

**CSTDA NMDS tables
prepared for the CSTDA
Annual Public Report
2002–03**

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WELFARE WORKING PAPER SERIES

Number 46

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Annual Public Report
2002–03**

December 2004

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

AIHW cat. no. DIS 36

A complete list of the Institute's publications is available from the Publications Unit, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601, or via the Institute's web site at <http://www.aihw.gov.au>.

Suggested citation

AIHW 2004. CSTDA NMDS tables prepared for the CSTDA Annual Public Report 2002–03. AIHW cat. no. DIS 36. Canberra: AIHW (Welfare Working Paper Series).

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1 Introduction

Background

In July 2004 the Community and Disability Services Conference approved the release of the *Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement Annual Public Report 2002–03* (NDA 2004). By agreement with the National Disability Administrators, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare prepared a set of tables to be used in Chapter 4 of that report. The present brief report contains the tables supplied for that purpose, for the use of those readers requiring the tables underpinning the text and figures in the CSTDA Annual Public Report. These tables are based on the first six months of available data from the 2002–03 Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA NMDS).

The tables are preceded by some brief technical notes, particularly on response rates, which should be considered when interpreting the tables.

Explanatory technical notes

Service type outlet response rates

There are different levels of missing data that should be considered when interpreting the indicator tables.

All outlets with service types other than 'advocacy, information and print disability' and 'other support' are expected to report information on service users. The outlet response rates can be calculated from the NMDS data by counting the number of outlets that did not report information on service users, not including these service types. Overall the response rate was 75%, with the response rates for individual jurisdictions ranging from 59% to 100%.

Service user response rates

It is not possible to estimate the number of service users who may be missing from the data set. There is no reliable information on the number of service users receiving services from outlets that did not provide service user information, as well as on any service users that were missed by other outlets who did report information. The item 'number of service users' on the service type outlet form was designed to provide this information, but it is apparent from both examination of the data for this item, and reports from jurisdictions that it is not reliable enough to do so.

Missing data for individual items

It can be seen from the tables that some service users are missing data for particular items. This should be taken into account when interpreting the tables. The amount of missing data is particularly high for community access services because recreation/holiday program (service type 3.02) were not required to collect any service user information other than the statistical linkage key, although a number of these services did do so.

Statistical linkage key

The use of a statistical linkage key enables the number of service users to be estimated from the data collected at service type outlet or agency level. A service user may have received services from more than one service type outlet or agency, in which case they may have had their personal characteristics recorded on two or more service user forms. Service user counts for these characteristics can be estimated by using the statistical linkage key, which enables the appropriate service user forms to be allocated to the one person without that person's identity being known.

Because the statistical 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 statistical linkage key is not constructed to enable the linking of records to the extent needed to be totally certain that a 'service user' is one individual person. The AIHW Ethics Committee approved a trial of the statistical linkage key in July 1998 and reviews its approval regularly, most recently in August 2004.

Potential population

The potential population is an estimate of the number of people who may at some time require access to specialist disability services. It is not the same as the population needing services but is intended to broadly indicate the number of people with the potential to require specialist disability services at some time. It is calculated for each state and territory using data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998. Tables 2.7 and 2.8 give the details of these calculations.

Specialist psychiatric services

The tables in this report include all service users of CSTDA accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment support services. Indicator tables based on CSTDA NMDS data are also published annually in the *Report on Government Services* (see, for example, SCRCSSP 2004). However, the tables in that report exclude service users who access only specialist psychiatric services.

Table 2.9 specifies the number and percentage of overall service users accessing specialist psychiatric services and is included for the information of readers who may be consulting both reports.

2 CSTDA indicator tables

Table 2.1: Number and percentage of service users by service type, CSTDA-funded services, 1 January–30 June, 2003

Service type	Number	Per cent
Accommodation support		
Institutions and hostels (service types 1.01–1.03)	5,945	3.8
Group homes (service type 1.04)	9,756	6.3
Other accommodation services (service types 1.05–1.08)	14,414	9.3
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>29,660</i>	<i>19.0</i>
Community support	53,588	34.4
Community access	41,925	26.9
Respite	16,706	10.7
Employment		
Open employment	35,321	22.7
Supported employment	17,565	11.3
Open and supported employment	3,064	2.0
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>54,952</i>	<i>35.3</i>
Total	155,707	100.0

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service during the six months from 1 January–30 June, 2003. Totals (including total percentages) may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed multiple service types during the six month period.
2. Total excludes 177 service users whose service type was not stated.

Table 2.2: Service users by sex and service group, CSTDA-funded services, 1 January–30 June, 2003

Service group	Males		Females		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Accommodation support	16,471	55.5	13,140	44.3	29,660	100.0
Community support	31,666	59.1	21,799	40.7	53,588	100.0
Community access	22,825	54.4	19,026	45.4	41,925	100.0
Respite	9,591	57.4	7,085	42.4	16,706	100.0
Employment	35,509	64.6	19,443	35.4	54,952	100.0
Total	92,558	59.4	62,877	40.4	155,707	100.0

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service during the six months from 1 January–30 June, 2003. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed multiple service types during the six month period.
2. Total excludes 177 service users whose service type was not stated.

Table 2.3: Proportion of service users by primary disability group and service type, for CSTDA-funded services, 1 January–30 June, 2003

Primary disability group	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Open employment	Supported employment	Open and supported employment
Intellectual	60.3	43.3	51.3	52.1	29.7	76.3	41.3
Specific learning/ADD	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	9.2	0.8	7.4
Autism	1.8	6.5	2.6	8.4	1.8	1.3	4.4
Physical	10.9	16.2	9.4	13.3	20.2	6.5	16.4
Acquired brain injury	3.6	5.4	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.4	3.1
Neurological	2.6	6.2	1.4	3.6	3.6	1.5	2.4
Deafblind	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Vision	2.2	1.6	4.5	0.5	3.6	1.4	1.5
Hearing	1.0	1.6	2.4	0.3	4.6	1.0	2.0
Speech	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Psychiatric	15.5	1.1	12.9	6.9	22.7	8.3	21.2
Developmental delay	0.2	8.4	0.1	1.3	—	—	—
Not known	1.5	7.5	11.1	8.2	—	—	—
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	29,660	53,588	41,925	16,706	35,321	17,565	3,064

Note: Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service during the six months from 1 January–30 June, 2003.

Table 2.4: Proportion of service users by age group and service type, for CSTDA-funded services, 1 January–30 June, 2003

Age group (years)	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Open employment	Supported employment	Open and supported employment
0–4	0.6	15.2	0.5	3.4	—	—	—
5–9	1.2	16.6	2.8	13.1	—	—	—
10–14	2.6	12.0	5.5	20.2	—	—	—
15–19	4.2	10.0	9.6	16.9	15.8	4.3	13.0
20–24	7.0	7.3	13.6	11.0	19.9	10.6	20.8
25–29	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.8	14.1	11.7	14.8
30–34	11.8	5.7	10.5	6.5	11.9	14.9	13.3
35–39	12.7	5.2	9.0	5.1	10.1	15.1	11.4
40–44	12.6	5.3	8.9	4.7	9.2	14.8	9.7
45–49	11.6	4.5	7.5	3.6	7.9	11.9	7.4
50–54	9.4	4.0	5.9	2.8	5.7	8.5	5.4
55–59	6.9	3.2	4.4	2.1	3.8	5.0	2.9
60–64	3.9	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.2
65+	6.4	3.0	7.6	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.1
Not known	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.1	—	—	—
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	29,660	53,588	41,925	16,706	35,321	17,565	3,064

Note: Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service during the six months from 1 January–30 June, 2003.

Table 2.5: Service users receiving CSTDA-funded accommodation support services also receiving CSTDA-funded community access services, 1 January–30 June, 2003

Service users receiving accommodation support services	Number	Per cent
Receiving community access services	10,288	34.7
Not receiving community access services	19,372	65.3
Total	29,660	100.0

Note: Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service during the six months from 1 January–30 June, 2003.

Table 2.6: Number of service users for each CSTDA-funded employment service, by state and territory, 1 January–30 June, 2003

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Open employment	10,178	9,995	7,909	3,256	2,518	769	609	117	35,321
Supported employment	6,655	3,904	1,957	1,837	2,524	507	83	104	17,565
Open and supported employment	139	1,594	268	442	99	233	115	174	3,064
All employment services	16,654	15,215	10,001	5,439	5,036	1,485	803	373	54,952

Note: Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service during the six months from 1 January–30 June, 2003. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed services in more than one state or territory during the six month period.

Table 2.7: Potential populations: people aged less than 65 years and 15–64 years, by state and territory, 30 June 2002 (based on national disability rates)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People under 65 years									
All	5,759,018	4,220,081	3,274,442	1,708,745	1,294,608	406,542	293,303	190,765	17,150,032
All (%)	33.6	24.6	19.1	10.0	7.5	2.4	1.7	1.1	100.0
With profound or severe core activity restriction	237,728	173,735	135,096	70,208	54,494	17,265	11,796	7,290	707,612
Potential population (under 65 years)	236,958	170,390	136,652	70,990	54,122	17,522	11,647	9,181	707,612
People 15–64 years									
With profound or severe core activity restriction	188,154	138,115	106,051	55,360	43,713	13,630	9,396	5,421	559,840
Labour force participation rate (%)	62.7	63.7	65.2	66.3	60.8	58.0	72.9	74.0	63.8
Potential population (employment)	117,641	86,643	69,758	37,031	26,435	8,000	6,782	4,928	357,178

Notes

1. Data are estimates. Population estimates of 9,000 or less have a relative standard error of 25% or more.
2. Data for all people are ABS estimated resident populations at 30 June 2002 for people aged less than 65 years.
3. 2002 data for people with profound or severe core activity restriction are estimates derived using the ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.
4. The potential population for accommodation support, community support, community access and respite services is the number of people aged under 65 years, with severe or profound core activity restriction, multiplied by the Indigenous factor (Table 2.8) for that jurisdiction.
5. The potential population for employment services is the number of people aged 15–64 years with severe or profound core activity restriction, multiplied by both the Indigenous factor (Table 2.8) and the labour force participation rate for that jurisdiction.
6. Due to the adjustment used in calculating the potential populations in each case, the sum of the jurisdictions is not necessarily equal to the total population for Australia.

Sources: ABS 2002a, 2002b and 2003; and AIHW analysis of the ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.

Table 2.8: Calculation of Indigenous factor: people aged less than 65 years and 15–64 years, Indigenous factor by state and territory, 2002

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People under 65 years									
Indigenous Australians	131,791	27,221	124,518	64,303	24,862	16,875	3,895	55,778	449,419
Non-Indigenous Australians	5,627,227	4,192,860	3,149,924	1,644,442	1,269,746	389,667	289,408	134,987	16,698,261
All people (weighted)	5,890,809	4,247,302	3,398,960	1,773,048	1,319,470	423,417	297,198	246,543	17,597,099
All people (weighted per person)	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.29	1.03
<i>Indigenous factor</i>	99.68	98.07	101.15	101.11	99.32	101.49	98.74	125.94	100.00
People 15–64 years									
Indigenous Australians	78,164	16,437	73,770	38,808	15,152	10,093	2,410	35,519	270,501
Non-Indigenous Australians	4,342,144	3,243,480	2,418,961	1,270,254	989,699	298,732	226,005	104,493	12,893,768
All people (weighted)	4,498,472	3,276,354	2,566,501	1,347,870	1,020,003	318,918	230,825	175,531	13,434,769
All people (weighted per person)	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.25	1.02
<i>Indigenous factor</i>	99.72	98.48	100.89	100.89	99.46	101.19	99.02	122.84	100.00

Notes

1. Data are estimates. Figures for all people (weighted per person) and Indigenous factor are rounded to the nearest 0.01, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Indigenous population figures are obtained by multiplying percentages of Indigenous people in each state or territory based on the most recently available 2001 census data on the Indigenous population, and applying these percentages to June 2002 Estimated Resident Population (ERP).
3. Data for all people (weighted) were calculated by multiplying the data for Indigenous Australians by two and adding the data for non-Indigenous Australians. Hence Indigenous Australians are weighted at two and non-Indigenous Australians at one.
4. Data for all people (weighted per person) were calculated by dividing the all people (weighted) data by the sum of the Indigenous Australians data and the non-Indigenous Australians data.
5. The Indigenous factors adjust the data for all people (weighted per person) to figures relative to an arbitrary figure for Australia of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the all people (weighted per person) data by 100 and dividing by the all people (weighted per person) total for Australia.

Sources: ABS 2002b and 2003.

Table 2.9: Number of service users using CSTDA-funded specialist psychiatric services only, by service type and state and territory, the six months from 1 January–30 June, 2003

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Number of service users									
Accommodation support	0	3,714	374	174	0	0	0	0	4,263
Community support	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	46
Community access	0	4,547	220	0	0	0	0	0	4,766
Respite	0	912	278	0	0	0	0	0	1,188
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All services	0	7,047	583	150	0	0	0	0	7,774
% of all service users									
Accommodation support	0.0	36.4	8.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4
Community support	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Community access	0.0	32.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4
Respite	0.0	12.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All services	0.0	14.3	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received more than one service during the six months from 1 January–30 June, 2003. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may have accessed services from more than one state or territory.
2. The figure for 'All services' in each column cannot be obtained by summing those for the five service groups and may actually be smaller than this sum. This is because a service user may be counted in the service group total, but not in the number for all services. For example, a service user may have accessed a specialist psychiatric accommodation service along with a general (non-psychiatric) community access service—this service user will be included in the total for accommodation psychiatric service users, but not in the figure for all services (since the latter includes service users only accessing specialist psychiatric services).
3. Specialist psychiatric services were identified by jurisdictions as part of their provision of service type outlet data. They are CSTDA- funded services, but are not included in the *Report on Government Services*.

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