,427	376	161	128	14,430
Not applicable	115	0	0	178	5	0	0	0	298
Not known	119	936	67	94	340	7	41	0	1,604
Not stated	231	1	7	599	20	1	9	1	869
Support needed: home living									
None	1,577	2,633	880	581	665	201	57	43	6,635
Occasional	2,566	4,447	1,869	1,050	922	279	175	61	11,364
Frequent	3,525	5,067	2,389	1,253	1,292	429	215	89	14,238
Continual	6,523	6,313	2,381	1,675	2,199	618	266	176	20,136
Not applicable	1,762	2,228	890	2,200	386	41	57	46	7,610
Not known	841	1,180	137	228	743	36	42	7	3,214
Not stated	83	0	0	526	11	0	13	0	633

(continued)

Table A2.1 (continued): CSDA-funded consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Support needed: social skills									
None	1,826	3,720	1,402	926	1,143	215	104	79	9,408
Occasional	4,198	6,415	2,943	1,875	1,451	420	243	69	17,606
Frequent	4,234	5,224	1,850	1,759	1,486	452	221	81	15,290
Continual	5,595	4,512	2,039	1,556	1,632	486	189	169	16,167
Not applicable	721	916	199	481	108	8	11	17	2,461
Not known	229	1,081	113	205	388	23	50	7	2,096
Not stated	74	0	0	711	10	0	7	0	802
Support needed: self-direction									
None	1,145	2,374	945	539	858	149	81	60	6,146
Occasional	3,410	5,518	2,751	1,333	1,246	352	208	74	14,882
Frequent	4,637	6,143	2,139	1,559	1,664	442	239	78	16,884
Continual	6,257	5,308	2,156	1,449	1,799	612	217	177	17,964
Not applicable	1,153	1,586	455	2,036	247	25	15	27	5,544
Not known	205	939	100	86	393	24	52	6	1,805
Not stated	70	0	0	511	11	0	13	0	605
Support needed: managing emotions and behaviour									
None	1,709	2,940	1,309	414	1,081	177	105	84	7,813
Occasional	4,237	6,629	3,075	847	1,475	384	243	82	16,965
Frequent	4,420	5,856	1,960	711	1,548	474	264	74	15,287
Continual	5,745	5,066	2,037	933	1,621	542	184	167	16,286
Not applicable	188	0	0	35	11	0	0	0	234
Not known	240	1,377	165	88	451	27	17	15	2,379
Not stated	338	0	0	4,485	31	0	12	0	4,866
Support needed: learning									
None	1,104	2,625	718	557	782	134	77	62	6,054
Occasional	3,549	5,273	2,201	1,537	1,380	331	227	81	14,570
Frequent	4,676	6,150	2,974	2,023	1,738	459	275	98	18,377
Continual	6,611	5,820	2,305	1,936	1,757	649	216	159	19,440
Not applicable	671	844	186	534	134	9	7	19	2,404
Not known	196	1,156	162	221	417	22	17	3	2,194
Not stated	70	0	0	705	10	0	6	0	791
Support needed: working									
None	768	1,198	331	401	395	82	30	26	3,230
Occasional	3,033	3,243	1,888	1,177	1,133	233	188	59	10,945
Frequent	2,961	3,139	2,233	951	1,174	327	211	65	11,055
Continual	6,671	9,279	2,826	1,366	1,973	846	257	191	23,384
Not applicable	2,798	3,380	1,029	2,771	969	94	83	75	11,198
Not known	494	1,629	239	256	551	22	36	6	3,232
Not stated	152	0	0	591	23	0	20	0	786

(continued)

Table A2.1 (continued): CSDA-funded consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Support needed: other day activity									
None	2,228	3,214	1,288	786	823	221	81	66	8,700
Occasional	3,119	6,132	2,644	1,272	1,493	349	239	71	15,309
Frequent	3,596	5,535	1,873	1,106	1,225	429	236	95	14,082
Continual	5,504	4,301	2,189	1,327	1,649	483	188	139	15,769
Not applicable	1,173	1,171	251	1,551	258	10	23	38	4,474
Not known	1,137	1,352	301	566	747	112	50	10	4,274
Not stated	120	163	0	905	23	0	8	3	1,222
Income source									
<i>Child Disability Allowance (child): child under 16 yrs</i>									
Yes	1,327	1,636	680	955	372	26	42	35	5,073
No	285	394	74	26	15	30	1	10	835
Not known	746	561	192	1,038	399	27	32	16	3,011
<i>Main income source: adult 16+ yrs</i>									
Disability Support Pension	12,696	15,832	6,492	4,255	4,189	1,357	544	264	45,591
Other pension/benefit	441	1,207	217	205	524	93	31	38	2,756
Paid employment	731	716	484	317	168	43	134	31	2,620
Compensation income	83	73	40	19	32	14	5	4	270
Other income	95	243	32	65	60	7	12	0	513
No income	79	106	26	21	13	6	4	6	261
Not known	390	865	309	513	441	1	19	18	2,556
<i>Both age and income source not known</i>	4	235	0	99	5	0	1	0	344
Living arrangement/accommodation type									
Lives alone	1,467	2,460	1,060	695	946	185	106	34	6,937
Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	8,110	10,507	4,448	4,161	2,721	633	370	242	31,184
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	4,105	6,104	2,040	1,249	1,104	571	276	121	15,557
Other community	609	794	456	365	178	33	53	15	2,502
Aged care home	59	154	32	63	135	64	4	2	513
Hospital	109	41	12	23	8	0	0	0	193
Other institutional accommodation	2,253	1,253	462	421	974	114	3	1	5,476
No usual residence	7	19	5	1	2	0	0	0	34
Not known	56	471	29	535	138	1	8	6	1,244
Not stated	102	65	2	0	12	3	5	1	190

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 43 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A2.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	1,807	4.9	1,031	3.9	2	0.6	2,840	4.4
5–9	1,870	5.0	1,021	3.9	12	3.6	2,903	4.5
10–14	1,600	4.3	989	3.8	7	2.1	2,596	4.1
15–19	2,862	7.7	1,811	6.9	5	1.5	4,678	7.3
20–24	3,972	10.7	2,648	10.0	4	1.2	6,624	10.4
25–29	3,873	10.4	2,663	10.1	3	0.9	6,539	10.2
30–34	4,135	11.1	2,825	10.7	6	1.8	6,966	10.9
35–39	4,099	11.0	2,842	10.8	9	2.7	6,950	10.9
40–44	3,599	9.7	2,730	10.4	2	0.6	6,331	9.9
45–49	3,067	8.3	2,260	8.6	3	0.9	5,330	8.4
50–54	2,275	6.1	1,750	6.6	2	0.6	4,027	6.3
55–59	1,467	4.0	1,141	4.3	3	0.9	2,611	4.1
60–64	782	2.1	672	2.5	2	0.6	1,456	2.3
65–69	438	1.2	349	1.3	2	0.6	789	1.2
70+	659	1.8	1,071	4.1	10	3.0	1,740	2.7
Not stated	631	1.7	554	2.1	265	78.6	1,450	2.3
Total	37,136	100.0	26,357	100.0	337	100.0	63,830	100.0
<i>Total per cent</i>	<i>58.2</i>		<i>41.3</i>		<i>0.5</i>		<i>100.0</i>	

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A2.3: Median ages of consumers of CSDA-funded services for each service group (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 1999–2001

Service group	Median age of consumers in years		
	1999	2000	2001
Accommodation support	38.1	39.1	39.8
Community support	19.6	17.6	18.1
Community access	34.9	34.3	34.0
Respite	21.3	20.4	22.5
Employment	33.9	34.6	34.9

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A2.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by Indigenous status (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Age group (years)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not stated/not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	98	5.8	2,638	4.5	104	3.5	2,840	4.4
5–9	100	5.9	2,657	4.5	146	5.0	2,903	4.5
10–14	120	7.1	2,304	3.9	172	5.8	2,596	4.1
15–19	175	10.4	4,300	7.3	203	6.9	4,678	7.3
20–24	170	10.1	6,203	10.5	251	8.5	6,624	10.4
25–29	179	10.6	6,099	10.3	261	8.9	6,539	10.2
30–34	204	12.1	6,498	11.0	264	9.0	6,966	10.9
35–39	183	10.9	6,475	10.9	292	9.9	6,950	10.9
40–44	133	7.9	5,945	10.0	253	8.6	6,331	9.9
45–49	88	5.2	5,053	8.5	189	6.4	5,330	8.4
50–54	65	3.9	3,821	6.5	141	4.8	4,027	6.3
55–59	51	3.0	2,462	4.2	98	3.3	2,611	4.1
60–64	32	1.9	1,367	2.3	57	1.9	1,456	2.3
65–69	18	1.1	744	1.3	27	0.9	789	1.2
70+	24	1.4	1,648	2.8	68	2.3	1,740	2.7
Not stated	45	2.7	985	1.7	420	14.3	1,450	2.3
Total	1,685	100.0	59,199	100.0	2,946	100.0	63,830	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Services received

Table A2.5: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Institutions/large residentials	1,934	802	315	391	963	91	0	0	4,496
Hostels	264	412	63	136	14	96	0	0	985
Group homes	2,772	3,427	1,266	923	699	455	257	89	9,888
Attendant care	166	535	58	164	61	54	0	8	1,046
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	742	1,634	1,590	480	294	57	24	14	4,835
Alternative family placement	30	69	52	21	0	0	0	0	172
Accommodation support: other/not stated	222	225	55	24	0	0	0	5	531
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>6,130</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>3,399</i>	<i>2,139</i>	<i>2,031</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>21,953</i>
Community support									
Early childhood intervention	786	1,212	63	193	85	0	0	11	2,350
Recreation/holiday programs	337	538	147	538	873	88	30	8	2,559
Therapy (PT OT ST)	589	1,017	205	1,408	301	0	51	51	3,622
Family/individual case practice/management	116	1,442	317	1,145	680	74	28	0	3,802
Behaviour/specialist intervention	165	293	44	358	62	0	19	5	946
Counselling: individual/family/group	3	0	129	258	27	0	0	8	425
Brokerage/direct funding/ind. supp. pack.	79	622	273	364	353	0	92	7	1,790
Mutual support/self-help groups	28	665	5	44	20	0	0	0	762
Resource teams/regional teams	1,100	0	380	0	25	16	0	36	1,557
Community support: other or not stated	344	0	31	447	45	0	0	6	873
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,547</i>	<i>5,789</i>	<i>1,594</i>	<i>4,755</i>	<i>2,471</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>18,686</i>
Community access									
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1,548	5,341	1,378	3	150	64	0	11	8,495
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	1,541	1,637	649	455	310	0	143	0	4,735
Other community access and day prog.	612	1,143	218	252	30	459	2	28	2,744
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>3,701</i>	<i>8,121</i>	<i>2,245</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>15,974</i>
Respite									
Own home respite	10	144	68	25	23	9	21	19	319
Respite: centre/respite home	334	328	221	254	65	67	23	7	1,299
Respite: host family/peer support	177	81	4	0	54	2	0	0	318
Respite: other/flexible/combo	36	462	157	107	25	0	3	11	801
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>1,015</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>2,737</i>
Employment									
Open employment	1,318	1,101	1,011	601	328	104	101	41	4,605
Supported employment	4,668	2,496	723	1,393	1,739	362	48	73	11,502
Open and supported combined	67	389	924	115	43	49	130	31	1,748
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>6,053</i>	<i>3,986</i>	<i>2,658</i>	<i>2,109</i>	<i>2,110</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>17,855</i>
Total	19,988	26,015	10,346	10,099	7,269	2,047	972	469	77,205

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of the following CSDA-funded service types were not collected: advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development and other.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Service outlets

Table A2.6: CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Auspecting organisation										
Commonwealth Govt	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
State/Territory government	498	542	296	214	203	20	15	13	6	1,807
Local government	49	30	7	6	0	0	0	0	4	96
Charitable/religious	509	1,491	129	0	86	4	5	2	875	3,101
Other non-government	670	350	579	403	426	161	51	43	9	2,692
Not stated	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total CSDA funds 2000–01 financial year										
Less than \$9,999	37	0	80	6	15	17	7	2	4	168
\$10,000–\$49,999	188	0	182	76	44	54	19	19	68	650
\$50,000–\$99,999	203	0	119	47	49	27	12	10	163	630
\$100,000–\$499,999	469	0	288	184	153	51	16	19	563	1,743
\$500,000–\$999,999	50	0	48	22	161	18	5	7	83	394
\$1,000,000–\$1,999,999	29	0	13	18	46	15	2	0	16	139
\$2,000,000 or more	49	0	10	3	238	2	0	1	0	303
Missing/not available	700	2,413	0	87	2	1	10	0	0	3,213
Not stated	1	0	272	180	9	0	0	0	2	464
Capital grants over \$200,000 in 2000–01										
Grant not provided	0	0	1,012	0	0	184	0	0	899	2,095
Not stated	1,726	2,413	0	623	717	1	71	58	0	5,609
Staff hours per week: paid staff—direct support										
0 hours	2	75	44	1	4	14	1	0	8	149
Less than 20 hours	158	296	118	47	34	21	9	5	27	715
20 to less than 38 hours	130	188	89	134	24	21	8	9	48	651
38 to less than 114 hours	396	513	236	79	130	48	13	16	330	1,761
114 to less than 228 hours	540	762	293	131	93	26	12	14	296	2,167
228 to less than 418 hours	339	327	103	120	114	12	6	8	130	1,159
418 to less than 570 hours	28	56	21	18	36	8	1	1	36	205
570 hours or more	56	77	38	26	260	21	8	3	24	513
Not stated	77	119	70	67	22	14	13	2	0	384
Staff hours per week: paid staff—indirect support										
0 hours	66	642	293	79	86	69	0	21	131	1,387
Less than 20 hours	618	713	344	144	134	47	18	14	169	2,201
20 to less than 38 hours	229	244	134	63	67	16	8	12	141	914
38 to less than 114 hours	231	327	127	62	212	28	12	8	322	1,329
114 to less than 228 hours	29	68	29	8	61	9	7	0	91	302
228 to less than 418 hours	10	28	9	2	105	1	1	1	28	185
418 to less than 570 hours	0	2	2	1	16	1	0	0	6	28
570 hours or more	15	14	4	0	14	0	1	0	11	59
Not stated	528	375	70	264	22	14	24	2	0	1,299

(continued)

Table A2.6 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Staff hours per week: unpaid staff—direct support										
0 hours	165	1,383	786	113	145	137	1	48	751	3,861
Less than 20 hours	158	310	87	17	19	20	11	6	104	858
20 to less than 38 hours	32	58	22	3	33	4	1	2	26	167
38 to less than 114 hours	32	53	27	8	5	8	2	0	12	175
114 to less than 228 hours	6	13	15	3	3	0	2	0	4	48
228 to less than 418 hours	11	5	3	1	1	1	2	0	2	28
418 to less than 570 hours	0	0	2	1	12	0	0	0	0	4
570 hours or more	4	3	0	9	2	1	0	0	0	29
Not stated	1,318	588	70	468	22	14	52	2	0	2,534
Staff hours per week: unpaid staff—indirect support										
0 hours	175	1,473	841	87	582	131	1	48	717	4,055
Less than 20 hours	143	210	74	32	25	29	13	7	135	668
20 to less than 38 hours	44	49	12	6	47	9	4	0	20	191
38 to less than 114 hours	19	23	11	8	17	2	2	0	21	103
114 to less than 228 hours	1	5	0	0	12	0	1	0	4	23
228 to less than 418 hours	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
418 to less than 570 hours	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
570 hours or more	1	0	1	6	12	0	0	0	0	20
Not stated	1,340	652	70	484	22	14	50	3	0	2,635
Full 2000–01 financial year of operation										
Yes	1,632	2,271	915	595	704	169	69	54	887	7,296
No	71	112	97	28	5	8	1	2	11	335
Not known	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Not stated	23	27	0	0	8	8	1	2	1	70
Hours of operation per day										
Less than 7 hours	158	287	38	60	10	35	5	6	32	631
7–8 hours	440	929	188	198	137	53	20	26	748	2,739
More than 8, less than 24	147	185	71	33	68	6	2	3	110	625
24 hours	764	710	430	301	324	71	18	14	3	2,635
No regular daily pattern	213	284	285	22	161	10	26	7	1	1,009
Not stated	4	18	0	9	3	17	0	2	5	65

(continued)

Table A2.6 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Days of operation per week										
1 day	17	125	7	2	4	6	0	0	1	162
2 days	17	40	7	3	1	4	0	0	3	75
3 days	36	47	9	7	2	3	0	1	4	109
4 days	36	59	12	0	1	10	4	1	14	137
5 days	543	972	238	201	199	56	24	24	831	3,088
6 days	20	17	11	7	2	3	1	1	16	78
7 days	985	1,013	571	385	452	87	34	28	28	3,583
No regular weekly pattern	66	124	157	9	39	6	8	1	0	410
Not stated	6	16	0	9	17	10	0	2	2	62
Weeks of operation per year										
Less than 20 weeks	12	15	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	35
20 to 39 weeks	8	40	6	6	0	1	1	0	2	64
40 to 47 weeks	100	377	12	20	4	17	0	1	28	559
48 to 51 weeks	397	294	186	65	116	55	18	9	433	1,573
52 weeks	1,170	1,613	711	522	549	98	46	44	434	5,187
No regular annual pattern	35	61	93	0	31	4	5	2	0	231
Not stated	4	13	0	7	17	10	0	2	2	55
Consumers: snapshot day										
0 consumers	38	83	72	0	10	8	3	1	29	244
1–4 consumers	1,068	1,120	522	357	59	64	24	23	107	3,344
5–9 consumers	217	444	111	102	54	15	8	16	139	1,106
10–19 consumers	203	357	145	87	151	36	8	7	219	1,213
20–49 consumers	120	214	76	49	139	19	6	2	235	860
50–99 consumers	16	40	14	20	33	3	4	0	73	203
100 or more consumers	9	6	1	8	216	0	0	0	10	250
Not stated	10	36	3	0	19	8	3	0	1	80
'Excluded' services	45	113	68	0	36	32	15	9	86	404
Consumers: estimate for a typical day										
0 consumers	7	28	3	175	18	0	0	0	5	236
1–4 consumers	1,039	1,053	552	283	67	61	25	20	108	3,208
5–9 consumers	216	445	120	51	41	18	10	13	115	1,029
10–19 consumers	240	378	154	41	162	36	6	9	214	1,240
20–49 consumers	141	288	97	31	142	25	10	5	270	1,009
50–99 consumers	21	57	15	7	33	4	3	0	87	227
100 or more consumers	12	6	3	4	216	1	1	0	14	257
Not stated	5	45	0	31	2	8	1	2	0	94
'Excluded' services	45	113	68	0	36	32	15	9	86	404

(continued)

Table A2.6 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Consumers: estimate for the week of the snapshot day										
0 consumers	16	39	36	202	19	5	1	0	7	325
1–4 consumers	891	859	433	247	46	55	18	16	53	2,618
5–9 consumers	187	337	107	45	18	15	7	6	79	801
10–19 consumers	230	355	170	44	78	26	10	12	163	1,088
20–49 consumers	225	427	154	44	256	32	7	8	312	1,465
50–99 consumers	79	188	29	17	36	12	8	6	155	530
100 or more consumers	42	53	15	12	226	4	3	0	44	399
Not stated	11	42	0	12	2	4	2	1	0	74
'Excluded' services	45	113	68	0	36	32	15	9	86	404
Consumers: estimate for 2000–01										
0 consumers	3	11	3	165	17	0	0	0	1	200
1–4 consumers	837	742	413	241	30	51	16	10	31	2,371
5–9 consumers	143	262	76	33	17	18	4	6	52	611
10–19 consumers	182	240	144	37	57	21	7	7	123	818
20–49 consumers	204	436	177	59	197	26	7	10	229	1,345
50–99 consumers	127	237	85	32	36	18	11	5	185	736
100 or more consumers	169	325	46	26	325	18	10	9	192	1,120
Not stated	16	47	0	30	2	1	1	2	0	99
'Excluded' services	45	113	68	0	36	32	15	9	86	404

Notes

1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type for an organisation.
2. Commonwealth-auspiced services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities, classified as 'Commonwealth'.
3. Data for CSDA service outlets, including the data on consumer numbers, were from the service form completed by funding jurisdictions and service providers. These data do not use a linkage key to estimate consumer numbers. Consumer numbers reflect the number of people who received a service at the service outlet for each time period.
4. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the consumer numbers questions, were 'excluded' when their service type was advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy/information, print disability/alt. formats of communication, service evaluation/training, peak bodies, research/development, and other. These were the service types for which full consumer form data were not collected.
5. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the snapshot day consumer numbers question, has been classified as 'not stated' if zero consumers were recorded for all of snapshot day, typical day, week of snapshot day and year time periods, or if zero consumers were recorded and at least one consumer form was returned.
6. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A2.7: Mean hours worked by all staff and volunteers for CSDA-funded service outlets, service type and auspicing organisation (Commonwealth, States and Territories), 2001

Service type	Government		Non-government		All services		
	No. of service outlets	Mean hours per week per service	No. of service outlets	Mean hours per week per service	No. of service outlets	Mean hours per week per service	Mean no. of full-time equivalent staff per week
Institutions/large residentials	26	5,687	32	1,292	58	3,262	85.8
Hostels	11	605	57	391	68	426	11.2
Group homes	1,011	620	1,135	195	2,146	395	10.4
Attendant care	8	109	156	160	164	158	4.2
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	42	261	701	151	743	158	4.2
Alternative family placement	6	202	20	366	26	328	8.6
Accommodation support: other/not stated	10	245	59	571	69	524	13.8
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>1,114</i>	<i>715</i>	<i>2,160</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>3,274</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>10.1</i>
Advocacy	1	36	110	108	111	107	2.8
Information/referral	3	93	113	106	116	106	2.8
Combined advocacy/information	1	130	59	140	60	140	3.7
Early childhood intervention	38	465	198	135	236	188	4.9
Recreation/holiday programs	7	217	148	185	155	187	4.9
Therapy (PT OT ST)	23	280	118	238	141	245	6.4
Family/individual case practice/management	227	113	119	116	346	114	3.0
Behaviour/specialist intervention	46	158	19	188	65	167	4.4
Counselling: individual/family/group	2	150	13	112	15	117	3.1
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	58	99	146	136	204	125	3.3
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	0	103	36	103	36	0.9
Print disability/alt. formats of communication	1	149	26	441	27	430	11.3
Resource teams/regional teams	74	225	9	237	83	226	5.9
Community support: other/not stated	18	328	30	147	48	215	5.7
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>1,211</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>1,710</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>4.1</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	55	294	398	262	453	266	7.0
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	20	81	394	264	414	255	6.7
Other community access and day programs	6	302	184	166	190	170	4.5
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>976</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>1,057</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Own home respite	4	977	37	149	41	230	6.1
Respite: centre/respite home	97	266	136	247	233	255	6.7
Respite: host family/peer support	23	15	66	198	89	150	3.9
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	5	70	125	136	130	133	3.5
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Open employment	5	128	290	212	295	211	5.6
Supported employment	9	243	445	279	454	279	7.3
Combined open and supported employment	1	88	63	283	64	280	7.4
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Service type other and not stated	11	186	43	218	54	211	5.6
Total	1,849	508	5,552	208	7,401	283	7.4

Notes

1. A service outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 2.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service outlet'.)
2. Data for hours worked are the mean number of hours worked over one 7-day week in May/June. They are used here as a guide and should not be considered a typical week in 2001 for all service types.
3. Data exclude 311 services where mean staff hours could not be calculated owing to missing data.
4. Commonwealth-funded services that are classified as government are not provided by the Commonwealth but by organisations classified as Commonwealth related, such as universities.
5. Full-time equivalent staff numbers are based on a 38-hour working week.
6. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Appendix 3: CSDA MDS 2001 collection forms

CSDA MDS Consumer Form 2001

Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set collections

Service ID No.	<input type="text"/>	A
Form number	<input type="text"/>	B
Postcode	<input type="text"/>	C

The following questions (1–12) are asked of all consumers using this service today.

The information you provide will be useful in planning services. Please:

- answer each question by ticking the most appropriate box, or by writing the information in the spaces provided;
- tick only one box for each question, (except for question 9); and
- use the Data Guide provided to help you understand what is being asked.

See Data Guide page 17

1a. Please write in the second and third letters of your (the consumer's) FIRST NAME and the second, third and fifth letters of LAST NAME (surname or family name)

First name

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th

Last name

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th

1b. What is your (the consumer's) DATE OF BIRTH? See Data Guide page 18

If not known, estimate year and enter 99/99 for day and month d d m m y y y y

2. What is your (the consumer's) SEX? Male ☐ 1 Female ☐ 2 See Data Guide page 18

3. In which COUNTRY were you (the consumer) BORN? See Data Guide page 19

Australia <input type="checkbox"/> 01	Viet Nam <input type="checkbox"/> 05	Philippines <input type="checkbox"/> 09
England <input type="checkbox"/> 02	Scotland <input type="checkbox"/> 06	Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> 10
New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> 03	Greece <input type="checkbox"/> 07	Other country <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Please specify
Italy <input type="checkbox"/> 04	Germany <input type="checkbox"/> 08	Not known <input type="checkbox"/> 12

4. Are you (the consumer) of INDIGENOUS ORIGIN? See Data Guide page 20

If the person is not responding themselves, please ensure that the response is checked by their advocate.

Yes, of Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander origin	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Yes, of Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal origin	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Yes, of Aboriginal <u>and</u> Torres Strait Islander origin	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
No, of neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

5. Which box best describes your (the consumer's) METHOD OF COMMUNICATION? See Data Guide page 21

If the consumer is a child aged under 5, please tick box 1 only.

Effective means that the person must be able to communicate more than just basic needs, to unfamiliar people, using the method.

Child aged under 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Little, or no <u>effective</u> communication	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Sign language, or other <u>effective</u> non-spoken communication	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Spoken language (<u>effective</u>)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

6. What is the MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN in your (the consumer's) HOME?

Please tick one box only.

See Data Guide page 21

English	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	Arabic	<input type="checkbox"/> 06	If you live in disability-specific accommodation, eg. group home, hostel, institution, please give the main language spoken in your prior 'family' home.	
Italian	<input type="checkbox"/> 02	German	<input type="checkbox"/> 07		
Greek	<input type="checkbox"/> 03	Spanish	<input type="checkbox"/> 08		
Vietnamese	<input type="checkbox"/> 04	Other language	<input type="checkbox"/> 09	 Please specify
Chinese —all dialects	<input type="checkbox"/> 05	Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> 10		

7. What is your (the consumer's) PRIMARY DISABILITY GROUP?

Please tick one box only—the group which has the most effect on your everyday life.

See Data Guide page 22

Developmental delay —only for a child aged under 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	Deafblind —dual sensory	<input type="checkbox"/> 07
Intellectual	<input type="checkbox"/> 02	Vision	<input type="checkbox"/> 08
Specific learning/ADD —other than Intellectual	<input type="checkbox"/> 03	Hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> 09
Autism —including Asperger's syndrome	<input type="checkbox"/> 04	Speech	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Physical	<input type="checkbox"/> 05	Psychiatric	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
Acquired brain injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 06	Neurological	<input type="checkbox"/> 12
		—including epilepsy & Alzheimer's disease	

If you had difficulty choosing the group for Primary Disability Group, please also write your (the consumer's) condition(s) here

8. Do you (the consumer) have any OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUPS?

See Data Guide page 24

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	
No	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	
Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	→ If you have ticked 'No' or 'Not known', please go straight to Question 10.

9. Please tick all OTHER applicable SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUPS

—other than the disability group ticked in Question 7.

See Data Guide page 25

Developmental delay —only for a child aged under 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 01	Deafblind —dual sensory	<input type="checkbox"/> 07
Intellectual	<input type="checkbox"/> 02	Vision	<input type="checkbox"/> 08
Specific learning/ADD —other than Intellectual	<input type="checkbox"/> 03	Hearing	<input type="checkbox"/> 09
Autism —including Asperger's syndrome	<input type="checkbox"/> 04	Speech	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Physical	<input type="checkbox"/> 05	Psychiatric	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
Acquired brain injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 06	Neurological	<input type="checkbox"/> 12
		—including epilepsy & Alzheimer's disease	

10. How often do you (the consumer) have a NEED FOR SUPPORT OR ASSISTANCE with the following areas a–j?

The need should be due to disability groups ticked in Questions 7 and 9. For each of the rows a–j, please tick one box only to indicate the frequency of support required. See Data Guide page 26

Please note:

- Answer for all areas, though some may appear less appropriate for an individual person than other areas. A need for support or assistance relates to the individual's overall support needs and may not be related to the service being received.
- Only use 'not applicable' when the need for assistance is due to the person's age rather than their disability. For example, it is not expected that a child under 5 will engage in formal education (i.e. learning) or that a child under 15 should participate in work (ie. working). The ages specified in the footnote indicate that a 'not applicable' response is acceptable (see page 26 of the data guide).
- When completing this question, the need for support or assistance should be evaluated in relation to a person of the same age without a disability.

I (the consumer) can undertake activities or participate with ... in each of the areas of...	No support 1	Occasional support usually does not need 2	Frequent support usually does need 3	Continual support or cannot do at all 4	This area is Not applicable due to my age 5	Not known 6
a. Self-care eg. bathing, dressing, eating, toileting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Mobility around the home or away from home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Communication ability to make self understood and to understand others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Home living ** eg. housekeeping, cooking, handling money, budgeting, home maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> **	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Social skills * eg. making and keeping friends/relationships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Self-direction ** eg. thinking through problems, making decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> **	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Managing emotions and behaviour eg. behaving within accepted limits, coping with feelings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Learning * eg. understanding new ideas, formal education, remembering	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Working ** obtaining and retaining paid employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> **	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Other day activity * eg. leisure, recreation, alternatives to paid employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/>

* If the consumer is less than 5 years 'not applicable' is a valid response.

** If the consumer is less than 15 years 'not applicable' is a valid response.

**11. If you (the consumer) are aged under 16 years, please answer 'part 11a' only.
If aged 16 years or more, please answer 'part 11b' only.** *See Data Guide page 29*

11a. If aged under 16 years: do your (the consumer's) parents or guardian receive the CARER ALLOWANCE (formerly Child Disability Allowance)?

Yes ☐ 01
No ☐ 02
Not known ☐ 03

11b. If aged 16 years or more: What is your (the consumer's) MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME? Please do not consider the income of your partner or of any household member, when ticking for your answer. Please tick one answer only.

Disability Support Pension <input type="checkbox"/> 04	Other income <input type="checkbox"/> 08
Other pension or benefit <input type="checkbox"/> 05	No income <input type="checkbox"/> 09
Paid employment <input type="checkbox"/> 06	Not known <input type="checkbox"/> 10
Compensation payments <input type="checkbox"/> 07	

12. What is your (the consumer's) usual LIVING ARRANGEMENT/ACCOMMODATION TYPE? 'Usual' means 4 or more days a week. Tick the box which best describes your (the consumer's) usual situation? *See Data Guide page 30*

Community accommodation

Lives alone ☐ 1
Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse including foster care ☐ 2
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation including a group home, a hostel of less than 20 persons, etc. ☐ 3
Other community including sharing with friends, boarding, living in a non-disability hostel, etc. ☐ 4
Please describe

Institutional accommodation

Nursing home ☐ 5
Hospital ☐ 6
Other institutional accommodation such as a large hostel, etc. ☐ 7
Please describe
No usual residence ☐ 8
Not known ☐ 9

Thank you for your time and effort

CSDA MDS Service Form 2001

Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set collections

Please correct any errors in the name and address above.

OFFICE USE ONLY

A	ID No.	<input type="text"/>
B	State	<input type="text"/>
C	SLA	<input type="text"/>
D	Postcode	<input type="text"/>
E	Service type	<input type="text"/>
F	Auspicing organisation	<input type="text"/>
G	Total CSDA funds 2000/2001 financial year	\$ <input type="text"/>
H	Capital grants over \$200,000 in 2000/2001	\$ <input type="text"/>

For service outlet

For funded service type

A separate Service Form should be filled in for each CSDA funded disability outlet and for each service type provided at each outlet. Your CSDA funding department should have filled in the boxes above before your agency received it. *Please check these boxes, using the 'Data Guide' initially for any queries you may have.*

Confidentiality

Completed forms remain confidential to the funding department. Confidentialised data is passed to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Details of individual services or consumers will not be released.

Data guide and help available

A 'Data Guide' should be enclosed with this Service Form. It provides guidance about filling in the forms—especially about definitions. *Please use the 'Data Guide' initially for any queries you may have.*

If you need any further explanation, or have any further problems in completing the forms, please contact:

_____ on: () _____

Snapshot date

Information on these forms should be correct as at **Wednesday 23rd May 2001**. They need not be completed on that day. *Please also see overleaf.*

Due date

Please complete this form and return it, together with completed Consumer Forms in the reply paid envelope provided, by: _____ **2001**

Please name a person in your organisation who is involved in completing the forms and can be contacted about any queries. (Please print.)

Mr
Mrs
Miss
Ms
Dr

Given name

Surname

Title or position

Signature

Telephone number

Facsimile number

Before you start...

Your CSDA funding department should have filled in the boxes on the top of page 1 before your agency received it. **Please check these boxes**, using the 'Data Guide' initially for any queries you may have, particularly the Service type (Item E) and the Total CSDA funds for the 2000/2001 financial year (Item G).

Please check that your service will be open on May 23rd 2001. If it is not, then please undertake the snapshot on a day when the service is open and notify all relevant staff. The alternative day should still be within the week around the 'snapshot' day. The consumer numbers on that day should be similar to those on an average operating day (see Question 6a).

Please read the 'Data Guide' information about 'Consumer information and rights' (Data guide page 1).

Please read the 'Data Guide' definitions for each question. The 'Data Guide' definitions aim to minimise inconsistency between agencies in the answers given, and maximise the accuracy and usefulness of the collections.

If in any doubt, **please ring the 'Help available' person** named on the Service Form.

Please answer all questions, unless instructed otherwise.

What should I write in the boxes?

Write only a numeral, a tick (✓) or a dash (–) in each of the boxes, as indicated for each question.

Most questions ask for numbers as a response—write only one numeral in each box, with all numbers finishing in the right hand box, eg.

2	4		
---	---	--	--

wrong X

		2	4
--	--	---	---

right ✓

If your answer is 'none' or 'nil', place a 'dash' in the right hand box, eg.

- direct support

			0
--	--	--	---

wrong X

			–
--	--	--	---

right ✓

How many Service Forms should I have?

A separate Service Form should be filled in for each CSDA funded disability outlet and for each service type provided at each outlet. *Please see the 'Data Guide'.* You should have received a form for each of these from your CSDA funding department. **If you are unsure about this, please ring the 'Help available' person** named on the Service Form.

How many Consumer Forms should I have?

A Consumer Form should be completed for each person receiving a CSDA-funded service on the 'snapshot' day.

On each Consumer Form there are boxes in the top right hand corner of the front page, requesting entry of a 'Form number'. For your first completed Consumer Form, this number should be '0001'. The number should increase by one thereafter for each completed Consumer Form.

The 'Form number' on the last completed Consumer Form should correspond to the number given on the Service Form under Question 6a. (If you are completing Consumer Forms for several service outlets and/or service types, then the final consumer 'Form number' should be the sum of those answers given on the Service Forms under Question 6a.) **If it isn't, please ring the 'Help available' person** named on the Service Form who will know how to resolve the problem.

Please keep a record of the 'Form number' assigned to each consumer's form, to make it easier to handle any later queries, for example any inconsistencies arising from CSDA funding departments data 'edit checks'.

Please ensure that each completed Consumer Form has your 'Service ID' number entered in the boxes in the top right hand corner of the front page. This 'Service ID' number allows the information on each Consumer Form to be associated with the information on the relevant Service Form having the same 'ID No.'.

1. HOURS WORKED. What were the total hours worked by staff (including those worked by contracted staff) and volunteers working on behalf of this service during the 7 day week ending on May 23rd 2001? *See Data Guide page 12*

See Data Guide page 12

Paid staff — direct support
(paid hours worked
by staff including
contracted staff)

--	--	--	--	--

Please enter a dash (—) in the right hand box for any category where the value is 'nil'.

- indirect support

--	--	--	--

Unpaid staff
(unpaid hours
worked by staff or
volunteers)

- direct support

--	--	--	--

C

- indirect support

--	--	--	--	--

See Data Guide for definitions—**please enter hours, not full time equivalent** and please ensure these hours are actual hours worked, not rostered hours.

2. Has this service operated for the FULL 2000–2001 FINANCIAL YEAR to date?

See Data Guide page 13

Yes ☐ 1

No \square^2

Not known ☐ 3

3. How many HOURS A DAY does this service usually operate?

See Data Guide page 13

hours a day

--	--

— No regular daily pattern of operation (*tick box 99*)

eg. flexible hours, on call, 24 hour sleepover. Please do not provide the number of hours per week.

99

4. How many DAYS A WEEK does this service usually operate?

See Data Guide page 13

days a week

— No regular pattern of operation through a week (*tick box 9*)
eg. school holiday programs

7

9

5. How many WEEKS A YEAR does this service usually operate?

See Data Guide page 14

weeks a year

— No regular pattern of operation through a year (*tick box 99*)

--	--

□ 99

If the service type of this service is Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy and information, Print disability, or Other (2.01–2.03, 2.12, 4.05, 6.01–6.04), please do not answer any more questions and do not fill out any consumer forms. Otherwise, please continue. The service type code for your service should be listed in the office use only box on the front page (Item E).

6. CONSUMER NUMBERS. How many people received a service for each time period below (within this service type)?

See Data Guide page 14

Please include each person only once in each of 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd'.

The number of people who received a service on May 23rd 2001

 a

An estimate of the number of people who received a service on a typical 2000/2001 operating day

 b

A 'typical' operating day is neither unusually busy nor unusually quiet. Please exclude people who have not received an 'active' service, ie. people on a waiting list or 'on the books' from a previous active period.

An estimate of the total number of people who received services during the 7-day week ending on May 23rd 2001

 c

An estimate of the total number of people who will have received services for the 2000/2001 financial year (including from now till 30 June 2001)

 d

Please do not provide numbers of 'beds' or 'places' or 'instances of service'.

Please complete one Consumer Form for each person counted in part 'a' of Question 6 above, that is, for each person receiving a service on Wednesday May 23rd 2001 (or another specified day, please see page 2 of the Data Guide and this Service Form).

YOUR COMMENTS

Please provide any comments or suggestions regarding this collection in the space below, or please ring the 'Help available' person named on the front of this Service Form.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Appendix 4: Using the statistical linkage key

This appendix provides details of linkage processes, including validation of the linkage key, results of linkage and the rules used to allocate responses that are discrepant between linked records. It relates to material presented in Section 2.4 and in Chapter 4.

Methods for the linkage of records

The process for linking records is as follows:

- Two, three or more records that had fully valid linkage keys that completely matched were regarded as referring to the same consumer.
- Records that were missing sex were tested for matches with all other records using the linkage key without sex. This resulted in 17 matches (15 pairs and 1 triple), and for each match the records were from the same State. These matching records were also regarded as referring to the same consumer. For each match at least one case had sex validly recorded for the consumer.
- Records that were missing any part of the linkage key other than sex were not matched and were given a unique key for all future analyses.
- The letter part of the linkage key was examined to check whether any unlikely or possibly false sequences (such as 'ABCDE') or repetitions (such as 'AAAA-') appeared at a higher frequency than might be expected. There were no such apparently invalid linkage keys in the 2001 collection.
- For the date part of the key, the frequency distribution of days and months was examined for any unexpected patterns. As in 1999 and 2000, it was apparent that 1 January was more common as a birth date than was expected. The birth date of some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may be legitimately recorded as 1 January when their precise birth date is not known. This would explain a proportion of these dates, as nearly 9% were for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.

However, presumably 1 January was sometimes being entered when the year of birth was known but the day and month were not (in this case, the Data Guide instructions are to enter 99 for the day and month). Allowing for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander component, it was estimated that this could have been the case for 178 records, but there is no way of separately identifying these.

Results of linkage

After linkage, the estimated total number of consumers was 63,830. Almost all linkage occurred within the one jurisdiction (State, Territory or Commonwealth) or between State/Territory and Commonwealth services located within the same State or Territory. However, there were 44 matches of the linkage key between States and Territories, meaning that these consumers were assumed to be using services from two different States. At least 40 of these matches appear genuine, as they were between Commonwealth or State services in geographically adjacent States or Territories, for example in the Albury/Wodonga region. The mean number of services received per consumer was 1.21 (77,205 records divided by 63,830 consumers).

Table A4.1 shows the number of records per linkage key. About 64% (49,568) of all records had a valid linkage key that did not match with any other record. A further 3.5% (2,666) of records had an invalid linkage key and thus could not be matched. (Note that there were another 196 records that had invalid standard keys but were internally linked according to the client ID numbers provided by Western Australia. Including these gives 3.7% of records with invalid linkage keys). This was a lower percentage than in 2000, indicating that the recording of the statistical linkage key has improved. However, the proportion of invalid keys ranged from 0.01% (one case) for the Commonwealth to 10.6% for Western Australia.

Thus, altogether, 68% (52,234) of all records were unmatched, and as a result there were 52,234 consumers for whom there was only one record. The other 32% (24,971) of records did have at least one match and were shared between 11,596 consumers. For example, there were 20,188 records (10,094 multiplied by 2) for the 10,094 consumers who had two matching records. The number of records with the same linkage key ranged from one to seven. Nearly nine-tenths of the matches found were between two records only (87% or 10,094 of 11,596).

Table A4.1: Number of records that match using the statistical linkage key and resulting number of consumers

Effect of linkage key	Records		Consumers	
	No.	%	No.	%
Unmatched records				
Valid linkage key	49,568	64.2	49,568	77.7
Invalid linkage key	2,666	3.5	2,666	4.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>52,234</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>52,234</i>	<i>81.8</i>
Linked records				
2 records	20,188	26.1	10,094	15.8
3 records	3,819	4.9	1,273	2.0
4 records	756	1.0	189	0.3
5 records	165	0.2	33	0.1
6 records	36	0.0	6	0.0
7 records	7	0.0	1	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>24,971</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>11,596</i>	<i>18.2</i>
Grand total	77,205	100.0	63,830	100.0

Records with invalid linkage keys cannot, of course, be matched with any other records, so result in an overestimate of the number of consumers. From the results of linkage among records with valid linkage keys, an estimated 511 of the records with invalid keys would be expected to show a match if they had a valid key, and the total for consumers would decrease by this number. To this can be added the estimated 178 records that are assumed to have an invalid linkage key due to the day and month of the birth date being recorded as 01/01 when they should have been missing (see above). This would mean that the total number of consumers is overestimated by 689 or 1.1%. However, the statistical linkage key by its nature does not result in perfect matching and can result in both false matches and missed matches. Previous testing of the linkage key indicated a false match rate of under 4% (AIHW 1998).

Methods for resolving discrepancies between linked records

When records are matched by linkage key, they are assumed to then relate to the same consumer. In the majority of cases, the information on matching records will be the same. However, in some cases the other information on two or more matching records is not entirely consistent; that is, for some items the values recorded will differ between records. For example, of two records with the same linkage key, one may record the consumer as Aboriginal and with primary disability 'intellectual', the other as being neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander and having primary disability 'physical'. Depending upon the item in question, this may be due to differences in opinion, judgment or quality of information, or possibly because of miscoding on one record.

In order to produce any tabulations or analysis of items by consumer, it is necessary to reconcile such discrepancies by some method that is consistent for each item. The processes used for each item and the rationale for them are described in the following sections.

Missing and 'not known' values

A general principle used in all cases is that valid values for an item should take precedence over missing or 'not known' values. This is on the basis that valid values imply the relevant information was known and could be given, whereas missing/not known values imply that the information was either unknown or would not be disclosed. Thus, where there are only two records and one has a particular item missing or not known, the value on the other record will be the one assigned to the consumer.

Age and sex

Age and sex have no discrepancies because they are both part of the linkage key, so if the linkage key matches then so must these two variables. The only exception is where records with missing sex have been linked to records with non-missing sex (see under 'Methods for the linkage of records' on page 91). In these cases the non-missing sex value is used.

Country of birth

- Order of precedence: Other specified country, non-English-speaking country unspecified, other English-speaking country unspecified, Australia.
- A specific code is given precedence over a more general code (e.g. Vietnam rather than South-East Asia or non-English-speaking country unspecified).
- Where two or more other countries are specified, precedence is given to responses from services in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (no cases in 2001).

Rationale

Australia may be used as the default response. Where two or more other countries are recorded (rare), then services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer.

Indigenous status

- Order of precedence: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Torres Strait Islander, Aboriginal, not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Rationale

Anyone who is identified at some time as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is likely to be so. People of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent are more likely to be recorded as either one, with Torres Strait Islanders being more likely to be recorded as Aboriginal than vice versa.

Method of communication

- Order of precedence: little or no effective communication, sign language, spoken language.

Rationale

If the person is regarded as having 'little or no effective communication', then it is assumed that this is the case in some contexts even if not apparent in others. Hence, this is a more accurate overall assessment of the difficulties of communication for the person. The same assumption applies to a lesser degree to the use of sign language or other non-spoken communication rather than spoken language.

Main language spoken at home

- Order of precedence: Other specified, 'Other language', English.
- Where two or more non-English languages are specified, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (one case in 2001).

Rationale

English may be used as the default response. Where two or more other languages are recorded (rare), then services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer.

Main source of income – child (under 16 years)

- Precedence given to 'Yes'.

Rationale

'No' may be used as the default response.

Main source of income – adult (16 years and over)

- Precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 2 (Box A4.2).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS. There were 13 such cases in 2001, of which 10 resulted in selecting DSP ahead of another response.

Rationale

Employment services are expected to have more accurate and complete information on income, followed by services with greater contact with the consumer.

Living arrangements/accommodation type

- Precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (32 cases in 2001).

Rationale

Services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer.

Disability groups (all disabilities including primary disability)

- Count all disabilities recorded.
- If one or more records include deafblind and other records include vision and/or hearing, then only deafblind is included. For these cases, if primary disability is vision or hearing, it is also changed to deafblind. (Note that it is possible to record both vision and hearing but not deafblind as the latter specifically refers to 'dual sensory impairments causing severe restrictions in communication, and in the ability to participate in community life'.)

Rationale

Services commonly indicate only those disabilities that relate to their target group and not others. The majority of discrepancies are due to differences in the numbers of disability groups recorded, rather than one disability group being recorded instead of another.

Primary disability group

- For three or more records, where possible take the majority value.
- For two records or where there is no majority, take the disability group that is most often recorded overall, counting all primary and other significant disabilities (provided it has been recorded as primary at least once).
- For remaining cases, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For any remaining cases, precedence is given firstly to any other disability group before developmental delay, and then in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS. (There were 30 such cases in 2001, of which 8 were in the first category. The other cases were resolved to intellectual (18) or physical (4).

Rationale

Primary disability will often depend upon which of a number of disability groups is chosen as being the most important. This is largely a matter of judgment. For unresolved cases, services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer.

Other significant disabilities

- Includes all disability groups other than that selected for primary disability.

Rationale

Follows from above.

Other significant disabilities – whether present

- If, based on the above, more than one disability group is present, set to 'Yes'.
- If only one disability group is present, then take in order of precedence 'Yes', 'No', 'Not known', 'Not stated'. If set to 'Yes', this means that the other disability groups present are unknown (as for consumers with no matching records).

Rationale

Follows from above.

Areas of need for support or assistance

- For working, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 2 (Box A4.2).
- For all other areas, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A4.1).
- For remaining cases, the higher median value is taken. (In 2001, this ranged from 46 cases for working to 145 cases for mobility.)

Rationale

Services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer, except for the area of working for which employment services can be expected to have the most accurate information.

Consumer postcode

- Check postcodes that are from another State. Where such a postcode appears unlikely to be correct, it is given the lowest precedence.
- For three or more records, where possible take the majority value.
- For two records or where there is no majority, precedence is given to responses in order of service type order 1.
- For any remaining cases (i.e. where service type is the same), precedence is given to consumer postcodes that are different from the corresponding service outlet postcode before those that are the same as the service outlet postcode (except where service type is 1.01 or 1.02). Precedence is then given to the record from the outlet with the smallest number of clients on the snapshot day.
- If any cases remain unresolved, precedence is given to the record with the highest form number and then, if necessary, the highest service ID (as sorted alphabetically and numerically).

Rationale

Postcode has a relatively high rate of discrepancy. This appears to be mainly due to errors in assigning a postcode to an address, but also due to mistakes in recording or transcription, and possibly in some cases to the inappropriate allocation of the service outlet postcode to the consumer. Errors in assigning postcodes usually result in small discrepancies, such as between postcodes for two adjoining areas. This will generally have no effect on subsequent analyses but it is still necessary to assign a single postcode to the consumer.

For consumers with three or more records, where one postcode is different from the rest it is likely to be a recording error. For cases not resolved by majority, there is more likely to be an assignment error, and services with greater contact with the consumer can more reasonably be expected to have more accurate and complete information about the consumer.

A small number of cases are not resolved by the above method (66 in 2001). For these, records for which the consumer and outlet postcodes are the same are judged to be less reliable than others on average, due to the possibility that the outlet postcode was wrongly assigned to the consumer (36 cases). Outlets with a smaller number of recorded consumers are then assumed to be more likely to accurately assign postcode for each consumer than outlets with a larger number (23 cases).

Where the discrepancy results from duplicate cases from the same outlet, the latest record as indicated by form number is taken (4 cases). For the very few cases remaining, postcode is then assigned arbitrarily on the basis of form number and then ID (3 cases).

Box A4.1: CSDA MDS service type order 1 for resolution of discrepancies after statistical linkage

Order	MDS code	Service type
Accommodation		
1	1.01	<i>Institutional accommodation/large residential</i>
2	1.02	<i>Hostels</i>
3	1.03	<i>Group homes</i>
4	1.04	<i>Attendant care</i>
5	1.05	<i>Outreach support/other 'in-home' living support</i>
6	1.06	<i>Alternative family placement</i>
7	1.07	<i>Other accommodation support services</i>
Case management		
8	2.08	<i>Behaviour intervention/specialist intervention services</i>
9	2.07	<i>Family/individual case practice/management services</i>
10	2.10	<i>Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages</i>
Community access and employment		
11	3.02	<i>Day programs (post-school options/social and community support)</i>
12	3.03	<i>Other community access and day programs</i>
13	3.01	<i>Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre</i>
14	5.02	<i>Supported employment</i>
15	5.03	<i>Open and supported employment</i>
16	5.01	<i>Open employment</i>
Counselling, intervention and therapy		
17	2.09	<i>Counselling: individual/family/group</i>
18	2.13	<i>Resource teams/regional teams</i>
19	2.06	<i>Therapy services</i>
20	2.04	<i>Early childhood intervention</i>
Respite		
21	4.02	<i>Centre-based respite/respite homes</i>
22	4.01	<i>Own home respite</i>
23	4.03	<i>Host family/peer support respite</i>
24	4.04	<i>Other respite/combination/flexible</i>
Other community support		
25	2.05	<i>Recreation/holiday programs</i>
26	2.11	<i>Mutual support/self-help groups</i>
27	2.14	<i>Other community support services</i>

Box A4.2: CSDA MDS service type order 2 for resolution of discrepancies after statistical linkage

Order	MDS code	Service type
Employment		
1	5.02	<i>Supported employment</i>
2	5.03	<i>Open and supported employment</i>
3	5.01	<i>Open employment</i>
Accommodation		
5	1.01	<i>Institutional accommodation/large residential</i>
5	1.02	<i>Hostels</i>
6	1.03	<i>Group homes</i>
7	1.04	<i>Attendant care</i>
8	1.05	<i>Outreach support/other 'in-home' living support</i>
9	1.06	<i>Alternative family placement</i>
10	1.07	<i>Other accommodation support services</i>
Case management		
11	2.08	<i>Behaviour intervention/specialist intervention services</i>
12	2.07	<i>Family/individual case practice/management services</i>
13	2.10	<i>Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages</i>
Community access		
14	3.02	<i>Day programs (post-school options/social and community support)</i>
15	3.03	<i>Other community access and day programs</i>
16	3.01	<i>Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre</i>
Counselling, intervention and therapy		
17	2.09	<i>Counselling: individual/family/group</i>
18	2.13	<i>Resource teams/regional teams</i>
19	2.06	<i>Therapy services</i>
20	2.04	<i>Early childhood intervention</i>
Respite		
21	4.02	<i>Centre-based respite/respite homes</i>
22	4.01	<i>Own home respite</i>
23	4.03	<i>Host family/peer support respite</i>
24	4.04	<i>Other respite/combination/flexible</i>
Other community support		
25	2.05	<i>Recreation/holiday programs</i>
26	2.11	<i>Mutual support/self-help groups</i>
27	2.14	<i>Other community support services</i>

Appendix 5: English Proficiency (EP) groupings by country of birth

English Proficiency Group 1

Canada
Ireland
New Zealand
South Africa
United Kingdom
United States of America

English Proficiency Group 2

Africa (Excl North Africa) nfd	Denmark	Kenya
Algeria	Dominica	Kiribati
Andorra	Dominican Republic	Kuwait
Anguilla	Eastern Europe nfd	Lesotho
Antigua and Barbuda	Equatorial Guinea	Liberia
At Sea	Estonia	Libya
Australian Ext Territories nfd	Faeroe Islands	Liechtenstein
Austria	Falkland Islands	Luxembourg
Bahamas	Fiji	Madagascar
Bahrain	Finland	Malawi
Bangladesh	Former Czechoslovakia nfd	Malaysia
Barbados	France	Maldives
Belgium	French Guiana	Mali
Belize	French Polynesia	Malta
Benin	Gabon	Marshall Islands
Bermuda	Gambia	Martinique
Bhutan	Germany, Federal Republic of	Mauritania
Botswana	Ghana	Mauritius
Brazil	Gibraltar	Mexico
Brunei	Greenland	Micronesia nfd
Bulgaria	Grenada	Monaco
Burundi	Guadeloupe	Montserrat
Cameroon	Guatemala	Morocco
Cayman Islands	Guinea	Mozambique
Central African Republic	Guinea-Bissau	Namibia
Central America nfd	Guyana	Nauru
Central and West Africa nfd	Haiti	Nepal
Chad	Holy See	Netherlands
Comoros (Excluding Mayotte)	Iceland	Netherlands Antilles
Congo	India	New Caledonia
Cook Islands	Israel	Niger
Cote D Ivoire	Jamaica	Nigeria
Czech Republic	Jordan	Niue

English Proficiency Group 2 (continued)

Norfolk Island	Seychelles	Tadjikistan
North Africa nfd	Sierra Leone	Tanzania
Northern America nfd	Singapore	The Caribbean nfd
Northern Europe nfd	Slovak Republic	Togo
Northern Mariana Islands	Slovenia	Tonga
Norway	Solomon Islands	Trinidad and Tobago
Oceania and Antarctica nfd	Southeast Asia nfd	Turks and Caicos Islands
Oman	Southern and East Africa nfd	Tuvalu
Other Australian Ext Territories	Southern Asia nfd	Uganda
Other Polynesia (Excl Hawaii)	Southern Europe nfd	United Arab Emirates
Pakistan	Spain	Vanuatu
Palau	Sri Lanka	Venezuela
Papua New Guinea	St Helena	Virgin Islands, British
Philippines	St Kitts-Nevis	Virgin Islands, United States
Qatar	St Lucia	Wallis and Futuna
Reunion	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Western Europe nfd
Rwanda	Sth/Ctrl America & Caribbean nfd	Yemen
Samoa, American	Suriname	Zaire
Samoa, Western	Swaziland	Zambia
San Marino	Sweden	Zimbabwe
Sao Tome and Principe	Switzerland	

English Proficiency Group 3

Afghanistan	Egypt	Korea, Republic of
Albania	El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan
Angola	Eritrea	Latvia
Antarctica nfd	Ethiopia	Lebanon
Argentina	Europe and the Former USSR nfd	Lithuania
Armenia	Fmr Yslav Rep Macedonia (FYROM)	Macau
Aruba	Fmr Yslav Rep Serbia/Montenegro	Middle East & North Africa nfd
Azerbaijan	Former USSR & Baltic States nfd	Middle East nfd
Belarus	Former Yugoslavia nfd	Moldova
Bolivia	Georgia	Mongolia
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Greece	Nicaragua
Burkina Faso	Guam	Panama
Burma (Myanmar)	Honduras	Paraguay
Cape Verde	Hong Kong	Peru
Chile	Hungary	Poland
Colombia	Inadequately Described	Portugal
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Puerto Rico
Croatia	Iran	Romania
Cuba	Iraq	Russian Federation
Cyprus	Italy	Saudi Arabia
Djibouti	Japan	Senegal
Ecuador	Kazakhstan	Somalia

English Proficiency Group 3 (continued)

South America nfd

Thailand

Sudan

Tokelau

Syria

Tunisia

Taiwan (Province of China)

Turkmenistan

Ukraine

Uruguay

Uzbekistan

West Bank/Gaza Strip

English Proficiency Group 4

Cambodia

Chilean Antarctic Territory

China (Excl Taiwan Province)

Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic

Laos

Turkey

Viet Nam

(nfd: no further definition)

Source: DIMA 1999.

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