

**Disability support services
provided under the
Commonwealth/State
Disability Agreement:
national data, 1997**

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**Disability support services
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Commonwealth/State
Disability Agreement:
national data, 1997**

**Ken Black
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December 1998

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Canberra

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Preface

The Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) 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 1996 collection have been widely used by government departments and the community.

There have been some important improvements to the collection between 1995 and 1997, however it continues to suffer from some gaps and problems. The collection needs redevelopment, particularly in light of the continuing changes in the method of service delivery, for example the growing use of case funding and brokerage models. Redevelopment will begin during 1999 (in partnership with the Disability Services Subcommittee).

The information being released now will inform Australians about services provided under the CSDA for people with disabilities in Australia.

All States and Territories and the Commonwealth have provided data, and their cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

This report has been completed far more quickly than previous reports. I pay tribute to the data providers and Institute staff who have worked hard and cooperatively to produce a quality report in a much shorter time period.

Richard Madden
Director

Summary and outline

This report presents data about services directly provided or funded by government, under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). These data come from the CSDA Minimum Data Set collection conducted in the second half of 1997, and cover State, Territory and Commonwealth CSDA services. This is the third annual data collection, the first having been undertaken in 1995. Data for 1995 and 1996 have been published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

Section 1 provides an overview of the service recipient and service data.

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

Sections 3 and 4 give a detailed description of the results of the 1997 data collection, concentrating mainly on national patterns. Data are reported on both the recipients of the services and on the services themselves.

Section 3 covers data collected from 64,432 Consumer Forms, representing people receiving services on the 'snapshot' day. Many service recipients have multiple disabilities, and a consumer can receive more than one service on the 'snapshot' day and therefore fill in more than one Consumer Form. Of service recipients in 1997, 58% were male. Over 67% were reported to have intellectual disability as the primary disability type. Nearly 83% of recipients needed support in activities of daily living. Higher proportions needed support in social and emotional areas. Data on other disabilities, country of birth, Indigenous origin, language, method of communication, living arrangements, income source and State distribution are detailed.

Section 4 covers services provided. A total of 5,759 CSDA services responded to the 1997 CSDA Minimum Data Set collection—a response rate of 97%. Of these services:

- 3,970 (69%) were provided under a non-government auspice, and 1,788 (31%) under a government auspice;
- 2,538 of all services were accommodation services, 1,138 were community support services, 900 were employment services, 699 were community access services, and 411 were respite services.

Section 5 presents many of the recently developed performance indicators for disability services, for 1997.

Section 6 contains a discussion of the data quality of the 1997 collection and outlines possible changes to future collections. There are a range of policy and administrative issues likely to affect future collections and the uses to which the data are put.

Acknowledgements

The successful completion of this 1997 collection owes much to:

- the service providers who completed questionnaires and provided comments;
- all departments, organisations, peak bodies and individuals who provided suggestions or comments; and
- to 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 provided a point of contact in each of the departments who fund CSDA services and coordinated the collection in their jurisdiction:

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Department of Human Services (Victoria)	Maarten Post and Elaine Stevenson
Department of Families, Youth and Community Care (Queensland)	Donalee Moriarty
Disability Services Commission (WA)	Dana Bensky
Health Commission (SA)	Yvette Knevitt
Department of Community and Health Services (Tasmania)	Patrick Cummins
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Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADD	Attention Deficit Disorder
AIHW/Institute	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement of 1991
CSDA-funded services	Service providers receiving funding from State and/or Commonwealth Governments for a service or services covered by the CSDA
DSSC	Disability Services Subcommittee (comprising the heads of government disability services throughout Australia)
ICIDH	International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps
MDS	Minimum Data Set
(CSDA) MDS Network	Formerly known as Management, Implementation and Development Committee (comprises a representative from AIHW and all jurisdictions involved with CSDA MDS collections)
n.a.	Not available—in relation to data from cells in some tables
NCSDDD	National Community Services Data Dictionary
NIMS	National Information Management System (for Commonwealth-funded CSDA open employment services)
PT OT ST	Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy. These are included within the 'therapy services' service type.

1 Overview

Service recipient data

Data on the characteristics of Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) service recipients were collated from 64,432 Consumer Forms returned by 5,759 CSDA-funded services on a 'snapshot day' in late 1997.

Two other separate counts of service recipients were collected from CSDA services who returned Service Forms: the estimated number of service recipients on a typical 1996–97 operating day and the estimated number over the 1996–97 financial year. Service providers made the estimates.

For each major service type category, the number of service recipients on the selected 'snapshot' day is broadly similar to that reported as receiving services on a typical operating day (see Table 1.1). Community support, community access and respite services show a greater level of variation from the typical day than do the other service types. They also have a larger number of recipients over the year than on any single day, indicating a less fixed consumer base. For all service type groupings, the number of recipients over the year is greater in the non-government sector than in the directly provided government sector.

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

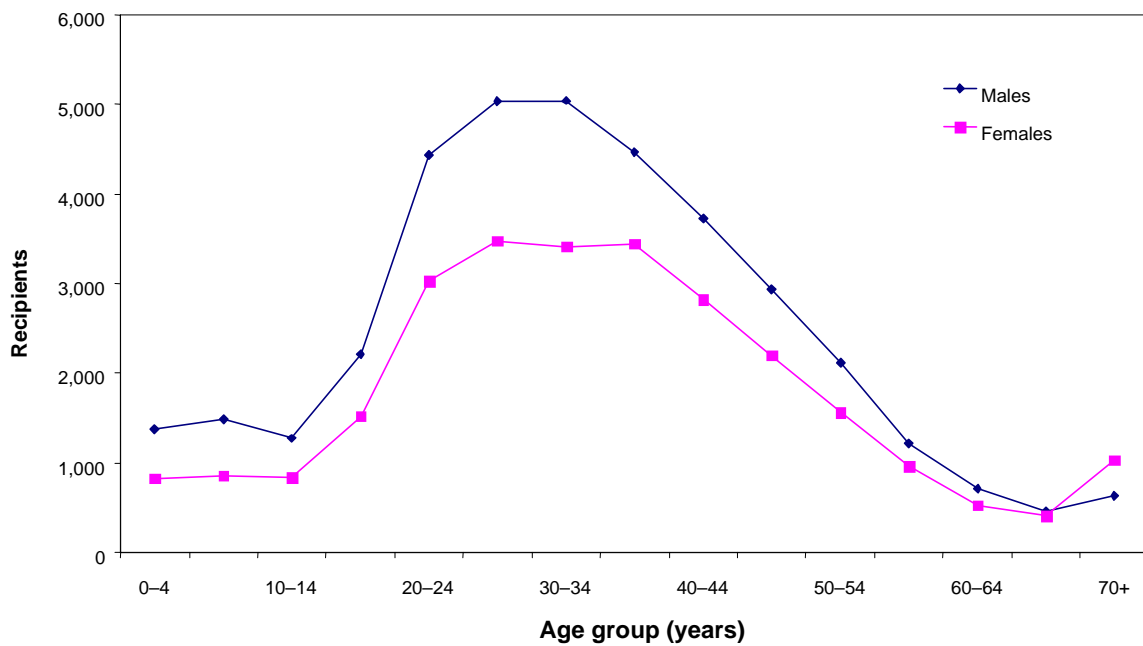
Table 1.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by auspicing organisation and time period, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	Government provided			Non-government provided		
	Snapshot day	Estimate for a typical day	Estimate for 1996–97	Snapshot day	Estimate for a typical day	Estimate for 1996–97
Accommodation support	8,639	8,737	11,557	10,916	11,563	20,505
Community support	5,390	6,019	57,586	5,934	8,538	109,391
Community access	1,659	2,550	6,277	10,647	11,799	71,780
Respite	497	653	5,975	1,316	1,929	14,203
Employment	380	410	1,078	17,460	19,339	40,694

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.

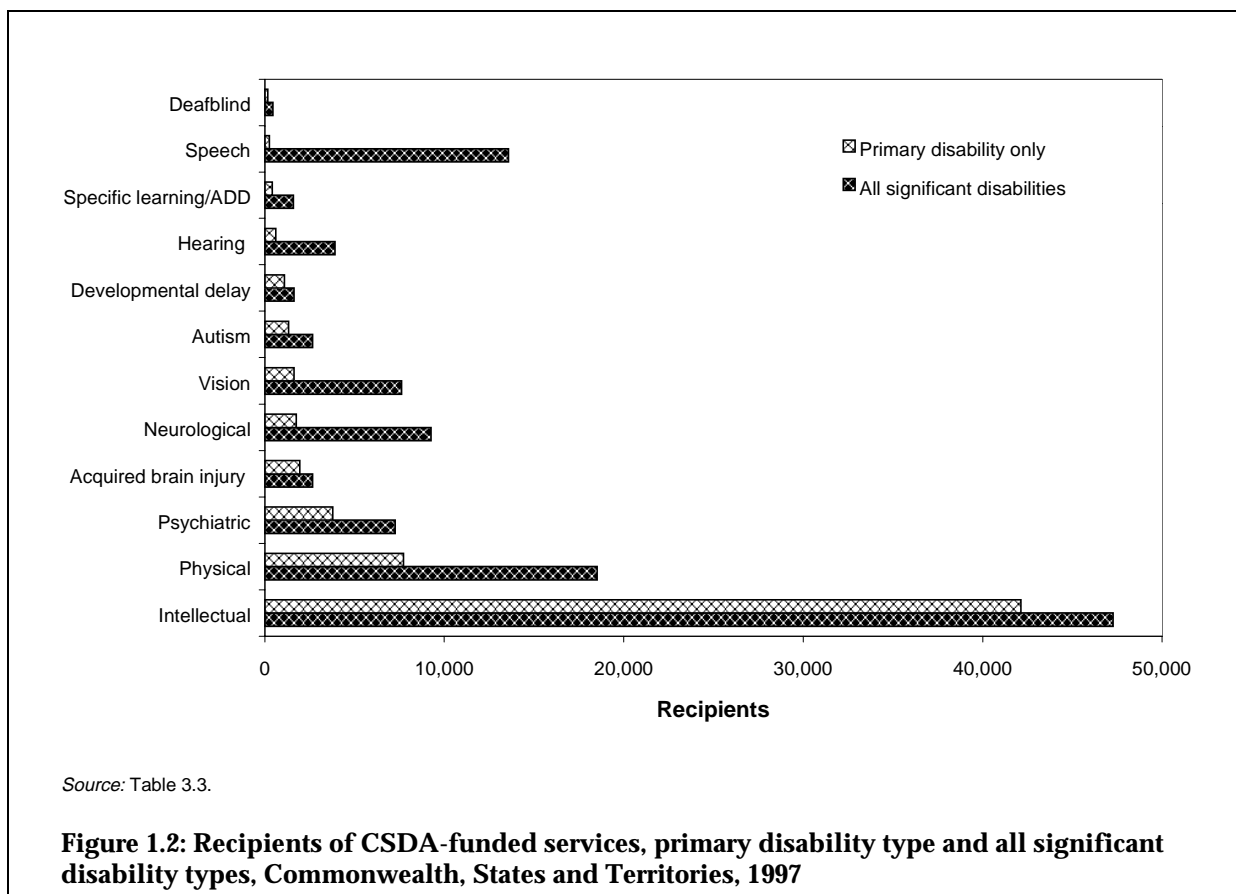
The sex and age groups of service recipients are represented in Figure 1.1. Most service recipients were male in 1997 (37,275 or 58%). Overall there was little difference in age group distribution between the sexes (see Section 3.1).



Source: Table A.2.

Figure 1.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by sex, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Many service recipients have multiple disabilities. The Consumer Form requested that all significant disability types affecting the lives of service recipients be reported. The disability type most affecting the everyday life of the recipient was counted as the primary disability type. Figure 1.2 compares the numbers of service recipients reporting each disability type. Those with intellectual disability comprise the greatest number of CSDA service recipients, both when reporting all significant disability types they experience and their primary disability type (over 43,000 as the primary disability). Those with physical disability were the next most numerous, but were substantially fewer (about 7,700). The third most numerous, as a primary disability type, were those with psychiatric disability (about 3,800). However, the order is different when all significant disability types (including that given as primary) are considered. The number of recipients with a psychiatric disability (about 7,300) is eclipsed by the numbers with speech (about 13,600), neurological (about 9,300) and vision (about 7,600) disability types. The smallest number of recipients reported for one of the disability types collected was for those who are deafblind (less than 500).



Information was collected on the frequency of support or assistance needed by each recipient—not only as provided by the service to each recipient—for each of 10 areas of support. Over 83% of recipients needed support in ‘activities of daily living’ (that is, self-care, mobility and communication). Higher proportions needed support in ‘social’ and ‘emotional’ areas. Between 20% and 35% of recipients reported a need for continual support in almost every area of support need. A lower percentage of need for continual support was reported for the area of ‘mobility’ and a higher percentage for ‘working’.

The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most service recipients aged 16 years or more (86%).

Most service recipients lived with family members and/or their spouse (40%).

Service data

There were 5,759 CSDA-funded services that responded to the 1997 collection. About two-thirds of services were non-government provided (69%, Figure 1.3). Accommodation support services numbered 2,538 (44% of all services), with a greater number provided by non-government organisations (1,452) than by government (1,086). However, the proportion of government auspiced services—services provided directly by governments—that were accommodation support services was greater than for non-government auspiced services (61% compared with 37%). Employment support and community access services were greater in number for non-government auspiced services than for government auspiced services (875 compared with 159, and 610 compared with 89 respectively, Figure 1.3).

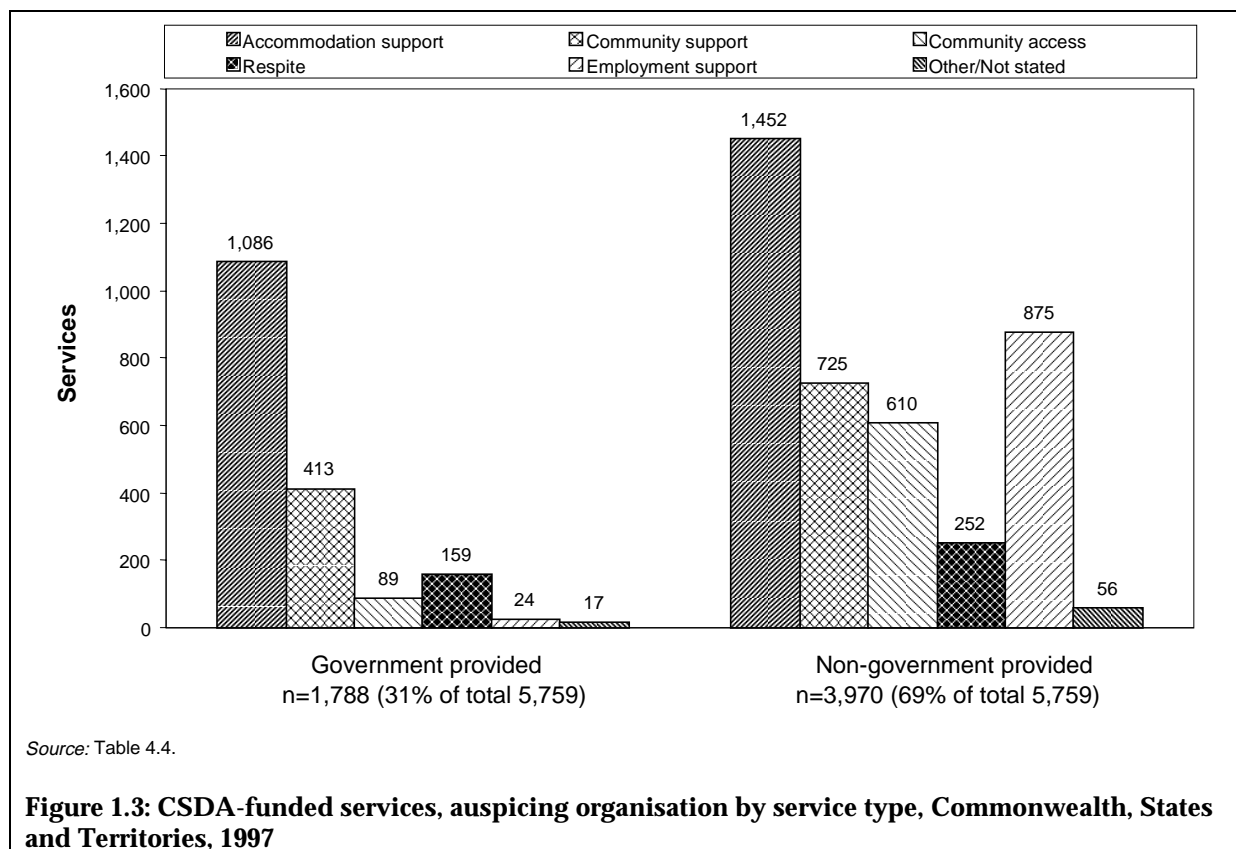


Figure 1.3: CSDA-funded services, auspicing organisation by service type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

State- or Territory-funded CSDA services numbered 4,768 and Commonwealth-funded services numbered 991 (Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

Total reported government expenditure (less identified administration expenditure) on CSDA services was \$1,558.2 million in 1996–97 (Table 1.2). About 58% of these funds were provided to accommodation support services (\$903 million).

Table 1.2: Service funding, government expenditure data reported to the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1996–97 (\$ million)

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Accommodation	303.4	264.3	97.6	93.6	87.4	35.2	16.0	5.9	0	903.4
Community support	54.4	51.3	23.2	3.6	20.3	4.5	1.8	1.7	11.6	172.3
Community access	45.5	65.9	13.7	10.7	5.8	6.0	0.9	1.5	0.4	150.3
Respite	21.6	19.1	14.2	14.0	4.6	3.2	1.8	0.9	0	79.3
Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191.1	191.1
All other	17.3	20.8	1.5	17.4	6.9	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	10.7	75.2
Total (less separately identified administration costs)	427.5	421.5	150.1	139.2	128.0	49.3	18.8	10.1	213.7	1,558.2
Administration costs	28.9	45.3	27.0	10.8	3.6	9.3	1.4	0.6	18.1	231.8
Total	456.4	466.7	177.1	150.0	131.6	58.6	20.2	10.6	213.7	1,703.0

Note: Data are those supplied to the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, published in the Report on Government Services 1998.

Ninety-two per cent of accommodation support services operated for the full 52 weeks of the year, as did 73% of respite services, 56% of employment services, 54% of community support services, and 24% of community access services.

Accommodation support services were received by 48.5 recipients under the CSDA for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population'—an adjusted estimate of the number of people with severe or profound handicap (see Section 5.2). For employment support services the equivalent ratio was 86.2.

Recipients with a profound handicap comprised 46% of recipients of accommodation support services and 15% of recipients of employment services.

2 Introduction

2.1 CSDA MDS collections

This publication reports on services provided or funded in 1997 by the Commonwealth Government and the State and Territory Governments under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) of 1991. It provides data about service providers and about people receiving a service from a service provider on a 'snapshot' day, that is, on a single day, in 1997.

The CSDA Minimum Data Set (MDS) collections are conducted under the auspices of the Disability Services Subcommittee (DSSC) of the Standing Committee of Community Services and Income Security Administrators. The original purpose of the CSDA MDS was to facilitate the exchange of information between jurisdictions, by the design and use of standard core data items and agreed definitions. This 1997 collection is the first fully national collection¹.

Information about the development and testing process for these collections, including data from the pilot tests and the 1995 and 1996 collections, can be found in earlier AIHW publications, listed in Appendix 1.

2.2 How the collection was conducted

The AIHW develops, in cooperation with all jurisdictions, standard versions of a Service Form, a Consumer Form and a Data Guide each year.

The data items collected on the 1997 Consumer Form included some information about:

- personal details of age, sex, ethnic origin;
- disability type, both primary and other significant disabilities;
- method of communication;
- support or assistance needed;
- income source; and
- living arrangement/accommodation type.

The data items collected on the 1997 Service Form included some information about:

- service type provided (covering 31 specific service types, within service type groupings such as accommodation support, community support, community access, respite, employment);
- hours worked by staff and volunteers;
- annual funding under the CSDA;

1. 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 1997 collection.

- times of operation (hours per day, days per week, weeks per year); and
- number of recipients receiving a service from the provider.

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.

The 'snapshot' day(s) were:

New South Wales	Wednesday 20 August 1997
Victoria	Wednesday 20 August 1997
Queensland	Wednesday 20 August 1997
Western Australia	Wednesday 25 June 1997 (see Section 2.3)
South Australia	Wednesday 20 August 1997
Tasmania	Wednesday 3 September 1997
Australian Capital Territory	Wednesday 20 August 1997
Northern Territory	Wednesday 20 August 1997
Commonwealth	Wednesday 24 September 1997

The conduct of the 1997 collection did not differ substantially from that of 1996. Further details are available in Black et al. (1998).

2.3 Scope and limitations of the collection

Scope

The collection covers disability support services receiving some funding under the CSDA and the recipients of those services. Some disability support services may not receive CSDA funding—particularly in the areas of rehabilitation, hearing services, aids and appliances—or may be funded solely through the Home and Community Care Program or other funding relevant to nursing homes, hostels and hospitals. Some may receive no government funding.

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 in 1991, and which were considered to be of a type to be included in the 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 in 1991.

However, there is variation between jurisdictions in the services included under the CSDA. Therapy services are not included separately in the 1996 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, after CSDA transfer from the Commonwealth, and other disability services were transferred directly to the Department of Community Services.

- 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 Northern Territory, mental health services and early childhood intervention services are included.
- In the Australian Capital Territory, only some mental health services are included in the CSDA MDS collections.
- In Victoria, early childhood intervention services were included under the CSDA and hence are included in this collection. Psychiatric disability services are also included.

Service recipient counts

The use of a 'snapshot' day permits service recipients to be counted at a point in time. To the extent that the 'snapshot' day was not an average day, this count may differ from a real average. This is likely to be more significant for data applying to some service types, such as recreation and respite services. Estimates of the number of service recipients on a typical 1996–97 operating day and estimates of the total number of consumers provided with a service during 1996–97 were provided by services on the Service Form. These estimates provide some guidance as to the representativeness of the 'snapshot' day count.

Data on open labour market employment services were not collected for a single 'snapshot' day. They were collected for the financial quarter closest to the 'snapshot' day using the National Information Management System (NIMS) for Commonwealth-funded CSDA open employment services. Data items not available from the NIMS database were obtained as part of the 1997 Commonwealth Disability Services Census.

Western Australian data were collected for a full-year period to 30 June 1997. Consumer data were estimated for a 'snapshot' day by the addition of a question about whether the consumer received a service on the 'snapshot' day, with only those consumers indicated as having received a service included. It was then possible to count consumers using CSDA services funded by Western Australia on a relatable basis to those collected by other States and Territories.²

The data about service recipients in this collection are, effectively, counts of services provided, on one day, by providers who receive at least some CSDA funding. They are not counts of consumers since a consumer may have received a service from more than one provider on the day and hence may be counted more than once.

It is not advisable to add data from service type groupings together and to describe them as a total number of consumers.

Further details about the effects of this double-counting problem are available in Black et al. (1998).

Consumer Forms were not collected for some service types—advocacy, information, print disability/alternative formats of communication, service evaluation and training, peak bodies, and research and development. For many services of these types there may be no direct contact with individual people with a disability, or contact with consumers is

2. Western Australian service recipients receiving more than one service type on the snapshot day were counted in each service type received, to relate the data to that from other jurisdictions. This results in data that are different to that published in the Annual Report of the Western Australian Disability Services Commission.

transient, for example giving a telephone referral, and hence data collection in the format used here could have been problematic.

Service counts

Data are intended to be collected at 'outlet level'; however, this has not been fully achieved in all jurisdictions. A 'service' as counted here may in fact be a single outlet, or may be two or more outlets of the same service type funded from a single service provider from which only grouped outlet data are available.

A single service provider organisation may be providing several 'services' as counted here. A Service Form was completed for each of the service types provided. An organisation funded to provide CSDA disability support services of several different CSDA service types as defined here, was counted several times.

Response rates

The response rate for return of Service Forms was 97%. Response rates for most data items from returned Service Forms and Consumer Forms were generally good for this collection, with the most noted exception being data on Indigenous origin (however, the response for this data item has improved since 1996). Response rates are considered further in Section 6.1.

3 Recipients of CSDA services

3.1 Age and sex

Males were 58% of recipients of CSDA-funded services (37,275 of 64,432, Table 3.1). The number of recipients in each five-year age group varied substantially (Figure 1.1, Table A.2). The 25–29 and 30–34 year age groups comprised the highest numbers of recipients (8,517 and 8,466 respectively or 13.2% each) and the 65–69 year age group the lowest (863 or 1.3%). Though the shape of the age distribution was similar for each sex, there were greater numbers of males for most age groups. This difference was proportionally greatest for the 5–9 year age group (4% of males compared to 3.2% of females) and in general diminished as age increased.

3.2 Disability type

The disability type with the most effect on the service recipient's everyday life was reported as the 'primary' disability type. Respondents were asked to report all 'other significant' disability types causing difficulty.

Of the 64,432 service recipients on the 'snapshot' day 43,378 (66.8%) were reported as having a primary disability type of 'intellectual' (Table 3.1). This proportion was similar for both sexes.

The next most frequently reported primary disability types were physical disability (7,718 or 11.6%), psychiatric disability (3,782 or 6.1%) and acquired brain injury (1,935 or 3.6%). The category of 'deafblind' was the least frequently reported, being recorded for 156 (0.2%) service recipients.

The following primary disability types showed differences between male and female service recipients. There was a higher number and proportion of males reported with autism, specific learning/ADD, speech disability, acquired brain injury and psychiatric disability relative to females. Conversely, a lower number and proportion of males than females reported a vision disability type.

The distribution of primary disability type also varied between age groups. Developmental delay was reported as 'primary' for 981 (44.7%) of those service recipients aged 0 to 4 years, and for 155 (3.5%) of those aged 5 to 14. This disability type category was intended only to apply to 0–5 year olds, and made up 0.2% or less of older age groups.

For those service recipients aged 15 years or more, the proportion with intellectual disability as the primary type decreased with increasing age (from 8,205 or 73.1% of those aged 15–24 years to 1,678 or 44.6% of those aged 60 years or more). Corresponding increases occur in the categories of physical disability (from 1,267 or 11.3% of those aged 15–24 years to 629 or 16.7% of those aged 60 years or more), and vision disability (from 154 or 1.4% of those aged 15–24 years to 785 or 20.9% of those aged 60 years or more). Psychiatric disability had a reported peak of 825 or 7.5% in the 45–59 age group (the 25–44 age group was close with 2,288 or 7.3%).

Table 3.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, sex and primary disability type by age group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Primary disability type	Age group (years)							Total	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+	Not stated	No.	%
Males									
Developmental delay	575	92	3	9	2	3	7	691	1.9
Intellectual	150	1,202	4,827	13,410	4,276	920	97	24,882	66.8
Specific learning/ADD	28	123	87	64	10	1	0	313	0.8
Autism	103	258	325	346	27	1	4	1,064	2.9
Physical	217	770	678	1,646	729	280	22	4,342	11.6
Acquired brain injury	24	46	178	659	346	82	14	1,349	3.6
Deafblind	3	4	14	36	11	11	1	80	0.2
Vision	32	28	73	207	120	247	6	713	1.9
Hearing	47	37	61	120	39	43	1	348	0.9
Speech	102	46	9	14	5	3	0	179	0.5
Psychiatric	3	6	257	1,410	479	121	14	2,290	6.1
Neurological	78	112	126	277	202	67	11	873	2.3
Not stated	7	26	13	64	20	14	7	151	0.4
Total males	1,369	2,750	6,651	18,262	6,266	1,793	184	37,275	100.0
Females									
Developmental delay	404	61	0	5	4	1	4	479	1.8
Intellectual	88	774	3,369	10,068	3,313	756	67	18,435	68.2
Specific learning/ADD	7	39	26	22	4	0	0	98	0.4
Autism	22	60	85	92	5	0	1	265	1.0
Physical	154	508	584	1,210	540	349	14	3,359	12.4
Acquired brain injury	11	36	75	283	130	41	4	580	2.1
Deafblind	3	4	11	42	4	10	2	76	0.3
Vision	26	30	81	132	96	530	2	897	3.3
Hearing	26	26	40	88	32	46	1	259	1.0
Speech	30	22	4	7	6	1	1	71	0.3
Psychiatric	2	1	166	871	346	89	10	1,485	5.5
Neurological	44	110	104	285	213	112	14	882	3.3
Not stated	6	13	7	51	16	23	18	134	0.5
Total females	823	1,684	4,552	13,156	4,709	1,958	138	27,020	100.0
Recipients									
Developmental delay	981	155	3	14	6	4	11	1,174	1.8
Intellectual	238	1,977	8,205	23,507	7,602	1,678	171	43,378	67.3
Specific learning/ADD	35	162	113	86	14	1	0	411	0.6
Autism	125	318	410	439	32	1	5	1,330	2.1
Physical	371	1,281	1,267	2,862	1,270	629	38	7,718	12.0
Acquired brain injury	35	82	254	945	477	124	18	1,935	3.0
Deafblind	6	8	25	78	15	21	3	156	0.2
Vision	58	58	154	339	216	785	9	1,619	2.5
Hearing	73	63	101	209	71	89	2	608	0.9
Speech	132	68	13	21	11	4	1	250	0.4
Psychiatric	5	7	423	2,288	825	210	24	3,782	5.9
Neurological	122	222	230	563	415	179	25	1,756	2.7
Not stated	13	39	20	116	37	37	53	315	0.5
Total recipients	2,194	4,440	11,218	31,467	10,991	3,762	360	64,432	100.0

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.

The CSDA service type received varied with primary disability type (Table 3.2, see Table A.3 for percentages of total for service type). The service types most frequently reported as being received on the 'snapshot' day are summarised for each primary disability type in Box 3.1.

- Supported employment services and open employment services were significant service types for recipients with a number of primary disability types.
- Group homes were a frequently reported service type for many recipients with intellectual disability, physical disability, autism, or who were deafblind.
- Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centres were important service types for all the latter disability types, as well as for recipients with vision and hearing disabilities as primary disability types.
- Institutions/large residentials were important for those with acquired brain injury, intellectual disability or physical disability.
- Early childhood intervention services were important for many recipients with developmental delay, a specific learning disability/attention deficit disorder (ADD), a speech disability or autism.

Table 3.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	12	4,757	6	48	593	323	4
Hostels	1	821	1	15	153	26	1
Group homes	13	7,049	7	204	627	124	28
Attendant care	1	83	3	4	415	30	0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	7	1,768	8	39	709	101	6
Alternative family placement	0	49	0	3	7	7	0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	201	1	8	32	8	0
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	710	220	42	124	263	19	5
Recreation/holiday programs	4	852	26	44	145	40	8
Therapy (PT OT ST)	91	1,201	40	36	855	45	11
Family/individual case practice/management	48	1,243	17	58	209	227	26
Behaviour/specialist intervention	2	412	3	29	14	3	0
Counselling: individual/family/group	4	83	3	18	50	13	1
Brokerage/direct funding	7	378	12	55	112	28	1
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	14	1	0	12	6	1
Resource teams/regional teams	188	749	25	52	262	32	0
Community support: other or not stated	20	180	27	18	179	4	0
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	6	6,135	10	193	547	167	23
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	1,464	13	87	239	44	7
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	5	1,621	11	27	254	69	7
Respite							
Own home respite	10	127	4	14	124	22	4
Respite: centre/respite home	4	522	7	45	178	31	3
Respite: host family/peer support	10	66	4	11	21	3	0
Respite: other/flexible/combo	13	224	7	16	145	18	2
Employment							
Open employment	0	2,445	22	23	596	186	6
Supported employment	0	10,342	108	149	838	340	11
Open and supported employment	0	289	3	1	39	13	0
Other employment	0	7	0	0	5	0	0
Service type not stated	18	76	0	9	95	6	1
Total	1,174	43,378	411	1,330	7,718	1,935	156

(continued)

Table 3.2 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	3	5	5	48	150	11	5,965
Hostels	13	17	0	99	57	6	1,210
Group homes	38	26	8	328	42	33	8,527
Attendant care	0	1	1	2	47	1	588
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	29	12	3	567	70	13	3,332
Alternative family placement	0	1	0	0	0	0	67
Accommodation support: other/not stated	4	0	0	202	1	3	460
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	48	63	135	2	92	18	1,741
Recreation/holiday programs	348	6	3	78	25	19	1,598
Therapy (PT OT ST)	103	29	22	1	182	16	2,632
Family/individual case practice/management	154	32	3	24	181	18	2,240
Behaviour/specialist intervention	4	0	0	11	2	5	485
Counselling: individual/family/group	6	0	2	1	21	1	203
Brokerage/direct funding	4	4	0	32	14	8	655
Mutual support/self-help groups	9	2	1	169	10	13	238
Resource teams/regional teams	6	6	29	8	54	3	1,414
Community support: other or not stated	0	2	7	2	35	0	474
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	354	103	1	80	84	73	7,776
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	8	5	0	24	87	0	1,978
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	51	14	5	609	73	33	2,779
Respite							
Own home respite	3	1	2	37	21	4	373
Respite: centre/respite home	51	3	0	45	27	6	922
Respite: host family/peer support	1	5	2	2	7	1	133
Respite: other/flexible/combination	6	0	1	5	22	0	459
Employment							
Open employment	154	150	8	806	145	0	4,541
Supported employment	219	115	11	564	191	18	12,906
Open and supported employment	2	3	0	36	7	0	393
Other employment	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
Service type not stated	1	2	1	0	109	12	330
Total	1,619	608	250	3,782	1,756	315	64,432

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.

Box 3.1: Service types for which a CSDA service was most frequently received by primary disability type on a 1997 'snapshot' day

Developmental delay	Early childhood intervention Resource teams/regional teams
Intellectual disability	Supported employment Group homes Continuing education/Independent living training (ILT)/adult training centre Institution/large residential Open employment
Specific learning/ADD	Supported employment Early childhood intervention
Autism	Group homes, Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre Supported employment Early childhood intervention
Physical disability	Therapy (PT OT ST) Supported Employment Group homes Open employment Institution/large residential
Acquired brain injury	Supported employment Institution/large residential Family/individual case practice/management Open employment
Deafblind	Group homes Family/individual case practice/management Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre
Vision	Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre Recreation/holiday programs Supported employment
Hearing	Open employment Supported employment Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre
Speech	Early childhood intervention
Psychiatric	Open employment Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support Community access and day program: other/not stated Supported employment
Neurological	Supported employment Therapy (PT OT ST) Family/individual case practice/management
All service recipients	Supported employment Group home Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre Institution/large residential Open employment

Source: Table 3.2.

Intellectual disability is the most frequently reported primary disability type for most of the common service types (Box 3.2). Group homes, hostels, post-school options/social and community support/community access, and brokerage/direct funding service types appear focused on recipients with an intellectual or physical disability in the main. Early childhood intervention and family/individual case practice/management service types appear more broadly focused.

Box 3.2: Most frequently reported primary disability types of recipients of CSDA services by service type on a 1997 ‘snapshot’ day

Supported employment	Intellectual, physical, psychiatric
Group homes	Intellectual, physical, autism
Continuing education/ILT/adult training centre	Intellectual, physical, vision
Institutions/large residential	Intellectual, physical, acquired brain injury
Open employment	Intellectual, psychiatric, physical, acquired brain injury, vision, hearing, neurological
Therapy (PT OT ST)	Intellectual, physical, neurological, vision, developmental delay
Recreation/holiday programs	Intellectual, vision, physical, psychiatric, neurological, autism, acquired brain injury
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	Intellectual, physical, autism, neurological
Outreach/other ‘in-home’/drop-in support	Intellectual, psychiatric, physical, acquired brain injury
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	Intellectual, psychiatric, physical, neurological
Brokerage/direct funding	Intellectual, physical, autism, acquired brain injury
Family/individual case practice/management	Intellectual, acquired brain injury, physical, neurological, vision
Early childhood intervention	Developmental delay, physical, intellectual, speech, autism
Resource teams/regional teams	Intellectual, physical, developmental delay, autism
Hostels	Intellectual, physical, psychiatric, neurological

Note: Service types with less than 1,000 recipients are excluded here.
Source: Table 3.2.

The proportion of service recipients reporting each primary disability type is different from the proportion reporting all significant disability types (Table 3.3). The category ‘intellectual disability’ remains the most frequently reported, increasing from 66.8% of service recipients to 74.9% when all disability types reported are considered. The proportion of service recipients who reported ‘physical disability’ as one of their disabilities was 29.3%, compared with 12.2% of recipients who reported this as their primary disability. While 0.4% of service recipients reported speech disability as their primary disability, 21.5% reported this as one of their disabilities. This indicates that speech and physical disability are often associated with another reported primary disability of service recipients.

Table 3.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type and all significant disability types, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Disability type	Primary disability type reported	% of all service recipients	All significant disability types reported, including primary	% of all service recipients
Developmental delay	1,095	1.7	1,625	2.6
Intellectual	42,133	66.8	47,267	74.9
Specific learning/ADD	411	0.7	1,592	2.5
Autism	1,330	2.1	2,657	4.2
Physical	7,718	12.2	18,513	29.3
Acquired brain injury	1,935	3.1	2,658	4.2
Deafblind	156	0.2	436	0.7
Vision	1,619	2.6	7,605	12.1
Hearing	608	1.0	3,909	6.2
Speech	250	0.4	13,571	21.5
Psychiatric	3,782	6.0	7,261	11.5
Neurological	1,756	2.8	9,258	14.7
Not stated	315	0.5	n.a.	n.a.

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected on disability types other than primary. These 1,324 recipients are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
4. The total for 'all significant disability types' adds to more than the total number of recipients, and the total for '% of all service recipients' adds to more than 100% since recipients may be counted in more than one disability type.

Many service recipients reported multiple disability in 1997. The extent of multiple disability varied with primary disability type (see Table 3.4). Of those service recipients whose reported primary disability type was deafblind, autism, acquired brain injury, neurological disability or developmental delay, 60% or more reported the presence of other significant disabilities. The average reporting of other significant disability types, across all primary disability types, was 50.5%. In contrast, other significant disabilities were reported by less than half of service recipients with primary disability types of psychiatric disability, specific learning/ADD, vision, speech and hearing.

Table 3.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type, with or without the presence of other significant disability types, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

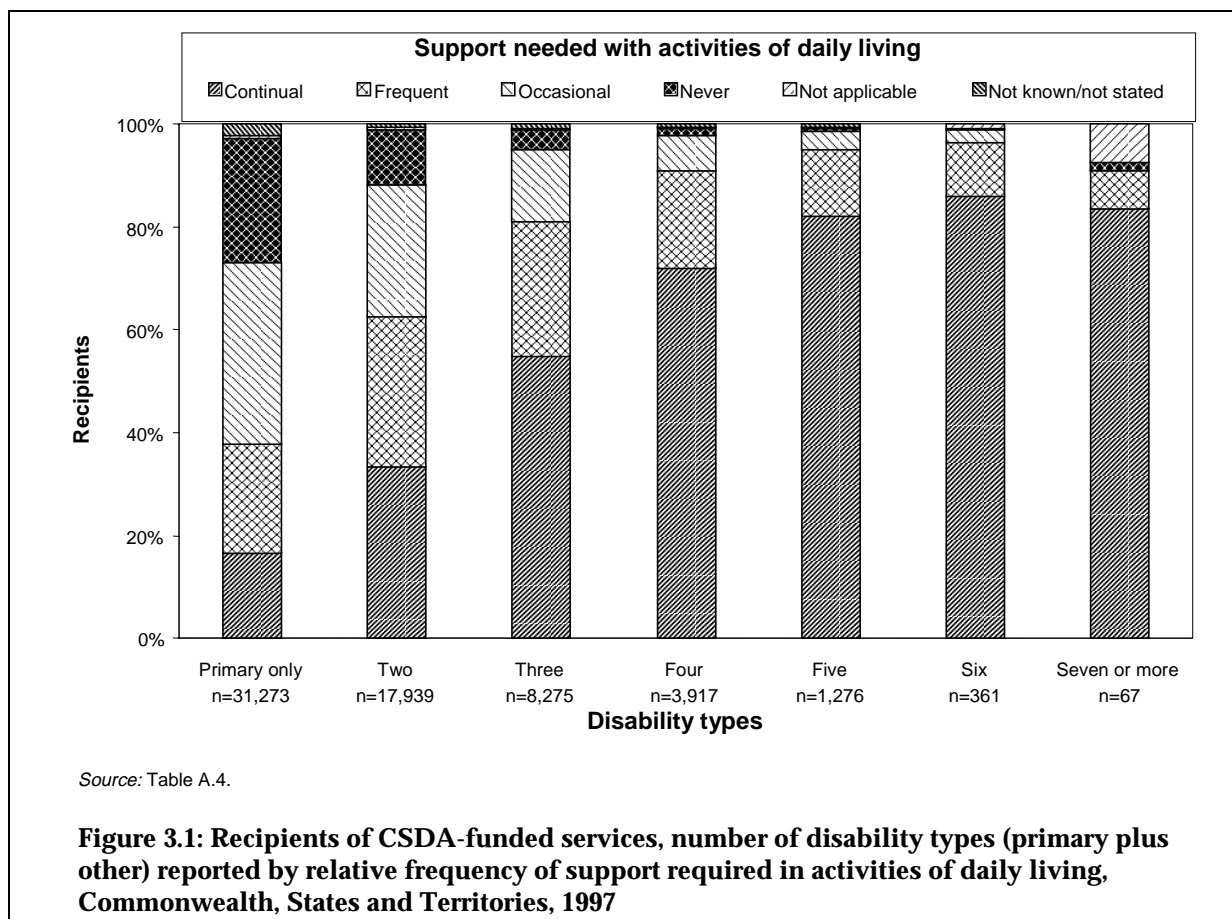
Primary disability type	With other significant disability types		Without other significant disability types		Other significant disability types not known or not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	668	61.0	344	31.4	83	7.6	1,095	100.0
Intellectual/learning	21,575	51.2	18,363	43.6	2,195	5.2	42,133	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	124	30.2	271	65.9	16	3.9	411	100.0
Autism	901	67.7	382	28.7	47	3.5	1,330	100.0
Physical	4,235	54.9	3,090	40.0	393	5.1	7,718	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,276	65.9	629	32.5	30	1.6	1,935	100.0
Deafblind	112	71.8	36	23.1	8	5.1	156	100.0
Vision	586	36.2	916	56.6	117	7.2	1,619	100.0
Hearing	284	46.7	298	49.0	26	4.3	608	100.0
Speech	100	40.0	132	52.8	18	7.2	250	100.0
Psychiatric	778	20.6	2,802	74.1	202	5.3	3,782	100.0
Neurological	1,109	63.2	531	30.2	116	6.6	1,756	100.0
Not stated	100	31.7	101	32.1	114	36.2	315	100.0
Total	31,848	50.5	27,895	44.2	3,365	5.3	63,108	100.0

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected on disability types other than primary. These 1,324 recipients are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.

The importance of examining multiple disability is further highlighted when data on the frequency of support required in the activities of daily living are examined.³ Figure 3.1 shows that the frequency of need for this support increases with increasing number of disability types reported. Of those service recipients with only one (the primary) disability, 24.2% were reported as having no need for help in the activities of daily living, and 16.5% as having a continual need. As the number of disability types for each individual increased, the proportion with 'no need for assistance' decreased, to less than 1% for service recipients with five or more disability types (including the primary). The proportion with occasional need also decreases with increasing number of disability types. For frequent need the proportion rises, then decreases as the proportion with continual need rises to over 80% for service recipients with five or more disability types.

3. To enable comparisons (if desired) to be drawn between CSDA service recipients and the general population, areas of support or assistance needed which have been used by the ABS to categorise 'severity of handicap' have been used. These areas of support are self-care, mobility and verbal communication, which, for the purposes of this report, are collectively known as 'activities of daily living'.



3.3 Country of birth

Information on the country of birth of service recipients was recorded in the categories of: Australia, other English-speaking countries, and non-English-speaking countries. This classification is under review (see Section 6.3). 'Other English-speaking countries' followed the former ABS standard definition: United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

Data presented in Table 3.5 indicate that, of the 63,108 service recipients about whom country of birth data were collected, 57,040 (90%) were born in Australia, 1,568 (2%) in 'other English-speaking' countries and 2,003 (3%) in 'other' countries. These last two figures can be added to compare with the considerably higher figure of 22.2% of the Australian population aged 0 to 64 years born overseas (ABS 1997). Country of birth was 'not known or not stated' for 2,497 (4%) of the total recipients.

The distribution of reported primary disability type varies among country of birth groups. Intellectual disability was the primary disability type for 68% of service recipients born in Australia, but for only 42% of those born in other English-speaking countries and 44% of those born in other countries. Psychiatric disability, vision disability, acquired brain injury and neurological disabilities were more likely to be reported for those service recipients born outside of Australia.

The health screening of people seeking to migrate to Australia, combined with the known tendency for migrants to be in good health when deciding to migrate, has probably had an effect on lowering their overall prevalence of disability, and on the pattern of disability type.

Disability types most likely to arise from conditions present at birth, or the early developmental period, could be expected to be less frequent for the overseas-born population.

Table 3.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Primary disability type	Australia		Other English-speaking		Other		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,054	1.8	12	0.8	11	0.5	18	0.7	1,095	1.7
Intellectual	38,755	67.9	650	41.5	886	44.2	1,842	73.8	42,133	66.8
Specific learning/ADD	375	0.7	8	0.5	5	0.2	23	0.9	411	0.7
Autism	1,228	2.2	16	1.0	33	1.6	53	2.1	1,330	2.1
Physical	6,897	12.1	268	17.1	361	18.0	192	7.7	7,718	12.2
Acquired brain injury	1,649	2.9	126	8.0	111	5.5	49	2.0	1,935	3.1
Deafblind	135	0.2	8	0.5	8	0.4	5	0.2	156	0.2
Vision	1,304	2.3	127	8.1	93	4.6	95	3.8	1,619	2.6
Hearing	541	0.9	23	1.5	33	1.6	11	0.4	608	1.0
Speech	235	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.2	10	0.4	250	0.4
Psychiatric	3,154	5.5	210	13.4	339	16.9	79	3.2	3,782	6.0
Neurological	1,481	2.6	108	6.9	101	5.0	66	2.6	1,756	2.8
Not stated	232	0.4	11	0.7	18	0.9	54	2.2	315	0.5
Total	57,040	100.0	1,568	100.0	2,003	100.0	2,497	100.0	63,108	100.0

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected. These 1,324 recipients are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
4. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.

Service recipients born outside Australia were more likely than those born in Australia to be represented in the older age groupings (Table 3.6). Of recipients born in Australia, 22% were aged 45 or over, compared with 41% of recipients born in 'other English-speaking countries' and 36% of recipients born in 'non-English-speaking countries'. This difference in age distribution may also be an effect of the health screening of people seeking to migrate to Australia. These people could be expected to have a lower proportion of conditions present at birth, or in the early developmental period, and a relatively higher proportion acquired in adult years and, thus, be an older population, on average, with disabilities.

Table 3.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Age group (years)	Australia		Other English-speaking		Other		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	2,016	3.5	28	1.8	27	1.3	55	2.2	2,126	3.4
5-14	3,958	6.9	54	3.4	108	5.4	249	10.0	4,369	6.9
15-24	10,166	17.8	189	12.1	308	15.4	380	15.2	11,043	17.5
25-44	27,979	49.1	658	42.0	843	42.1	1,274	51.0	30,754	48.7
45-59	9,543	16.7	392	25.0	469	23.4	373	14.9	10,777	17.1
60+	3,101	5.4	244	15.6	236	11.8	98	3.9	3,679	5.8
Not stated	277	0.5	3	0.2	12	0.6	68	2.7	360	0.6
Total	57,040	100.0	1,568	100.0	2,003	100.0	2,497	100.0	63,108	100.0

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected. These 1,324 recipients were excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
4. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.

3.4 Indigenous origin

On the 1997 'snapshot' day, 1,583 CSDA service recipients (2.5%) were identified as being of Indigenous origin (Table 3.7). This is commensurate with their overall representation in the population (2.4% of the population aged less than 65 years (ABS 1998)).

Physical, hearing, developmental delay and acquired brain injury primary disability types were more commonly reported among Indigenous recipients than among non-Indigenous recipients. This pattern appears consistent with patterns of Indigenous morbidity, including relatively high rates of injury and hearing disorders (ABS & AIHW 1997). Autism, vision and intellectual primary disability types were less commonly reported among Indigenous recipients than among non-Indigenous recipients. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, as for 5,259 recipients (8.2% of the total), Indigenous status was not known or not stated.

Table 3.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by Indigenous origin, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Primary disability type	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not known		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	43	2.7	1,096	1.9	25	0.5	10	2.1	1,174	1.8
Intellectual	910	57.5	38,037	66.0	4,219	88.1	212	45.3	43,378	67.3
Specific learning/ADD	11	0.7	358	0.6	40	0.8	2	0.4	411	0.6
Autism	23	1.5	1,269	2.2	23	0.5	15	3.2	1,330	2.1
Physical	357	22.6	7,165	12.4	153	3.2	43	9.2	7,718	12.0
Acquired brain injury	55	3.5	1,824	3.2	50	1.0	6	1.3	1,935	3.0
Deafblind	2	0.1	145	0.3	3	0.1	6	1.3	156	0.2
Vision	16	1.0	1,505	2.6	72	1.5	26	5.6	1,619	2.5
Hearing	24	1.5	563	1.0	15	0.3	6	1.3	608	0.9
Speech	5	0.3	232	0.4	10	0.2	3	0.6	250	0.4
Psychiatric	102	6.4	3,491	6.1	114	2.4	75	16.0	3,782	5.9
Neurological	28	1.8	1,658	2.9	38	0.8	32	6.8	1,756	2.7
Not stated	7	0.4	247	0.4	29	0.6	32	6.8	315	0.5
Total	1,583	100.0	57,590	100.0	4,791	100.0	468	100.0	64,432	100.0

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.

Service recipients of Indigenous origin were more likely to be represented in State-funded services than in the general population, with the exception of Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory where the proportion was lower (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Percentage of service recipients of Indigenous origin, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous origin in the total population, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

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	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.5
Victoria	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Queensland	4.0	3.3	1.2	2.6
Western Australia	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.6
South Australia	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.3
Tasmania	2.0	3.5	1.9	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8
Northern Territory	57.5	27.4	35.2	23.1

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. People of Indigenous origin means those of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin in the 1997 CSDA MDS collection. The data for the total 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 service recipients totalled 64,432, of which 1,583 were recipients of Indigenous origin. Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' for 5,259 service recipients.

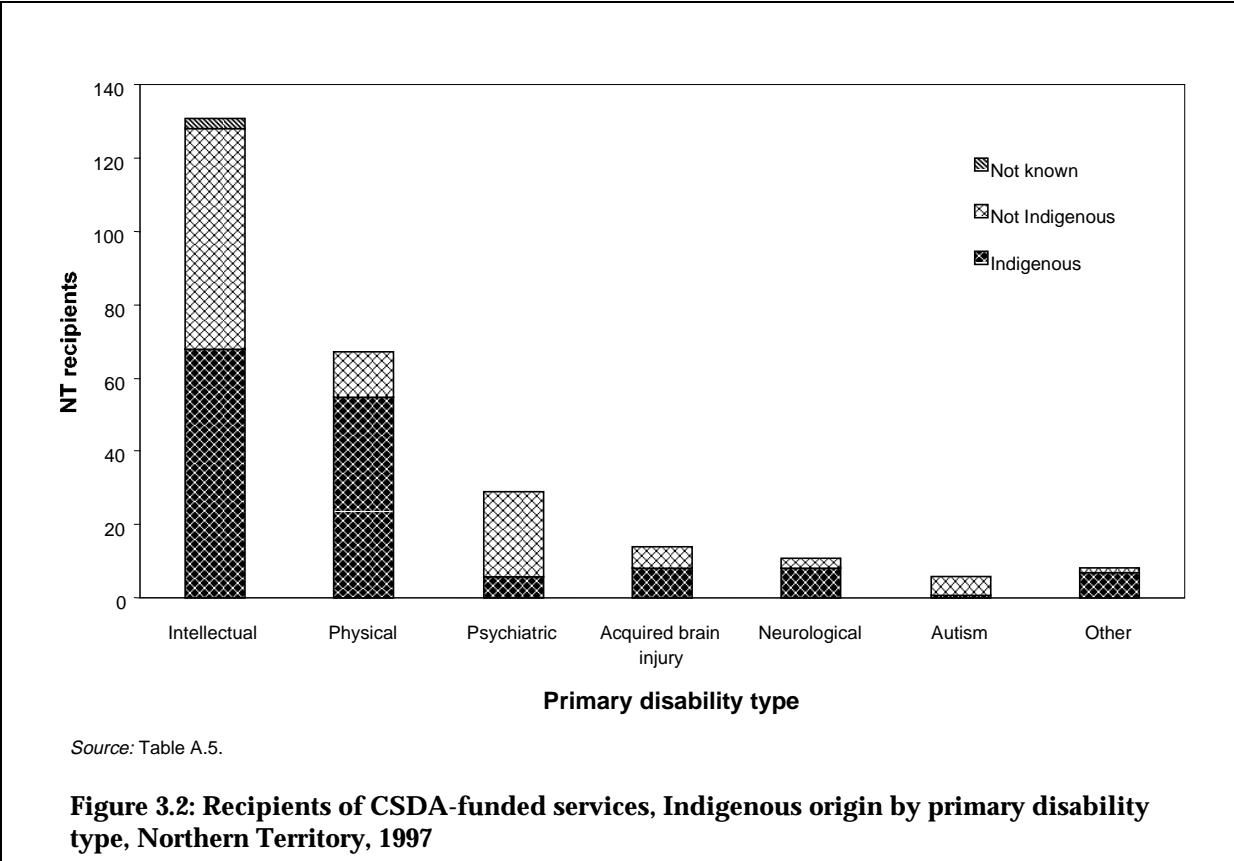
Sources: Appendix 3 Table A.1; ABS 1997, 'Australian Demographic Statistics', March Quarter 1997, Cat. No. 3101.0.

Service recipients of Indigenous origin were less likely to be represented in Commonwealth-funded services provided in most States than expected from the proportion of Indigenous people in each State’s population. Only Commonwealth-funded services provided in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were provided to greater numbers of Indigenous recipients than expected.

With over 57% of Northern Territory service recipients being of Indigenous origin, it is interesting to compare the distribution of reported primary disability type across this group with that of the rest of the Territory’s service recipients.

Indigenous service recipients in the Northern Territory were relatively more likely to record the primary disability type category of physical disability (36% compared with 14% for non-Indigenous recipients) and less likely to record psychiatric disability (5% compared with 21%) (Figure 3.2).

The reasons for the variation reported cannot be ascertained from the CSDA MDS collection; however, it is consistent with a higher prevalence of accident, injury and substance abuse found among the Northern Territory’s Indigenous population (ABS & AIHW 1997).



3.5 Communication

Most service recipients (63.4%) communicated by using a spoken language, however 6.2% used a sign language or other non-spoken method of communication and 25.6% used little or no method of effective communication (Table 3.9).

As might be expected, recipients who were deafblind and those with a hearing disability were more likely to use a non-spoken method of communication than other recipients. However the greatest numbers of recipients using a non-spoken method of communication

were those with intellectual and physical disabilities, reflecting their predominance among service recipients.

Recipients with autism, an intellectual disability or who were deafblind were recorded as having little or no method of effective communication more often than other recipients. (Again, the greatest numbers of recipients using little or no effective method of communication were those with intellectual and physical disabilities.)

Speech disability was found to be the third most numerous disability type affecting service recipients, most often as a non-primary disability type (Table 3.3). This may explain to some degree the high proportion of recipients who had little or no method of effective communication.

The relationship between frequency of support or assistance needed and method of effective communication is indicated in Figure 3.3 (see Section 3.6) for the self-care area of support.

Table 3.9: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Primary disability type	Little or none		Non-spoken		Spoken language		Child aged under 5 years		Not known/ not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	101	9.2	20	1.8	66	6.0	894	81.6	14	1.3	1,095	100.0
Intellectual	12,722	30.2	2,540	6.0	26,148	62.1	267	0.6	456	1.1	42,133	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	19	4.6	11	2.7	340	82.7	36	8.8	5	1.2	411	100.0
Autism	663	49.8	129	9.7	410	30.8	110	8.3	18	1.4	1,330	100.0
Physical	1,603	20.8	728	9.4	4,871	63.1	366	4.7	150	1.9	7,718	100.0
Acquired brain injury	383	19.8	102	5.3	1,400	72.4	34	1.8	16	0.8	1,935	100.0
Deafblind	48	30.8	55	35.3	43	27.6	6	3.8	4	2.6	156	100.0
Vision	65	4.0	7	0.4	1,429	88.3	57	3.5	61	3.8	1,619	100.0
Hearing	46	7.6	203	33.4	282	46.4	72	11.8	5	0.8	608	100.0
Speech	40	16.0	24	9.6	57	22.8	127	50.8	2	0.8	250	100.0
Psychiatric	65	1.7	19	0.5	3,652	96.6	2	0.1	44	1.2	3,782	100.0
Neurological	351	20.0	62	3.5	1,138	64.8	116	6.6	89	5.1	1,756	100.0
Not stated	49	15.6	20	6.3	179	56.8	14	4.4	53	16.8	315	100.0
Total	16,155	25.6	3,920	6.2	40,015	63.4	2,101	3.3	917	1.5	63,108	100.0

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected. These 1,324 recipients were excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
4. 'Non-spoken' encompasses sign language and other effective non-spoken communication.

3.6 Frequency and area of support

Data on the overall support needs of service recipients have been recorded in the CSDA MDS. In addition to 'activities of daily living' (that is, self-care, mobility and communication), data were sought on needs in seven other areas of support: home living, social skills, self-direction, managing emotions, learning, working and other day activity.

Table 3.10 indicates the variation in reported need for assistance for all primary disability types reported, and for intellectual disability and psychiatric disability separately. 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. Some data are absent in the areas of managing emotion, learning, working and self-direction support.

In almost every area of support need, between 20% and 40% of recipients reported a need for continual support when considering all primary disability types together. A lower percentage of need for continual support was obtained for the area of 'mobility' (17.4%).

In relation to the need for working support, the response 'not applicable' was reported for a large number of recipients (20.5%). Many of these recipients were children aged under 15 years (5,691 or 44%) and people aged 60 years or over (2,006 or 16%).

At the other end of the frequency of support need scale, 41.6% of recipients never needed support or assistance for the mobility area of support need. Support was reported as 'never needed' by 15% or less of recipients, for all the areas of support need which were not those termed 'activities of daily living' (i.e. those other than self-care, mobility and communication).

These observations are generally consistent when recipients with a primary disability type of 'intellectual' are considered separately, though for the area of working, 43.4% required continual support.

Recipients with a psychiatric disability as the primary type were the most likely to be recorded as never needing assistance in the 'activities of daily living' (self-care 76.7%, mobility 79.9% and communication 58.6%). Need for continual support was reported to be 8% or less for all support areas except working (25%). Yet for all areas of support need in activities that were not 'activities of daily living', the need for some support (either occasional, frequent or continual) varied from 54.2% for home living up to over 80% for self-direction and managing emotion.

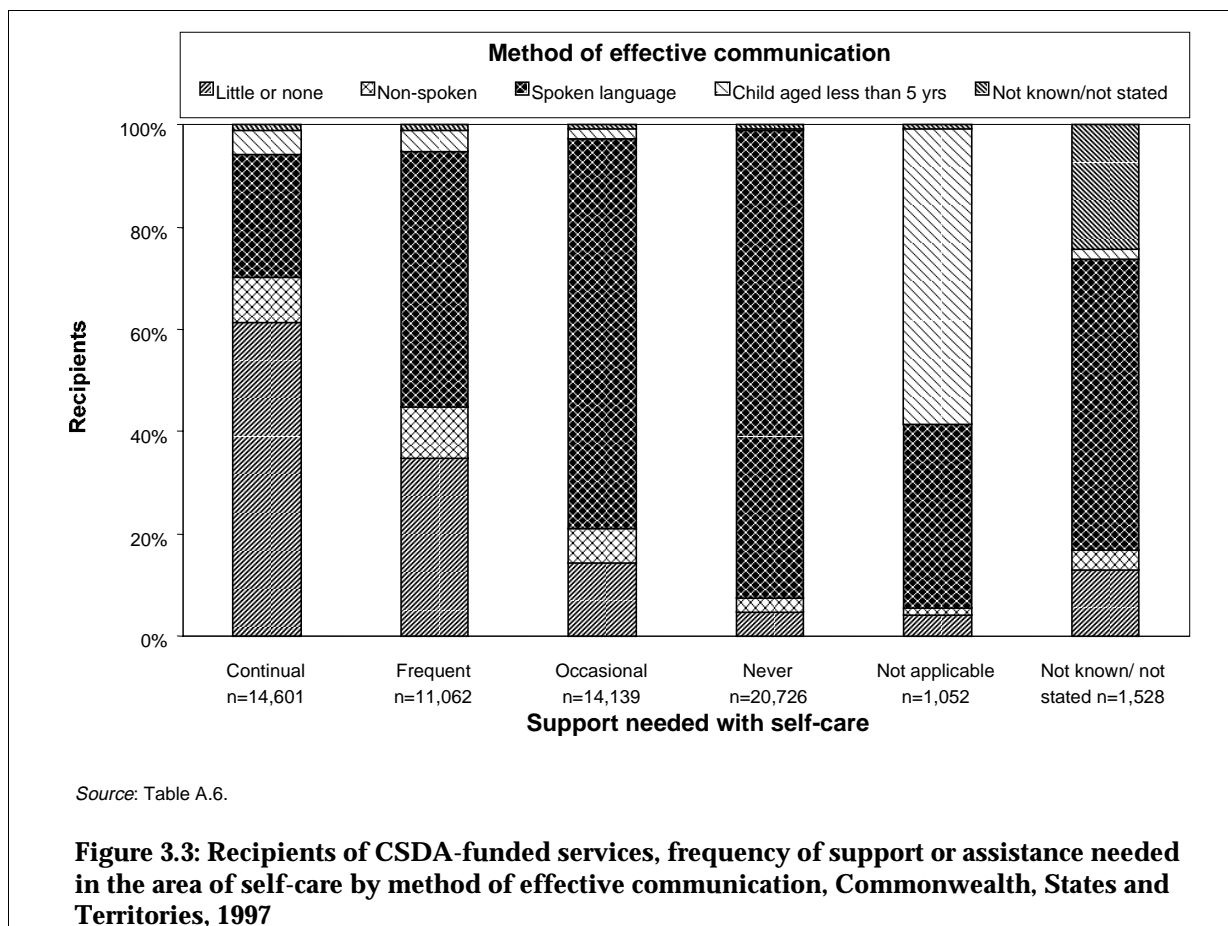
Table 3.10: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type and area of support needed by frequency of support or assistance needed, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Area of support	Never		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Not stated/ not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All primary disability types														
Self-care	20,726	32.2	14,187	22.0	11,289	17.5	15,480	24.0	1,131	1.8	1,619	2.5	64,432	100.0
Mobility	26,833	41.6	14,664	22.8	9,193	14.3	11,213	17.4	767	1.2	1,762	2.7	64,432	100.0
Communication	18,246	28.3	16,980	26.4	12,795	19.9	14,503	22.5	633	1.0	1,275	2.0	64,432	100.0
Social skills	9,633	15.0	17,832	27.7	16,262	25.2	17,066	26.5	1,519	2.4	2,120	3.3	64,432	100.0
Managing emotion	6,673	11.3	18,729	31.6	15,180	25.6	15,114	25.5	1,211	2.0	2,298	3.9	59,205	100.0
Learning	5,597	8.9	14,614	23.2	18,547	29.4	20,249	32.1	1,905	3.0	2,196	3.5	63,108	100.0
Working	2,850	4.5	8,506	13.5	11,075	17.5	24,366	38.6	12,916	20.5	3,395	5.4	63,108	100.0
Home living	6,114	9.5	10,909	16.9	14,563	22.6	21,211	32.9	6,914	10.7	4,721	7.3	64,432	100.0
Self-direction	5,453	8.6	15,668	24.8	18,849	29.9	19,748	31.3	1,596	2.5	1,794	2.8	63,108	100.0
Other day activity	8,324	12.9	14,215	22.1	15,478	24.0	15,533	24.1	5,360	8.3	5,522	8.6	64,432	100.0
Intellectual disability														
Self-care	13,252	30.5	11,040	25.4	8,234	19.0	9,594	22.1	294	0.7	964	2.2	43,378	100.0
Mobility	18,602	42.9	10,359	23.9	6,187	14.3	6,839	15.8	216	0.5	1,175	2.7	43,378	100.0
Communication	9,939	22.9	12,386	28.5	9,400	21.7	10,818	25.0	105	0.2	730	1.7	43,378	100.0
Social skills	4,083	9.4	12,343	28.4	12,249	28.2	13,190	30.4	370	0.9	1,143	2.6	43,378	100.0
Managing emotion	2,715	6.8	12,832	32.3	10,827	27.3	11,739	29.6	192	0.5	1,348	3.4	39,653	100.0
Learning	1,093	2.6	9,277	22.0	13,955	33.1	15,835	37.6	844	2.0	1,129	2.7	42,133	100.0
Working	1,555	3.7	6,059	14.4	8,307	19.7	18,274	43.4	6,050	14.4	1,888	4.5	42,133	100.0
Home living	2,613	6.0	7,702	17.7	11,314	26.1	15,552	35.8	2,713	6.3	3,484	8.0	43,378	100.0
Self-direction	1,344	3.2	9,998	23.7	13,996	33.2	15,416	36.6	448	1.1	931	2.2	42,133	100.0
Other day activity	4,168	9.6	9,747	22.5	11,573	26.7	11,737	27.1	2,448	5.7	3,705	8.5	43,378	100.0
Psychiatric disability														
Self-care	2,869	76.7	568	14.8	191	4.6	46	1.0	47	1.3	61	1.6	3,782	100.0
Mobility	3,005	79.9	524	13.6	128	3.3	33	0.6	34	0.9	58	1.6	3,782	100.0
Communication	2,202	58.6	1,094	28.8	357	9.2	47	1.2	26	0.7	56	1.5	3,782	100.0
Social skills	974	26.1	1,548	41.2	921	24.0	197	4.9	33	0.9	109	2.9	3,782	100.0
Managing emotion	490	14.2	1,483	42.2	1,142	32.2	297	8.0	24	0.7	94	2.7	3,530	100.0
Learning	1,166	31.3	1,534	41.0	678	17.6	215	5.1	43	1.1	146	3.9	3,782	100.0
Working	371	10.0	911	24.4	1,021	27.4	962	25.0	274	7.0	243	6.4	3,782	100.0
Home living	1,456	39.2	1,161	31.1	705	18.0	212	5.1	77	2.1	171	4.6	3,782	100.0
Self-direction	515	13.8	1,704	45.5	1,216	32.0	255	6.3	17	0.5	75	2.0	3,782	100.0
Other day activity	1,228	33.0	1,280	34.0	757	19.8	159	3.8	96	2.5	262	7.0	3,782	100.0

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 on learning, working and self-direction for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Services' services funded by Queensland were not collected. These 1,324 recipients are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
4. Data on managing emotion for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected. These 5,227 recipients are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
5. The consequence of Notes 3 and 4 is that there are different total populations for some of the support areas measured.

Figure 3.3 shows how the method of effective communication of service recipients aged 5 or more varies with the reported frequency of need for support, using the area of self-care as an example. The proportion of recipients with spoken language decreased as the need for support increased. Spoken language was the method of communication for 18,928 (91.3%) of recipients needing no support with self-care. The proportion of recipients with 'little or no effective communication' increased as the need for support increased. Little or no effective communication was indicated for 8,966 (61.4%) of recipients needing continual support with self-care, and 1,272 (8.7%) indicated sign language or other non-spoken methods of effective communication.



3.7 Income source

The reported main income source of service recipients aged 16 years or more varied with reported primary disability type (Table 3.11). The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most service recipients in 1997 (85.5% overall). Those with vision disability (36.7%) and hearing disability (52%) reported a lower proportion of Disability Support Pension (DSP) recipients as a main source of income.

People with primary disability types of vision and hearing disability were the most likely to report 'other pension or benefit' as the main income source (43.7% and 18.8% respectively). Other pensions include the age pension (vision having the greatest proportion in the 60 years or over age group—785 of 1,619 or 49%) (Table 3.1) and the Blind Pension. When all pensions are considered, people with a primary hearing disability were the only sizeable recipient group (that is, greater than 200 recipients in the group) where less than three-quarters reported a pension as the main source of income.

Compared with other disability types, service recipients with hearing disability as the reported primary disability type had the highest reported proportions with paid employment (19.7%) and 'other income' (3%) as the reported main income sources (other than service recipients with speech disability as the primary disability type, of whom there were only 49 in total).

Table 3.11: Adult recipients (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services, main income source by primary disability type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Primary disability type	Disability Support Pension	Other pension or benefit	Paid employment	Compensation	Other income	No income	Not known/not stated	Total
Number								
Developmental delay	29	0	0	0	0	0	2	31
Intellectual	36,088	671	1,219	23	78	37	1,640	39,756
Specific learning/ ADD	156	21	13	0	2	4	10	206
Autism	793	10	8	0	2	1	36	850
Physical	4,600	427	377	39	96	29	373	5,941
Acquired brain injury	1,356	98	82	146	34	9	84	1,809
Deafblind	108	24	1	1	0	1	5	140
Vision	544	648	80	1	24	7	178	1,482
Hearing	243	88	92	1	14	7	22	467
Speech	33	5	8	0	2	1	0	49
Psychiatric	2,911	347	290	10	38	21	152	3,769
Neurological	1,009	133	74	6	35	21	109	1,387
Not stated	137	34	12	0	6	2	68	259
Total	48,007	2,506	2,256	227	331	140	2,679	56,146
Percentage								
Developmental delay	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0
Intellectual	90.8	1.7	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.1	100.0
Specific learning/ ADD	75.7	10.2	6.3	0.0	1.0	1.9	4.9	100.0
Autism	93.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.2	100.0
Physical	77.4	7.2	6.3	0.7	1.6	0.5	6.3	100.0
Acquired brain injury	75.0	5.4	4.5	8.1	1.9	0.5	4.6	100.0
Deafblind	77.1	17.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.6	100.0
Vision	36.7	43.7	5.4	0.1	1.6	0.5	12.0	100.0
Hearing	52.0	18.8	19.7	0.2	3.0	1.5	4.7	100.0
Speech	67.3	10.2	16.3	0.0	4.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
Psychiatric	77.2	9.2	7.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	4.0	100.0
Neurological	72.7	9.6	5.3	0.4	2.5	1.5	7.9	100.0
Not stated	52.9	13.1	4.6	0.0	2.3	0.8	26.3	100.0
Total	85.5	4.5	4.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	4.8	100.0

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected. These 1,174 recipients aged 16 or more are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
4. Adults were those CSDA recipients where a response was provided about income sources other than the Child Disability Allowance. Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-CDA income, however 58 recipients whose age was given as 0–15 years responded about non-CDA income and are included. Also 39 recipients whose ages were given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA and are included as 'not known/not stated'.

Compensation income was the main source reported for 8.1% of service recipients with acquired brain injury as the primary disability type. This was by far the highest proportion of the primary disability groups, and constituted 146 (64%) of the 227 service recipients reporting compensation income as the main income source.

Numbers of child recipients of CSDA-funded services whose parents receive some income from the Child Disability Allowance (CDA) are given in Table 3.12. There were 4,766 recipients whose parents were known to receive CDA income and 653 known not to receive CDA income. The number of not known responses was quite high at 1,543 (22.2%).

Table 3.12: Child recipients of CSDA-funded services, income to parents from the Child Disability Allowance by primary disability type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Primary disability type	With CDA		Without CDA		CDA not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	749	70.4	198	18.6	117	11.0	1,064	100.0
Intellectual	1,536	64.6	140	5.9	701	29.5	2,377	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	82	40.0	51	24.9	72	35.1	205	100.0
Autism	352	73.3	20	4.2	108	22.5	480	100.0
Physical	1,330	74.8	79	4.4	368	20.7	1,777	100.0
Acquired brain injury	91	72.2	14	11.1	21	16.7	126	100.0
Deafblind	15	93.8	0	0.0	1	6.3	16	100.0
Vision	100	73.0	8	5.8	29	21.2	137	100.0
Hearing	103	73.0	9	6.4	29	20.6	141	100.0
Speech	80	39.8	91	45.3	30	14.9	201	100.0
Psychiatric	1	7.7	9	69.2	3	23.1	13	100.0
Neurological	293	79.4	23	6.2	53	14.4	369	100.0
Not stated	34	60.7	11	19.6	11	19.6	56	100.0
Total	4,766	68.5	653	9.4	1,543	22.2	6,962	100.0

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected. These 150 recipients aged 0–15 years are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
4. Children were those CSDA recipients where a response was provided about CDA income source. Only those aged 0–15 were asked to respond about CDA income, however 123 recipients whose age was given as 16 or more years responded about CDA and are included. Also 95 recipients whose ages were given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA or non-CDA income source and are included in Table 3.11 as 'not known/not stated'.

3.8 Accommodation

The living arrangement/accommodation type of service recipients is presented for each primary disability type in Table 3.13. Most service recipients lived with family members and/or their spouse (25,985 or 40.3%). Smaller numbers lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (19,162 or 29.7%), institutional accommodation other than hospitals or nursing homes (9,279 or 14.4%) or lived alone (6,067 or 9.4%).

People with a primary disability type of 'psychiatric' or 'vision' disability were the most likely to report living alone (29.7% and 28.2% respectively), followed by people with a hearing disability (19.6% living alone) and acquired brain injury (16.1% living alone) as the primary disability reported.

Table 3.13: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Primary disability type	Lives alone	Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Nursing home	Hospital	Other institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
Number										
Developmental delay	3	1,125	18	2	0	1	8	0	17	1,174
Intellectual	2,852	14,906	15,737	1,312	166	204	7,745	15	441	43,378
Specific learning/ADD	27	333	15	12	0	0	6	0	18	411
Autism	46	722	415	32	4	5	85	1	20	1,330
Physical	841	4,217	1,469	183	118	15	757	7	111	7,718
Acquired brain injury	312	767	296	91	88	41	317	1	22	1,935
Deafblind	24	63	48	7	2	1	9	0	2	156
Vision	457	812	116	36	29	3	52	0	114	1,619
Hearing	119	388	55	23	2	0	9	1	11	608
Speech	10	216	12	3	0	0	6	0	3	250
Psychiatric	1,125	1,291	730	381	8	22	131	16	78	3,782
Neurological	217	1,004	196	76	65	12	141	1	44	1,756
Not stated	34	141	55	12	1	0	13	1	58	315
Total	6,067	25,985	19,162	2,170	483	304	9,279	43	939	64,432
Percentage										
Developmental delay	0.3	95.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.4	100.0
Intellectual	6.6	34.4	36.3	3.0	0.4	0.5	17.9	0.0	1.0	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	6.6	81.0	3.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.4	100.0
Autism	3.5	54.3	31.2	2.4	0.3	0.4	6.4	0.1	1.5	100.0
Physical	10.9	54.6	19.0	2.4	1.5	0.2	9.8	0.1	1.4	100.0
Acquired brain injury	16.1	39.6	15.3	4.7	4.5	2.1	16.4	0.1	1.1	100.0
Deafblind	15.4	40.4	30.8	4.5	1.3	0.6	5.8	0.0	1.3	100.0
Vision	28.2	50.2	7.2	2.2	1.8	0.2	3.2	0.0	7.0	100.0
Hearing	19.6	63.8	9.0	3.8	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.8	100.0
Speech	4.0	86.4	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.2	100.0
Psychiatric	29.7	34.1	19.3	10.1	0.2	0.6	3.5	0.4	2.1	100.0
Neurological	12.4	57.2	11.2	4.3	3.7	0.7	8.0	0.1	2.5	100.0
Not stated	10.8	44.8	17.5	3.8	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.3	18.4	100.0
Total	9.4	40.3	29.7	3.4	0.7	0.5	14.4	0.1	1.5	100.0

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.

People reporting 'developmental delay' and 'speech' were most likely to be living with family members (95.8% and 86.4% respectively), probably related to the young age of most people in these categories (see Table 3.1).

People reporting 'intellectual', 'autism' and 'deafblind' as the primary disability were the groups most likely to be reported as being in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (36.3%, 31.2% and 30.8% respectively). Those with psychiatric disability as the primary disability type were the most likely to be in 'other' community accommodation—defined as being non-disability specific, and not with any family members (10.1%).

People reporting the following primary disability groups were most likely to be living in institutional accommodation: acquired brain injury (23%, including 16.4% in 'other' institutional), 'intellectual disability' (18.8%, including 17.9% in 'other' institutional) and 'neurological disability' (12.4%, including 8% in 'other' institutional).

Nearly a third of service recipients (20,826) reported a continual need for support (the highest level of need) with activities of daily living, and most of these lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation or with family members and/or their spouse (7,106 and 6,865 respectively, Table 3.14).

The highest proportions of recipients reporting a continual need for support with activities of daily living were for those living in institutional settings—nursing homes, hospitals and 'other' institutions—all over 55%. Next were those living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (37.1% of 19,162), those living with family members (26.4% of 25,985), those living in 'other community' accommodation (15.5% of 2,170), and those living alone (9.4% of 6,067).

The 'living arrangement/accommodation type' pattern for recipients reporting no need for support with activities of daily living was the reverse order to that described for recipients needing continual support with 'activities of daily living'. Some 9,860 service recipients (15.3%) reported no need for support with activities of daily living.

In the support area of home living—support involving housekeeping, cooking, budgeting, home maintenance, etc.—21,211 recipients reported a need for continual support. Many of these people lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation or 'other' institutional accommodation (8,203 and 6,061 respectively).

The pattern for recipients reporting a continual need for support with home living is the same as that for 'activities of daily living' described above. The highest proportions of recipients reporting a continual need for support with home living were for those living in institutional settings—nursing homes, hospitals and 'other' institutions—all over 45%. Next were those living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (42.8%), those living with family members (20.7%), those living in 'other community' accommodation (18.9%), and those living alone (9.4%).

Table 3.14: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living and home living by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Area of support	Living arrangement/accommodation type									Total
	Lives alone	Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Nursing home	Hospital	Other institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known /not stated	
Activities of daily living										
	Number									
Never	2,062	4,789	1,789	516	24	12	530	9	129	9,860
Occasional	2,370	7,564	4,787	789	43	27	1,293	18	200	17,091
Frequent	985	5,964	5,405	477	99	43	2,161	10	144	15,288
Continual	572	6,865	7,106	336	313	220	5,243	4	167	20,826
Not applicable	21	396	8	5	0	0	2	0	14	446
Not known	52	395	61	46	3	2	41	2	248	850
Not stated	5	12	6	1	1	0	9	0	37	71
Total	6,067	25,985	19,162	2,170	483	304	9,279	43	939	64,432
Home living										
Never	1,616	3,384	506	240	15	8	212	6	127	6,114
Occasional	2,020	4,575	2,924	645	28	10	578	9	120	10,909
Frequent	1,373	4,788	6,132	695	51	21	1,382	17	104	14,563
Continual	569	5,373	8,203	410	241	213	6,061	3	138	21,211
Not applicable	130	5,321	488	50	108	20	697	1	99	6,914
Not known	348	2,516	897	128	37	32	337	7	313	4,615
Not stated	11	28	12	2	3	0	12	0	38	106
Total	6,067	25,985	19,162	2,170	483	304	9,279	43	939	64,432
Activities of daily living										
	Percentage									
Never	34.0	18.4	9.3	23.8	5.0	3.9	5.7	20.9	13.7	15.3
Occasional	39.1	29.1	25.0	36.4	8.9	8.9	13.9	41.9	21.3	26.5
Frequent	16.2	23.0	28.2	22.0	20.5	14.1	23.3	23.3	15.3	23.7
Continual	9.4	26.4	37.1	15.5	64.8	72.4	56.5	9.3	17.8	32.3
Not applicable	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7
Not known	0.9	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	4.7	26.4	1.3
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home living										
Never	26.6	13.0	2.6	11.1	3.1	2.6	2.3	14.0	13.5	9.5
Occasional	33.3	17.6	15.3	29.7	5.8	3.3	6.2	20.9	12.8	16.9
Frequent	22.6	18.4	32.0	32.0	10.6	6.9	14.9	39.5	11.1	22.6
Continual	9.4	20.7	42.8	18.9	49.9	70.1	65.3	7.0	14.7	32.9
Not applicable	2.1	20.5	2.5	2.3	22.4	6.6	7.5	2.3	10.5	10.7
Not known	5.7	9.7	4.7	5.9	7.7	10.5	3.6	16.3	33.3	7.2
Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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. Frequency of need for activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support with self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.

3.9 State distribution

Data on the number of recipients of various service types in each State and Territory are presented in Table 3.15. Of the 64,432 service recipients, many were recipients of services in Victoria (20,398, with notably 6,210 community access recipients). New South Wales had the next highest recipient numbers (18,737), followed by Queensland (8,934).

The number of service recipients using different service types varies from State to State. Overall, there were 42.3% (8,527) of accommodation support recipients using a group home; 29.6% (5,965) were using an institution or large residential; 16.5% (3,332) were using outreach support and 6% (1,210) were using a hostel. In South Australia this pattern shifted towards use of institutions or large residentials, rather than of group homes and hostels. In New South Wales also there was greater use of institutions or large residentials, rather than outreach support, relative to the overall pattern. In Victoria, a higher proportion of recipients use outreach services. In Tasmania, there was greater use of hostels rather than outreach support. In the two Territories, use of group homes predominated.

Forty-one per cent (2,447) of recipients of institution/large residential services were in New South Wales. Of those receiving hostel services, 38.6% (467) were in Victoria, as were 31.8% (187) of those using attendant care and 48.3% (222) of those using 'other/not stated' accommodation support.

The employment service data supplied by the Commonwealth also show that the number of service recipients using different employment service types varies from State to State. Overall, 25.4% of employment service recipients were using open employment services, 72.3% were using supported employment services and 2.2% were using a combined service type. New South Wales and South Australia had the lowest proportion of their employment service recipients in open employment services (17.7% and 11.9% respectively).

When national service counts are considered, about a third (1,441) of all open employment service recipients were in Victoria and under a quarter in New South Wales (1,067). Over a third (4,866) of all supported employment service recipients were in New South Wales, with one-fifth (2,536) in Victoria.

For respite service recipients the overall pattern of usage was: 49% centre-based respite, 20% own home respite and 24% other respite. This pattern was different in New South Wales, with greater use of host family respite rather than own home respite. In Victoria, there was greater use of centre-based respite than other respite. In Queensland and Western Australia, there was relatively greater use of 'other respite'.

Table 3.15: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	2,447	1,115	532	663	1,041	167	0	0	5,965
Hostels	289	467	79	229	18	128	0	0	1,210
Group homes	2,447	2,528	1,416	959	593	283	211	90	8,527
Attendant care	139	187	82	60	66	41	0	13	588
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	467	1,219	986	331	260	38	3	28	3,332
Alternative family placement	11	3	34	18	0	1	0	0	67
Accommodation support: other/not stated	140	222	31	51	5	0	0	11	460
Total accommodation support	5,940	5,741	3,160	2,311	1,983	658	214	142	20,149
Early childhood intervention	650	931	66	70	24	0	0	0	1,741
Recreation/holiday programs	216	319	114	353	513	46	25	12	1,598
Therapy (PT OT ST)	700	700	539	613	33	25	22	0	2,632
Family/individual case practice/management	59	1,047	35	391	648	45	15	0	2,240
Behaviour/specialist intervention	177	114	9	122	38	25	0	0	485
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	4	66	101	32	0	0	0	203
Brokerage/direct funding	26	207	137	195	5	0	83	2	655
Mutual support/self-help groups	4	202	0	11	21	0	0	0	238
Resource teams/regional teams	1,083	0	72	39	146	74	0	0	1,414
Community support: other or not stated	343	0	0	116	15	0	0	0	474
Total community support	3,258	3,524	1,038	2,011	1,475	215	145	14	11,680
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1,318	4,747	1,312	187	122	80	7	3	7,776
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	985	131	237	339	208	32	21	25	1,978
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	810	1,332	92	102	59	350	4	30	2,779
Total community access	3,113	6,210	1,641	628	389	462	32	58	12,533
Own home respite	4	142	78	94	10	0	20	25	373
Respite: centre/respite home	225	374	149	85	38	25	21	5	922
Respite: host family/peer support	84	1	12	25	4	4	0	3	133
Respite: other/flexible/combination	89	20	206	73	16	6	44	5	459
Total respite	402	537	445	277	68	35	85	38	1,887
Open employment	1,067	1,441	942	580	247	124	97	43	4,541
Supported employment	4,866	2,536	1,708	1,432	1,814	340	145	65	12,906
Open and supported combined	91	104	0	49	9	120	20	0	393
Employment: other, and not stated	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	13
Total employment	6,024	4,081	2,650	2,061	2,071	584	262	120	17,853
Service type not stated	0	305	0	0	10	0	13	2	330
Total	18,737	20,398	8,934	7,288	5,996	1,954	751	374	64,432

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.

There were 12,533 community access service recipients, 49% of whom were in Victoria. Of community access service recipients, 62% were using continuing education/independent living training (ILT)/activity therapy centre (ATC), 16% were using post-school options and 22% were using other community access services. In Victoria and Queensland, there was greater use of continuing education/ILT/ATC than the other two service types. In Victoria there was also a relatively greater use of other community access services and less use of

post-school options. In Western Australia and South Australia, there was greater use of post-school options and less of continuing education. Tasmanian community access service recipients tended to use other community access services rather than the other two service types.

Community support service recipients were the fourth most numerous of the major service type groups (11,680). However, recipients of some community support service types, such as advocacy, information and print disability were not counted in this collection (see Section 2.3). The overall pattern for community support service recipients was that 23% were receiving therapy (PT OT ST) services, 19% family/individual case practice/management services, 15% early childhood intervention services, and 6% brokerage/direct funding services. Individual States differ from this overall national pattern. Notable are the use of resource teams/regional teams in New South Wales, early childhood intervention services in Victoria, therapy (PT OT ST) services in Queensland, brokerage/direct funding in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory and family/individual case practice/management services in Victoria and South Australia.

Recipients of services identified as being specifically services for people with a psychiatric disability are excluded from Table 3.17, consistent with the performance indicators in Section 5.

Table 3.16: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services, auspicing organisation by State and Territory, Commonwealth, 1997

Auspicing organisation	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Government	221	90	24	10	0	0	8	15	368
Non-government	5,803	3,991	2,626	2,037	2,070	584	254	93	17,458
Not stated	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Total	6,024	4,081	2,650	2,061	2,070	584	262	108	17,840

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth did not exclude any specifically identified psychiatric services.

Table 3.17: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, excluding specific psychiatric services, auspicing organisation and State and Territory by service type, States and Territories, 1997

Auspicing organisation	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Other/not stated	Total
Government	2,906	1,878	1,180	217	0	6,181
Non-government	3,034	1,380	1,933	185	0	6,532
Total New South Wales	5,940	3,258	3,113	402	0	12,713
Government	3,092	1,072	221	130	0	4,515
Non-government	1,973	2,205	5,333	330	0	9,841
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	305	305
Total Victoria	5,065	3,277	5,554	460	305	14,661
Government	916	506	23	54	0	1,499
Non-government	2,072	503	1,615	391	0	4,581
Total Queensland	2,988	1,009	1,638	445	0	6,080
Government	1,042	1,252	257	81	0	2,632
Non-government	1,021	749	369	196	0	2,335
Auspicing org. not stated	20	10	2	0	0	32
Total Western Australia	2,083	2,011	628	277	0	4,999
Government	795	687	37	8	1	1,528
Non-government	1,188	788	352	60	0	2,388
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	10	10
Total South Australia	1,983	1,475	389	68	11	3,926
Government	99	130	112	12	0	353
Non-government	543	76	350	23	0	992
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Tasmania	642	206	462	35	0	1,345
Government	133	54	0	18	0	205
Non-government	81	91	32	67	0	271
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	13	13
Total Australian Capital Territory	214	145	32	85	13	489
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-government	142	14	58	13	25	264
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total Northern Territory	142	14	58	13	27	266
Total government	8,983	5,579	1,830	520	1	16,913
Total non-government	10,054	5,806	10,042	1,290	12	27,204
Total auspicing org. not stated	20	10	2	0	330	362
Total excluding specific psychiatric services	19,057	11,395	11,874	1,810	343	44,479

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 for recipients of CSDA-funded psychiatric services are excluded to enable a more direct comparison between States and Territories for Industry Commission purposes. These recipients were using Victorian, Western Australian and Queensland services.

4 Service data

4.1 State distribution

State- and Territory-funded services

Table 4.1 provides a distribution of the 4,768 State- or Territory-funded CSDA services, according to service type. The majority of State or Territory services reported in 1997 were in the broad 'accommodation' grouping, accounting for 2,538 (53%) of all services. Of these accommodation services, 1,704 (67%) were group homes, with outreach or other in-home support next, with 426 services reported.

The remaining 2,230 services reported were spread across the service types with 1,044 in the broad category of community support, 699 in community access, 411 in respite and 76 reported as 'other' or the service type was not stated.

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

Table 4.1: State- and Territory-funded CSDA services, service type by State and Territory, 1997

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	35	11	64	25	5	4	0	0	144
Hostels	27	34	4	15	2	7	0	0	89
Group homes	590	544	250	150	127	27	9	7	1,704
Attendant care	35	9	13	8	12	8	0	2	87
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	69	126	80	114	28	5	1	3	426
Alternative family placement	2	2	3	3	0	1	0	0	11
Accommodation support: other/not stated	29	32	4	5	4	0	0	3	77
Total accommodation support	787	758	418	320	178	52	10	15	2,538
Advocacy	7	14	3	10	2	7	1	2	46
Information/referral	15	25	10	6	10	9	3	3	81
Combined advocacy/information	9	0	0	12	9	0	0	0	30
Early childhood intervention	78	76	5	8	2	0	0	0	169
Recreation/holiday programs	34	35	18	15	12	8	4	1	127
Therapy (PT OT ST)	21	36	46	17	4	3	3	0	130
Family/individual case practice/management	9	62	1	3	12	3	3	0	93
Behaviour/specialist intervention	19	17	5	8	3	1	0	0	53
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	1	1	6	7	0	0	0	15
Brokerage/direct funding	7	21	41	41	4	0	15	1	130
Mutual support/self-help groups	2	17	0	3	5	0	0	0	27
Print disability	4	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	13
Resource teams/regional teams	70	1	3	3	15	3	0	0	95
Community support: other/not stated	23	1	0	8	3	0	0	0	35
Total community support	298	307	138	141	89	35	29	7	1,044
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	90	160	51	11	11	9	3	1	336
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	133	4	28	20	9	4	3	2	203
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	44	79	6	7	8	13	1	2	160
Total community access	267	243	85	38	28	26	7	5	699
Own home respite	3	16	11	6	3	0	1	2	42
Respite: centre/respite home	54	71	36	18	16	4	4	1	204
Respite: host family/peer support	20	1	44	3	4	2	0	1	75
Respite: other/flexible/comboination/not stated	29	5	30	15	7	1	2	1	90
Total respite	106	93	121	42	30	7	7	5	411
Service type other or not stated	8	22	12	8	21	3	1	1	76
Total	1,466	1,423	774	549	346	123	54	33	4,768

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

Commonwealth-funded services

The distribution of reported Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, by service type, by State and Territory, is shown in Table 4.2. In 1997 there were 324 open employment services, 553 supported employment services, and 20 combined open and supported employment

services, totalling 897 employment support services. This is more than the 782 reported in 1996 (Black et al. 1998). Forty per cent (359) of these were in New South Wales and less than 2% in each of the Territories (13 and 11). There was a higher proportion of open employment services relative to supported employment services in Queensland. In South Australia, there was a higher proportion of supported employment services relative to open employment services.

The Commonwealth also funded 77 advocacy, 3 information/referral and 14 print disability services, totalling 94 services. Thirty per cent (28) of these were in Victoria. Under the CSDA, the Commonwealth shares responsibility with States and Territories for advocacy, information, print disability and research services.

Table 4.2: Commonwealth-funded CSDA services, service type by State and Territory, 1997

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Open employment	102	75	76	36	16	9	4	6	324
Supported employment	250	113	57	43	61	16	8	5	553
Combined open and supported employment	7	6	0	1	2	3	1	0	20
Total employment support	359	194	133	80	79	28	13	11	897
Advocacy	19	24	7	8	7	3	6	3	77
Information/referral	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Print disability	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	14
Total other than employment support	25	28	8	10	8	4	8	3	94
Total	384	222	141	90	87	32	21	14	991

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

4.2 Service income (CSDA) from governments

Funding provided by governments under the CSDA is presented in Table 4.3. Data for CSDA services funded by Western Australia and services provided directly by Queensland were not available at the service type level. Data are therefore not included for these jurisdictions, nor are national totals included. Data sourced from the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (1998) have been included in Table 4.4 at the service type sub-total and total levels. There are some variations between the CSDA MDS and Steering Committee sourced data. Table 4.4 provides a comparison of totals by jurisdiction for each source. Funding data from the CSDA MDS source are only for those services responding to the collection, and jurisdictional differences in the treatment of administration and other costs will also contribute to the differences.

The data under Queensland and Western Australia, for the categories of advocacy and print disability, were for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth in those States. CSDA funding to services totalled over \$1.5 billion in 1996–97 (Table 1.2). In all States and Territories much of this money was for services providing accommodation or accommodation support—\$903 million (58%) of all CSDA funding covering 53% of the total number of State- or Territory-funded services (Table 4.1).

CSDA funding for employment services was the next largest in dollar terms, with \$181 million (12%) covering 90% of Commonwealth-funded services (Table 4.3). Supported employment was the largest of the employment service types with CSDA funding of \$95 million (52% of the employment services' CSDA income).

Table 4.3: CSDA funding of services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1996–97 (\$ million)

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	110.9	58.6	na	na	40.8	12.9	0.0	0.0	na
Hostels	10.0	12.1	na	na	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	na
Group homes	109.5	109.9	na	na	18.7	24.8	13.4	5.5	na
Attendant care	3.7	2.4	na	na	2.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	na
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	8.8	19.3	na	na	5.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	na
Alternative family placement	0.2	0.1	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Accommodation support: other/not stated	3.4	4.1	na	na	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	na
Total accommodation support	246.6	206.6	na	na	67.8	40.6	13.5	6.8	na
Advocacy	3.4	3.8	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	na
Information/referral	1.4	2.5	na	na	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	na
Combined advocacy/information	1.0	0.0	na	na	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Early childhood intervention	7.7	7.1	na	na	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Recreation/holiday programs	1.9	2.8	na	na	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	na
Therapy (PT OT ST)	7.4	6.6	na	na	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	na
Family/individual case	1.1	11.7	na	na	6.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	na
Behaviour/specialist intervention	4.7	4.4	na	na	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	na
Counselling: individual/family/group	0.0	0.0	na	na	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Brokerage/direct funding	0.6	3.0	na	na	7.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	na
Mutual support/self-help groups	0.0	1.6	na	na	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Print disability	0.6	0.8	na	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	na
Resource teams/regional teams	17.2	0.0	na	na	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	na
Community support: other/not stated	4.5	0.0	na	na	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Total community support	51.5	44.4	na	na	25.6	4.4	4.3	0.5	na
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	28.9	49.1	na	na	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	na
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	21.9	1.6	na	na	2.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	na
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	8.4	11.0	na	na	0.7	5.3	0.0	0.5	na
Total community access	59.2	61.8	na	na	4.6	6.4	1.0	0.9	na
Own-home respite	0.1	1.6	na	na	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	na
Respite: centre/respite home	16.2	12.1	na	na	2.9	0.7	1.3	0.4	na
Respite: host family/peer support	1.8	0.1	na	na	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	na
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	2.2	1.2	na	na	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	na
Total respite	20.3	14.9	14.2	14.0	3.8	1.0	1.7	0.7	70.7
Open employment	23.6	23.7	18.1	10.2	3.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	82.4
Supported employment	31.2	21.4	9.1	14.1	13.0	2.4	2.5	1.0	94.7
Employment: other/not stated	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	4.1
Total employment support	55.6	47.1	27.2	24.7	17.0	4.2	3.8	1.7	181.3
Service type other/not stated	0.8	1.6	na	na	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	na
Total	433.9	376.5	na	na	126.1	56.7	24.4	10.6	na

Notes

1. Data for CSDA services funded by Western Australia, and by Queensland for its directly provided services, were not available for all service types in CSDA MDS format. Hence Australian totals are not available.
2. Totals may not add to sum of components because of missing values.

Table 4.4: Service funding, comparison of CSDA MDS data and government expenditure data reported to the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, States and Territories, 1996-97 (\$ million)

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Steering Committee sourced data									
Accommodation	303.4	264.3	97.6	93.6	87.4	35.2	16.0	5.9	903.4
Community support	54.4	51.3	23.2	3.6	20.3	4.5	1.8	1.7	172.3
Community access	45.5	65.9	13.7	10.7	5.8	6.0	0.9	1.5	150.3
Respite	21.6	19.1	14.2	14.0	4.6	3.2	1.8	0.9	79.3
All other	17.3	20.8	1.5	17.4	6.9	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	75.2
Total Steering Committee source (less separately identified administration costs)	427.5	421.5	150.1	139.2	128.0	49.3	18.8	10.1	1,344.5
CSDA MDS sourced data									
Total CSDA MDS collection source	375.1	325.9	na	na	107.6	52.0	19.9	8.7	na

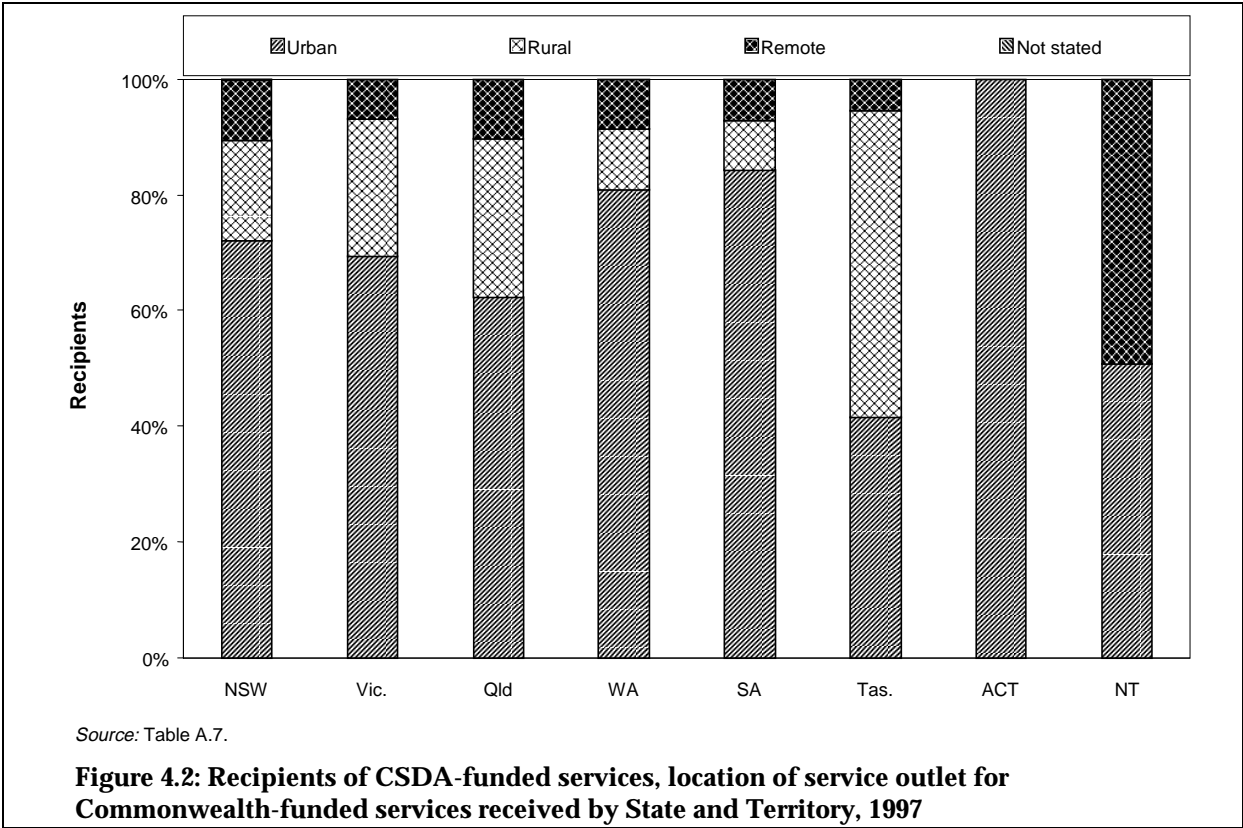
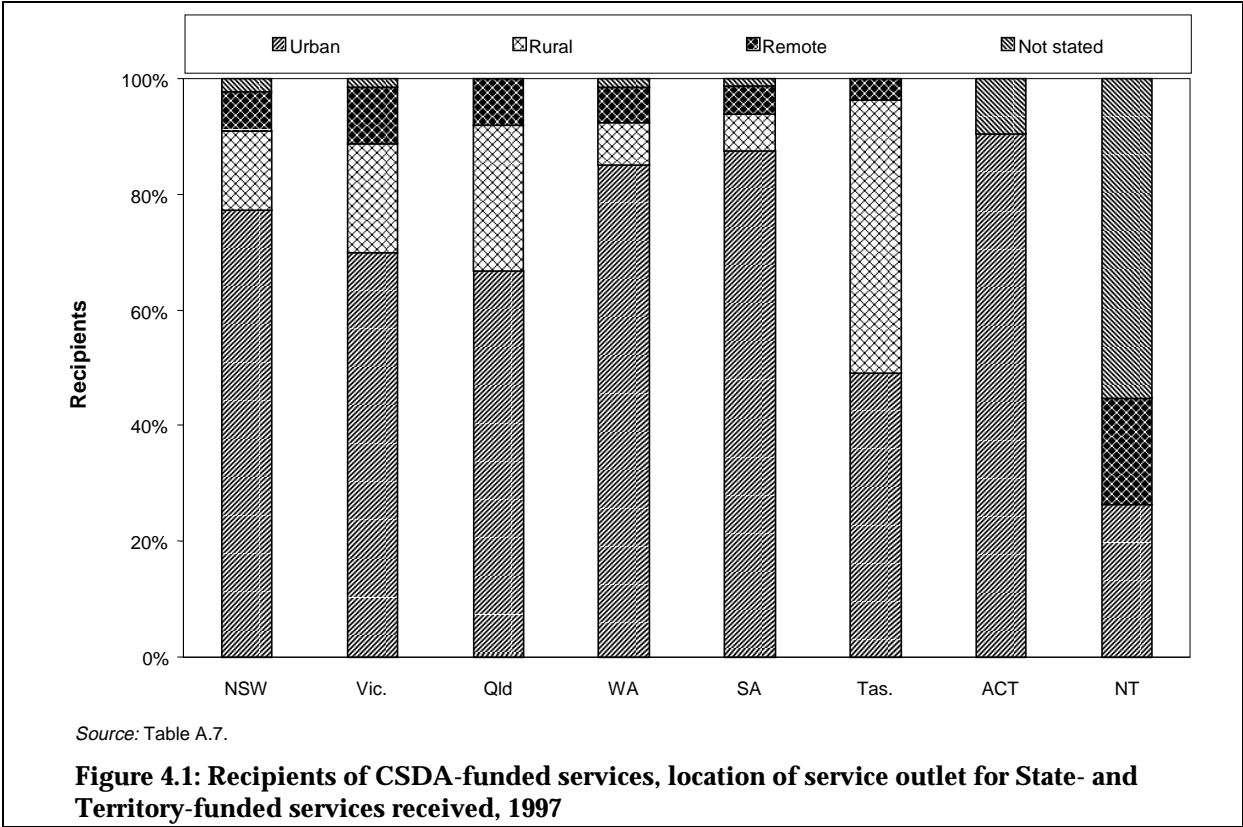
4.3 Urban, rural and remote area distribution

Data on the postcode of the service received were obtained in the 1997 collection, however these data are collected in two formats, dependent on whether jurisdictions have an outlet-based level of data collection or operate on a more aggregated level. For those jurisdictions collecting at outlet level, postcode of service was collected on the service form, while for the other jurisdictions, postcode of service had to be obtained on the Consumer Forms as in these cases one service form may cover a number of geographically separated outlets.

The data have been merged at the recipient level and are for the first time presented to show the broad geographic location of the services being received by people accessing the 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 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 people within them can vary in their 'remoteness' from a centre of service.

The distribution of geographic location of services received is presented in Figure 4.1 for State- and Territory-funded services, and in Figure 4.2 for Commonwealth-funded services. The geographic distribution of services among urban, rural and remote areas is similar for State- and Territory-funded services, and for Commonwealth-funded services.

The largest variations are not between the Commonwealth and State and Territory funding sectors, but between the States and Territories themselves. Apart from the Australian Capital Territory which is totally urban, South Australia has the highest proportion of urban-located services (over 84% in both State and Commonwealth sectors), followed by Western Australia (over 80% in both State and Commonwealth sectors). Tasmania has by far the highest rural proportion (47% for State-funded, 53% for Commonwealth-funded), and the Northern Territory has, not surprisingly, the highest proportion of remote service locations (49% for Commonwealth-funded services, not available for State-funded services).



4.4 Auspice

Of the 5,759 services reported, 1,788 (31%) services were auspiced (and generally provided directly) by government with the vast majority of these (1,699) by State or Territory Governments (see Table 4.5).

The majority (3,970 or 69%) of services were in the funded non-government sector, which predominated in most service types. Those auspiced by 'charitable or religious' organisations accounted for 1,540 (39%) of the 3,970 services reported for this sector. Services auspiced by 'other than charitable or religious' organisations predominated in most service types, with the exception of therapy (PT OT ST) services and supported employment services.

For several service types, government auspiced services outnumbered or equalled non-government auspiced services. These were: institution/large residential accommodation (95 auspiced by government compared with 49 auspiced by non-government organisations); group homes (900 compared with 804); behaviour/specialist intervention services (45 to 8); and resource/regional teams (79 compared with 16).

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

Table 4.5: CSDA-funded services, service type by auspicing organisation, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	Government			Non-government			Not stated	Total	
	Cwlth	State/ Territory	Local	Total	Charit./ religious	Other			Total
Institutions/large residentials	0	95	0	95	18	31	49	0	144
Hostels	0	17	1	18	19	52	71	0	89
Group homes	1	883	16	900	313	491	804	0	1,704
Attendant care	0	2	2	4	39	44	83	0	87
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0	41	8	49	95	282	377	0	426
Alternative family placement	0	3	1	4	3	4	7	0	11
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	16	0	16	25	36	61	0	77
Total accommodation support	1	1,057	28	1,086	512	940	1,452	0	2,538
Advocacy	0	5	1	6	6	111	117	0	123
Information/referral	0	6	2	8	21	55	76	0	84
Combined advocacy/information	0	1	0	1	5	24	29	0	30
Early childhood intervention	0	35	2	37	48	84	132	0	169
Recreation/holiday programs	0	35	3	38	32	57	89	0	127
Therapy (PT OT ST)	0	64	0	64	42	24	66	0	130
Family/individual case practice/management	0	46	1	47	22	24	46	0	93
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	45	0	45	3	5	8	0	53
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	3	0	3	6	6	12	0	15
Brokerage/direct funding	0	61	3	64	15	51	66	0	130
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	3	0	3	9	15	24	0	27
Print disability	0	2	0	2	4	21	25	0	27
Resource teams/regional teams	0	79	0	79	12	4	16	0	95
Community support: other/not stated	0	16	0	16	10	9	19	0	35
Total community support	0	401	12	413	235	490	725	0	1,138
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	0	43	5	48	83	205	288	0	336
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	12	11	23	71	109	180	0	203
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0	16	2	18	37	105	142	0	160
Total community access	0	71	18	89	191	419	610	0	699
Own-home respite	0	5	2	7	13	22	35	0	42
Respite: centre/respite home	0	87	4	91	44	69	113	0	204
Respite: host family/peer support	0	47	0	47	13	15	28	0	75
Respite: other/flexible/comboination/not stated	0	10	4	14	30	46	76	0	90
Total respite	0	149	10	159	100	152	252	0	411
Open employment	7	0	6	13	84	226	310	1	324
Supported employment	1	6	3	10	384	159	543	0	553
Combined open and supported employment	0	0	0	0	15	5	20	0	20
Employment: other/not stated	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	3
Total employment support	8	7	9	24	485	390	875	1	900
Service type other/not stated	0	14	3	17	17	39	56	0	73
Total	9	1,699	80	1,788	1,540	2,430	3,970	1	5,759

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

4.5 Operating periods

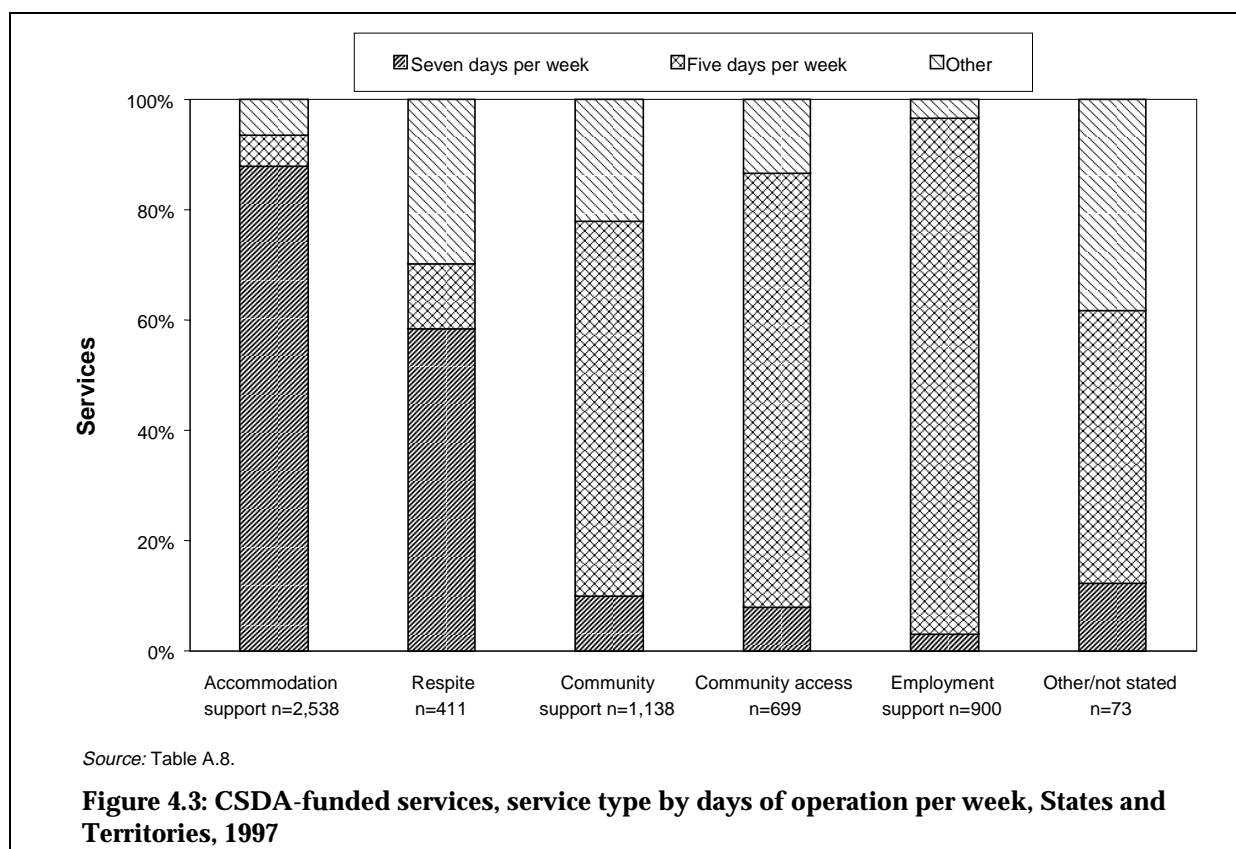
The wide range of service types and service delivery methods contained within the CSDA is apparent when the patterns of service operating periods are examined. The number of days per week, hours per day and weeks per year of operation varied greatly, although two particular patterns commonly appeared. One pattern of operation was seven to eight hours a day for five days a week (1,746 or 30% of services), and another was 24 hours a day for seven days a week (1,798 or 31% of services) (see Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: CSDA-funded services, days of operation per week by hours of operation per day, States and the Territories, 1997

Days of operation per week	Less than 7 hours	7-8 hours	More than 8, less than 24 hours	24 hours	No regular hours	Not stated	Total
5 days	167	1,746	344	40	94	2	2,393
7 days	64	68	307	1,798	434	7	2,678
Other	112	192	47	21	69	2	443
No regular	1	5	3	3	120	0	132
Not stated	0	2	0	1	3	107	113
Total	344	2,013	701	1,863	720	118	5,759

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

Accommodation services generally operated seven days per week (88%), as did respite services (58%). Other service types predominantly operated five days per week (93% of employment services, 78% of community access, 68% of community support and 49% of all other services) (Figure 4.1).



Patterns of operating periods differ also for each service type in terms of weeks of operation per year (Table 4.7). Ninety-two per cent (2,345) of accommodation support services operated for the whole year, as did 73% (301) of respite services, 56% (501) of employment services, 54% (609) of community support services, and 24% (170) of community access services.

For those services operating for less than the whole year, 49% (345) of community access services operated between 1 and 4 weeks short of the whole year, as did 42% (379) of employment services, 29% (325) of community support services, 16% (65) of respite services, and 2% (58) of accommodation support services. Of community access services 23% (158) operated for 40 to 47 weeks of the year, as did 10% (110) of community support services. Four per cent (15) of respite services had no regular pattern of operation.

Table 4.7: CSDA-funded services, service type by weeks of operation per year, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	No regular pattern	1 to 39 weeks	40 to 47 weeks	48 to 51 weeks	52 weeks	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support	33	13	54	58	2,345	35	2,538
Community support	31	17	110	325	609	46	1,138
Community access	9	5	158	345	170	12	699
Respite	15	7	10	65	301	13	411
Employment	1	1	18	379	501	0	900
Service type other and not stated	11	1	1	19	35	6	73
Total all service types	100	44	351	1,191	3,961	112	5,759

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

4.6 Staff hours

Data on staff hours were collected in terms of the total hours worked by staff and volunteers, for each service, during the week ending on the 'snapshot' day. The data were collected separately for staff who worked in direct contact with service recipients, and those who did not, in each of three staff types—paid staff, contract staff and unpaid staff (including volunteers). 'Contract staff' refers to short-term, non-continuing contracts, not the longer term contracts replacing many formerly 'permanent' positions.

Paid staff were a significant proportion of all staff over all CSDA-funded service types: 92.5% for services provided directly by governments and 90.8% for services provided by non-government organisations (Table 4.8). Contract staff had a higher representation in services provided directly by governments (7%), than in services provided by non-government organisations (3.4%). Unpaid staff had a higher representation in services provided by non-government organisations (5.8%) and formed a very small proportion of total staff in government-auspiced services (0.5%).

For some service types the pattern of staff hours was different from the overall pattern. The non-government service types with the highest reported proportions of unpaid staff were respite: host family/peer support (59.4%), recreation/holiday programs (41.1%), mutual support/self-help groups (38.1%), and print disability (36.2%). The highest proportion of contract staff in the non-government sector was 89.9% for behaviour/specialist intervention services. Of the accommodation services, attendant care had the highest proportion of contract staff (9.7% for non-government services).

Table 4.8: Hours worked by staff for CSDA-funded services, service type by staff type and auspicing organisation, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	Government				Non-government			
	Paid staff	Contract staff	Unpaid staff	No. of services	Paid staff	Contract staff	Unpaid staff	No. of services
	Percentage				Percentage			
Institutions/large residentials	98.3	1.4	0.3	33	96.9	1.8	1.3	47
Hostels	75.5	24.4	0.1	16	97.8	1.3	0.9	70
Group homes	92.0	7.9	0.1	732	97.5	1.2	1.3	792
Attendant care	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	88.5	9.7	1.8	82
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	86.9	13.1	0.0	40	94.2	2.1	3.7	348
Alternative family placement	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	85.8	4.8	9.3	6
Accommodation support: other/not stated	92.9	7.0	0.1	13	83.8	4.5	11.7	56
Total accommodation support	94.5	5.3	0.2	837	96.0	2.1	1.9	1,401
Advocacy	93.9	6.1	0.0	1	74.1	4.3	21.6	115
Information/referral	85.0	9.4	5.5	5	65.9	2.9	31.1	73
Combined advocacy/information	79.3	16.3	4.4	1	73.0	1.6	25.4	26
Early childhood intervention	95.3	2.1	2.6	28	91.7	2.2	6.1	128
Recreation/holiday programs	79.5	3.2	17.3	34	55.7	3.2	41.1	79
Therapy (PT OT ST)	97.8	0.4	1.8	18	84.3	1.6	14.1	56
Family/individual case practice/management	92.1	7.1	0.8	40	89.5	1.6	8.9	44
Behaviour/specialist intervention	85.6	13.9	0.6	34	10.1	89.9	0.0	7
Counselling: individual/family/group	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	79.0	5.5	15.5	12
Brokerage/direct funding	30.1	62.0	7.9	40	75.7	8.4	15.9	62
Mutual support/self-help groups	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	58.8	3.0	38.1	23
Print disability	97.5	0.0	2.5	1	62.4	1.3	36.2	25
Resource teams/regional teams	98.9	1.1	0.0	73	94.1	0.6	5.3	16
Community support: other/not stated	97.3	2.3	0.4	10	76.8	8.2	15.0	17
Total community support	83.6	13.8	2.6	285	74.9	5.6	19.6	683
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	91.3	7.2	1.5	44	89.5	3.0	7.5	284
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	32.2	67.1	0.7	15	91.2	6.3	2.5	179
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	90.6	7.7	1.8	15	89.8	4.7	5.5	141
Total community access	74.4	24.3	1.3	74	89.9	4.1	6.0	604
Own-home respite	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	83.5	9.3	7.2	34
Respite: centre/respite home	93.9	6.1	0.0	73	94.6	1.6	3.8	107
Respite: host family/peer support	100.0	0.0	0.0	2	39.6	1.0	59.4	27
Respite: other/flexible/comboination/not	97.9	0.0	2.1	10	80.7	1.0	18.2	74
Total respite	94.3	5.6	0.1	87	83.8	2.1	14.0	242
Total employment support	81.4	16.8	1.8	23	94.2	3.9	1.8	872
Service type other and not stated	100.0	0.0	0.0	7	85.1	2.9	12.0	44
Total	92.5	7.0	0.5	1,313	90.8	3.4	5.8	3,846

Notes

1. A service may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for an organisation.
2. The hours worked by staff are the number of hours per service.
3. Excludes 598 services where no staff details were recorded and one service where auspice was not stated.

5 Performance indicators

5.1 Background

The development of performance indicators is needed to support national outcome and performance monitoring in many community services areas (see AIHW 1997a, pages 2–6; Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1997). The report on the 1996 CSDA MDS collection included some of these effectiveness performance indicators for disability services at the request of the Disability Services Subcommittee (DSSC), together with background information about their development (Black et al. 1998, AIHW 1997b).

The ‘effectiveness’ performance indicators for which data are available on a comparable basis are replicated here using 1997 data, that is, indicators for:

- users of accommodation services relative to estimated potential population (Table 5.3);
- users of employment services relative to estimated potential population (Table 5.4 relating to open employment services);
- service use by disability status (Tables 5.5 and 5.6 relating to accommodation support services and to open employment services);
- service use by special needs groups (Tables 5.7–5.10 relating to accommodation support services and to open employment services for Indigenous people and for people of non-English-speaking origin); and
- proportion of people receiving community care and support (Table 5.11 relating to accommodation support services).

The data used for the indicators differ from the CSDA MDS collection (and data in other sections of this report) by the exclusion of psychiatric services. This exclusion was performed by removing from the 1997 CSDA MDS data set, records of recipients of services specified by each jurisdiction⁴ as being psychiatric services. The number of services and recipients thereby excluded from each jurisdiction was:

	Services	Recipients
Victoria	131	1,656
Queensland	25	204
Western Australia	9	228
Tasmania	3	25

There were no specific psychiatric services identified in the other States or Territories.

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

5.2 ‘Potential population’

This section explains the ‘potential population’ estimates used as the denominators for performance indicators for disability support services on access to, and use of, accommodation support services and employment support services. These estimates are derived from data from ABS surveys and are presented in Table 5.1 (1993 data updated to 1997). A detailed rationale for the use of ABS survey data for the ‘potential population’ estimates is given in AIHW 1997b. Briefly, the ABS survey data is considered the most appropriate available source of ‘potential population’ estimates, since the:

- ABS grouping of ‘severe or profound handicap’⁵ is relevant to the concepts of the CSDA, being based on the person’s ongoing need for assistance with ‘activities of daily living’;
- 1993 ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers data can be updated to 1997 using ABS 1997 population data for each State and Territory; and
- national rates of ‘severe or profound handicap’ (which have greater accuracy than State or Territory rates) can be applied to the age and sex structure of each State or Territory’s 1997 population.

The term ‘potential population’ is not the same as the population needing services, but indicates those with the potential to require disability support services (see AIHW 1997b).

The denominators for the performance indicators on recipients of accommodation support services are given in Table 5.1, including the ABS data used to derive them. Information about how the ‘potential population’ figures were derived from these ABS data (which were split by age group and sex) is given in AIHW 1997b. Table 5.1 calculates 1997 estimates of the number of people less than 65 years with severe or profound handicap for each State/Territory.

Table 5.2 adjusts these numbers for the Indigenous population. Care should be taken with these ‘potential population’ data, particularly in relation to the standard errors.

A similar procedure has been used for the indicator denominators for recipients of employment support services, but with some modification as employment support services have a different target population from accommodation support services. The modifications to ‘potential population’ for employment support services involved:

- excluding people aged less than 15 years from the denominator (both the general population and the Indigenous population); and
- scaling back the denominator by a factor reflecting the labour force participation rates of the overall population, aged 15 and over, in each jurisdiction.⁶

Indigenous origin has the potential to affect the ‘potential population’ estimates for some State or Territory populations, particularly those with large numbers of Indigenous people. The factors used to adjust the ‘potential population’ estimates for the Indigenous population are presented in Table 5.2. These have been used for performance indicators where ‘potential population’ denominators are used. A weight of two has been applied to the number of Indigenous people in each State and Territory (see AIHW 1997b).

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

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

Table 5.1: People aged less than 65 years with severe or profound handicap by State and Territory, 1993 and 1997

People under 65 years	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Number									
All people, 1993	5,263,891	3,931,729	2,771,385	1,506,918	1,267,291	413,799	279,130	164,371	15,598,514
All people, 1997	5,477,345	4,026,559	3,019,379	1,610,126	1,270,685	412,263	286,746	181,007	16,287,179
People with severe or profound handicap, 1993	119,400	92,200	72,300	34,400	30,400	9,700	6,900	2,900	368,300
People with severe or profound handicap, 1997	132,700	97,500	72,400	38,500	31,200	10,100	6,700	4,000	393,100
Percentage									
All people, 1993	33.7	25.2	17.8	9.7	8.1	2.7	1.8	1.1	100.0
All people, 1997	33.6	24.7	18.5	9.9	7.8	2.5	1.8	1.1	100.0
People with severe or profound handicap, 1993	32.4	25.0	19.6	9.3	8.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	100.0
People with severe or profound handicap, 1997	33.8	24.8	18.4	9.8	7.9	2.6	1.7	1.0	100.0

Notes

1. Data are estimates. Estimates of 1,900 or less have a relative standard error of 50% or more. Estimates of 8,000 or less have a relative standard error of 25% or more.
2. Data for all people are ABS estimated resident populations at 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1997 for people aged less than 65 years.
3. 1993 data for people with severe or profound handicap are estimates derived using the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers and are rounded to the nearest 100 people.
4. 1997 data for people with severe or profound handicap are 'expected' and were calculated using national age- and sex-specific prevalence rates obtained from the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, applied to the 1997 data for all people. These data are rounded to the nearest 100 people.

Sources: ABS 1997, 'Population by Age and Sex, Australia, States and Territories', Cat. No. 3201.0; ABS 1997, 'Australian Demographic Statistics: 1996 Census Edition, Cat. No. 3101.0; AIHW analysis of the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Table 5.2: People aged less than 65 years, Indigenous factor by State and Territory, 1997

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
People under 65 years									
Indigenous people	109,385	22,276	104,736	55,633	21,916	15,261	3,136	51,381	383,914
Non-Indigenous people	5,370,121	4,004,680	2,917,327	1,555,548	1,249,219	397,249	283,711	130,517	15,911,248
All people (weighted)	5,588,891	4,049,232	3,126,799	1,666,814	1,293,051	427,771	289,983	233,279	16,679,076
All people (weighted per person)	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.28	1.02
Indigenous factor	99.65	98.24	101.08	101.07	99.38	101.31	98.77	125.30	100.00
People 15–64 years									
Indigenous people	63,935	13,369	61,203	32,959	13,078	9,031	1,896	31,481	227,085
Non-Indigenous people	4,099,126	3,065,589	2,218,339	1,182,924	959,936	299,022	218,076	100,313	12,145,301
All people (weighted)	4,226,996	3,092,327	2,340,745	1,248,842	986,092	317,084	221,868	163,275	12,599,471
All people (weighted per person)	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.24	1.02
Indigenous factor	99.71	98.62	100.83	100.86	99.52	101.08	99.04	121.65	100.00

Notes

1. Data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 0.01, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for the Indigenous people are from ABS experimental projections based on the 1996 Census, and non-Indigenous people are from the ABS 1997 Australian Population estimates.
3. Data for all people (weighted) were calculated by multiplying the data for Indigenous people by two and adding the data for non-Indigenous people. Hence Indigenous people are weighted at two and non-Indigenous people at one.
4. Data for all people (weighted per person) were calculated by dividing the all people (weighted) data by the sum of the Indigenous people data and the non-Indigenous people data.
5. The Indigenous factors adjusts the data for all people (weighted per person) to figures relative to an arbitrary figure for Australia of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the all people (weighted per person) data by 100 and dividing by the all people (weighted per person) total for Australia. These are the Indigenous factors used in Tables 5.3 and 5.4.

Sources: ABS 1997, 'Population by Age and Sex, Australia, States and Territories', Cat. No. 3201.0; ABS 1998, 'Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population', Cat. No. 3231.0.

5.3 Performance indicators of effectiveness

This section contains a table for each of the performance indicators of effectiveness agreed to by the Disability Services Working Group (of the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) (Tables 5.3 to 5.11).⁷

Indicators of access to accommodation support services by people with a disability, relative to the estimated 'potential population' are presented in Table 5.3. Accommodation support services were received by 48.5 recipients under the CSDA for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population', a slight increase from 47.7 per 1,000 in 1996. The States and the Territories (in 1997) varied from 28.6 per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Northern Territory to 64.0 per 1,000 in South Australia.

Table 5.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services relative to the 'potential population' by State and Territory, 1997

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
People with severe or profound handicap	132,700	97,500	72,400	38,500	31,200	10,100	6,700	4,000	393,100
Indigenous factor	99.65	98.24	101.08	101.07	99.38	101.31	98.77	125.30	100.00
People with severe or profound handicap (adjusted)	132,200	95,800	73,100	39,000	31,000	10,200	6,700	5,000	393,100
Recipients	5,940	5,065	2,988	2,083	1,983	642	214	142	19,057
Recipients (per 1,000)	44.92	52.87	40.85	53.48	63.97	62.98	32.16	28.55	48.48
Recipients (per 1,000) index	92.65	109.05	84.26	110.31	131.95	129.91	66.33	58.90	100.00

Notes

1. The population data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 100, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for people with severe or profound handicap were calculated as shown in Table 5.1.
3. The Indigenous factors were calculated as shown in Table 5.2.
4. Data for people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with severe or profound handicap data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of the Indigenous population. These are the 'potential population' data.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
6. Data for recipients (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the recipient data by the people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) data and multiplying by 1,000. Hence they are figures per 1,000 people.
7. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the recipients (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for recipients (per 1,000).

Sources: AIHW analysis of the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers; ABS 1997, 'Population by Age and Sex, Australia, States and Territories', Cat. No. 3201.0; ABS 1998, 'Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population', Cat. No. 3231.0.

Table 5.4 presents indicators of access to employment support services by people with a disability relative to the estimated 'potential population'. Employment support services were received by 86.2 recipients for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population'. There is no comparable figure for 1996 as only open employment data were available. The States and Territories varied from 39.1 recipients per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Northern Territory to 127.5 in South Australia.

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

Table 5.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment services relative to the 'potential population' by State and Territory, 1997

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
People with severe or profound handicap	67,918	52,122	38,674	20,914	16,314	4,789	4,098	2,271	207,046
Indigenous factor	99.71	98.62	100.83	100.86	99.52	101.08	99.04	121.65	100.00
People with severe or profound handicap (adjusted)	67,718	51,404	38,997	21,093	16,236	4,840	4,059	2,763	207,046
Recipients	6,024	4,081	2,650	2,061	2,070	584	262	108	17,840
Recipients (per 1,000)	88.96	79.39	67.95	97.71	127.50	120.65	64.56	39.08	86.16
Recipients (per 1,000) index	103.24	92.14	78.87	113.40	147.97	140.03	74.92	45.36	100.00

Notes

1. The population data are estimates. They are rounded to the nearest 100, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
2. Data for people with severe or profound handicap were calculated in a similar manner as shown in Table 5.1, but excluding people under 15 years. In addition they have been adjusted for labour force participation rates. These were: NSW 61.1; Vic. 63.6; Qld 64.3; WA 65.4; SA 62.1; Tas. 57.5; ACT 72.7; NT 71.6 and Australia 63.0.
3. The Indigenous factors were calculated in a similar manner as shown in Table 5.2, but excluding people under 15 years.
4. Data for people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with severe or profound handicap data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of the Indigenous population. These are the **'potential population'** data.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
6. Data for recipients (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the recipient data by the people with severe or profound handicap (adjusted) data and multiplying by 1,000. Hence they are figures per 1,000 people.
7. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the recipients (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for recipients (per 1,000).

Sources: AIHW analysis of the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers; ABS 1997, 'Population by Age and Sex, Australia, States and Territories', Cat. No. 3201.0; ABS 1998 'Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population', Cat. No. 3231.0; ABS 1996, 'Labour Force Australia, June 1997', Cat. No. 6203.0.

The distribution of service recipients in accommodation support services, by severity of handicap, is presented in Table 5.5.⁸ Recipients with a profound handicap comprised 45.8% of recipients of accommodation support services in 1997, compared to 54% in 1996. In 1997, the Australia Capital Territory had the lowest percentage (36.9%) and Western Australia had the highest (51.8%).

8. If an indicator of access were needed it would be preferable to relate the number of service recipients with various levels of handicap to the relevant population numbers.

Table 5.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, 'severity' of handicap by State and Territory, 1997

'Severity' of handicap	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Number									
Profound	2,740	2,088	1,406	1,064	932	304	79	65	8,678
Severe	2,656	2,464	1,163	870	910	315	113	60	8,551
Moderate to none	522	499	398	121	138	23	22	16	1,739
Total	5,918	5,051	2,967	2,055	1,980	642	214	141	18,968
Percentage									
Profound	46.30	41.34	47.39	51.78	47.07	47.35	36.92	46.10	45.75
Severe	44.88	48.78	39.20	42.34	45.96	49.07	52.80	42.55	45.08
Moderate to none	8.82	9.88	13.41	5.89	6.97	3.58	10.28	11.35	9.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Notes

1. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. 'Severity' of handicap is derived using data on level of support needed in one or more of the support areas: self-care, mobility and communication. Recipients with profound handicap reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with severe handicap reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with moderate or no handicap reported never needing support in one or more of these areas.
3. There were 89 recipients who did not report a need for support with one or more of the areas: 'self-care'; 'mobility'; or 'communication', and were excluded.

The percentage of people with profound handicap in employment support services (14.9%, Table 5.6⁹) was much lower than for accommodation support services (45.8%, Table 5.5). The reverse is true for recipients with severe handicap (61.6% of those in employment support services compared to 45.1% in accommodation support services).

Table 5.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment services, 'severity' of handicap by State and Territory, 1997

'Severity' of handicap	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Number									
Profound	1,003	450	302	371	356	77	32	12	2,603
Severe	3,512	2,393	1,740	1,191	1,305	389	208	62	10,800
Moderate to none	1,456	1,023	574	497	408	118	22	31	4,129
Total	5,971	3,866	2,616	2,059	2,069	584	262	105	17,532
Percentage									
Profound	16.80	11.64	11.54	18.02	17.21	13.18	12.21	11.43	14.85
Severe	58.82	61.90	66.51	57.84	63.07	66.61	79.39	59.05	61.60
Moderate to none	24.38	26.46	21.94	24.14	19.72	20.21	8.40	29.52	23.55
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. 'Severity' of handicap is derived using data on level of support needed in one or more of the support areas: self-care, mobility and communication. Recipients with profound handicap reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with severe handicap reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Recipients with moderate or no handicap reported never needing support in one or more of these areas.
3. Recipients who did not report a need for support with one or more of the areas: 'self-care'; 'mobility'; or 'communication' were excluded.

9. If an indicator of access were needed it would be preferable to relate the number of service recipients with various levels of handicap to the relevant population numbers.

Tables 5.7 to 5.10 concern Indigenous people and people of non-English-speaking origin. Some caution should be used when interpreting performance indicators in these tables, since for the 1996 and 1997 CSDA MDS collections there were large numbers of recipients whose Indigenous origin and non-English-speaking origin was 'not stated' or 'not known' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

Access to accommodation support services by people of Indigenous origin is presented in Table 5.7. Accommodation support services were received by 1.5 Indigenous people for every 1,000 Indigenous people, compared with 1.1 people per 1,000 in the general population. Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) varied from 0.3 in the Australian Capital Territory to 2.8 in Victoria.

Employment support services were received by 1.1 Indigenous people for every 1,000 Indigenous people, compared with 1.3 people per 1,000 in the general population (Table 5.8). Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) varied from 0.6 in Queensland to 2.2 in the Australian Capital Territory.

Table 5.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, Indigenous origin by State and Territory, 1997

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Population aged under 65									
All Australian	5,477,345	4,026,559	3,019,379	1,610,126	1,270,685	412,263	286,746	181,007	16,287,179
Indigenous	107,224	21,879	102,052	54,578	21,466	15,014	3,035	50,490	375,931
Indigenous (% of all Australian)	1.96	0.54	3.38	3.39	1.69	3.64	1.06	27.89	2.31
Recipients									
All recipients	5,865	4,862	2,131	2,040	1,933	559	207	142	17,739
Indigenous	143	62	142	94	38	13	1	77	570
Indigenous (% of all recipients)	2.44	1.28	6.66	4.61	1.97	2.33	0.48	54.23	3.21
Indigenous (per 1,000)	1.33	2.83	1.39	1.72	1.77	0.87	0.33	1.53	1.52
Indigenous (per 1,000) index	87.96	186.89	91.77	113.59	116.75	57.11	21.73	100.58	100.00

Notes

1. The population data are from Tables 5.1 and 5.2.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) are per 1,000 Indigenous people, that is the Indigenous recipients data divided by the Indigenous population data multiplied by 1,000.
5. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the Indigenous (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for Indigenous (per 1,000).

Sources: ABS 1997, 'Population by age and sex, Australia, States and Territories', Cat. No. 3201.0; ABS 1998, 'Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population', Cat. No. 3231.0; ABS 1996, 'Labour Force Australia, June 1997', Cat. No. 6203.0.

Table 5.8: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment services, Indigenous origin by State and Territory, 1997

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Population aged 15–64									
All Australian	4,161,599	3,078,733	2,277,831	1,215,109	972,710	307,818	219,903	131,034	12,366,843
Indigenous	62,473	13,144	59,492	32,185	12,774	8,796	1,827	30,721	221,542
Indigenous (% of all Australian)	1.50	0.43	2.61	2.65	1.31	2.86	0.83	23.45	1.79
Recipients									
All recipients	5,965	3,917	1,414	2,003	2,063	522	261	108	16,253
Indigenous	83	17	33	48	18	11	4	38	252
Indigenous (% of all)	1.39	0.43	2.33	2.40	0.87	2.11	1.53	35.19	1.55
Indigenous (per 1,000)	1.33	1.29	0.55	1.49	1.41	1.25	2.19	1.24	1.14
Indigenous (per 1,000) index	116.80	113.70	48.77	131.11	123.88	109.94	192.48	108.74	100.00

Notes

1. The population data are from Tables 5.1 and 5.2.
2. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) are per 1,000 Indigenous people, that is the Indigenous recipients data divided by the Indigenous population data multiplied by 1,000.
5. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the Indigenous (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for Indigenous (per 1,000).

Sources: ABS 1997, 'Population by age and sex, Australia, States and Territories', Cat. No. 3201.0; ABS 1998, 'Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population', Cat. No. 3231.0; ABS 1996, 'Labour Force Australia, June 1997', Cat. No. 6203.0.

Access to accommodation support services for people of non-English-speaking origin is presented in Table 5.9. Accommodation support services were received by 0.2 people of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin (compared with 1.1 people per 1,000 in the general population, calculated from Table 5.9). Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.1 per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in the Australian Capital Territory to 0.9 per 1,000 in the Northern Territory.

Table 5.9: Recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1997

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Population aged under 65									
All Australian	5,477,345	4,026,559	3,019,379	1,610,126	1,270,685	412,263	286,746	181,007	16,287,179
Non-English-speaking origin	923,507	703,907	229,034	192,135	131,804	15,966	40,346	15,854	2,252,553
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all Australian)	16.86	17.48	7.59	11.93	10.37	3.87	14.07	8.76	13.83
Recipients									
All recipients	5,899	4,994	1,888	2,049	1,953	626	213	142	17,764
Non-English-speaking origin	140	109	41	76	52	7	3	12	440
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	2.37	2.18	2.17	3.71	2.66	1.12	1.41	8.45	2.48
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.40	0.39	0.44	0.07	0.76	0.20
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index	77.61	79.27	91.64	202.50	201.98	224.45	38.07	387.49	100.00

Notes

1. The 1997 State and Territory data on the non-English-speaking origin population are derived from the corresponding 1996 Australian Census proportional distribution applied to the ABS national estimate of 1997 country of birth data. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin were based on recipient responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
5. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) are per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin, that is the non-English-speaking origin recipient data divided by the non-English-speaking origin population data multiplied by 1,000.
6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the total figure for non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000).

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The equivalent indicators for access to employment support services for people of non-English-speaking origin were higher than for accommodation support services (Table 5.10). Employment support services were received by 0.3 recipients of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin. Recipients of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.2 per 1,000 in the Australian Capital Territory to 0.5 per 1,000 of the total population who are of non-English-speaking origin in the Northern Territory.

Table 5.10: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment services, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1997

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Population aged 15–64									
All Australian	4,161,599	3,078,733	2,277,831	1,215,109	972,710	307,818	219,903	131,034	12,366,843
Non-English-speaking origin	855,141	660,876	211,434	177,951	124,307	14,892	37,175	14,657	2,096,433
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all Australian)	20.55	21.47	9.28	14.64	12.78	4.84	16.91	11.19	16.95
Recipients									
All recipients	5,862	3,843	2,606	1,906	2,043	584	262	108	17,214
Non-English-speaking origin	220	161	46	79	46	4	6	7	569
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	3.75	4.19	1.77	4.14	2.25	0.68	2.29	6.48	3.31
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.44	0.37	0.27	0.16	0.48	0.27
Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index	94.79	89.76	80.16	163.57	136.34	98.96	59.47	175.96	100.00

Notes

1. The 1997 State and Territory data on the non-English-speaking origin population are derived from the corresponding 1996 Australian Census proportional distribution applied to the ABS national estimate of 1997 country of birth data. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
3. Data for all recipients excludes recipients whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
4. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin were based on recipient responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
5. Data for recipients of non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) are per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin, that is the recipients of non-English-speaking origin divided by the non-English-speaking origin population data multiplied by 1,000.
6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000).

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The proportion of recipients receiving accommodation support services as community-based or 'in-home' support was 63% and varied across the States and Territories (Table 5.11). All recipients of accommodation support services in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory received community-based or 'in-home' support, whereas in South Australia, less than half did so (46.6%). In 1996 the overall figure (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) for recipients receiving accommodation support services as community-based or 'in-home' support was 61.2%.

Table 5.11: Recipients of CSDA-funded community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services, service type by State and Territory, 1997

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
All accommodation support	5,940	5,065	2,988	2,083	1,983	642	214	142	19,057
Institution/large residential or hostel	2,736	1,506	611	871	1,059	282	0	0	7,065
Community-based or 'in-home'	3,204	3,559	2,377	1,212	924	360	214	142	11,992
Community-based or 'in-home' (% of all)	53.94	70.27	79.55	58.19	46.60	56.07	100.00	100.00	62.93

Notes

1. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services are Group homes, Attendant care, Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support, Alternative family placement, Other accommodation.

Some indicators of labour force participation and employment of people with a disability are available from the ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. They relate to people with a disability aged 15–64 years living in households and, though not CSDA MDS data, they were presented in the 1996 report for completeness (see Black et al. 1998).

Over half of people with a disability were participating in the labour force in 1993 (549 per 1,000 or 54.9%). This compares with a labour force participation rate for all Australians of 73.6% (ABS 1993). Labour force participation rates for people with a disability varied from 50.4% in Tasmania to 74.7% in the Northern Territory.

Of those people with a disability in the labour force in 1993, 822 per 1,000 (or 82.2%) were employed. This compares with an employment rate for all Australians of 87.3%.

Employment rates for people with a disability varied from 78.6% in Queensland to 83% in the Australian Capital Territory.

6 Data quality and future of the collection

The CSDA MDS collections are now providing national data on services funded under the CSDA, and are seen as a useful, sometimes primary, source of data in individual jurisdictions. The data are also being recognised as useful source information by service providers and others interested in national data.

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

6.1 Response rates and data quality

The national rate for return of Service Forms was 97%, which was higher than the 1995 and 1996 rates of 93% and 96% respectively (Table 6.1). Victorian and Northern Territory response rates, in particular, improved since 1995.

Gaps in both the 1995 and 1996 collections, due to absence of data from one or more jurisdictions, have made national comparisons between years impossible. The 1997 collection, as the first truly national CSDA MDS collection, represents an important achievement for future national analysis of trends over time.

Table 6.1: Response rates for Service Forms, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1995–97

	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

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of services surveyed by 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 NIMS collection which relate to open employment services.

The notable change from the 1996 collection to this 1997 collection has been the ability to compare data from Western Australia, that is collected over a full-year period, with data from other jurisdictions. This was made possible by the use of an additional data item asking whether recipients received an active service on the selected 'snapshot' day, and has been successfully integrated. Some differences between the 1996 and 1997 collections appear to have been due to the previous difficulties in comparability between data from Western Australia and data from other jurisdictions. Hence the national picture is now more accurate in this respect.

Issues emerging from the 1997 collection are:

- The increasing use of brokerage services and individual funding packages within some jurisdictions may mean that some service recipients are not being included in the snapshot collection if the service to which they have been brokered, or which they have purchased, is not itself within the existing coverage of the collection.
- The desire to provide individually tailored services may necessitate a change in service classification.
- In the 1997 and earlier collections it is not possible to identify where individuals are recorded in more than one service type on the snapshot day, and an unknown level of double counting exists across service types. This issue is being partially addressed by the pilot testing of a linkage key within some jurisdictions for the 1998 collection.
- In other than Western Australia, the consumer data have not to date been collected in the same financial year as the service funding data (August consumer data in most jurisdictions, and end financial year service funding data). A decision has been made to bring the 1998 collection forward to a date yet to be decided, in May 1999.
- No reliable data are available from non-government organisations on the amount of their own funds spent on service provision.
- The work currently underway internationally on the revision of the WHO International Classification of Impairments Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH) may impact on both the disability group and frequency of support data items.
- Compatibility of CSDA MDS data items with the National Community Services Data Dictionary is being reviewed, including the Indigenous origin data item.

'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. The proportion of these responses was quite low for most data items across most jurisdictions.

Key areas of concern with these response rates for the 1997 data collections, were as follows:

- Direct government-provided services in Queensland were unable to provide some data items—this has been largely corrected for the 1998 collection.
- Indigenous origin—an important indicator for national planning purposes, had 'not known' responses varying from zero to 31.3% across States and Territories (Table 6.3). A number of jurisdictions have plans underway to reduce these levels for the 1998 and 1999 collections.
- Other significant disability types—the question about the presence of other disability types—produced a high level of 'not known' responses, varying from zero to 26.7% across States and Territories.
- Country of birth—another important indicator for national planning purposes—had a high level of 'not known' responses, varying from 1.8% to 32.2% across States and Territories.
- Frequency of support or assistance needed data for the 'other day activity', 'home living', 'working' and 'managing emotion' support areas produced a high level of 'not stated' and 'not known' responses (when combined). Data for the last-mentioned support area were not collected in Western Australia.

Table 6.2: 'Not stated' response rates for Service and Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth
Percentage									
Service items									
Staff hours	0.8	1.1	30.5	0.7	3.2	0	1.9	0	0.2
Income sources	0	0.4	42.4	31.5	2.9	0	0	0	0
Operating hours per day	0	1.3	0.3	16.4	2.3	0	0	0	0
Operating days per week	0	1.1	0.3	16.2	1.4	0	0	0	0
Operating weeks per year	0	1.1	0.3	16.0	1.7	0	0	0	0
Typical 1996–97 daily consumer numbers	0.1	3.7	8.0	37.3	3.2	0.8	0	0	0.1
Total 1996–97 consumer numbers	0	3.3	0.6	1.3	3.5	0.8	0	0	2.8
Consumer items									
Age	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.2	0	0
Sex	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0	0
Country of birth	0.1	0.5	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0
Indigenous origin	0.1	2.7	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.4	0	0
Method of communication	0.2	1.1	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Main language spoken at home	<0.1	0.9	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0
Primary disability type	0.1	1.5	<0.1	0.5	0.2	0	0.4	0	0.1
Other significant disability types	<0.1	3.9	0.3	0	<0.1	0	0.4	0	0
Frequency of support or assistance needed:									
Self-care	<0.1	0.6	0.1	0	0	2.3	0.2	0.3	0
Mobility	<0.1	0.6	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Communication	<0.1	0.6	0.1	0	<0.1	0	0.2	0	0
Social skills	0.1	0.5	<0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Managing emotions	0.1	0.6	0.1	n.a.	0	0	0.2	0	0
Learning	<0.1	0.6	0.1	0	<0.1	0	0.2	0	0
Working	0.1	1.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	<0.1
Home living	0.1	0.6	0	0	<0.1	0	0.2	0	0
Self-direction	<0.1	0.5	0	0	<0.1	0	0.2	0	0
Other day activity	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Main income source	<0.1	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.2	0	0
Living arrangement/accommodation type	<0.1	1.2	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0	<0.1

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data on service income source and some service recipient data items were not collected for CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland.
3. Data on managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.

There has been a significant improvement in the proportion of 'not known' responses in the data from Western Australia since 1996. In 1996, there were much higher levels of 'not known' responses for Western Australia in many data items, reflecting the lack of snapshot day data, such that care needed to be taken with comparisons to other jurisdictions. The use of annual client data also skewed the data for those service types with a higher turnover of clients within the year, as compared to data from other jurisdictions for the snapshot day. For 1997, these problems have been greatly lessened, with the ability to largely identify those people receiving a service on the nominated snapshot day.

Table 6.3: 'Not known' response rates for Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwith
	Percentage								
Country of birth	1.8	2.3	32.1	5.5	2.3	3.3	6.5	1.8	3.5
Indigenous origin	2.0	1.8	31.3	5.2	3.3	19.1	6.1	0.9	8.9
Method of communication	0.8	0.4	20.6	6.5	2.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.2
Main language spoken at home	1.9	1.3	31.8	7.9	2.1	0.7	5.7	6.7	2.0
Other significant disability types	3.0	3.3	21.7	26.7	5.2	7.9	5.7	3.7	0
Frequency of support or assistance needed:									
Self-care	1.3	1.5	1.7	8.0	2.0	1.9	4.7	0.9	2.3
Mobility	0.7	0.7	9.5	7.1	2.0	0	1.2	0.6	2.2
Communication	0.6	0.7	3.9	6.9	1.5	0	0.8	0.3	1.7
Social skills	1.4	2.5	2.0	8.7	3.2	0.7	6.1	2.1	3.9
Managing emotions	2.5	3.4	6.0	n.a.	5.4	2.4	8.0	1.5	3.6
Learning	1.8	3.0	22.2	10.6	4.6	2.4	5.1	2.4	2.7
Working	4.3	6.6	20.5	11.1	6.4	11.0	5.3	11.0	2.2
Home living	2.6	3.6	2.1	10.9	3.0	4.4	2.0	1.2	15.7
Self-direction	1.4	2.6	21.5	9.0	3.0	1.0	3.7	0.9	2.5
Other day activity	2.2	2.7	2.2	18.0	4.1	3.4	3.5	5.2	18.7
CDA income source: child under 16 yrs	3.4	2.0	4.4	9.9	2.1	1.3	6.5	0.3	0
Main income source: person 16 yrs or more	2.1	2.3	24.9	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.7	2.7	3.1
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.5	2.1	0.5	4.5	1.5	1.4

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data on some service recipient data items were not collected for CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland.
3. Data on managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.

6.2 Ongoing data development

This 1997 collection forms part of an ongoing data development and collection process. After each annual collection, changes are implemented for the following collection. The process for change involves both the MDS Network and the Disability Services Subcommittee. Key changes from the 1996 collection to the 1997 collection are given in Appendix 2. The collection in 1998 will be very similar to that for 1997, but will include a range of refinements and clarifications, also detailed in Appendix 2.

In February 1998, the MDS Network discussed many development issues. Subsequently the DSSC accepted some recommendations including:

- dropping the service income question from the Service Form for 1998;
- trialing a linkage key in selected jurisdictions;
- collecting an estimate of consumer numbers over the week before snapshot day, to relate to the staff hours data item already collected; and
- bringing the snapshot day forward to a date in May for the 1999 collection.

6.3 Data quality and future collections

There are a number of issues, in addition to those described previously, which have the potential to impact on the CSDA MDS collection in the near future:

- ways of reducing respondent burden and more effectively integrating the CSDA MDS collection with other data requirements of jurisdictions;
- a possible variation of the 'snapshot' day style of collection, particularly for respite and recreation services, many of which do not operate on any one selected day (or even within the week prior to the day);
- the use of service type to describe supply of services and 'vertical' service categories are inadequate in light of the need to deliver flexible services designed around people's individual needs and circumstances;
- new funding formulae and new performance indicators have been developed, and new forms of accountability of funded agencies and funding departments have significant implications for data collection;
- the recognised need for the disability field to coordinate developments on a national indicator of 'support needs' in relation to the ability to deliver flexible services designed around people's individual needs and circumstances;
- technical capabilities have changed significantly in the computing field and the disability service field;
- interactions with those responsible for developing minimum data sets for Home and Community Care services and mental health services;
- alignment of the CSDA MDS and other related collections within national information modelling and planning, in particular with the National Community Services Data Dictionary (NCSDD); and
- quantity and quality of services received by individuals (quantity may be partly addressed by the linkage key pilot test, if successful).

There are thus a range of issues which suggest that it may be time for a more holistic overhaul of the CSDA MDS collection.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Papers and publications using the CSDA MDS collections

Black K & Eckerman S 1997. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: first national data, 1995. AIHW Cat. No. DIS 1. Canberra: AIHW.

Black K & Madden R 1994. Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set: Progress Report on Development. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare: Welfare Division Working Paper No. 4. Canberra: AIHW

Black K & Madden R 1995. Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set: Report on the 1994 Full-Scale Pilot Test. Canberra: AIHW.

Black, K, Maples J, Madden R & Wen X 1998. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: available data, 1996. AIHW Cat. No. DIS 7. Canberra: AIHW.

Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services 1997. Disability Services Census Report 1995. AGPS: Canberra.

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

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1997. Report on Government Service Provision 1997. Volume 2. Industry Commission: Canberra.

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1998. Report on Government Services 1998. Volume 2. Canberra: Industry Commission.

Some of these publications are available 'on line' within the AIHW Internet site. Please 'visit': <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.html>

Appendix 2: Key changes and proposed changes to the CSDA MDS collections 1996–1997

The key changes for the 1997 collection were:

- The definition of in-home support services (service type category 1.05) was amended to add 'supplied independently of the accommodation', and to further clarify that such services could operate for up to 24 hours per day.
- The order of the response categories for the question on 'Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander' origin were changed so that the 'yes' response was first and more prominent.
- The Consumer Form will state that only one response should be given to the question on main language spoken at home.
- The 'disability type' data item was renamed 'disability group' to better reflect the current names of response categories.
- The 'disability type' response category of specific learning was amended to include Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), rather than Pervasive Developmental Delay (PDD).
- The 'disability type' response category of physical no longer includes multiple sclerosis (MS) as an example, as the main effect of MS may be memory loss, mood swings or other non-physical factors.
- The 'frequency of support or assistance needed' response category of 'not applicable' was explicitly related to age considerations to avoid services using it to indicate that the service does not offer the type of support concerned. The intention of the question is to relate to the person's overall situation, not to the service's situation.
- The 'frequency of support or assistance needed' response category of 'never' was altered to 'needs no support to undertake task/participate'. This is to avoid it being used to indicate that the person's restrictions are so great that they cannot undertake the task/participate even with support, therefore support was 'never provided'. The intention of the question is to record that the person can undertake the task/participate without needing support.
- The 'frequency of support or assistance needed' response category of 'always' was emphasised as including persons who cannot undertake the task at all, even with help or assistance (this would bring the category in line with relevant ABS definitions).
- The 'type of support or assistance needed' category of managing emotions was amended to include behaviour as an example and the Data Guide was amended accordingly.

Appendix 3: Detailed tables

Table A.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Age (years)										
0–4	945	714	202	157	129	20	15	2	10	2,194
5–14	1,328	1,239	531	975	218	45	74	18	12	4,440
15–24	2,415	2,161	1,167	912	498	213	98	67	3,687	11,218
25–44	5,296	7,462	3,162	2,150	1,666	646	251	131	10,703	31,467
45–59	2,012	3,035	921	760	765	302	44	27	3,125	10,991
60+	683	1,495	265	248	619	122	6	21	303	3,762
Not stated	34	211	36	25	31	22	1	0	0	360
Sex										
Male	7,323	8,948	3,538	3,010	2,029	727	281	146	11,273	37,275
Female	5,383	7,283	2,736	2,205	1,877	642	207	120	6,567	27,020
Not stated	7	86	10	12	20	1	1	0	0	137
Country of birth										
Australia	11,912	14,903	4,020	4,492	3,575	1,284	422	242	16,190	57,040
Other mainly English-speaking	211	334	144	238	141	24	17	4	455	1,568
Mainly non-English-speaking	351	618	97	210	110	17	17	14	569	2,003
Not known	231	376	2,016	287	92	45	32	6	626	3,711
Not stated	8	86	7	0	8	0	1	0	0	110
Indigenous origin										
Yes	372	234	249	216	76	27	4	153	252	1,583
No	12,083	15,350	4,054	4,740	3,718	1,081	453	110	16,001	57,590
Not known	248	292	1,970	271	128	262	30	3	1,587	4,791
Not stated	10	441	11	0	4	0	2	0	0	468
Method of communication										
Child aged less than 5	915	713	201	169	125	25	17	3	1	2,169
Little, or no, effective communication	4,934	4,900	1,041	1,284	1,231	445	169	107	2,044	16,155
Sign language, or other effective non-spoken communication	907	1,300	417	445	254	92	34	26	445	3,920
Spoken language (effective)	5,822	9,161	3,319	2,987	2,211	804	263	129	15,319	40,015
Not known	104	61	1,294	342	105	4	5	1	31	1,947
Not stated	31	182	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	226
Language spoken at home										
English	11,584	14,930	4,214	4,636	3,694	1,341	444	194	16,532	57,569
Italian	144	301	17	60	55	9	1	0	281	868
Greek	121	222	4	5	33	3	2	0	150	540
Vietnamese	63	55	3	13	3	1	1	0	47	186
Chinese	69	39	2	9	6	0	2	0	59	186
Arabic–Lebanese	172	61	0	2	4	0	0	0	56	295
German	7	26	2	1	6	2	2	0	16	62
Spanish	36	10	2	6	1	0	0	0	26	81
Other	274	321	35	83	43	4	8	53	316	1,137
Not known	239	206	2,001	412	81	9	28	19	357	3,352
Not stated	4	146	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	156

(continued)

Table A.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Primary disability type										
Developmental delay	574	410	109	8	49	13	8	3	0	1,174
Intellectual	8,895	9,483	4,196	3,725	2,396	1,140	336	131	13,076	43,378
Specific learning/ADD	75	74	23	61	21	10	14	0	133	411
Autism	424	427	71	128	65	14	17	11	173	1,330
Physical	1,665	2,149	1,105	659	451	80	69	67	1,473	7,718
Acquired brain injury	291	438	197	162	227	45	22	14	539	1,935
Deafblind	30	80	12	4	12	0	1	0	17	156
Vision	150	550	67	27	439	3	5	3	375	1,619
Hearing	105	178	23	13	19	0	1	1	268	608
Speech	75	105	10	14	25	1	0	1	19	250
Psychiatric	195	1,564	280	252	17	31	8	29	1,406	3,782
Neurological	221	615	190	146	196	33	6	6	343	1,756
Not stated	13	244	1	28	9	0	2	0	18	315
Other significant disability types present										
Yes	8,388	8,428	3,152	2,773	2,117	708	271	184	5,827	31,848
No	3,943	6,715	1,749	1,057	1,605	554	188	71	12,013	27,895
Not known	377	538	1,362	1,397	203	108	28	11	0	4,024
Not stated	5	636	21	0	1	0	2	0	0	665
Other significant disability types reported										
Developmental delay	155	261	55	36	17	2	1	3	0	530
Intellectual	1,300	1,694	614	204	301	56	53	48	864	5,134
Specific learning/ADD	420	152	93	226	49	10	8	3	220	1,181
Autism	484	452	68	49	79	27	19	4	145	1,327
Physical	2,899	2,693	1,243	1,146	846	280	98	69	1,521	10,795
Acquired brain injury	166	199	97	134	28	3	4	3	89	723
Deafblind	100	63	10	53	21	9	2	4	18	280
Vision	1,450	1,485	811	896	354	99	39	37	815	5,986
Hearing	829	789	304	403	185	50	16	33	692	3,301
Speech	4,271	3,756	1,682	634	894	354	129	99	1,502	13,321
Psychiatric	1,098	1,109	171	107	255	103	35	13	588	3,479
Neurological	2,533	1,879	502	828	503	118	55	59	1,025	7,502
Support needed: self-care										
Never	2,146	4,333	1,235	835	952	237	84	66	10,838	20,726
Occasional	2,692	3,724	1,293	1,085	844	364	118	48	4,019	14,187
Frequent	3,063	3,456	1,123	1,027	779	308	113	51	1,369	11,289
Continual	4,316	4,196	2,388	1,804	1,235	389	142	99	911	15,480
Not applicable	333	255	128	59	39	15	8	0	294	1,131
Not known	161	248	109	417	77	26	23	2	409	1,472
Not stated	2	105	8	0	0	31	1	0	0	147
Support needed: mobility										
Never	4,663	6,886	1,477	2,013	1,349	533	222	95	9,595	26,833
Occasional	2,483	3,425	1,438	894	883	335	95	60	5,051	14,664
Frequent	2,325	2,736	909	599	700	212	74	30	1,608	9,193
Continual	2,944	2,872	1,755	1,223	895	276	91	80	1,077	11,213
Not applicable	206	176	99	128	21	14	0	0	123	767

(continued)

Table A.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Support needed: mobility (continued)										
Not known	90	118	598	370	78	0	6	1	386	1,647
Not stated	2	104	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	115
Support needed: communication										
Never	2,810	5,173	1,475	1,137	1,371	307	157	45	5,771	18,246
Occasional	2,648	3,693	1,465	1,173	826	385	93	65	6,632	16,980
Frequent	2,835	3,474	1,120	982	677	300	128	76	3,203	12,795
Continual	4,136	3,604	1,863	1,508	964	365	104	78	1,881	14,503
Not applicable	198	159	115	66	30	13	2	1	49	633
Not known	82	122	242	361	57	0	4	1	304	1,173
Not stated	4	92	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	102
Support needed: social skills										
Never	1,334	2,522	512	525	741	123	45	28	3,803	9,633
Occasional	2,477	4,196	1,231	1,108	963	363	118	63	7,313	17,832
Frequent	3,359	4,315	2,114	1,163	856	390	155	74	3,836	16,262
Continual	4,869	4,402	2,135	1,818	1,172	462	126	92	1,990	17,066
Not applicable	493	390	165	158	67	22	14	3	207	1,519
Not known	173	404	126	455	127	10	30	6	691	2,022
Not stated	8	88	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	98
Support needed: managing emotions										
Never	802	1,678	409	0	551	88	32	37	3,076	6,673
Occasional	2,627	4,299	2,597	0	1,024	317	140	55	7,670	18,729
Frequent	3,535	4,843	1,164	0	930	417	136	75	4,080	15,180
Continual	4,948	4,478	1,581	0	1,158	492	121	93	2,243	15,114
Not applicable	471	370	150	0	50	23	20	2	125	1,211
Not known	323	553	379	0	213	33	39	4	646	2,190
Not stated	7	96	4	5,227	0	0	1	0	0	5,335
Support needed: learning										
Never	695	1,728	449	426	519	85	24	23	1,648	5,597
Occasional	1,766	3,321	1,077	770	864	211	122	53	6,430	14,614
Frequent	3,693	4,935	1,849	1,142	939	381	147	74	5,387	18,547
Continual	5,806	5,224	1,389	1,842	1,339	613	157	109	3,770	20,249
Not applicable	518	512	117	493	84	47	13	1	120	1,905
Not known	229	492	1,394	554	180	33	25	6	485	3,398
Not stated	6	105	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	122
Support needed: working										
Never	479	819	141	383	180	58	15	12	763	2,850
Occasional	1,006	1,507	755	558	515	170	62	17	3,916	8,506
Frequent	1,393	1,962	1,434	486	472	184	86	35	5,023	11,075
Continual	6,064	6,848	1,494	958	1,416	591	191	153	6,651	24,366
Not applicable	3,220	3,935	1,170	2,261	1,091	214	108	14	1,090	13,103
Not known	542	1,074	1,286	581	252	151	26	35	396	4,343
Not stated	9	172	4	0	0	2	1	0	1	189

(continued)

Table A.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Support needed: home living										
Never	322	1,257	175	281	285	73	4	19	3,698	6,114
Occasional	1,309	2,869	934	581	688	225	66	49	4,188	10,909
Frequent	2,805	4,044	2,001	800	862	380	140	70	3,461	14,563
Continual	6,083	5,784	2,567	1,559	1,640	556	186	116	2,720	21,211
Not applicable	1,862	1,682	475	1,434	331	76	82	8	964	6,914
Not known	325	584	132	572	119	60	10	4	2,809	4,615
Not stated	7	97	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	106
Support needed: self-direction										
Never	818	1,634	419	314	607	91	21	25	1,524	5,453
Occasional	1,962	3,645	1,145	849	814	254	97	56	6,846	15,668
Frequent	3,565	4,823	1,911	1,269	935	400	158	71	5,717	18,849
Continual	5,583	5,273	1,357	2,058	1,373	588	175	109	3,232	19,748
Not applicable	600	438	98	267	78	23	19	3	70	1,596
Not known	181	417	1,354	470	118	14	18	2	451	3,025
Not stated	4	87	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	93
Support needed: other day activity										
Never	911	1,619	351	294	462	110	29	19	4,529	8,324
Occasional	2,343	3,871	1,171	767	974	338	113	63	4,575	14,215
Frequent	3,465	4,772	2,149	761	966	408	162	67	2,728	15,478
Continual	4,350	4,230	2,188	1,472	1,159	429	132	97	1,476	15,533
Not applicable	1,358	1,257	285	990	203	39	35	3	1,190	5,360
Not known	283	447	138	943	162	46	17	17	3,342	5,395
Not stated	3	121	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	127
Child Disability Allowance (CDA) income source: child under 16 yrs										
Yes	1,699	1,519	491	652	286	47	60	12	0	4,766
No	298	245	38	16	26	18	2	10	0	653
Not known	437	331	274	518	83	18	32	0	0	1,693
Main income source: adult 16+ yrs										
Disability Support Pension	9,380	12,112	3,720	3,524	2,791	1,097	325	203	14,855	48,007
Other pension/benefit	388	885	76	104	422	98	14	18	501	2,506
Paid employment	99	181	53	48	34	4	25	6	1,806	2,256
Compensation income	45	52	34	17	24	5	0	3	47	227
Other income	67	135	12	32	35	3	2	7	38	331
No income	29	48	10	4	11	1	0	0	37	140
Not known	268	379	1,562	307	210	79	28	7	556	3,396
Not stated (includes CDA income source)	3	430	14	5	4	0	1	0	0	457

(continued)

Table A.1 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Data item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
Living arrangement/accommodation type										
Lives alone	585	1,306	540	412	503	95	43	20	2,563	6,067
Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	4,148	5,922	2,235	1,989	1,013	258	133	74	10,213	25,985
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	4,020	5,816	2,463	1,378	935	652	277	162	3,459	19,162
Other community	369	678	240	252	91	29	9	7	495	2,170
Nursing home	47	103	27	101	49	89	1	1	65	483
Hospital	176	11	59	21	3	0	1	0	33	304
Other institutional accommodation	3,269	2,197	684	891	1,248	238	2	0	750	9,279
No usual residence	4	18	2	2	3	2	0	0	12	43
Not known	91	75	29	181	81	7	22	2	246	734
Not stated	4	191	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	205

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for 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 on country of birth, other significant disability types and main source of income for recipients of directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected in MDS format and appear as 'not known' or 'not stated'.

Table A.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by sex, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	1,369	3.7	823	3.0	2	1.5	2,194	3.4
5-9	1,480	4.0	854	3.2	5	3.6	2,339	3.6
10-14	1,270	3.4	830	3.1	1	0.7	2,101	3.3
15-19	2,214	5.9	1,522	5.6	9	6.6	3,745	5.8
20-24	4,437	11.9	3,030	11.2	6	4.4	7,473	11.6
25-29	5,032	13.5	3,477	12.9	8	5.8	8,517	13.2
30-34	5,041	13.5	3,412	12.6	13	9.5	8,466	13.1
35-39	4,467	12.0	3,449	12.8	14	10.2	7,930	12.3
40-44	3,722	10.0	2,818	10.4	14	10.2	6,554	10.2
45-49	2,935	7.9	2,198	8.1	6	4.4	5,139	8.0
50-54	2,112	5.7	1,554	5.8	8	5.8	3,674	5.7
55-59	1,219	3.3	957	3.5	2	1.5	2,178	3.4
60-64	708	1.9	528	2.0	3	2.2	1,239	1.9
65-69	458	1.2	404	1.5	1	0.7	863	1.3
70 or over	627	1.7	1,026	3.8	7	5.1	1,660	2.6
Not stated	184	0.5	138	0.5	38	27.7	360	0.6
Total	37,275	100.0	27,020	100.0	137	100.0	64,432	100.0

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.

Table A.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997 (percentage of total for service type)

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	0.2	79.7	0.1	0.8	9.9	5.4	0.1
Hostels	0.1	67.9	0.1	1.2	12.6	2.1	0.1
Group homes	0.2	82.7	0.1	2.4	7.4	1.5	0.3
Attendant care	0.2	14.1	0.5	0.7	70.6	5.1	0.0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.2	53.1	0.2	1.2	21.3	3.0	0.2
Alternative family placement	0.0	73.1	0.0	4.5	10.4	10.4	0.0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0.0	43.7	0.2	1.7	7.0	1.7	0.0
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	40.8	12.6	2.4	7.1	15.1	1.1	0.3
Recreation/holiday programs	0.3	53.3	1.6	2.8	9.1	2.5	0.5
Therapy (PT OT ST)	3.5	45.6	1.5	1.4	32.5	1.7	0.4
Family/individual case practice/management	2.1	55.5	0.8	2.6	9.3	10.1	1.2
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.4	84.9	0.6	6.0	2.9	0.6	0.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	2.0	40.9	1.5	8.9	24.6	6.4	0.5
Brokerage/direct funding	1.1	57.7	1.8	8.4	17.1	4.3	0.2
Mutual support/self-help groups	0.0	5.9	0.4	0.0	5.0	2.5	0.4
Resource teams/regional teams	13.3	53.0	1.8	3.7	18.5	2.3	0.0
Community support: other/not stated	4.2	38.0	5.7	3.8	37.8	0.8	0.0
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	0.1	78.9	0.1	2.5	7.0	2.1	0.3
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	0.0	74.0	0.7	4.4	12.1	2.2	0.4
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0.2	58.3	0.4	1.0	9.1	2.5	0.3
Respite							
Own-home respite	2.7	34.0	1.1	3.8	33.2	5.9	1.1
Respite: centre/respite home	0.4	56.6	0.8	4.9	19.3	3.4	0.3
Respite: host family/peer support	7.5	49.6	3.0	8.3	15.8	2.3	0.0
Respite: other/flexible/combo	2.8	48.8	1.5	3.5	31.6	3.9	0.4
Employment							
Open employment	0.0	53.8	0.5	0.5	13.1	4.1	0.1
Supported employment	0.0	80.1	0.8	1.2	6.5	2.6	0.1
Open and supported employment	0.0	73.5	0.8	0.3	9.9	3.3	0.0
Other employment	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0
Service type not stated	5.5	23.0	0.0	2.7	28.8	1.8	0.3
Total	1.8	67.3	0.6	2.1	12.0	3.0	0.2

(continued)

Table A.3 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997 (percentage of total for service type)

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psych- iatric	Neurol- ogical	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.5	0.2	100.0
Hostels	1.1	1.4	0.0	8.2	4.7	0.5	100.0
Group homes	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.8	0.5	0.4	100.0
Attendant care	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	8.0	0.2	100.0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.9	0.4	0.1	17.0	2.1	0.4	100.0
Alternative family placement	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0.9	0.0	0.0	43.9	0.2	0.7	100.0
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	2.8	3.6	7.8	0.1	5.3	1.0	100.0
Recreation/holiday programs	21.8	0.4	0.2	4.9	1.6	1.2	100.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	3.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	6.9	0.6	100.0
Family/individual case practice/management	6.9	1.4	0.1	1.1	8.1	0.8	100.0
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	1.0	100.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	10.3	0.5	100.0
Brokerage/direct funding	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.9	2.1	1.2	100.0
Mutual support/self-help groups	3.8	0.8	0.4	71.0	4.2	5.5	100.0
Resource teams/regional teams	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.6	3.8	0.2	100.0
Community support: other or not stated	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	7.4	0.0	100.0
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	4.6	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	100.0
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	4.4	0.0	100.0
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	1.8	0.5	0.2	21.9	2.6	1.2	100.0
Respite							
Own-home respite	0.8	0.3	0.5	9.9	5.6	1.1	100.0
Respite: centre/respite home	5.5	0.3	0.0	4.9	2.9	0.7	100.0
Respite: host family/peer support	0.8	3.8	1.5	1.5	5.3	0.8	100.0
Respite: other/flexible/combination	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	4.8	0.0	100.0
Employment							
Open employment	3.4	3.3	0.2	17.7	3.2	0.0	100.0
Supported employment	1.7	0.9	0.1	4.4	1.5	0.1	100.0
Open and supported employment	0.5	0.8	0.0	9.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Other employment	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Service type not stated	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	33.0	3.6	100.0
Total	2.5	0.9	0.4	5.9	2.7	0.5	100.0

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.

Table A.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, number of disability types reported by relative frequency of support required in activities of daily living, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Number of other disability types	Never		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Not stated/ not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary only	7,563	24.2	10,978	35.1	6,666	21.3	5,155	16.5	208	0.7	648	2.1	31,273	100.0
One plus primary	1,931	10.8	4,580	25.5	5,241	29.2	6,006	33.5	88	0.5	84	0.5	17,939	100.0
Two plus primary	301	3.6	1,160	14.0	2,180	26.3	4,539	54.8	40	0.5	52	0.6	8,275	100.0
Three plus primary	56	1.4	260	6.7	755	19.4	2,811	72.1	17	0.4	14	0.4	3,917	100.0
Four plus primary	7	0.5	45	3.5	166	13.0	1,047	82.0	6	0.5	5	0.4	1,276	100.0
Five plus primary	1	0.3	9	2.5	37	10.3	311	86.9	3	0.8	0	0.0	361	100.0
Six or more plus primary	1	1.5	0	0.0	5	7.5	56	83.6	5	7.5	0	0.0	67	100.0
Total	9,860	15.6	17,032	27.0	15,050	23.8	19,925	31.6	367	0.6	874	1.4	63,108	100.0

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected on disability types other than primary. These 1,324 recipients are excluded, resulting in lower total numbers.
4. Frequency of need for activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support with self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.

Table A.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by Indigenous origin, Northern Territory, 1997

Primary disability type	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	68	51.9	60	45.8	3	2.3	131	100.0
Physical	55	82.1	12	17.9	0	0.0	67	100.0
Psychiatric	6	20.7	23	79.3	0	0.0	29	100.0
Acquired brain injury	8	57.1	6	42.9	0	0.0	14	100.0
Neurological	8	72.7	3	27.3	0	0.0	11	100.0
Autism	1	16.7	5	83.3	0	0.0	6	100.0
Other	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	8	100.0
Total	153	57.5	110	41.4	3	1.1	266	100.0

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.

Table A.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, frequency of support or assistance needed in the area of self-care by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Method of effective communication	No support needed	Occasional support	Frequent support	Continual support	Not applicable	Not known/missing	Total
Child aged less than 5	67	254	471	674	607	28	2,101
Little or none	1,018	2,060	3,868	8,966	44	199	16,155
Non-spoken communication	551	924	1,100	1,272	14	59	3,920
Spoken language	18,928	10,786	5,512	3,539	378	872	40,015
Not known/not stated	162	115	111	150	9	370	917
Total	20,726	14,139	11,062	14,601	1,052	1,528	63,108

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 for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.

Table A.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, location of service outlet by State/Territory and Commonwealth funding source, State and Territory, 1997

Location of service	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
State and Territory services									
Urban	9,824	11,405	4,202	4,452	3,436	674	442	157	34,592
Rural	1,748	3,088	1,579	388	251	647	0	0	7,701
Remote	863	1,599	502	309	192	49	0	109	3,623
Not stated	278	225	1	78	47	0	47	328	676
Total	12,713	16,317	6,284	5,227	3,926	1,370	489	266	46,592
Commonwealth services									
Urban	4,337	2,829	1,649	1,669	1,746	243	262	55	12,790
Rural	1,059	971	730	216	176	309	0	0	3,461
Remote	623	281	271	176	148	32	0	53	1,584
Not stated	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	6,024	4,081	2,650	2,061	2,070	584	262	108	17,840

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.

Table A.8: CSDA-funded services, service type by days of operation per week, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1997

Service type	5 days per week	7 days per week	Other	Total
Accommodation support	145	2,231	162	2,538
Community support	773	114	251	1,138
Community access	549	56	94	699
Respite	49	240	122	411
Employment support	841	28	31	900
Other/not stated	36	9	28	73
Total	2,393	2,678	688	5,759

Table A.9: People aged less than 65 years, severity of handicap and disability status by State and Territory, Australia, 1993

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Number									
People with a handicap									
Profound	55,500	37,600	28,000	14,000	14,300	4,400	2,700	800	157,300
Severe	63,900	54,500	44,300	20,400	16,200	5,300	4,300	2,100	211,000
Moderate	73,500	63,000	52,000	29,300	26,600	6,600	4,900	1,400	257,300
Mild	171,800	137,200	100,400	64,600	52,900	13,500	8,500	5,600	554,500
Not determined	94,700	86,800	75,000	35,000	27,800	10,800	6,400	2,400	338,900
People with a disability									
People with a disability but no handicap	158,800	133,800	98,100	50,200	44,000	13,600	9,300	5,100	512,900
People with a handicap	459,500	379,200	299,700	163,200	137,700	40,700	26,700	12,300	1,519,000
People with a disability	618,200	513,000	397,800	213,500	181,800	54,300	36,000	17,400	2,031,900
People with or without a disability									
Australians (aged 5–64)	4,828,900	3,609,500	2,524,700	1,378,600	1,166,600	379,200	255,000	146,800	14,289,200
Australians (aged 0–64)	5,263,900	3,931,700	2,771,400	1,506,900	1,267,300	413,800	279,100	164,400	15,598,500
Percentage									
People with a handicap									
Profound	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.1
Severe	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5
Moderate	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.8
Mild	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.9
Not determined	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.2
People with a disability									
People with a handicap	8.7	9.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	9.8	9.6	7.5	9.7
People with a disability	11.7	13.0	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.1	12.9	10.6	13.0

Notes

1. Estimates of 8,000 or less have a relative standard error of 25% or more. Estimates of 1,000 or less have a relative standard error of 50% or more. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.
2. Data for people with a handicap who were 'not determined' include children aged 0–4 years with a disability and people with a disability who had a schooling or employment limitation only.
3. Percentage figures for people with profound, severe, moderate, or mild handicap are percentages of Australians (aged 5–64) since severity of handicap was not determined for children with a disability aged 0–4 years. Other percentage figures use Australians (aged 0–64) as their denominator.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

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