

**Disability support services provided  
under the Commonwealth/State  
Disability Agreement: national data,  
1999**

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DISABILITY SERIES

**Disability support  
services provided under  
the Commonwealth/State  
Disability Agreement:  
national data, 1999**

**September 2000**

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  
Canberra

AIHW cat. no. DIS 18

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ISSN 1 444-3589  
ISBN 1 74024 0804

### **Suggested citation**

AIHW 2000. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: national data, 1999. AIHW cat. no. DIS 18. Canberra: AIHW (Disability Series).

### **Australian Institute of Health and Welfare**

Board Chair  
Professor Janice Reid

Director  
Dr Richard Madden

Any enquiries about or comments on this publication should be directed to:

Ros Madden  
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  
GPO Box 570  
Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6244 1189  
Fax: (02) 6244 1199  
E-mail: [ros.madden@aihw.gov.au](mailto:ros.madden@aihw.gov.au)

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Published by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare  
Printed by Panther Publishing and Printing

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## Preface

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

The 1999 data are the third national collation where all jurisdictions have been fully represented, and the cooperation of all States and Territories and the Commonwealth is gratefully acknowledged.

For the first time, a statistical linkage key has been collected by all jurisdictions, permitting estimates to be made of the number of people receiving services. The methods used to statistically adjust for the multiple use of services by people on the snapshot day are discussed in this report.

In introducing a statistical linkage key, the Institute took great care to ensure that the key could not be used for any other purpose. The Institute's Ethics Committee endorsed the proposal, with the proviso that each jurisdiction agree to use the key only for statistical purposes.

The collection is currently being redeveloped, particularly in light of continuing changes in the method of service delivery, for example the growing use of individualised case funding and brokerage models, and the resulting changes in information needed. Redevelopment began during 1999 in partnership with National Disability Administrators and will continue into the coming year.

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

Richard Madden  
Director

## Acknowledgments

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

The successful completion of this 1999 collection owes much to:

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

Our thanks go to all these people.

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

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

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

## Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADD	Attention deficit disorder
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CDA	Child Disability Allowance
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement of 1998
MDS	Minimum data set
CSDA MDS Network	Network of people responsible for the CSDA MDS collections (comprises representatives from AIHW and all jurisdictions listed in the Acknowledgments)
n.a.	Not available – in relation to data from cells in some tables
NDI	National Death Index
PT OT ST	Physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy. These are included within the 'therapy services' service type.
SCRCSSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision



# 1 Overview

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 (MDS) collection conducted in May–June 1999, and cover State, Territory and Commonwealth CSDA-funded services. This is the fifth annual data collection, the third to cover all jurisdictions and services, and the first to provide:

- estimates of the number of consumers<sup>1</sup> and their characteristics on a ‘snapshot’ day;

in addition to:

- services received on a snapshot day; and
- numbers of service outlets for CSDA-funded services.

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

Data about CSDA consumers have been collated from 74,216 Consumer Forms (one for each service received on the snapshot day) returned by 6,612 CSDA-funded service outlets on a snapshot day in May 1999 – a service response rate of 97%.

Since a consumer can receive more than one service on the snapshot day, the number of consumers on the snapshot day is less than the number of services received on the snapshot day. That is, the number of consumers is less than the number of Consumer Forms as some consumers will have filled out more than one Consumer Form. The number of consumers receiving services on the 1999 snapshot day has been estimated from the number of occasions of service received, using a statistical linkage key to remove double counting.

It is estimated that 62,752 consumers received one or more services on the snapshot day. Data about consumer characteristics, including disability groups, support needs, method of communication, living arrangements and main income source are detailed in this publication.

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

---

1 The addition of information on consumers to the range of counts available from the CSDA MDS collection has complicated the terms used to describe the data. Recent previous reports have used ‘service recipients’ to mean people who received service, and a recipient can receive more than one service on the snapshot day. The basic counts of people in this report are the ‘consumer’ estimates. In this report, the term ‘service recipient’ is not used. However, almost all the data on service recipients are retained (mostly in Appendix tables), though they are now termed ‘services received’ data so that comparison material with data from previous years is available. ‘Service outlets’ were previously termed ‘services’. Section 2 explains more about these and other terms used in this report.

## Services received

Of the 74,216 services received on the snapshot day, one-third (25,262) were received in Victoria (see Table 4.1). New South Wales had the next highest numbers (19,094), followed by Western Australia (10,541).

Overall, 29% of services received were accommodation support services and 24% were employment services. There were 21,453 accommodation support services received, and of these 41% were group homes, 26% were institutions or large residential facilities, 20% were outreach support and 6% were attendant care.

There were 17,858 employment services received on the snapshot day, and of these 72% were supported employment, 22% were open employment and 6% were combined employment services.

## Consumers

There were an estimated 62,752 consumers on the snapshot day (Table 1.1) compared with 74,216 services received (Table 4.1), resulting in 1.18 services per consumer on the snapshot day.

Overall, 33% of consumers were using an accommodation support service, 28% an employment service, 25% a community support service, 23% a community access service and 5% were using a respite service. The number of consumers using different service types varies from State to State. In Queensland, 41% of consumers were using an accommodation support service. In New South Wales, 36% of consumers were using an employment service and in Victoria 18% were doing so. Community support and community access consumers also show variation in the proportion of consumers between jurisdictions.

The number of consumers on the snapshot day was greater in the non-government sector for all these service type groups than in the government sector (Tables 3.16 and 3.17).

**Table 1.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

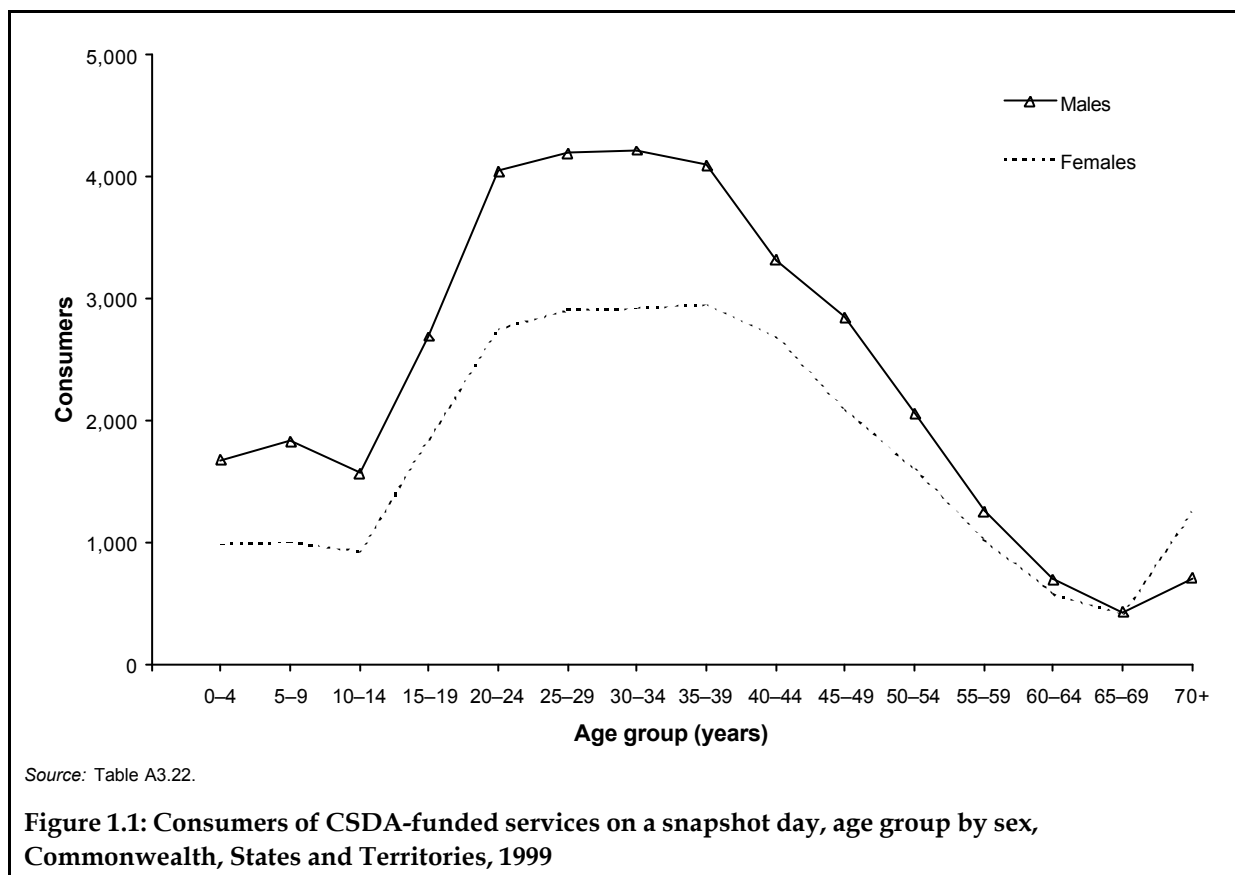
Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support	5,672	6,649	3,295	2,341	1,989	673	276	123	21,018
Community support	3,621	5,340	1,072	3,711	1,472	196	160	45	15,617
Community access	2,847	8,137	2,006	639	402	477	90	46	14,642
Respite	459	879	505	841	173	67	54	32	3,010
Employment	5,879	3,860	2,806	2,176	2,075	562	246	131	17,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,350</b>	<b>21,157</b>	<b>8,012</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>62,752</b>

### Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 23 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory, mainly in 'border' towns.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

## Sex and age

In 1999, 58% (36,215 of 62,752) of consumers were male (Table A3.22). The sex and age groups of consumers are presented in Figure 1.1. The 25–29 and 30–34 year age groups comprised the highest numbers of consumers (7,104 and 7,145 respectively) and the 65–69 year age group the lowest (841). Though the shape of the age distribution was similar for each sex, there were greater numbers of males for most age groups (Figure 1.1, see also Section 3.1 and Table A3.22).

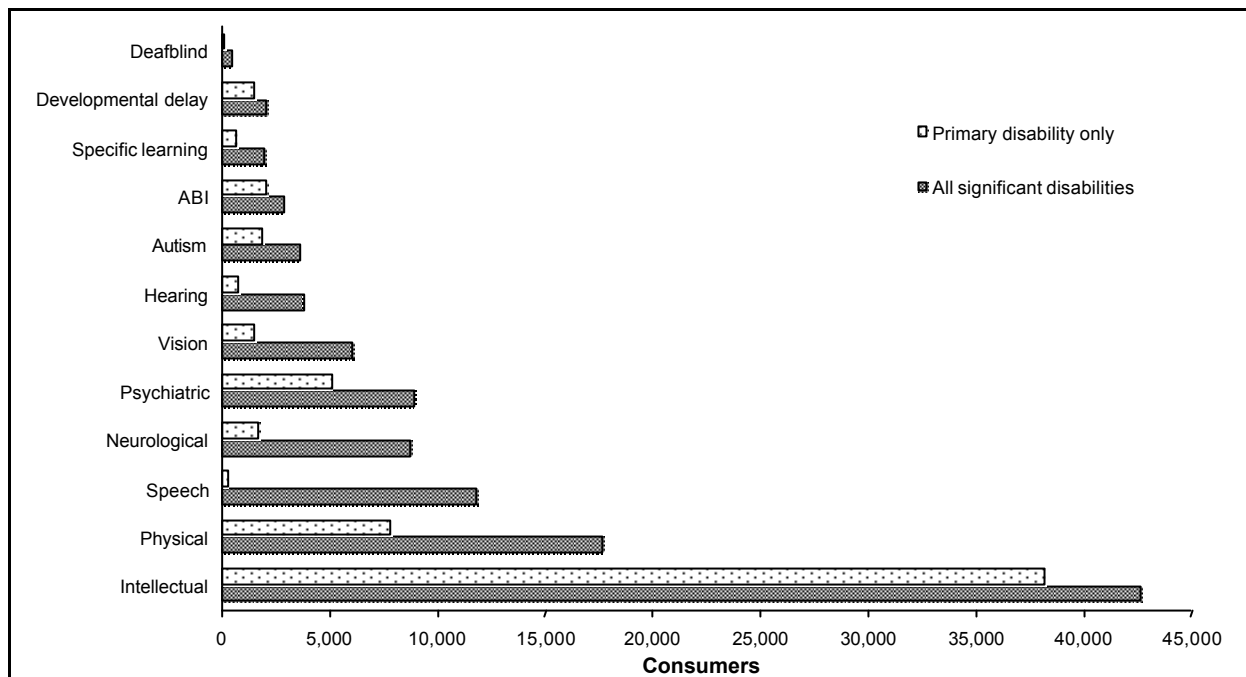


## Disability groups

In 1999, 47% of consumers reported multiple disabilities (Table 3.4). The disability group most affecting the everyday life of each recipient was counted as the primary disability, with all significant disabilities affecting the lives of recipients also to be reported.

Figure 1.2 compares the numbers of consumers reporting each disability group on the 1999 snapshot day. Those with intellectual disability comprised the greatest numbers – 38,230 (or 61%) as the primary disability for consumers – those with physical disability were the next most numerous, but were substantially fewer (7,889 or 13%). Inclusion of all the other significant disabilities reported raises these consumer figures to 42,733 and 17,703 respectively.

Psychiatric disability was the next most numerous primary disability group (5,146 consumers or 8%). However, when all significant disability groups were considered, the numbers of consumers with a speech disability (11,847) are greater than for psychiatric disability (8,992).



Source: Table 3.3.

**Figure 1.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Of 42,733 intellectual disabilities reported by consumers, most (38,230 or 89%) were reported as the primary disability group (Table 3.3). At the other extreme were the sensory and neurological disability groups. Of all significant disabilities reported in each of these groups, 26% or less of consumers reported their speech, hearing, vision or neurological disability as being their primary disability.

### Support needs

Information was collected concerning consumers' overall support needs in each of 10 areas of support. Over 82% of consumers needed support in 'activities of daily living' (that is, 'self-care', 'mobility' and 'communication' when combined; Table 3.14). High proportions needed support in 'social' and 'emotional' areas, for example 81% for 'managing emotions' (Table 3.10).

Within this need for support, high proportions of consumers reported a need for continual support in most areas – between 18% (for 'mobility') and 35% (for 'working'; Table 3.10).

### Income source

The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most adult service consumers (83%; Table 3.11).

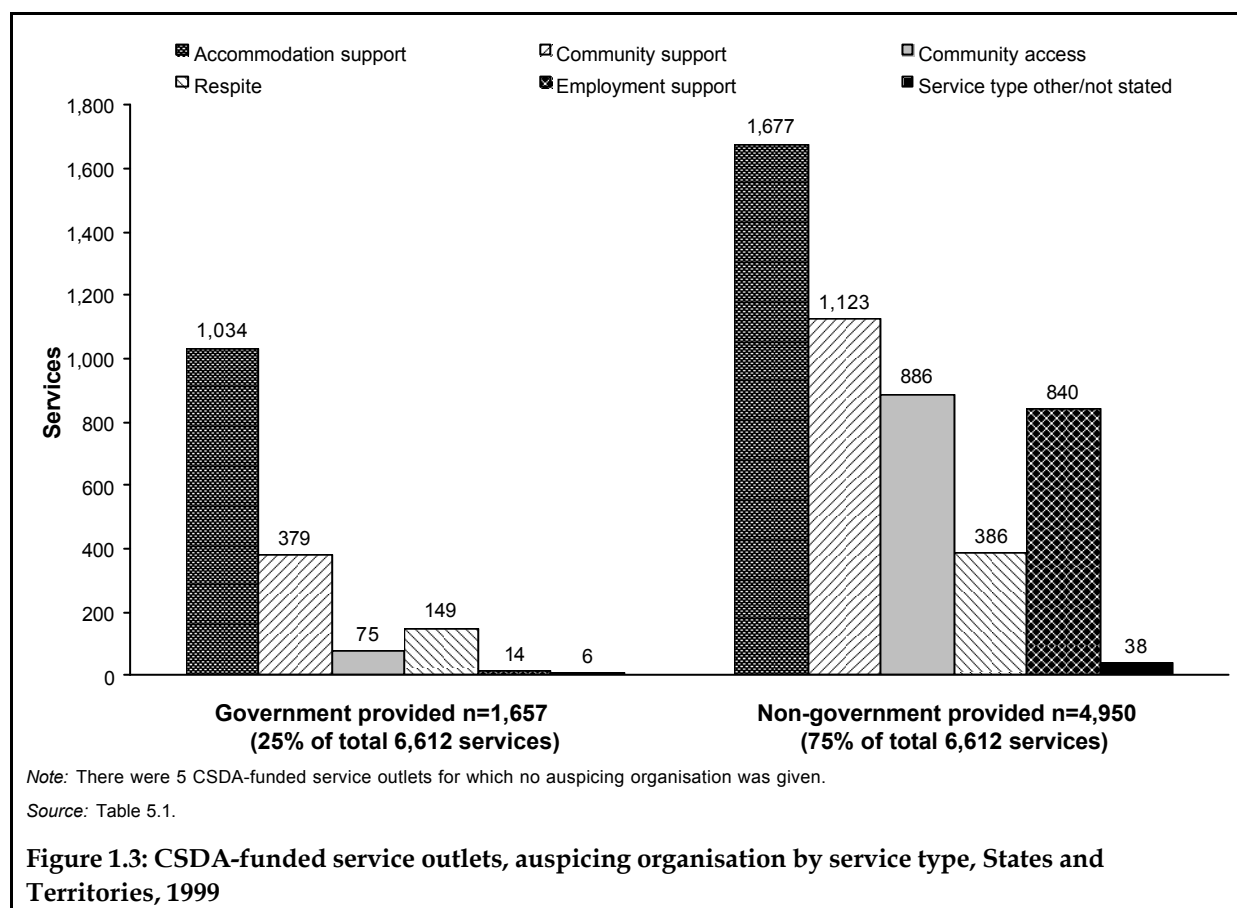
### Living arrangements

Most consumers lived with family members and/or their spouse (48%), while 23% lived in special purpose (disability) community residential care (including group homes and hostels of less than 20 persons) and 11% lived in institutional accommodation (that is, nursing homes, hospitals or other institutional accommodation; Table 3.13).

## Service outlets

A total of 6,612 CSDA service outlets<sup>2</sup> responded to the 1999 CSDA MDS collection. Of these service outlets:

- 4,950 (75%) were provided under a non-government auspice,<sup>3</sup> and 1,657 (25%) under a government auspice (Table 5.1 and Figure 1.4);
- 2,712 (41%) of all service outlets were accommodation services with a greater number provided by non-government organisations (1,677) than by government (1,034);
- 1,503 were service outlets providing community support services (such as advocacy, therapy, case management services), with 1,123 (92%) being non-government;
- 857 were service outlets providing employment services, with 840 being non-government;
- 961 were service outlets providing community access services (such as post-school options, day programs), with 886 (75%) being non-government; and
- 535 were respite services.



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

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

There were 5,663 State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets and 949 Commonwealth-funded service outlets (Tables 5.2 and 5.3).

Ninety-three per cent of accommodation support services operated for the full 52 weeks of the year (Table 5.5), as did 63% of respite services, 47% of employment services, 47% of community support services, and 25% of community access services.

## Expenditure data

Total reported expenditure by governments on CSDA services was \$2.04 billion in 1998–99 or \$1.86 billion when identified administration expenditure is excluded (Table 1.2). About 70% (\$1.43 billion) of this \$2.04 billion came from State and Territory Governments (SCRCSSP 2000). The Commonwealth provided the remaining 30%; \$275 million from its own CSDA expenditure plus \$338 million in payments to the States and Territories.

Data for the Australian Capital Territory are absent for some service type groups and adjustments for payroll tax are incompletely incorporated for some jurisdictions. However, the data show that accommodation support services were funded by governments using about \$1.035 billion, and employment services, about \$224 million (Table 1.2).

**Table 1.2: CSDA expenditure on services by Australian governments, by service type, and administration expenditure, 1998–99 (\$ million)**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia		Total—sum of components
									C'wealth	published	
Accommodation support	363.77	303.08	125.00	108.24	90.02	38.34	—	6.79	—	n.a.	1,035.25
Community support	64.40	51.19	21.08	5.92	34.01	5.32	—	2.40	11.90	n.a.	196.22
Community access	51.86	107.23	20.19	13.12	5.69	7.87	—	1.47	0.37	n.a.	207.80
Respite	33.24	20.50	18.36	17.19	5.72	3.49	1.80	0.87	—	101.16	101.17
Employment services	—	—	—	n.a.	—	n.a.	—	—	223.50	223.50	223.50
Other support	2.83	23.41	4.27	19.67	5.55	0.27	—	0.02	19.41	n.a.	75.43
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>516.10</i>	<i>505.42</i>	<i>188.89</i>	<i>164.14</i>	<i>141.00</i>	<i>55.30</i>	<i>1.80</i>	<i>11.54</i>	<i>255.18</i>	<i>324.65</i>	<i>1,839.37</i>
Administration	58.90	54.15	28.64	11.42	5.40	2.63	2.84	1.11	19.51	184.60	184.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>565.17</b>	<b>559.57</b>	<b>214.99</b>	<b>176.06</b>	<b>153.24</b>	<b>57.93</b>	<b>23.88</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>274.69</b>	<b>2,041.02</b>	<b>2,038.19</b>

### Notes

- Expenditure data have been adjusted for differences in payroll tax liabilities, where possible and applicable. This was not possible for 'Other services' in NSW and all specific service types in Qld and the NT. However, \$2.838 million in estimated payroll tax has been deducted from the 'Total' for Qld and \$108,758 in payroll tax has been deducted from the NT 'Total'.
- The totals as published in the source table are not the sum of their components for some jurisdictions and service types. The shaded column is the sum of the published components.

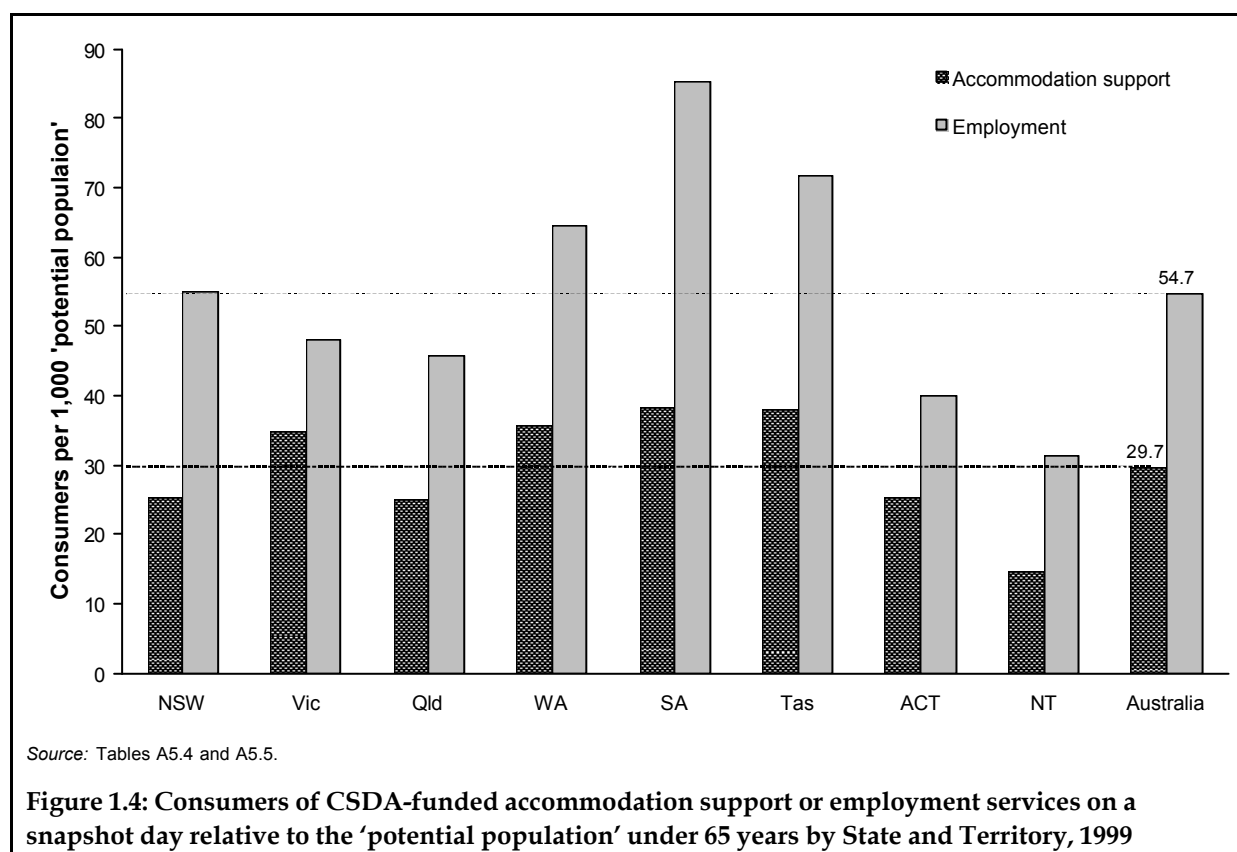
Source: SCRCSSP 2000: Table 12A.8.

## Performance indicators

CSDA MDS data have been used in the development of national performance indicators of effectiveness through processes established for the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (SCRCSSP). Appendix 5 presents these performance indicators using data as supplied by the AIHW to the SCRCSSP. The indicators use consumer estimates for the first time.<sup>4</sup>

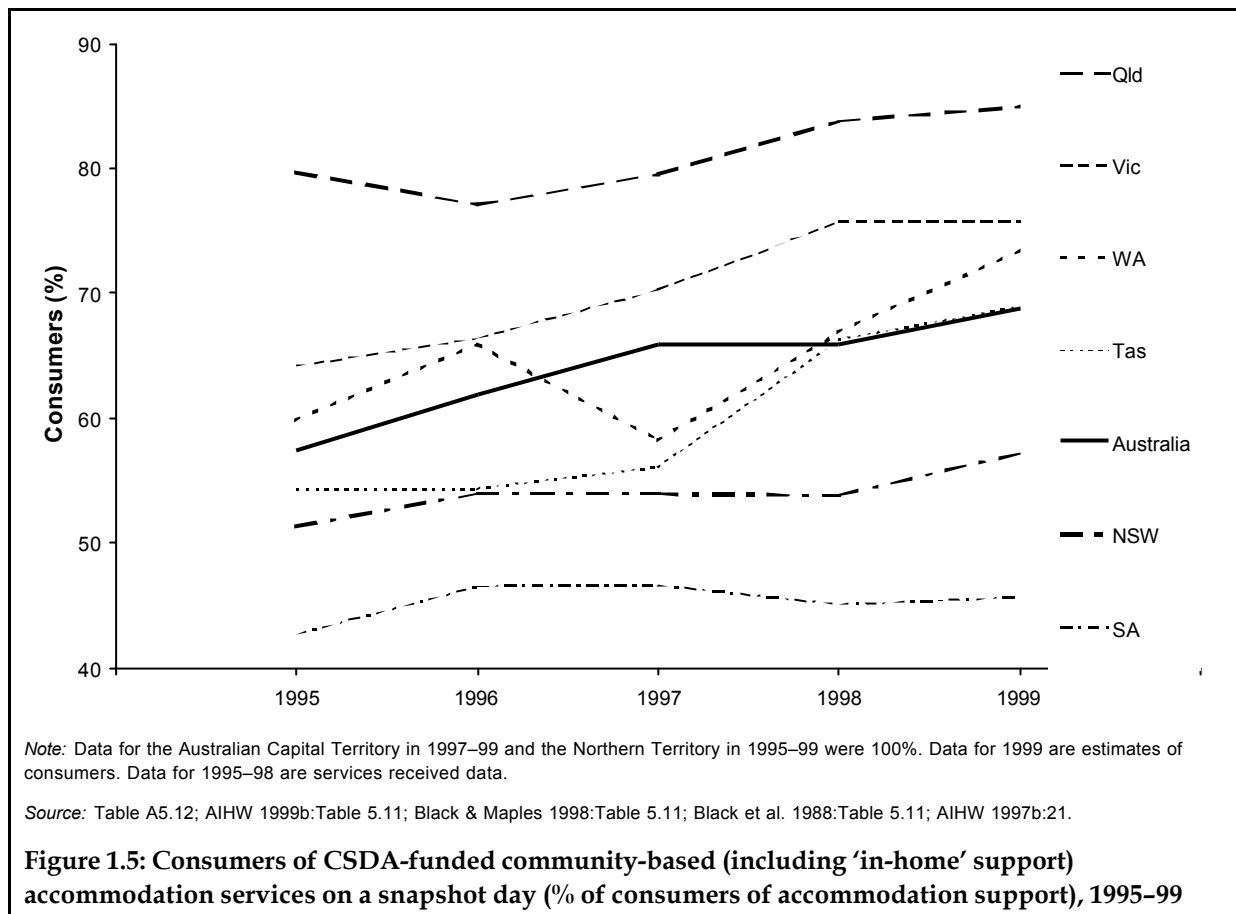
Accommodation support services were received by 29.7 consumers per 1,000 potential population<sup>5</sup> nationally in 1999 (Table A5.4). For employment services, the equivalent figure was 54.7 per 1,000. (Data for employment services are preliminary; Table A5.5.) These indicators vary across States and Territories (Figure 1.4).

Another indicator of outcome for people with a disability was the proportion of consumers receiving accommodation support services as community-based (including 'in-home') support. Figure 1.5 shows the general upward trend in this indicator between 1995 and 1999. This indicator varies across States and Territories. All consumers of accommodation support services in the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory received community-based or 'in-home' support, whereas in South Australia less than half did so (45.6%).



4 This follows a decision of the SCRCSSP in early 1999. Time series data, covering snapshot days before 1999 (as in Figure 1.5), use services received data, not consumer data.

5 The 'potential population' is the number of people under 65 years with the potential to require disability services, as indicated by their profound or severe core activity restriction (see Appendix 5). For employment services, children less than 15 are excluded from the 'potential population' data.



## Outline of the report

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

Sections 3, 4 and 5 give a detailed description of the results of the 1999 data collection, concentrating mainly on national patterns. Data are reported on estimates of consumers, services received, and on the service outlets themselves.

Section 6 contains a discussion of the data quality of the 1999 collection.

Appendix 5 presents some performance indicators for disability services, for 1999.

Appendix 6 presents some details of the process used to estimate consumers using the statistical linkage key.



# 2 Introduction

This publication reports on services provided or funded in 1999 by the Commonwealth Government and the State and Territory Governments under the CSDA<sup>6</sup> of 1998. Under the CSDA signed in 1998, the Commonwealth has responsibility for the planning, policy setting and management of employment services, and the States and Territories for specialist disability services except employment services. Advocacy, print disability and information services are joint responsibilities.

## 2.1 CSDA MDS collections

The CSDA MDS collections are conducted under the auspices of the National Disability Administrators (comprising the heads of government disability services throughout Australia). The purpose of the CSDA MDS is to facilitate the exchange of information between jurisdictions by the design and use of standard core data items and agreed definitions. This 1999 collection is the fifth annual collection and the third fully national collection.<sup>7</sup>

Information about the development and testing process for these collections, including data from the pilot tests and the 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 collections, can be found in earlier AIHW publications, listed in Appendix 1, along with publications by other organisations.

Data are collected about service providers and about people receiving a service from a service provider on a 'snapshot' day, that is, on a single day during each year. Data are collected by each jurisdiction in relation to services provided under the CSDA. Nonetheless, services included under the CSDA umbrella vary from State to State. In particular, psychiatric services and early childhood intervention services are not considered to be under the Agreement in all States (see Section 2.3).

## 2.2 Collection method and data included

Service providers completed a Service Form<sup>8</sup> and multiple Consumer Forms to produce the data. In general, a Service Form is completed for each service type at each outlet and a Consumer Form is completed for each person receiving that service type at the outlet on a snapshot day (see Appendix 4 for the 1999 forms). Each year the AIHW develops, in cooperation with all jurisdictions, standard versions of a Service Form, a Consumer Form and a Data Guide.

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6 The first CSDA was agreed in 1991, and the second in 1998.

7 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 1999 collection.

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

The snapshot day was Wednesday 26 May 1999 for all jurisdictions with the exception of Western Australia where it was Wednesday 9 June 1999.

The data items collected on the 1999 Consumer Form included information about:

- sex and date of birth;
- five letters from names (two from the first and three from the last name) – to enable the statistical linkage key to be constructed (also using sex and date of birth);
- country of birth, main language spoken at home, and Indigenous origin;
- method of communication;
- disability group, both primary and other significant disabilities;
- support or assistance needed;
- main income source; and
- living arrangement/accommodation type.

The data items collected on the 1999 Service Form included information about:

- service type provided (covering 30 specific service types within six service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite, employment and other support);
- hours worked by staff and volunteers;
- annual funding under the CSDA (see Sections 1 and 6);
- times of operation (hours per day, days per week, weeks per year); and
- number of recipients receiving a service from the provider.

Forms are completed by service providers and sent (as hard copy or electronic file) to the government funding organisation in each jurisdiction. Here, data are edited and a data file finalised for each jurisdiction.<sup>9</sup> This file is used for analysis by each jurisdiction, and a copy containing the nationally agreed CSDA MDS data items is sent to the AIHW for further editing and national collation.

## 2.3 Scope of the collection

The collection covers disability support services receiving some funding under the CSDA in 1999, and the consumers of those services. Thus it does not include services that do not receive CSDA funding – for instance, many services in the areas of rehabilitation, hearing services, aids and appliances – or those funded solely through the Home and Community Care Program. It excludes residential aged care facilities, hospitals and any services that receive no government funding. In the context of this collection (see Box 2.1):

*A service is a support activity delivered to a consumer, in accord with the CSDA and for which funding has been provided by a government organisation operating under the CSDA.*

The MDS classifies services according to service type. The service type classification groups services into six categories: accommodation support, employment support, community access, community support, respite and other support. Within each of these service type categories there are sub-categories.

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<sup>9</sup> Some jurisdictions add data items of particular interest to them, sometimes for a single year.

CSDA-funded services generally consist of:

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

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

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

## 2.4 Service outlets

*A service outlet is a service provider providing a particular CSDA-funded service type to consumers.*

A separate Service Form is completed, usually by service providers, for each service type they deliver. Hence, a Service Form is completed for each service outlet, and service outlets are counted in the CSDA MDS collection (see Box 2.1).

If a service provider provides, for example, both accommodation support and respite services, then two Service Forms are completed and two service outlets counted. Similarly, if a service provider provides more than one accommodation support service, say, group homes and attendant care, then it is providing (and is usually separately funded for) two different service types and there are two service outlets for the provider. A service outlet was included even if it was small part of a service provider's operations.

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

<i>Consumer</i>	<i>A consumer is a person who receives a CSDA service.</i>
<i>Service</i>	<i>A service is a support activity delivered to a consumer, in accord with the CSDA. Services within the scope of the collection are those for which funding has been provided by a government organisation operating under the CSDA.</i> <i>A consumer may receive more than one service over any time period, including on the snapshot day itself.</i>
<i>Service type</i>	<i>Service type is the support activity which the service outlet has been funded to provide under the CSDA.</i> <i>The MDS classifies services according to 'service type'. The 'service type' classification groups services into six categories: accommodation support, employment support, community access, community support, respite and other support. Within each of these categories there are subcategories (see for example Table 3.2).</i>
<i>Service outlet</i>	<i>A service outlet is a service provider providing a particular CSDA service type.</i> <i>If a service provider provides, say, both accommodation support and respite services, it is counted as two outlets. Similarly, if a service provider provides more than one accommodation support service type (for example, group homes and attendant care) then it is providing (and is usually separately funded for) two different service types, that is, there are two service outlets for the provider.</i>
<i>Service provider</i>	<i>A service provider is an organisation that delivers one or more CSDA service types.</i> <i>It is service providers generally that fill out CSDA MDS forms:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>a Service Form for each service type funded (that is, a Service Form for each outlet); and</i></li><li>• <i>for each service type (or outlet), a Consumer Form for each consumer receiving that service type on the snapshot day (except for advocacy, information, print disability).</i></li></ul>
<i>Auspicing organisation</i>	<i>Some service providers are part of a wider organisation – either non-government or government – that has some management control over the provider.</i>

*Note:* The main counts of the collection reported in this report are consumers, services received and service outlets.

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

The 1999 CSDA MDS collection aims to be an 'outlet level' collection but this has not been completely achieved. There are still instances where some aggregation has occurred, for example, a number of group homes of one organisation are combined on one Service Form. 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.

The response rate for return of Service Forms was 97.0% of all Service Forms sent out by jurisdictions (see Section 6.1). 'Not stated' response rates for most data items on returned Service Forms ranged from 0.8% to 5.7% (Table 6.2).

## 2.5 Services received

*'Services received' are counted in the CSDA MDS collection. They represent the number of consumer forms received – equivalent to the number of occasions of service that were provided to consumers at service outlets.*

Services received are not counts of individual consumers since a person may have received (or been allocated) resources from more than one service outlet on the day and hence may be counted more than once.

Data collected for each service received include characteristics of a person at the collection time and place (that is, on the snapshot day, at each service outlet). Each person who receives a service fills in a Consumer Form. In the process of summing data from each Consumer Form for tables, a person may be counted more than once if they received a service from more than one service outlet on the snapshot day. Hence, aggregated data in these tables are occasions of 'services received'.

It is also important to remember that the services received counts relate to a particular day. The use of a snapshot day permits occasions of services received 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 relating to some service types, such as employment, recreation and respite services.

Western Australian data were collected for a full-year period to 9 June 1999. Services received 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 on this day included. It was then possible to count services received using Western Australian-funded CSDA services on a relatable basis to those collected by other States and Territories.<sup>10</sup>

The Commonwealth Disability Services Census collects information on its Consumer Form about 'consumers on the books' with an additional question (similar to that in the Western

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<sup>10</sup> 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 from that published in the Annual Report of the Western Australian Disability Services Commission.

Australian collection) asking whether 'this consumer receive[d] support today' (that is, on the snapshot day).

On the Service Form, service providers were asked to provide the total number of individual people receiving a service at the outlet on the snapshot day. They were also asked to estimate the number of individual people receiving a service on a typical 1998–99 operating day, the total for the week ending on the snapshot day and the total number during for the 1998–99 financial year. These estimates are intended to provide some guidance about the representativeness of the snapshot day counts derived from the number of Consumer Form responses or from the total of the service providers' responses on the Service Form (see Table 4.2).

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

'Not stated' response rates for most data items from returned Consumer Forms ranged from 0.1% to 5.5% (Table 6.2; see also Table 6.3 for 'not known' responses).

## 2.6 Statistical linkage key trial

Previous CSDA MDS data collections have been unable to identify or count instances where people have accessed more than one disability support service on the snapshot day.

In the 1999 collection each jurisdiction participated in a statistical linkage key trial, to obtain information about the extent of multiple service use by individuals on the snapshot day. The statistical linkage key trial began in 1998 in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory. The four jurisdictions that participated in 1998 all reported that the trial was a success (see AIHW 1999b: Section 6.2 for the results for these jurisdictions). The linkage key trial has been expanded to cover all jurisdictions other than Western Australia (which has been using its own linkage method) for the 1999 collection.

The AIHW Ethics Committee approved the trial in July 1998, subject to an assurance being provided by States. All State and Territory jurisdictions have signed assurances in relation to the CSDA MDS collections that:

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

The Commonwealth undertakes its collection, used for CSDA MDS purposes among other purposes, meeting its legislative obligations under the *Privacy Act 1988*, Information Privacy Principles, and Guidelines under the *Data Matching (Assistance and Tax) Act 1990*.

The linkage key part of each recipient's record is compared electronically ('linked') against the linkage key part of all other service recipients' records. Records probably belonging to the same individual are then linked. Some degree of false linking is expected. Because the linkage key is not a unique identifier, there is a small probability that some of the linked records do not actually belong to the same individual and some records that did not link

do belong to the same individual. For privacy reasons, the linkage key is not constructed to enable the linking of records to the extent needed to be certain that a 'consumer' is one individual person.

'Linkage' can identify two, three or more records that usually relate to the same person. These linked records are assumed to be for one person and only one record is counted. This results in an estimate of the number of consumers.

Most linked records specify a response for each data item consistently, and the appropriate response for the consumer (now counted as one) is easily determined. Sometimes linked records have inconsistent responses for some data items. Rules to resolve these inconsistencies have been used. Further details of the linkage processes are given in Appendix 6, including some work done to validate the key, the results of linkage and the rules used to decide how to allocate responses that are discrepant between linked records.

The linkage key trial has thus far demonstrated that this process results in useful estimates of the number of people receiving services. Most service providers appear to have been able to record information for a valid linkage key, with about 3% of records having main components of the key missing (Table A6.3).

## 2.7 Consumers

Data on consumers are presented for the first time in Sections 1 and 3 of this report, enabled by the use of the statistical linkage key.

*A consumer is a person with a disability who receives a CSDA service.*

A consumer may receive more than one service over any time period, including on the snapshot day itself. For each service type (and consequently for each service outlet), a Consumer Form is completed for every consumer receiving a service of that type on the snapshot day (see Box 2.1).

It is not appropriate to sum data from service type categories and label them as total numbers of consumers, since a consumer may be in more than one category if he or she received multiple services (see, for example, Table 1.1, where the 'totals' in the table are not the sums of the components.)

For the 1999 collection, the use of the linkage key successfully estimated consumers, except that the linkage key used by the Disability Services Commission in Western Australia could not be linked to data collected by the Commonwealth for its services in Western Australia. This affected the adjustments between employment services received and other disability support services received. Hence for 1999, national consumer estimates are likely to be slightly high for Western Australia and hence nationally (see Appendix 6).

# 3 Consumers of CSDA services

Previous CSDA MDS data collections have been unable to identify instances where consumers have accessed multiple services on a snapshot day. This led to the trial of a statistical linkage key in four jurisdictions in 1998 and in all jurisdictions except Western Australia in 1999 (see Section 2).

The use of the linkage key to remove and account for multiple service use by individual consumers gives 62,752 as the overall estimate of consumers on the snapshot day. This compares with 74,216 services received, a difference of 15.4%. The linkage key identified 11,464 multiple recipients (Table 3.18). Appendix 6 includes details of the linkage processes.

A copy of the national template of the Consumer Form used to obtain these data is included in Appendix 4.

## 3.1 Age and sex

Males were 58% of consumers of CSDA-funded services (36,215 of 62,752, Table 3.1). The number of consumers in each five-year age group varied substantially (Table A3.22). The 30–34 year age group comprised the highest numbers of consumers (7,145 or 11%) and the 65–69 year age group the lowest (841 or 1%) five-year age group. Though the shape of the age distribution was similar for each sex, there were greater numbers of males for most age groups. The exception was for the 70 years plus age group (2% of males compared to 5% of females).

## 3.2 Disability group

Of the 62,752 consumers on the snapshot day, 38,230 (61%) were reported as having a primary disability group of 'intellectual' (Table 3.1). The proportion was similar for both sexes.

The next most frequently reported primary disability groups were physical disability (7,889 or 13%), psychiatric disability (5,146 or 8%), acquired brain injury (2,134 or 3%) and autism (1,935 or 3%). The category of 'deafblind' was the least frequently reported, being recorded for 213 consumers.

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

Some primary disability groups showed differences between male and female consumers. There was a higher number and proportion of males reported with autism, speech disability, acquired brain injury and specific learning disability relative to females.



**Table 3.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, sex and primary disability group by age group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Age group (years)						Not stated	Total	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+		No.	%
<b>Males</b>									
Developmental delay	746	163	13	30	12	3	18	985	2.7
Intellectual	157	1,507	4,588	10,900	3,746	784	310	21,992	60.7
Specific learning/ADD	36	167	222	62	13	3	9	512	1.4
Autism	231	545	403	316	29	3	22	1,549	4.3
Physical	228	658	634	1,439	858	351	33	4,201	11.6
Acquired brain injury	11	41	217	729	380	113	11	1,502	4.1
Deafblind	2	11	15	39	12	15	3	97	0.3
Vision	20	30	75	161	103	278	11	678	1.9
Hearing	55	57	75	115	53	53	4	412	1.1
Speech	127	61	13	24	3	1	0	229	0.6
Psychiatric	4	14	342	1,693	724	149	21	2,947	8.1
Neurological	55	116	116	279	226	84	11	887	2.4
Not stated	3	41	27	41	17	3	92	224	0.6
<b>Total males</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>3,411</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>36,215</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Developmental delay	417	74	10	20	11	4	17	553	2.1
Intellectual	127	985	3,287	8,056	2,844	644	269	16,212	61.3
Specific learning/ADD	12	55	97	35	3	3	8	213	0.8
Autism	58	107	116	90	9	0	3	383	1.4
Physical	180	462	533	1,198	739	507	41	3,660	13.8
Acquired brain injury	11	32	85	289	171	35	5	628	2.4
Deafblind	2	4	13	51	9	34	3	116	0.4
Vision	17	25	52	123	87	605	11	920	3.5
Hearing	56	51	70	104	36	89	13	419	1.6
Speech	44	25	3	13	0	2	1	88	0.3
Psychiatric	3	2	220	1,210	588	142	30	2,195	8.3
Neurological	55	82	96	247	219	163	1	863	3.3
Not stated	3	23	19	31	8	7	88	179	0.7
<b>Total females</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>11,467</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>26,429</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Consumers</b>									
Developmental delay	1,165	238	23	50	23	7	35	1,541	2.5
Intellectual	284	2,497	7,882	18,964	6,592	1,430	581	38,230	60.9
Specific learning/ADD	48	224	319	97	16	6	17	727	1.2
Autism	289	654	519	407	38	3	25	1,935	3.1
Physical	409	1,124	1,169	2,644	1,599	859	85	7,889	12.6
Acquired brain injury	22	74	303	1,019	551	149	16	2,134	3.4
Deafblind	4	15	28	90	21	49	6	213	0.3
Vision	37	55	128	284	191	884	22	1,601	2.6
Hearing	111	109	145	219	89	142	17	832	1.3
Speech	171	86	16	37	3	3	1	317	0.5
Psychiatric	7	16	563	2,904	1,313	291	52	5,146	8.2
Neurological	111	198	212	527	445	247	13	1,753	2.8
Not stated	7	64	46	72	25	11	209	434	0.7
<b>Total consumers</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>11,353</b>	<b>27,314</b>	<b>10,906</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alternative formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data for consumers includes 108 consumers whose sex was not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

The distribution of reported primary disability groups varied between age groups and sex. Developmental delay<sup>11</sup> was recorded as the primary disability group for 1,165 (44%) of consumers aged 0–4 years. This was followed by autism for boys, or physical disability for girls, with intellectual disability the fourth most common primary disability in this age group. Intellectual disability was the most common primary disability group for children 5–14 years (for 2,497 or 47% of these consumers), followed by physical disability and autism, for both sexes. Autism remained the third most common primary disability group for male consumers aged 15–24, though for females psychiatric disability was the third most common group reported as primary. Psychiatric disability was the second most commonly reported primary disability group for consumers aged 25–44 years, after intellectual disability but before physical disability. For the older adult age group 45–59 years, the number of consumers with a primary physical disability exceeded those with a primary psychiatric disability. For male consumers aged 60 years and over, a physical disability remained the second most common primary disability; however, vision disability was the third most commonly reported primary disability. Of female consumers aged 60 years and over, a vision disability was reported as the second most common primary disability.

Most consumers reporting ‘speech’ as their primary disability group were aged 0–4 years (171 of 317); while the largest group reporting ‘autism’ were aged 5–14 years (654 of 1,935), and most reporting ‘specific learning/ADD’ were aged 15–24 years (319 of 727).

The CSDA service types most frequently reported as being received on the snapshot day were:

- supported employment;
- group homes;
- post-school options/social and community support/community access services;
- institutions/large residential; and
- outreach/other ‘in-home’/drop-in support (Tables 3.2 and A3.23).

This pattern of service type received varied with primary disability group reported. For consumers reporting physical disability, attendant care, post-school options/social and community support/community access services, supported employment and therapy (PT OT ST) services were the most commonly received services. For consumers reporting a psychiatric disability (as primary), outreach/other ‘in-home’/drop-in support, other community access and day programs, open employment, mutual support/self help groups and supported employment were the most commonly received services.

Consumers reporting an intellectual disability as their primary disability were the most common users of most of the service types with large total consumer numbers. Exceptions were early childhood intervention services for which consumers reporting developmental delay were most common, attendant care services for which consumers with a physical disability were most common, and mutual support/self-help groups for which consumers with a psychiatric disability were most common.

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

**Table 3.2: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>Develop- mental delay</b>	<b>Intellec- tual</b>	<b>Specific learning/ ADD</b>	<b>Autism</b>	<b>Physical</b>	<b>Acquired brain injury</b>	<b>Deafblind</b>
<b>Accommodation support</b>							
Institutions/large residentials	27	4,340	2	39	369	273	7
Hostels	4	630	7	18	182	28	1
Group homes	28	7,397	11	230	612	159	31
Attendant care	11	227	10	9	931	60	1
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	11	2,109	11	70	531	117	7
Alternative family placement	3	74	0	18	12	6	2
Accommodation support: other/not stated	5	265	2	16	37	4	0
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>15,014</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>2,643</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>49</i>
<b>Community support</b>							
Early childhood intervention	963	283	46	227	289	9	4
Recreation/holiday programs	6	1,253	81	127	311	89	25
Therapy (PT OT ST)	96	1,088	86	107	817	85	30
Family/individual case practice/management	57	1,822	13	176	461	247	25
Behaviour/specialist intervention	10	474	1	78	52	12	1
Counselling: individual/family/group	5	148	8	16	61	8	0
Brokerage/direct funding	25	848	6	183	385	160	4
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	62	5	64	21	5	1
Resource teams/regional teams	255	979	15	93	299	41	3
Community support: other or not stated	25	187	23	29	103	9	0
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>6,484</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>2,592</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>90</i>
<b>Community access</b>							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	8	2,975	22	69	383	96	13
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	6	6,306	29	247	916	164	36
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	4	893	7	34	202	131	6
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>10,079</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>1,481</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>55</i>
<b>Respite</b>							
Own home respite	9	247	5	33	191	27	4
Respite: centre/respite home	10	647	17	107	198	43	2
Respite: host family/peer support	5	265	8	37	37	15	2
Respite: other/flexible/combination	25	389	20	84	209	44	4
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>11</i>
<b>Employment</b>							
Open employment	0	1,748	196	45	615	169	9
Supported employment	0	10,195	91	113	844	292	33
Open and supported employment	0	612	19	17	89	50	1
Other employment	0	29	12	0	4	3	0
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12,516</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>1,543</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>42</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>38,230</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>7,889</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>213</b>

(continued)

**Table 3.2 (continued): Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>Vision</b>	<b>Hearing</b>	<b>Speech</b>	<b>Psychi- atric</b>	<b>Neuro- logical</b>	<b>Not stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Accommodation support</b>							
Institutions/large residentials	5	4	1	23	155	7	5,252
Hostels	8	23	1	35	9	2	948
Group homes	14	31	3	139	90	10	8,755
Attendant care	1	1	0	3	56	10	1,320
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	36	12	10	1,231	39	32	4,216
Alternative family placement	1	0	0	0	5	0	121
Accommodation support: other/not stated	7	1	0	129	3	2	471
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1,558</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>21,018</i>
<b>Community support</b>							
Early childhood intervention	19	94	198	10	55	3	2,200
Recreation/holiday programs	137	18	5	93	34	207	2,386
Therapy (PT OT ST)	166	65	42	3	175	46	2,806
Family/individual case practice/management	235	101	5	34	312	8	3,496
Behaviour/specialist intervention	2	0	0	12	5	3	650
Counselling: individual/family/group	8	0	0	1	17	5	277
Brokerage/direct funding	7	13	3	30	118	4	1,786
Mutual support/self-help groups	26	16	1	710	28	0	939
Resource teams/regional teams	6	4	10	7	38	3	1,753
Community support: other or not stated	1	0	4	3	54	5	443
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>810</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>15,617</i>
<b>Community access</b>							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	207	136	3	57	63	7	4,039
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	303	17	4	67	124	12	8,231
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	22	7	5	1,162	31	3	2,507
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1,286</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>14,642</i>
<b>Respite</b>							
Own home respite	7	0	0	8	32	2	565
Respite: centre/respite home	22	3	1	27	30	4	1,111
Respite: host family/peer support	2	3	1	2	11	4	392
Respite: other/flexible/combination	62	1	0	78	41	1	958
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3,010</i>
<b>Employment</b>							
Open employment	117	159	5	782	135	5	3,985
Supported employment	207	126	20	620	184	58	12,783
Open and supported employment	33	23	4	123	26	0	997
Other employment	0	0	0	3	1	0	52
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1,527</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>17,734</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>62,752</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data. Column totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

The proportion of consumers reporting each primary disability group is different from the proportion reporting each group when all significant disability groups are included (Table 3.3). The category 'intellectual disability' remains the most frequently reported, increasing from 60.9% of consumers to 68.6% when all disability groups are considered. The proportion of consumers who reported 'physical disability' as one of their disabilities was 28.4%, compared with 12.6% of consumers who reported this as their primary disability. While 0.5% of consumers reported speech disability as their primary disability, 19.0% reported this as one of their disabilities. This indicates that speech and physical disabilities often occur in association with other primary disabilities.

**Table 3.3: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Disability group</b>	<b>Primary disability group reported</b>	<b>% of all consumers</b>	<b>All significant disability groups reported, including primary</b>	<b>% of all consumers</b>
Developmental delay	1,541	2.5	2,116	3.4
Intellectual	38,230	60.9	42,733	68.6
Specific learning/ADD	727	1.2	1,999	3.2
Autism	1,935	3.1	3,665	5.9
Physical	7,889	12.6	17,703	28.4
Acquired brain injury	2,134	3.4	2,909	4.7
Deafblind	213	0.3	516	0.8
Vision	1,601	2.6	6,114	9.8
Hearing	832	1.3	3,853	6.2
Speech	317	0.5	11,847	19.0
Psychiatric	5,146	8.2	8,992	14.4
Neurological	1,753	2.8	8,785	14.1
Not stated	434	0.7	n.a.	n.a.

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. The total for 'all significant disability groups' adds to more than the total number of consumers, and the total for '% of all consumers' adds to more than 100%, since consumers may be counted in more than one disability group.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Many consumers reported multiple disability in 1999. The extent of multiple disability varied with primary disability group (see Table 3.4). Overall, 47% of service consumers reported at least one other significant disability group. Of those consumers whose reported primary disability group was acquired brain injury, 65% reported the presence of other significant disabilities. In contrast, other significant disabilities were reported by only 19% of consumers with a primary psychiatric disability.

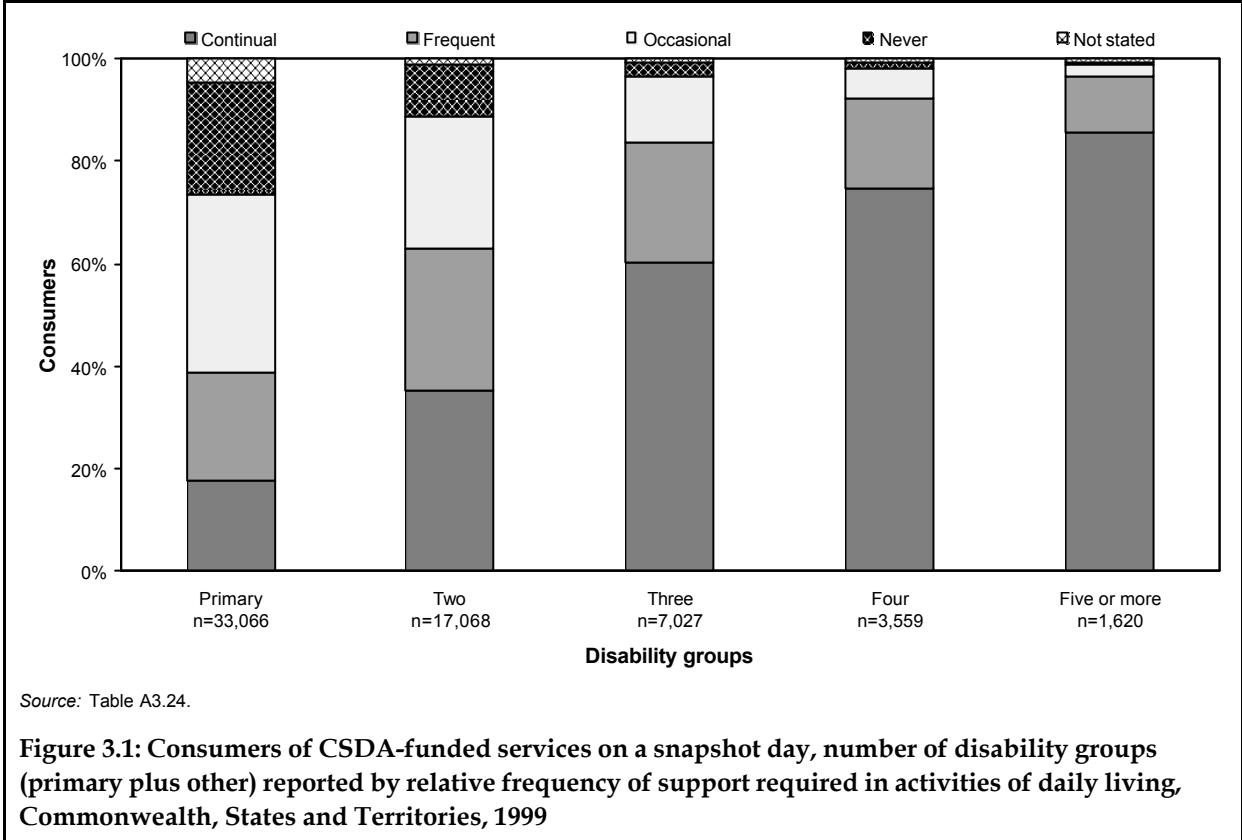
**Table 3.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group, with or without the presence of other significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	With other significant disability groups		Without other significant disability groups		Other significant disability groups not known or not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	861	55.9	534	34.7	146	9.5	1,541	100.0
Intellectual/learning	18,907	49.5	16,399	42.9	2,924	7.6	38,230	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	190	26.1	446	61.3	91	12.5	727	100.0
Autism	1,069	55.2	575	29.7	291	15.0	1,935	100.0
Physical	3,679	46.6	3,343	42.4	867	11.0	7,889	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,396	65.4	663	31.1	75	3.5	2,134	100.0
Deafblind	124	58.2	75	35.2	14	6.6	213	100.0
Vision	615	38.4	844	52.7	142	8.9	1,601	100.0
Hearing	341	41.0	455	54.7	36	4.3	832	100.0
Speech	117	36.9	171	53.9	29	9.1	317	100.0
Psychiatric	997	19.4	3,916	76.1	233	4.5	5,146	100.0
Neurological	1,040	59.3	643	36.7	70	4.0	1,753	100.0
Not stated	22	5.1	79	18.2	333	76.7	434	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,358</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>28,143</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>5,251</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

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.<sup>12</sup> Figure 3.1 shows that the frequency of need for this support increases with increasing number of disability groups reported. Of those consumers with only one (the primary) disability, 22% were reported as needing no support in the activities of daily living, and 18% as having a continual need. As the number of disability groups reported for each individual increased, the proportion needing no assistance decreased, to 1% or less for consumers with four or more disability groups (including the primary) recorded.



12 To enable comparisons (if desired) to be drawn between CSDA consumers and the general population, areas of support or assistance needed which have been used by the ABS to categorise 'severity of disability' have been used (ABS 1999). These areas of support are self-care, mobility and 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 consumers was recorded in the categories of Australia, 'other English-speaking countries', other countries, and country not known.

Data presented in Table 3.5 indicate that, of the 62,752 consumers, 55,729 (89%) were born in Australia, 1,618 (3%) in 'other English-speaking countries' and 2,330 (4%) 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 1997a). Country of birth was 'not known or not stated' for 3,075 (5%) of the total consumers.

The distribution of reported primary disability group varies among country of birth groups. Intellectual disability was the primary disability group for 63% of consumers born in Australia, but for only 35% of those born in other English-speaking countries and 37% of those born in other countries. Physical disability, psychiatric disability, vision disability, neurological disability and acquired brain injury were more likely to be reported for those consumers born outside Australia.

**Table 3.5: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Australia		Other English-speaking		Non-English-speaking countries		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,468	2.6	14	0.9	28	1.2	31	1.0	1,541	2.5
Intellectual	34,928	62.7	572	35.4	858	36.8	1,872	60.9	38,230	60.9
Specific learning/ADD	625	1.1	8	0.5	13	0.6	81	2.6	727	1.2
Autism	1,763	3.2	37	2.3	43	1.8	92	3.0	1,935	3.1
Physical	6,814	12.2	357	22.1	475	20.4	243	7.9	7,889	12.6
Acquired brain injury	1,800	3.2	132	8.2	137	5.9	65	2.1	2,134	3.4
Deafblind	179	0.3	12	0.7	16	0.7	6	0.2	213	0.3
Vision	1,250	2.2	118	7.3	110	4.7	123	4.0	1,601	2.6
Hearing	742	1.3	25	1.5	37	1.6	28	0.9	832	1.3
Speech	297	0.5	2	0.1	4	0.2	14	0.5	317	0.5
Psychiatric	4,210	7.6	258	15.9	490	21.0	188	6.1	5,146	8.2
Neurological	1,499	2.7	79	4.9	113	4.8	62	2.0	1,753	2.8
Not stated	154	0.3	4	0.2	6	0.3	270	8.8	434	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.



Consumers born outside Australia were more likely than those born in Australia to be represented in the older age groupings (Table 3.6). Of consumers born in Australia, 23% were aged 45 or over, compared with 44% of consumers born in 'other English-speaking countries' and 40% of consumers born in 'non-English-speaking countries'.

**Table 3.6: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by country of birth, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Age group (years)	Australia		Other English-speaking		Non-English-speaking countries		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	2,547	4.6	27	1.7	33	1.4	58	1.9	2,665	4.2
5-14	4,702	8.4	55	3.4	121	5.2	476	15.5	5,354	8.5
15-24	10,376	18.6	176	10.9	339	14.5	462	15.0	11,353	18.1
25-44	24,634	44.2	623	38.5	873	37.5	1,184	38.5	27,314	43.5
45-59	9,473	17.0	428	26.5	585	25.1	420	13.7	10,906	17.4
60+	3,301	5.9	287	17.7	355	15.2	138	4.5	4,081	6.5
Not stated	696	1.2	22	1.4	24	1.0	337	11.0	1,079	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

### 3.4 Indigenous Australians

On the 1999 snapshot day, 1,563 CSDA consumers (2.5%) were identified as Indigenous Australians (Table 3.7). This is commensurate with their overall representation in the population; 2.4% of the population aged less than 65 years projected for 1998 (ABS 1998c).

The primary disability groups of physical, developmental delay, acquired brain injury, specific learning/ADD and hearing were more commonly reported among consumers of Indigenous origin than among consumers of non-Indigenous origin. This pattern appears consistent with patterns of Indigenous morbidity, including relatively high rates of injury and hearing disorders (ABS & AIHW 1997). Vision and intellectual primary disability groups were less commonly reported among consumers of Indigenous origin than among non-Indigenous consumers. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, as for 4,969 consumers (8.0% of the total), Indigenous origin was not known or not stated.

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

Compared to the total population there was relatively greater provision of Commonwealth-funded services to Indigenous Australians in the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, Queensland and Victoria. Consumers of Indigenous origin were less likely to be represented in Commonwealth-funded services provided in Western Australia, South Australia and New South Wales.

**Table 3.7: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by Indigenous status, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not known		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	66	4.2	1,423	2.5	43	0.9	9	11.5	1,541	2.5
Intellectual	873	55.9	33,973	60.4	3,352	68.5	32	41.0	38,230	60.9
Specific learning/ADD	27	1.7	622	1.1	75	1.5	3	3.8	727	1.2
Autism	35	2.2	1,770	3.1	128	2.6	2	2.6	1,935	3.1
Physical	248	15.9	7,168	12.7	469	9.6	4	5.1	7,889	12.6
Acquired brain injury	84	5.4	1,993	3.5	54	1.1	3	3.8	2,134	3.4
Deafblind	3	0.2	200	0.4	10	0.2	0	—	213	0.3
Vision	22	1.4	1,415	2.5	161	3.3	3	3.8	1,601	2.6
Hearing	34	2.2	768	1.4	27	0.6	3	3.8	832	1.3
Speech	12	0.8	295	0.5	9	0.2	1	1.3	317	0.5
Psychiatric	104	6.7	4,768	8.5	271	5.5	3	3.8	5,146	8.2
Neurological	47	3.0	1,637	2.9	66	1.3	3	3.8	1,753	2.8
Not stated	8	0.5	188	0.3	226	4.6	12	15.4	434	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56,220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,891</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table 3.8: Percentage of consumers of Indigenous status on a snapshot day, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous status in the total population, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

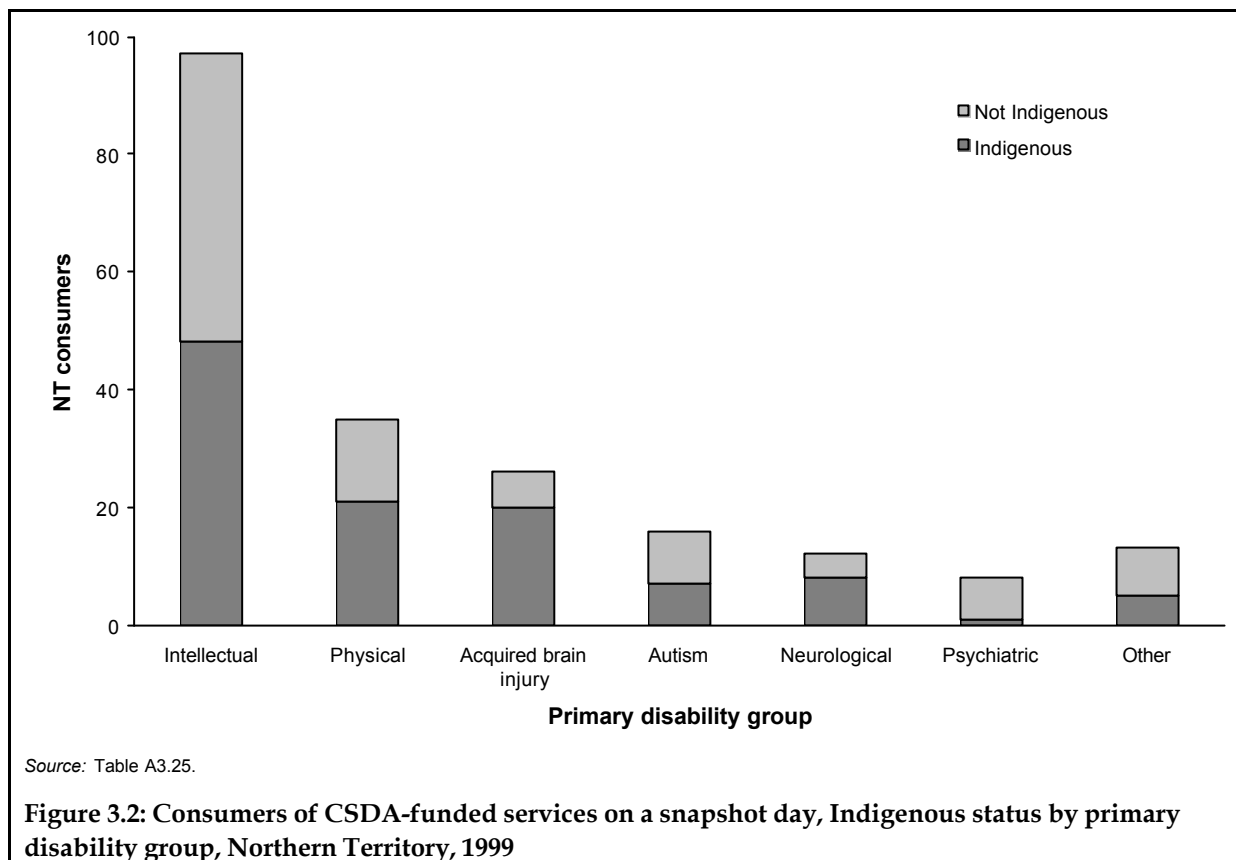
State/Territory	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 0–64		People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 15–64	
	State-funded	Commonwealth-funded	State-funded	Commonwealth-funded
New South Wales	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.5
Victoria	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Queensland	5.3	3.3	4.0	2.6
Western Australia	4.9	3.3	2.1	2.6
South Australia	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.3
Tasmania	2.8	3.5	3.5	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8
Northern Territory	50.0	27.4	34.2	23.1

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. People of Indigenous origin means those of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin in the 1999 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, 1998c, Cat. No. 3231.0.
4. CSDA consumers totalled 62,752, of which 1,563 were consumers of Indigenous origin. Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' for 4,969 consumers. These have been excluded from the percentages.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: ABS 1997b.

Indigenous Australians in the Northern Territory are a substantial proportion of consumers of Territory-funded services (Figure 3.2).



### 3.5 Communication

Most consumers (63%) communicated by using a spoken language; however, 5% used a sign language or other non-spoken method of communication and 25% used little or no method of effective communication<sup>13</sup> (Table 3.9).

Speech disability was found to be the third most numerous disability group affecting consumers, most often as a non-primary disability group (Figure 1.2). This may explain to some degree the high proportion of consumers who had little or no method of effective communication.

As might be expected, consumers who were deafblind and those with a hearing disability were more likely to use a non-spoken method of communication than other consumers (Table 3.9). However, the greatest numbers of consumers using a non-spoken method of communication were those with intellectual and physical disabilities, reflecting their predominance among consumers.

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

Consumers with autism, an intellectual disability or who were deafblind were more commonly recorded as having little or no method of effective communication than other consumers. (Again, the greatest numbers of consumers using little or no effective method of communication were those with intellectual (12,037) and physical disabilities (1,435).)

**Table 3.9: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Little or none		Sign or other non-spoken		Spoken language		Child aged under 5 years		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	150	9.7	13	0.8	103	6.7	1,210	78.5	65	4.2	1,541	100.0
Intellectual	12,037	31.5	2,062	5.4	23,132	60.5	322	0.8	677	1.8	38,230	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	31	4.3	14	1.9	596	82.0	50	6.9	36	5.0	727	100.0
Autism	730	37.7	112	5.8	727	37.6	283	14.6	83	4.3	1,935	100.0
Physical	1,435	18.2	588	7.5	4,982	63.2	403	5.1	481	6.1	7,889	100.0
Acquired brain injury	388	18.2	139	6.5	1,558	73.0	23	1.1	26	1.2	2,134	100.0
Deafblind	50	23.5	67	31.5	88	41.3	5	2.3	3	1.4	213	100.0
Vision	53	3.3	11	0.7	1,467	91.6	38	2.4	32	2.0	1,601	100.0
Hearing	58	7.0	268	32.2	375	45.1	115	13.8	16	1.9	832	100.0
Speech	36	11.4	24	7.6	75	23.7	172	54.3	10	3.2	317	100.0
Psychiatric	68	1.3	24	0.5	5,032	97.8	9	0.2	13	0.3	5,146	100.0
Neurological	324	18.5	69	3.9	1,213	69.2	116	6.6	31	1.8	1,753	100.0
Not stated	41	9.4	12	2.8	113	26.0	6	1.4	262	60.4	434	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,401</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>39,461</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. 'Non-spoken' encompasses sign language and other effective non-spoken communication.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

### 3.6 Frequency and area of support

Data on the overall support needs of consumers 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: social skills, managing emotions, learning, working, home living, self-direction and other day activity.

Table 3.10 indicates the variation in reported need for assistance for consumers, and for consumers reporting 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 emotions.

In almost every area of support need, between 20% and 35% of consumers reported a need for continual support when considering all primary disability groups together. A lower percentage of need for continual support was obtained for the area of 'mobility' (18%).

**Table 3.10: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group and area of support needed by frequency of support or assistance needed, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Area of support	None		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Not stated/ not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>All primary disability groups</b>														
Self-care	18,869	30.1	14,949	23.8	10,491	16.7	14,676	23.4	1,070	1.7	2,697	4.3	62,752	100.0
Mobility	26,027	41.5	14,388	22.9	8,889	14.2	11,018	17.6	604	1.0	1,826	2.9	62,752	100.0
Communication	17,761	28.3	17,011	27.1	11,118	17.7	14,374	22.9	656	1.0	1,832	3.0	62,752	100.0
Home living	6,650	10.6	11,597	18.5	13,890	22.1	20,428	32.6	5,951	9.5	4,236	6.8	62,752	100.0
Social skills	9,851	15.7	17,950	28.6	14,675	23.4	16,312	26.0	1,338	2.1	2,626	4.2	62,752	100.0
Self-direction	6,423	10.2	16,053	25.6	17,138	27.3	19,051	30.4	1,526	2.4	2,561	4.1	62,752	100.0
Managing emotions	8,113	14.5	16,835	30.2	13,852	24.8	14,645	26.2	895	1.6	1,479	2.7	55,819	100.0
Learning	6,405	10.2	15,317	24.4	17,651	28.1	19,324	30.8	1,324	2.1	2,731	4.4	62,752	100.0
Working	3,353	5.3	11,328	18.1	10,546	16.8	21,669	34.5	12,157	19.4	3,699	5.9	62,752	100.0
Other day activity	8,841	14.1	14,853	23.7	12,951	20.6	16,022	25.5	4,861	7.7	5,224	8.3	62,752	100.0
<b>Intellectual disability</b>														
Self-care	10,212	26.7	10,840	28.4	7,111	18.6	8,631	22.6	148	0.4	1,288	3.4	38,230	100.0
Mobility	16,715	43.7	9,119	23.9	5,384	14.1	6,270	16.4	101	0.3	641	1.7	38,230	100.0
Communication	8,306	21.7	11,577	30.3	7,573	19.8	9,996	26.1	120	0.3	658	1.7	38,230	100.0
Home living	2,390	6.3	7,320	19.1	10,040	26.3	14,458	37.8	1,570	4.1	2,452	6.4	38,230	100.0
Social skills	3,619	9.5	11,677	30.5	9,984	26.1	11,737	30.7	218	0.6	995	2.6	38,230	100.0
Self-direction	1,571	4.1	9,576	25.0	11,800	30.9	14,016	36.7	262	0.7	1,005	2.6	38,230	100.0
Managing emotions	2,976	8.7	10,450	30.6	9,329	27.3	10,623	31.1	122	0.4	666	2.0	34,166	100.0
Learning	900	2.4	9,082	23.8	12,615	33.0	14,241	37.3	335	0.9	1,057	2.7	38,230	100.0
Working	1,249	3.3	7,688	20.1	7,799	20.4	15,439	40.4	4,465	11.7	1,590	4.2	38,230	100.0
Other day activity	4,171	10.9	9,411	24.6	8,783	23.0	11,304	29.6	1,622	4.2	2,939	7.7	38,230	100.0
<b>Psychiatric disability</b>														
Self-care	3,740	72.7	830	16.1	214	4.2	115	2.2	7	0.1	240	4.7	5,146	100.0
Mobility	3,626	70.5	918	17.8	302	5.9	83	1.6	6	0.1	211	4.1	5,146	100.0
Communication	2,843	55.2	1,537	29.9	437	8.5	123	2.4	5	0.1	201	3.9	5,146	100.0
Home living	1,877	36.5	1,594	31.0	1,001	19.5	340	6.6	39	0.8	295	5.7	5,146	100.0
Social skills	1,337	26.0	2,010	39.1	1,195	23.2	367	7.1	5	0.1	232	4.5	5,146	100.0
Self-direction	834	16.2	2,196	42.7	1,474	28.6	432	8.4	3	0.1	207	4.0	5,146	100.0
Managing emotions	899	17.8	2,098	41.6	1,386	27.5	441	8.8	2	<0.05	213.0	4.2	5,039	100.0
Learning	1,598	31.1	2,078	40.4	888	17.3	334	6.5	15	0.3	233	4.5	5,146	100.0
Working	838	16.3	1,302	25.3	1,003	19.5	1,251	24.3	304	5.9	448	8.7	5,146	100.0
Other day activity	1,547	30.1	1,831	35.6	1,058	20.6	306	5.9	26	0.5	378	7.4	5,146	100.0

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data on managing emotions for consumers of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected and 6,933 consumers are excluded from this support area.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

At the other end of the scale for frequency of support need, 42% of consumers needed no support or assistance for mobility. Support was reported as not needed by between 5% to 16% of consumers, for each of the areas of support need which were not those termed activities of daily living (that is, those other than self-care, mobility and communication).

In relation to the need for working support, 'not applicable' was reported for a large number of consumers (19%). Many of these consumers were children aged under 15 years and people aged 60 years or over. Younger or older people for whom employment is either not yet or no longer a consideration, even if they had no disability, were asked to specify 'not applicable'.

These observations are generally consistent when consumers with a primary disability group of 'intellectual' are considered separately, although for some support areas, such as 'working', continual support was needed by 40% of consumers with a primary intellectual disability.

Consumers with a psychiatric disability as the primary group were the most likely to be recorded as needing no assistance in the activities of daily living (self-care 73%, mobility 71% and communication 55%). Need for continual support was reported for 9% or fewer consumers for all support areas except working (24%). Between 57% and 80% of consumers with a psychiatric disability reported a need for some support – occasional, frequent or continual – in all areas of support need that were not activities of daily living, notably self-direction and managing emotions.

The proportion of consumers with spoken language decreased as the need for support with self-care increased (Table A3.26). Spoken language was the method of communication for 17,436 (92%) of consumers needing no support with self-care. The proportion of consumers with 'little or no effective communication' increased as the need for support with self-care increased. Of consumers needing continual support with self-care, 9,009 (61%) had little or no effective communication and a further 1,042 (7%) used sign language or other non-spoken methods of effective communication. This example illustrates the correlation between support need and method of effective communication, in the area of self-care.

### **3.7 Income source**

The reported main income source of service consumers aged 16 years or more varied with reported primary disability group (Table 3.11). The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most consumers in 1999 (83% overall). Those with a vision disability (35%) or a hearing disability (45%) reported proportionately lower levels of receipt of Disability Support Pension as a main source of income. Paid employment was reported as the main income source by only 5% of adult consumers.

People with primary disability groups of vision disability were the most likely to report 'other pension or benefit' as the main income source (46%). When all pensions are considered, people with a hearing disability or specific learning/ADD disability (as primary) were the groups where less than three-quarters of consumers reported a pension as the main source of income. These two groups had the highest reported proportions of consumers with paid employment as the reported main income source.

Compensation income was the main source of income reported for 8.0% of consumers with acquired brain injury as the primary disability group. This was by far the highest proportion among the primary disability groups, and constituted two-thirds of the 249 consumers reporting compensation income as the main income source.

**Table 3.11: Adult consumers (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, main income source by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Disability Support Pension	Other pension or benefit	Paid employment	Compen - sation	Other incom e	No income	Not known/ not stated	Total
<b>Number</b>								
Developmental delay	90	3	0	0	3	3	14	113
Intellectual	32,037	475	1,099	29	62	71	1,280	35,055
Specific learning/ADD	255	48	82	0	10	17	37	449
Autism	852	9	23	0	6	1	57	946
Physical	4,363	513	492	29	140	93	626	6,255
Acquired brain injury	1,498	82	90	166	45	6	143	2,030
Deafblind	119	44	4	0	2	1	23	192
Vision	519	688	114	5	24	11	131	1,493
Hearing	272	126	124	0	22	14	47	605
Speech	45	3	3	0	0	0	5	56
Psychiatric	3,760	535	388	17	111	72	239	5,122
Neurological	980	164	106	3	65	26	76	1,421
Not stated	109	4	3	0	0	0	248	364
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,899</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>54,101</b>
<b>Percentage</b>								
Developmental delay	79.6	2.7	—	—	2.7	2.7	12.4	100.0
Intellectual	91.4	1.3	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.7	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	56.8	10.7	18.3	—	2.2	3.8	8.2	100.0
Autism	89.9	1.0	2.4	—	0.6	0.1	6.0	100.0
Physical	69.8	8.2	7.8	0.5	2.2	1.5	10.0	100.0
Acquired brain injury	73.8	4.0	4.4	8.2	2.2	0.3	7.0	100.0
Deafblind	61.5	22.9	2.1	—	1.0	0.5	12.0	100.0
Vision	34.8	46.1	7.6	0.3	1.6	0.7	8.8	100.0
Hearing	45.0	20.8	20.5	—	3.6	2.3	7.8	100.0
Speech	80.4	5.4	5.4	—	—	—	8.9	100.0
Psychiatric	73.4	10.4	7.6	0.3	2.2	1.4	4.7	100.0
Neurological	69.0	11.5	7.5	0.2	4.6	1.8	5.3	100.0
Not stated	29.9	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	68.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Adults were those CSDA consumers where a response was provided about income sources other than the Child Disability Allowance (CDA). Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-CDA income; however, 107 consumers whose age was given as 0–15 years responded about non-CDA income and are included. Also 111 consumers whose ages were given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA and are included as 'not known/not stated'.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

There were 5,625 child consumers of CSDA-funded services whose parents were known to receive Child Disability Allowance (CDA) income, and 856 known not to receive CDA income (Table 3.12). The number of 'not known' responses was quite high at 2,170 (25%).

**Table 3.12: Child consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, income to parents from the Child Disability Allowance by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	With CDA		Without CDA		CDA not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	930	65.1	314	22.0	184	12.9	1,428	100.0
Intellectual	2,082	65.5	198	6.2	897	28.2	3,177	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	97	34.9	43	15.5	138	49.6	278	100.0
Autism	687	69.6	50	5.1	250	25.3	987	100.0
Physical	1,134	69.4	56	3.4	443	27.1	1,633	100.0
Acquired brain injury	73	70.2	10	9.6	21	20.2	104	100.0
Deafblind	15	75.0	2	10.0	3	15.0	20	100.0
Vision	67	61.5	18	16.5	24	22.0	109	100.0
Hearing	159	70.0	14	6.2	54	23.8	227	100.0
Speech	93	35.6	123	47.1	45	17.2	261	100.0
Psychiatric	11	45.8	9	37.5	4	16.7	24	100.0
Neurological	255	76.6	17	5.1	61	18.3	333	100.0
Not stated	22	31.4	2	2.9	46	65.7	70	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>8,651</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Children were those CSDA consumers where a response was provided about CDA income source. Only those aged 0–15 were asked to respond about CDA income; however, 189 consumers whose age was given as 16 or more years responded about CDA and are included. Also, 111 consumers 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'.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

### 3.8 Accommodation

The living arrangement/accommodation type of consumers is presented for each primary disability group in Table 3.13. Most consumers lived with family members and/or their spouse (29,866 or 48%). Smaller numbers lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (14,633 or 23%), institutional accommodation other than hospitals or nursing homes (5,917 or 9%) or lived alone (6,896 or 11%). Some lived in nursing homes or hospitals (1,037 or 2%).

People with a primary disability in the psychiatric or vision disability groups were the most likely to report living alone (33% and 32% respectively), followed by people with a hearing disability (21% living alone) and those who were deafblind (20% living alone).

People reporting developmental delay and speech as their primary disability were most likely to be living with family members (94% and 90% respectively), reflecting the young age of most people in these categories (see Table 3.1).



**Table 3.13: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Lives with family member		Special purpose (disability) community	Other community	Nursing home	Hospital	Other institutional	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
	Lives alone	and/or spouse	accommodation	arrangement			accommodation	residence	stated	
<b>Number</b>										
Developmental delay	14	1,442	43	1	2	2	26	0	11	1,540
Intellectual	2,637	16,170	11,604	1,837	266	205	4,886	28	597	38,234
Specific learning/ADD	45	595	28	11	0	1	7	1	39	727
Autism	52	1,377	372	46	2	2	53	2	29	1,933
Physical	1,117	4,485	1,086	164	159	122	326	4	426	7,887
Acquired brain injury	361	973	312	76	74	16	294	5	23	2,134
Deafblind	43	92	48	11	3	0	13	0	3	212
Vision	510	791	70	26	49	3	52	0	100	1,602
Hearing	171	538	69	16	4	1	8	0	25	832
Speech	12	285	8	5	0	0	1	0	6	317
Psychiatric	1,696	1,909	798	370	19	38	95	21	200	5,146
Neurological	218	1,080	171	37	59	8	151	3	25	1,754
Not stated	20	129	23	11	2	0	5	0	244	434
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>29,866</b>	<b>14,633</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>62,752</b>
<b>Percentage</b>										
Developmental delay	0.9	93.6	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	—	0.7	100.0
Intellectual	6.9	42.3	30.3	4.8	0.7	0.5	12.8	0.1	1.6	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	6.2	81.8	3.9	1.5	—	0.1	1.0	0.1	5.4	100.0
Autism	2.7	71.2	19.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.1	1.5	100.0
Physical	14.2	56.9	13.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	4.1	0.1	5.4	100.0
Acquired brain injury	16.9	45.6	14.6	3.6	3.5	0.7	13.8	0.2	1.1	100.0
Deafblind	20.3	43.4	22.6	5.2	1.4	—	6.1	—	1.4	100.0
Vision	31.8	49.4	4.4	1.6	3.1	0.2	3.2	—	6.2	100.0
Hearing	20.6	64.7	8.3	1.9	0.5	0.1	1.0	—	3.0	100.0
Speech	3.8	89.9	2.5	1.6	—	—	0.3	—	1.9	100.0
Psychiatric	33.0	37.1	15.5	7.2	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.4	3.9	100.0
Neurological	12.4	61.6	9.7	2.1	3.4	0.5	8.6	0.2	1.4	100.0
Not stated	4.6	29.7	5.3	2.5	0.5	—	1.2	—	56.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

People reporting intellectual, deafblind and autism as the primary disability were the groups most likely to be reported as being in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (30%, 23% and 19% respectively). Those with psychiatric disability as the primary disability group were the most likely to be living in other community accommodation (defined as being non-disability specific) (7%), and least likely to live with family members (37%).

Living in institutional accommodation was most common for people reporting acquired brain injury (18%), intellectual disability (14%) and neurological disability (12%) as their primary disability group. When nursing homes and hospitals are excluded, the percentage of people reporting these primary disability groups who live in institutional accommodation is 14%, 13% and 9% respectively.

A third of consumers (20,240) reported a continual need for support (the highest level of need) with activities of daily living,<sup>14</sup> and most of these lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation or with family members and/or their spouse (6,118 and 8,114 respectively, Table 3.14).

Institutional settings – nursing homes, hospitals and other institutions – had the largest proportion of those requiring continual support with activities of daily living, 64% of 6,954 when combined. Next was special purpose (disability) community accommodation (42% of 14,633), those living with family members (27% of 29,866), those living in ‘other community’ accommodation (22% of 2,611), and those living alone (10% of 6,896).

Some 9,191 consumers (15%) reported no need for support with activities of daily living. The ‘living arrangement/accommodation type’ pattern for those consumers was the reverse to that described for consumers needing continual support with activities of daily living.

In the support area of home living – support involving housekeeping, cooking, budgeting, home maintenance, etc. – 20,428 consumers reported a need for continual support. Many of these people lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation or with family (7,477 and 6,397 respectively), and ‘other institutional’ 4,297.

The pattern for consumers 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 consumers reporting a continual need for support with home living were in institutional settings – nursing homes, hospitals and other institutions – 71% of 6,954 when combined. Next were those living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (51%), those living with family members (21%), those living in other community accommodation (26%), and those living alone (11%).

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14 Activities of daily living encompasses the areas of self-care, mobility and communication. Frequency of need for support with activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support reported for any of the support areas of self-care, mobility or communication for each consumer.

**Table 3.14: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living and home living by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Area of support	Live alone	Lives with family member 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
<b>Activities of daily living</b>										
None	2,130	5,183	997	455	23	4	188	10	201	9,191
Occasional	2,794	8,738	3,508	977	78	33	722	16	258	17,124
Frequent	1,166	6,885	3,935	583	124	63	1,233	13	153	14,155
Continual	718	8,114	6,118	582	405	292	3,759	24	228	20,240
Not stated	88	946	75	14	9	6	15	1	888	2,042
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>29,866</b>	<b>14,633</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>62,752</b>
<b>Home living</b>										
None	1,821	4,067	318	234	34	2	55	5	114	6,650
Occasional	2,479	5,853	2,027	726	37	14	305	17	139	11,597
Frequent	1,571	6,000	4,299	811	86	39	942	10	132	13,890
Continual	722	6,397	7,477	668	412	225	4,297	29	201	20,428
Not applicable	15	5,379	133	8	30	70	180	0	136	5,951
Not known	285	2,055	371	160	39	48	132	3	461	3,554
Not stated	3	115	8	4	1	0	6	0	545	682
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>29,866</b>	<b>14,633</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>62,752</b>
<b>Percentage</b>										
<b>Activities of daily living</b>										
None	30.9	17.4	6.8	17.4	3.6	1.0	3.2	15.6	11.6	14.6
Occasional	40.5	29.3	24.0	37.4	12.2	8.3	12.2	25.0	14.9	27.3
Frequent	16.9	23.1	26.9	22.3	19.4	15.8	20.8	20.3	8.9	22.6
Continual	10.4	27.2	41.8	22.3	63.4	73.4	63.5	37.5	13.2	32.3
Not stated	1.3	3.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.3	1.6	51.4	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Home living</b>										
None	26.4	13.6	2.2	9.0	5.3	0.5	0.9	7.8	6.6	10.6
Occasional	35.9	19.6	13.9	27.8	5.8	3.5	5.2	26.6	8.0	18.5
Frequent	22.8	20.1	29.4	31.1	13.5	9.8	15.9	15.6	7.6	22.1
Continual	10.5	21.4	51.1	25.6	64.5	56.5	72.6	45.3	11.6	32.6
Not applicable	0.2	18.0	0.9	0.3	4.7	17.6	3.0	—	7.9	9.5
Not known	4.1	6.9	2.5	6.1	6.1	12.1	2.2	4.7	26.7	5.7
Not stated	<0.05	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	31.5	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.
4. Frequency of need for support with activities of living is the most frequent need for support reported for any of the support areas of self-care, mobility or communication for each consumer.

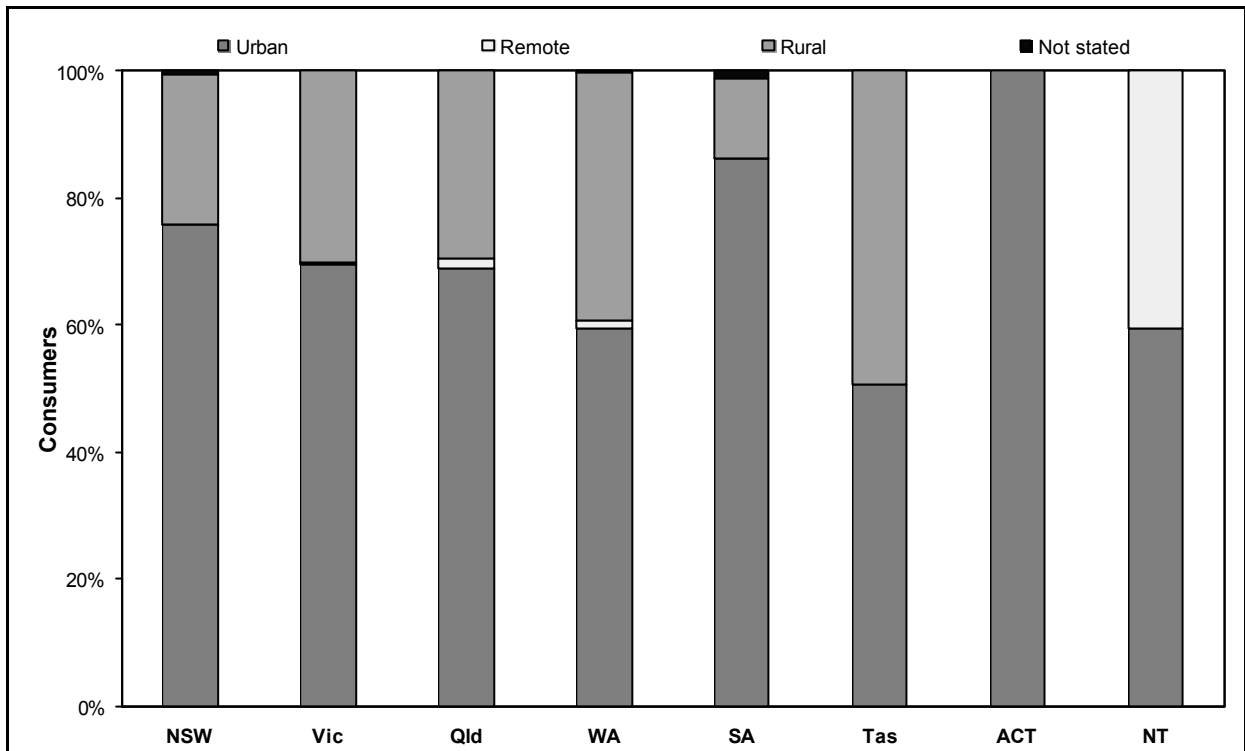
### 3.9 Urban, rural and remote area distribution

Data on the postcode of the service outlets were collected in two formats, dependent on whether jurisdictions collected data from each specific outlet controlled by the funded organisations or collected at a more aggregated level. For those jurisdictions collecting at outlet level, postcode of outlet was collected on the Service Form, while for the other jurisdictions postcode of outlet had to be obtained from the Consumer Forms as in these cases one Service Form may cover a number of geographically separated outlets.

Recorded postcode can therefore be considered only a broad indication of geographic location of the consumers accessing CSDA-funded services on the selected snapshot day. The location is classified as urban, rural or remote and postcodes have been allocated to one of these according to algorithms developed by Strong et al. (1998). It is important to note that this method of allocating postcodes is imperfect since it is possible, for example, for a large postcode allocated as 'remote' to include pockets of recipients of rural services. The size of postcodes can be very large and the distribution of people within them can vary in their remoteness from a centre of service.

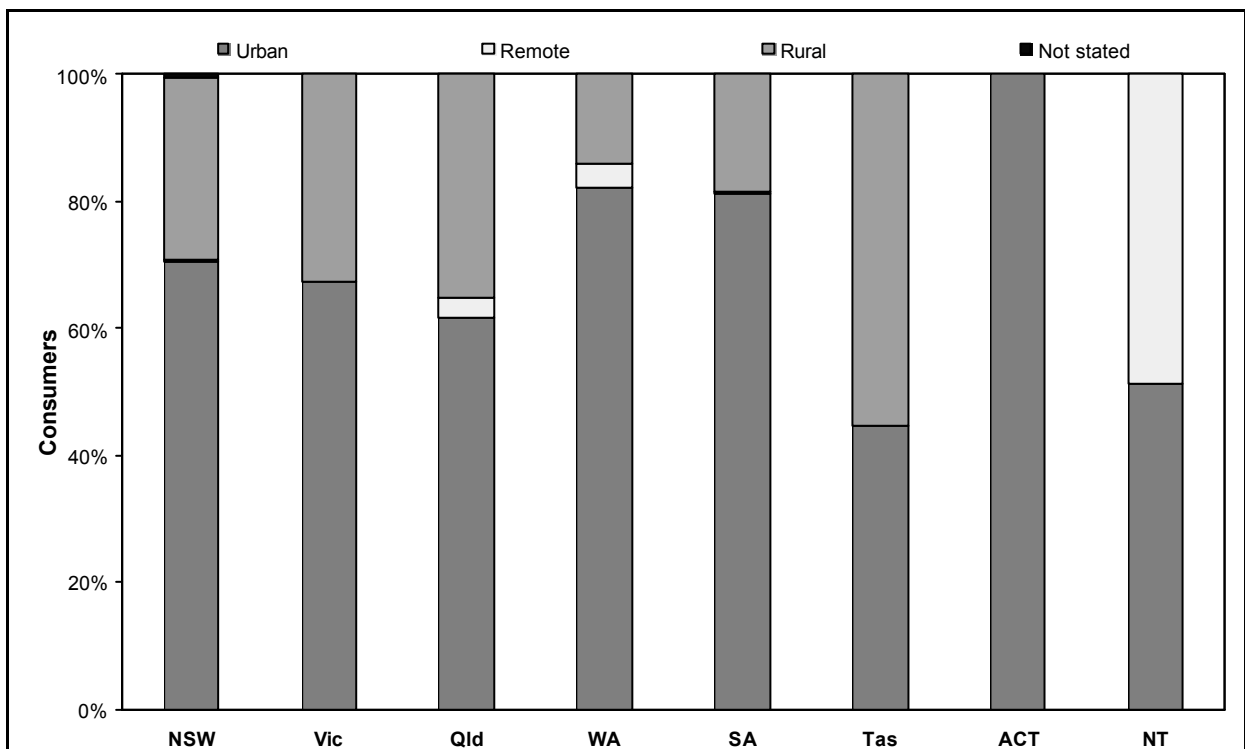
The distribution of consumers by the geographic location of service outlets is presented in Figure 3.3 for State- and Territory-funded services, and in Figure 3.4 for Commonwealth-funded services. The geographic distribution of outlets among urban, rural and remote areas is similar for State- and Territory-funded services, and Commonwealth-funded services, with the exception of Western Australia, where a greater proportion of consumers of State-funded services are in rural locations.

There is greater variation between the States and Territories. Apart from the Australian Capital Territory which is totally urban (other than in relation to cross-border services), South Australia has the highest proportion of consumers using urban-located service outlets (87% for State-funded), followed by New South Wales (76% for State-funded). Tasmania has by far the highest rural proportion (49% for State-funded, 55% for Commonwealth-funded), and the Northern Territory has the highest proportion of remote service outlets (41% and 49% respectively).



Source: Table A3.27.

**Figure 3.3: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, location of service outlet for State- and Territory-funded services, 1999**



Source: Table A3.27.

**Figure 3.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, location of service outlet for Commonwealth-funded services by State and Territory, 1999**

### 3.10 State distribution

Data on the number of consumers of various service types in each State and Territory are presented in Table 3.15. Of the 62,752 consumers, 34% (21,157) were in Victoria. New South Wales had the next largest number of consumers (16,350), followed by Western Australia (9,109).

The service use pattern of consumers varies from State to State. Overall 34% of consumers were using an accommodation support service and 28% were using an employment service. In New South Wales, 36% of consumers were using an employment service. In Victoria, this proportion was lower at 18%, although this may partly result from the large number of community access consumers (38%). Community support and community access consumers also show variation in the proportion of consumers between jurisdictions. For example, in Western Australia, 41% of consumers were using a community support service and 7% were using a community access service, compared with the overall proportions of 25% and 23% respectively.

There were 21,018 accommodation support consumers: 42% were living in a group home, 25% were living in an institution or large residential facility, 20% were receiving outreach support, and 6% were receiving attendant care.

In South Australia this pattern shifted towards use of institutions or large residentials, rather than group homes and hostels. In New South Wales there was greater use of institutions or large residential facilities and group homes, rather than outreach support, relative to the overall pattern. In Victoria, a higher proportion of consumers used group homes and outreach services. In Tasmania, there was greater use of group homes rather than large institutions and outreach support. In the two Territories, use of group homes predominated.

Forty-two per cent (2,179) of consumers of institution/large residential services were in New South Wales, as were 52% (246) of those using 'other/not stated' accommodation support. Of those receiving hostel services, 45% (428) were in Victoria, as were 43% (573) of those using attendant care.

There were 17,734 employment service consumers: 72% were using supported employment; 22% were using open employment and 6% were using a combined employment service. Consumers of combined employment services were proportionally more common in the Territories. Thirty-seven per cent (4,713) of all supported employment service consumers were in New South Wales.

Of the 3,010 respite service consumers, the overall pattern of usage was: 37% (1,111) centre-based respite; 32% (958) other/flexible/combo respite; 19% (565) own home respite; and 13% (392) host family/peer support respite. This pattern was different in New South Wales, with greater use of centre-based respite rather than own home respite.

There were 14,642 community access service consumers, 56% (8,231) of whom were using post-school options/social and community support/community access, 28% (4,039) were using continuing education/independent living training/activity therapy centre, and 17% (2,507) were using other community access services.

In Queensland there was greater use of continuing education/independent living training/activity therapy centre than the other two service types. In Western Australia and South Australia there was greater use of post-school options. Tasmanian community access service consumers tended to use 'other' community access services rather than the other two service types.

**Table 3.15: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Accommodation support</b>									
Institutions/large residentials	2,179	918	390	532	1,066	167	0	0	5,252
Hostels	258	428	72	90	12	88	0	0	948
Group homes	2,217	3,094	1,296	859	618	338	241	92	8,755
Attendant care	170	573	92	378	63	35	0	9	1,320
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	602	1,450	1,384	440	238	50	35	17	4,216
Alternative family placement	8	61	39	13	0	0	0	0	121
Accommodation support: other/not stated	246	153	38	29	0	0	0	5	471
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>5,672</i>	<i>6,649</i>	<i>3,295</i>	<i>2,341</i>	<i>1,989</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>21,018</i>
<b>Community support</b>									
Early childhood intervention	763	1,057	72	130	168	0	0	10	2,200
Recreation/holiday programs	302	911	143	644	283	39	47	17	2,386
Therapy (PT OT ST)	588	766	237	978	207	0	30	0	2,806
Family/individual case practice/management	181	1,281	114	1,263	521	118	18	0	3,496
Behaviour/specialist intervention	246	196	27	161	20	0	0	0	650
Counselling: individual/family/group	10	0	83	168	16	0	0	0	277
Brokerage/direct funding	22	511	124	831	227	0	70	1	1,786
Mutual support/self-help groups	41	761	4	57	76	0	0	0	939
Resource teams/regional teams	1,317	0	298	90	0	43	0	5	1,753
Community support: other or not stated	237	0	20	162	11	1	0	12	443
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,621</i>	<i>5,340</i>	<i>1,072</i>	<i>3,711</i>	<i>1,472</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>15,617</i>
<b>Community access</b>									
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1,152	1,179	1,414	73	121	67	19	14	4,039
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	1,140	5,762	506	474	259	15	69	8	8,231
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	570	1,229	120	136	22	404	2	24	2,507
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>2,847</i>	<i>8,137</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>14,642</i>
<b>Respite</b>									
Own home respite	6	144	100	216	27	27	27	18	565
Respite: centre/respite home	252	299	187	273	42	36	19	3	1,111
Respite: host family/peer support	52	60	28	177	70	5	0	0	392
Respite: other/flexible/combination	150	384	196	175	34	0	8	11	958
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>3,010</i>
<b>Employment</b>									
Open employment	1,071	893	919	526	336	138	74	28	3,985
Supported employment	4,713	2,626	1,685	1,512	1,734	392	53	69	12,783
Open and supported combined	112	320	218	146	14	33	120	34	997
Employment: other, and not stated	6	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>5,879</i>	<i>3,860</i>	<i>2,806</i>	<i>2,176</i>	<i>2,075</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>17,734</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,350</b>	<b>21,157</b>	<b>8,012</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>62,752</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 23 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Community support services were the other service type category, provided to 15,617 consumers in 1999. However, consumers of some community support service types, such as advocacy and information and print disability, were not counted in this collection (see Section 2.3). The overall pattern for community support consumers was that 22% (3,496) received family/individual case practice/management services, 18% (2,806) were receiving therapy (physiotherapy, occupational therapy or speech therapy) services, 15% (2,386) recreation/holiday programs, and 14% (2,200) early childhood intervention. Individual States differ from this overall national pattern. Notable are the use of resource teams/regional teams in New South Wales and Queensland, family/individual case practice/management in Tasmania, Western Australia and South Australia, and brokerage/direct funding in the Australian Capital Territory.

Tables 3.16 and 3.17 shows the distribution of consumers by service type and auspicing organisation for each State and Territory, firstly in Table 3.16 for State-funded services and secondly in Table 3.17 for Commonwealth-funded services. There were 47,704 consumers of State-funded services, with 35% (16,607) receiving their service on the snapshot day from a government-auspiced service. For accommodation support services, this proportion was 41%, although there was variation for State and Territory Governments – from none for the Northern Territory, 12% for Tasmania, 49% for New South Wales and 52% for the Australian Capital Territory.

Thirty-one per cent of respite service consumers and 46% of community support service consumers were receiving services from government auspiced organisations. For Victorian community support service consumers this proportion was 23%. Ten per cent of consumers of community access services were receiving services from government-auspiced organisations.

Almost all consumers (98%) of Commonwealth-funded employment services were receiving services from non-government-auspiced organisations (Table 3.17). A large number of these consumers were receiving services from charitable/religious organisations (17,367 of 17,424).



**Table 3.16: Consumers of State and Territory CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, auspicing organisation by service type, 1999**

<b>Auspicing organisation</b>	<b>Accommodation support</b>	<b>Community support</b>	<b>Community access</b>	<b>Respite</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>New South Wales</b>					
Government	2,791	1,879	898	219	5,165
Non-government	2,883	1,783	1,960	240	6,465
<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>5,672</i>	<i>3,621</i>	<i>2,847</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>11,323</i>
<b>Victoria</b>					
Government	3,062	1,238	336	143	4,444
Non-government	3,591	4,144	7,809	739	14,901
<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>6,649</i>	<i>5,340</i>	<i>8,137</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>17,887</i>
<b>Queensland</b>					
Government	794	571	30	79	1,287
Non-government	2,502	507	1,979	428	4,725
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>3,295</i>	<i>1,072</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>5,811</i>
<b>Western Australia</b>					
Government	850	2,477	114	426	3,443
Non-government	1,491	1,234	525	415	3,490
<i>Total Western Australia</i>	<i>2,341</i>	<i>3,711</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>6,933</i>
<b>South Australia</b>					
Government	844	845	16	20	1,713
Non-government	1,146	640	386	153	2,163
<i>Total South Australia</i>	<i>1,989</i>	<i>1,472</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>3,788</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>					
Government	80	122	124	28	309
Non-government	593	75	356	40	963
<i>Total Tasmania</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>1,211</i>
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>					
Government	144	86	0	18	246
Non-government	133	78	90	36	321
<i>Total Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>540</i>
<b>Northern Territory</b>					
Government	0	0	0	0	0
Non-government	123	45	46	32	222
<i>Total Northern Territory</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>222</i>
<b>All States and Territories</b>					
<i>Total government</i>	<i>8,565</i>	<i>7,218</i>	<i>1,518</i>	<i>933</i>	<i>16,607</i>
<i>Total non-government</i>	<i>12,462</i>	<i>8,506</i>	<i>13,149</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>33,246</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,018</b>	<b>15,617</b>	<b>14,642</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>47,704</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 23 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Totals include 1 consumer where the auspicing organisation was not stated.

**Table 3.17: Consumers of Commonwealth CSDA-funded employment support services on a snapshot day, auspicing organisation by State and Territory, 1999**

Auspicing organisation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Government	173	69	29	7	0	5	9	0	292
Non-government	5,683	3,796	2,777	2,169	2,075	557	237	131	17,424
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,879</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>17,734</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Consumer data for government-aided services includes 97 consumers using services provided by organisations, such as universities, that are classified as 'Commonwealth', although the Commonwealth does not directly provide these services. There were 143 and 52 consumers using State/Territory and local government-aided services respectively.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.
4. Totals include 23 consumers where the aiding organisation was not stated.

### 3.11 Consumers of multiple services

Most consumers (86%) received a service in only one of the five service type categories of accommodation, community support, community access, respite and employment. About one-eighth of all consumers (12.7% or 7,989) used services in two of these categories and a small number (636 or 1.0%) used services in three or four service categories (Table 3.18).

There were also a small number of consumers (1,939 or 3.1%) who used two or more services within the same service type category, such as two community support services. Over a third of these (716 or 37%) were recorded as using two or more services of the same type (for example, two different counselling services). Nearly a half (956 or 49%) used two or more community support services, one of which was most commonly family or individual case management (575 or 30%). The remaining 267 consumers were using two different service types within one of the other four categories.

**Table 3.18: Consumers of CSDA-funded services and services received on a snapshot day, number of service type categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Number of services type categories	Consumers		Services received	
	No.	%	No.	%
One	54,127	86.3	54,127	72.9
Two	7,989	12.7	15,978	21.5
Three	628	1.0	1,884	2.5
Four	8	<0.05	32	<0.05
<i>Total of different categories</i>	62,752	100.0	72,021	97.0
<i>Total of same category</i>	1,939	3.1	2,195	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment. Linkage between employment and other service type categories was not possible for Western Australia.
2. Consumers who received two or more services of the same service type category are shown in the shaded cell. Consumers who received one or more services of different service type categories include these consumers.

Table 3.19 shows the different combinations of service type categories. The shaded figures in the central diagonal show those consumers who used only one service type category in 1999, for example, 13,956 consumers used an accommodation service only and they were 66.4% of all consumers who used an accommodation service. (Consumers with three or four service type categories are included under all relevant combinations.)

**Table 3.19: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type category combinations received, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Second service type category	First service type category									
	Accommodation		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation	13,956	66.4	1,298	8.3	4,084	27.9	96	3.2	2,168	12.2
Community support	1,298	6.2	13,250	84.8	796	5.4	443	14.7	354	2.0
Community access	4,084	19.4	796	5.1	9,649	65.9	281	9.3	327	1.8
Respite	96	0.5	443	2.8	281	1.9	2,224	73.9	74	0.4
Employment	2,168	10.3	354	2.3	327	2.2	74	2.5	15,048	84.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,018</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,617</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,642</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,734</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumers with the same first and second service type categories (shaded) are those consumers who used only one service type category, for example, 13,956 consumers used an accommodation service only and they were 66.4% of all consumers who used an accommodation service.
2. Consumers with three or four service type categories are included under all relevant combinations. Thus numbers in a column do not necessarily add up to the total.
3. Linkage between employment and other service type categories was not possible for Western Australia.

Consumers of accommodation and community access were the most likely to have used another category of service (in each case 66% used only one service type category; Table 3.19). These two service categories were the most common form of multiple service usage (47% of consumers using two or more service categories; Table 3.20). Consumers of employment and community support services were the least likely to be using another category of service (in each case 85% used only one service type category; Table 3.19) however, if they were it was most likely to be accommodation. Accommodation and employment, and accommodation and community support were the next most frequent combinations (Table 3.20). The other common combination of service type categories was community support with community access. The least frequent combinations were respite with either employment or accommodation.

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

**Table 3.20: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type category combinations most commonly received, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Service type categories used</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of consumers using two or more services</b>	<b>% of all consumers</b>
<b>Combination of:</b>			
Accommodation and community access	4,084	47.3	6.5
Accommodation and employment	2,168	25.1	3.5
Accommodation and community support	1,298	15.0	2.1
Community access and community support	796	9.2	1.3
<b>Other combinations</b>			
As well as one or more of the above	311	3.6	0.5
Without one or more of the above	1,133	13.1	1.8
<i>All other combinations</i>	<i>1,444</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,625</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment. Linkage between employment and other service type categories was not possible for Western Australia.
2. Consumers with three or four service type categories are included under all relevant combinations, thus numbers in a column do not necessarily add up to the total.

Table 3.21 shows the ten most common combinations of specific service types from different service type categories, which together account for nearly two-thirds (64%) of consumers who used multiple service categories on the snapshot day. All except one of these combinations include an accommodation service, most commonly group home or institutional accommodation.

The three most common combinations on the snapshot day were group home accommodation with one of post-school options, continuing education or supported employment. The next most common combinations included institutional accommodation with supported employment or one of the three community access service types, and outreach accommodation support with supported employment. Overall, 44% (3,828 of 8,755) of all consumers living in group homes accessed at least one other service type category on the snapshot day compared to 28% (1,481 of 5,252) of consumers in institutional accommodation.

**Table 3.21: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type combinations most commonly received, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Combination of service types used	Number	% of consumers using two or more service type categories	% of consumers using the two service type categories
<i>Accommodation and community access</i>			
Group home and post-school options	1,602	18.6	39.2
Group home and continuing education	675	7.8	16.5
Institution/large residential and post-school options	506	5.9	12.4
Institution/large residential and continuing education	388	4.5	9.5
Institution/large residential and other community access	222	2.6	5.4
Hostel and post-school options	161	1.9	3.9
<i>Accommodation and employment</i>			
Supported employment and group home	1,014	11.8	46.8
Supported employment and outreach/other 'in-home' support	394	4.6	18.2
Supported employment and institution/large residential	364	4.2	16.8
<i>Community support and community access</i>			
Therapy and post-school options	157	1.8	19.7
<b>Ten most common combinations</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>63.6</b>	

*Notes*

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of service types from within the five categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment. Linkage between employment and other service types was not possible for Western Australia.
2. Consumers with three or four service type categories are included under all relevant combinations, thus numbers in a column do not necessarily add up to the total.

Multiple service usage varied with disability (Table 3.22). Consumers whose primary disability group was intellectual were the most likely to have used more than one service type category, followed by people whose primary disability was deafblind. Most people whose primary disability group was developmental delay or speech had used only a community support service (90% and 83% respectively). Consumers whose primary disability group was specific learning/ADD, speech, vision or hearing tended to use only one of a community support, employment or community access (for vision and hearing) service.

**Table 3.22: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, pattern of single or multiple service use by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Combination of service type categories used	Primary disability group (%)						
	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain injury	Deafblind
Accommodation only	5.6	23.8	5.1	13.5	25.6	25.4	13.6
Community support only	89.9	12.9	37.1	45.5	26.9	26.0	35.7
Community access only	1.2	15.8	6.9	12.0	12.6	14.6	16.4
Respite only	2.7	2.7	6.3	10.3	6.1	4.9	3.3
Employment only	—	26.6	43.2	7.3	17.7	21.8	17.4
Accommodation and community access	—	8.3	0.1	3.4	3.0	1.9	5.2
Accommodation and employment	—	4.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.5
Accommodation and community support	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.4
Community access and community support	—	0.6	—	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.9
Other two service type categories	0.5	2.0	0.3	3.6	1.9	1.5	2.3
Three or four service type categories	—	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.6	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>38,230</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>7,889</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>213</b>
	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	Not stated	Total
Accommodation only	3.4	6.9	3.8	27.0	17.6	14.1	22.2
Community support only	35.4	35.7	83.3	16.6	43.3	63.6	21.1
Community access only	31.7	18.5	2.5	21.7	10.0	4.4	15.4
Respite only	5.4	0.7	—	1.8	5.4	2.3	3.5
Employment only	21.4	35.9	8.2	28.5	18.8	14.5	24.0
Accommodation and community access	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.2	1.1	—	5.8
Accommodation and employment	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	—	3.1
Accommodation and community support	0.6	0.7	—	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.3
Community access and community support	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.7
Other two service types	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.8
Three or four service types	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	—	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>62,752</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment. Linkage between employment and other service type categories was not possible for Western Australia.
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with Table 3.20.

People with psychiatric, neurological or acquired brain injury as their primary disability group also had lower than average multiple service use. Consumers with autism or a physical disability had somewhat higher multiple service usage than these groups, particularly if one of the services was community support.

Consumers with little or no effective communication were much more likely than those with effective spoken language to be using two or more service type categories, particularly accommodation and community access (Table 3.23). Multiple service usage generally increased with the frequency of support needed for activities of daily living (Table 3.24). However, very few people who needed continual support were using an employment service either alone or in combination with another service.

**Table 3.23: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, pattern of single or multiple service use by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Combination of service type categories used	Method of effective communication (%)				Total
	Little or none	Sign or other non-spoken	Spoken language	Child aged under 5	
Accommodation only	32.9	26.9	18.8	3.1	22.2
Community support only	14.8	18.2	17.8	90.5	21.1
Community access only	17.2	19.8	15.5	1.0	15.4
Respite only	4.0	5.5	2.9	4.2	3.5
Employment only	7.5	12.3	34.1	—	24.0
Accommodation and community access	12.8	8.6	3.5	—	5.8
Accommodation and employment	3.4	2.4	3.4	—	3.1
Accommodation and community support	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.3	1.3
Community access and community support	1.2	0.8	0.5	—	0.7
Other two service type categories	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.8
Three or four service type categories	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>15,401</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>39,461</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>62,752</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment. Linkage between employment and other service type categories was not possible for Western Australia.
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with Table 3.20.
3. Total includes consumers for whom method of effective communication was not known or not stated.

**Table 3.24: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, pattern of multiple service use by frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Combination of service type categories used	Frequency of support or assistance (%)				Total
	None	Occasional	Frequent	Continual	
Accommodation only	11.8	16.6	21.6	33.1	22.2
Community support only	17.7	17.8	22.4	20.9	21.1
Community access only	17.3	15.0	16.6	14.6	15.4
Respite only	1.7	2.6	3.8	4.5	3.5
Employment only	45.2	35.1	20.6	8.6	24.0
Accommodation and community access	1.5	3.9	6.8	9.3	5.8
Accommodation and employment	2.6	4.9	3.4	2.0	3.1
Accommodation and community support	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.3
Community access and community support	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7
Other two service type categories	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8
Three or four service type categories	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>17,124</b>	<b>14,155</b>	<b>20,240</b>	<b>62,752</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer numbers reflect use of any of five service type categories: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment. Linkage between employment and other service type categories was not possible for Western Australia.
2. Combinations are mutually exclusive so totals do not match precisely with Table 3.20.
3. Total includes consumers for whom support or assistance needed for activities of daily living was not known or not stated.



# 4 Services received

This section provides some tables and discussion on services received to provide some points of comparison with data from previous collections and for this year with the consumer estimates given in Section 3. Table A3.1 provides basic frequency counts of all data items by jurisdiction.

A description of services received counts is given in Section 2.5. A substantial number of tables relating to characteristics of recipients of services, that have been provided in previous reports, are now included in the Appendix Tables (Tables A3.2 to A3.21).

## 4.1 State distribution

Data on the number of services received of various service types in each State and Territory are presented in Table 4.1. Of the 74,216 services received on the snapshot day, one-third were received in Victoria (25,262). New South Wales had the next highest numbers (19,094), followed by Western Australia (10,541).

The type of services received varies from State to State. Overall 29% were accommodation support services and 24% were employment services. In New South Wales, 31% were employment services and in Victoria 15%. Community support and community access services received also show variation in the proportion between jurisdictions. For example, in Western Australia, 43% were community support services and 6% were community access services, compared with the overall proportions of 23% and 20% respectively.

There were 21,453 accommodation support services received: 41% were group homes, 26% institutions or large residential facilities, 20% were outreach support services and 6% were attendant care.

There were 17,858 employment services received: 72% were supported employment, 22% were open employment and 6% were a combined employment service.

For respite services received the overall pattern was: 37% (1,114) centre-based respite, 32% (964) 'other' respite, 19% (566) own home respite and 13% (392) host family/peer support respite.

There were 14,886 community access services received: 56% (8,311) were post-school options/social and community support/community access services, 27% (4,054) were continuing education/independent living training/activity therapy centres and 17% (2,521) were other community access services.

Community support services were the other service type category, received on 16,983 occasions on the 1999 snapshot day. However, equivalent data for some community support service types, such as advocacy and information and print disability were not collected (see Section 2.3). The overall pattern for community support services received was that 21% (3,519) family/individual case practice/management services, 17% (2,861) were therapy (PT OT ST) services, 14% (2,395) recreation/holiday programs and 13% (2,249) early childhood intervention.

**Table 4.1: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Accommodation support</b>									
Institutions/large residentials	2,456	918	390	532	1,071	167	0	0	5,534
Hostels	266	428	72	90	12	89	0	0	957
Group homes	2,228	3,100	1,301	859	647	338	242	96	8,811
Attendant care	170	573	92	378	63	37	0	9	1,322
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	605	1,456	1,394	440	239	50	36	17	4,237
Alternative family placement	8	61	39	13	0	0	0	0	121
Accommodation support: other/not stated	246	153	38	29	0	0	0	5	471
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>5,979</i>	<i>6,689</i>	<i>3,326</i>	<i>2,341</i>	<i>2,032</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>21,453</i>
<b>Community support</b>									
Early childhood intervention	780	1,076	72	133	178	0	0	10	2,249
Recreation/holiday programs	303	914	144	644	286	39	48	17	2,395
Therapy (PT OT ST)	631	773	239	978	208	0	32	0	2,861
Family/individual case practice/management	185	1,295	114	1,263	526	118	18	0	3,519
Behaviour/specialist intervention	254	202	27	161	21	0	0	0	665
Counselling: individual/family/group	10	0	83	168	16	0	0	0	277
Brokerage/direct funding	22	512	124	831	229	0	70	1	1,789
Mutual support/self-help groups	41	767	4	57	76	0	0	0	945
Resource teams/regional teams	1,392	0	298	90	0	43	0	5	1,828
Community support: other or not stated	249	0	20	162	11	1	0	12	455
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3,867</i>	<i>5,539</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>4,487</i>	<i>1,551</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>16,983</i>
<b>Community access</b>									
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	1,155	1,185	1,420	73	121	67	19	14	4,054
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	1,141	5,829	515	474	259	15	70	8	8,311
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	570	1,236	120	136	22	406	2	29	2,521
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>2,866</i>	<i>8,250</i>	<i>2,055</i>	<i>683</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>14,886</i>
<b>Respite</b>									
Own home respite	6	145	100	216	27	27	27	18	566
Respite: centre/respite home	252	299	187	276	42	36	19	3	1,114
Respite: host family/peer support	52	60	28	177	70	5	0	0	392
Respite: other/flexible/combination	150	385	201	175	34	0	8	11	964
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>516</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>3,036</i>
<b>Employment</b>									
Open employment	1,071	900	921	527	338	138	74	28	3,997
Supported employment	4,733	2,629	1,688	1,513	1,734	393	53	69	12,812
Open and supported combined	112	320	218	146	14	33	120	34	997
Employment: other, and not stated	6	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>5,922</i>	<i>3,895</i>	<i>2,827</i>	<i>2,186</i>	<i>2,086</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>17,858</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,094</b>	<b>25,262</b>	<b>9,849</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>6,244</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>74,216</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.
4. This table is revised since published in *Disability Data Briefing No. 17* in March 2000, following small changes in Tasmanian data.

## 4.2 Additional counts of services received

Four other separate counts of ‘people (who) received a service’ were obtained on the Service Forms returned by CSDA-funded service outlets (see Section 2.5). When aggregated, these data include:

- the number of services received on the snapshot day (see Table 4.2, note 2);
- the estimated number of services received on a typical 1998–99 operating day; and
- the estimated number of services received over the 1998–99 financial year.<sup>15</sup>

Service providers made these estimates. For each service type category, the number of services received on the selected snapshot day was broadly similar to those reported as receiving services on a typical operating day (see Table 4.2). Community support, community access and respite services showed a greater level of variation from the typical day than did the other service types. They also had a larger estimated number of services received over the year than on any single day, indicating greater consumer turnover. For all service type categories, the number of services received over the year was greater in the non-government sector than in the directly provided government sector.

**Table 4.2: CSDA-funded services received, service type by auspicing organisation and time period, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Service type	Government			Non-government		
	Snapshot day	Estimate for a typical day	Estimate for 1998–99	Snapshot day	Estimate for a typical day	Estimate for 1998–99
Accommodation support	8,643	8,791	13,685	12,677	13,113	24,280
Community support	12,215	13,388	104,892	8,312	10,200	161,041
Community access	1,439	1,538	16,010	13,368	14,288	84,371
Respite	568	676	8,308	2,172	2,719	25,527
Employment	292	273	592	17,516	19,101	42,520

### Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. The snapshot day count for this table was compiled from service provider returns, and may differ from the actual number of Consumer Forms returned, thus the count may vary from counts presented elsewhere in this report. Data estimating recipients of Commonwealth-funded employment services for 1998–99 are the number of consumers ‘on the books’ on the snapshot day.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services. Government-auspiced employment services can include university-auspiced employment services (see footnote 3 on page 5).

<sup>15</sup> The number of services received over the week ending on the snapshot day was also estimated.

# 5 CSDA service outlets

This section presents tables and discussion of service outlet data<sup>16</sup> provided by service providers and funding organisations.<sup>17</sup>

A copy of the Service Form used to obtain this data is included in Appendix 4. Table A3.28 provides basic service outlet frequency counts of all data items supplied by service providers by jurisdiction.

## 5.1 Auspice

Of the 6,612 service outlets reported, 1,657 (25.1%) service outlets were auspiced by government with the vast majority of these (1,522) by State or Territory Governments (see Table 5.1).

The majority (4,950 or 74.9%) of service outlets were in the funded non-government sector, which predominated in most service types. Those auspiced by charitable or religious organisations accounted for 3,349 (67.7%) of the 4,950 service outlets reported for this sector and were the most frequently recorded in most service types.

For several service types, government-auspiced service outlets approximately equalled or outnumbered non-government-auspiced service outlets. These were: group homes (904 auspiced by government compared with 846 auspiced by non-government organisations); behaviour/specialist intervention services (45 compared with 12); resource/regional teams (85 compared with 16); and respite: host family/peer support (40 to 29).

Local government auspiced 130 service outlets overall (2.0%; Table 5.1). This percentage was higher for recreation/holiday programs (44 services), attendant care (9), other/flexible/ combination respite (11) and own home respite (3).

There has been an increase of 438 service outlets since 1998, when a total of 6,174 service outlets were reported (AIHW 1999b: Table 4.1). This increase was largely associated with non-government-auspiced service outlets, with an increase in charitable- or religious- auspiced service outlets of 140 and in other non-government-auspiced service outlets of 253.<sup>18</sup> Compared with 1998, in 1999 there were:

- 88 more non-government-auspiced outreach/other 'in home'/drop-in support service outlets;
- 55 more State- or Territory-Government-auspiced group homes;
- 86 more charitable/religious-auspiced mutual support/self help groups;

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16 A description of the service outlet counts are given in Section 2.4.

17 The CSDA MDS collections have previously reported data (supplied by jurisdictions on the Service Form) about the funding received by services from governments to enable more direct cross-reference to be made between data on funding of specific service types and data on the people receiving those service types. These data are available for 1999 in Table A3.28 and are discussed further in Section 6.2.

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

- 51 fewer government-auspiced brokerage/direct funding service outlets;
- 63 more non-government-auspiced post-school options/social and community support/community access service outlets; and
- 60 more non-charitable or non-religious non-government-auspiced respite service outlets, notably including 49 centre-based respite/respite homes.

## 5.2 State distribution

### State- and Territory-funded outlets

Table 5.2 shows the service types of the 5,663 State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets in 1999. The largest group of State or Territory service outlets reported in 1999 were accommodation support service outlets (2,712). Of these, 1,750 (65%) were group homes and 580 (21%) were outreach or other in-home/drop-in support service outlets.

The remaining service outlets reported were spread widely across the service types with 1,411 in the category of community support, 961 in community access and 535 in respite.

The number of State- or Territory-funded CSDA service outlets has increased by 9% from 5,212 in 1998 (AIHW 1999b: Table 4.2). The number of respite service outlets increased by 13% from 475 outlets in 1998 to 535 outlets in 1999.

The number of accommodation support service outlets in 1999 remained similar to 1998 numbers, although Western Australian accommodation support service outlets increased from 329 outlets in 1998 to 397 outlets in 1999, notably increasing for group homes and outreach/other 'in-home' / drop-in support service outlets.

The number of community support service outlets increased in Victoria from 565 in 1998 to 747 in 1999, notably for mutual support/self help groups, recreation/holiday programs and information service outlets. Significant improvements in recognition of service outlets for mutual support/self-help groups in Victoria was a factor in this increase. Community support service outlets decreased in number for Western Australia from 143 in 1998 to 78 in 1999, notably for brokerage/direct funding services.

The number of Tasmanian-funded service outlets increased from 1998 to 1999 by 17%, with community access service outlets increasing from 14 in 1998 to 27 in 1999.

**Table 5.1: CSDA-funded service outlets, service type by auspicing organisation, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Service type	Government				Non-government				Total
	State/ Territor			Sub- total	Charit./ religious		Sub- total	Not stated	
	C'wlt h	y	Local		Other	Other			
Institutions/large residentials	0	40	0	40	24	20	44	0	84
Hostels	0	11	0	11	36	26	62	0	73
Group homes	0	888	16	904	506	340	846	0	1,750
Attendant care	0	0	9	9	64	57	121	0	130
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0	37	6	43	316	220	536	1	580
Alternative family placement	0	0	0	0	19	2	21	0	21
Accommodation support: other/not stated	0	26	1	27	34	13	47	0	74
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,002</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>1,034</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>1,677</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2,712</i>
Advocacy	0	0	0	0	85	18	103	1	104
Information/referral	0	4	2	6	69	40	109	0	115
Combined advocacy/information	0	1	0	1	36	28	64	0	65
Early childhood intervention	0	37	6	43	108	60	168	0	211
Recreation/holiday programs	0	10	44	54	83	76	159	0	213
Therapy (PT OT ST)	0	40	0	40	82	9	91	0	131
Family/individual case practice/management	0	45	3	48	97	29	126	0	174
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	45	0	45	7	5	12	0	57
Counselling: individual/family/group	0	1	0	1	4	8	12	0	13
Brokerage/direct funding	0	42	4	46	32	51	83	0	129
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	1	0	1	122	8	130	0	131
Print disability	0	0	1	1	15	11	26	0	27
Resource teams/regional teams	0	85	0	85	12	4	16	0	101
Community support: other/not stated	0	7	1	8	11	13	24	0	32
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>763</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>1,123</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,503</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	0	35	4	39	122	107	229	0	268
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	0	13	13	26	340	169	509	0	535
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0	9	1	10	76	72	148	0	158
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>961</i>
Own-home respite	0	3	3	6	21	16	37	0	43
Respite: centre/respite home	0	87	1	88	76	93	169	0	257
Respite: host family/peer support	0	40	0	40	15	14	29	0	69
Respite: other/flexible/comboination/not	0	4	11	15	95	56	151	0	166
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>535</i>
Open employment	3	1	1	5	273	5	278	3	286
Supported employment	1	4	2	7	510	0	510	0	517
Combined open and supported employment	0	0	1	1	48	2	50	0	51
Employment: other/not stated	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	3
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>857</i>
Service type other/not stated	0	6	0	6	9	29	38	0	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6,612</b>

*Notes*

1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for a service provider.
2. Commonwealth-aided employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth'. Data for Commonwealth-funded CSDA services are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.
3. This table is revised since published in *Disability Data Briefing No. 17* in March 2000, following small changes in Tasmanian data.

**Table 5.2: State- and Territory-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State and Territory, 1999**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
Institutions/large residentials	39	7	9	18	5	6	0	0	84
Hostels	23	31	3	10	1	5	0	0	73
Group homes	571	652	252	206	18	31	9	11	1,750
Attendant care	42	47	11	8	11	7	0	4	130
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	102	165	122	154	20	8	7	2	580
Alternative family placement	2	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	21
Accommodation support: other/not stated	44	23	5	1	0	0	0	1	74
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>939</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>2,712</i>
Advocacy	4	13	2	0	2	3	2	2	28
Information/referral	14	65	9	0	9	9	4	2	112
Combined advocacy/information	13	37	0	0	9	6	0	0	65
Early childhood intervention	83	116	4	4	3	0	0	1	211
Recreation/holiday programs	33	130	16	11	11	6	5	1	213
Therapy (PT OT ST)	19	68	10	24	7	0	3	0	131
Family/individual case practice/management	16	130	8	4	7	6	3	0	174
Behaviour/specialist intervention	19	29	4	2	3	0	0	0	57
Counselling: individual/family/group	1	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	13
Brokerage/direct funding	5	39	33	27	7	0	17	1	129
Mutual support/self-help groups	5	120	2	0	4	0	0	0	131
Print disability	3	0	6	0	1	2	2	0	14
Resource teams/regional teams	78	0	19	0	1	2	0	1	101
Community support: other/not stated	18	0	5	3	2	2	0	2	32
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1,411</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	74	117	58	2	8	5	1	3	268
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	121	295	79	21	12	1	5	1	535
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	49	63	14	2	5	21	1	3	158
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>961</i>
Own home respite	2	18	13	1	2	4	1	2	43
Respite: centre/respite home	54	73	82	30	8	4	5	1	257
Respite: host family/peer support	12	9	43	0	3	1	0	1	69
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	37	70	34	14	6	0	2	3	166
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>535</i>
Service type other or not stated	8	5	8	4	13	3	3	0	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5,663</b>

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

## Commonwealth-funded outlets

The distribution of the various types of Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets among the States and Territories is shown in Table 5.3 for 1999. There were 857 employment service outlets, with the majority offering either supported employment services (517) or open employment services (286). The total number of Commonwealth-funded employment service outlets is less than the 897 reported in 1997, with 772 reported in 1995.

Of these 857 employment support service outlets in 1999, 330 (39%) were in New South Wales and 189 (22%) were in Victoria. There were more than twice as many supported employment service outlets relative to open employment service outlets in New South Wales. Other States and Territories had lower proportions.

Other services funded by the Commonwealth included: 76 advocacy service outlets, 3 information/referral service outlets and 13 print disability service outlets, totalling 92 service outlets. Under the CSDA, the Commonwealth shares responsibility with States and Territories for advocacy, information, print disability and research services.

**Table 5.3: Commonwealth-funded CSDA service outlets, service type by State and Territory, 1999**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Open employment	89	57	63	29	26	15	4	3	286
Supported employment	232	114	58	30	56	17	6	4	517
Combined open and supported employment	8	16	9	6	3	2	3	4	51
Employment other/not stated	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<i>Total employment support</i>	<b>330</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>857</b>
Advocacy	19	23	7	8	7	3	6	3	76
Information/referral	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Print disability	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	13
<i>Total other than employment support</i>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>949</b>

### Notes

1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for a service provider.
2. Data are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.



## 5.3 Operating periods

Differences in operating periods reflect the wide range of service types and service delivery methods provided under the CSDA. 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 7 to 8 hours a day for 5 days a week (2,041 or 31% of all service outlets), and another was 24 hours a day for 7 days a week (2,104 or 32% of all service outlets) (see Table 5.4).

Since 1998, there has been an increase of 415 in the number of service outlets operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (AIHW 1999b: Table 4.6).

**Table 5.4: CSDA-funded service outlets, days of operation per week by hours of operation per day, States and Territories, 1999**

Days of operation per week	Less than		More than 8, less than		No regular		Total
	7 hours	7–8 hours	24 hours	24 hours	hours	Not stated	
1 day	167	27	3	0	24	0	221
2 days	24	23	3	3	25	0	78
3 days	34	50	2	7	19	0	112
4 days	36	50	9	6	12	0	113
5 days	214	2,041	225	22	96	1	2,599
6 days	13	39	23	1	17	0	93
7 days	87	109	240	2,104	376	1	2,917
No regular	8	7	0	7	405	2	429
Not stated	1	0	0	1	1	47	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6,612</b>

### Notes

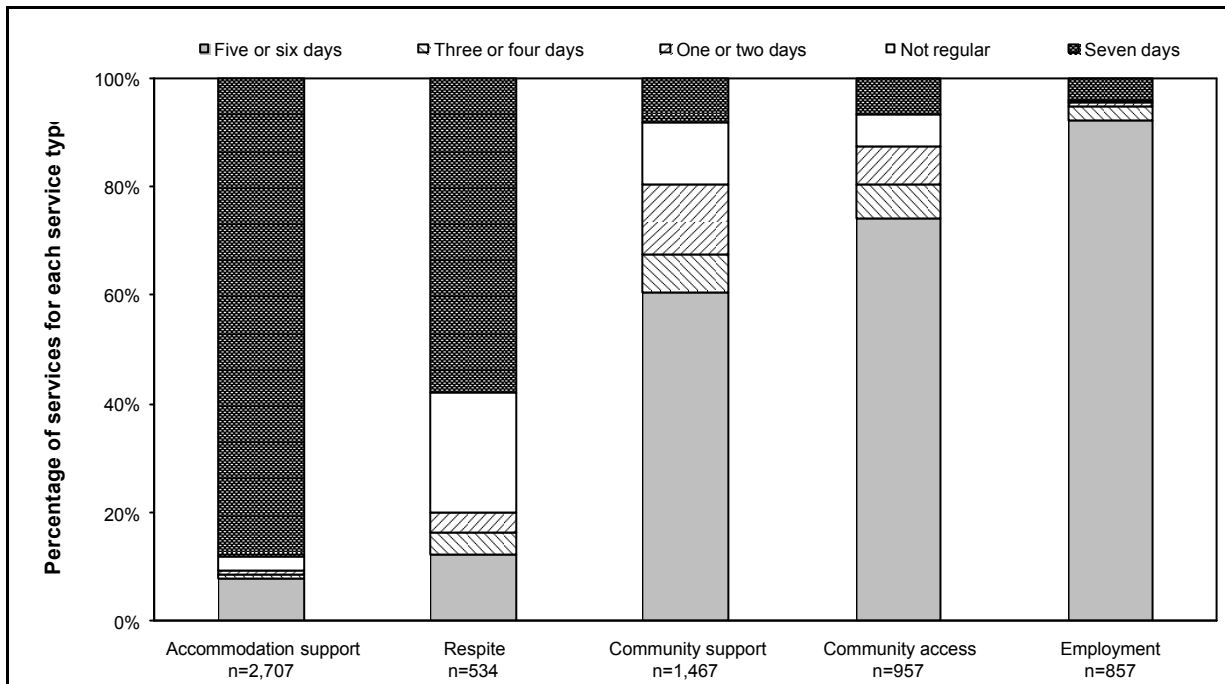
1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for a service provider.
2. Data for Commonwealth funded services are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Accommodation support service outlets generally operated 7 days per week (88%), as did respite service outlets (58%; Figure 5.3).

Other types of service outlets predominantly operated for 5 or 6 days per week (92% of employment support, 74% of community access, 59% of community support service outlets). Many respite service outlets had no regular pattern of operation through a week (22%). Eleven per cent of community support service outlets had no regular pattern of operation through a week and 10% operated on only one day per week.

Distinct patterns of operation were also apparent when weeks of operation per year were considered for each service type (Table 5.5). About 64% (4,238) of service outlets reported that they operated for the whole year. These include 93% (2,522) of accommodation support, 63% (339) of respite, 47% (405) of employment, 47% (713) of community support service outlets and 25% (238) of community access service outlets.

Of the remaining service outlets, 1,457 outlets operated for 1 to 4 weeks short of the whole year, including 49% (423) of employment service outlets and 41% (395) of community access service outlets; 644 outlets operated for from 1 to 47 weeks of the year; and 220 outlets reported that they had no regular pattern of annual operation.



Source: Table A3.29.

**Figure 5.1: CSDA-funded service outlets, service type by days of operation per week, States and Territories, 1999**

**Table 5.5: CSDA-funded service outlets, service type by weeks of operation per year, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Service type	1-3 weeks	40-47 weeks	48-51 weeks	52 weeks	No regular pattern	Not stated	Total
Accommodation support	28	41	81	2,522	35	5	2,712
Community support	68	159	446	713	80	37	1,503
Community access	32	270	395	238	22	4	961
Respite	10	7	101	339	77	1	535
Employment	4	22	423	405	1	2	857
Other service type	1	2	11	17	5	4	40
Not stated	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
<b>Total all service types</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6,612</b>

*Notes*

1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for a service provider.
2. Data for Commonwealth funded services are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

## 5.4 Staff hours

Data on staff hours were collected as total hours worked by staff and volunteers, for each service outlet, during the week of the snapshot day. The data relate to staff working in direct contact with service recipients, or with no direct contact. Paid staff, including contract staff,<sup>19</sup> and unpaid staff, including volunteers, were recorded separately for both direct and indirect staff hours worked.

Paid staff were a high proportion of all staff for most CSDA service types. For service outlets provided directly by governments, nearly 100% of hours worked were worked by paid staff and 86% of hours worked were worked in direct service provision (Table 5.6). One exception was for government-provided family/individual case practice/management, where 66% of hours worked were worked in direct service provision.

For service outlets provided by non-government organisations, 95% of hours worked were worked by paid staff and 79% of hours worked were worked in direct service provision. For some non-government-provided service types the pattern of staff hours was different from the overall pattern, notably for host family/peer support respite, alternative family placement, print disability, mutual support/self-help groups and recreation/holiday programs.

Staff hours worked in the week in government-provided institutions/large residential was about 153,000 hours spread among 38 services (Table 5.6). For government-provided group homes, about 255,000 hours were worked by staff in the week, though this was spread over 892 service outlets. For these two service types in the non-government sector, the hours worked were much lower than for government-provided service outlets (about 68,000 for institutions/large residential and 185,000 for group homes), although the number of service outlets was similar (43 for institutions/large residential and 834 for group homes).

An examination of reasons for these differences between the government and non-government sectors is beyond the scope of this report. However, the number of services received in each sector, and the support needs of recipients, are likely to be important considerations.

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19 'Paid staff, including contract staff' includes permanent staff and non-permanent staff employed on a contract basis for a specific job and usually for a specific time period.

**Table 5.6: Hours worked by all staff and volunteers for CSDA-funded service outlets, service type and auspicing organisation, Commonwealth, States and the Territories, 1999**

Service type	Government				Non government			
	Total hours (in a week)	Paid staff hours	Direct service hours	Services	Total hours (in a week)	Paid staff hours	Direct service hours	Services
	No.	% of total hours	No.	No.	No.	% of total hours	No.	No.
Institutions/large residentials	153,415	99.5	73.9	38	67,685	99.2	82.9	43
Hostels	4,882	99.7	95.6	11	19,537	98.1	84.7	61
Group homes	254,965	99.9	95.2	892	185,278	98.6	91.2	834
Attendant care	607	100.0	91.9	9	24,711	99.1	91.3	114
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	2,725	99.0	86.6	38	84,147	98.1	86.1	487
Alternative family placement	0	—	—	0	6,080	35.1	26.5	20
Accommodation support: other/not stated	6,978	100.0	94.0	27	5,186	97.8	85.8	45
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>423,572</i>	<i>99.7</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>1,015</i>	<i>373,131</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>1,604</i>
Advocacy	0	—	—	0	12,776	83.3	56.3	101
Information/referral	688	100.0	63.1	6	8,425	84.6	64.7	100
Combined advocacy/information	130	100.0	65.4	1	4,781	81.8	65.0	59
Early childhood intervention	7,218	97.1	87.9	41	20,771	93.5	81.7	167
Recreation/holiday programs	2,637	94.1	69.1	39	22,606	65.2	48.1	135
Therapy (PT OT ST)	4,656	99.2	87.0	34	19,934	97.3	84.4	89
Family/individual case practice/management	15,097	99.3	65.6	44	11,432	96.3	81.3	120
Behaviour/specialist intervention	6,645	99.8	79.7	45	1,492	98.5	84.2	11
Counselling: individual/family/group	374	100.0	51.3	1	1,471	92.7	73.0	12
Brokerage/direct funding	2,697	99.3	76.1	17	9,192	98.0	83.7	81
Mutual support/self-help groups	291	22.3	18.9	1	2,534	53.5	38.7	127
Print disability	122	83.6	83.6	1	11,952	63.8	29.9	25
Resource teams/regional teams	16,916	99.8	90.0	84	3,530	92.5	76.2	16
Community support: other/not stated	1,055	99.4	89.9	8	2,436	84.8	72.3	24
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>58,526</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>133,332</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>1,067</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	8,685	99.4	82.3	39	35,688	91.3	80.2	213
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	5,771	97.6	89.0	26	130,403	96.2	79.3	502
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	3,824	99.0	84.8	10	27,408	95.7	84.7	146
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>18,280</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>193,499</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>861</i>
Own home respite	483	95.9	66.0	6	5,644	93.8	79.0	36
Respite: centre/respite home	27,591	99.7	91.8	87	32,613	98.1	87.2	118
Respite: host family/peer support	120	<0.05	<0.05	5	6,445	45.4	35.5	28
Respite: other/flexible/comboination/not stated	1,881	98.4	85.1	14	19,180	82.6	67.0	147
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>30,075</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>63,882</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>329</i>
Open employment	500	100.0	78.8	5	56,807	99.5	72.6	278
Supported employment	1,509	99.7	86.2	7	130,993	97.7	67.3	508
Combined open and supported employment	290	100.0	72.4	1	13,713	99.2	73.8	50
Employment: other/not stated	167	100.0	100.0	1	107	100.0	80.4	2
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>2,466</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>201,620</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>838</i>
Service type other and not stated	4,178	100.0	45.6	4	3,836	78.1	42.0	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>537,097</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>988,793</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>4,726</b>

*Notes*

1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for a service provider.
2. Data for hours worked are the number of hours worked over one 7-day week in May and exclude 339 services where no staff hours were recorded. They are used here as a guide and should not be considered a typical week in 1999 for all service types. Also excluded are data for 5 services, contributing 721 hours in the week, for which no auspicing organisation was given.
3. Paid staff includes permanent staff and non-permanent staff employed on a contract basis for a specific job and usually for a specific period.
4. This table is revised since published in *Disability Data Briefing No. 17* in March 2000, following small changes in Tasmanian and SA data.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services. Government-auspiced employment services can include university-auspiced employment services (see footnote 3 on page 5).

# 6 Data quality and development of the collection

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

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

## 6.1 Response rates and data quality

The national rate for returning of Service Forms in 1999 was 97% and, although quite good, was a little lower than the rate for 1998 (Table 6.1).

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

**Table 6.1: Response rates for Service Forms, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1995–99**

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

### 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 National Information Management System collection which relate to open employment services.
6. Data from 949 of the expected 966 Commonwealth-funded CSDA services participating in the Commonwealth Disability Services Census of 26 May 1999 were available to the Institute as at 3 September 1999. The Census identified 17,858 employment service recipients at this time. Data integrity and quality checking by the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) was incomplete, hence data published in the forthcoming FaCS Disability Services Census 1999 report will cover 100% of Commonwealth-funded services.

'Not stated' (missing data) and 'not known' ('not known' as a valid response option to some data items) responses are described in Tables 6.2 and 6.3, as a proportion of total responses for each data item. Data for items from the Service Form are included only for items supplied by service providers, not those supplied by funding organisations. The proportion of these responses was quite low for most Consumer Form data items and some of the Service Form data items across most jurisdictions.

**Table 6.2: 'Not stated' response rates for Service and Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Data item</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Cwlth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Service items</b>										
<b>Staff hours</b>										
Paid staff: direct support	0.9	3.3	11.9	18.6	9.8	12.1	8.6	7.1	0.3	5.1
Paid staff: indirect support	0.9	3.3	11.9	18.6	9.8	12.1	8.6	7.1	0.3	5.1
Contract staff: direct support	0.9	3.3	11.9	18.6	9.8	12.1	8.6	7.1	0.3	5.1
Contract staff: indirect support	0.9	3.3	11.9	18.6	9.8	12.1	8.6	7.1	0.3	5.1
Unpaid staff: direct support	0.9	3.3	11.9	18.6	9.8	12.1	8.6	7.1	0.3	5.1
Unpaid staff: indirect support	0.9	3.3	11.9	18.6	9.8	12.1	8.6	7.1	0.3	5.1
Full 1998–99 financial year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating hours per day	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	6.0	—	—	—	0.2	0.8
Operating days per week	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	6.0	—	—	—	—	0.8
Operating weeks per year	0.3	1.4	0.2	—	6.5	—	—	—	0.3	0.8
<b>Consumer numbers</b>										
Snapshot day	0.2	3.2	0.8	4.6	7.1	5.3	—	2.4	0.1	2.0
Typical 1998–99 day	0.6	3.6	5.5	16.6	8.7	5.3	1.4	4.8	0.2	3.9
Total week ending on snapshot day	0.7	4.2	10.0	27.7	8.7	5.3	2.9	7.1	0.3	5.7
Total 1998–99 financial year	0.6	3.4	0.8	11.7	6.5	5.3	5.7	2.4	0.5	2.8
<b>Consumer items</b>										
Age	1.0	0.4	0.6	7.9	1.5	1.7	3.2	1.2	0.4	1.5
Sex	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Country of birth	0.3	—	0.1	3.2	0.1	—	0.5	—	—	0.4
Indigenous status	0.6	—	0.2	<0.05	0.1	—	3.0	—	—	0.1
Method of communication	1.2	—	0.3	6.6	<0.05	—	0.3	—	—	1.0
Main language spoken at home	0.3	—	<0.05	3.0	0.2	—	1.4	1.6	—	0.4
Primary disability group	0.4	0.1	—	3.8	0.4	—	1.0	—	0.4	0.7
Other significant disability groups	1.8	—	—	45.6	—	—	0.5	—	—	5.5
<b>Frequency of support or assistance needed:</b>										
Self-care	0.4	—	0.1	7.6	0.2	—	0.7	1.2	—	1.0
Mobility	0.4	—	0.2	3.9	0.2	—	0.3	0.8	—	0.5
Communication	0.3	—	0.1	6.7	0.3	—	0.2	0.4	—	0.8
Home living	0.3	—	—	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	—	0.9
Social skills	0.4	—	<0.05	7.6	0.2	—	0.2	0.4	—	0.9
Self-direction	0.3	—	0.1	7.6	0.2	—	—	0.4	—	0.9
Managing emotions	0.4	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.4	—	0.1
Learning	0.3	—	0.1	7.6	0.2	—	0.3	0.4	—	0.9
Working	0.5	—	0.1	7.6	0.4	—	0.3	1.2	—	1.0
Other day activity	0.4	—	0.1	7.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	—	1.0
Main income source	0.7	—	0.2	3.7	0.2	—	4.4	—	—	0.6
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.8	—	0.3	—	0.1	—	1.7	—	<0.05	0.2

*Notes*

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data on managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.
4. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the consumer numbers questions, were 'excluded' when their service type was Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other. These were the service types for which full Consumer Form data were not collected. For these consumer numbers response rates, a response of '0' was considered as a 'not stated' response.

Key areas of concern with these 'not stated' and 'not known' response rates (when combined) for the 1999 data collections were as follows:

- Data from Western Australia for almost all the Consumer Form data items produced a high level of these responses, compared both to other jurisdictions, and compared to Western Australian data for 1998 (AIHW 1999b: Tables 6.2 and 6.3). Notably, this occurred for age (7.9% 'not stated') and other significant disability groups (45.6% 'not stated, and 7.4% 'not known'). This resulted in a high national rate for other significant disability groups of 8.8% when combined.
- Frequency of support or assistance needed for some support areas produced a high national level of 'not stated' and 'not known' responses (when combined).
  - The Commonwealth and Western Australian data contributed to high national levels of these responses (when combined) for both the 'other day activity' and 'home living' support areas.
  - The South Australian and Western Australian data contributed to high national levels of these responses (when combined) for the 'working' support area.
  - For the 'managing emotions' support area, there is a high national rate, largely resulting from the absence of data for Western Australia.
- Indigenous status data had a national combined 'not known' and 'not stated' response rate of 8.6% in the 1999 collection. This level is higher than occurred in the 1998 collection. Queensland, Western Australian and Tasmania had the highest jurisdiction-specific rates, although there has been an improvement in jurisdiction-specific rates since 1998 for the last two States.
- Country of birth data had a high combined 'not known' and 'not stated' response rate for Queensland of 11.1%.
- 'Snapshot day' recipient data from the Service Form had high 'not stated' response rates for South Australia of 7.1%. The estimates of recipients over other time periods had high 'not stated' response rates for many jurisdictions.
- Staff hours data from the Service Form had high 'not stated' response rates for most jurisdictions.

**Table 6.3: 'Not known' response rates for Service and Consumer Form data items, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<b>Service items</b>										
Full 1998–99 financial year	0.9	1.5	—	0.2	6.5	—	1.4	—	0.3	1.0
<b>Consumer items</b>										
Country of birth	1.9	2.6	11.0	8.9	2.7	1.1	5.2	0.8	4.9	4.5
Indigenous status	2.5	3.2	32.3	11.6	5.0	10.8	4.7	—	9.5	8.5
Method of communication	1.5	0.8	0.8	8.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.7
Main language spoken at home	1.2	1.5	0.3	10.6	1.5	—	1.2	—	0.8	2.2
Other significant disability groups	2.5	3.0	2.3	7.4	5.6	2.9	6.3	1.6	2.1	3.3
Frequency of support or assistance needed:										
Self-care	0.6	2.0	0.8	7.5	2.1	0.3	0.2	—	5.1	3.0
Mobility	0.2	1.6	0.7	9.1	1.3	0.3	—	—	1.6	2.1
Communication	0.3	1.5	0.7	7.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	—	1.3	1.8
Home living	1.0	2.5	0.8	10.3	3.4	0.3	1.7	—	12.7	5.4
Social skills	0.8	2.3	1.4	8.7	3.1	0.3	1.0	0.8	3.0	2.8
Self-direction	0.9	2.1	1.4	8.4	3.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	3.0	2.7
Managing emotions	0.9	2.4	2.0	100.0	4.7	0.3	1.0	1.2	3.5	13.4
Learning	1.0	2.3	1.9	9.8	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.8	3.0
Working	3.5	4.1	4.2	12.5	8.5	0.3	2.9	2.4	1.6	4.5
Other day activity	1.2	3.0	1.6	14.1	4.9	0.3	—	0.4	15.4	6.8
CDA income source: child under 16 yrs	4.4	2.2	2.1	11.9	3.3	1.0	4.4	0.4	—	3.2
Main income source: person 16 yrs or more	1.5	3.1	7.8	10.9	4.2	1.3	1.7	5.5	2.8	4.1
Living arrangement/accommodation type	0.1	1.5	0.3	12.8	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.3	2.3

*Notes*

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.
2. Data on managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
3. Data for CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

## 6.2 Service income (CSDA) from governments

As in previous years, data available from the CSDA MDS collections on income to services from governments are incomplete, but are provided for consistency for those jurisdictions providing data each year, in Tables 6.4 and A3.28. Table 6.4 compares the data available from two sources of information. For some jurisdictions the data are similar; for others, the data are either not available from both sources or markedly different. For those that are markedly different, there was a large number of services for which the CSDA funding information was 'not stated' by the jurisdiction, for example for NSW (see Table A3.28).

The CSDA MDS collections have attempted to collect data to enable more direct cross-reference to be made between data on funding specific service types and data on the people receiving those service types. This has been recognised as important data to collect by jurisdictions, yet remains incomplete primarily due to difficulties in supplying accurate funding data uniformly at the service outlet level for all jurisdictions. (Financial data for Victoria, on the basis of service activity, and financial data for services directly provided by Disability Services Queensland are available separately in different formats, in addition to data as supplied to the SCRCSSP. Table 1.2 shows SCRCSSP data at CSDA MDS service type category level for all jurisdictions and complete, except as noted.) Recently



jurisdictions have been discussing the redevelopment of the CSDA MDS collections, including collecting this type of funding data in a different manner.

**Table 6.4: CSDA expenditure on services by Australian governments (excluding administration expenditure), by service type, comparison of SCRCSSP data source and CSDA MDS data source, 1998–99 (\$ million)**

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia		Total— components
									Cwlth	published	
SCRCSSP data	516.1	505.4	188.9	164.1	141.0	55.3	1.8	11.5	255.2	324.7	1,839.4
MDS data	173.7	n.a.	123.5	n.a.	140.4	51.4	24.1	8.8	209.2	Not applic.	n.a.

*Notes*

1. SCRCSSP expenditure data have been adjusted for differences in payroll tax liabilities (see Table 1.2 for more detail). This data does not include some specific psychiatric services (see Appendix 5).
2. SCRCSSP expenditure data for the ACT are only for respite services.
3. The Australia—published total as in the SCRCSSP source table is not the sum of the components published in the source table. The shaded cell is the sum of the published components.
4. CSDA MDS data for States and Territories differ from those given in Table A3.30 since data for Commonwealth-funded services are given separately.
5. CSDA MDS data are aggregated from data supplied for service outlets. It is incomplete for some jurisdictions and not available for others (Table A3.28). Additional data are available separately for Victoria using a different level of aggregation. Data indicating an expenditure of \$85.7 million are available separately for services provided by the Queensland Government.

Source: SCRCSSP 2000: Table 12A.8.

## 6.3 New features of the 1999 collection

The collection in 1999 was very similar to that for 1998, though the snapshot day was moved forward to May and the linkage key trial was extended for national application. Other changes were minimal, largely due to the shortened annual collection cycle resulting from bringing the collection into line with the financial year (see Appendix 2).

## 6.4 Future collections

Since the original design of the CSDA MDS, much has changed in the disability services field. These changes have made it necessary to review and develop the MDS so that the data remain relevant to policy debates and program administration. A process of redevelopment of the CSDA MDS collection is currently in train, involving the National Disability Administrators and the AIHW in partnership.



# Appendixes

## Appendix 1: Papers and publications using the CSDA MDS collections

Ageing and Disability Department (NSW) 1996. Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement NSW minimum data set collection 1995: Survey report. Sydney: Ageing and Disability Department.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 1998. Demand for disability support service in Australia: size, cost and growth. AIHW Cat. No. DIS 8. Canberra: AIHW.

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

### Revision of 1998 data

Since the release of the publication *Disability Support Services Provided Under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: National Data, 1998* (AIHW 1999b) some revisions have been made to the data for New South Wales. This revision affects recipient numbers only and specifically affects the following tables (and their associated figures and boxes) in the publication for 1998 data: Tables 1.1, 3.2, 3.15, 3.17, 5.3, 5.5, 5.7, 5.9, 5.11, A3.3 and A3.7. Table 3.1 was also revised. Copies of these revised tables are available on request by writing to Ros Madden, Head, Disability Services Unit, AIHW, GPO Box 570, Canberra, ACT 2601.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (occasional series). Disability Data Briefing Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17. Canberra: AIHW.

Black K & Maples J 1998. Disability support services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement: national data, 1997. AIHW Cat. No. DIS 12. 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.

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. 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.

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

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

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

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

Madden R, Wen X, Black K, Malam K & Mallise S 1996. The demand for disability support services in Australia: a study to inform the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement evaluation. Canberra: AGPS.

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

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1998. Report on Government Service Provision 1998. Volume 2 Emergency Management, Community Services, Housing. Canberra: AusInfo.

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision 1999. Report on Government Services 1999. Volume 2 Emergency Management, Community Services, Housing. Canberra: AusInfo.

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

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 to the CSDA MDS collections 1996–1999

A few changes, some significant, were made to the 1999 collection.

- The snapshot day was brought forward from August to May. In jurisdictions other than Western Australia, the consumer data had not been collected in the same financial year as the service funding data; there were August recipient data in most jurisdictions with end of financial year (30 June) service funding data. A decision was made to align the timeframe of the recipient data more closely to that of the service and financial data by bringing the collection date forward to 26 May 1999.
- The use of a linkage key was accepted as the norm for the national collections, although Western Australia continued with its previous method of ascertaining duplicate records for 1999 only.
- Revised definitions of ‘group home’ and ‘in-home support services’ were adopted to more clearly separate the two service types.
- The categories for Indigenous origin were amended to allow separate identification of recipients of Aboriginal origin from those of Torres Strait islander origin, although Western Australia continued with its previous identification question for 1999 only.

To facilitate comparison between the 1998 and 1999 collections, the key changes incorporated in the 1998 collection were:

- dropping the service income question from the Service Form for 1998;
- trialling a Linkage Key in selected jurisdictions; and
- collecting an estimate of consumer numbers over the week before snapshot day, to enable comparison with the staff hours data item already collected.

To facilitate comparison with collections before 1997, the key changes incorporated in the 1997 collection were:

- The data item ‘service income sources and amounts’ was removed from the Service Form.
- 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’ status was changed so that the ‘yes’ response was first and more prominent.
- The Consumer Form stated 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 group’ response category of specific learning was amended to include Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), rather than pervasive developmental delay.
- The ‘disability group’ response category of physical no longer includes multiple sclerosis as an example, as the main effect of multiple sclerosis 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics 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

The following tables are sub divided into four parts, depending on the type of numbers used in the tables. Tables with numbers of:

- services received are Tables A3.1 to A3. 21;
- consumer estimates are Tables A3.22 to A3.27;
- service outlets are Tables A3.28 to A3.29; and
- other data types are Tables A3.30 and A3.31.

### Services received tables

**Table A3.1: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, recipient characteristic response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Recipient characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<b>Age (years)</b>										
0–4	1,133	938	211	420	152	18	14	11	0	2,897
5–14	1,392	1,614	499	2,188	365	56	54	15	2	6,185
15–24	2,353	3,288	1,424	1,423	538	176	103	65	3,915	13,285
25–44	5,294	9,029	3,389	2,346	1,721	656	309	114	10,322	33,180
45–59	2,193	4,074	1,163	1,033	873	380	79	24	3,247	13,066
60+	676	2,331	295	285	448	128	13	23	292	4,491
Not stated	131	93	41	660	61	24	19	3	80	1,112
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	7,528	11,640	3,990	4,781	2,265	780	349	145	11,339	42,817
Female	5,598	9,705	3,020	3,524	1,888	658	242	110	6,519	31,264
Not stated	46	22	12	50	5	0	0	0	0	135
<b>Country of birth</b>										
Australia	12,326	19,327	5,904	6,835	3,790	1,392	520	238	15,902	66,234
New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or USA	173	530	194	269	127	19	14	4	459	1,789
Other country	388	950	141	242	123	11	23	11	614	2,503
Not known	248	560	774	745	113	16	31	2	883	3,372
Not stated	37	0	9	264	5	0	3	0	0	318
<b>Indigenous status</b>										
Yes	396	232	249	308	67	37	5	124	296	1,714
No	12,370	20,452	4,494	7,080	3,878	1,246	540	131	15,866	66,057
Not known	333	683	2,267	966	208	155	28	0	1,696	6,336
Not stated	73	0	12	1	5	0	18	0	0	109
<b>Method of communication</b>										
Child aged less than 5	1,217	939	212	445	165	15	13	13	0	3,019
Little, or no, effective communication	5,242	6,544	1,848	1,403	1,405	486	234	111	1,642	18,915
Sign language, or other effective non- spoken communication	740	946	984	808	296	109	28	17	528	4,456

(continued)

**Table A3.1 (continued): CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, recipient characteristic response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Recipient characteristic</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Cwlth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Method of communication (cont'd)</b>										
Spoken language (effective)	5,607	12,764	3,902	4,415	2,244	826	311	113	15,653	45,835
Not known	204	174	55	733	47	2	3	1	35	1,254
Not stated	162	0	21	551	1	0	2	0	0	737
<b>Main language spoken at home</b>										
English	12,118	19,591	6,915	6,874	3,943	1,425	552	211	16,767	68,396
Italian	124	362	16	79	47	1	0	2	197	828
Greek	104	306	6	10	34	4	3	1	116	584
Vietnamese	61	97	3	14	15	3	2	0	62	257
Chinese (all dialects)	84	83	5	25	5	0	5	0	55	262
Arabic/Lebanese	193	103	2	23	4	0	0	0	59	384
German	5	35	3	0	3	0	3	1	12	62
Spanish	43	26	1	6	2	0	1	0	34	113
Other	249	445	45	187	32	5	10	36	406	1,415
Not known	155	319	23	888	63	0	7	0	150	1,605
Not stated	36	0	3	249	10	0	8	4	0	310
<b>Primary disability group</b>										
Developmental delay	808	510	93	126	122	3	13	4	0	1,679
Intellectual	9,108	11,454	4,728	4,908	2,449	1,139	393	133	12,568	46,880
Specific learning/ADD	84	156	34	131	9	22	5	1	322	764
Autism	505	684	222	485	184	18	20	18	189	2,325
Physical	1,414	2,747	1,047	1,780	445	103	80	37	1,551	9,204
Acquired brain injury	331	542	244	254	357	69	41	33	511	2,382
Deafblind	30	137	16	16	11	0	1	1	41	253
Vision	158	849	77	43	180	6	0	6	357	1,676
Hearing	188	268	25	45	24	0	3	1	308	862
Speech	96	153	13	21	17	0	1	0	32	333
Psychiatric	122	3,204	372	107	32	36	10	8	1,544	5,435
Neurological	279	651	151	118	310	42	18	13	358	1,940
Not stated	49	12	0	321	18	0	6	0	77	483
<b>Other significant disability groups present</b>										
Yes	8,487	11,383	3,758	2,476	2,257	745	281	188	5,815	35,390
No	4,119	9,344	3,103	1,450	1,669	651	270	63	11,676	32,345
Not known	327	640	161	619	232	42	37	4	367	2,429
Not stated	239	0	0	3,810	0	0	3	0	0	4,052
<b>Other significant disability groups reported</b>										
Developmental delay	213	201	65	62	44	0	4	8	0	597
Intellectual	1,151	2,030	674	336	318	79	62	30	772	5,452
Specific learning/ADD	324	388	90	328	35	8	8	3	339	1,523
Autism	585	892	275	72	116	37	11	2	143	2,133
Physical	2,940	3,507	1,410	837	948	249	113	85	1,580	11,669

(continued)



**Table A3.1 (continued): CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, recipient characteristic response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Recipient characteristic</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Cwlth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Other significant disability groups reported (cont'd)</b>										
Acquired brain injury	162	346	89	83	34	10	15	2	101	842
Deafblind	105	96	40	32	25	5	2	4	35	344
Vision	1,392	1,998	826	62	348	113	44	24	758	5,565
Hearing	818	1,231	462	271	176	75	17	31	630	3,711
Speech	4,167	4,626	1,420	953	859	312	102	115	1,428	13,982
Psychiatric	1,339	1,707	288	189	414	120	43	6	536	4,642
Neurological	2,091	3,520	689	489	476	137	46	60	897	8,405
<b>Support needed: self-care</b>										
None	1,864	6,171	1,399	973	750	233	82	42	9,293	20,807
Occasional	2,665	4,890	2,135	1,909	890	360	144	51	5,046	18,090
Frequent	2,636	4,273	1,268	1,699	832	351	139	54	1,739	12,991
Continual	5,332	5,347	2,100	2,230	1,550	489	217	104	878	18,247
Not applicable	536	265	56	279	38	1	4	1	0	1,180
Not known	85	421	58	630	89	4	1	0	902	2,190
Not stated	54	0	6	635	9	0	4	3	0	711
<b>Support needed: mobility</b>										
None	3,813	8,105	2,437	2,893	1,193	423	175	60	10,853	29,952
Occasional	2,776	4,885	1,972	1,656	901	392	137	47	4,324	17,090
Frequent	2,266	3,943	1,032	1,053	744	267	115	58	1,404	10,882
Continual	3,956	3,903	1,491	1,514	1,241	352	161	87	998	13,703
Not applicable	282	186	28	148	16	0	1	1	0	662
Not known	32	345	49	761	55	4	0	0	279	1,525
Not stated	47	0	13	330	8	0	2	2	0	402
<b>Support needed: communication</b>										
None	2,235	6,541	1,448	1,544	1,040	328	150	34	6,485	19,805
Occasional	2,730	5,192	2,108	2,077	964	376	126	56	6,489	20,118
Frequent	2,483	3,954	1,437	1,542	791	279	129	55	2,956	13,626
Continual	5,381	5,217	1,946	1,752	1,280	451	184	108	1,688	18,007
Not applicable	259	134	29	290	16	0	0	1	0	729
Not known	42	329	49	593	56	4	1	0	240	1,314
Not stated	42	0	5	557	11	0	1	1	0	617
<b>Support needed: home living</b>										
None	306	1,954	168	243	135	54	16	10	4,154	7,040
Occasional	1,193	3,687	1,166	1,232	505	240	81	24	5,184	13,312
Frequent	2,443	5,226	2,387	1,713	926	345	146	53	3,819	17,058
Continual	6,880	8,142	2,739	2,270	2,013	708	288	146	2,437	25,623
Not applicable	2,178	1,831	507	1,406	428	86	49	20	0	6,505
Not known	126	527	55	858	141	4	10	0	2,264	3,985
Not stated	46	0	0	633	10	1	1	2	0	693

(continued)

**Table A3.1 (continued): CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, recipient characteristic response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Recipient characteristic</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Cwlth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Support needed: social skills</b>										
None	1,080	3,386	862	817	528	139	58	20	3,953	10,843
Occasional	2,258	5,289	2,317	2,032	893	336	123	47	7,705	21,000
Frequent	3,058	5,597	1,537	1,894	1,000	383	158	64	3,978	17,669
Continual	6,026	6,233	2,111	1,941	1,525	557	227	120	1,678	20,418
Not applicable	591	375	95	309	75	19	18	1	0	1,483
Not known	108	487	99	729	129	4	6	2	544	2,108
Not stated	51	0	1	633	8	0	1	1	0	695
<b>Support needed: self-direction</b>										
None	681	2,397	627	517	386	65	48	18	2,247	6,986
Occasional	1,765	4,647	2,069	1,592	733	245	111	23	7,334	18,519
Frequent	3,134	6,291	1,718	2,293	1,149	423	183	71	5,221	20,483
Continual	6,741	7,176	2,396	2,241	1,662	694	224	140	2,527	23,801
Not applicable	693	417	109	372	79	7	22	1	0	1,700
Not known	112	439	99	705	141	4	3	1	529	2,033
Not stated	46	0	4	635	8	0	0	1	0	694
<b>Support needed: managing emotions</b>										
None	905	2,897	859	0	438	78	62	26	3,607	8,872
Occasional	2,486	5,569	2,401	0	979	313	158	47	7,558	19,511
Frequent	3,027	5,979	1,502	0	1,067	424	151	72	4,240	16,462
Continual	6,031	6,129	2,034	0	1,423	617	194	105	1,832	18,365
Not applicable	550	282	83	0	48	2	20	1	0	986
Not known	124	511	139	8,355	194	4	6	3	621	9,957
Not stated	49	0	4	0	9	0	0	1	0	63
<b>Support needed: learning</b>										
None	689	2,898	491	485	427	73	48	22	1,685	6,818
Occasional	1,668	4,573	1,400	1,413	769	245	137	29	7,263	17,497
Frequent	3,140	6,031	2,618	2,257	1,175	396	167	61	5,619	21,464
Continual	6,947	7,045	2,305	2,257	1,579	713	223	138	2,790	23,997
Not applicable	552	326	68	489	57	7	13	3	0	1,515
Not known	134	494	135	820	142	4	1	1	501	2,232
Not stated	42	0	5	634	9	0	2	1	0	693
<b>Support needed: working</b>										
None	472	1,370	210	257	298	55	21	3	1,033	3,719
Occasional	986	1,611	947	813	437	148	82	14	7,776	12,814
Frequent	1,333	2,346	1,823	703	468	193	83	16	5,521	12,486
Continual	6,469	10,838	2,841	965	1,572	873	291	159	3,234	27,242
Not applicable	3,390	4,336	896	3,941	1,013	164	95	54	0	13,889
Not known	455	866	295	1,042	353	5	17	6	294	3,333
Not stated	67	0	10	634	17	0	2	3	0	733

(continued)

**Table A3.1 (continued): CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, recipient characteristic response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Recipient characteristic</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Cwlth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Support needed: other day activity</b>										
None	640	2,104	515	305	323	76	46	7	5,483	9,499
Occasional	2,001	4,992	2,145	1,141	842	320	133	47	5,693	17,314
Frequent	2,822	5,837	1,835	1,260	943	424	167	55	2,561	15,904
Continual	5,885	6,637	2,242	1,494	1,513	585	210	129	1,366	20,061
Not applicable	1,616	1,156	162	2,341	316	17	34	14	0	5,656
Not known	153	641	113	1,177	205	4	0	1	2,755	5,049
Not stated	55	0	10	637	16	12	1	2	0	733
<b>Child Disability Allowance (CDA)</b>										
<b>income source: child under 16 yrs</b>										
Yes	1,730	1,895	592	1,812	391	60	42	19	0	6,541
No	457	345	33	48	14	6	9	6	0	918
Not known	578	475	144	994	139	15	26	1	0	2,372
<b>Main income source: adult 16+ yrs</b>										
Disability Support Pension	9,652	15,712	5,469	3,917	3,045	1,207	435	180	14,719	54,336
Other pension/benefit	210	1,495	124	142	242	100	8	24	480	2,825
Paid employment	94	337	42	115	24	7	14	5	1,961	2,599
Compensation income	62	63	18	24	51	14	3	4	46	285
Other income	71	265	26	24	51	9	12	0	61	519
No income	34	119	12	53	16	2	6	2	86	330
Not known	193	661	549	913	175	18	10	14	505	3,038
Not stated (includes CDA income source)	91	0	13	313	10	0	26	0	0	453
<b>Living arrangement/accommodation type</b>										
Lives alone	748	2,239	718	583	504	80	59	36	2,636	7,603
Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	4,726	8,673	2,594	4,536	1,275	286	172	84	10,466	32,812
Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	3,982	7,260	2,515	1,183	1,021	753	281	127	2,776	19,898
Other community	404	610	484	286	96	16	58	5	1,144	3,103
Nursing home	88	211	34	113	135	80	1	1	47	710
Hospital	146	31	22	126	3	61	0	1	27	417
Other institutional accommodation	2,923	2,002	605	462	1,069	154	7	0	507	7,729
No usual residence	27	28	6	0	4	0	1	0	9	75
Not known	17	313	23	1,066	48	8	2	1	241	1,719
Not stated	111	0	21	0	3	0	10	0	5	150

*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 managing emotions for services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
4. Data for Commonwealth-funded CSDA services are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.2: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, age group by sex of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	1,831	4.3	1,061	3.4	5	3.7	2,897	3.9
5-9	2,123	5.0	1,150	3.7	11	8.1	3,284	4.4
10-14	1,822	4.3	1,073	3.4	6	4.4	2,901	3.9
15-19	3,112	7.3	2,097	6.7	10	7.4	5,219	7.0
20-24	4,772	11.1	3,285	10.5	9	6.7	8,066	10.9
25-29	5,065	11.8	3,501	11.2	4	3.0	8,570	11.5
30-34	5,142	12.0	3,581	11.5	17	12.6	8,740	11.8
35-39	4,979	11.6	3,620	11.6	4	3.0	8,603	11.6
40-44	3,986	9.3	3,273	10.5	8	5.9	7,267	9.8
45-49	3,435	8.0	2,548	8.1	5	3.7	5,988	8.1
50-54	2,469	5.8	1,922	6.1	2	1.5	4,393	5.9
55-59	1,474	3.4	1,209	3.9	2	1.5	2,685	3.6
60-64	803	1.9	653	2.1	2	1.5	1,458	2.0
65-69	478	1.1	466	1.5	2	1.5	946	1.3
70 or over	762	1.8	1,322	4.2	3	2.2	2,087	2.8
Not stated	564	1.3	503	1.6	45	33.3	1,112	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,817</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,264</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.3: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, sex and primary disability group by age group of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Age group (years)							Total	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+	Not stated	No.	%
<b>Males</b>									
Developmental delay	804	173	20	42	14	3	21	1,077	2.5
Intellectual	184	1,784	5,382	13,581	4,708	954	320	26,913	62.9
Specific learning/ADD	38	177	227	66	15	3	9	535	1.2
Autism	251	642	493	416	36	3	22	1,863	4.4
Physical	258	771	785	1,725	978	367	35	4,919	11.5
Acquired brain injury	13	47	258	818	409	114	11	1,670	3.9
Deafblind	2	12	19	44	13	15	3	108	0.3
Vision	26	33	79	170	104	287	13	712	1.7
Hearing	56	59	75	122	55	53	4	424	1.0
Speech	130	61	15	30	4	1	0	241	0.6
Psychiatric	4	16	362	1,794	768	153	21	3,118	7.3
Neurological	61	128	135	309	250	86	11	980	2.3
Not stated	4	42	34	55	24	4	94	257	0.6
<b>Total males</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>19,172</b>	<b>7,378</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>42,817</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Developmental delay	445	76	12	26	14	5	20	598	1.9
Intellectual	146	1,153	3,876	10,080	3,613	780	279	19,927	63.7
Specific learning/ADD	12	66	98	37	3	3	8	227	0.7
Autism	65	133	136	108	13	0	3	458	1.5
Physical	194	520	643	1,484	833	534	41	4,249	13.6
Acquired brain injury	11	38	106	323	183	41	5	707	2.3
Deafblind	2	5	18	70	10	37	3	145	0.5
Vision	21	26	55	128	92	627	11	960	3.1
Hearing	56	55	73	112	37	91	13	437	1.4
Speech	44	25	4	14	1	3	1	92	0.3
Psychiatric	3	3	230	1,276	624	147	30	2,313	7.4
Neurological	59	99	107	279	246	166	1	957	3.1
Not stated	3	24	24	38	10	7	88	194	0.6
<b>Total females</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>13,975</b>	<b>5,679</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>31,264</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All recipients</b>									
Developmental delay	1,251	250	33	68	28	8	41	1,679	2.3
Intellectual	330	2,943	9,267	23,678	8,325	1,736	601	46,880	63.2
Specific learning/ADD	50	245	325	103	18	6	17	764	1.0
Autism	316	777	630	525	49	3	25	2,325	3.1
Physical	453	1,295	1,431	3,221	1,814	903	87	9,204	12.4
Acquired brain injury	24	86	366	1,142	592	156	16	2,382	3.2
Deafblind	4	17	37	114	23	52	6	253	0.3
Vision	47	59	136	298	197	915	24	1,676	2.3
Hearing	112	115	148	234	92	144	17	862	1.2
Speech	174	86	19	44	5	4	1	333	0.4
Psychiatric	7	19	593	3,071	1,393	300	52	5,435	7.3
Neurological	121	227	242	589	496	252	13	1,940	2.6
Not stated	8	66	58	93	34	12	212	483	0.7
<b>Total recipients</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>33,180</b>	<b>13,066</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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/alternative formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data for recipients includes 135 recipients whose sex was not stated.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.
5. This table is revised since published in *Disability Data Briefing No. 17* in March 2000, reallocating a small number with 'developmental delay'.

**Table A3.4: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ ADD	Autism	Acquired brain		
					Physical	injury	Deafblind
Institutions/large residentials	38	4,595	3	42	370	279	6
Hostels	5	638	7	19	182	28	0
Group homes	48	7,415	11	235	605	167	31
Attendant care	12	227	13	9	931	59	1
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	14	2,106	11	72	534	119	7
Alternative family placement	3	74	0	18	12	7	1
Accommodation support: other/not stated	5	260	2	18	37	5	0
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>15,315</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>2,671</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>46</i>
Early childhood intervention	982	296	46	234	292	9	3
Recreation/holiday programs	9	1,255	80	130	310	88	25
Therapy (PT OT ST)	100	1,077	86	107	844	91	36
Family/individual case practice/management	59	1,833	13	176	457	253	25
Behaviour/specialist intervention	11	480	1	82	52	13	1
Counselling: individual/family/group	7	147	8	15	60	8	0
Brokerage/direct funding	34	846	6	181	382	159	4
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	60	5	65	21	5	1
Resource teams/regional teams	284	1,013	17	96	301	40	4
Community support: other or not stated	29	189	23	27	107	10	0
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>1,515</i>	<i>7,196</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>1,113</i>	<i>2,826</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>99</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	10	2,996	22	59	381	97	13
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	10	6,333	28	259	932	177	37
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	4	902	8	32	205	130	6
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>10,231</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>1,518</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>56</i>
Own home respite	10	247	5	33	191	27	3
Respite: centre/respite home	14	652	17	104	194	44	2
Respite: host family/peer support	5	267	7	37	38	14	2
Respite: other/flexible/combination	26	391	20	84	209	42	4
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>1,557</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>11</i>
Open employment	0	1,732	200	49	624	170	9
Supported employment	46	10,167	88	122	836	291	29
Open and supported employment	0	614	19	18	84	48	1
Other employment	0	29	13	0	4	2	0
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>12,542</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>1,548</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>39</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>46,841</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>251</b>

(continued)

**Table A3.4 (continued): CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>Vision</b>	<b>Hearing</b>	<b>Speech</b>	<b>Psychi- atric</b>	<b>Neuro- logical</b>	<b>Not stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
Institutions/large residentials	5	5	1	20	162	8	5,534
Hostels	8	23	0	35	9	3	957
Group homes	17	29	3	139	94	17	8,811
Attendant care	1	0	0	3	56	10	1,322
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	36	12	8	1,237	42	39	4,237
Alternative family placement	1	0	0	0	5	0	121
Accommodation support: other/not stated	7	1	0	129	4	3	471
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1,563</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>21,453</i>
Early childhood intervention	21	93	201	10	58	4	2,249
Recreation/holiday programs	140	18	6	92	34	208	2,395
Therapy (PT OT ST)	166	67	42	7	191	47	2,861
Family/individual case practice/management	238	101	5	34	317	8	3,519
Behaviour/specialist intervention	2	0	0	12	6	5	665
Counselling: individual/family/group	8	0	0	1	18	5	277
Brokerage/direct funding	7	12	2	31	121	4	1,789
Mutual support/self-help groups	26	16	1	717	28	0	945
Resource teams/regional teams	6	4	10	7	42	4	1,828
Community support: other or not stated	1	0	4	4	56	5	455
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>915</i>	<i>871</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>16,983</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	207	138	5	56	63	7	4,054
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	305	18	3	69	126	14	8,311
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	21	7	4	1,167	31	4	2,521
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1,292</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>14,886</i>
Own home respite	7	0	0	9	32	2	566
Respite: centre/respite home	23	3	1	28	28	4	1,114
Respite: host family/peer support	2	3	1	2	10	4	392
Respite: other/flexible/combination	63	2	0	78	44	1	964
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3,036</i>
Open employment	117	162	4	784	139	7	3,997
Supported employment	206	120	22	631	184	70	12,812
Open and supported employment	33	23	4	125	28	0	997
Other employment	0	0	0	3	1	0	52
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1,543</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>17,858</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>74,216</b>

*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 Commonwealth-funded services are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth services.

**Table A3.5: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999 (percentage of total for service type)**

Service type	Develop-	Specific	Acquire				
	mental	Intellec-	ADD	Autism	Physical	injury	Deafblind
	delay	tual					
Institutions/large residentials	0.7	83.0	0.1	0.8	6.7	5.0	0.1
Hostels	0.5	66.7	0.7	2.0	19.0	2.9	—
Group homes	0.5	84.2	0.1	2.7	6.9	1.9	0.4
Attendant care	0.9	17.2	1.0	0.7	70.4	4.5	0.1
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.3	49.7	0.3	1.7	12.6	2.8	0.2
Alternative family placement	2.5	61.2	—	14.9	9.9	5.8	0.8
Accommodation support: other/not stated	1.1	55.2	0.4	3.8	7.9	1.1	—
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Early childhood intervention	43.7	13.2	2.0	10.4	13.0	0.4	0.1
Recreation/holiday programs	0.4	52.4	3.3	5.4	12.9	3.7	1.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	3.5	37.6	3.0	3.7	29.5	3.2	1.3
Family/individual case practice/management	1.7	52.1	0.4	5.0	13.0	7.2	0.7
Behaviour/specialist intervention	1.7	72.2	0.2	12.3	7.8	2.0	0.2
Counselling: individual/family/group	2.5	53.1	2.9	5.4	21.7	2.9	—
Brokerage/direct funding	1.9	47.3	0.3	10.1	21.4	8.9	0.2
Mutual support/self-help groups	—	6.3	0.5	6.9	2.2	0.5	0.1
Resource teams/regional teams	15.5	55.4	0.9	5.3	16.5	2.2	0.2
Community support: other/not stated	6.4	41.5	5.1	5.9	23.5	2.2	—
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	0.2	73.9	0.5	1.5	9.4	2.4	0.3
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	0.1	76.2	0.3	3.1	11.2	2.1	0.4
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0.2	35.8	0.3	1.3	8.1	5.2	0.2
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Own-home respite	1.8	43.6	0.9	5.8	33.7	4.8	0.5
Respite: centre/respite home	1.3	58.5	1.5	9.3	17.4	3.9	0.2
Respite: host family/peer support	1.3	68.1	1.8	9.4	9.7	3.6	0.5
Respite: other/flexible/combination	2.7	40.6	2.1	8.7	21.7	4.4	0.4
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Open employment	—	43.3	5.0	1.2	15.6	4.3	0.2
Supported employment	0.4	79.4	0.7	1.0	6.5	2.3	0.2
Open and supported employment	—	61.6	1.9	1.8	8.4	4.8	0.1
Other employment	—	55.8	25.0	—	7.7	3.8	—
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>

(continued)



**Table A3.5 (continued): CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999 (percentage of total for service type)**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>Vision</b>	<b>Hearing</b>	<b>Speech</b>	<b>Psychi- atric</b>	<b>Neuro- logical</b>	<b>Not stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
Institutions/large residentials	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	2.9	0.1	100.0
Hostels	0.8	2.4	—	3.7	0.9	0.3	100.0
Group homes	0.2	0.3	—	1.6	1.1	0.2	100.0
Attendant care	0.1	—	—	0.2	4.2	0.8	100.0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.8	0.3	0.2	29.2	1.0	0.9	100.0
Alternative family placement	0.8	—	—	—	4.1	—	100.0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	1.5	0.2	—	27.4	0.8	0.6	100.0
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Early childhood intervention	0.9	4.1	8.9	0.4	2.6	0.2	100.0
Recreation/holiday programs	5.8	0.8	0.3	3.8	1.4	8.7	100.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	5.8	2.3	1.5	0.2	6.7	1.6	100.0
Family/individual case practice/management	6.8	2.9	0.1	1.0	9.0	0.2	100.0
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.3	—	—	1.8	0.9	0.8	100.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	2.9	—	—	0.4	6.5	1.8	100.0
Brokerage/direct funding	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.7	6.8	0.2	100.0
Mutual support/self-help groups	2.8	1.7	0.1	75.9	3.0	—	100.0
Resource teams/regional teams	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.3	0.2	100.0
Community support: other/not stated	0.2	—	0.9	0.9	12.3	1.1	100.0
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	5.1	3.4	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.2	100.0
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	3.7	0.2	—	0.8	1.5	0.2	100.0
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0.8	0.3	0.2	46.3	1.2	0.2	100.0
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Own-home respite	1.2	—	—	1.6	5.7	0.4	100.0
Respite: centre/respite home	2.1	0.3	0.1	2.5	2.5	0.4	100.0
Respite: host family/peer support	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.6	1.0	100.0
Respite: other/flexible/combination	6.5	0.2	—	8.1	4.6	0.1	100.0
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Open employment	2.9	4.1	0.1	19.6	3.5	0.2	100.0
Supported employment	1.6	0.9	0.2	4.9	1.4	0.5	100.0
Open and supported employment	3.3	2.3	0.4	12.5	2.8	—	100.0
Other employment	—	—	—	5.8	1.9	—	100.0
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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 Commonwealth-funded services are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth services.

**Table A3.6: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, primary disability group and all significant disability groups of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Disability group</b>	<b>Primary disability group reported</b>	<b>% of all services received</b>	<b>All significant disability groups reported, including primary</b>	<b>% of all services received</b>
Developmental delay	1,679	2.3	2,275	3.1
Intellectual	46,880	63.2	52,316	71.0
Specific learning/ADD	764	1.0	2,284	3.1
Autism	2,325	3.1	4,456	6.0
Physical	9,204	12.4	20,851	28.3
Acquired brain injury	2,382	3.2	3,222	4.4
Deafblind	253	0.3	596	0.8
Vision	1,676	2.3	7,193	9.8
Hearing	862	1.2	4,513	6.2
Speech	333	0.4	14,302	19.4
Psychiatric	5,435	7.3	10,071	13.7
Neurological	1,940	2.6	10,335	14.0
Not stated	483	0.7	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. The total for 'all significant disability groups' 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 group.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.7: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, primary disability group of recipient, with or without the presence of other significant disability groups, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	With other significant disability groups		Without other significant disability groups		Other significant disability groups not known or not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	936	55.7	568	33.8	175	10.4	1,679	100.0
Intellectual	23,268	49.6	19,813	42.3	3,799	8.2	46,880	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	212	27.7	455	59.6	97	12.7	764	100.0
Autism	1,268	54.5	665	28.6	392	16.9	2,325	100.0
Physical	4,531	49.2	3,652	39.7	1,021	11.1	9,204	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,569	65.9	724	30.4	89	3.7	2,382	100.0
Deafblind	156	61.7	80	31.6	17	6.8	253	100.0
Vision	656	39.1	874	52.1	146	8.7	1,676	100.0
Hearing	360	41.8	463	53.7	39	4.5	862	100.0
Speech	129	38.7	172	51.7	32	9.6	333	100.0
Psychiatric	1,093	20.1	4,100	75.4	242	4.4	5,435	100.0
Neurological	1,180	60.8	675	34.8	85	4.4	1,940	100.0
Not stated	32	6.6	104	21.5	347	71.8	483	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,390</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>32,345</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>6,481</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.8: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, number of disability groups reported by relative frequency of support required by recipient in activities of daily living, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Number of other disability groups	None		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary only	7,831	20.4	13,428	34.9	8,395	21.8	7,253	18.9	1,566	4.1	38,473	100.0
One plus primary	1,808	8.7	5,124	24.8	5,806	28.1	7,723	37.3	227	1.1	20,688	100.0
Two plus primary	219	2.6	996	11.8	1,989	23.6	5,186	61.4	55	0.7	8,445	100.0
Three plus primary	38	0.9	236	5.6	717	16.9	3,212	75.8	35	0.8	4,238	100.0
Four plus primary	4	0.3	32	2.3	153	10.8	1,217	85.9	11	0.8	1,417	100.0
Five plus primary	1	0.3	7	2.1	26	7.7	300	88.8	4	1.2	338	100.0
Six or more plus primary	1	0.6	6	3.6	22	13.3	137	82.5	0	—	166	100.0
No disability recorded	43	9.5	55	12.2	32	7.1	53	11.8	268	59.4	451	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,945</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19,884</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>17,140</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>25,081</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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 reported for any of the support areas of self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.9: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, primary disability group by country of birth of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Australia		Other English-speaking		Non-English-speaking countries		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,595	2.4	15	0.8	32	1.3	37	1.0	1,679	2.3
Intellectual	42,859	64.7	671	37.5	954	38.1	2,396	64.9	46,880	63.2
Specific learning/ADD	663	1.0	7	0.4	13	0.5	81	2.2	764	1.0
Autism	2,135	3.2	37	2.1	49	2.0	104	2.8	2,325	3.1
Physical	8,034	12.1	386	21.6	505	20.2	279	7.6	9,204	12.4
Acquired brain injury	2,025	3.1	143	8.0	143	5.7	71	1.9	2,382	3.2
Deafblind	216	0.3	13	0.7	17	0.7	7	0.2	253	0.3
Vision	1,311	2.0	127	7.1	113	4.5	125	3.4	1,676	2.3
Hearing	770	1.2	25	1.4	38	1.5	29	0.8	862	1.2
Speech	310	0.5	3	0.2	4	0.2	16	0.4	333	0.4
Psychiatric	4,458	6.7	278	15.5	508	20.3	191	5.2	5,435	7.3
Neurological	1,667	2.5	80	4.5	121	4.8	72	2.0	1,940	2.6
Not stated	191	0.3	4	0.2	6	0.2	282	7.6	483	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,234</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.10: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, age group by country of birth of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Age group (years)	Australia		Other English-speaking		Non-English-speaking countries		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	2,767	4.2	31	1.7	35	1.4	64	1.7	2,897	3.9
5-14	5,460	8.2	67	3.7	137	5.5	521	14.1	6,185	8.3
15-24	12,173	18.4	198	11.1	362	14.5	552	15.0	13,285	17.9
25-44	30,009	45.3	684	38.2	965	38.6	1,522	41.2	33,180	44.7
45-59	11,428	17.3	485	27.1	612	24.5	541	14.7	13,066	17.6
60+	3,676	5.6	301	16.8	368	14.7	146	4.0	4,491	6.1
Not stated	721	1.1	23	1.3	24	1.0	344	9.3	1,112	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,234</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.11: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, primary disability group by Indigenous status of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not known		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	68	4.0	1,550	2.3	51	0.8	10	9.2	1,679	2.3
Intellectual	985	57.5	41,256	62.5	4,596	72.5	43	39.4	46,880	63.2
Specific learning/ADD	27	1.6	658	1.0	76	1.2	3	2.8	764	1.0
Autism	37	2.2	2,140	3.2	143	2.3	5	4.6	2,325	3.1
Physical	265	15.5	8,331	12.6	600	9.5	8	7.3	9,204	12.4
Acquired brain injury	95	5.5	2,218	3.4	65	1.0	4	3.7	2,382	3.2
Deafblind	3	0.2	239	0.4	11	0.2	0	—	253	0.3
Vision	23	1.3	1,478	2.2	171	2.7	4	3.7	1,676	2.3
Hearing	35	2.0	797	1.2	27	0.4	3	2.8	862	1.2
Speech	12	0.7	308	0.5	11	0.2	2	1.8	333	0.4
Psychiatric	109	6.4	5,039	7.6	284	4.5	3	2.8	5,435	7.3
Neurological	47	2.7	1,819	2.8	70	1.1	4	3.7	1,940	2.6
Not stated	8	0.5	224	0.3	231	3.6	20	18.3	483	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66,057</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.12: Percentage of CSDA services received by recipients of Indigenous status, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of services, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999 (comparison with the percentage of people of Indigenous status in the total population)**

State/Territory	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 0–64		People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 15–64	
	State-funded	Commonwealth-funded	State-funded	Commonwealth-funded
New South Wales	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.5
Victoria	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
Queensland	5.3	3.3	4.2	2.6
Western Australia	4.2	3.3	2.1	2.6
South Australia	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3
Tasmania	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
Northern Territory	48.6	27.4	30.2	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 1999 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 74,216, of which 1,714 were recipients of Indigenous origin. Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' for 6,445 service recipients. These recipients are not included in the percentages.
5. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: ABS 1997b.

**Table A3.13: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, primary disability group by Indigenous status of recipient, Northern Territory, 1999**

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	56	42.1	77	57.9	133	100.0
Physical	22	59.5	15	40.5	37	100.0
Psychiatric	1	12.5	7	87.5	8	100.0
Acquired brain injury	25	75.8	8	24.2	33	100.0
Neurological	8	61.5	5	38.5	13	100.0
Autism	7	38.9	11	61.1	18	100.0
Other	5	38.5	8	61.5	13	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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 A3.14: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, primary disability group by method of effective communication of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Little or none		Sign or other non-spoken		Spoken language		Child aged under 5 years		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	176	10.5	18	1.1	115	6.8	1,301	77.5	69	4.1	1,679	100.0
Intellectual	14,807	31.6	2,801	6.0	28,004	59.7	395	0.8	873	1.9	46,880	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	35	4.6	15	2.0	627	82.1	51	6.7	36	4.7	764	100.0
Autism	899	38.7	147	6.3	878	37.8	309	13.3	92	4.0	2,325	100.0
Physical	1,820	19.8	793	8.6	5,628	61.1	450	4.9	513	5.6	9,204	100.0
Acquired brain injury	442	18.6	168	7.1	1,717	72.1	26	1.1	29	1.2	2,382	100.0
Deafblind	77	30.4	75	29.6	93	36.8	5	2.0	3	1.2	253	100.0
Vision	62	3.7	11	0.7	1,521	90.8	47	2.8	35	2.1	1,676	100.0
Hearing	61	7.1	283	32.8	386	44.8	116	13.5	16	1.9	862	100.0
Speech	40	12.0	26	7.8	82	24.6	175	52.6	10	3.0	333	100.0
Psychiatric	78	1.4	24	0.4	5,311	97.7	9	0.2	13	0.2	5,435	100.0
Neurological	369	19.0	80	4.1	1,332	68.7	127	6.5	32	1.6	1,940	100.0
Not stated	49	10.1	15	3.1	141	29.2	8	1.7	270	55.9	483	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,915</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>4,456</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>45,835</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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. 'Non-spoken' encompasses sign language and other effective non-spoken communication.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.15: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, primary disability group and area of support needed by frequency of support or assistance needed by recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Area of support	None		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not applicable		Not stated/ not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>All primary disability groups</b>														
Self-care	20,807	28.0	18,090	24.4	12,991	17.5	18,247	24.6	1,180	1.6	2,901	4.0	74,216	100.0
Mobility	29,952	40.4	17,090	23.0	10,882	14.7	13,703	18.5	662	0.9	1,927	2.6	74,216	100.0
Communication	19,805	26.7	20,118	27.1	13,626	18.4	18,007	24.3	729	1.0	1,931	2.6	74,216	100.0
Home living	7,040	9.5	13,312	17.9	17,058	23.0	25,623	34.5	6,505	8.8	4,678	6.3	74,216	100.0
Social skills	10,843	14.6	21,000	28.3	17,669	23.8	20,418	27.5	1,483	2.0	2,803	3.7	74,216	100.0
Self-direction	6,986	9.4	18,519	25.0	20,483	27.6	23,801	32.1	1,700	2.3	2,727	3.6	74,216	100.0
Managing emotions	8,872	13.5	19,511	29.6	16,462	25.0	18,365	27.9	986	1.5	1,665	2.5	65,861	100.0
Learning	6,818	9.2	17,497	23.6	21,464	28.9	23,997	32.3	1,515	2.0	2,925	3.9	74,216	100.0
Working	3,719	5.0	12,814	17.3	12,486	16.8	27,242	36.7	13,889	18.7	4,066	5.5	74,216	100.0
Other day activity	9,499	12.8	17,314	23.3	15,904	21.4	20,061	27.0	5,656	7.6	5,782	7.8	74,216	100.0
<b>Intellectual disability</b>														
Self-care	11,713	25.0	13,532	28.9	9,060	19.3	10,919	23.3	173	0.4	1,444	3.1	46,841	100.0
Mobility	20,003	42.7	11,259	24.0	6,835	14.6	7,917	16.9	121	0.3	706	1.5	46,841	100.0
Communication	9,682	20.7	14,028	29.9	9,532	20.3	12,734	27.2	146	0.3	719	1.6	46,841	100.0
Home living	2,606	5.6	8,693	18.6	12,711	27.1	18,260	39.0	1,752	3.7	2,819	6.0	46,841	100.0
Social skills	4,181	8.9	14,086	30.1	12,344	26.4	14,883	31.8	259	0.6	1,088	2.3	46,841	100.0
Self-direction	1,821	3.9	11,459	24.5	14,392	30.7	17,754	37.9	308	0.7	1,107	2.4	46,841	100.0
Managing emotions	3,455	8.2	12,583	30.0	11,403	27.2	13,590	32.4	141	0.3	800	1.9	41,972	100.0
Learning	983	2.1	10,685	22.8	15,696	33.5	17,881	38.2	424	0.9	1,172	2.5	46,841	100.0
Working	1,474	3.1	8,934	19.1	9,448	20.2	19,796	42.3	5,359	11.4	1,830	4.0	46,841	100.0
Other day activity	4,628	9.9	11,394	24.3	11,107	23.7	14,307	30.5	2,018	4.3	3,387	7.2	46,841	100.0
<b>Psychiatric disability</b>														
Self-care	3,927	72.3	890	16.4	239	4.4	125	2.3	8	0.1	241	4.4	5,430	100.0
Mobility	3,815	70.3	987	18.2	319	5.9	91	1.7	7	0.1	211	3.8	5,430	100.0
Communication	2,993	55.1	1,638	30.2	463	8.5	129	2.4	5	0.1	202	3.7	5,430	100.0
Home living	1,967	36.2	1,686	31.0	1,064	19.6	375	6.9	41	0.8	297	5.5	5,430	100.0
Social skills	1,409	25.9	2,117	39.0	1,268	23.4	395	7.3	5	0.1	236	4.3	5,430	100.0
Self-direction	878	16.2	2,309	42.5	1,565	28.8	466	8.6	3	0.1	209	3.8	5,430	100.0
Managing emotions	944	17.7	2,210	41.5	1,473	27.6	484	9.1	2	<0.05	215	4.0	5,328	100.0
Learning	1,675	30.8	2,192	40.4	947	17.4	365	6.7	16	0.3	235	4.3	5,430	100.0
Working	879	16.2	1,362	25.1	1,069	19.7	1,352	24.9	318	5.9	450	8.3	5,430	100.0
Other day activity	1,617	29.8	1,948	35.9	1,127	20.8	330	6.1	26	0.5	382	7.1	5,430	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 managing emotions for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected and 8,355 recipients are excluded from this support area.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.16: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, frequency of support or assistance needed in the area of self-care by method of effective communication of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Method of effective communication</b>	<b>No support needed</b>	<b>Occasional support</b>	<b>Frequent support</b>	<b>Continual support</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>	<b>Not known/missing</b>	<b>Total</b>
Child aged less than 5	82	333	653	957	960	34	3,019
Little or none	771	2,275	4,342	11,223	61	243	18,915
Non-spoken communication	665	1,170	1,121	1,423	13	64	4,456
Spoken language	19,168	14,089	6,653	4,320	97	1,508	45,835
Not known/not stated	121	223	222	324	49	1,052	1,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>18,090</b>	<b>12,991</b>	<b>18,247</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>2,901</b>	<b>74,216</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.



**Table A3.17: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day by adults, main income source by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	Disability Support Pension	Other pension or benefit	Paid employment	Compensation	Other income	No income	Not known/not stated	Total
<b>Number</b>								
Developmental delay	179	6	0	0	3	3	32	223
Intellectual	39,588	522	1,138	42	73	75	1,654	43,092
Specific learning/ADD	265	49	82	0	10	17	37	460
Autism	1,074	10	23	0	6	1	69	1,183
Physical	5,260	526	512	37	150	98	742	7,325
Acquired brain injury	1,686	90	91	179	49	7	159	2,261
Deafblind	147	49	5	0	3	1	24	229
Vision	543	714	116	6	24	12	140	1,555
Hearing	284	125	127	0	23	14	50	623
Speech	53	3	3	0	0	0	4	63
Psychiatric	4,006	560	391	17	113	75	242	5,404
Neurological	1,108	167	108	4	65	27	79	1,558
Not stated	143	4	3	0	0	0	259	409
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,336</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>64,385</b>
<b>Percentage</b>								
Developmental delay	80.3	2.7	—	—	1.3	1.3	14.3	100.0
Intellectual	91.9	1.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.8	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	57.6	10.7	17.8	—	2.2	3.7	8.0	100.0
Autism	90.8	0.8	1.9	—	0.5	0.1	5.8	100.0
Physical	71.8	7.2	7.0	0.5	2.0	1.3	10.1	100.0
Acquired brain injury	74.6	4.0	4.0	7.9	2.2	0.3	7.0	100.0
Deafblind	64.2	21.4	2.2	—	1.3	0.4	10.5	100.0
Vision	34.9	45.9	7.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	9.0	100.0
Hearing	45.6	20.1	20.4	—	3.7	2.2	8.0	100.0
Speech	84.1	4.8	4.8	—	—	—	6.3	100.0
Psychiatric	74.1	10.4	7.2	0.3	2.1	1.4	4.5	100.0
Neurological	71.1	10.7	6.9	0.3	4.2	1.7	5.1	100.0
Not stated	35.0	1.0	0.7	—	—	—	63.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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. Adults were those CSDA recipients where a response was provided about income sources other than the Child Disability Allowance (CDA). Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-CDA income; however, 110 recipients whose age was given as 0–15 years responded about non-CDA income and are included. Also 134 recipients whose ages were given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA and are included as 'not known/not stated'.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.18: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day by children, income to parents from Child Disability Allowance by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	With CDA		Without CDA		CDA not known		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	1,001	64.9	327	21.2	214	13.9	1,628	100.0
Intellectual	2,539	67.7	233	6.2	977	26.1	3,823	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	119	39.8	42	14.0	138	46.2	353	100.0
Autism	811	71.1	59	5.2	270	23.7	1,216	100.0
Physical	1,306	69.8	60	3.2	504	27.0	1,943	100.0
Acquired brain injury	89	73.6	10	8.3	22	18.2	203	100.0
Deafblind	16	72.7	2	9.1	4	18.2	104	100.0
Vision	76	63.9	18	15.1	25	21.0	198	100.0
Hearing	164	70.1	14	6.0	56	23.9	310	100.0
Speech	95	36.0	124	47.0	45	17.0	347	100.0
Psychiatric	13	50.0	9	34.6	4	15.4	111	100.0
Neurological	288	77.6	18	4.9	65	17.5	453	100.0
Not stated	24	32.4	2	2.7	48	64.9	109	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,541</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>9,907</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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. 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, 236 recipients whose age was given as 16 or more years responded about CDA and are included. Also 134 recipients whose ages were given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA or non-CDA income source and are included in Table A3.17 as 'not known/not stated'.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.19: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, primary disability group by 'living arrangement/accommodation type' of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Primary disability group	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
Developmental delay	16	1,544	67	1	2	2	35	0	12	1,679
Intellectual	3,063	17,906	15,912	2,244	279	217	6,534	35	690	46,880
Specific learning/ADD	46	613	32	11	0	1	10	1	50	764
Autism	54	1,588	515	56	3	3	69	4	33	2,325
Physical	1,214	5,042	1,583	201	192	122	411	4	435	9,204
Acquired brain injury	391	1,061	399	83	83	17	318	5	25	2,382
Deafblind	46	105	70	10	4	0	14	0	4	253
Vision	527	825	84	27	52	3	54	0	104	1,676
Hearing	173	548	83	19	4	1	9	0	25	862
Speech	12	293	14	6	0	0	1	0	7	333
Psychiatric	1,798	1,974	881	390	20	42	103	23	204	5,435
Neurological	236	1,168	224	40	69	8	165	3	27	1,940
Not stated	27	145	34	15	2	1	6	0	253	483
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>32,812</b>	<b>19,898</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>74,216</b>
Percentage										
Developmental delay	1.0	92.0	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	—	0.7	100.0
Intellectual	6.5	38.2	33.9	4.8	0.6	0.5	13.9	0.1	1.5	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	6.0	80.2	4.2	1.4	—	0.1	1.3	0.1	6.5	100.0
Autism	2.3	68.3	22.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	3.0	0.2	1.4	100.0
Physical	13.2	54.8	17.2	2.2	2.1	1.3	4.5	<0.05	4.7	100.0
Acquired brain injury	16.4	44.5	16.8	3.5	3.5	0.7	13.4	0.2	1.0	100.0
Deafblind	18.2	41.5	27.7	4.0	1.6	—	5.5	—	1.6	100.0
Vision	31.4	49.2	5.0	1.6	3.1	0.2	3.2	—	6.2	100.0
Hearing	20.1	63.6	9.6	2.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	—	2.9	100.0
Speech	3.6	88.0	4.2	1.8	—	—	0.3	—	2.1	100.0
Psychiatric	33.1	36.3	16.2	7.2	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.4	3.8	100.0
Neurological	12.2	60.2	11.5	2.1	3.6	0.4	8.5	0.2	1.4	100.0
Not stated	5.6	30.0	7.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	—	52.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.20: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living and home living by 'living arrangement/accommodation type' of recipient, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Area of support	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
<b>Activities of daily living</b>										
None	2,293	5,384	1,276	510	24	4	228	12	214	9,945
Occasional	3,110	9,417	4,820	1,153	80	36	949	19	300	19,884
Frequent	1,302	7,676	5,400	713	131	68	1,661	15	174	17,140
Continual	805	9,298	8,318	712	464	303	4,871	28	282	25,081
Not applicable	93	1,037	84	15	11	6	20	1	899	2,166
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>32,812</b>	<b>19,898</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>74,216</b>
<b>Home living</b>										
None	1,935	4,183	412	261	36	2	72	5	134	7,040
Occasional	2,758	6,360	2,725	837	38	17	405	19	153	13,312
Frequent	1,760	6,722	5,996	994	95	43	1,266	14	168	17,058
Continual	820	7,389	10,005	801	461	237	5,629	33	248	25,623
Not applicable	16	5,867	168	11	34	70	194	1	144	6,505
Not known	310	2,174	582	194	45	48	156	3	473	3,985
Not stated	4	117	10	5	1	0	7	0	549	693
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>32,812</b>	<b>19,898</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>74,216</b>
<b>Percentage</b>										
<b>Activities of daily living</b>										
None	30.2	16.4	6.4	16.4	3.4	1.0	2.9	16.0	11.4	13.4
Occasional	40.9	28.7	24.2	37.2	11.3	8.6	12.3	25.3	16.1	26.8
Frequent	17.1	23.4	27.1	23.0	18.5	16.3	21.5	20.0	9.3	23.1
Continual	10.6	28.3	41.8	22.9	65.4	72.7	63.0	37.3	15.1	33.8
Not applicable	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.3	48.1	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Home living</b>										
None	25.5	12.7	2.1	8.4	5.1	0.5	0.9	6.7	7.2	9.5
Occasional	36.3	19.4	13.7	27.0	5.4	4.1	5.2	25.3	8.2	17.9
Frequent	23.1	20.5	30.1	32.0	13.4	10.3	16.4	18.7	9.0	23.0
Continual	10.8	22.5	50.3	25.8	64.9	56.8	72.8	44.0	13.3	34.5
Not applicable	0.2	17.9	0.8	0.4	4.8	16.8	2.5	1.3	7.7	8.8
Not known	4.1	6.6	2.9	6.3	6.3	11.5	2.0	4.0	25.3	5.4
Not stated	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	29.4	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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 support with activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support reported for any of the support areas of self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.21: CSDA-funded services received on a snapshot day, location of service outlet by State/Territory and Commonwealth funding source, State and Territory, 1999**

Location of service	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>State and Territory services</b>									
Urban	10,134	14,861	4,732	4,438	3,595	733	591	153	39,237
Rural	2,948	6,490	2,182	3,832	519	705	0	0	16,676
Remote	21	16	108	79	3	0	0	102	329
Not stated	69	0	0	6	41	0	0	0	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,172</b>	<b>21,367</b>	<b>7,022</b>	<b>8,355</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>56,358</b>
<b>Commonwealth services</b>									
Urban	4,168	2,611	1,737	1,795	1,690	253	247	67	12,568
Rural	1,713	1,284	996	308	391	311	0	0	5,003
Remote	18	0	94	83	5	0	0	64	264
Not stated	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>3,895</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>17,858</b>

*Notes*

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the snapshot day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

## Consumer tables

Table A3.22: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, age group by sex, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	1,675	4.6	985	3.7	5	4.6	2,665	4.2
5–9	1,836	5.1	1,003	3.8	11	10.2	2,850	4.5
10–14	1,575	4.3	924	3.5	5	4.6	2,504	4.0
15–19	2,691	7.4	1,850	7.0	5	4.6	4,546	7.2
20–24	4,049	11.2	2,751	10.4	7	6.5	6,807	10.8
25–29	4,195	11.6	2,907	11.0	2	1.9	7,104	11.3
30–34	4,217	11.6	2,921	11.1	7	6.5	7,145	11.4
35–39	4,099	11.3	2,953	11.2	3	2.8	7,055	11.2
40–44	3,317	9.2	2,686	10.2	7	6.5	6,010	9.6
45–49	2,852	7.9	2,091	7.9	4	3.7	4,947	7.9
50–54	2,067	5.7	1,603	6.1	2	1.9	3,672	5.9
55–59	1,257	3.5	1,030	3.9	0	—	2,287	3.6
60–64	705	1.9	577	2.2	1	0.9	1,283	2.0
65–69	428	1.2	411	1.6	2	1.9	841	1.3
70 or over	707	2.0	1,247	4.7	3	2.8	1,957	3.1
Not stated	545	1.5	490	1.9	44	40.7	1,079	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,215</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26,429</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Notes

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.23: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999 (percentage of total for service type)**

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ ADD	Autism	Physical	Acquire d brain injury	Deafblind
Institutions/large residentials	0.5	82.6	<0.05	0.7	7.0	5.2	0.1
Hostels	0.4	66.5	0.7	1.9	19.2	3.0	0.1
Group homes	0.3	84.5	0.1	2.6	7.0	1.8	0.4
Attendant care	0.8	17.2	0.8	0.7	70.5	4.5	0.1
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.3	50.0	0.3	1.7	12.6	2.8	0.2
Alternative family placement	2.5	61.2	—	14.9	9.9	5.0	1.7
Accommodation support: other/not stated	1.1	56.3	0.4	3.4	7.9	0.8	—
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>
Early childhood intervention	43.8	12.9	2.1	10.3	13.1	0.4	0.2
Recreation/holiday programs	0.3	52.5	3.4	5.3	13.0	3.7	1.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	3.4	38.8	3.1	3.8	29.1	3.0	1.1
Family/individual case practice/management	1.6	52.1	0.4	5.0	13.2	7.1	0.7
Behaviour/specialist intervention	1.5	72.9	0.2	12.0	8.0	1.8	0.2
Counselling: individual/family/group	1.8	53.4	2.9	5.8	22.0	2.9	—
Brokerage/direct funding	1.4	47.5	0.3	10.2	21.6	9.0	0.2
Mutual support/self-help groups	—	6.6	0.5	6.8	2.2	0.5	0.1
Resource teams/regional teams	14.5	55.8	0.9	5.3	17.1	2.3	0.2
Community support: other/not stated	5.6	42.2	5.2	6.5	23.3	2.0	—
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	0.2	73.7	0.5	1.7	9.5	2.4	0.3
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	0.1	76.6	0.4	3.0	11.1	2.0	0.4
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0.2	35.6	0.3	1.4	8.1	5.2	0.2
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>68.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Own-home respite	1.6	43.7	0.9	5.8	33.8	4.8	0.7
Respite: centre/respite home	0.9	58.2	1.5	9.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
Respite: host family/peer support	1.3	67.6	2.0	9.4	9.4	3.8	0.5
Respite: other/flexible/combo	2.6	40.6	2.1	8.8	21.8	4.6	0.4
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Open employment	—	43.9	4.9	1.1	15.4	4.2	0.2
Supported employment	—	79.8	0.7	0.9	6.6	2.3	0.3
Open and supported employment	—	61.4	1.9	1.7	8.9	5.0	0.1
Other employment	—	55.8	23.1	—	7.7	5.8	—
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

(continued)

**Table A3.23 (continued): Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, service type by primary disability group, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999 (percentage of total for service type)**

Service type	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychi- atric	Neuro- logical	Not stated	Total
Institutions/large residentials	0.1	0.1	<0.05	0.4	3.0	0.1	100.0
Hostels	0.8	2.4	0.1	3.7	0.9	0.2	100.0
Group homes	0.2	0.4	<0.05	1.6	1.0	0.1	100.0
Attendant care	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	4.2	0.8	100.0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	0.9	0.3	0.2	29.2	0.9	0.8	100.0
Alternative family placement	0.8	—	—	—	4.1	—	100.0
Accommodation support: other/not stated	1.5	0.2	—	27.4	0.6	0.4	100.0
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Early childhood intervention	0.9	4.3	9.0	0.5	2.5	0.1	100.0
Recreation/holiday programs	5.7	0.8	0.2	3.9	1.4	8.7	100.0
Therapy (PT OT ST)	5.9	2.3	1.5	0.1	6.2	1.6	100.0
Family/individual case practice/management	6.7	2.9	0.1	1.0	8.9	0.2	100.0
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.3	—	—	1.8	0.8	0.5	100.0
Counselling: individual/family/group	2.9	—	—	0.4	6.1	1.8	100.0
Brokerage/direct funding	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.7	6.6	0.2	100.0
Mutual support/self-help groups	2.8	1.7	0.1	75.6	3.0	—	100.0
Resource teams/regional teams	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	2.2	0.2	100.0
Community support: other/not stated	0.2	—	0.9	0.7	12.2	1.1	100.0
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	5.1	3.4	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.2	100.0
Post-school options/social and community support/ community access	3.7	0.2	<0.05	0.8	1.5	0.1	100.0
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	0.9	0.3	0.2	46.4	1.2	0.1	100.0
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Own-home respite	1.2	—	—	1.4	5.7	0.4	100.0
Respite: centre/respite home	2.0	0.3	0.1	2.4	2.7	0.4	100.0
Respite: host family/peer support	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.8	1.0	100.0
Respite: other/flexible/combination	6.5	0.1	—	8.1	4.3	0.1	100.0
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Open employment	2.9	4.0	0.1	19.6	3.4	0.1	100.0
Supported employment	1.6	1.0	0.2	4.9	1.4	0.5	100.0
Open and supported employment	3.3	2.3	0.4	12.3	2.6	—	100.0
Other employment	—	—	—	5.8	1.9	—	100.0
<i>Total employment</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data. Column totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data for Commonwealth-funded services are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth services.



**Table A3.24: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, number of disability groups reported by relative frequency of support required in activities of daily living, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

Number of other disability groups	None		Occasional		Frequent		Continual		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary only	7,232	21.9	11,521	34.8	6,945	21.0	5,881	17.8	1,487	4.5	33,066	100.0
One plus primary	1,681	9.8	4,413	25.9	4,744	27.8	6,024	35.3	206	1.2	17,068	100.0
Two plus primary	200	2.8	897	12.8	1,643	23.4	4,244	60.4	43	0.6	7,027	100.0
Three plus primary	34	1.0	215	6.0	622	17.5	2,658	74.7	30	0.8	3,559	100.0
Four plus primary	2	0.2	32	2.7	132	11.0	1,025	85.3	11	0.9	1,202	100.0
Five plus primary	1	0.3	4	1.4	28	9.8	251	87.5	3	1.0	287	100.0
Six or more plus primary	1	0.8	4	3.1	16	12.2	110	84.0	0	—	131	100.0
No disability recorded	40	9.7	38	9.2	25	6.1	47	11.4	262	63.6	412	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17,124</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>14,155</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>20,240</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Frequency of need for activities of living is the most frequent need for support reported for any of the support areas of self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.
4. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.25: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, primary disability group by Indigenous status, Northern Territory, 1999**

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	48	49.5	49	50.5	97	100.0
Physical	21	60.0	14	40.0	35	100.0
Psychiatric	1	12.5	7	87.5	8	100.0
Acquired brain injury	20	76.9	6	23.1	26	100.0
Neurological	8	66.7	4	33.3	12	100.0
Autism	7	43.8	9	56.3	16	100.0
Other	5	38.5	8	61.5	13	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

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

**Table A3.26: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, frequency of support or assistance needed in the area of self-care by method of effective communication, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998**

Method of effective communication	No support needed	Occasional support	Frequent support	Continual support	Not applicable	Not known/missing	Total
Child aged less than 5	80	321	600	849	869	33	2,752
Little or none	672	1,932	3,530	9,009	55	203	15,401
Non-spoken	580	861	854	1,042	12	54	3,403
Spoken language	17,436	11,660	5,336	3,545	89	1,395	39,461
Not known/not stated	101	175	171	231	45	1,012	1,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,869</b>	<b>14,949</b>	<b>10,491</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>62,752</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

**Table A3.27: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, location of service outlet by State/Territory and Commonwealth funding source, State and Territory, 1999**

Location of service	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>State and Territory services</b>									
Urban	8,624	12,496	4,032	4,131	3,284	615	540	132	33,852
Rural	2,658	5,420	1,722	2,718	478	598	0	0	13,587
Remote	21	16	94	78	3	0	0	90	302
Not stated	69	0	0	6	40	0	0	0	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,323</b>	<b>17,887</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>6,933</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>47,704</b>
<b>Commonwealth services</b>									
Urban	4,138	2,594	1,728	1,789	1,685	251	246	67	12,497
Rural	1,700	1,266	987	304	385	311	0	0	4,953
Remote	18	0	91	83	5	0	0	64	261
Not stated	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,879</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>17,734</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day. There were 23 consumers who accessed services in more than one State or Territory.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

## Service outlets tables

Table A3.28: CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<b>Auspecting organisation</b>										
Commonwealth Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
State/Territory government	491	552	259	152	26	15	22	0	5	1,522
Local government	39	73	2	11	0	1	0	0	4	130
Charitable/religious	460	1,452	96	381	21	4	5	6	924	3,349
Other non-government	500	259	502	5	137	111	43	36	8	1,601
Not stated	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5
<b>Total CSDA funds 1998–99 financial year</b>										
Less than \$9,999	53	0	41	0	19	11	4	1	4	133
\$10,000–\$49,999	223	0	178	0	45	29	12	9	95	591
\$50,000–\$99,999	208	0	79	0	23	17	12	8	185	532
\$100,000–\$499,999	394	0	213	0	56	47	23	17	567	1,317
\$500,000–\$999,999	28	0	30	0	21	14	4	3	87	187
\$1,000,000–\$1,999,999	8	0	11	0	5	12	0	0	7	43
\$2,000,000 or more	3	0	7	0	14	2	3	1	0	30
Missing/not available	1	2,336	0	549	0	0	12	0	0	2,898
Not stated	573	0	300	0	1	0	0	3	4	881
<b>Capital grants over \$200,000 in 1998–99</b>										
Grant provided	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Not stated	1,491	2,336	856	549	184	132	70	42	949	6,609
<b>Staff hours per week: paid staff—direct support</b>										
0 hours	25	216	26	20	40	8	5	4	21	365
Less than 20 hours	147	301	62	56	16	12	12	6	50	662
20 to less than 38 hours	136	208	59	36	8	9	11	6	62	535
38 to less than 114 hours	371	563	221	80	35	22	8	7	351	1,658
114 to less than 228 hours	454	662	249	110	30	18	14	7	277	1,821
228 to less than 418 hours	272	214	86	101	12	22	7	4	132	850
418 to less than 570 hours	34	38	21	19	8	4	0	3	29	156
570 hours or more	39	58	33	25	17	21	7	2	24	226
Not stated	13	76	102	102	18	16	6	3	3	339
<b>Staff hours per week: paid staff—indirect support</b>										
0 hours	509	1,186	247	151	25	56	20	11	126	2,331
Less than 20 hours	579	594	293	145	44	21	19	11	199	1,905
20 to less than 38 hours	179	212	87	41	16	9	8	10	171	733
38 to less than 114 hours	165	214	90	76	53	20	13	6	318	955
114 to less than 228 hours	21	35	28	25	13	6	0	0	97	225
228 to less than 418 hours	12	8	10	6	7	1	3	1	19	67
418 to less than 570 hours	6	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	16
570 hours or more	7	7	2	3	7	1	0	0	14	41
Not stated	13	76	102	102	18	16	6	3	3	339

(continued)

**Table A3.28 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Data item</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Cwlth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Staff hours per week: contract staff—direct support</b>										
0 hours	1,210	1,848	686	363	144	96	46	31	822	5,246
Less than 20 hours	131	188	33	33	7	12	8	4	57	473
20 to less than 38 hours	44	83	21	14	7	1	3	0	25	198
38 to less than 114 hours	61	102	10	27	4	4	3	3	31	245
114 to less than 228 hours	25	26	5	4	2	0	2	0	8	72
228 to less than 418 hours	5	11	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	29
418 to less than 570 hours	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	5
570 hours or more	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Not stated	13	76	102	102	18	16	6	3	3	339
<b>Staff hours per week: contract staff—indirect support</b>										
0 hours	1,411	2,152	727	415	147	107	59	37	871	5,926
Less than 20 hours	56	78	21	20	9	5	2	1	54	246
20 to less than 38 hours	3	16	8	6	3	2	2	0	8	48
38 to less than 114 hours	8	13	1	5	5	1	1	1	12	47
114 to less than 228 hours	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	5
228 to less than 418 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418 to less than 570 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570 hours or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Not stated	13	76	102	102	18	16	6	3	3	339
<b>Staff hours per week: unpaid staff—direct support</b>										
0 hours	1,266	1,848	635	387	118	95	50	31	820	5,250
Less than 20 hours	143	271	66	41	21	12	9	6	82	651
20 to less than 38 hours	33	71	26	6	9	6	0	2	19	172
38 to less than 114 hours	19	52	19	6	9	3	2	0	20	130
114 to less than 228 hours	7	9	6	5	3	0	2	0	4	36
228 to less than 418 hours	7	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	17
418 to less than 570 hours	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
570 hours or more	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
Not stated	13	76	102	102	18	16	6	3	3	339
<b>Staff hours per week: unpaid staff—indirect support</b>										
0 hours	1,306	2,006	692	414	151	98	50	25	797	5,539
Less than 20 hours	131	199	41	25	15	11	10	12	106	550
20 to less than 38 hours	24	37	12	5	0	6	3	2	26	115
38 to less than 114 hours	9	17	7	3	0	1	1	0	10	48
114 to less than 228 hours	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	16
228 to less than 418 hours	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
418 to less than 570 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
570 hours or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Not stated	13	76	102	102	18	16	6	3	3	339

(continued)

**Table A3.28 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Data item</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Cwlth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Full 1998–99 financial year of operation</b>										
Yes	1,433	2,157	775	515	167	127	64	39	941	6,218
No	44	143	84	33	5	5	5	3	5	327
Not known	14	36	0	1	12	0	1	0	3	67
<b>Hours of operation per day</b>										
Less than 7 hours	137	294	27	65	11	11	2	6	31	584
7–8 hours	410	813	150	79	57	32	19	10	776	2,346
More than 8, less than 24	160	91	69	27	13	10	5	3	127	505
24 hours	598	790	354	280	37	45	26	15	6	2,151
No regular daily pattern	184	316	257	96	55	34	18	8	7	975
Not stated	2	32	2	2	11	0	0	0	2	51
<b>Days of operation per week</b>										
One day	12	190	3	1	5	3	1	0	6	221
Two days	14	51	5	4	1	1	1	0	1	78
Three days	29	59	6	4	1	3	3	0	7	112
Four days	31	49	5	2	2	3	0	2	19	113
Five days	488	866	182	72	70	33	21	12	855	2,599
Six days	29	13	15	9	3	1	3	0	20	93
Seven days	844	925	511	408	61	67	38	25	38	2,917
Not regular weekly pattern	40	152	130	47	30	21	3	3	3	429
Not stated	4	31	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	50
<b>Weeks of operation per year</b>										
Less than 20 weeks	7	38	4	9	2	0	0	0	3	63
20 to 39 weeks	5	54	2	15	1	1	1	0	1	80
40 to 47 weeks	100	334	9	14	3	15	1	2	23	501
48 to 51 weeks	315	318	193	52	48	29	16	10	476	1,457
52 weeks	1,044	1,471	574	459	98	70	51	29	442	4,238
No regular annual pattern	16	89	75	0	20	17	1	1	1	220
Not stated	4	32	2	0	12	0	0	0	3	53
<b>Consumers: snapshot day</b>										
Zero consumers	29	71	92	0	9	0	1	2	12	216
1–5 consumers	677	650	312	294	42	28	21	14	96	2,134
5–9 consumers	425	806	202	117	21	24	17	11	191	1,814
10–19 consumers	178	359	130	53	26	24	13	9	245	1,037
20–49 consumers	109	211	79	43	20	22	5	1	237	727
50–99 consumers	16	40	11	11	9	4	2	0	65	158
100 or more consumers	12	5	1	6	10	0	0	0	10	44
Not stated	3	74	7	25	13	7	0	1	1	131
'Excluded' services	42	120	25	0	34	23	11	4	92	351

(continued)

**Table A3.28 (continued): CSDA-funded service outlets, data item response categories, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Data item</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Cwlth</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Consumers: estimate for a typical day</b>										
Less than 5 consumers	612	582	347	260	39	23	20	14	70	1,967
5–9 consumers	444	848	203	100	24	22	17	13	189	1,860
10–19 consumers	218	392	132	41	28	23	11	7	240	1,092
20–49 consumers	134	257	90	46	21	30	7	2	265	852
50–99 consumers	21	45	13	9	9	4	3	0	78	182
100 or more consumers	11	8	2	2	13	0	0	0	13	49
Not stated	9	84	47	91	16	7	1	2	2	259
'Excluded' services	42	120	25	0	34	23	11	4	92	351
<b>Consumers: estimate for the week of the snapshot day</b>										
Less than 5 consumers	551	457	260	191	32	22	16	12	42	1,583
5–9 consumers	361	687	181	72	18	13	10	7	117	1,466
10–19 consumers	191	358	142	47	25	24	13	9	218	1,027
20–49 consumers	222	407	124	61	26	28	10	7	308	1,193
50–99 consumers	75	154	27	13	9	10	5	0	142	435
100 or more consumers	38	54	14	13	24	5	3	0	27	178
Not stated	11	99	86	152	16	7	2	3	3	379
'Excluded' services	42	120	25	0	34	23	11	4	92	351
<b>Consumers: estimate for 1998–99</b>										
Less than 5 consumers	485	332	287	231	23	18	14	7	17	1,414
5–9 consumers	334	586	151	77	10	13	5	7	93	1,276
10–19 consumers	150	248	133	36	25	19	8	9	154	782
20–49 consumers	199	426	145	72	22	21	13	7	285	1,190
50–99 consumers	104	239	63	41	11	11	4	4	202	679
100 or more consumers	168	306	48	28	47	20	11	3	101	732
Not stated	9	79	7	64	12	7	4	1	5	188
'Excluded' services	42	120	25	0	34	23	11	4	92	351

*Notes*

1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type for an organisation.
2. Commonwealth-aided services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Commonwealth'. Data for the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of CSDA-funded services.
3. Data for CSDA service outlets, including the data on consumer numbers, was from the Service Form completed by funding jurisdictions and service providers. These data do not use a linkage key to estimate consumer numbers. Consumer numbers reflect the number of people who received a service at the service outlet for each time period.
4. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the consumer numbers questions, were 'excluded' when their service type was Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other. These were the service types for which full Consumer Form data were not collected.
5. Data for CSDA service outlets, when responding to the snapshot day consumer numbers question, has been classified as 'not stated' if zero consumers were recorded for all of snapshot day, typical day, week of snapshot day and year time periods, or zero consumers were recorded and at least one Consumer Form was returned.
6. Data for CSDA expenditure on services (total CSDA funds 1998–99 financial year) are not stated or missing for a large number of services in several jurisdictions since it is not available at service outlet level. Financial data for Victoria and for services directly provided by Disability Services Queensland, data are available separately in a different format.

**Table A3.29: CSDA-funded service outlets, service type by days of operation per week, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>One</b>	<b>Two</b>	<b>Three</b>	<b>Four</b>	<b>Five</b>	<b>Six</b>	<b>Seven</b>	<b>No pattern</b>	<b>Not stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accommodation support	6	14	9	10	185	25	2,384	74	5	2,712
Community support	151	36	58	44	873	17	121	167	36	1,503
Community access	52	14	26	32	690	22	62	59	4	961
Respite	7	12	12	9	57	9	310	118	1	535
Employment support	5	1	6	17	771	20	34	3	0	857
Other service type	0	1	1	1	21	0	4	8	4	40
Not stated	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6,612</b>

*Notes*

1. A service outlet may be a single outlet, or an aggregation of two or more outlets of the same service type, for a service provider.
2. Data provided by the Commonwealth are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

## **Other detailed tables**

Tables A3.30 and A3.31 follow on pages 104 and 105.

**Table A3.30: CSDA funding of services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth, States and Territories, 1998–99 (\$ million)**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
Institutions/large residentials	20.1	n.a.	12.8	n.a.	52.5	12.0	—	—	n.a.
Hostels	4.5	n.a.	0.6	n.a.	0.2	0.7	—	—	n.a.
Group homes	75.1	n.a.	9.4	n.a.	29.5	20.7	16.5	6.1	n.a.
Attendant care	3.4	n.a.	2.6	n.a.	1.0	1.3	—	0.2	n.a.
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	10.4	n.a.	41.9	n.a.	6.8	0.5	1.2	0.2	n.a.
Alternative family placement	0.2	n.a.	2.2	n.a.	—	—	—	—	n.a.
Accommodation support: other/not stated	1.3	n.a.	1.7	n.a.	—	—	—	0.1	n.a.
<i>Total accommodation support</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Advocacy	3.1	2.9	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	n.a.
Information/referral	1.3	n.a.	1.4	n.a.	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	n.a.
Combined advocacy/information	1.2	n.a.	—	n.a.	0.6	0.1	—	—	n.a.
Early childhood intervention	7.0	n.a.	—	n.a.	0.8	—	—	0.3	n.a.
Recreation/holiday programs	1.5	n.a.	1.6	n.a.	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	n.a.
Therapy (PT OT ST)	1.4	n.a.	1.4	n.a.	9.2	—	0.6	—	n.a.
Family/individual case practice/management	3.3	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	10.4	1.8	0.5	—	n.a.
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0.7	n.a.	—	n.a.	0.7	—	—	—	n.a.
Counselling: individual/family/group	0.1	—	0.5	n.a.	0.2	—	—	—	n.a.
Brokerage/direct funding	0.3	n.a.	6.2	n.a.	9.3	—	1.6	0.1	n.a.
Mutual support/self-help groups	0.1	n.a.	0.1	n.a.	0.2	—	—	—	n.a.
Print disability	0.6	0.5	0.4	n.a.	0.4	0.3	—	—	n.a.
Resource teams/regional teams	2.3	—	0.9	n.a.	—	1.3	—	—	n.a.
Community support: other/not stated	2.0	—	0.3	n.a.	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	n.a.
<i>Total community support</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	4.3	n.a.	5.8	n.a.	1.5	0.7	—	0.2	n.a.
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	18.9	n.a.	9.9	n.a.	3.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	n.a.
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	6.3	n.a.	3.2	n.a.	0.3	6.9	—	0.8	n.a.
<i>Total community access</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Own-home respite	0.1	n.a.	1.2	n.a.	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	n.a.
Respite: centre/respite home	3.0	n.a.	7.5	n.a.	3.6	3.0	1.6	—	n.a.
Respite: host family/peer support	0.9	n.a.	0.3	n.a.	0.3	0.1	—	—	n.a.
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	2.8	n.a.	5.7	n.a.	0.7	—	0.2	0.2	n.a.
<i>Total respite</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Open employment	22.6	19.5	18.2	5.9	10.4	1.7	0.3	1.5	80.2
Supported employment	33.1	21.9	10.9	12.9	14.5	3.1	1.1	1.0	98.5
Combined open and supported employment	3.2	6.2	3.4	0.4	2.2	0.3	0.7	2.1	18.3
Employment: other/not stated	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
<i>Total employment support</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>197.4</i>
Service type other/not stated	0.7	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	5.6	0.1	0.1	—	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>235.9</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

*Notes*

1. Data for CSDA services funded by Victoria and Western Australia were not available at service outlet level. Hence Australian totals are not available for service types other than employment services. Data are not stated or not available for a large number of services in New South Wales and Queensland also (see Table A3.28). Financial data for Victorian-funded services and for services directly provided by Disability Services Queensland are available separately in a different format.
2. Data for Commonwealth-funded CSDA services are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.
3. CSDA MDS data for States and Territories differ from those given in Table 6.4 since data for Commonwealth-funded services are included.



**Table A3.31: People aged less than 65 years, disability status by State and Territory, Australia, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>Number</b>									
<b>People with a core activity restriction</b>									
Profound	73,833	54,071	40,760	21,679	17,114	5,569	3,662	2,350	219,041
Severe	148,327	108,867	81,256	43,187	34,806	11,132	7,381	4,367	439,327
Moderate	148,059	108,682	80,276	42,559	35,004	11,069	7,208	4,049	436,907
Mild	215,212	158,347	117,233	62,254	50,575	16,017	10,586	6,152	636,376
Schooling or employment restriction	564,207	414,558	308,837	164,373	132,358	42,121	28,080	16,615	1,671,148
<b>People with or without a core activity restriction</b>									
Without, but with a disability	113,997	83,896	62,509	33,310	26,614	8,448	5,722	3,465	337,964
With	696,444	511,663	380,748	202,471	163,300	52,008	34,505	20,442	2,061,588
With or without	810,441	595,559	443,257	235,781	189,914	60,456	40,227	23,907	2,399,552
<b>People with or without a disability</b>									
Australians (aged 0–64)	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
<b>Percentage</b>									
<b>People with a core activity restriction</b>									
Profound	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Severe	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7
Moderate	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.7
Mild	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.9
Schooling or employment restriction	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	9.9	9.0	10.1
<b>People without a core activity restriction</b>									
People with a disability	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.9	14.8	14.1	13.0	14.6

*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. Percentage figures for people with profound, severe, moderate or mild handicap are percentages of Australians aged 0–64.

Source: AIHW analysis of ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

**Appendix 4: CSDA MDS 1999 collection forms**



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

Please tick one box only.

See Data Guide page 22

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

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

Please tick one box only—the group which has the most effect on your everyday life. See Data Guide page 23

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

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

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

See Data Guide page 25

- Yes  1
- No  2
- Not known  3
- If you have ticked 'No' or 'Not known', please go straight to Question 10.*

**9. Please tick all OTHER applicable SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUPS**

—other than the disability group ticked in Question 7.

See Data Guide page 26

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

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

The need should be due to disability groups ticked in Questions 7 and 9. Please tick one box only for each of the following areas a-j. See Data Guide page 27

Please note:

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

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

Question 11 varies according to your (the consumer's) age. Please answer only Question 11a if you (the consumer) are less than 16 years. Please answer only Question 11b if you (the consumer) are 16 years or more.

See Data Guide page 30

**11a. Does the consumer's parents or guardian receive the CHILD DISABILITY ALLOWANCE?** Please answer only if you (the consumer) are aged less than 16 years.

- Yes  01
- No  02
- Not known  03

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

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

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

See Data Guide page 31

**Community accommodation**

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

**Institutional accommodation**

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

**Thank you for your time and effort**

# CSDA MDS Service Form 1999

Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set collections

Please correct any errors in the name and address above.

## OFFICE USE ONLY

A	ID No.	<input type="text"/>
B	State	<input type="text"/>
C	SLA	<input type="text"/>
D	Postcode	<input type="text"/>
E	Service type	<input type="text"/>
F	Auspicing organisation	<input type="text"/>
G	Total CSDA funds 1998/99 financial year	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
H	Capital grants over \$200,000 in 1998/99	\$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>

**For service outlet** .....

**For funded service type** .....

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

### Confidentiality

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

### Help available

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_ on: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

### Snapshot date

Information on these forms should be correct as at **Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> May 1999**. They need not be completed on that day. Please also see overleaf.

### Due date

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

\_\_\_\_\_ **1999**

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

Mr  
Mrs  
Miss  
Ms  
Dr

Given name

Surname

Title or position

Signature

Telephone number

Facsimile number

## Before you start...

Your CSDA funding department should have filled in the boxes on the top of page 1 before your agency received it. **Please check these boxes**, using the 'Data Guide' initially for any queries you may have, particularly the Service type (Item E) and the Total CSDA funds for the 1998/99 financial year (Item G).

**Please check that your service will be open on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1999.** If it is not, then another day, when the service is open, should be given on the Form(s) and notified to relevant staff. The alternative day should still be within the week around the 'snapshot' day. The consumer numbers on that day should be similar to those on an average operating day (see Question 6a).

**Please read the 'Data Guide' information about 'Consumer information and rights'.**

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

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

**Please answer all questions**, unless instructed otherwise. A high total number of answers for each question will maximise the usefulness of the question within the collections.

## What should I write in the boxes?

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

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

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

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

wrong

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

right

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

- direct support

			0
--	--	--	---

wrong

			-
--	--	--	---

right

## How many Consumer Forms should I have?

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

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

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

Please keep a record of the 'Form number' assigned to each consumer's form, to make it easier to handle any later queries from the CSDA funding department. 'Edit checks' are performed on the information from the forms by CSDA funding departments, and may show some possible inconsistencies for later checking over the telephone.

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

## How many Service Forms should I have?

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



**1. STAFF HOURS. What were the total hours worked by staff and volunteers working in this service during the 7 day week ending on May 26<sup>th</sup> 1999?** *See Data Guide page 13*

Paid staff — direct support         a

— indirect support         b

Contract staff — direct support         c

— indirect support         d

Unpaid staff — direct support         e

— indirect support         f

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

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

**2. Has this service operated for the FULL 1998–99 FINANCIAL YEAR to date?** *See Data Guide page 14*

Yes  1

No  2

Not known  3

**3. How many HOURS A DAY does this service usually operate?** *See Data Guide page 14*

— No regular daily pattern of operation (*tick box 99*)  
*eg. flexible hours, on call, 24 hour sleepover. Please do not provide the number of hours per week.*

hours

99

**4. How many DAYS A WEEK does this service usually operate?** *See Data Guide page 14*

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

days

9

**5. How many WEEKS A YEAR does this service usually operate?** *See Data Guide page 15*

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

weeks

99

## Appendix 5: Performance indicators

### Background

The development of performance indicators supports national outcome and performance monitoring in many community services areas (see AIHW 1997a, pages 2–6; SCRCSSP 1997). The report on the 1996 CSDA MDS collection included some of these effectiveness performance indicators for disability services at the request of the National Disability Administrators, 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 1999 data, that is, indicators for:

- users of accommodation services relative to estimated potential population (Table A5.4;
- users of employment services relative to estimated potential population (Table A5.5;
- service use by disability status (Tables 5.6 and 5.7 relating to accommodation support services and to employment services);
- service use by particular population groups (Tables 5.8–5.11 relating to accommodation support services and to employment services for Indigenous Australians and for people of non-English-speaking origin); and
- the proportion of people receiving community care and support (Table A5.12 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 (other than Table 3.17) by the exclusion of psychiatric services. This exclusion was performed by removing from the 1999 CSDA MDS data set, records of recipients of services specified by each jurisdiction<sup>20</sup> as being psychiatric services. The number of service outlets and recipients thereby excluded from each jurisdiction was:

	<b>Service outlets</b>	<b>Recipients</b>
Victoria	340	3,189
Queensland	29	270
Western Australia	8	64
Tasmania	2	19

There were no specific psychiatric services identified in the other jurisdictions.

A linkage key has been used to estimate consumer numbers. This follows a decision of the SCRCSSP in early 1999.<sup>21</sup> Consumers of services included in the analysis are consistent with the number of consumers given in Table A5.1 for States and Territories (that is, for State/Territory jurisdictions). There were no exclusions from the data for Commonwealth services to account for people with a psychiatric disability. (Equivalent Commonwealth data to that shown for States and Territories in Table A5.1 is included in Table 3.17).

---

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

21 Before 1999, these performance indicators have been prepared using services received data.

**Table A5.1: Consumers of CSDA-funded services on a snapshot day, excluding consumers of specific psychiatric services, auspicing organisation by State and Territory by service type, States and Territories, 1999**

<b>Auspicing organisation</b>	<b>Accommodation support</b>	<b>Community support</b>	<b>Community access</b>	<b>Respite</b>	<b>Other/ not stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
Government	2,726	353	899	219	25	3,737
Non-government	2,394	1,672	1,802	235	33	5,843
Auspicing org. not stated	473	119	150	0	59	740
<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>5,593</i>	<i>2,140</i>	<i>2,846</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>10,174</i>
Government	3,062	1,238	293	143	0	4,401
Non-government	2,488	3,389	6,626	656	0	11,923
<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>5,547</i>	<i>4,585</i>	<i>6,913</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14,879</i>
Government	794	568	26	79	0	1,280
Non-government	2,277	487	1,967	428	0	4,475
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>3,070</i>	<i>1,049</i>	<i>1,990</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5,555</i>
Government	850	2,477	114	426	0	3,443
Non-government	1,491	1,234	525	415	0	3,490
<i>Total Western Australia</i>	<i>2,341</i>	<i>3,711</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6,933</i>
Government	843	848	16	20	0	1,718
Non-government	1,139	637	383	153	0	2,150
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	17	16
<i>Total South Australia</i>	<i>1,981</i>	<i>1,478</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3,828</i>
Government	63	122	124	28	0	293
Non-government	581	70	349	40	0	939
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	5	5
<i>Total Tasmania</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1,180</i>
Government	144	86	0	18	0	246
Non-government	133	78	90	36	0	321
<i>Total Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>540</i>
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-government	123	45	46	32	0	221
<i>Total Northern Territory</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>221</i>
<b>Total government</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15,118</b>
<b>Total non-government</b>	<b>10,626</b>	<b>7,612</b>	<b>11,788</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29,362</b>
<b>Total auspicing org. not stated</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>761</b>
<b>Total excluding consumers of specific psychiatric services</b>	<b>19,575</b>	<b>13,360</b>	<b>13,393</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>43,310</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. An adjustment between employment and other service types was not possible for the Western Australian data. Totals may not be the sum of the components since individuals may access more than one service type on the snapshot day.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded services with service types Advocacy, Information/referral, Combined advocacy/information, Print disability/alt. formats of communication, Service evaluation/training, Peak bodies, Research/development and Other were not collected.
3. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded psychiatric services are excluded to enable a more direct comparison between States and Territories.

The data used for the performance indicators following are the same as were supplied to the SCRCSSP by the AIHW in late 1999.

## ‘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 A5.2. 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 core activity restriction’<sup>22</sup> is relevant to the concepts of the CSDA, being based on the person’s ongoing need for assistance with ‘activities of daily living’;
- 1998 ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data can be updated for future years using ABS population data for each State and Territory for the appropriate year; and
- national rates of ‘severe or profound core activity restriction’ (which have greater accuracy than State or Territory rates) can be applied to the age and sex structure of each State or Territory’s 1998 population.

The term ‘potential population’ is not the same as the population actually needing services, but indicates those with the potential to need disability support services (see AIHW 1997b). Care should be taken with these ‘potential population’ data, particularly in relation to the standard errors.

Table A5.2 provides 1998 estimates of the number of people with profound or severe core activity restriction for each State/Territory and each relevant age group. These data have not been updated to 1999 since relevant population data were not available at the time that performance indicators were required for use by the SCRCSSP; no analysis of the stability over time of the population of people with profound and severe core activity restrictions has yet been undertaken. 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.

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 Indigenous Australians); and
- scaling back the denominator by a factor reflecting the labour force participation rates of the overall population, aged 15 and over, in each jurisdiction.<sup>23</sup>

The denominators for the performance indicators on recipients of accommodation support services (people under 65 years) and employment services (people 15–64 years) are given in Table A5.2 as people with severe or profound core activity restriction.

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22 Table A3.31 provides some background information on severity of disability and disability status by State and Territory from the ABS 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

23 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 A5.2: People aged less than 65 years by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>People under 65 years</b>									
All	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
All (%)	33.6	24.7	18.6	10.0	7.7	2.5	1.7	1.1	100.0
With profound or severe core activity restriction	222,161	162,938	122,015	64,866	51,920	16,701	11,043	6,717	658,367
With profound or severe core activity restriction (%)	33.7	24.7	18.5	9.9	7.9	2.5	1.7	1.0	100.0
<b>People 15–64 years</b>									
With profound or severe core activity restriction	173,543	127,819	94,430	50,159	40,945	12,916	8,619	4,863	513,294
With profound or severe core activity restriction (adjusted for labour force participation)	106,555	81,421	60,908	33,406	24,444	7,749	6,214	3,419	323,889
Labour force participation rate (%)	61.4	63.7	64.5	66.6	59.7	60.0	72.1	70.3	63.1

*Notes*

1. Data for all people are ABS estimated resident populations at 30 June 1998.
2. Data for people with profound or severe core activity restriction are estimates derived using the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. 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.
3. Labour force participation rates are for people 15 years and over.

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

Indigenous status has the potential to affect the 'potential population' estimates for some State or Territory populations, particularly those with large numbers of Indigenous Australians. The factors used to adjust the 'potential population' estimates for Indigenous Australians are presented in Table A5.3. 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 Australians in each State and Territory (see AIHW 1997b).

**Table A5.3: People aged less than 65 years, Indigenous factor by State and Territory, 1998**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>People under 65 years</b>									
Indigenous Australians	111,564	22,674	107,474	56,698	22,368	15,505	3,238	52,301	392,012
Non-Indigenous Australians	5,422,165	4,049,690	2,958,325	1,582,750	1,252,918	394,311	281,151	131,386	16,075,613
All people (weighted)	5,645,293	4,095,038	3,173,273	1,696,146	1,297,654	425,321	287,627	235,988	16,859,637
All people (weighted per person)	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.28	1.02
Indigenous factor	99.64	98.22	101.10	101.05	99.39	101.37	98.79	125.49	100.00
<b>People 15–64 years</b>									
Indigenous Australians	65,514	13,640	63,114	33,841	13,394	9,302	1,978	32,290	233,214
Non-Indigenous Australians	4,151,979	3,108,876	2,257,889	1,209,006	965,914	298,486	216,913	100,978	12,312,044
All people (weighted)	4,283,007	3,136,156	2,384,117	1,276,688	992,702	317,090	220,869	165,558	12,778,472
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	99.70	98.60	100.84	100.85	99.52	101.14	99.06	121.96	100.00

*Notes*

1. Data for all people (weighted) were calculated by multiplying the data for Indigenous Australians by two and adding the data for non-Indigenous Australians. Hence Indigenous Australians are weighted at two and non-Indigenous Australians at one.
2. Data for all people (weighted per person) were calculated by dividing the all people (weighted) data by the sum of the Indigenous Australians data and the non-Indigenous Australians data.
3. The Indigenous factors adjust the data for all people (weighted per person) to figures relative to an arbitrary figure for Australia of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the all people (weighted per person) data by 100 and dividing by the all people (weighted per person) total for Australia. These are the Indigenous factors used in Tables A5.4 and A5.5.
4. Calculated data are rounded estimates, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.

Sources: ABS 1998a, ABS 1998c.

For the first time in four ABS surveys, spread over almost two decades, there has been a rise in the age–sex-standardised rates of profound and severe core activity restriction. As far as can be ascertained at this stage, these changes arise mainly from changes in survey methodology, in particular the addition of two screening questions, and possibly increased identification, for example of boys with learning difficulties, ADD and autism (see AIHW 1999a). While these changes do not affect the relevant population distribution among States, they do affect the denominators of some of the following indicators, in particular for Tables A5.4 and A5.5.

## 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 SCRCSSP (Tables A5.4 to A5.12).<sup>24</sup>

Indicators of access to accommodation support services by people with a disability, relative to the estimated 'potential population', are presented in Table A5.4. Accommodation support services were received by 29.7 consumers under the CSDA for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population', similar to the figure of 30.0 per 1,000 in 1998.<sup>25</sup> The States and the Territories (in 1999) varied from 14.6 per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Northern Territory to 38.4 per 1,000 in South Australia.

**Table A5.4: Consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services on a snapshot day relative to the 'potential population' by State and Territory, 1999**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
People with profound or severe core activity restriction	222,161	162,938	122,015	64,866	51,920	16,701	11,043	6,717	658,367
Indigenous factor	99.64	98.22	101.10	101.05	99.39	101.37	98.79	125.49	100.00
People with profound or severe core activity restriction (adjusted)	221,370	160,036	123,356	65,549	51,602	16,930	10,909	8,429	658,367
Consumers	5,593	5,547	3,070	2,341	1,981	644	276	123	19,575
<b>Consumers (per 1,000)</b>	<b>25.27</b>	<b>34.66</b>	<b>24.89</b>	<b>35.71</b>	<b>38.39</b>	<b>38.04</b>	<b>25.30</b>	<b>14.59</b>	<b>29.73</b>
<b>Consumers (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>84.98</b>	<b>116.58</b>	<b>83.70</b>	<b>120.12</b>	<b>129.12</b>	<b>127.94</b>	<b>85.09</b>	<b>49.08</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Notes

1. Data for people with profound or severe core activity restriction are as shown in Table A5.2 for people under 65 years.
2. The Indigenous factors were calculated as shown in Table A5.3 for people under 65 years.
3. Data for people with profound or severe core activity restriction (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with profound or severe core activity restriction data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of Indigenous Australians. These are the 'potential population' data.
4. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
5. Data for consumers (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the consumer data by the people with profound or severe core activity restriction (adjusted) data and multiplying by 1,000. Hence they are figures per 1,000 people.
6. 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).
7. Calculated data are rounded estimates, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.

Sources: AIHW analysis of the ABS 1998a; ABS 1998a; and ABS 1998c.

24 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.

25 This figure for 1998 is based on services received data as estimated consumer data were not available before 1999.

Table A5.5 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 54.7 consumers for every 1,000 people in the 'potential population'. The States and Territories varied from 31.4 per 1,000 people in the 'potential population' in the Northern Territory to 85.3 in South Australia.

**Table A5.5: Consumers of CSDA-funded employment services on a snapshot day relative to the 'potential population' by State and Territory, 1999**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People with profound or severe core activity restriction	106,555	81,421	60,908	33,406	24,444	7,749	6,214	3,419	323,889
Indigenous factor	99.70	98.60	100.84	100.85	99.52	101.14	99.06	121.96	100.00
People with profound or severe core activity restriction (adjusted)	106,235	80,281	61,420	33,690	24,327	7,837	6,156	4,170	323,889
Consumers	5,856	3,860	2,806	2,176	2,075	562	246	131	17,712
<b>Consumers (per 1,000)</b>	<b>55.12</b>	<b>48.08</b>	<b>45.69</b>	<b>64.59</b>	<b>85.30</b>	<b>71.71</b>	<b>39.96</b>	<b>31.42</b>	<b>54.69</b>
<b>Consumers (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>100.80</b>	<b>87.92</b>	<b>83.54</b>	<b>118.11</b>	<b>155.98</b>	<b>131.13</b>	<b>73.08</b>	<b>57.45</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. Data for people with profound or severe core activity restriction were calculated as shown in Table A5.2 for people 15–64 years (adjusted for labour force participation rates).
2. The Indigenous factors were calculated as shown in Table A5.3 for people 15–64 years.
3. Data for people with profound or severe core activity restriction (adjusted) were calculated by multiplying the people with profound or severe core activity restriction data by the Indigenous factors. This adjusts for the effects of Indigenous Australians. These are the 'potential population' data.
4. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded employment support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
5. Data for consumers (per 1,000) were calculated by dividing the consumer data by the people with profound or severe core activity restriction (adjusted) data and multiplying by 1,000. Hence they are figures per 1,000 people.
6. The indexes adjust the figures relative to an arbitrary figure of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the consumers (per 1,000) data by 100 and dividing by the Australia total figure for consumers (per 1,000).
7. Calculated data are rounded estimates, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.
8. Data are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Sources: AIHW analysis of ABS 1999; ABS 1998a; ABS 1998c; and ABS 1998d.



The distribution of consumers in accommodation support services, by severity of disability, is presented in Table A5.6.<sup>26</sup> Consumers with a profound core activity restriction comprised 50.1% of consumers of accommodation support services in 1999, similar to the figure of 49.0% in 1998.<sup>27</sup> In 1999, the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest percentage (39.9%) and the Northern Territory had the highest (63.1%).

**Table A5.6: Consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services on a snapshot day, 'severity' of core activity restriction by State and Territory, 1999**

<b>'Severity' of core activity restriction</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Number</b>								
Profound	3,041	2,656	1,398	974	1,084	316	110	77	9,656
Severe	2,225	2,531	1,487	1,001	796	298	145	39	8,522
Moderate to none	302	354	183	122	79	30	21	6	1,097
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>19,275</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>								
<b>Profound</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>
<b>Severe</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>44.2</b>
Moderate to none	5.4	6.4	6.0	5.8	4.0	4.7	7.6	4.9	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
2. 'Severity' of core activity restriction is derived using data on level of support needed in one or more of the support areas: self-care, mobility and communication. Consumers with profound core activity restriction reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Consumers with severe core activity restriction reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Consumers with moderate or no core activity restriction reported needing no support in one or more of these areas.
3. Where the level of support need was inconsistently recorded for the same consumer, the maximum level recorded was regarded as the level of support needed for that consumer.
4. The table excludes 300 consumers who did not report a need for support with one or more of the areas: self-care, mobility, or communication. Hence consumer totals do not necessarily match those in Table A5.4.

<sup>26</sup> If an indicator of access were needed it would be preferable to relate the number of consumers with various levels of disability to the relevant population numbers.

<sup>27</sup> This figure for 1998 is based on services received data as estimated consumer data were not available before 1999.

The percentage of people with profound core activity restriction in employment support services (13.2%, Table A5.7)<sup>28</sup> was much lower than for accommodation support services (50.1%, Table A5.6) and the percentage with severe core activity restriction higher: 61.3% of those in employment support services compared to 44.2% in accommodation support services.

**Table A5.7: Consumers of CSDA-funded employment services on a snapshot day, 'severity' of core activity restriction by State and Territory, 1999**

<b>'Severity' of core activity restriction</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Australia</b>
<b>Number</b>									
Profound	896	386	244	410	264	65	21	27	2,313
Severe	3,420	2,391	1,805	1,257	1,304	301	175	71	10,724
Moderate to none	1,406	1,021	725	508	507	196	50	33	4,446
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,722</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>17,483</b>
<b>Percentage</b>									
<b>Profound</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Severe</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>61.3</b>
Moderate to none	24.6	26.9	26.1	23.4	24.4	34.9	20.3	25.2	25.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Notes*

1. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
2. 'Severity' of core activity restriction is derived using data on level of support needed in one or more of the support areas self-care, mobility and communication. Consumers with profound core activity restriction reported a continual need for support in one or more of these areas. Consumers with severe core activity restriction reported occasional or frequent need for support in one or more of these areas. Consumers with moderate or no core activity restriction reported needing no support in one or more of these areas.
3. Where the level of support need was inconsistently recorded for the same consumer, the maximum level recorded was regarded as the level of support needed for that consumer.
4. The table excludes 229 consumers who did not report a need for support with one or more of the areas: self-care, mobility, or communication. Hence consumer totals do not necessarily match those in Table A5.5.
5. Data are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Tables A5.8 to A5.11 concern Indigenous Australians and people of non-English-speaking origin. Some caution should be used when interpreting performance indicators in these tables, since the level of 'not known' or 'not stated' response in 1999 is high enough in some jurisdictions to require care when interpreting the data. Indigenous status and country of birth data had a national combined 'not known' and 'not stated' response rate of 8.6% and 4.9% respectively in the 1999 collection (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3 for jurisdiction-specific data).

<sup>28</sup> If an indicator of access were needed it would be preferable to relate the number of consumers with various levels of core activity restriction to the relevant population numbers.

Access to accommodation support services by Indigenous Australians is presented in Table A5.8. Accommodation support services were received by 1.4 Indigenous Australians for every 1,000 Indigenous Australians, compared with 1.1 people per 1,000 in the general population (18,172 of 16,467,625). Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) varied from 0.3 in the Australian Capital Territory to 3.0 in Western Australia.

**Table A5.8: Consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services on a snapshot day, Indigenous status by State and Territory, 1999**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>People under 65 years</b>									
All Australian	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
Indigenous Australians	111,564	22,674	107,474	56,698	22,368	15,505	3,238	52,301	392,012
Indigenous (% of all)	2.02	0.56	3.51	3.46	1.75	3.78	1.14	28.47	2.38
<b>Consumers</b>									
All consumers	5,451	5,497	2,165	2,155	1,917	592	272	123	18,172
Indigenous consumers	132	34	105	168	33	19	1	64	556
Indigenous (% of all)	2.4	0.6	4.8	7.8	1.7	3.2	0.4	52.0	3.1
<b>Indigenous (per 1,000)</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.42</b>
<b>Indigenous (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>83.42</b>	<b>105.72</b>	<b>68.88</b>	<b>208.91</b>	<b>104.02</b>	<b>86.40</b>	<b>21.77</b>	<b>86.28</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. The population data are from Tables A5.2 and A5.3.
2. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
3. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same consumer, the consumer was counted as an Indigenous Australian.
4. Data for all consumers excludes consumers whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
5. Data for Indigenous consumers (per 1,000) are per 1,000 Indigenous people, that is, the Indigenous consumer data divided by the Indigenous Australians data multiplied by 1,000.
6. 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 1998a; and ABS 1998c.

Employment support services were received by 1.3 Indigenous Australians for every 1,000 Indigenous Australians, compared with 1.9 people per 1,000 in the general population (Table A5.9). Indigenous recipients (per 1,000) varied from 1.0 in Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory to 1.8 in Tasmania.

**Table A5.9: Consumers of CSDA-funded employment services on a snapshot day, Indigenous status by State and Territory, 1999**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>People 15–64 years</b>									
All Australians	4,217,493	3,122,516	2,321,003	1,242,847	979,308	307,788	218,891	133,268	12,545,258
Indigenous Australians	65,514	13,640	63,114	33,841	13,394	9,302	1,978	32,290	233,214
Indigenous (% of all)	1.55	0.44	2.72	2.72	1.37	3.02	0.90	24.23	1.86
<b>Consumers</b>									
All consumers	5,778	3,631	1,556	2,139	2,062	494	245	129	16,034
Indigenous consumers	83	20	65	45	23	17	2	39	294
Indigenous (% of all)	1.4	0.5	4.2	2.1	1.1	3.4	0.8	30.2	1.8
<b>Indigenous (per 1,000)</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.26</b>
<b>Indigenous (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>100.50</b>	<b>116.31</b>	<b>81.69</b>	<b>105.48</b>	<b>136.21</b>	<b>144.97</b>	<b>80.21</b>	<b>95.81</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. The population data are from Tables A5.2 and A5.3.
2. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
3. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same consumer, the consumer was counted as an Indigenous Australian.
4. Data for all consumers excludes consumers whose Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
5. Data for Indigenous consumers (per 1,000) are per 1,000 Indigenous people, that is, the Indigenous consumer data divided by the Indigenous Australians data multiplied by 1,000.
6. 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).
7. Data are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Sources: ABS 1998a; ABS 1998c; and ABS 1998d.

Access to accommodation support services for people of non-English-speaking origin is presented in Table A5.10. Accommodation support services were received by 0.2 consumers of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin (compared with 1.2 people per 1,000 in the general population, calculated from Table A5.10). Consumers of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.1 per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin in New South Wales to 0.5 per 1,000 in the Western Australia.

**Table A5.10: Consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services on a snapshot day, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1999**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<b>People under 65 years</b>									
All Australians	5,533,729	4,072,364	3,065,799	1,639,448	1,275,286	409,816	284,389	183,687	16,467,625
Non-English-speaking origin Australians	910,761	694,192	225,873	189,484	129,984	15,746	39,789	15,635	2,221,464
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	16.46	17.05	7.37	11.56	10.19	3.84	13.99	8.51	13.49
<b>Consumers</b>									
All consumers	5,515	5,507	2,717	2,249	1,949	640	274	122	18,973
Non-English-speaking origin consumers	129	153	51	88	49	7	7	3	487
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	2.3	2.8	1.9	3.9	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.6
<b>Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.22</b>
<b>Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>64.61</b>	<b>100.54</b>	<b>103.00</b>	<b>211.85</b>	<b>171.96</b>	<b>202.79</b>	<b>80.25</b>	<b>87.53</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. The 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 1998 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 consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
3. Where non-English-speaking origin was inconsistently recorded for the same consumer, the consumer was counted as a non-English-speaking origin consumer.
4. Data for all consumers excludes consumers whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
5. Data for consumers of non-English-speaking origin were based on consumer responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
6. Data for consumers 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 consumer data divided by the non-English-speaking origin Australians data multiplied by 1,000.
7. 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 A5.11). Employment support services were received by 0.3 consumers of non-English-speaking origin for every 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin (compared with 1.3 people per 1,000 in the general population). Consumers of non-English-speaking origin varied from 0.2 per 1,000 in the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and Queensland to 0.4 per 1,000 in Western Australia and New South Wales.

**Table A5.11: Consumers of CSDA-funded employment services on a snapshot day, non-English-speaking origin by State and Territory, 1999**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
<b>People 15–64 years</b>									
All Australians	4,217,493	3,122,516	2,321,003	1,242,847	979,308	307,788	218,891	133,268	12,545,258
Non-English-speaking origin Australians	848,062	655,405	209,684	176,478	123,278	14,769	36,868	14,536	2,079,078
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	20.11	20.99	9.03	14.20	12.59	4.80	16.84	10.91	16.57
<b>Consumers</b>									
All consumers	5,800	3,675	2,342	2,050	2,039	559	245	130	16,840
Non-English-speaking origin consumers	301	136	48	77	32	5	7	5	611
Non-English-speaking origin (% of all)	5.19	3.70	2.05	3.76	1.57	0.89	2.86	3.85	3.63
<b>Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000)</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) index</b>	<b>120.77</b>	<b>70.61</b>	<b>77.89</b>	<b>148.47</b>	<b>88.33</b>	<b>115.20</b>	<b>64.61</b>	<b>117.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Notes*

1. The 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 1998 country of birth data. They exclude people whose non-English-speaking origin was not stated or who were visitors to Australia from overseas.
2. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
3. Where non-English-speaking origin was inconsistently recorded for the same consumer, the consumer was counted as a non-English-speaking origin consumer.
4. Data for all consumers excludes consumers whose non-English-speaking origin was 'not known' or 'not stated', thus totals may differ from other sections of this report (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3).
5. Data for consumers of non-English-speaking origin were based on consumer responses for country of birth being other than Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland or the United States of America.
6. Data for consumers of non-English-speaking origin (per 1,000) are per 1,000 people of non-English-speaking origin, that is, the consumers of non-English-speaking origin divided by the non-English-speaking origin Australians data multiplied by 1,000.
7. 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).
8. Data are preliminary and cover 98% of Commonwealth-funded services.

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

The proportion of consumers receiving accommodation support services as community-based or 'in-home' support was 68.8% and varied across the States and Territories (Table A5.12). All consumers 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 (45.6%). In 1998 the equivalent national figure was 65.9%.<sup>29</sup>

**Table A5.12: Consumers of CSDA-funded community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services on a snapshot day, service type by State and Territory, 1999**

<b>Service type</b>	<b>NSW</b>	<b>Vic</b>	<b>Qld</b>	<b>WA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Tas</b>	<b>ACT</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>Total</b>
All accommodation support	5,593	5,547	3,070	2,341	1,981	644	276	123	19,575
Institution/large residential or hostel	2,393	1,346	462	622	1,077	200	—	—	6,100
Community-based or 'in-home'	3,200	4,201	2,608	1,719	904	444	276	123	13,475
<b>Community-based or 'in-home' (% of all)</b>	<b>57.21</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>84.95</b>	<b>73.43</b>	<b>45.63</b>	<b>68.94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68.84</b>

*Notes*

1. Data for consumers of CSDA-funded accommodation support services exclude services identified by jurisdictions as being psychiatric services. Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. They are not restricted by age.
2. Where the service type was inconsistently recorded for the same consumer, the consumer was counted as receiving an 'institution/large residential or hostel' accommodation support service.
3. Community-based or 'in-home' accommodation support services are Group homes, Attendant care, Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support, Alternative family placement, and Other accommodation.

<sup>29</sup> This figure for 1998 is based on services received data as estimated consumer data were not available before 1999. In 1999, the national figure for the proportion of accommodation support services received as community-based or 'in-home' support was 67.7%.

## Appendix 6: Using the statistical linkage key

This appendix provides details of linkage processes, including validation of the linkage key, results of linkage and the rules used to allocated responses that are discrepant between linked records. It relates to material presented in Sections 2.5 and 2.6.

### Methods for the linkage of records

The process for linking records is simple:

- Two, three or more records that had fully valid linkage keys that completely matched were regarded as referring to the same consumer.
- Records that were missing sex were tested for matches with all other records using the linkage key without sex. This resulted in 19 matches (17 pairs and 1 triple), and for each match the records were from the same State. These matching records were also regarded as referring to the same consumer. For each match at least one case had sex validly recorded for the consumer.
- Records that were missing any part of the linkage key other than sex were not matched and given a unique key for all future analyses.

There were two exceptions to the general process for 1999:

- Western Australia did not use the standard linkage key and records were pre-matched within the State, and so could not be matched to the Commonwealth or any other States.
- Victoria identified 10 records that were not regarded as matches, on the basis of other information at the State level, even though the linkage key matched with another case(s). These records were tested against data from other jurisdictions and no other matches were found. They were then assigned unique linkage keys so as not to match in any further analysis.

### Validity of linkage key

The validity of the linkage key was tested firstly by comparison with names in the National Death Index (NDI), and secondly by looking at the frequencies of letter combinations and birthdates. The NDI is a fully name-identified database for Australia of all people who have died. The linkage key was divided into its component letters and date parts to examine the frequency distribution of each part.

The frequencies of letters in the five letter positions were compared with Institute analyses of names in the NDI (Table A6.1). The frequency distributions of the most common letters were very similar for last name, and fairly similar for first name (the main difference being that for the second letter 'A' was more common and 'O' less common in the MDS than in the NDI). This difference is not surprising, as names are likely to vary with time and fashion, particularly first names. For example, the first name 'Myrtle' may occur more commonly in the NDI than among CSDA recipients.



**Table A6.1: Distribution of letters with a frequency of 5 per cent or more in name part of linkage key in the 1999 CSDA MDS collection compared to the National Death Index**

First name, second letter			First name, third letter			Last name, second letter			Last name, third letter			Last name, fifth letter		
Lette			Lette			Lette			Lette			Lette		
r	MDS	NDI	r	MDS	NDI	r	MDS	NDI	r	MDS	NDI	r	MDS	NDI
A	28.1	21.5	R	14.3	15.5	A	22.7	22.5	R	12.6	12.6	E	17.0	17.4
E	16.1	16.9	N	11.2	10.2	O	16.8	17.1	L	10.9	11.2	None	12.4	11.2
O	13.0	18.3	A	9.1	8.7	E	12.0	12.2	N	8.9	9.0	I	8.0	8.3
I	10.4	9.5	E	7.2	5.7	I	10.6	10.5	A	8.6	8.2	A	7.0	6.9
R	7.2	7.7	T	7.2	5.9	R	7.7	7.8	I	6.5	6.4	S	7.0	7.1
H	5.4	4.6	L	6.6	9.4	U	6.9	7.4	O	6.4	6.5	N	6.7	6.7
			C	5.4	3.3				E	6.4	6.3	R	5.2	5.3
			I	5.0	5.7							H	5.1	5.2
												L	5.0	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>		<b>66.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>		<b>76.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>		<b>60.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>		<b>73.4</b>	<b>73.1</b>

Note: Analysis includes people born between 1913 and 1987 (inclusive) who died between 1980 and January 2000.

The most common name sequences in the MDS were then examined to determine whether any unlikely or possibly false sequences (such as 'ABCDE') appeared at high frequency. The only such apparent sequence was 'AAAA-', which was obviously false as it occurred 22 times for only one service provider. For these records the linkage key was treated as invalid.

For the date part of the key the frequency distribution of days and months were examined for any unexpected patterns. It was apparent that 1st January was more common as a birth date than was expected, presumably because it was sometimes being entered when the year of birth was known but the day and month were not (in this case the Data Guide instructions are to enter 99 for the day and month). This date occurred 436 times compared to an expected frequency of 147 if all dates occurred at random. (The birth date of some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may be legitimately recorded as 1st January when their precise birth date is not known. However, this would only explain a small component of these dates as only 4.3% were for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people.)

## Results of linkage

Table A6.2 shows the results of linking data for each State and Territory, and for Australia combined. The mean number of services received per consumer on the snapshot day is represented by the ratio of unlinked to linked cases.<sup>30</sup> For State and Territory services, this ratio ranges from 1.094 for the Australian Capital Territory to 1.208 for Queensland. For Commonwealth services alone the ratio is much less (1.007 overall) because, as would be expected, very few people were using more than one employment service. The final columns of Table A6.2 show the results of linking for State and Commonwealth services combined. For all services combined the ratio of unlinked to linked cases varies from 1.142 (Northern Territory) to 1.229 (Queensland).

<sup>30</sup> The ratio between the number of unlinked records representing episodes of service or 'service recipients', and the number of consumers within the jurisdiction, each with one or more linked records. A higher ratio indicates a greater use of more than one service on the snapshot day.

**Table A6.2: Numbers of cases with and without use of the statistical linkage key, by State/Territory for State and Commonwealth services and for all services combined**

State/Territory	State services			Commonwealth services			State and Commonwealth combined			State/ Cwlth ratio
	Unlinked	Linked	Ratio	Unlinked	Linked	Ratio	Unlinked	Linked	Ratio	
New South Wales	13,172	11,323	1.163	5,922	5,879	1.007	19,094	16,350	1.168	1.052
Victoria	21,367	17,887	1.195	3,895	3,860	1.009	25,262	21,157	1.194	1.028
Queensland	7,022	5,811	1.208	2,827	2,806	1.007	9,849	8,012	1.229	1.076
Western Australia	8,355	6,933	1.205	2,186	2,176	1.005	10,541	9,109	1.157	n.a.
South Australia	4,158	3,788	1.098	2,086	2,075	1.004	6,244	5,392	1.158	1.087
Tasmania	1,438	1,211	1.187	564	562	1.004	2,002	1,698	1.179	1.044
ACT	591	540	1.094	247	246	1.004	838	719	1.166	1.093
Northern Territory	255	222	1.147	131	131	1.000	386	338	1.142	1.044
<i>Total</i>	<i>56,358</i>	<i>47,715</i>	<i>1.181</i>	<i>17,858</i>	<i>17,735</i>	<i>1.007</i>	<i>74,216</i>	<i>62,775</i>	<i>1.182</i>	<i>1.043</i>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>56,358</b>	<b>47,704</b>	<b>1.181</b>	<b>17,858</b>	<b>17,734</b>	<b>1.007</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>62,752</b>	<b>1.183</b>	<b>1.043</b>
<b>Without WA</b>	<b>48,003</b>	<b>40,782</b>	<b>1.177</b>	<b>15,672</b>	<b>15,559</b>	<b>1.007</b>	<b>63,675</b>	<b>53,644</b>	<b>1.187</b>	<b>1.050</b>

*Notes*

1. State/Commonwealth ratio is the ratio due to linkage between State and Commonwealth data after linkage within State services and within Commonwealth services.
2. A non-standard linkage key was used in Western Australia, so State and Commonwealth data could not be linked for this State.
3. The difference between the Total and Australia rows is due to linkage of records between States and Territories.

The ratio for linkage *between* State and Commonwealth services (as opposed to linkage *within* State services and *within* Commonwealth services in each State/Territory) is also shown (in the last column of Table A6.2). This is a measure of the number of consumers who use both State and Commonwealth services. (It is calculated as the number of consumers (linked count) of State services plus the number of consumers of Commonwealth services, divided by the total number of consumers, for example for New South Wales this is  $(11,323+5,879)/16,350 = 1.052$ .) This ranges from 1.028 for Victoria to 1.093 for the Australian Capital Territory.

Overall, ignoring matches between States and Territories (see notes to Table A6.2), the estimated number of consumers is 62,775. However, there are also 23 matches of the linkage key between States and Territories for all records combined (which is the difference between the rows for 'Total' and 'Australia' in Table A6.2). All except one of these matches are between Commonwealth or State services in New South Wales, and those in another geographically-adjacent State or Territory (including 14 between Albury and Wodonga and 3 between NSW and ACT), and so generally appear to be genuine matches. Allowing for matches between States, the estimated total number of consumers becomes 62,752 (62,775 minus 23). The mean number of services received per consumer is 1.183 (74,216 unlinked records divided by 62,752 consumers).

However, there is no linkage possible between Commonwealth and State services for Western Australia because of the use of a non-standard linkage key. Leaving out State and Commonwealth services for Western Australia, the linkage ratio for all other jurisdictions combined is 1.187, and 1.050 for linkage between State/Territory and Commonwealth services (Table A6.2). Applying this latter figure to Western Australia would give an estimated reduction of 432 consumers due to matching between State and Commonwealth services, which would result in a total estimate for Australia of 62,320 consumers.

Table A6.3 shows the number of records per linkage key. About 68% (50,616) of all records had a valid linkage key that did not match with any other record. A further 3% (2,068) of records had an invalid linkage key and thus could not be matched. Thus, altogether, 71% (52,684) of all records were unmatched, and as a result there were 52,684 consumers for whom there was only one record. The other 29% (21,532) of records did have at least one match and were shared between 10,078 consumers. For example, there were 17,814 records (8,907 multiplied by 2) for the 8,907 consumers who had two matching records.

To accurately examine the results of linkage it is again more appropriate to omit Western Australian Commonwealth and State services as is done in the middle of Table A6.3. However, the proportion of records that have at least one match only rises slightly from 29% to 30% (19,111 of 63,675). For all jurisdictions other than Western Australia, the number of records with the same linkage key ranged from one to five. Almost all the matches found were between two records only (for all States/Territories other than Western Australia, 90% of matches (8,203 of 9,079) were between two records).

**Table A6.3: Number of records that match using the statistical linkage key and resulting number of consumers**

Effect of linkage key	All				Without WA Commonwealth and State services				Without WA State services			
	Records		Consumers		Records		Consumers		Records		Consumers	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>No match</b>												
Invalid linkage key	2,068	2.8	2,068	3.3	2,068	3.2	2,068	3.9	2,068	3.1	2,068	3.7
Valid linkage key	50,616	68.2	50,616	80.6	42,497	66.7	42,497	79.2	44,661	67.8	44,661	80.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,684</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>52,684</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>44,565</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>44,565</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>46,729</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>46,729</b>	<b>83.7</b>
<b>Match</b>												
Two records	17,814	24.0	8,907	14.2	16,406	25.8	8,203	15.3	16,428	24.9	8,214	14.7
Three records	3,048	4.1	1,016	1.6	2,415	3.8	805	1.5	2,415	3.7	805	1.4
Four records	464	0.6	116	0.2	264	0.4	66	0.1	264	0.4	66	0.1
Five records	75	0.1	25	<0.05	25	<0.05	5	<0.05	25	<0.05	5	<0.05
Six plus records	131	0.2	14	<0.05	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,532</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>10,078</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>19,111</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>9,079</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>19,132</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>9,090</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>74,216</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,762</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63,675</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53,643</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65,861</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55,819</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The final columns in Table A6.3 omit only Western Australian State services (and not Commonwealth services). This includes all the records for which the standard linkage key was used. Of these, 9,090 records had at least one match and it is this subset that is used in the discrepancy analyses that follow.

There were no invalid linkage keys for State or Commonwealth services in Western Australia. The effect of invalid linkage keys can be estimated for the other jurisdictions. For the latter, 3.2% of linkage keys were invalid. In addition, a further estimated 270 records (0.5%) had an invalid linkage key due to the day and month of the birth-date being recorded as 01/01 when they should have been missing (see above). Records with invalid linkage keys cannot of course be matched with any other records, so result in an overestimate of the number of consumers. From the results of linkage among records with valid linkage keys, a further 630 of the records with invalid keys would be expected to show a match if they had a valid key, and the total for consumers would decrease by this number. Together with the lack of linkage between Commonwealth and State services for

Western Australia, this means that the total number of consumers is overestimated by between 1% and 2%.

## Discrepancies between linked records

### Occurrence of discrepancies

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

The discrepancy rate for an item is the proportion of consumers with two or more matching records, who have two or more differing valid values for that item recorded. Table A6.4 shows the discrepancy rates for six demographic items. The discrepancy rate tends to be higher where the item is at least partly a matter of judgment (for example, method of communication) and/or there is more than one common value for the item (for example, living arrangements).

**Table A6.4: Discrepancy rate for demographic data items**

Data item	Frequency of most common value (% of all unlinked records)	Discrepancy rate (% of linked record sets with discrepancies)
Country of birth	89.2	1.5
Indigenous status	89.0	0.7
Method of communication	61.8	12.1
Main language spoken at home	92.2	1.6
Main source of income	73.2	2.4
Living arrangements	44.2	12.5

The discrepancy rates for particular disability groups range from 0.7% to 14.8% (Table A6.5). This variation in discrepancy rates cannot be completely explained by differences in the frequency of occurrence of each disability. The disability groups with the highest rates of discrepancies are speech, psychiatric and neurological. Overall, about one-third (34%) of matches have at least one discrepancy (Table A6.5).

Disability groups differ from other items in that any number from 1 (primary disability only) to 11 can be recorded. Ignoring simple errors, discrepancies in disability groups for a consumer may conceptually occur in two different ways:

- The one disability may be classified differently so that disability groups will be swapped between records but the number of disabilities will be the same (for example, if a disability is classified on one form as intellectual and on another as autism, then one record will have intellectual present, autism absent and the other intellectual absent, autism present).

- A disability may be judged to be present for the person by one service and absent by another. In this case the number of disabilities recorded will differ between records (for example, one record may have intellectual, physical and speech present, another just intellectual and speech).

**Table A6.5: Frequencies and discrepancy rates for disability groups**

<b>Disability group</b>	<b>% all present</b>	<b>% all absent</b>	<b>Discrepancy rate (%)</b>
Developmental delay	1.0	98.2	0.9
Intellectual	86.0	9.0	5.0
Special learning/ADD	1.7	97.1	1.3
Autism	6.5	90.8	2.7
Physical	25.5	65.9	8.6
Acquired brain injury	2.4	96.0	1.6
Deafblind	0.7	98.6	0.7
Vision	9.7	84.3	5.9
Hearing	5.5	90.9	3.5
Speech	21.4	63.8	14.8
Psychiatric	5.1	83.9	11.0
Neurological	14.2	75.8	10.0
<i>Primary disability</i>			7.9
<b>Mean</b>			<b>6.6</b>

Both these possibilities occur in the 1999 data. For the one consumer, they may both occur at the same time and for more than one disability group so that the resulting number of discrepancy combinations is quite large. However, the first situation in which matching records have a different number of disabilities is the most frequent (Table A6.6).

The discrepancy rate for primary disability was 7.9%. There are two reasons for primary disability differing between records.

- From all the disability groups of consumer, there is disagreement as to which one is the primary disability.
- There is disagreement on the classification of disability groups as discussed above, resulting in different possibilities for primary disability.

**Table A6.6: Number of consumers with matched records, with different types of discrepancies for disability groups**

<b>Type of discrepancy</b>	<b>Number of records</b>				<b>All</b>	
	<b>Two</b>	<b>Three</b>	<b>Four</b>	<b>Five</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
None	5,495	456	38	2	5,991	65.9%
Difference in number of groups	2,094	243	17	0	2,354	25.9
'Swapping' of disability groups	369	27	1	0	397	4.4
Both types of discrepancy	256	79	10	3	348	2.8
<i>Total discrepancies</i>	<i>2,719</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3,099</i>	<i>34.1%</i>
<b>Total consumers</b>	<b>8,214</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,090</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The frequency of need for support or assistance in the ten areas is largely a matter of judgment. It is then not surprising that the discrepancy rate for these items is generally high, 26% on average (Table A6.7). However, over three-quarters of the discrepancies are between adjacent values in the scale, that is, between none/occasional, occasional/frequent or frequent/continual. Thus much of the discrepancy may be due to the precise application of the scale, rather than to large underlying differences of judgment. The mean discrepancy rate for non-adjacent categories is 6.1% of which most is due to the occasional/continual combination (Table A6.7). The combination none/continual ranges from 1% to 3% of all discrepancies.

**Table A6.7: Discrepancy rates for areas of need for support or assistance**

Area of need for support or assistance	Total discrepancy rate (%)	Non-adjacent discrepancies (%)	
		All non-adjacent	Occasional/continual
Self-care	26.0	5.7	2.9
Mobility	30.1	9.8	3.6
Communication	28.1	6.5	3.1
Home living	20.1	4.1	2.6
Social skills	27.8	6.4	4.3
Self-direction	25.3	5.5	4.3
Managing emotions	27.1	7.3	5.4
Learning	24.9	4.6	3.7
Working	21.3	5.8	4.1
Other day activity	24.7	5.7	3.8
<b>Mean</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>

## Methods for resolving discrepancies

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

### Missing and 'Not known' values

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

### Age and sex

Age and sex have no discrepancies because they are both part of the linkage key, so if the linkage key matches then so must these two variables. The only exception is where records with missing sex have been linked to records with non-missing sex (see under 'Methods for the linkage of records' on page 129). In these cases the non-missing sex value is used.

### **Country of birth**

- Order of precedence: non-English-speaking country, other English-speaking country, Australia.

#### *Rationale*

Australia may be used as the default response.

### **Indigenous status**

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

#### *Rationale*

Anyone who is identified at some time as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is likely to be so. Torres Strait Islanders are more likely to be recorded as Aboriginal than vice versa.

### **Method of communication**

- Responses recoded to take age into account (all consumers less than 5 years coded as such).
- Order of precedence: Little or no effective communication, Sign language, Spoken language.

#### *Rationale*

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

### **Main language spoken at home**

- Order of precedence: Other specified, 'Other language', English.
- Where two or more non-English languages are specified, precedence given to responses in order of service type order 1 (Box A6.1).
- For any remaining cases precedence given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (two cases in 1999).

#### *Rationale*

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

### **Main source of income – child (under 16 years)**

- Precedence given to Yes.

#### *Rationale*

No may be used as default response.

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

- Precedence given to responses in order of service type order 2 (Box A6.2).
- For any remaining cases, precedence given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS. There were 19 such cases in 1999, and for all of these this resulted in selecting DSP ahead of another response.

#### *Rationale*

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

### **Living arrangements/accommodation type**

- Precedence given to responses in order of service type order 1.
- For any remaining cases precedence given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS (17 cases in 1999).

#### *Rationale*

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

### **Disability groups (all disabilities including primary disability)**

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

#### *Rationale*

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

### **Primary disability group**

- If age is greater than five, then precedence is given to any other disability before developmental delay.
- For three or more records, where possible take majority value.
- For two records or where there is no majority, take the value that is most often recorded for the consumer, whether as primary or other disability.
- For remaining cases, precedence given to responses in order of service type order 1.
- For any remaining cases, precedence given in order of frequency of occurrence in the MDS. (There were 27 such cases in 1999, which were resolved to intellectual (20), physical (6) and autism (1).)

#### *Rationale*

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



**Other significant disability – which present**

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

*Rationale*

Follows from above.

**Other significant disability – whether present**

- If, based on the above, more than one disability group is present set to Yes.
- If only one disability group is present, then take in order of precedence Yes, No, Not known, Not stated. If set to Yes (3 cases in 1999), this means that the other disability groups present are unknown (as for consumers with no matching records).

**Areas of need for support or assistance**

- For working, precedence given to responses in order of service type order 2.
- For all other areas, precedence given to responses in order of service type order 1.
- For remaining cases, the higher median value is taken. (In 1999, ranged from 38 cases for working to 229 cases for mobility.)

*Rationale*

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

**Box A6.1: CSDA MDS service type order 1 for resolution of discrepancies after statistical linkage**

<b>Order</b>	<b>MDS code</b>	<b>Service type</b>
<b>Accommodation</b>		
1	1.01	<i>Institutional accommodation/large residential</i>
2	1.02	<i>Hostels</i>
3	1.03	<i>Group homes</i>
4	1.04	<i>Attendant care</i>
5	1.05	<i>Outreach support/other 'in-home' living support</i>
6	1.06	<i>Alternative family placement</i>
7	1.07	<i>Other accommodation support services</i>
<b>Case management</b>		
8	2.08	<i>Behaviour intervention/specialist intervention services</i>
9	2.07	<i>Family/individual case practice/management services</i>
10	2.10	<i>Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages</i>
<b>Community access and employment</b>		
11	3.02	<i>Day programs (post-school options/social and community support</i>
12	3.03	<i>Other community access and day programs</i>
13	3.01	<i>Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre</i>
14	5.02	<i>Supported employment</i>
15	5.03	<i>Open and supported employment</i>
16	5.01	<i>Open employment</i>
17	5.04	<i>Other employment</i>
<b>Counselling, intervention and therapy</b>		
18	2.09	<i>Counselling: individual/family/group</i>
19	2.13	<i>Resource teams/regional teams</i>
20	2.06	<i>Therapy services</i>
21	2.04	<i>Early childhood intervention</i>
<b>Respite</b>		
22	4.02	<i>Centre-based respite/respite homes</i>
23	4.01	<i>Own home respite</i>
24	4.03	<i>Host family/peer support respite</i>
25	4.04	<i>Other respite/combination/flexible</i>
<b>Other community support</b>		
26	2.05	<i>Recreation/holiday programs</i>
27	2.11	<i>Mutual support/self-help groups</i>
28	2.14	<i>Other community support services</i>

**Box A6.2: CSDA MDS service type order 2 for resolution of discrepancies after statistical linkage**

<b>Order</b>	<b>MDS code</b>	<b>Service type</b>
<b>Employment</b>		
1	5.02	<i>Supported employment</i>
2	5.03	<i>Open and supported employment</i>
3	5.01	<i>Open employment</i>
4	5.04	<i>Other employment</i>
<b>Accommodation</b>		
5	1.01	<i>Institutional accommodation/large residential</i>
6	1.02	<i>Hostels</i>
7	1.03	<i>Group homes</i>
8	1.04	<i>Attendant care</i>
9	1.05	<i>Outreach support/other 'in-home' living support</i>
10	1.06	<i>Alternative family placement</i>
11	1.07	<i>Other accommodation support services</i>
<b>Case management</b>		
12	2.08	<i>Behaviour intervention/specialist intervention services</i>
13	2.07	<i>Family/individual case practice/management services</i>
14	2.10	<i>Brokerage/direct funding/individual support packages</i>
<b>Community access</b>		
15	3.02	<i>Day programs (post-school options/social and community support)</i>
16	3.03	<i>Other community access and day programs</i>
17	3.01	<i>Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre</i>
<b>Counselling, intervention and therapy</b>		
18	2.09	<i>Counselling: individual/family/group</i>
19	2.13	<i>Resource teams/regional teams</i>
20	2.06	<i>Therapy services</i>
21	2.04	<i>Early childhood intervention</i>
<b>Respite</b>		
22	4.02	<i>Centre-based respite/respite homes</i>
23	4.01	<i>Own home respite</i>
24	4.03	<i>Host family/peer support respite</i>
25	4.04	<i>Other respite/combination/flexible</i>
<b>Other community support</b>		
26	2.05	<i>Recreation/holiday programs</i>
27	2.11	<i>Mutual support/self-help groups</i>
28	2.14	<i>Other community support services</i>

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