

Disability support services 2000

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

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DISABILITY SERIES

Disability support services 2000

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

June 2001

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

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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 2000 data are the fourth 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 December 2000, 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 agree to use the key only for statistical purposes. The statistical linkage key has been used to estimate multiple use of services.

This year the value of the linkage key has extended to examining the extent of service use by individuals over time, that is, their use of a service type on both the 1999 and 2000 snapshot days. The report includes, also for the first time, an analysis of trends in use of CSDA-funded services since 1996 and a look at patterns in the age of people using specific service types.

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 information from this 2000 CSDA MDS collection onto the Institute's web site for interactive use by 'visitors'.

Discussions about redevelopment of the CSDA MDS collection began during 1999 in partnership with National Disability Administrators and are continuing. As a consequence, changes to the collection are currently being tested.

Richard Madden
Director

Acknowledgments

The authors of this report were Phil Anderson, Joanne Maples and Tim Beard. 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 this 2000 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:

Ageing & Disability Department (NSW)	Proshanta Dey
Department of Human Services (Victoria)	Elaine Stevenson
Disability Services Queensland	Donalee Moriarty
Disability Services Commission (WA)	Dana Bensky
Department of Human Services (SA)	Jo Perkins
Department of Community and Health Services (Tasmania)	Sue Prestedge
Department of Health and Community Care (ACT)	Maarten van der Kleij Alba Brokie
Territory Health Services (NT)	Julie Searle
Department of Family and Community Services (Commonwealth)	Celia Poole

Special thanks also to Debbie Wade, Peter Lopez, Allan Dernee, Bridget Wickham, Lynda MacKenzie, John Williams, Sarah King and Samantha Cook, who assisted with the collection within their jurisdictions, and Ros Madden, Louise Golley, Xingyan Wen and Chrysanthe Psychogios at the AIHW.

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
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 CSDA Minimum Data Set (MDS) collection conducted in May–June 2000, and cover State, Territory and Commonwealth CSDA-funded services. This is the sixth data collection, the fourth to cover all jurisdictions and services. This report includes and significantly expands the information published in *Disability Support Services: First National Results, 2000*, released by the Institute in December 2000.

This report provides estimates relating to a single day ('snapshot day') and deals with:

- consumers and their characteristics;
- services received; and
- numbers of service outlets for CSDA-funded services.

Data for each previous annual collection have been published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). See Appendix 1 for details.

On the snapshot day in May–June 2000 an estimated 62,341 consumers received one or more CSDA-funded services. Data about consumer characteristics, including disability groups, support needs, method of communication, living arrangements and main income source are detailed in this publication.

This section of the report provides an overview of data on consumer estimates, services received and service outlets. An outline of the remainder of the report is given at the end of the section.

Consumers and services received

There were an estimated 62,341 consumers on the snapshot day in 2000, who received a total of 74,929 CSDA-funded services.

Approximately one-third (21,104) of consumers were in Victoria. New South Wales had the second highest number of consumers (16,441), followed by Queensland (8,324) and Western Australia (8,004) (Table 1.1).

Most consumers (84%) received a service in only one of the five service type categories, the remaining 16% received between two and four services in different categories (Table 4.1). Consumers of accommodation and community access were the most likely to have used another category of service (Table 4.2).

On the snapshot day the distribution of consumers across service types was as follows:

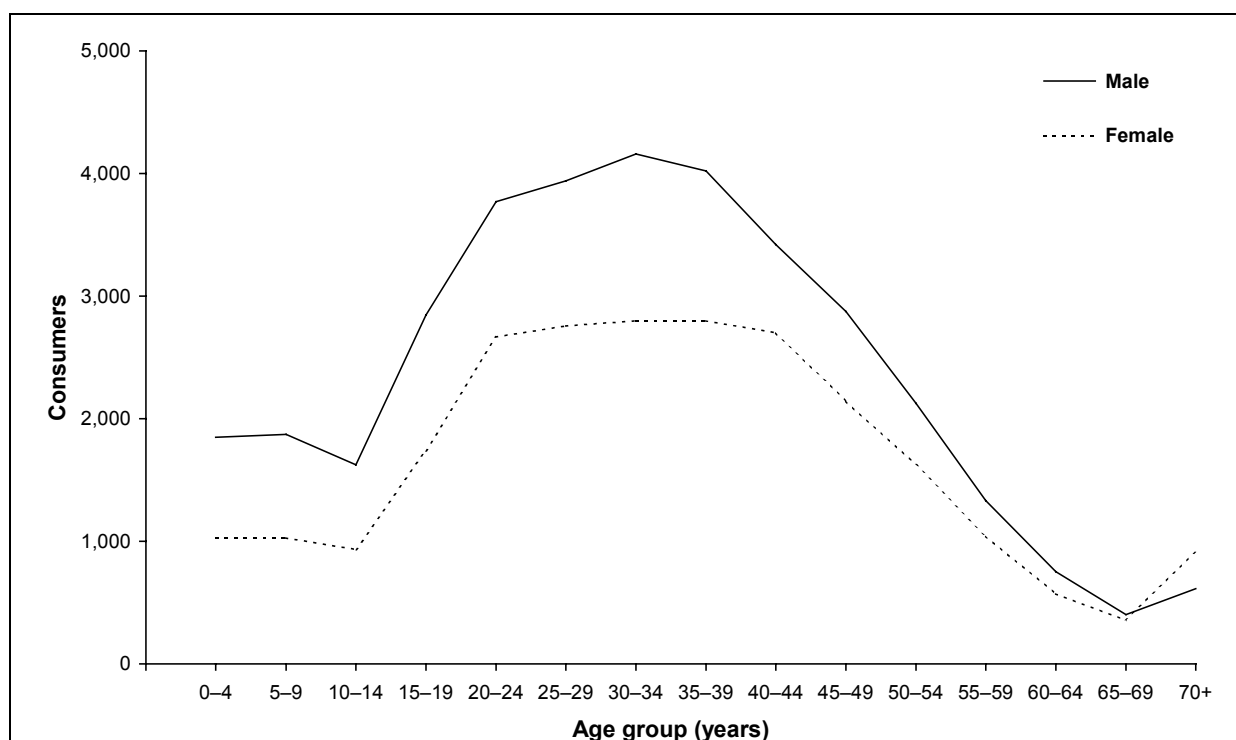
- 34% of consumers used accommodation support services, including both institutional and community settings (Table 1.1);
- 28% used employment services, covering open labour market services and supported employment services;
- 27% used community support services, which include early childhood intervention, specific therapies, counselling and recreation programs;
- 24% 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.

Table 1.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	%
Accommodation support	6,027	6,700	3,273	2,156	2,009	789	292	112	21,356	34.3
Community support	3,415	5,902	1,430	3,919	1,855	182	251	63	17,011	27.3
Community access	3,089	7,575	2,192	666	434	544	113	47	14,658	23.5
Respite	567	929	460	333	169	54	51	35	2,598	4.2
Employment	5,847	3,783	2,663	2,247	1,871	549	294	119	17,373	27.9
Total consumers	16,441	21,104	8,324	8,004	5,566	1,719	864	354	62,341	100.0

Notes

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



Source: Table A2.2.

Figure 1.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Sex and age

Overall, 58% (36,353) of consumers were male (Table 3.1); however, this proportion varied with service type from 54% for community access services to 64% for employment services (Table 3.2).

The 30-34 and 35-39 year age groups comprised the highest numbers of consumers (6,958 and 6,825 respectively) and the 65-69 year age group the lowest (757). Though the shape of

the age distribution was similar for each sex, there were greater numbers of males for most age groups (Figure 1.1, see also Section 3.1 and Table A2.2).

From 1996 to 2000, there was a substantial and consistent increase in the average age of recipients of accommodation services. There was a smaller increase in age for employment, community access and some respite services, while for most community support services the age profile did not vary consistently over the period (Figures 3.1 to 3.8).

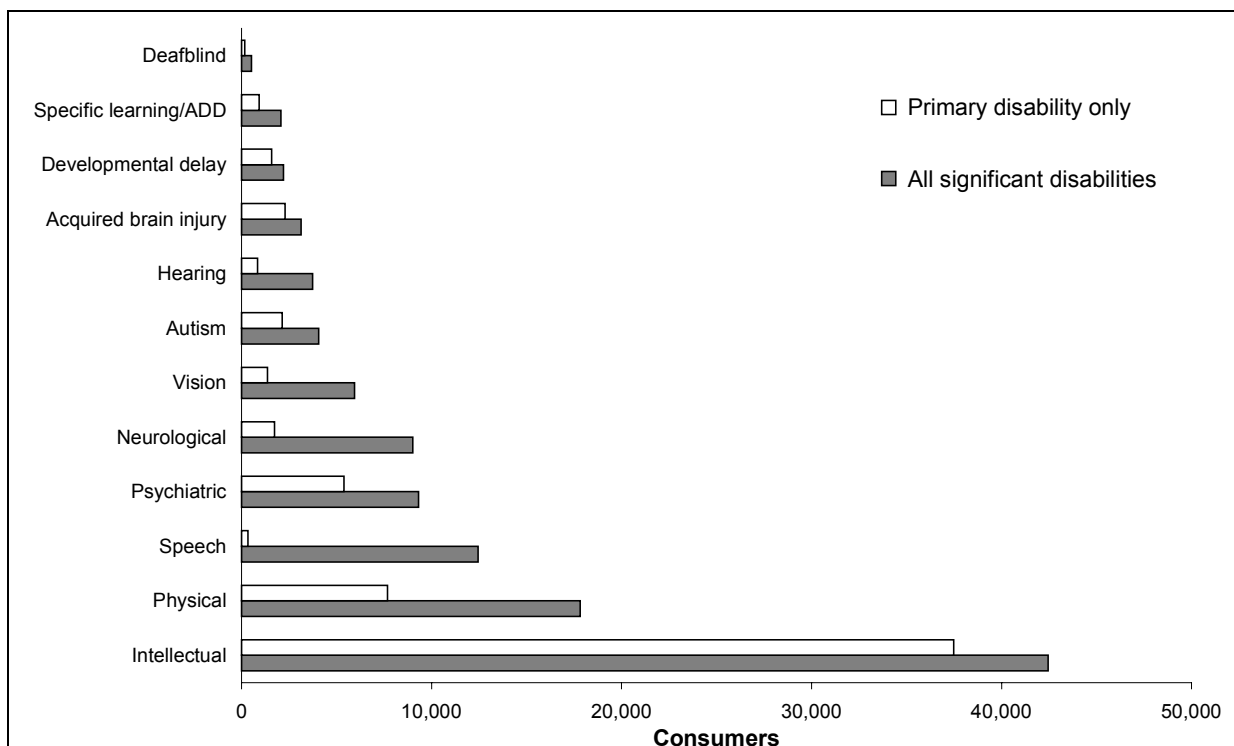
Disability groups

In 2000, 49% of consumers reported multiple disabilities (Table 3.5). The disability group most affecting the everyday life of each consumer was counted as the primary disability, with all significant disabilities affecting the lives of consumers also reported.

Figure 1.2 compares the numbers of consumers reporting each disability group on the 2000 snapshot day. The primary disability group with the greatest number was intellectual disability with 37,484 (60%). Those reporting a physical disability were the next most numerous, but much fewer (7,673 or 12%). Inclusion of all the other significant disabilities reported raises the number of consumers with intellectual disability to 42,446 and the number with physical disability to 17,826.

The next most common primary disability group was psychiatric disability. There were 5,381 consumers, or 9%, who reported this as their primary disability, whilst 9,323 (15%) reported it as either their primary or secondary disability.

Only 335 (3%) of the 12,450 speech disabilities reported were primary disabilities as were 19% of neurological disabilities and 23% of hearing disabilities.



Source: Table 3.4.

Figure 1.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Support needs

Information was collected concerning consumers' overall support needs in each of 10 areas of support. Around 82% of consumers reported a need for some level of support in activities of daily living (that is, in the areas of self-care, mobility, and/or communication; Table 3.19).

High proportions of consumers reported a need for continual support in most areas – between 18% for mobility and 34% for working.

Indigenous origin

Overall 1,629 consumers (2.6%) were identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin (Table 3.10). This compares with 2.4% in the general population under 65. A greater proportion of Indigenous consumers (65%) reported a need for frequent or continual support in activities of daily living compared with non-Indigenous consumers (56%; Table 3.15)

Income source

The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most adult service consumers (84%; Table 3.16).

Living arrangements

Just under half of all consumers lived with family members and/or their spouse (49%), while 24% lived in special purpose (disability) community residential care (including group homes and hostels of less than 20 persons), and 10% lived in institutional accommodation (that is, aged care homes, hospitals or other institutional accommodation; Table 3.18). Trends from 1997–2000 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 3.20).

Consumers of multiple services

The level and pattern of multiple service usage varied among consumers depending upon such consumer characteristics as primary disability group, number of disabilities, method of communication, frequency of support needed for activities of daily living and main source of income. In particular, people with an intellectual primary disability were the most likely to have used more than one service type. Multiple service use tended to increase with the number of disability groups and the frequency of support needed. The most frequent combination used by people with more than one disability was accommodation and community access.

Use of services in 1999 and 2000

The collection of the statistical linkage key in 1999 and 2000 makes it possible to match the services used by consumers on the snapshot day in both years. Such analysis suggests that there was little direct movement of consumers from institutions and hostels to group houses over 1999 to 2000 (Table 4.11). 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 had previously used these services no longer using a CSDA accommodation service at all.

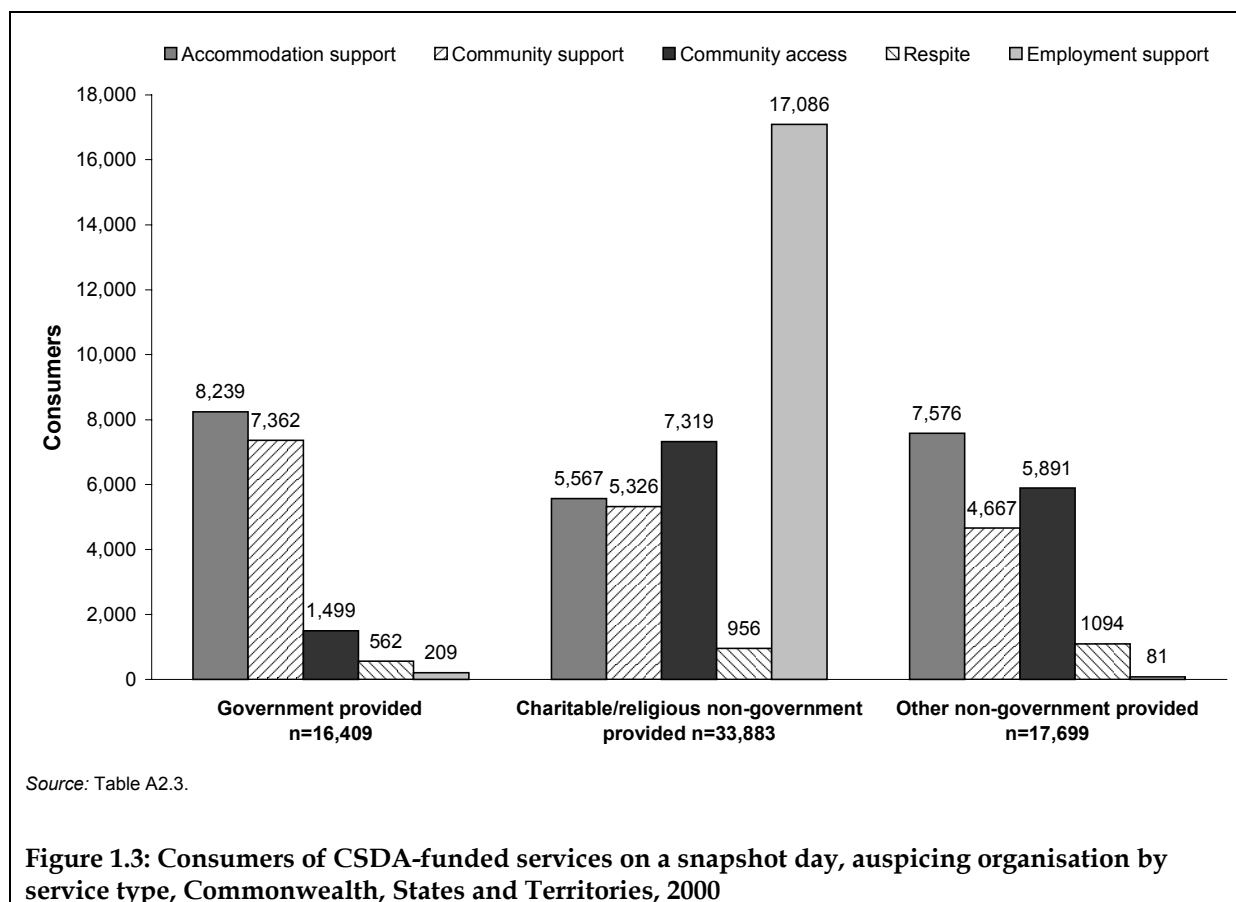
Auspice¹ of services used by consumers

Most consumers were provided with services by non-government organisations, and over half of the consumers were provided with services by charitable/religious organisations (33,883 or 54%; Figure 1.3 and Table A2.3). For specific service types there were some variations. For example, for accommodation support services, 62% were provided by non-government organisations including 26% provided by charitable/religious organisations. In contrast, almost all consumers were provided with employment services by charitable/religious organisations (98% or 17,086 consumers). Most (90%) of community access consumers received services from non-government auspiced organisations, with

1 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 Government-auspiced services can include services provided by universities, although the services are not provided directly by the Commonwealth Government.

charitable/religious organisations providing 50% of all community access consumers with services.

A greater proportion of community support consumers were provided with services by government-aided organisations (7,362 or 43%).

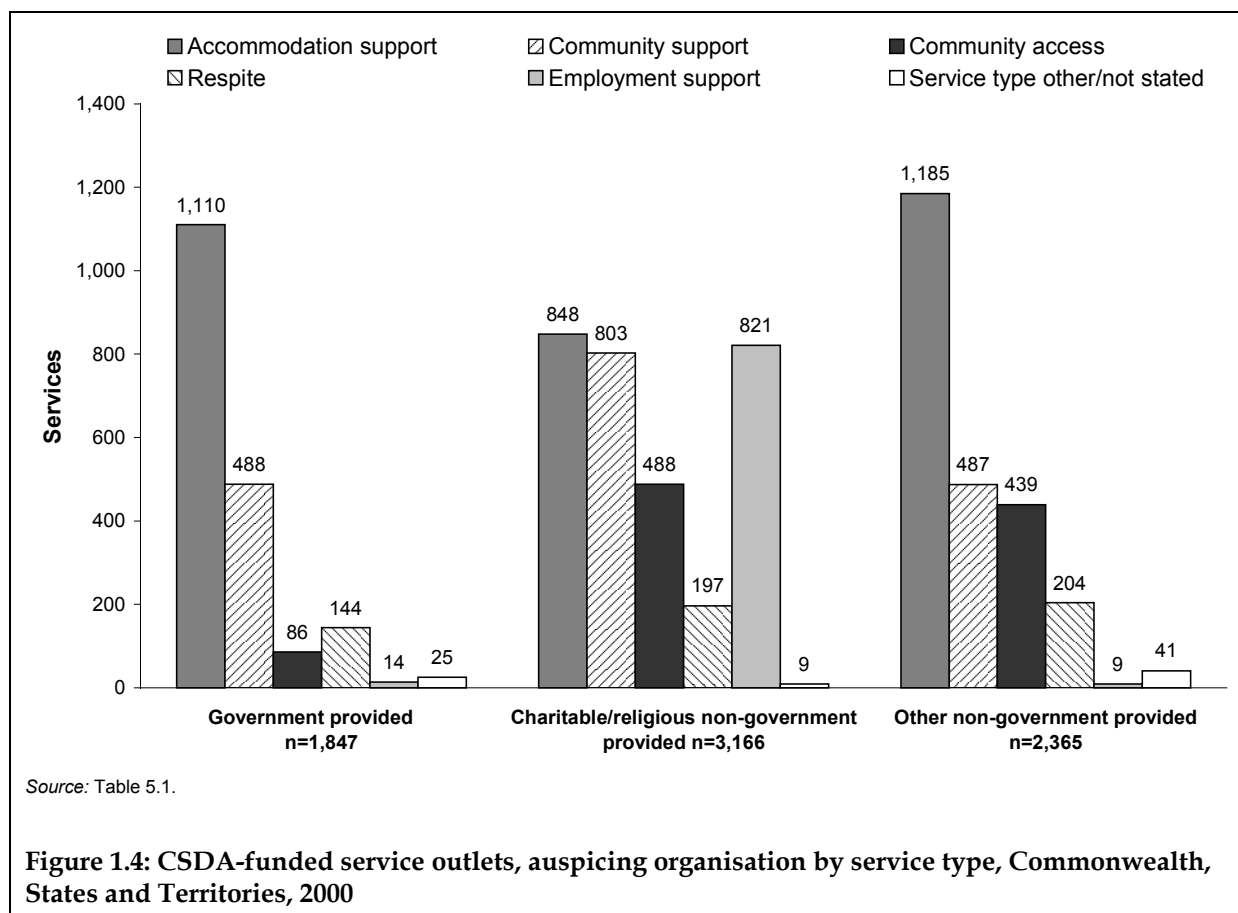


Service outlets

A total of 7,378 CSDA service outlets² responded to the 2000 CSDA MDS collection. Of these:

- 5,531 (75%) were provided under a non-government auspice, and 1,847 (25%) under a government auspice (Table 5.1 and Figure 1.4);
- 3,143 (43%) of service outlets were accommodation services – a greater number provided by non-government organisations (2,033) than by government (1,110);
- 1,758 (24%) were service outlets providing community support services – 73% of these (1,290) being non-government;
- 1,013 were service outlets providing community access services, with 927 (92%) being non-government;
- 844 were service outlets providing employment services, the vast majority (830 outlets or 98%) being non-government; and
- 545 were respite services, 401 (74%) were non-government auspiced.

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



There were 6,444 State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets and 934 Commonwealth-funded service outlets (Tables 5.2 and 5.3).

Government expenditure

Total expenditure by governments on CSDA services was \$2.25 billion in 1999-00 or \$2.04 billion when identified administration expenditure is excluded (Table 1.2). Accommodation support services accounted for over half of this expenditure (\$1,157 million or 52%), with about one-tenth spent funding each of community support (\$250 million), community access (\$222 million) and employment services (\$221 million). The remaining government expenditure on disability support services was for administration (\$204 million), respite services (\$119 million) and other support services (\$74 million).

Table 1.2: CSDA expenditure on services by Australian governments, by service type, and administration expenditure, 1999–00

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	C'wealth	Australia
\$ million										
Accommodation support	417.80	334.84	133.49	117.78	89.72	40.13	16.28	7.03	—	1,157.07
Community support	75.70	62.67	31.47	7.86	46.75	4.71	4.68	3.81	12.57	250.21
Community access	60.35	106.31	24.34	14.42	5.40	8.01	1.73	1.07	0.07	221.70
Respite	33.82	28.56	20.81	19.53	5.15	3.96	2.16	0.73	4.05	118.75
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220.99	220.99
Other support	5.58	22.91	4.21	20.47	6.64	0.29	0.07	0.08	13.74	73.98
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>593.24</i>	<i>555.28</i>	<i>214.32</i>	<i>180.06</i>	<i>153.66</i>	<i>57.09</i>	<i>24.92</i>	<i>12.71</i>	<i>251.41</i>	<i>2,042.70</i>
Administration	67.51	58.01	32.30	7.20	5.79	2.86	4.02	1.32	24.70	203.71
Total	660.75	613.29	246.62	187.25	159.46	59.95	28.94	14.03	276.11	2,246.41
Per cent										
Accommodation support	63.2	54.6	54.1	62.9	56.3	66.9	56.3	50.1	—	51.5
Community support	11.5	10.2	12.8	4.2	29.3	7.9	16.2	27.1	4.6	11.1
Community access	9.1	17.3	9.9	7.7	3.4	13.4	6.0	7.6	0.0	9.9
Respite	5.1	4.7	8.4	10.4	3.2	6.6	7.5	5.2	1.5	5.3
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.0	9.8
Other support	0.8	3.7	1.7	10.9	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	5.0	3.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>90.9</i>
Administration	10.2	9.5	13.1	3.8	3.6	4.8	13.9	9.4	8.9	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures for community access services in Victoria do not include independent living training services.

Source: SCRCSSP 2001:Table 13A.8

Outline of the report

Section 2 describes the data collection and how it was conducted, and indicates some of the limitations important for purposes of interpretation.

Sections 3 to 5 give a detailed description of the results of the 2000 data collection, concentrating mainly on national patterns. Data are reported on estimates of consumers and on CSDA service outlets. Section 4 focuses specifically on multiple service users.

Section 6 contains a discussion of the data quality of the 2000 collection.

2 Introduction

This report presents data about services directly provided or funded by government in 2000 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 2000 collection is the sixth annual collection and the fourth fully national collection.³

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 where these differences occur.

2.2 Collection method and data included

Service providers completed a Service Form⁴ 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 a snapshot day (see Appendix 3 for the 2000 forms). Each year the AIHW develops, in cooperation with all jurisdictions, standard versions of a Service Form, a Consumer Form and a Data Guide.

3 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 2000 collection.

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

The snapshot day was Wednesday, 24 May 2000 for all but three jurisdictions. These were:

- Western Australia – Wednesday, 14 June 2000;
- Northern Territory – Wednesday, 7 June 2000; and
- the Commonwealth – Friday, 30 June 2000.

The data items collected on the 2000 Consumer Form included demographics, selected letters of the consumer's name for the linkage key, Indigenous status, communication method, primary and other significant disabilities, support needs, and living arrangements. The data items collected on the 2000 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. Here, data are edited and a data file finalised for each jurisdiction.⁵ 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 some funding under the CSDA in 2000, 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 facilities, 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.
- In Victoria, early childhood intervention services were included under the CSDA and hence are included in this collection. Psychiatric disability services are also included.

⁵ Some jurisdictions add data items of particular interest to them, sometimes for a single year.

- In Queensland, psychiatric disability services funded and provided by the Mental Health Branch of Queensland Health are included in the CSDA MDS collections, but 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.
- 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.

2.4 Counts in the collection

The main counts of the MDS collection in 2000 are service outlets and consumers (see also Box 2.1). In addition, previous reports up to 1998 and some tables in this report are based on counts of services received.

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, but in some instances more than one outlet will be included on the one service form. That is, in some cases a 'service outlet' may in fact represent two or more outlets.

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 (a) two or more service types are combined together at the one location and recorded on the one form or (b) 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 was 98% (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>	<p><i>A consumer is a person who receives a CSDA service.</i></p>
<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</i>	<p><i>Service type is the support activity which 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 categories: accommodation support, employment support, community access, community support, respite and other support (see Box 2.2 for definitions). Within each of these categories there are subcategories (see for example Table 3.3).</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, print disability).</i>
<i>Auspicing organisation</i>	<p><i>Some service providers are part of a wider organisation – either non-government or government – that has some management control over the provider.</i></p>

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 2000 all jurisdictions did so. The statistical linkage key enables the number of consumers to be estimated from the data on services received (see Box 2.3). 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 linkage key.

The 1999 report presented tables for both consumers and services received. For 2000 it is possible to estimate the number of consumers across all jurisdictions; thus, the focus of this report is on consumer counts. For both 1999 and 2000 the number of services received was about 20% greater than the estimated number of consumers.

Data on consumers are presented in Sections 1 and 3 of this report. It is not appropriate to sum data from service type categories and label them as total numbers of consumers, since a consumer may be in more than one category 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.). Section 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, such as employment, recreation and respite services.

Consumer Forms were not required for some service types – such as advocacy, information/referral, combined advocacy and information, 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.

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

<i>Accommodation support</i>	<i>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>Services that 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>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 care givers of people with a disability, to assist in supporting and maintaining the primary care giving 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>Services that either provide employment assistance to people with a disability in obtaining and/or retaining paid employment in another organisation (open employment), and/or that 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 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 response for the consumer (now counted as one) is 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 in July 1998. The Committee reviews its approval regularly – most recently in August 2000 – 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 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 1st January 2001 and will be downloaded every quarter.

3 Consumers of CSDA services

3.1 Age and sex

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

Notes

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

3.2 Trends in age

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

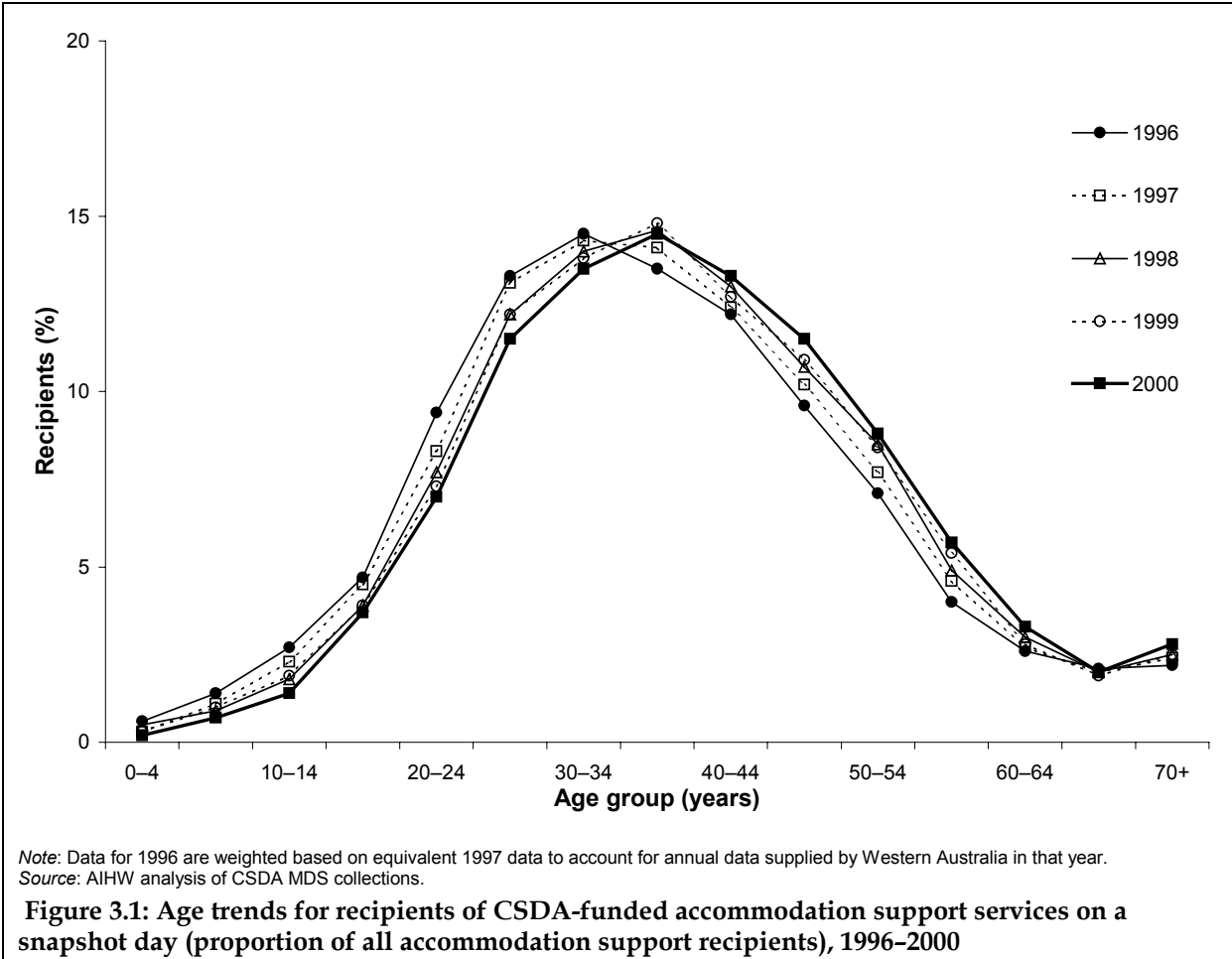
Previous analyses comparing MDS data for 1996 and 1999 suggested that the age profile of recipients was changing, with the peak age group moving from the 20–29 year age bracket to

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

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

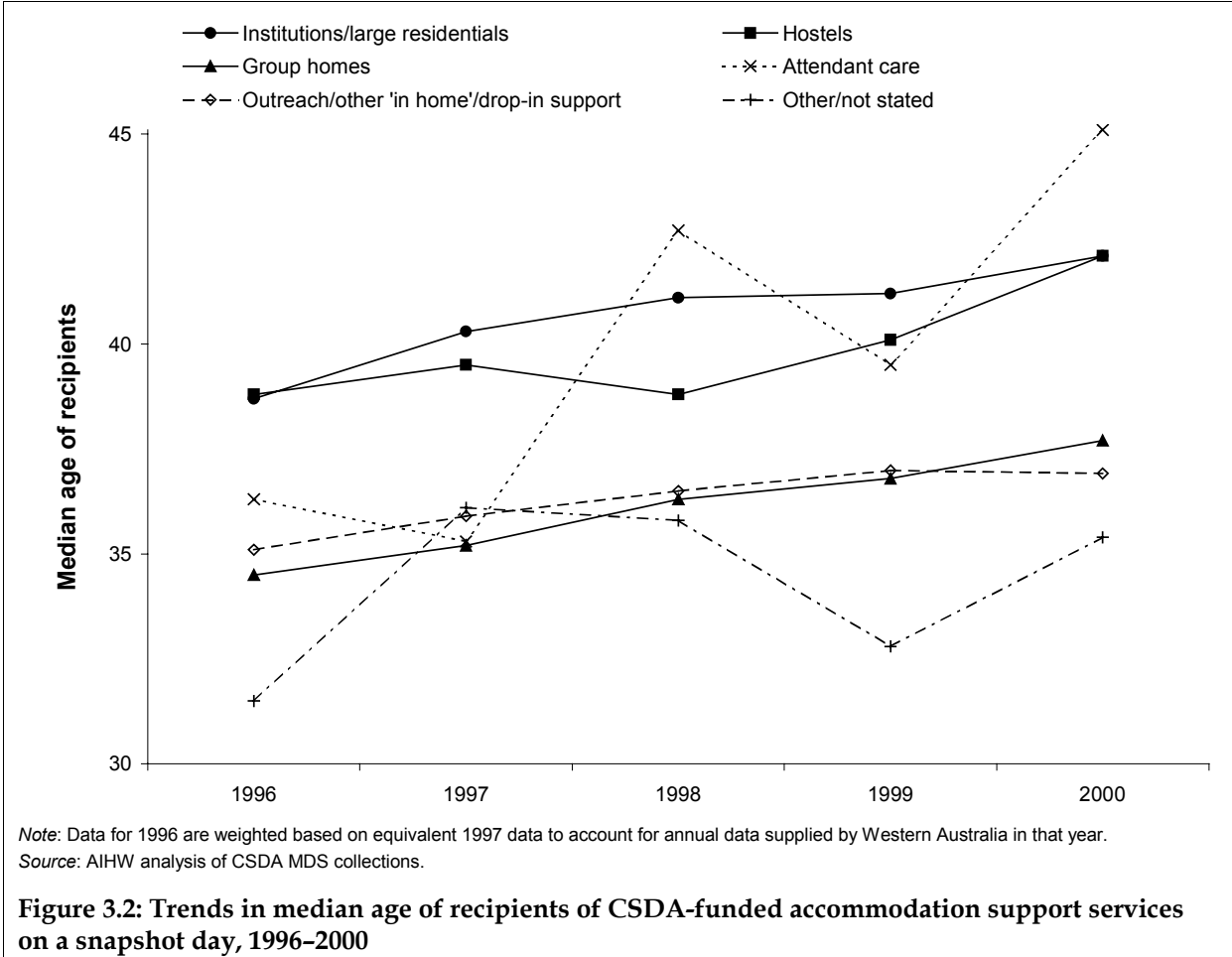
Accommodation support

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



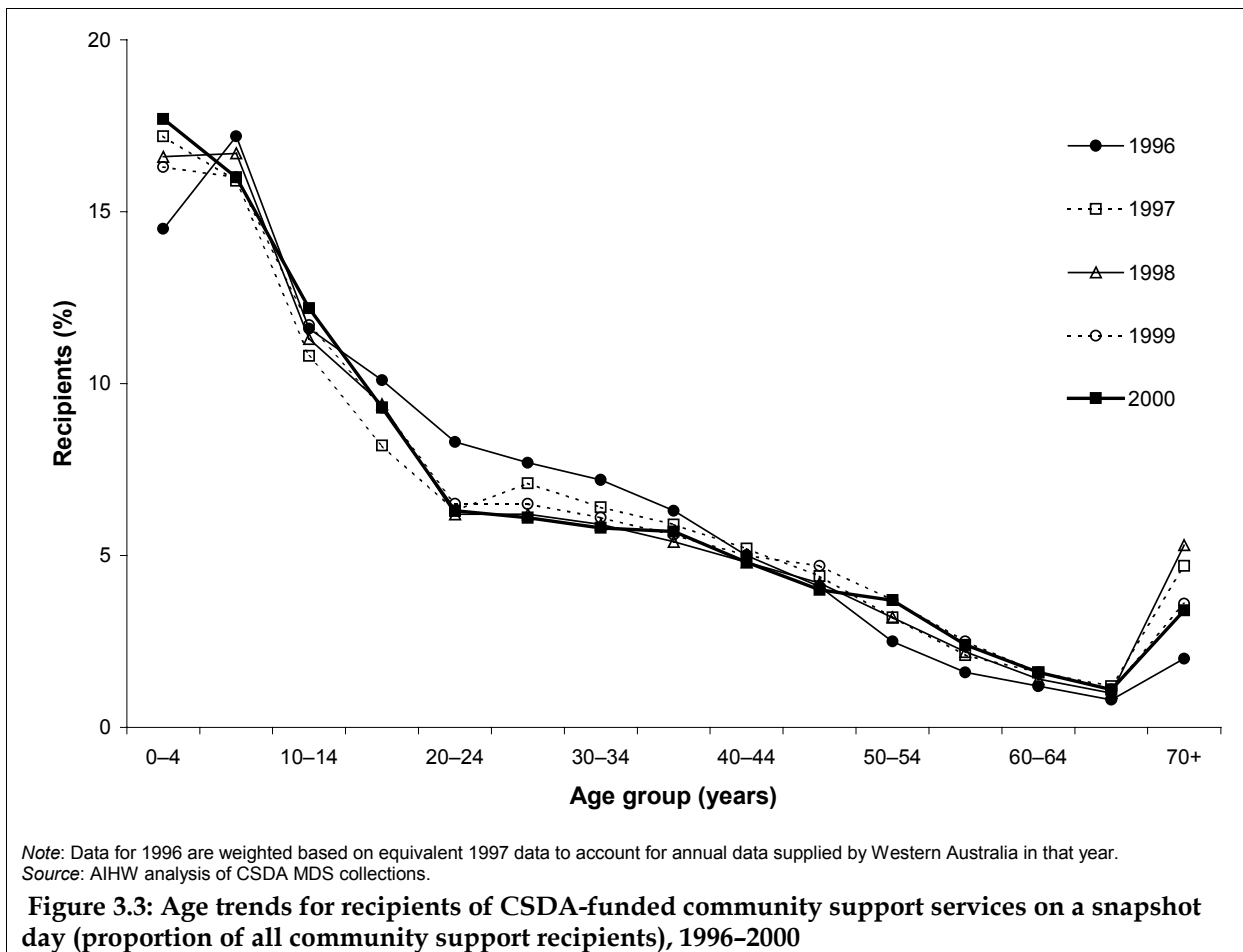
⁶ For 1996, data for Western Australia included consumers and services received for the whole year, and that for Commonwealth open employment services related to consumers for the September quarter. To ensure 1996 is comparable with other years, the number of recipients from these two jurisdictions were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

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



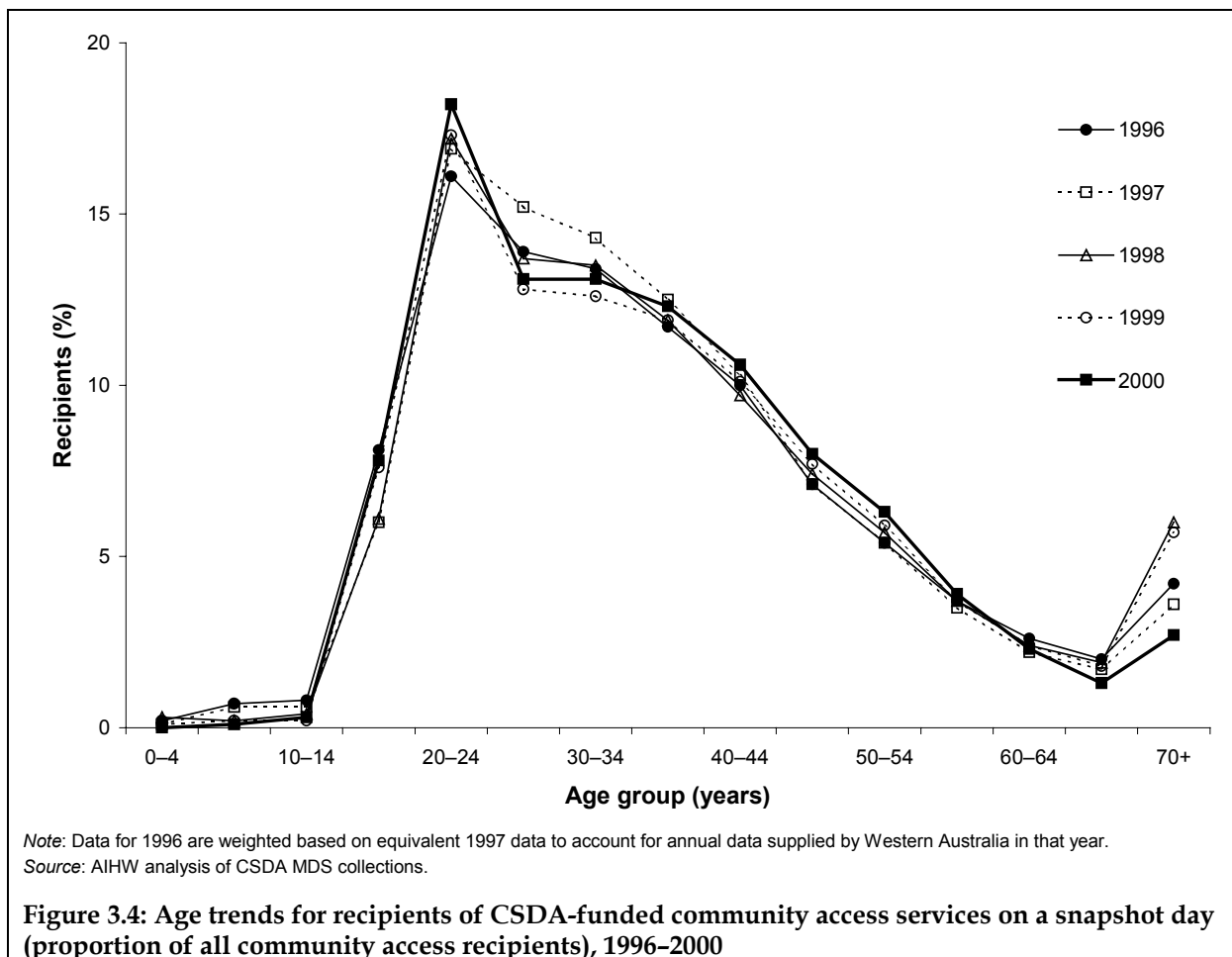
Community support

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

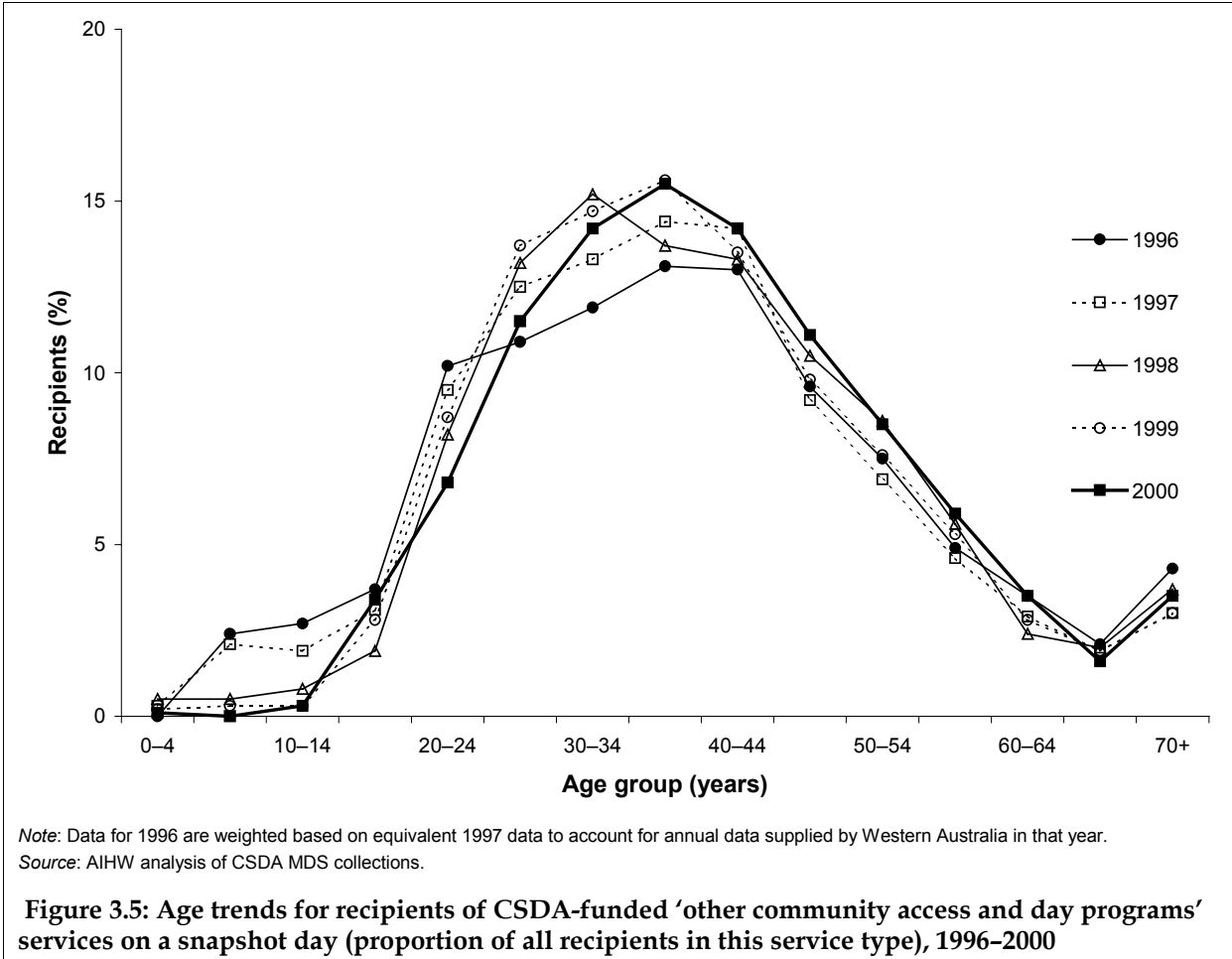


Community access

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

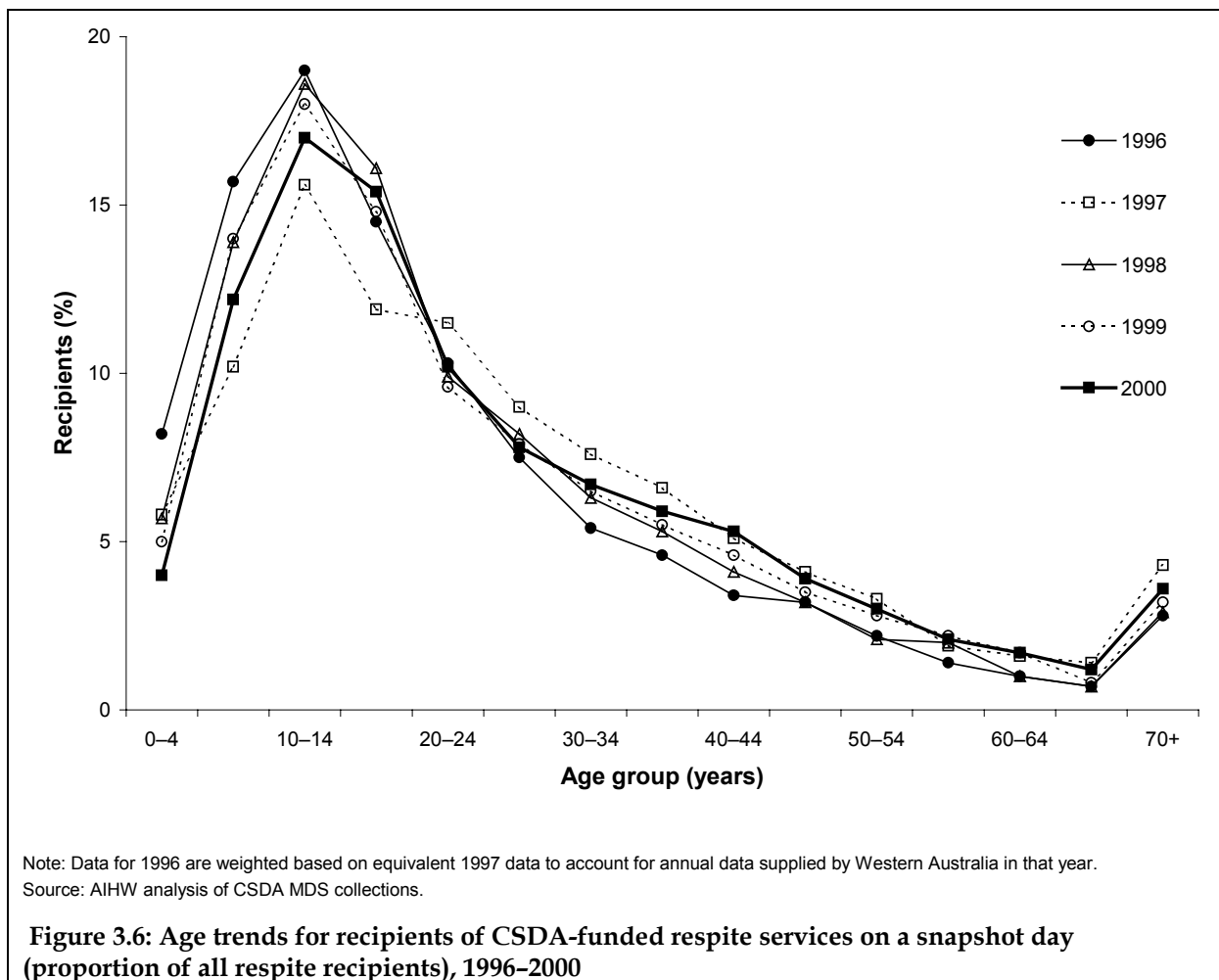


For the remaining service type – other community access and day programs – there appears to have been an increase in the proportion of older recipients over the period, although this trend is not entirely consistent for all years (Figure 3.5). The median age increased slightly from 38.1 to 39.5 years.



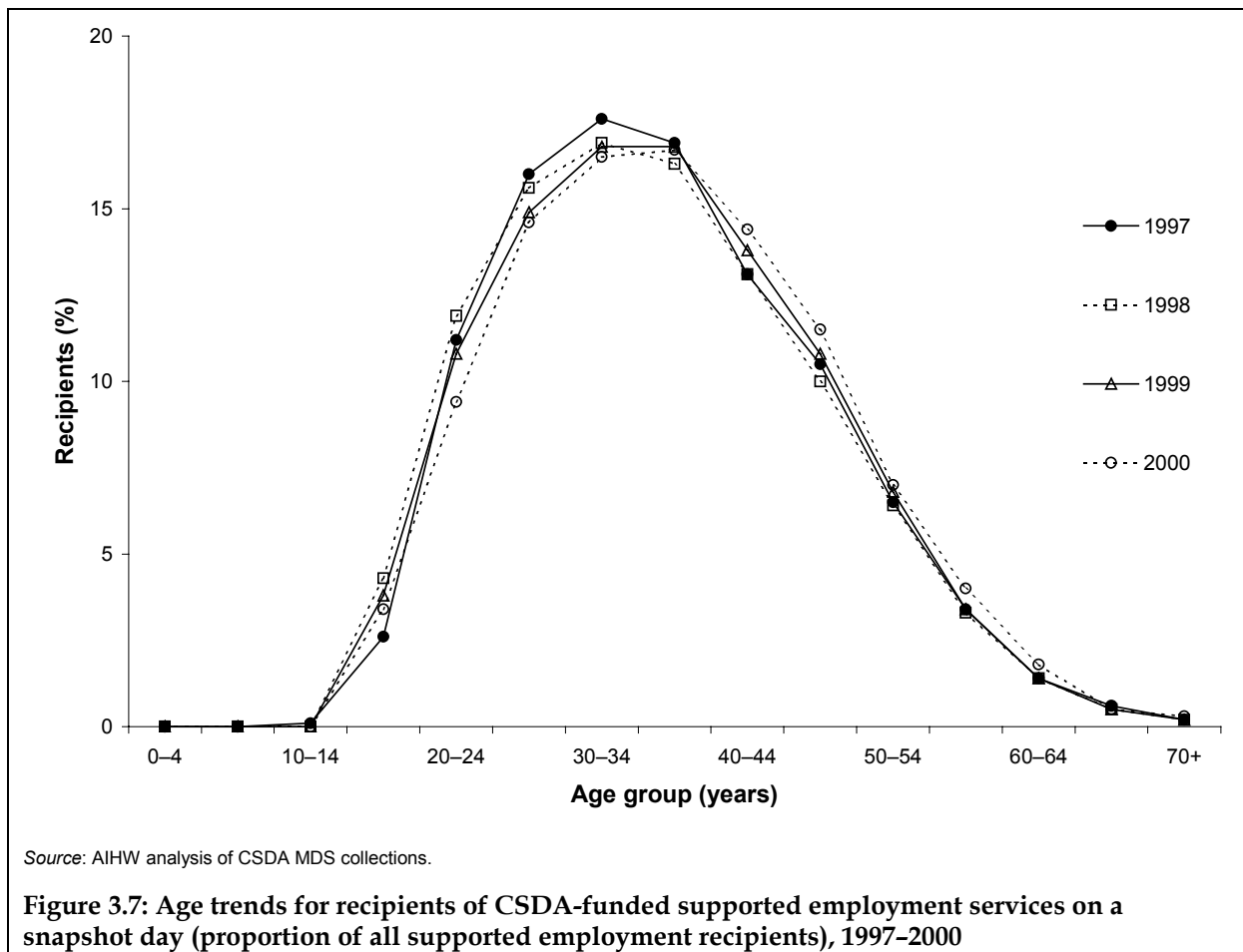
Respite

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

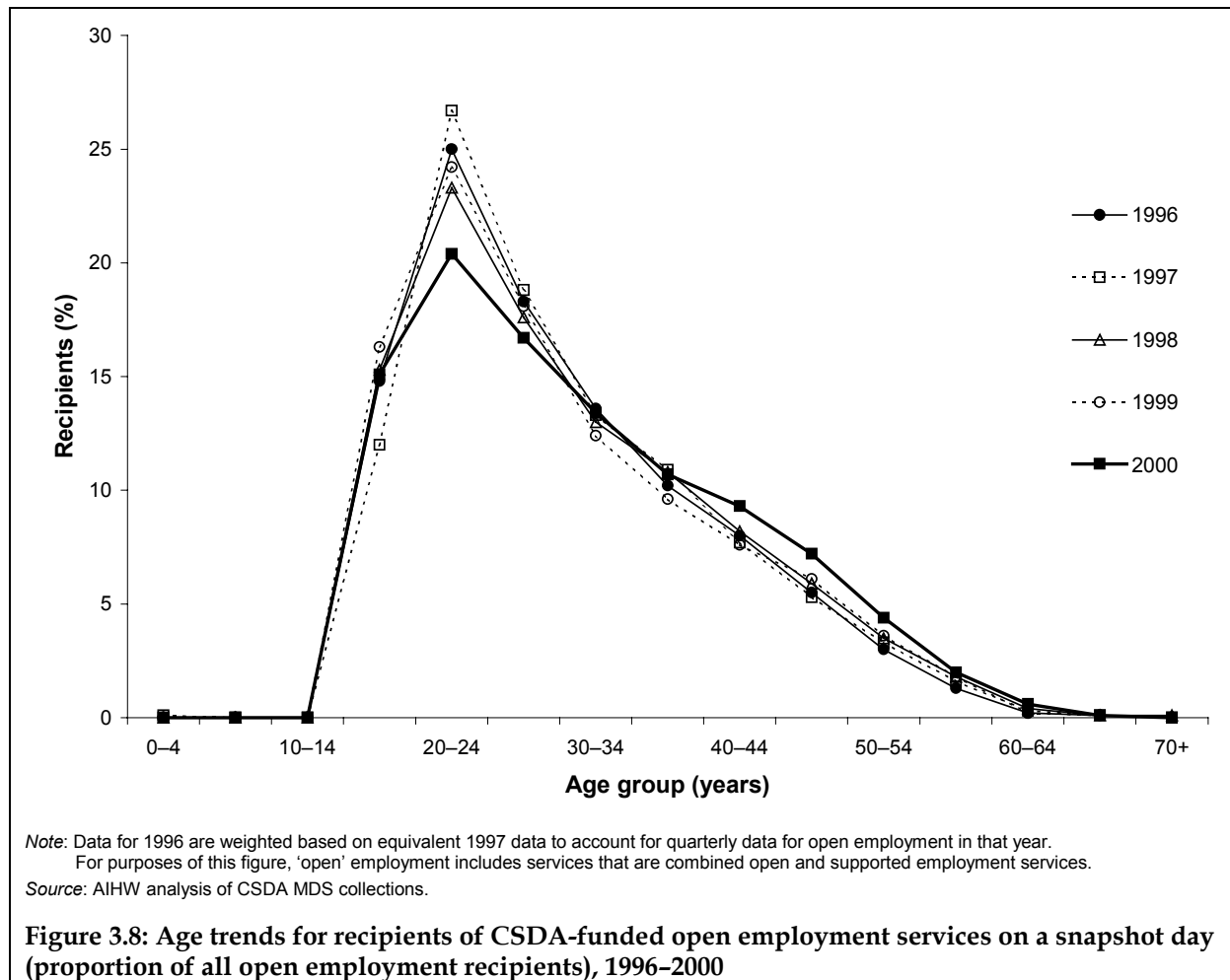


Employment

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



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



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

3.3 Disability group

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(continued)

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

3.4 Country of birth

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

3.5 Indigenous status

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

Notes

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

Source: ABS 1998, ABS 2000.

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

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

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

Notes

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

3.6 Communication

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

3.7 Frequency and area of support

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

3.8 Income source

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

3.9 Accommodation

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

3.10 Urban, rural and remote area distribution

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

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

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

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

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

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

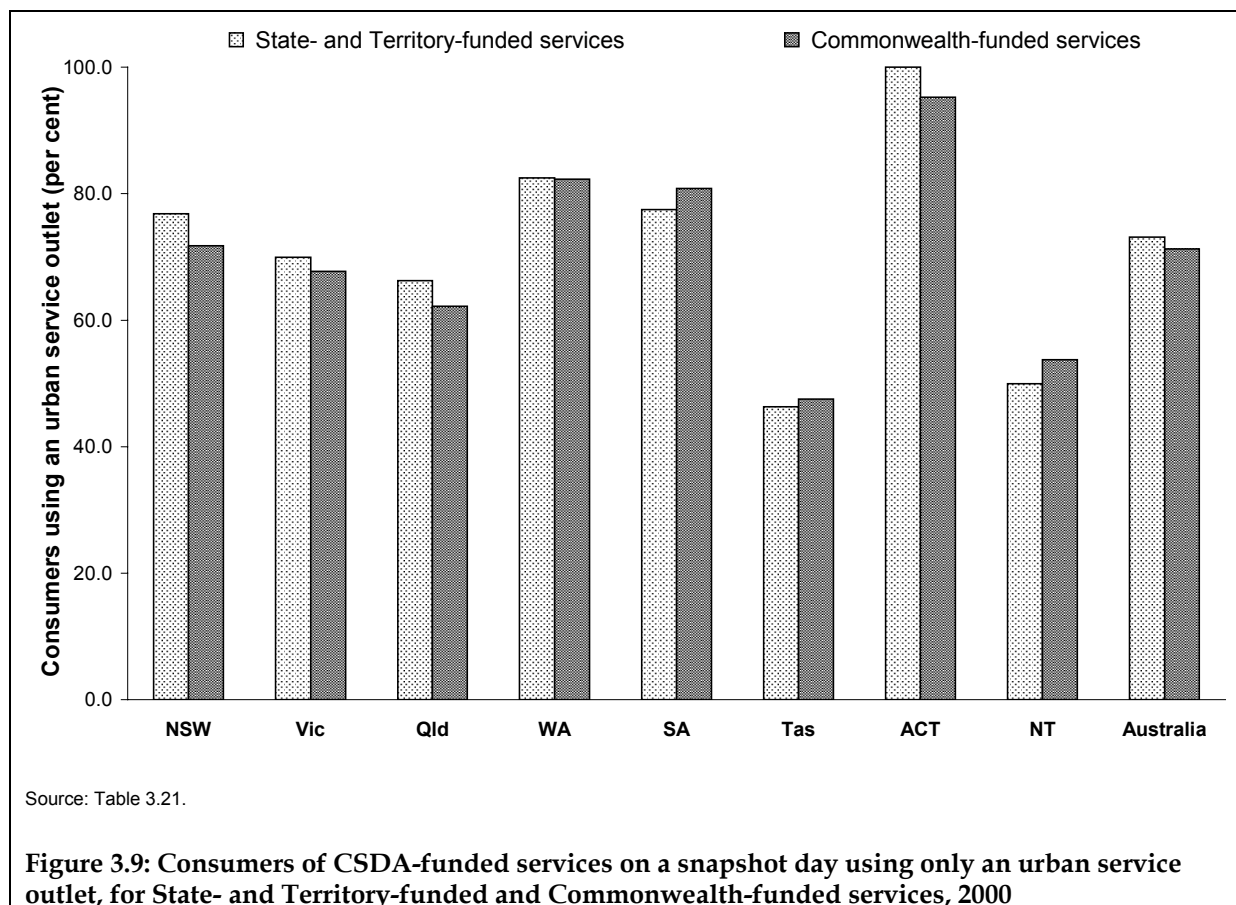
Queensland had the highest number of consumers attending both an urban and a rural service outlet on the snapshot day (34 or 0.5% for State-funded services).

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

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

Notes

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



3.11 Service type and State distribution

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

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

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

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

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

For accommodation support:

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

For community support:

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

For community access:

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

For respite services:

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

Finally, for employment services:

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

Notes

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

4 Consumers of multiple services

The statistical linkage key makes it 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 relates 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 and the groups of consumers who are likely to use them.

4.1 Combinations of services used

Most consumers (84%) received a service in only one of the five service type categories of accommodation, community support, community access, respite and employment, on the snapshot day. The other 16% received between two and four services in different categories. About one-seventh of all consumers (14.5% or 9,030) used services in two service categories and a small number (806 or 1.3%) used services in three or four categories (Table 4.1).

A small proportion of consumers (1,702 or 2.7%; Table 4.1), regardless of the number of services received in different service type categories, also used two or more services within the same service type category, for example two community support services.

Table 4.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services and services received on a snapshot day, number of service type categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Number of service type categories	Consumers		Services received	
	No.	%	No.	%
One	52,505	84.2	52,505	70.1
Two	9,030	14.5	18,060	24.1
Three	793	1.3	2,379	3.2
Four	13	0.0	52	0.1
<i>Total of different categories</i>	62,341	100.0	72,996	97.4
<i>Total of same category</i>	1,702	2.7	1,933	2.6
Total	62,341	100.0	74,929	100.0

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Consumers who received two or more services of the same service type category are shown in the shaded cell. Consumers who received one or more services of different service type categories 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 type categories. The shaded figures in the central diagonal show those consumers who used only one service type category on the snapshot day in 2000; for example, 13,406 consumers used an accommodation service only and they were 62.8% of all consumers who used an accommodation service. (Consumers with three or four service type categories are included under all relevant ‘pair’ combinations in this table.)

Table 4.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type category combinations received, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Service type category 2	Service type category 1									
	Accommodation		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation	13,406	62.8	1,468	8.6	4,542	31.0	87	3.3	2,594	14.9
Community support	1,468	6.9	14,243	83.7	930	6.3	379	14.6	649	3.7
Community access	4,542	21.3	930	5.5	9,074	61.9	317	12.2	421	2.4
Respite	87	0.4	379	2.2	317	2.2	1,814	69.8	100	0.6
Employment	2,594	12.1	649	3.8	421	2.9	100	3.8	13,968	80.4
Total consumers	21,356	100.0	17,011	100.0	14,658	100.0	2,598	100.0	17,373	100.0

Notes

1. Consumers with service type categories 1 and 2 the same (shaded) are those consumers who used only one service type category; for example, 13,406 consumers used an accommodation service only and they were 62.8% of all consumers who used an accommodation service.
2. Consumers with three or four service type categories 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.

Consumers of accommodation or community access were the most likely to have used another category of service (38% of consumers using community access services and 37% of those using accommodation services on the snapshot day used a service from another category; Table 4.2). These two service type categories also formed the most common combinations of multiple service usage (46% of consumers using two or more service categories; Table 4.3). Consumers of community support and employment services were the least likely to be using another category of service (16% and 20% of consumers respectively used another service type; Table 4.2); however, if they were, it was most likely to be accommodation. Accommodation and employment, and accommodation and community support, were the next most frequent combinations (Table 4.3). The other two common combinations of service type categories were community support with either community access or employment. The least frequent combinations were respite with either employment or accommodation.

For consumers who used three or four service type combinations, the pattern of service usage reflected the above analysis, with the most common three-way combinations being accommodation, with any two of community support, community access and employment.

Table 4.3: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type category combinations most commonly received, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Service type categories used	No.	% of consumers using two or more services	% of all consumers
Combination of:			
Accommodation and community access	4,542	46.2	7.3
Accommodation and employment	2,594	26.4	4.2
Accommodation and community support	1,468	14.9	2.4
Community support and community access	930	9.5	1.5
Community support and employment	649	6.6	1.0
Other combinations			
One or more of the above plus other(s)	448	4.6	0.7
Without one or more of the above	799	8.1	1.3
<i>All other combinations</i>	<i>1,247</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Total	9,836	100.0	15.8

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Consumers with three or four service type categories 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.

Table 4.4 shows the 10 most common combinations of specific service types from different service type categories. Together, these account for nearly three-fifths (59%) of consumers who used multiple service categories on the snapshot day. All but one of these combinations include an accommodation service, most commonly group home (five combinations) or institutional accommodation (three combinations). Overall, 47% (4,481 of 9,498) of all consumers living in group homes accessed at least one other service type category on the snapshot day compared with 33% (1,620 of 4,921) of consumers in institutional accommodation.

As in 1999, the three most common combinations on the snapshot day were group home accommodation with one of post-school options, continuing education or supported employment. The next most common combinations included institutional accommodation with post-school options, continuing education or supported employment, and outreach accommodation support with supported employment. The most frequent combination of a community support and a community access service was therapy with post-school options.

Of the 1,702 consumers who used two or more services within the same service type category (Table 4.1), over one-third (605 or 36%) were recorded as using two or more services of the same particular type (for example, two different counselling services). Nearly three-quarters of the remaining 1,097 consumers in this group (808 or 74%) used two or more community support services, one of which was most commonly either therapy or brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages. The other 289 consumers were using two different service types within one of the other four categories.

Table 4.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type combinations most commonly received, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Combination of service types used	No.	% of consumers using two or more service type categories	% of consumers using the two service type categories
<i>Accommodation and community access</i>			
Group home and post-school options	1,747	17.8	38.5
Group home and continuing education	781	7.9	17.2
Group home and other community access	320	3.3	7.0
Institution/large residential and post-school options	486	4.9	10.7
Institution/large residential and continuing education	451	4.6	9.9
<i>Accommodation and employment</i>			
Supported employment and group home	1,097	11.2	42.3
Supported employment and outreach/other 'in-home' support	427	4.3	16.5
Supported employment and institution/large residential	423	4.3	16.3
<i>Accommodation and community support</i>			
Group home and recreation/holiday programs	217	2.2	14.8
<i>Community support and community access</i>			
Therapy and post-school options	193	2.0	20.8
Ten most common combinations	5,837	59.3	

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of service types from within the five categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Consumers with three or four service type categories 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 Multiple service usage by consumer groups

Multiple service usage on the snapshot day varied with disability (Table 4.5). Consumers whose primary disability group was intellectual were clearly the most likely to have used more than one service type category, followed by people whose primary disability was deafblind, physical or autism. Most people whose primary disability group was developmental delay or speech had used only a community support service (96% and 83% respectively). Consumers whose primary disability group was specific learning/ADD, vision or hearing tended to use only one of a community support, employment or, to a lesser extent, community access service. People with psychiatric, neurological or acquired brain injury as their primary disability group also had lower than average multiple service use.

The use of more than one service type category also increased with the total number of disability groups recorded (Table 4.6). The most frequent combination used by people with more than one disability was accommodation and community access, and they were also more likely to use community support with either accommodation or community access. For consumers with more than one disability using only one service type, this was most likely to be accommodation and least likely to be employment.

Table 4.5: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, pattern of single or multiple service use by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Combination of service type categories used	Primary disability group (%)						
	Developmental delay	Intellectual	Specific learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
Accommodation only	1.3	23.0	3.6	13.4	24.6	26.5	15.5
Community support only	95.7	13.9	40.0	47.1	29.7	27.5	30.4
Community access only	0.1	16.3	6.7	11.5	8.9	13.3	10.1
Respite only	2.3	2.1	3.4	8.3	5.0	5.3	3.6
Employment only	0.0	23.7	44.5	7.7	18.6	20.3	26.8
Accommodation and community access	0.0	9.0	0.3	4.1	4.1	1.6	7.7
Accommodation and employment	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2
Accommodation and community support	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.9	1.8	1.1	2.4
Community access and community support	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.2
Community access and employment	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0
Other two service type categories	0.7	1.5	0.8	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.2
Three or four service type categories	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	1,576	37,484	923	2,133	7,673	2,285	168
	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	Not stated	Total
Accommodation only	5.9	11.0	1.5	24.6	21.5	10.9	21.5
Community support only	42.4	38.3	83.3	18.0	38.7	84.7	22.8
Community access only	16.9	7.7	3.0	21.9	8.6	1.6	14.6
Respite only	4.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	5.2	1.6	2.9
Employment only	26.9	35.9	9.6	28.9	18.0	0.0	22.4
Accommodation and community access	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.0	0.9	6.4
Accommodation and employment	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	3.7
Accommodation and community support	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	1.4
Community access and community support	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7
Community access and employment	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7
Other two service types	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.5
Three or four service types	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	1,359	847	335	5,381	1,738	439	62,341

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with those in Table 4.3.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 4.6: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, pattern of single or multiple service use by number of disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Combination of service type categories used	Number of disability groups (%)					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known	
Accommodation only	17.7	22.8	27.6	29.3	20.3	21.5
Community support only	21.3	22.0	19.3	19.5	46.3	22.8
Community access only	13.9	16.3	15.1	10.5	15.7	14.6
Respite only	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.5	2.9
Employment only	34.8	18.5	7.1	2.4	10.3	22.4
Accommodation and community access	3.0	6.4	12.9	18.4	1.8	6.4
Accommodation and employment	3.3	4.6	4.9	3.2	0.8	3.7
Accommodation and community support	0.5	1.7	3.0	4.0	0.4	1.4
Community access and community support	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.7
Community access and employment	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.7
Other two service type categories	1.0	1.8	2.5	3.1	0.3	1.5
Three or four service type categories	0.5	1.3	2.6	4.6	0.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	27,775	17,107	7,604	5,442	4,413	62,341

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with those in Table 4.3.
3. The 4,423 consumers with number of disability groups 'not known' include those for whom the presence of other significant disability groups was not known or not recorded (4,120), and those for whom other disability groups were recorded as present but the particular disability groups were not specified (293).
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Although there is a different pattern of service type use between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and other consumers (see Section 3.5), multiple service usage patterns were similar between the two groups (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, pattern of single or multiple service use by Indigenous status, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Combination of service type categories used	Indigenous status (%)			Total
	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Not known	
Accommodation only	23.3	22.0	15.2	21.5
Community support only	31.8	22.3	26.1	22.8
Community access only	10.8	14.2	19.7	14.6
Respite only	6.9	2.9	1.7	2.9
Employment only	13.1	22.7	21.9	22.4
Accommodation and community access	4.1	6.3	7.8	6.4
Accommodation and employment	2.7	3.5	5.9	3.7
Accommodation and community support	2.4	1.5	0.1	1.4
Community access and community support	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7
Community access and employment	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.7
Other two service type categories	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.5
Three or four service type categories	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	1,629	55,980	4,732	62,341

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with those in Table 4.3.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Consumers with little or no effective communication were much more likely than those with effective spoken language to be using two or more service type categories, particularly accommodation and community access (Table 4.8). Consumers using sign or other non-spoken language were intermediate in their usage of more than one service category.

Multiple service usage generally increased with the frequency of support needed for activities of daily living (Table 4.9). However, very few people who needed continual support were using an employment service either alone or in combination with another service.

Adult consumers whose main source of income was the Disability Support Pension had the highest rate of multiple service usage, particularly for accommodation and community access or employment (Table 4.10). Consumers whose main source of income was compensation were the most likely to be receiving an accommodation service alone. Not unexpectedly, nearly three-quarters (73%) of those for whom paid employment was their main source of income were using an employment service as their only service on the snapshot day.

Table 4.8: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, pattern of single or multiple service use by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Combination of service type categories used	Method of effective communication (%)				Total
	Little or none	Sign or other non-spoken	Spoken language	Child aged under 5	
Accommodation only	30.1	28.9	18.7	1.5	21.5
Community support only	17.1	18.3	18.8	94.7	22.8
Community access only	16.5	19.1	14.6	0.1	14.6
Respite only	3.3	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.9
Employment only	5.2	11.7	32.9	0.0	22.4
Accommodation and community access	14.6	8.7	3.5	0.0	6.4
Accommodation and employment	3.8	2.8	4.1	0.0	3.7
Accommodation and community support	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.1	1.4
Community access and community support	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.7
Community access and employment	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.7
Other two service type categories	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.5
Three or four service type categories	2.5	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	15,650	3,279	38,681	2,759	62,341

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with those in Table 4.3.
3. Total includes 1,972 consumers for whom method of effective communication was not known or not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 4.9: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, pattern of multiple service use by frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Combination of service type categories used	Frequency of support or assistance (%)				Total
	None	Occasional	Frequent	Continual	
Accommodation only	12.3	16.3	20.7	31.2	21.5
Community support only	18.4	18.9	25.3	22.6	22.8
Community access only	17.2	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.6
Respite only	1.6	2.4	3.3	3.7	2.9
Employment only	42.8	33.5	19.3	7.1	22.4
Accommodation and community access	1.6	4.3	6.3	10.6	6.4
Accommodation and employment	3.0	5.4	5.0	2.1	3.7
Accommodation and community support	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.4
Community access and community support	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.7
Community access and employment	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Other two service type categories	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5
Three or four service type categories	0.4	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	8,699	16,910	13,930	20,493	62,341

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with those in Table 4.3.
3. Frequency of need for support with activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support or assistance reported for any of the support areas of self-care, mobility or communication for each consumer.
4. Total includes 2,309 consumers for whom support or assistance needed for activities of daily living was not known or not stated.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 4.10: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age 16 and older, pattern of single or multiple service use by main source of income, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Combination of service type categories used	Main source of income (%)						
	Disability Support Pension	Other pension/benefit	Paid employment	Compensation income	Other income	Nil income	Not known
Accommodation only	25.4	24.3	8.0	31.1	23.0	12.8	20.1
Community support only	10.0	25.6	10.4	16.4	27.7	39.5	35.5
Community access only	17.9	16.8	1.7	17.5	10.9	13.2	17.0
Respite only	1.8	4.1	0.3	8.4	2.9	4.9	4.7
Employment only	24.6	22.7	73.2	19.2	29.9	28.0	15.9
Accommodation and community access	8.6	3.1	0.1	1.0	1.8	0.4	3.4
Accommodation and employment	4.8	0.3	3.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.0
Accommodation and community support	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2
Community access and community support	0.9	1.3	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.2
Community access and employment	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Other two service type categories	1.5	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.7
Three or four service type categories	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	44,391	2,526	2,352	286	549	243	2,635

Notes

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with those in Table 4.3.
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. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

4.3 Use of services in 1999 and 2000

The collection of the statistical linkage key in 1999 and 2000 makes it possible to match the services used by consumers on the snapshot day in both years. In 1999 Western Australian State services did not use the standard linkage key. Hence, consumers from this jurisdiction could not be included, along with those who had an invalid or missing linkage key in either year. This left 54,280 consumers in 2000 compared with 53,775 in 1999.

The results of this linkage across years can be viewed from the perspective of either year. About one-half (51%) of all consumers recorded as using a service on the snapshot day in 2000 were also recorded on the snapshot day in 1999. The other half were 'new' consumers in the 2000 collection. This means that these consumers either (a) did not use a service at all in 1999, or else (b) were using a service in 1999 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 of the two years.)

Similarly, about half the consumers (27,432 or 51%) recorded on the snapshot day in 1999 were also recorded on the snapshot day in 2000. The other half did not use a service on the snapshot day in 2000.

Over three-fifths (61%) of consumers receiving an accommodation service on the snapshot day in 1999 were also recorded as receiving an accommodation service in 2000. The comparative proportions for the other service type categories were community support 21%, community access 53%, respite 24% and employment 51%. This variation between categories 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.

In contrast to other service categories, 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 between 1999 and 2000 more closely. Table 4.11 shows the types of accommodation services (as 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 and 2000.

In 1999, 5,527 consumers (with valid linkage keys and not in Western Australia) used institutional accommodation or hostels on the snapshot day. About three-fifths (61%) of these also used these same services on the 2000 snapshot day. Almost all of the remainder either had not been recorded on the snapshot day in 2000 (1,591 or 29%) or had been recorded as using services other than accommodation (285 or 5%). Only 4% (240) moved to using group houses in 2000 and a very small number (41 or 0.7%) were recorded as using an accommodation service of some other type in 2000.

Similarly, about two-thirds (5,162 or 66%) of consumers in group homes on the 1999 snapshot day were also in group homes on the 2000 snapshot day; that is, they were continuing or repeat users of group homes. (This can also be looked at from a different perspective as in the lower half of Table 4.11, as 61% of the consumers of group homes in 2000 had been in group homes in 1999.) About another third (32%) either had not been recorded on the snapshot day in 2000 or had been recorded as using services other than accommodation. Only about 1% moved to some other accommodation service in 2000, including a small proportion to institutions/hostels (0.4% or 32).

Consumers of attendant care and outreach (43%), and alternative family placement and other accommodation services (37%), were less likely than consumers in institutions, hostels or group homes to be using the same accommodation service on the snapshot day in 2000 as in 1999. This could be due to one or both of two possibilities: (a) these services had a greater turnover of consumers, or (b) 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 little movement between service types for these groups from snapshot day 1999 to snapshot day 2000. The largest movement in proportional terms was the 5% of consumers of 'other' accommodation services in 2000, who used attendant care and outreach services in 1999.

Even allowing for the fact that some consumers of accommodation services in 1999 and 2000 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. In particular, there has been little movement from institutions and hostels to group homes over 1999 to 2000. 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.

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 4.11: Comparison of consumer use of CSDA-funded accommodation services on snapshot days in 1999 and 2000, Commonwealth, States and Territories (excluding Western Australia)

Service usage on snapshot day in 2000	Consumers of accommodation services on snapshot day in 1999									
	Institutional/ hostel		Group homes		Attendant care and outreach		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Not using an accommodation service in 2000</i>										
Not recorded as using any service	1,591	28.8	1,901	24.4	2,036	46.6	236	45.0	5,864	31.7
Using a service other than accommodation	285	5.2	624	8.0	410	9.4	53	10.1	1,395	7.5
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,876</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>2,525</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>2,446</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>7,258</i>	<i>39.2</i>
<i>Using an accommodation service in 2000</i>										
Institutional/hostel	3,370	61.0	32	0.4	10	0.2	2	0.4	3,476	18.8
Group homes	240	4.3	5,162	66.3	44	1.0	12	2.3	5,530	29.9
Attendant care & outreach	7	0.1	52	0.7	1,870	42.8	26	5.0	1,999	10.8
Other (including alternative family placement)	34	0.6	12	0.2	3	0.1	196	37.3	246	1.3
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,651</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>5,258</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>1,927</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>11,250</i>	<i>60.8</i>
Total	5,527	100.0	7,783	100.0	4,373	100.0	525	100.0	18,508	100.0
Service usage on snapshot day in 1999	Consumers of accommodation services on snapshot day in 2000									
	Institutional/ hostel		Group homes		Attendant care and outreach		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Not using an accommodation service in 1999</i>										
Not recorded as using any service	1,473	28.4	2,202	25.8	2,096	46.5	343	53.1	6,215	32.4
Using a service other than accommodation	306	5.9	874	10.2	458	10.2	58	9.0	1,722	9.0
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,779</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>3,076</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>2,554</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>7,937</i>	<i>41.4</i>
<i>Using an accommodation service in 1999</i>										
Institutional/hostel	3,370	64.9	240	2.8	7	0.2	34	5.3	3,719	19.4
Group homes	32	0.6	5,162	60.5	52	1.2	12	1.9	5,320	27.7
Attendant care and outreach	10	0.2	44	0.5	1,870	41.5	3	0.5	1,969	10.3
Other (including alternative family placement)	2	0.0	12	0.1	26	0.6	196	30.3	237	1.2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,414</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>5,458</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>1,955</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>11,245</i>	<i>58.6</i>
Total	5,193	100.0	8,534	100.0	4,509	100.0	646	100.0	19,182	100.0

Notes

1. Consumers of Western Australian State services and those 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 data.

5 CSDA service outlets

This section presents tables and discussion of service outlet data¹⁰ provided by service providers and funding organisations.¹¹

A copy of the standard Service Form used to obtain these data is included at Appendix 3. Table A2.6 provides basic service outlet frequency counts of data items supplied by service providers, by jurisdiction.

5.1 Auspice

There were 7,378 service outlets reported in 2000. Of these, 1,847 (25%) were auspiced by government, the vast majority (1,726) by State or Territory Governments (see Table 5.1).

Three-quarters (5,531) of the 7,378 service outlets were in the funded non-government sector, which all but two of the service types, namely behaviour/specialist intervention and resource teams/regional teams, were predominant. Services auspiced by charitable or religious organisations accounted for 3,166 (57%) of the 5,531 service outlets in this sector.

The total number of service outlets has increased by 766 since 1999, when a total of 6,612 service outlets were reported (AIHW 2000b: Table 5.1). This change was largely attributable to 'other' non-government-auspiced service outlets, which increased by 764.¹²

5.2 State distribution

State- and Territory-funded outlets

There were 6,444 State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets in 2000 (see Table 5.2). The largest group of State or Territory service outlets was the service type accommodation support service outlets (3,143). Of these, 2,041 (65%) were group homes and 739 (24%) were outreach or other 'in-home'/drop-in support service outlets.

The next most common service type was community support, consisting of 1,666 outlets, followed by 1,013 in community access and 545 in respite services.

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

11 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 2000 in Table A2.6.

12 Some of the increase may result from better recognition of discrete service outlets for organisations.

Table 5.1: CSDA-funded service outlets, service type by auspicing organisation, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Service type	Government				Non-government			Total
	C'wlth	State/ Territory	Local	Sub- total	Charit./ religious	Other	Sub- total	
Institutions/large residentials	0	32	0	32	15	24	39	71
Hostels	0	7	0	7	19	31	50	57
Group homes	0	989	13	1,002	478	561	1,039	2,041
Attendant care	0	1	8	9	38	76	114	123
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0	34	8	42	225	472	697	739
Alternative family placement	0	0	0	0	16	5	21	21
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	17	1	18	57	16	73	91
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>848</i>	<i>1,185</i>	<i>2,033</i>	<i>3,143</i>
Advocacy	0	0	0	0	84	31	115	115
Information/referral	0	3	2	5	73	47	120	125
Combined advocacy/information	0	1	1	2	35	30	65	67
Early childhood intervention	0	38	5	43	114	65	179	222
Recreation/holiday programs	0	9	24	33	96	81	177	210
Therapy (PT OT ST)	0	24	0	24	92	35	127	151
Family/individual case practice/management	1	81	4	86	90	40	130	216
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	55	0	55	2	10	12	67
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	2	0	2	3	10	13	15
Brokerage/direct funding/ind. support pack.	0	124	4	128	69	88	157	285
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	0	0	0	114	13	127	127
Print disability/alt. formats of communication	0	0	1	1	17	10	27	28
Resource teams/regional teams	0	80	0	80	7	6	13	93
Community support: other/not stated	0	9	0	9	7	21	28	37
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>1,758</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	0	44	3	47	92	115	207	254
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	12	19	31	310	242	552	583
Other Community access and day programs	0	5	3	8	86	82	168	176
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>1,013</i>
Own-home respite	0	3	2	5	23	20	43	48
Respite: centre/respite home	0	91	1	92	61	105	166	258
Respite: host family/peer support	0	31	1	32	21	12	33	65
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	0	4	11	15	92	67	159	174
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>545</i>
Open employment	4	1	1	6	294	7	301	307
Supported employment	1	5	2	8	471	0	471	479
Combined open and supported employment	0	0	0	0	56	2	58	58
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>821</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>844</i>
Service type other/not stated	0	24	1	25	9	41	50	75
Total	6	1,726	115	1,847	3,166	2,365	5,531	7,378

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-aided 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, research & development.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

The number of State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets increased by 781, a 14% increase from 1999 (AIHW 2000b: Table 5.2). This increase reflects the large increases in community support services (an 18% increase from 1,411 to 1,668 outlets) and accommodation support services (a 16% increase from 2,712 to 3,143).

Of all States and Territories, the largest increase in the number of service outlets occurred in South Australia. There were 464 outlets in South Australia in 2000 compared with only 184 in 1999, an increase of 280 outlets (a 152% increase). This massive change is mainly attributable to a greater efficiency in 'outlet-based' collection. In particular, group homes (which rose from 18 to 149 outlets) and outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support services (which jumped from 20 to 149) are now being more accurately recognised as discrete service outlets.

Table 5.2: State- and Territory-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State and Territory, 2000

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	31	7	8	14	5	6	0	0	71
Hostels	17	19	3	10	1	7	0	0	57
Group homes	664	713	252	213	149	33	9	8	2,041
Attendant care	26	47	14	7	9	16	0	4	123
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	119	202	128	121	149	11	6	3	739
Alternative family placement	2	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	21
Accommodation support: other/not stated	57	27	5	1	0	0	0	1	91
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>1,027</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>3,143</i>
Advocacy	6	18	6	0	2	4	2	3	41
Information/referral	18	67	9	0	10	14	4	0	122
Combined advocacy/information	11	40	2	1	8	5	0	0	67
Early childhood intervention	85	126	4	4	2	0	0	1	222
Recreation/holiday programs	29	129	16	16	10	6	3	1	210
Therapy (PT OT ST)	24	84	9	24	7	0	2	1	151
Family/individual case practice/management	11	129	46	1	21	6	2	0	216
Behaviour/specialist intervention	19	34	8	2	4	0	0	0	67
Counselling: individual/family/group	1	0	3	4	7	0	0	0	15
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	11	62	87	98	3	3	19	2	285
Mutual support/self-help groups	3	117	2	0	4	0	1	0	127
Print disability/alt. formats of communication	4	0	6	0	1	2	2	0	15
Resource teams/regional teams	64	0	18	0	1	3	0	7	93
Community support: other/not stated	17	0	6	5	5	1	0	3	35
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1,668</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	86	88	59	2	9	7	1	2	254
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	138	288	106	29	15	0	6	1	583
Other community access and day programs	51	73	20	3	3	23	1	2	176
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1,013</i>
Own home respite	3	21	13	2	2	4	1	2	48
Respite: centre/respite home	61	83	71	25	9	4	5	0	258
Respite: host family/peer support	16	13	32	0	3	1	0	0	65
Respite: other/flexible/comboination/not stated	41	71	37	15	6	0	1	3	174
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>545</i>
Service type other or not stated	8	11	31	0	19	3	2	1	75
Total	1,623	2,481	1,008	597	464	159	67	45	6,444

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/not stated' includes evaluation/training, peak bodies, research & development.

Commonwealth-funded outlets

The distribution of the various types of Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets among the States and Territories for 2000 is shown in Table 5.3. Of the 934 total outlets provided, 844 (90%) were employment services. Of these, 479 were supported employment, 307 open employment and 58 combined open and supported employment services.

In anticipation of GST implementation, some amalgamation of service outlets occurred, resulting in 13 fewer Commonwealth-funded employment service outlets being reported than the 857 reported in 1999.

Of the 844 employment support service outlets, New South Wales contained the most with 321 (38%), followed by Victoria (189 or 22%) and Queensland (130 outlets, 15%). The ratio of supported employment service outlets to open employment service outlets varied across the States and Territories. The number of supported employment services in New South Wales was more than double the number of open employment services. In Victoria and South Australia this ratio was just below 2:1, and in Queensland it was reversed (that is, there were almost double the number of open employment services compared with supported employment services). Queensland also had by far the most combined open and supported employment service outlets (27 of 58). In the other States and Territories, the number of open and supported employment services was approximately the same.

Other services funded by the Commonwealth included 74 advocacy service outlets, 3 information/referral service outlets and 13 print disability service outlets, totalling 90 service outlets. Under the CSDA, the Commonwealth shares responsibility with States and Territories for advocacy, information, print disability and research services.

Table 5.3: Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State and Territory, 2000

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Open employment	96	68	66	27	29	14	4	3	307
Supported employment	222	113	37	30	52	17	5	3	479
Combined open and supported employment	3	8	27	5	4	3	4	4	58
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>844</i>
Advocacy	19	23	6	7	7	3	6	3	74
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
<i>Total other than employment support</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>90</i>
Total	346	215	137	71	93	38	21	13	934

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

5.3 Staff hours

Table 5.4 shows the mean number of staff hours worked for each CSDA service type in the week leading up to the snapshot day. Community support services reported the lowest average number of staff hours per week overall – the 1,303 services in this category averaged 142 staff hours per week. In contrast, the average accommodation support service averaged 322 staff hours for the week. This is not surprising considering the fact that most accommodation services operate 7 days a week; in fact 88% reported that they operated

7 days a week in 1999 (AIHW 2000b: Table A3.29). Non-government-aided services reported a higher mean number of staff hours in all but one service type – accommodation support. For this service type, a very large difference was found. Government-aided CSDA accommodation support services had staff working, on average, 502 hours per week whereas those under non-government-aided, on average, worked for 218 hours per week. This large difference is partly attributable to the very high average number of staff hours worked in government institutions/large residential (6,434) and outreach/other ‘in-home’/drop-in support services (3,261) (Table 5.4).

When considering all CSDA service outlets, the average number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in the reported week was 6.7. This value varied considerably across the different service types – ranging from 0.7 FTE staff working in mutual support/self-help groups to 99.0 in institutions/large residential. Without these two rather extreme values, the range is much smaller – the next lowest average value is 2.5 FTE staff per week (combined advocacy/information service outlets) and the next highest is 12.0 (print disability service outlets).

Table 5.4: Mean hours worked by all staff and volunteers for CSDA-funded service outlets, service type and auspicing organisation, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

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	25	6,434	29	1,462	54	3,764	99.0
Hostels	3	762	43	349	46	376	9.9
Group homes	827	214	805	197	1,632	206	5.4
Attendant care	5	211	92	211	97	211	5.6
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	34	3,261	533	175	567	360	9.5
Alternative family placement	0	—	17	368	17	368	9.7
Accommodation support: other/not stated	17	296	61	162	78	191	5.0
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>911</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>1,580</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>2,491</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>8.5</i>
Advocacy	0	—	108	106	108	106	2.8
Information/referral	5	99	87	122	92	121	3.2
Combined advocacy/information	2	87	50	96	52	96	2.5
Early childhood intervention	33	195	143	113	176	128	3.4
Recreation/holiday programs	17	90	126	119	143	116	3.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	21	206	77	235	98	229	6.0
Family/individual case practice/management	73	199	100	107	173	146	3.8
Behaviour/specialist intervention	44	138	11	143	55	139	3.7
Counselling: individual/family/group	2	105	10	91	12	93	2.4
Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages	21	59	120	137	141	125	3.3
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	—	101	25	101	25	0.7
Print disability/alt. formats of communication	1	121	27	469	28	457	12.0
Resource teams/regional teams	80	261	13	208	93	254	6.7
Community support: other/not stated	7	509	24	92	31	186	4.9
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>1,303</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	45	221	179	163	224	175	4.6
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	27	148	439	266	466	259	6.8
Other community access and day programs	7	365	144	184	151	192	5.1
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>762</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Own home respite	5	81	33	117	38	112	2.9
Respite: centre/respite home	81	276	90	217	171	245	6.4
Respite: host family/peer support	20	45	26	224	46	146	3.8
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	11	209	128	318	139	309	8.1
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Open employment	6	122	301	230	307	228	6.0
Supported employment	8	247	471	273	479	273	7.2
Combined open and supported employment	0	—	58	280	58	280	7.4
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>830</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Service type other and not stated	11	236	29	171	40	189	5.0
Total	1,438	393	4,475	208	5,913	253	6.7

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. They are used here as a guide and should not be considered a typical week in 2000 for all service types.
3. Data exclude 1,465 services where mean staff hours could not be calculated due to missing data.
4. Government-aided employment services include university-aided employment services. (See footnote 2 to table 3.24.)
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

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: First National Results, 2000* (AIHW 2000c) and were sent out to all service providers.

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.

6.1 Response rates and data quality

The national rate for returning of Service Forms in 2000 was 98%, slightly higher than the rate for 1999 (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, 1995–2000

	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

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 934 of the expected 945 Commonwealth-funded CSDA services (99%) participating in the Commonwealth Disability Services Census of 2000 were available to the Institute as at 28 November 2000. These include data from 853 of the 860 employment services. The Census identified 17,485 employment consumers on the 30 June 2000 Census snapshot day. Data integrity and quality checking by the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) was incomplete; hence, data published in the forthcoming FaCS Disability Services Census 2000 report will cover 100% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table 6.2: 'Not stated' response rates for Service and Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	National
Service items										
Staff hours:										
Paid staff: direct support	0.7	6.7	12.0	31.2	3.7	8.8	6.0	4.4	—	7.1
Paid staff: indirect support	0.9	17.0	12.0	46.9	3.7	8.8	6.0	4.4	—	11.8
Unpaid staff: direct support	0.8	25.7	12.0	84.4	3.7	8.8	6.0	4.4	—	17.8
Unpaid staff: indirect support	0.7	28.1	12.0	85.6	3.7	8.8	6.0	4.4	—	18.7
Full 1999–00 financial year	0.2	4.2	2.8	1.0	0.2	5.0	—	—	0.1	2.0
Operating hours per day	—	4.2	3.2	1.5	0.4	6.9	—	—	—	2.1
Operating days per week	—	4.2	3.2	19.9	9.7	6.9	—	—	—	4.2
Operating weeks per year	—	4.1	3.2	17.8	0.4	6.9	—	—	—	3.4
Consumer numbers:										
Snapshot day	0.4	5.7	2.3	4.0	0.7	5.3	—	17.1	0.1	2.9
Typical 1999–00 day	0.4	6.0	4.5	24.7	3.3	3.1	1.8	9.8	—	5.2
Total week ending on snapshot day	0.8	7.2	8.5	29.2	3.5	1.5	1.8	12.2	0.1	6.6
Total 1999–00 financial year	0.4	5.8	2.3	23.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	12.2	—	4.5
Consumer items										
Age	0.3	4.5	0.5	6.0	1.9	—	2.6	—	—	2.1
Sex	0.1	<0.05	0.1	0.5	0.3	—	0.8	—	—	0.1
Country of birth	<0.05	—	<0.05	18.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.9
Indigenous status	0.3	<0.05	<0.05	—	5.9	—	—	—	0.1	0.4
Method of communication	0.3	—	0.5	—	0.9	—	0.1	—	—	0.2
Main language spoken at home	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1
Primary disability group	0.3	<0.05	0.1	5.8	1.2	—	0.3	—	—	0.7
Other significant disability groups	0.2	—	—	26.1	8.2	0.1	—	—	—	3.2
Frequency of support or assistance needed:										
Self-care	—	—	<0.05	16.2	0.6	—	—	—	<0.05	1.7
Mobility	—	—	0.1	14.5	0.5	—	0.1	—	<0.05	1.5
Communication	—	—	0.1	16.0	1.1	—	—	—	0.1	1.7
Home living	—	—	0.1	18.3	0.4	—	0.3	—	<0.05	1.9
Social skills	—	—	0.1	16.2	0.5	—	0.1	—	<0.05	1.7
Self-direction	—	—	0.1	16.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.7
Managing emotions	—	—	0.1	86.2	0.6	—	0.1	—	<0.05	8.8
Learning	—	—	0.1	16.3	0.4	—	0.1	—	<0.05	1.7
Working	—	—	0.1	18.6	7.1	—	0.1	—	<0.05	2.3
Other day activity	—	—	<0.05	18.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	2.1
Main income source	<0.05	—	0.1	16.1	2.4	—	0.1	—	<0.05	1.8
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.1	—	0.2	12.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.3

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.

'Not stated' (missing data) and 'not known' ('not known' as a valid response option to some data items) responses are described 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 2000 data collections had several key areas of concern.

For the Service Form:

- Staff hours had very high levels of 'not stated' for Western Australian and Victorian data. In particular, more than 84% of hours were not stated in the Western Australia data for unpaid staff. This pushed these national unstated proportions up to 18%.
- Consumer numbers were also problematic in two of the jurisdictions. Western Australia had high 'not stated' rates for estimates relating to a typical day (25%), the week ending snapshot day (29%) and the financial year (24%). The Northern Territory recorded high 'not stated' proportions for all four consumer number estimates (10-17%)

For the Consumer Form:

- The biggest concern is 'not stated' data for frequency of support needed in Western Australia. These rates range from 15% for mobility to 86% for managing emotions. The latter rate in WA contributes considerably to the total 'not stated' managing emotions rate of 9%.
- Country of birth data had a high 'not stated' rate in Western Australia (18%) and 'not known' rate (10%) in Queensland.
- Indigenous status had a 'not known' rate of 29% in Queensland data (Table 6.3). Other relatively high rates were in the ACT (10%), Tasmania (9%), the Commonwealth (8%) and Western Australia (7%). The national 'not known' rate for this variable was 8%.
- Two of the support areas had high 'not known' rates for the Commonwealth data. These were home living (13%) and other day activity (16%).
- Western Australian data had a 'not stated' rate of 16% for main income source, and high 'not known' rates for method of communication (21%) and main language spoken at home (20%).

Table 6.3: 'Not known' response rates for Service and Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Service items										
Full 1999–00 financial year	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Consumer items										
Country of birth	1.7	2.6	9.9	5.0	1.4	0.9	5.9	0.8	0.1	2.7
Indigenous status	5.2	2.5	28.6	7.4	4.6	8.7	10.3	—	8.4	7.8
Method of communication	2.2	1.3	0.7	20.9	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.2	3.1
Main language spoken at home	1.2	2.3	0.3	20.1	1.1	—	3.6	2.3	0.8	3.2
Other significant disability groups	3.8	5.4	1.4	5.3	3.1	2.9	11.3	4.6	2.6	3.9
Frequency of support or assistance needed:										
Self-care	1.0	1.8	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.2	1.8	—	8.3	3.0
Mobility	0.7	1.8	0.7	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	—	3.4	1.9
Communication	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.8	2.8	1.6
Home living	1.3	3.2	0.8	3.5	1.4	0.2	3.8	—	13.3	4.8
Social skills	1.1	2.6	1.0	2.9	1.7	0.4	4.8	0.4	3.9	2.4
Self-direction	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.9	1.7	0.3	3.4	1.2	3.9	2.4
Managing emotions	1.3	2.5	1.5	0.3	2.3	0.4	4.7	1.9	3.9	2.2
Learning	1.4	3.2	1.4	4.5	2.4	0.9	4.0	1.2	3.6	2.8
Working	4.0	9.5	3.9	5.6	5.0	0.6	5.6	2.3	3.2	5.5
Other day activity	1.8	3.9	1.3	7.9	1.8	0.4	1.5	3.9	16.2	6.3
CDA income source: child under 16 yrs	6.0	3.0	2.7	10.6	2.8	3.2	4.7	0.8	0.2	3.7
Main income source: person 16 yrs or more	2.3	3.2	7.0	5.3	5.1	0.9	3.7	1.2	3.1	3.7
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.3	—	1.5	—	1.9	1.0

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.

6.2 Change in the collection

The collection in 2000 was very similar to that for 1999. The exceptions were the inclusion of additional classifying categories for data about Indigenous status and country of birth. For changes relating to previous years, see AIHW 2000: Appendix 2.

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. A process of redevelopment of the CSDA MDS collection is currently in train, involving the National Disability Administrators and the AIHW in partnership. For the latest information regarding the CSDA MDS redevelopment process, please visit: www.aihw.gov.au/disability/csda_public/index.html.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Papers and publications using the CSDA MDS collections

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000. Disability support services: first national results, 2000. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2000. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: national data, 1999. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 1999. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: national data, 1998. Canberra: AIHW.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 1998. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: national data, 1997. 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) 2001. Report on Government Services 2001. Volume 2 Emergency Management, Community Services, Housing. Canberra: AusInfo.

Victorian Department of Human Services 1999. Victorian Services for People with disabilities 1998: Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement.

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, A2.2 and A2.3 provide detailed consumer data, Tables A2.4 and A2.5 show details on services received, and Table A2.6 lists data item responses for service outlets by State/Territory.

Consumer tables

Table A2.1: CSDA-funded consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Age (years)									
0–4	1,054	1,074	228	335	143	20	15	10	2,879
5–14	1,273	1,422	591	1,552	481	69	68	11	5,466
15–24	3,052	3,409	1,839	1,343	874	267	165	85	11,025
25–44	7,122	8,855	3,989	2,812	2,376	849	467	158	26,610
45–59	3,073	3,864	1,340	1,168	1,132	404	113	50	11,139
60+	829	1,517	298	340	472	110	17	40	3,621
Not stated	38	963	39	454	88	0	19	0	1,601
Sex									
Male	9,908	12,008	4,895	4,663	3,189	1,008	495	205	36,353
Female	6,518	9,094	3,420	3,300	2,361	711	363	149	25,899
Not stated	15	2	9	41	16	0	6	0	89
Country of birth									
Australia	15,238	19,108	7,446	6,213	5,163	1,669	776	319	55,899
New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or USA	286	434	243	184	165	19	29	9	1,368
Other country	613	904	191	168	161	18	24	20	2,098
Not known/not stated	304	658	444	1,439	77	13	35	6	2,976
Indigenous status									
Yes	422	283	270	305	118	48	11	180	1,629
No	15,393	20,126	5,766	7,213	5,045	1,501	790	173	55,980
Not known	601	693	2,286	486	192	170	63	1	4,492
Not stated	25	2	2	0	211	0	0	0	240
Method of communication									
Child aged less than 5	958	1,085	230	314	132	20	14	6	2,759
Little, or no, effective communication	5,035	5,147	1,762	1,405	1,585	383	239	108	15,650
Sign language, or other effective non-spoken communication	721	896	827	394	240	117	51	36	3,279

(continued)

Table A2.1 (continued): CSDA consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Method of communication (cont'd)									
Spoken language (effective)	9,498	13,712	5,408	4,615	3,526	1,185	554	201	38,681
Not known	199	264	64	1,276	50	14	6	3	1,876
Not stated	30	0	33	0	33	0	0	0	96
Main language spoken at home									
English	15,189	19,241	8,165	6,500	5,266	1,704	809	236	57,080
Italian	140	308	19	78	76	2	3	2	628
Greek	125	198	4	4	42	3	4	3	383
Vietnamese	65	84	10	28	8	0	3	0	198
Chinese (all dialects)	103	7	6	31	10	0	2	1	160
Arabic/Lebanese	213	85	4	6	4	0	0	0	312
German	7	16	4	1	7	0	2	0	37
Spanish	55	29	2	9	2	0	1	0	98
Other	385	571	83	117	71	10	23	105	1,360
Not known	152	565	19	1,230	46	0	17	7	2,036
Not stated	7	0	8	0	34	0	0	0	49
Primary disability group									
Developmental delay	625	587	107	145	77	13	18	4	1,576
Intellectual	11,252	11,172	5,186	4,461	3,461	1,270	542	164	37,484
Specific learning/ADD	140	246	145	250	87	31	23	3	923
Autism	530	658	283	385	202	33	27	15	2,133
Physical	1,596	2,433	1,270	1,542	527	118	107	86	7,673
Acquired brain injury	498	625	300	237	463	85	50	28	2,285
Deafblind	34	88	15	14	15	1	0	1	168
Vision	322	602	105	62	238	17	5	9	1,359
Hearing	274	366	83	72	26	18	7	1	847
Speech	86	187	20	31	8	1	0	2	335
Psychiatric	727	3,411	610	315	161	82	61	14	5,381
Neurological	334	727	195	123	261	50	22	27	1,738
Not stated	23	2	5	367	40	0	2	0	439
Other significant disability groups present									
Yes	9,141	9,780	4,145	3,035	2,960	785	411	212	30,446
No	6,755	10,080	4,083	3,251	2,214	887	384	133	27,775
Not known	529	1,244	96	335	153	45	69	9	2,480
Not stated	16	0	0	1,383	239	2	0	0	1,640
Other significant disability groups reported									
Developmental delay	171	270	68	71	29	7	4	4	624
Intellectual	1,299	1,832	757	499	361	84	90	44	4,962
Specific learning/ADD	328	254	154	277	86	20	16	4	1,139
Autism	644	648	298	124	153	39	19	10	1,931
Physical	3,172	2,887	1,474	964	1,154	284	146	78	10,153

(continued)

Table A2.1 (continued): CSDA consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Other significant disability groups reported (cont'd)									
Acquired brain injury	208	267	148	107	65	16	19	7	837
Deafblind	122	89	52	45	23	6	10	3	350
Vision	1,529	1,492	831	111	428	101	50	32	4,571
Hearing	909	826	519	280	244	70	21	26	2,889
Speech	4,247	3,698	1,567	1,072	976	352	131	81	12,115
Psychiatric	1,477	1,261	361	234	433	118	48	15	3,942
Neurological	2,291	2,513	873	671	644	139	88	55	7,264
Support needed: self-care									
None	4,505	7,068	2,548	1,632	1,491	456	228	64	17,986
Occasional	3,674	4,804	2,401	1,778	1,270	435	217	73	14,639
Frequent	3,009	3,383	1,217	1,311	1,003	313	163	90	10,478
Continual	4,476	4,595	1,990	1,662	1,440	478	201	123	14,960
Not applicable	329	442	68	377	53	4	2	1	1,276
Not known	448	811	97	224	287	33	53	3	1,956
Not stated	0	1	3	1,020	22	0	0	0	1,046
Support needed: mobility									
None	6,557	8,991	3,474	3,199	1,955	703	297	104	25,262
Occasional	3,688	4,724	2,214	1,504	1,317	413	209	68	14,129
Frequent	2,385	2,973	1,055	873	1,031	238	131	70	8,748
Continual	3,402	3,522	1,440	1,171	1,132	341	180	112	11,299
Not applicable	194	289	47	148	23	1	2	0	704
Not known	215	603	90	210	90	23	44	0	1,275
Not stated	0	2	4	899	18	0	1	0	924
Support needed: communication									
None	3,794	7,185	2,097	1,651	1,532	452	239	60	17,003
Occasional	4,346	5,471	2,799	1,983	1,482	488	237	92	16,889
Frequent	3,227	3,322	1,445	1,428	1,103	311	164	100	11,088
Continual	4,786	4,405	1,839	1,403	1,284	444	173	99	14,426
Not applicable	159	193	46	378	32	1	2	0	811
Not known	128	526	91	148	89	23	49	2	1,056
Not stated	1	2	7	1,013	44	0	0	1	1,068
Support needed: home living									
None	1,707	2,561	747	676	409	205	56	30	6,390
Occasional	2,517	3,968	1,941	1,194	1,061	369	182	41	11,268
Frequent	3,273	4,654	2,399	1,360	1,229	357	221	79	13,558
Continual	6,341	6,901	2,501	1,853	2,010	685	278	186	20,739
Not applicable	1,754	1,809	602	1,517	389	68	62	13	6,214
Not known	849	1,209	129	269	455	35	63	5	3,014
Not stated	0	2	5	1,135	13	0	2	0	1,157

(continued)

Table A2.1 (continued): CSDA-funded consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Support needed: social skills									
None	2,225	3,636	1,552	932	828	228	99	57	9,552
Occasional	4,240	5,990	2,807	2,109	1,495	484	259	56	17,433
Frequent	3,958	4,908	1,690	1,747	1,443	454	234	84	14,506
Continual	5,365	5,222	2,061	1,637	1,567	525	194	152	16,712
Not applicable	425	502	98	371	77	3	7	4	1,487
Not known	228	844	112	192	136	25	70	1	1,608
Not stated	0	2	4	1,016	20	0	1	0	1,043
Support needed: self-direction									
None	1,384	2,299	1,019	601	524	150	70	35	6,077
Occasional	3,664	5,434	2,738	1,649	1,418	402	222	55	15,574
Frequent	4,501	5,796	1,956	2,209	1,608	472	271	107	16,912
Continual	6,214	6,104	2,346	1,918	1,774	670	232	150	19,394
Not applicable	460	607	143	422	89	2	10	4	1,737
Not known	218	864	118	189	140	23	59	3	1,614
Not stated	0	0	4	1,016	13	0	0	0	1,033
Support needed: managing emotions									
None	1,922	2,875	1,453	449	781	206	102	52	7,832
Occasional	4,293	6,318	2,924	997	1,550	443	257	68	16,842
Frequent	4,099	5,354	1,647	816	1,514	461	278	97	14,255
Continual	5,523	5,283	2,063	681	1,471	582	197	130	15,923
Not applicable	353	414	86	139	71	1	6	2	1,071
Not known	251	859	146	33	158	26	23	5	1,501
Not stated	0	1	5	4,889	21	0	1	0	4,917
Support needed: learning									
None	1,213	2,699	748	569	501	149	75	31	5,980
Occasional	3,841	5,212	2,239	1,609	1,393	383	230	56	14,958
Frequent	4,395	5,696	2,818	1,988	1,754	464	312	101	17,520
Continual	6,460	6,053	2,304	2,064	1,652	683	218	155	19,572
Not applicable	334	418	76	470	86	6	9	8	1,407
Not known	198	1,026	133	283	167	33	19	3	1,862
Not stated	0	0	6	1,021	13	1	1	0	1,042
Support needed: working									
None	1,070	1,250	297	328	243	53	28	4	3,273
Occasional	3,104	2,978	1,981	1,311	1,153	333	210	49	11,115
Frequent	2,608	2,770	2,150	922	1,097	355	185	68	10,151
Continual	6,102	8,582	2,585	1,240	1,568	781	300	168	21,302
Not applicable	3,100	3,298	1,017	2,737	969	169	109	59	11,455
Not known	457	2,224	289	312	260	28	31	6	3,607
Not stated	0	2	5	1,154	276	0	1	0	1,438

(continued)

Table A2.1 (continued): CSDA-funded consumers on a snapshot day, consumer characteristics, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Consumer characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Support needed: other day activity									
None	2,591	2,799	1,269	805	733	284	98	27	8,605
Occasional	3,226	5,349	2,668	1,191	1,220	434	272	63	14,413
Frequent	3,245	4,899	1,779	1,031	1,281	394	192	96	12,903
Continual	5,135	5,567	2,157	1,220	1,523	502	219	148	16,461
Not applicable	1,240	994	237	1,968	257	35	30	10	4,771
Not known	1,004	1,496	211	625	482	70	53	10	3,951
Not stated	0	0	3	1,164	70	0	0	0	1,237
Income source									
<i>Child Disability Allowance (CDA): child under 16 yrs</i>									
Yes	1,420	1,665	671	993	537	41	57	18	5,401
No	304	422	41	29	28	11	3	4	842
Not known	732	637	190	1,054	123	50	31	3	2,820
<i>Main income source: adult 16+ yrs</i>									
Disability Support Pension	12,338	15,261	6,101	4,367	4,060	1,424	620	247	44,391
Other pension/benefit	465	1,183	198	214	314	95	22	38	2,526
Paid employment	636	677	448	320	125	56	65	28	2,352
Compensation income	92	76	44	21	30	12	5	6	286
Other income	109	195	45	102	42	13	41	2	549
No income	58	133	30	16	19	2	0	1	243
Not known	293	856	558	607	278	15	20	8	2,635
<i>Both age and income source not known</i>	0	0	1	284	11	0	0	0	296
Living arrangement/accommodation type									
Lives alone	1,507	2,331	1,024	667	834	174	110	29	6,674
Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	7,813	10,282	4,249	4,307	2,413	662	361	190	30,261
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	3,951	5,730	1,976	1,294	901	562	331	111	14,840
Other community	602	745	512	416	194	45	50	13	2,577
Aged care home	56	178	65	83	55	74	0	2	513
Hospital	106	26	4	112	5	3	0	2	258
Other institutional accommodation	2,289	1,382	446	319	1,108	195	1	7	5,746
No usual residence	10	27	2	12	0	0	2	0	53
Not known	102	403	34	62	18	4	9	0	632
Not stated	5	0	12	732	38	0	0	0	787

Notes

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

Table A2.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	1,850	5.1	1,025	4.0	4	4.5	2,879	4.6
5–9	1,870	5.1	1,026	4.0	8	9.0	2,904	4.7
10–14	1,625	4.5	933	3.6	4	4.5	2,562	4.1
15–19	2,846	7.8	1,737	6.7	4	4.5	4,587	7.4
20–24	3,769	10.4	2,666	10.3	3	3.4	6,438	10.3
25–29	3,939	10.8	2,756	10.6	5	5.6	6,700	10.7
30–34	4,158	11.4	2,798	10.8	2	2.2	6,958	11.2
35–39	4,021	11.1	2,798	10.8	6	6.7	6,825	10.9
40–44	3,421	9.4	2,700	10.4	6	6.7	6,127	9.8
45–49	2,875	7.9	2,144	8.3	—	0.0	5,019	8.1
50–54	2,124	5.8	1,623	6.3	—	0.0	3,747	6.0
55–59	1,330	3.7	1,041	4.0	2	2.2	2,373	3.8
60–64	751	2.1	570	2.2	1	1.1	1,322	2.1
65–69	403	1.1	354	1.4	—	0.0	757	1.2
70+	615	1.7	923	3.6	4	4.5	1,542	2.5
Not stated	756	2.1	805	3.1	40	44.9	1,601	2.6
Total	36,353	100.0	25,899	100.0	89	100.0	62,341	100.0

Notes

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

Table A2.3: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, auspice by service type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Employment	All services
Government						
Commonwealth government	0	0	0	0	44	44
State/Territory government	8,139	7,221	1,323	499	138	15,927
Local government	100	144	178	63	27	479
<i>Total government</i>	<i>8,239</i>	<i>7,362</i>	<i>1,499</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>16,409</i>
Non-government						
Charitable/religious non-government	5,567	5,326	7,319	956	17,086	33,833
Other non-government	7,576	4,667	5,891	1,094	81	17,699
<i>Total non-government</i>	<i>13,137</i>	<i>9,950</i>	<i>13,186</i>	<i>2,045</i>	<i>17,166</i>	<i>49,368</i>
Total	21,356	17,011	14,658	2,598	17,373	62,341

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Government-aided employment services include university-aided employment services (see footnote 1 on page 5).
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Services received tables

Table A2.4: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Institutions/large residentials	2,493	845	358	431	959	232	0	0	5,318
Hostels	209	320	70	96	13	73	0	0	781
Group homes	2,541	3,417	1,272	898	673	378	254	89	9,522
Attendant care	140	444	85	328	58	52	0	8	1,115
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	716	1,460	1,444	410	315	68	41	12	4,466
Alternative family placement	10	69	35	0	0	0	0	0	114
Accommodation support: other/not stated	336	170	41	3	0	0	0	4	554
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>6,445</i>	<i>6,725</i>	<i>3,305</i>	<i>2,166</i>	<i>2,018</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>21,870</i>
Community support									
Early childhood intervention	746	1,149	60	134	83	0	0	8	2,180
Recreation/holiday programs	250	1,008	143	728	406	50	101	5	2,691
Therapy (PT OT ST)	709	1,027	209	1,065	238	0	46	10	3,304
Family/individual case practice/management	141	1,250	353	6	898	76	38	0	2,762
Behaviour/specialist intervention	214	220	68	177	13	0	0	0	692
Counselling: individual/family/group	3	0	58	232	45	0	0	0	338
Brokerage/direct funding/ind. supp. pack.	82	702	236	1,745	35	3	79	1	2,883
Mutual support/self-help groups	25	766	5	36	46	0	1	0	879
Resource teams/regional teams	1,263	0	336	30	0	57	0	39	1,725
Community support: other or not stated	174	0	31	218	179	0	0	0	602
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,607</i>	<i>6,122</i>	<i>1,499</i>	<i>4,371</i>	<i>1,943</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>18,056</i>
Community access									
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1,236	940	1,438	75	123	112	22	13	3,959
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	1,260	5,466	611	544	301	0	91	14	8,287
Other community access and day prog.	613	1,295	194	62	13	452	1	21	2,651
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>3,109</i>	<i>7,701</i>	<i>2,243</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>14,897</i>
Respite									
Own home respite	8	161	74	60	8	15	22	25	373
Respite: centre/respite home	289	358	202	189	45	39	25	0	1,147
Respite: host family/peer support	74	70	19	0	78	0	0	0	241
Respite: other/flexible/combination	198	361	167	89	41	0	4	10	870
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>2,631</i>
Employment									
Open employment	1,222	1,062	903	542	319	114	102	22	4,286
Supported employment	4,624	2,499	737	1,576	1,537	387	46	66	11,472
Open and supported combined	21	248	1,047	145	24	51	147	34	1,717
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>5,867</i>	<i>3,809</i>	<i>2,687</i>	<i>2,263</i>	<i>1,880</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>17,475</i>
Total	19,597	25,307	10,196	9,819	6,450	2,159	1,020	381	74,929

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development, and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 99% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Table A2.5: CSDA-funded services received, service type by auspicing organisation and time period, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Employment
Government					
Snapshot day	8,637	7,862	1,513	586	209
Estimate for a typical day	8,730	9,240	1,635	645	272
Estimate 1999–00	12,965	88,079	6,082	5,390	578
Charitable/religious non-government					
Snapshot day	5,707	5,493	7,403	968	17,206
Estimate for a typical day	5,881	6,702	8,227	1,825	19,777
Estimate 1999–00	19,895	87,788	27,929	15,200	51,067
Other non-government					
Snapshot day	7,767	5,015	6,025	1,116	81
Estimate for a typical day	8,124	5,674	6,528	1,351	110
Estimate 1999–00	13,640	43,420	25,655	7,996	628

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. The snapshot day count for this table was compiled from service provider returns, and may differ from the actual number of Consumer Forms returned. Thus, the count may vary from counts presented elsewhere in this report.
3. Data for recipients 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. Government-aided employment services can include university-aided employment services.
5. 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, 2000

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Auspecting organisation										
Commonwealth Govt	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
State/Territory government	492	561	302	193	132	17	16	7	6	1,726
Local government	45	55	4	8	0	0	0	0	3	115
Charitable/religious	506	1,574	124	0	38	8	0	5	911	3,166
Other non-government	580	290	578	396	294	134	51	33	9	2,365
Total CSDA funds 1999–00 financial year										
Less than \$9,999	46	0	87	15	23	14	3	3	3	194
\$10,000–\$49,999	239	0	196	92	64	44	19	16	74	744
\$50,000–\$99,999	237	0	91	37	38	22	9	10	178	622
\$100,000–\$499,999	500	0	269	199	120	46	22	12	584	1,752
\$500,000–\$999,999	38	0	38	26	17	17	8	2	86	232
\$1,000,000–\$1,999,999	10	0	15	12	6	13	2	1	9	68
\$2,000,000 or more	5	0	9	5	12	3	2	0	0	36
Missing/not available	503	2,481	0	201	0	0	0	0	0	3,185
Not stated	45	0	303	10	184	0	2	1	0	545
Capital grants over \$200,000 in 1998–99										
Grant not provided	0	0	1,008	0	0	157	65	0	934	2,164
Not stated	1,623	2,481	0	597	464	2	2	45	0	5,214
Staff hours per week: paid staff—direct support										
0 hours	18	121	24	1	16	10	4	4	13	211
Less than 20 hours	158	361	108	60	119	15	10	3	24	858
20 to less than 38 hours	139	202	88	35	42	14	11	7	64	602
38 to less than 114 hours	382	531	231	63	77	41	13	15	366	1,719
114 to less than 228 hours	495	739	265	101	131	24	14	4	276	2,049
228 to less than 418 hours	341	271	105	107	40	16	5	5	124	1,014
418 to less than 570 hours	28	38	24	14	0	5	0	2	46	157
570 hours or more	50	52	42	30	22	20	6	3	21	246
Not stated	12	166	121	186	17	14	4	2	0	522
Staff hours per week: paid staff—indirect support										
0 hours	544	763	230	18	142	52	16	12	132	1,909
Less than 20 hours	602	713	355	151	198	43	20	14	160	2,256
20 to less than 38 hours	218	230	125	58	49	14	6	6	156	862
38 to less than 114 hours	194	276	148	67	37	24	17	10	337	1,110
114 to less than 228 hours	25	48	13	14	12	10	2	0	110	234
228 to less than 418 hours	13	23	14	4	5	0	0	1	24	84
418 to less than 570 hours	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	4	13
570 hours or more	11	5	1	3	4	1	1	0	11	37
Not stated	14	421	121	280	17	14	4	2	0	873

(continued)

Table A2.6 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Staff hours per week: unpaid staff—direct support										
0 hours	1,366	1,409	777	47	372	113	46	37	795	4,962
Less than 20 hours	160	314	70	23	48	19	7	4	79	724
20 to less than 38 hours	39	57	10	6	8	4	2	2	36	164
38 to less than 114 hours	23	42	18	8	10	8	4	0	20	133
114 to less than 228 hours	11	12	8	3	4	1	3	0	2	44
228 to less than 418 hours	7	5	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	20
418 to less than 570 hours	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
570 hours or more	2	5	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	16
Not stated	13	637	121	504	17	14	4	2	0	1,312
Staff hours per week: unpaid staff—indirect support										
0 hours	1,399	1,507	796	49	391	117	55	35	778	5,127
Less than 20 hours	171	238	65	25	50	23	3	7	114	696
20 to less than 38 hours	29	23	10	5	4	5	3	1	18	98
38 to less than 114 hours	8	13	10	3	1	0	2	0	18	55
114 to less than 228 hours	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
228 to less than 418 hours	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	8
418 to less than 570 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570 hours or more	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	7
Not stated	12	696	121	511	17	14	4	2	0	1,377
Full 1999-00 financial year of operation										
Yes	1,555	2,233	864	576	457	145	66	39	923	6,858
No	63	141	115	15	6	6	1	6	10	363
Not known	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Not Stated	3	103	28	6	1	8	0	0	1	150
Hours of operation per day										
Less than 7 hours	156	306	37	27	14	15	3	5	29	592
7–8 hours	423	882	201	78	93	44	14	13	783	2,531
More than 8, less than 24	147	94	74	17	14	7	7	2	116	478
24 hours	660	862	378	307	210	61	24	12	1	2,515
No regular daily pattern	237	234	286	159	131	21	19	13	5	1,105
Not stated	0	103	32	9	2	11	0	0	0	157

(continued)

Table A2.6 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Days of operation per week										
One day	12	178	2	3	9	3	0	0	0	207
Two days	17	48	12	3	4	4	2	0	3	93
Three days	25	65	14	3	9	2	2	0	4	124
Four days	39	53	11	2	4	5	0	1	18	133
Five days	510	909	237	66	104	49	15	22	869	2,781
Six days	27	15	18	10	4	1	4	0	15	94
Seven days	936	1,003	537	344	285	79	40	19	24	3,267
No regular weekly pattern	57	106	145	47	0	5	4	3	1	368
Not stated	0	104	32	119	45	11	0	0	0	311
Weeks of operation per year										
Less than 20 weeks	5	30	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	43
20 to 39 weeks	5	47	5	4	2	1	0	0	2	66
40 to 47 weeks	99	338	8	14	2	12	2	2	24	501
48 to 51 weeks	374	321	232	44	63	44	14	12	499	1,603
52 weeks	1,082	1,594	648	428	376	86	49	26	406	4,695
No regular annual pattern	58	49	80	0	19	4	2	4	1	217
Not stated	0	102	32	106	2	11	0	0	0	253
Consumers: snapshot day										
Zero consumers	26	58	82	1	46	5	1	0	15	234
1–5 consumers	1,012	1,151	497	335	286	44	27	16	136	3,504
5–9 consumers	213	425	116	70	24	22	10	7	158	1,045
10–19 consumers	180	325	142	66	28	25	8	9	229	1,012
20–49 consumers	109	210	83	77	14	24	7	2	228	754
50–99 consumers	20	37	12	12	9	4	4	0	64	162
100 or more consumers	10	6	0	11	14	0	0	0	13	54
Not stated	6	133	22	24	3	7	0	7	1	203
'Excluded' services	47	136	54	1	40	28	10	4	90	410
Consumers: estimate for a typical day										
Less than 5 consumers	707	574	429	252	297	33	21	11	75	2,399
5–9 consumers	485	937	222	108	43	27	13	17	172	2,024
10–19 consumers	193	373	147	41	28	26	12	7	235	1,062
20–49 consumers	148	267	99	32	17	36	6	2	264	871
50–99 consumers	25	48	11	9	11	4	4	0	81	193
100 or more consumers	12	6	3	7	14	1	0	0	17	60
Not stated	0	89	0	146	0	2	0	4	0	241
'Excluded' services	47	136	54	1	40	28	10	4	90	410

(continued)

Table A2.6 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 2000

Data Item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Consumers: estimate for the week of the snapshot day										
Less than 5 consumers	620	461	325	243	286	34	19	9	37	2,034
5–9 consumers	402	729	199	78	34	21	7	11	100	1,581
10–19 consumers	209	369	171	40	26	21	12	7	202	1,057
20–49 consumers	203	418	134	41	25	38	6	8	313	1,186
50–99 consumers	77	153	29	9	9	11	8	1	150	447
100 or more consumers	53	47	15	11	29	4	4	0	41	204
Not stated	12	168	81	174	15	2	1	5	1	459
'Excluded' services	47	136	54	1	40	28	10	4	90	410
Consumers: estimate for 1999–00										
Less than 5 consumers	562	355	333	228	280	31	15	7	19	1,830
5–9 consumers	369	629	160	88	31	16	3	4	74	1,374
10–19 consumers	152	247	151	32	20	19	10	8	132	771
20–49 consumers	202	463	179	57	17	37	11	7	267	1,240
50–99 consumers	118	244	61	22	11	13	8	5	187	669
100 or more consumers	167	271	48	28	61	13	9	5	165	767
Not stated	6	136	22	141	4	2	1	5	0	317
'Excluded' services	47	136	54	1	40	28	10	4	90	410

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, was 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.

Appendix 3: CSDA MDS 2000 collection forms

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 | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 | Not known | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | | |
| —all dialects | | | | | |

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

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 1
- No 2
- Not known 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 | Deafblind | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 |
| —only for a child aged under 6 | | —dual sensory | |
| Intellectual | <input type="checkbox"/> 02 | Vision | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 |
| Specific learning/ADD | <input type="checkbox"/> 03 | Hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 |
| —other than Intellectual | | Speech | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |
| Autism | <input type="checkbox"/> 04 | Psychiatric | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 |
| —including Asperger's syndrome | | Neurological | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 |
| Physical | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 | | |
| Acquired brain injury | <input type="checkbox"/> 06 | | |

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. Please tick one box only for each of the following areas a-j. See Data Guide page 26

Please note:

- Only use 'not applicable' where the need for help is due to the person's age, for example, with 'home living', for a child or young person who would need assistance even if they had no disability, or with 'working', for younger or older people for whom employment is either not yet or no longer a consideration even if they had no disability.
- A need for support or assistance may, or may not, be related to the service being received.
- Answer for all areas, though some may appear less appropriate for an individual person than other areas. They are intended to cover people with any disability group(s) receiving any service type(s).

I (the consumer) can undertake activities or participate with ... in each of the areas of...	This area is					
	No support	Occasional support	Frequent support	Continual support or cannot do at all	Not applicable due to my age.	Not known
	1	2	3	4	5	6
a. Self-care eg. bathing, dressing, eating, toileting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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 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 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"/>

**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.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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 2000

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 1999/2000 financial year	\$ <input type="text"/>
H	Capital grants over \$200,000 in 1999/2000	\$ <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 24th May 2000**. 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: _____ **2000**

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	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Given name	Surname
	<input type="text"/>	
	Title or position	

<input type="text"/>
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 1999/2000 financial year (Item G).

Please check that your service will be open on May 24th 2000. If it is not, then another day, when the service is open, should be given on the Form(s) and notified to 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'.

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. A high total number of answers for each question will maximise the usefulness of the question within the collections.

What should I write in the boxes?

Write only a numeral, a tick or a dash in each of the boxes to indicate your answer. Instructions are given beside many questions to assist you with which to use.

Some instructions given beside the boxes are preceded by an arrow. Please take particular care with these, in order to minimise later queries from the CSDA funding department.

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

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

right

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

- direct support

			0
--	--	--	---

wrong

			-
--	--	--	---

right

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 the first part of Question 6. (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 the first part of Question 6.) **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 from the CSDA funding department. 'Edit checks' are performed on the information from the forms by CSDA funding departments, and may show some possible inconsistencies for later checking over the telephone.

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.'.

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.

1. STAFF HOURS. What were the total hours worked by this service's staff and volunteers working during the 7-day week ending on May 24th 2000? See Data Guide page 12

Paid staff — direct support a

— indirect support b

Unpaid staff — direct support c

— indirect support d

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

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 1999–2000 FINANCIAL YEAR to date?

See Data Guide page 13

Yes 1

No 2

Not known 3

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

See Data Guide page 13

hours

99

— 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.

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

See Data Guide page 13

days

9

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

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

See Data Guide page 14

weeks

99

— No regular pattern of operation through a year (tick box 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, 6.01–6.04), please do not answer any more questions. 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 24th 2000 a

An estimate of the number of people who received a service on a typical 1999–2000 operating day b

A 'typical' operating day is neither unusually busy nor unusually quiet.

An estimate of the total number of people who received services during the 7-day week ending on May 24th 2000 c

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 will have received services for the 1999–2000 financial year (including from now till 30 June 2000) d

Please do not provide numbers of 'beds' or 'places' or 'instances of service', rather than numbers of people who received a 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 24th 2000 (or another specified day, please see the Data Guide page 2).

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 14 matches (12 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. The only such apparent sequence was 'XXXXX', which was obviously false as it occurred 4 times for only one service provider. For these records the linkage key was treated as invalid.
- For the date part of the key, the frequency distribution of days and months was examined for any unexpected patterns. As in 1999, 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 10% 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 197 records, but there is no way of separately identifying these.

Results of linkage

After linkage, the estimated total number of consumers was 62,341. 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 36 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 33 of these matches appear genuine, as they were between Commonwealth or State services in geographically adjacent State or Territories, for example in the Albury/Wodonga region. The mean number of services received per consumer was 1.20 (74,929 records divided by 62,341 consumers), or 1.21 if only records with valid linkage keys are considered (71,435 records divided by 58,847 consumers).

Table A4.1 shows the number of records per linkage key. About 64% (47,736) of all records had a valid linkage key that did not match with any other record. A further 5% (3,494) of records had an invalid linkage key and thus could not be matched. This was a higher percentage than in 1999. However, the 2000 collection was the first year that Western Australia used the standard linkage key and for this State the linkage key was invalid for 22% of consumers. For the other jurisdictions, the proportion of invalid keys ranged from 0.01% for the Commonwealth to 7% for the Northern Territory.

Thus, altogether, 68% (51,230) of all records were unmatched, and as a result there were 51,230 consumers for whom there was only one record. The other 32% (23,699) of records did have at least one match and were shared between 11,111 consumers. For example, there were 19,562 records (9,781 multiplied by 2) for the 9,781 consumers who had two matching records. The number of records with the same linkage key ranged from one to six. Nearly nine-tenths of the matches found were between two records only (88% or 9,781 of 11,111).

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.	%
<i>Unmatched records</i>				
Invalid linkage key	3,494	4.7	3,494	5.6
Valid linkage key	47,736	63.7	47,736	76.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>51,230</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>51,230</i>	<i>82.2</i>
<i>Linked records</i>				
Two records	19,562	26.1	9,781	15.7
Three records	3,591	4.8	1,197	1.9
Four records	484	0.6	121	0.2
Five records	50	0.1	10	<0.05
Six plus records	12	<0.05	2	<0.05
<i>Total</i>	<i>23,699</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>11,111</i>	<i>17.8</i>
Grand total	74,929	100.0	62,341	100.0

Records with invalid linkage keys cannot, of course, be matched with any other records, so result in an over-estimate of the number of consumers. From the results of linkage among records with valid linkage keys, an estimated 636 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 197 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 over-estimated by 833 or 1.4%. 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 1% (AIHW 1998b).

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 103). 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, Australia.
- A specific code is given precedence over a more general code (eg 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 given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (no cases in 2000).

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, rather than vice versa. Torres Strait Islanders are 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 (no cases in 2000).

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 given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS. There were 12 such cases in 2000, of which 8 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 (13 cases in 2000).

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 in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS. (There were 27 such cases in 2000, which were mostly resolved to intellectual (18), as well as physical (3), autism (3), specific learning/ADD, speech and neurological (1 each).

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 2000, this ranged from 48 cases for working to 106 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.

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

Appendix 5: User Guide to Interactive Disability Data

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare has recently launched an interactive disability data site, containing subsets of information on CSDA-funded services, from the snapshot collections in 1999 and 2000.

Found at <http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/cognos/index.html>, this site allows anyone who has access to the Internet to view CSDA snapshot data via the web interface and gives the user the ability to look up figures and present them in a way meaningful to his or her needs.

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 have 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 including 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.

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