Disability support services 2005–06

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

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare is Australia's national health and welfare statistics and information agency. The Institute's mission is *better information and statistics for better health and wellbeing*.

Please note that as with all statistical reports there is the potential for minor revisions of data in *Disability support services 2005–06* over its one-year life. Please refer to the online version at <www.aihw.gov.au>.

DISABILITY SERIES

Disability support services
2005–06

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

October 2007

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Canberra

Suggested citation

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Board Chair
Hon. Peter Collins, AM, QC

Director
Penny Allbon

Contents

Preface

This report is an important annual examination of Australia's national disability services. The report focuses on services funded under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA), and covers both the services provided under the agreement and the people who access these services.

Data presented in the report are from the 2005–06 National Minimum Data Set (NMDS). This collection is the third full financial year of available data from this data set. Some new data are presented throughout the report detailing trends in various data items over the three year period (2003–04 to 2005–06).

Disability support services reports have been produced by AIHW since 1996. The information provided in the reports allow service providers, government departments, academics, members of the general public, service users and their families to obtain comprehensive information about CSTDA-funded services and their clients.

For the first time, this report includes a special chapter focussing on service users with autism spectrum disorders. It is envisaged that future editions of this report will contain a special chapter with a new focus.

Penny Allbon

Director

Acknowledgments

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABI	Acquired Brain Injury
ADD	attention deficit disorder
ADL	activities of daily living
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AIL	activities of independent living
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
Aus Gov	Australian Government (formerly referred to as 'Commonwealth')
AWEC	activities of work, education and community living
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement of 1998
CSTDA	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement of 2002–07
DEWR	Australian Government Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
DSP	Disability Support Pension
EP Groups	English Proficiency Groups
FaCSIA	Australian Government Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FTE	full-time equivalent
MDS	minimum data set
NDA	National Disability Administrators
nfd	no further definition
NMDS	national minimum data set
OHS	occupational health and safety
RA	remoteness area (geographical classification)
SCRCSSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Symbols

n.a.	not applicable
—	zero, or null cells
0.0	rounded to zero (less than 0.5 but more than zero)

Summary

This report presents information on disability services collected from over 9,000 service outlets throughout Australia, which are funded under an agreement between the Australian and state/territory governments. These services aim to improve the quality of life of people with disability by providing support and assistance across a range of life activities. The report profiles the people with disability who use the services, the types of services they use and the supports they need (including information on their informal carers). Most information presented in this report is derived from the 2005–06 Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA NMDS) collection.

- Over 217,000 people with disability accessed services during the collection period, or 1 in every 100 Australians. Almost half (45%) of all service users accessed one or more community support services (including services such as therapy, early childhood intervention and case management), and over one-third (34%) used employment services (which assist people to obtain and/or retain paid employment). Over a quarter (26%) of service users accessed more than one service type during 2005–06.

- Approximately 58% of all service users were male. The median age of services users was 31.4 years—higher for females (35.3 years) than males (28.7 years). This was lower than the median age of the Australian population in 2006 (37 years).

- Intellectual disability was the most commonly reported primary disability group (33%) by service users, followed by psychiatric (14%) and physical disability (12%). The complex and diverse needs of service users is shown by their multiple disabilities—over one-third (34%) of service users reported more than one disability group; on average 1.6 disability groups were reported per service user.

- Indigenous service users comprised about 1 in 30 users (3.3%). These service users were much younger than other users, with a median age of 24.7 years, and more likely than others to report multiple disability groups.

- Compared with the overall CSTDA service user group, the 8% of service users with autism were more likely to be male, and were much younger than the general service user population (median age of 15.8 years, compared with 31.4 years overall). They were also more likely to report higher levels of support need across all reported life areas.

- Nearly one-third (32%) of the 158,187 service users of working age (15 to 64 years) were employed. A further quarter (25%) were unemployed, and a further third (33%) were not in the labour force. Over half (56%) of service users aged 16 years and over reported that the Disability Support Pension was their main source of income.

- The most common areas in which service users always needed support were working (24%), education (22%) and community (civic) and economic life (21%).

- Most service users reported living in a private residence (68%), and over half of all users reported living with their family (55%).

- Close to half (45%) of all service users reported having an informal carer; 57% of these informal carers lived with the recipient of care. Informal care was provided in the majority (59%) of cases by the service user's mother and 1 in 8 carers (12%) were aged 65 years or over. Over 80% of service users with a carer reported that their carer assisted with one or more activities of daily living (self-care, mobility and communication).

1 Introduction

This report is based on data collected during the 2005–06 financial year from services funded under the third Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA) of 2002–07. Under this Agreement the Australian Government (Commonwealth) is responsible for the planning, policy setting and management of employment services[1] for those with disability, and the states and territories are responsible for all other disability support services (including accommodation support, community access, community support and respite services). Responsibility for advocacy, information and print disability services is shared between these governments.

1.1 Outline of the report

Chapter 2 gives a detailed description of service user characteristics and the services they used over the 12 month period, presenting data on the majority of service user data items.

Chapter 3 deals with data relating to informal carers, support needs and living arrangements for service users who accessed services during 2005–06.

Chapter 4 is a special focus chapter, looking at service users with autism in the 2005–06 collection. Future special focus chapters will examine other groups of service users.

Chapter 5 presents data on service type outlets in 2005–06.

Chapter 6 relates to service use, including an analysis of multiple service use, hours received, staff hours and service exit data.

Chapter 7 deals with data quality issues and response rates affecting the 2005–06 data.

Technical issues such as 'potential population' calculations and use of the statistical linkage key are discussed in further detail in the Appendixes.

1.2 Brief history of the CSTDA NMDS

Before 1994, no national data on disability support services were available. Two pilot tests were conducted during 1994, and in 1995 the first collection was undertaken, which was then known as the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set (CSDA MDS). The collection was undertaken annually from 1995 to 2002 on a 'snapshot' day basis—that is, data were collected on a single day, usually in May or June.

A statistical linkage key was introduced into the national collection in 1999, following development and pilot testing during 1998. This statistical linkage key enabled the estimation of the number of service users (individuals) accessing services on the snapshot day. See Appendix 4 for more details on the statistical linkage key.

Between 1999 and 2002 a major redevelopment of the data collection was carried out by AIHW in collaboration with the National Disability Administrators (NDA), the Australian

---

1   Responsibility of open employment services rests with the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), and supported employment services with the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA).

Government, state and territory governments and non-government organisations. The new CSTDA NMDS was implemented during 2002. The most significant change brought about by the redevelopment was that data are now collected on a full-year basis rather than on a single 'snapshot' day, meaning complete counts of service users over a full financial year are available. A number of new data items were also introduced into the collection, including data on carer arrangements and quantity of services provided. For more detailed information on the redevelopment of the data collection, please refer to the AIHW report describing this process (AIHW 2003).

This report is the third annual AIHW report on disability services based on a full 12-month collection period (in this case 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006).

1.3 Counts and definitions

The main counts of the NMDS collection are service type outlets and service users (see Box 1.1). A service type outlet is a unit of a funded agency (see below) that is funded to provide a particular CSTDA service type at a discrete location. Separate data are completed (usually by funded agencies) for each service type outlet.

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

A person may receive more than one service over any time period. For each service type (and therefore for each service type outlet), service user data are completed for every service user receiving a service of that type over the collection period (see Box 1.1). Box 1.2 provides definitions of each of the service groups (categories of service type) in the CSTDA NMDS collection, and Appendix 5 provides detailed definitions of each specific service type category.

The statistical linkage key enables the number of service users to be estimated from the data collected at service type outlet or agency level. Service users may have received services from more than one service type outlet or agency, in which case they may have had their personal characteristics recorded on two or more service user forms. Service user counts for these characteristics can be estimated by using the statistical linkage key, and the focus of this report is on these counts. See Appendix 4 for more information on the statistical linkage key.

Box 1.1: Definitions and major counts of the CSTDA NMDS collection

Service user	*A service user is a person with disability who receives a CSTDA-funded service. A service user may receive more than one service over a period of time or on a single day. Service users were previously referred to as 'consumers' in CSDA MDS snapshot collections.*
Service	*A service is a support activity delivered to a service user, in accordance with the CSTDA. Services within the scope of the collection are those for which funding has been provided, during the specified period, by a government organisation operating under the CSTDA.*
Service type and service group	*Service type is the support activity that the service type outlet has been funded to provide under the CSTDA.*
	The NMDS classifies services according to 'service type'. This classification arranges services into seven distinct categories known as 'service groups': accommodation support; employment support; community access; community support; respite; advocacy, information and print disability; and other support (see Box 1.2 for definitions). Within each of these service groups there are various service types (see Appendix 5 for a full list of service type codes and definitions).
Service type outlet	*A service type outlet is the unit of the funded agency that delivers a particular CSTDA service type at, or from, a discrete location.*
	If a funded agency provides, for example, both accommodation support and respite services, it is counted as two service type outlets. Similarly, if an agency is funded to provide more than one accommodation support service type (for example, group homes and attendant care) then it is providing (and is usually separately funded for) two different service types; that is, there are two service type outlets for the funded agency.
Funded agency	*A funded agency is an organisation that delivers one or more CSTDA service types (service type outlets). Funded agencies are usually legal entities. They are generally responsible for providing CSTDA NMDS data to jurisdictions. Where a funded agency operates only one service type outlet, the service type outlet and the funded agency are one and the same entity.*
Scope of the CSTDA NMDS collection	*Services within the scope of the collection are those for which funding has been provided, during the specified period, by a government organisation operating under the CSTDA. A funded agency may receive funding from multiple sources. Where a funded agency is unable to differentiate service users and/or staff according to funding source (that is, CSTDA or other), it is asked to provide details of all service users and staff (for each service type).*

Box 1.2: Definitions of service groups covered by the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement[2]

Accommodation support	*These are services that provide accommodation to people with disability and services that provide the support needed to enable a person with disability to remain in his or her existing accommodation or move to a more suitable or appropriate accommodation.*
Community support	*These services provide the support needed for a person with disability to live in a non-institutional setting (not including support with the basic needs of living, such as meal preparation and dressing, included under accommodation support).*
Community access	*These are services designed to provide opportunities for people with disability to gain and use their abilities to enjoy their full potential for social independence. People who do not attend school or who are not employed full time mainly use these services.*
Respite	*Respite services provide a short-term and time-limited break for families and other voluntary caregivers of people with disability, to assist in supporting and maintaining the primary caregiving relationship, while providing a positive experience for the person with disability. Although there are therefore two 'clients' – the carers and the person with disability – in the CSTDA NMDS collection, the person with disability is regarded as the client. Statistical tables in this report reflect this perspective.*
Employment	*There are two types of employment services which provide employment assistance to people with disability. The first type, open employment, provides assistance in obtaining and/or retaining paid employment in the open labour market. The second type, supported employment, provides employment opportunities and assistance to people with disability to work in specialised and supported work environments. Before 1 December 2004, there was also a third employment service type, dual open/supported services, which provided a combination of both open and supported employment services.*
Advocacy, information and print disability	*Advocacy services are designed to help people with disability increase the control they have over their lives by representing their interests and views in the community. Information services provide accessible information to people with disability, their carers, families and related professionals. This service group also includes mutual support/self-help groups – special interest groups which promote self-advocacy – and print disability, which includes alternative formats of communication for people who by reason of their disabilities are unable to access information provided in a print medium.*
Other	*Includes research and evaluation, training and development, peak bodies, and any other support services completely outside any of the defined service types above.*

---

2   See Appendix 5 for full lists and definitions of specific service types.

1.4 Collection method and data included

Service providers collate data in relation to each of their CSTDA-funded service type outlets, as well as all service users who access each of these outlets. Service user data were collected for each person receiving that service type at the outlet over the 2005–06 collection period, and may have been reported by the service user, their carer, an advocate, or their service provider. Each year the AIHW develops, in cooperation with all jurisdictions, standard versions of service type outlet and service user forms (which are used by agencies collecting data manually—see Appendix 3 for the 2005–06 versions). Paper forms are only one way data may be collected—many agencies use software as an alternative method for collating data. The AIHW also updates a national data guide on an annual basis (see AIHW 2005a), which provides guidance relating to all data items in the collection.

The data items collected on the 2005–06 service type outlet form included information about the service type provided, agency sector of the outlet (government or non-government), location of the service type outlet, hours worked by staff (both paid and unpaid), times of operation (days per week, hours per day and weeks per year) and number of service users.

The data items collected on the 2005–06 service user form included demographic information, items for the statistical linkage key (including selected letters of names, sex and date of birth), Indigenous status, communication method, primary and other significant disabilities, support needs and living arrangements. Selected service types also collected information regarding service dates (including start date, exit date, and date of last service receipt). The quantity of service (for example, in terms of hours of services received) was also collected for particular service types.

As noted above, some service types are not required to collect all service user data items. In particular:

- service groups advocacy, information and print disability (service types 6.01–6.05) and other support (service types 7.01–7.04) are not required to collect any service user information

- 'recreation/holiday programs' (service type 3.02) are required to collect only information related to the statistical linkage key (selected letters of name, date of birth and sex)

- a large number of service types are not required to collect information on hours of service received by the service user[3]

- employment services (service types 5.01 and 5.02) are not required to collect selected informal carer information, including primary status, residency status and age group of the service user's carer.

Upon completion data are sent (as hard copy or electronic file) to the government funding organisation in each jurisdiction. Data are then edited and a data file finalised by each jurisdiction.[4] This file is used for analysis by each jurisdiction, and a copy containing the nationally agreed CSTDA NMDS data items is sent to the AIHW for further checking, editing and national collation.

---

3   Service types 1.01–1.04, 1.08, 2.01–2.05, 2.07, 3.02, 5.01, 5.02, 6.01–6.05 and 7.01–7.04 are not required to collect the two applicable data items—hours received (reference week) and hours received (typical week). See Appendix 5 for a list of service type codes.

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

1.5 Scope of the CSTDA NMDS

The CSTDA NMDS covers disability support services receiving some funding under the CSTDA during 2005–06, and the users of those services. In the context of this collection, CSTDA-funded services generally consist of:

* those services for people with disability that were funded or provided by the 'disability program area' within each state and territory and by the Australian Government before the first Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) (signed in 1991), and which were considered to be of a type to be included in the initial 'CSDA base'

* those services for people with disability that were transferred between the Australian Government and states and territories at the start of the first CSDA in 1991

* services provided or funded under the CSDA since the signing of the first CSDA and included under the second and third agreements, signed in 1998 and 2003, respectively.

There is some variation between jurisdictions in the services included under the CSTDA. Table 1.1 highlights the main areas where the borders between CSTDA-funded services and services funded under other programs are not consistent across jurisdictions.

Table 1.1: Scope of services included in the CSTDA NMDS collection, by state/territory, 2005–06

State/Territory	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Specialist psychiatric disability services	X	✓	✓	✓ (a)	X	X	X	X
Early childhood intervention	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X[b]	✓ (c)

(a)   Dual diagnosis services only.

(b)   Although there were no CSTDA-funded early childhood intervention services provided in the Australian Capital Territory, 49% of service users accessing ACT therapy support services were children aged 0–5 years.

(c)   Selected services only.

People with psychiatric disability (that is, generally people who experience ongoing limitations in the activities they undertake due to a mental illness or mental health problem) access a range of CSTDA-funded service types. In some jurisdictions (Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia), specialist psychiatric disability services are also funded specifically to provide such support. However, most specific mental health services are funded and provided under the health, rather than disability, portfolio. There appears to be no sharp distinction between what is classified as a 'psychiatric disability service' and a 'mental health service', with some mental health services providing support to people with psychiatric disability.

Similarly, most jurisdictions fund early childhood intervention services under the CSTDA to help children with a developmental delay to integrate with peers in preschools and the community more broadly. However, similar services are also funded under health and education portfolios.

The Australian Government also funded 53 respite outlets during 2005–06. However, these services were funded outside of the standard CSTDA funding arrangement and are therefore excluded from analyses in this report.

1.6 Government expenditure

Government expenditure on CSTDA-funded services during 2005–06 totalled $3.95 billion, or $3.64 billion when identified administration expenditure is excluded (Table 1.2). Amounts paid to state/territory governments by the Australian Government are included in state/territory totals for Table 1.2.

Almost half (49%) of all CSTDA expenditure in 2005–06 was on accommodation support services ($1,922 million). Community support services received around $484 million (12%), community access $463 million (12%), employment $400 million (10%) and respite $228 million (6%). 'Other' support services received a total of $92 million (2%) and advocacy, information and print disability services $46 million (1%). A further $315 million (8%) went towards administrative costs.

Table 1.2: Expenditure on disability support services by Australian, state and territory governments, by service group and administration expenditure, 2005–06

Service group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Australia
					$ million					
Accommodation support	672.9	590.0	237.3	171.6	145.0	59.5	29.9	16.1	—	1,922.3
Community support	98.4	193.5	70.3	54.5	38.1	9.1	11.8	8.2	—	483.9
Community access	139.5	169.7	83.7	24.5	16.8	15.1	4.7	2.3	7.0[a]	463.3
Respite	73.0	59.8	48.6	20.9	8.7	5.9	4.5	1.9	4.9[a]	228.2
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400.2	400.2
Advocacy, information and print disability	6.9	7.4	7.3	4.9	2.8	1.9	1.1	0.2	13.8	46.3
Other support	2.6	22.9	9.3	11.2	21.6	1.5	2.1	0.0	20.9	92.1
Subtotal	*993.3*	*1,043.3*	*456.5*	*287.6*	*233.0*	*93.0*	*54.1*	*28.7*	*446.7*	*3,636.2*
Administration	122.0	78.3	49.2	15.9	8.1	8.7	5.3	1.6	26.1	315.2
Total	**1,115.3**	**1,121.6**	**505.7**	**303.5**	**241.1**	**101.7**	**59.4**	**30.3**	**472.8**	**3,951.4**

(a)   Some Australian Government-funded community access and respite services are funded under the CSTDA from the Employment Assistance and Other Services appropriation.

Note: Figures may vary from those published in the *Report on government services 2007* (SCRGSP 2007) owing to the use of different counting rules in particular jurisdictions (for example, some jurisdictions may include funding for psychiatric-specific services in Table 2.2 but not in SCRCSSP 2007).

Sources: SCRCSSP 2007; and unpublished data provided to AIHW from each jurisdiction.

1.7   Outputs from the CSTDA NMDS collection

In addition to their use in service planning and monitoring in individual jurisdictions, CSTDA NMDS data are used for developing national performance indicators. Performance indicators form part of the accountability measures that jurisdictions report on under Schedule 3 of the 2002–07 agreement, which is published annually as part of the *Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement Annual Public Report* (see NDA 2006). The AIHW also releases a supporting web publication, which includes these indicator tables in more detail (see AIHW 2006a). A set of performance indicators relating to disability is also published on an annual basis as part of the *Report on Government Services* (see SCRGSP 2007).

The AIHW has an interactive disability data site containing subsets of national information from the 2005–06 data collection, as well as previous data collections from 1999 onwards. This site can be found at <www.aihw.gov.au/disability/datacubes/index.html>, and allows anyone who has access to the Internet to view data via the web interface. Users can construct their own data tables and present them in a way meaningful to their needs.
(See AIHW 2006b: Box 2.5 for more information).

1.8 Data quality

Data quality should be taken into account when interpreting data in this report. Service type outlet response rates, service user response rates, the accuracy of the statistical linkage key, and 'not stated'/'not known' rates for individual data items all affect the accuracy and reliability of data. In particular, data quality should be considered when making comparisons between jurisdictions, between collection periods, and when analysing data items with particularly high 'not stated' rates.

See Chapter 7 for a detailed discussion of these issues.

2 Service users: characteristics and service use

This chapter examines the characteristics of service users, and provides details of the service types they received during the 12-month period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

During 2005–06, 217,143 service users were recorded as receiving CSTDA-funded services (Table 2.1). Of these, 156,878 (72%) accessed state/territory-funded services, and 73,157 (34%) accessed Australian Government employment services (tables 2.3 and 2.4).

2.1 State distribution and service type

There are some differences across states and territories in both the proportion of service users and the number service types being accessed. This variation may reflect differing population structures of the states and territories, as well as jurisdiction priorities.

The total number of service users in each jurisdiction was, in general, related to the total population within each jurisdiction (Table 2.1). Victoria had the highest number of users, 80,953 (37% of all service users), followed by New South Wales (51,133 or 24%), Queensland (30,804 or 14%) and Western Australia (24,042 or 11%).

Consistent with previous years, community support services provided support to the most service users, with 96,664 people (45%) accessing these services in 2005–06 (Table 2.1). The next most commonly accessed service group was employment services (73,157 or 34%), followed by community access (47,738 or 22%), accommodation support (35,566 or 16%), and finally respite services (27,319 or 13%). Community support was the most common service group provided for six of the eight states/territories, with only Queensland and New South Wales reporting higher numbers of people accessing employment services.

Despite providing services to the fewest service users, respite services showed the greatest rate of growth in service user numbers, increasing by 33% over the past three years (2003–04 to 2005–06). This was followed by community support, which increased by 23%, and employment, 14% (Table A2.3).

Looking at individual service types, those with the greatest number of service users were open employment services (53,440 users), followed by case management, local coordination and development (42,702), and learning and life skills development (28,784) (Table 2.1).

Accommodation support services can be grouped into three broad categories: institutional accommodation (consisting of residentials/institutions and hostels), group homes, and in-home support (all other accommodation support service types). The majority (57%) of accommodation support users received in-home support. Close to one-third (32%) of accommodation support users were in group homes, and 14% were in institutional accommodation. While more service users accessed in-home support services than 3 years ago (from 17,829 in 2003–04 to 20,291 in 2005–06), the proportion of users in institutions or group homes has remained very stable (Figure 2.1 and Table A2.1).

Table 2.1: Users of CSTDA-funded services, service type by state and territory, 2005–06

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Large residential/institution	1,647	572	318	300	882	125	0	0	3,844
Small residential/institution	139	0	554	142	12	21	0	0	868
Hostels	80	167	0	0	14	88	0	0	349
Group homes	3,398	4,331	943	1,157	787	452	201	145	11,414
Attendant care/personal care	205	264	377	16	711	225	18	19	1,835
In-home accommodation support	1,481	8,104	3,260	1,832	2,141	201	113	47	17,175
Alternative family placement	24	7	90	25	83	0	0	13	242
Other accommodation support	174	686	93	37	0	41	0	8	1,039
Total accommodation support	*7,095*	*13,666*	*5,394*	*3,441*	*4,333*	*1,100*	*324*	*217*	*35,566*
Per cent of column total	*13.9*	*16.9*	*17.5*	*14.3*	*21.0*	*19.2*	*9.7*	*15.6*	*16.4*
Community support									
Therapy support for individuals	2,229	9,451	1,975	9,329	2,069	353	1,807	0	27,203
Early childhood intervention	4,928	8,444	1,125	1,095	887	0	0	96	16,552
Behaviour/specialist intervention	666	2,073	910	1,639	478	1	82	3	5,851
Counselling (individual/family/group)	99	0	1,239	114	1,196	0	0	254	2,902
Regional resource and support teams	11,036	0	497	399	1,344	996	0	0	14,270
Case management, local coordination	1,365	18,943	6,099	7,605	7,306	1,121	273	46	42,702
Other community support	3,164	0	397	2,612	663	0	50	31	6,917
Total community support	*21,067*	*34,121*	*9,654*	*16,048*	*11,348*	*2,163*	*2,073*	*423*	*96,664*
Per cent of column total	*41.2*	*42.1*	*31.3*	*66.7*	*55.1*	*37.8*	*62.3*	*30.5*	*44.5*
Community access									
Learning and life skills development	3,954	13,836	5,016	1,642	3,596	324	213	209	28,784
Recreation/holiday programs	1,369	621	1,536	2,177	1,404	464	157	140	7,867
Other community access	2,656	7,349	1,210	882	119	949	15	21	13,200
Total community access	*7,690*	*21,585*	*7,172*	*4,358*	*4,629*	*1,592*	*376*	*355*	*47,738*
Per cent of column total	*15.0*	*26.7*	*23.3*	*18.1*	*22.5*	*27.9*	*11.3*	*25.6*	*22.0*
Respite									
Own home respite	19	1,103	929	78	310	34	14	33	2,520
Centre-based respite/respite homes	2,737	4,851	1,997	937	677	234	207	64	11,691
Host family respite/peer support respite	259	522	52	8	193	0	0	17	1,051
Flexible respite	1,967	8,558	2,024	1,449	249	21	87	88	14,435
Other respite	88	1,124	273	33	318	5	0	0	1,841
Total respite	*4,593*	*13,719*	*4,451*	*2,293*	*1,538*	*279*	*292*	*195*	*27,319*
Per cent of column total	*9.0*	*16.9*	*14.4*	*9.5*	*7.5*	*4.9*	*8.8*	*14.0*	*12.6*

(continued)

11

Table 2.1 (continued): Users of CSTDA-funded services, service type by state and territory, 2005–06

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Employment									
Open employment	14,556	15,467	12,079	5,126	3,831	1,540	662	321	53,440
Supported employment	7,797	4,770	2,336	2,195	2,820	607	234	120	20,810
Total employment	*21,981*	*19,949*	*14,292*	*7,193*	*6,536*	*2,121*	*887*	*433*	*73,157*
Per cent of column total	*43.0*	*24.6*	*46.4*	*29.9*	*31.7*	*37.1*	*26.7*	*31.2*	*33.7*
Total	**51,133**	**80,953**	**30,804**	**24,042**	**20,607**	**5,716**	**3,327**	**1,389**	**217,143**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one state or territory during the 12-month period. Service group totals may not be the sum of service components because individuals may have accessed more than one service type outlet from a service group over the 12-month period. Grand totals may not be the sum of service group components because individuals may have accessed more than one service group over the 12-month period.

2. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

3. Employment totals do not include 541 people categorised as 'independent workers' during 2005–06.

4. Due to coding inconsistencies, accommodation support service user numbers in the ACT are estimated to be undercounted by 15 service users.

5. 'Open and supported' employment services ceased to be operational from 1 December 2004.

Figure 2.1: CSTDA-funded accommodation service users, proportion accessing accommodation service types, 2003–04 to 2005–06
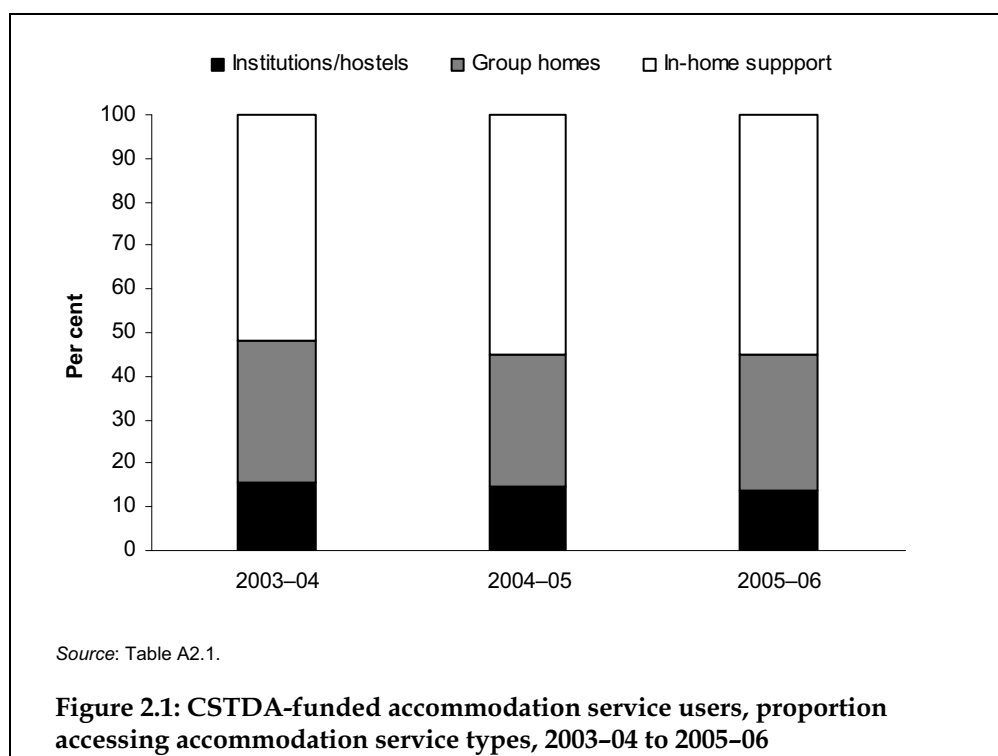
To give an indication of the proportion of the CSTDA target population who are provided with a service, a rate of service users per 'potential' population is used (Table 2.2). 'Potential' populations are an estimate of the size of the population from which the target group is likely to come. This estimate is intended to broadly indicate the number of people with the potential to require specialist disability services for each of the service groups. These figures were calculated based on national age- and sex-specific rates of people with a severe or profound core activity limitation from the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) (ABS 2004a). An Indigenous factor and labour force participation rates (for

employment) were also applied to the SDAC estimates—see Appendix 1 and Tables A1.5 and A1.6 for detailed calculations of these figures.

In 2005–06 employment services had the highest rate of service users compared with the potential population (210.7 per 1,000 potential population) (Table 2.2). This was followed by community support (136.8), respite (124.3), community access (67.6) and accommodation support (50.3).

Within state, territory or Australian government-funded services, users may access services run by government or non-government organisations. Around 69% of service users accessing state/territory-funded services used non-government services (108,737 of 156,878) (Table 2.3). Of theses services, community access had the largest proportion of non-government service users (41,623 of 47,738 or 87%), and community support the smallest proportion (47,528 of 96,664 or 49%).

Of service users accessing Australian Government-funded (employment) services, the vast majority (73,013 of 73,157) used services in the non-government sector (Table 2.4).

Table 2.2: Service users per 1,000 'potential' population by service group, for CSTDA-funded services, by state and territory, 2005–06

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Accommodation support									
Number of service users	7,095	13,666	5,394	3,441	4,333	1,100	324	217	35,566
Potential population	233,061	168,354	141,593	71,817	52,824	17,513	11,286	10,011	706,608
Service users per 1,000 potential population	*30.4*	*81.2*	*38.1*	*47.9*	*82.0*	*62.8*	*28.7*	*21.7*	*50.3*
Community support									
Number of service users	21,067	34,121	9,654	16,048	11,348	2,163	2,073	423	96,664
Potential population	233,061	168,354	141,593	71,817	52,824	17,513	11,286	10,011	706,608
Service users per 1,000 potential population	*90.4*	*202.7*	*68.2*	*223.5*	*214.8*	*123.5*	*183.7*	*42.3*	*136.8*
Community access									
Number of service users	7,690	21,585	7,172	4,358	4,629	1,592	376	355	47,738
Potential population	233,061	168,354	141,593	71,817	52,824	17,513	11,286	10,011	706,608
Service users per 1,000 potential population	*33.0*	*128.2*	*50.7*	*60.7*	*87.6*	*90.9*	*33.3*	*35.5*	*67.6*
Respite									
Number of service users	4,593	13,719	4,451	2,293	1,538	279	292	195	27,319
Potential population	72,497	52,296	44,110	22,326	16,491	5,488	3,503	3,087	219,848
Service users per 1,000 potential population	*63.4*	*262.3*	*100.9*	*102.7*	*93.3*	*50.8*	*83.4*	*63.2*	*124.3*
Employment									
Number of service users	21,981	19,949	14,292	7,193	6,536	2,121	887	433	73,157
Potential population	111,575	83,643	70,712	37,026	25,407	7,918	6,258	4,608	347,208
Service users per 1,000 potential population	*197.0*	*238.5*	*202.1*	*194.3*	*257.3*	*267.9*	*141.7*	*94.0*	*210.7*

Notes

1.	Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12 months from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one state or territory during the 12-month period.

2.	Potential population calculations are presented in Table A1.5; see also the introduction to Appendix 1 for more details.

Table 2.3: Users of state and territory CSTDA-funded services, agency sector by state and territory and by service group, 2005–06

Service group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support									
Government	4,274	4,266	736	1,513	864	148	149	41	11,992
Non-government	2,830	9,955	4,676	2,015	3,493	979	172	177	24,294
Not stated	3	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	13
Total	*7,095*	*13,666*	*5,394*	*3,441*	*4,333*	*1,100*	*324*	*217*	*35,566*
Community support									
Government	14,471	13,213	6,181	13,537	7,995	1,110	1,908	0	58,296
Non-government	8,084	23,594	4,086	5,489	4,540	1,140	217	423	47,528
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	*21,067*	*34,121*	*9,654*	*16,048*	*11,348*	*2,163*	*2,073*	*423*	*96,664*
Community access									
Government	4,138	1,514	647	300	311	211	82	71	7,273
Non-government	3,702	20,688	6,714	4,109	4,367	1,447	314	293	41,623
Not stated	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total	*7,690*	*21,585*	*7,172*	*4,358*	*4,629*	*1,592*	*376*	*355*	*47,738*
Respite									
Government	2,895	2,256	604	67	371	225	169	38	6,620
Non-government	2,051	12,257	4,022	2,245	1,177	70	140	159	22,101
Not stated	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total	*4,593*	*13,719*	*4,451*	*2,293*	*1,538*	*279*	*292*	*195*	*27,319*
Total state/territory service users									
Government	20,548	18,260	6,674	13,856	8,939	1,313	2,111	130	71,688
Non-government	14,897	54,340	14,588	10,260	9,958	3,188	706	936	108,737
Not stated	23	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	33
Total	**31,897**	**64,515**	**18,190**	**19,191**	**15,958**	**3,902**	**2,606**	**1,021**	**156,878**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one state or territory during the 12-month period. Totals for each service group may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed both government and non-government services during the 12-month period.

2. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

Table 2.4: Users of Australian Government CSTDA-funded employment support services, agency sector by state and territory, 2005–06

Agency sector	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Government	23	13	113	0	0	0	0	0	149
Non-government	21,959	19,936	14,183	7,193	6,536	2,121	887	433	73,013
Total	**21,981**	**19,949**	**14,292**	**7,193**	**6,536**	**2,121**	**887**	**433**	**73,157**

Note: Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one state or territory during the 12-month period. Totals for each state or territory may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed both government and non-government services during the 12-month period.

2.2   Age, sex and disability group

Under the CSTDA NMDS, data are collected for service users relating to one primary disability group, and up to eleven 'other significant' disability groups. During 2005–06, intellectual disability (72,226 users, or 33%) was the most commonly reported primary disability group for service users, followed by psychiatric disability (30,064 or 14%) and physical disability (25,712 or 12%) (Table 2.5). While intellectual disability has consistently been the most commonly reported disability group by CSTDA users (for both main and all significant disability groups over the past 5 collections), physical/diverse disabilities were those most commonly reported in the broader population in 2003 (AIHW 2005b).[5] One possible explanation for the difference between the whole population and service user population is a historical one—CSTDA funded services were originally targeted at people with intellectual disabilities and services may still to an extent target this group. Alternatively this may reflect a higher need for services for people with intellectual disability.

Overall the proportion of service users reporting intellectual disability as their primary disability group decreased between 2003–04 (38%) and 2005–06 (33%) (Table 2.5 and AIHW 2005b)[6]. Additionally, excluding missing data, the reporting of autism as a primary disability has increased from 4.8% to 5.9% over the same period (Table A2.4). The proportion reporting neurological primary disability has increased from 5.9% to 6.8% with psychiatric disability from 9.1% to 16.4%[7]. Notable decreases in reporting were seen for developmental delay (from 5.7% to 2.5%), vision (5.4% to 3.3%) and specific learning/ADD (3.3% to 2.5%).

As per the previous two years, there were more males than females across all age groups, except for those aged 65 or older. In general the gap between the sexes in terms of user numbers tended to decrease with age (Figure 2.2). For both sexes, 20–24 years was the age group with the most service users.

In 2005–06 there were some marked differences between male and female service users—in particular the disability groups they reported. As with previous years, there were more male

---

5   Although the group of people described by the Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers as being aged under 65 with a severe or profound core activity limitation are broadly those who would be eligible for services, they are different to the group of people who actually use the services. Inferences should not be drawn from the CSTDA service user population to the broader Australian population of people with disability.

6   Total numbers of service users with intellectual disability have increased indicating this reflects a greater increase in other disability types rather than a reduction of service users with an intellectual disability.

7   Note that there was a large increase in this proportion between 2004–05 and 2005–06 due to changes in reporting methods in Victoria.

service users (126,072 or 58%) than female (90,135 or 42%) (Table 2.5). A greater proportion of males reported autism as their primary disability group (7.1% of males compared with 2.1% of females), acquired brain injury (ABI)(4.6% compared with 2.8%) and specific learning/ADD (2.6% compared with 1.4%). In contrast, females were more likely to report neurological (7.8% compared with 4.3% for males) or vision (3.6% compared with 2.3%) as a primary disability.

Reported primary disability groups also varied between age groups—in particular between the youngest and oldest age groups. The most frequently reported primary disability for service users in all age groups from 5–64 years was intellectual disability, with the highest rate found among users aged 15–24 years (18,964 of 41,422 or 46%) (Table 2.5). The most commonly reported disability group for users aged 65 years and over was physical (3,371 of 13,873 or 24%) and for users aged 0–4 years the most commonly reported primary disability was developmental delay (26%). Note that primary disability group was not reported for more than a third (5,913 of 14,724 or 40%) of users aged 0–4 years.

The median age of CSTDA-funded service users was 31.4 years (35.3 years for females and 28.7 years for males), which is lower than for the Australian population overall (ABS 2007a). This pattern was similar across all service groups, although the difference was most pronounced among community support users (29.5 years for females, and 16.2 years for males) (Table A2.2).

Among community support users, there was a large difference between the median ages of males and females accessing counselling services (12.9 years for males, 33.4 years for females) and therapy support for individuals (15.6 years for males, 33.6 years for females) (Table A1.8). This difference in median ages may partly be explained by the fact that males were more likely to report primary disability groups usually associated with young people, such as developmental delay and autism (see above).

Overall, the median age of service users rose from 30.4 years to 31.4 years between 2003–04 and 2005–06. There was a rise in median ages across all five main service groups (Table A2.2).

Table 2.5: Users of CSTDA-funded services, sex and primary disability group by age group, 2005–06

Primary disability group	Age group (years)							Total	
	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	Not stated	No.	%
Males									
Intellectual	415	5,809	11,234	15,950	7,963	733	14	42,118	33.4
Specific learning/ADD	78	653	1,841	588	109	1	1	3,271	2.6
Autism	909	4,281	2,710	958	112	5	2	8,977	7.1
Physical	782	2,658	2,045	3,470	3,672	1,312	5	13,944	11.1
Acquired brain injury	59	174	515	2,276	2,348	383	3	5,758	4.6
Neurological	216	674	723	1,579	1,683	537	0	5,412	4.3
Deafblind	23	36	53	72	63	31	0	278	0.2
Vision	101	262	354	691	693	760	0	2,861	2.3
Hearing	112	230	514	857	685	872	0	3,270	2.6
Speech	531	627	82	39	25	14	0	1,318	1.0
Psychiatric	73	96	2,186	9,408	4,894	568	9	17,234	13.7
Developmental delay	2,430	487	0	0	0	0	0	2,917	2.3
Not stated/not collected	3,669	3,977	3,461	3,843	3,186	560	18	18,714	14.8
Total males	*9,398*	*19,964*	*25,718*	*39,731*	*25,433*	*5,776*	*52*	*126,072*	*100.0*
% total males	*7.5*	*15.8*	*20.4*	*31.5*	*20.2*	*4.6*	*0.0*	*100.0*	
Females									
Intellectual	284	3,540	7,714	11,567	6,252	692	6	30,055	33.3
Specific learning/ADD	39	197	694	287	72	1	2	1,292	1.4
Autism	191	865	557	263	43	6	1	1,926	2.1
Physical	543	1,912	1,546	2,642	3,009	2,059	2	11,713	13.0
Acquired brain injury	32	131	235	902	995	196	0	2,491	2.8
Neurological	154	581	621	2,262	2,671	762	2	7,053	7.8
Deafblind	15	28	51	76	35	49	1	255	0.3
Vision	98	206	240	552	593	1,542	0	3,231	3.6
Hearing	78	210	425	856	759	1,042	0	3,370	3.7
Speech	198	220	21	15	10	6	0	470	0.5
Psychiatric	53	60	1,524	6,046	4,305	783	7	12,778	14.2
Developmental delay	1,355	229	0	0	0	0	0	1,584	1.8
Not stated/not collected	1,839	1,894	2,018	3,484	3,724	946	12	13,917	15.4
Total females	*4,879*	*10,073*	*15,646*	*28,952*	*22,468*	*8,084*	*33*	*90,135*	*100.0*
% total females	*5.4*	*11.2*	*17.4*	*32.1*	*24.9*	*9.0*	*0.0*	*100.0*	

(continued)

Table 2.5 (continued): Users of CSTDA-funded services, sex and primary disability group by age group, 2005–06

All service users	0–4	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	Not stated	No.	%
Intellectual	708	9,357	18,964	27,523	14,221	1,425	28	72,226	33.3
Specific learning/ADD	120	854	2,535	875	181	2	4	4,571	2.1
Autism	1,101	5,151	3,268	1,221	155	11	5	10,912	5.0
Physical	1,342	4,589	3,592	6,119	6,683	3,371	16	25,712	11.8
Acquired brain injury	91	305	750	3,178	3,346	580	4	8,254	3.8
Neurological	370	1,255	1,344	3,841	4,359	1,299	3	12,471	5.7
Deafblind	39	66	104	148	98	80	1	536	0.2
Vision	201	468	594	1,251	1,286	2,303	2	6,105	2.8
Hearing	191	440	940	1,713	1,446	1,915	1	6,646	3.1
Speech	730	847	103	54	35	20	1	1,790	0.8
Psychiatric	129	159	3,713	15,474	9,216	1,351	22	30,064	13.8
Developmental delay	3,789	717	0	0	0	0	0	4,506	2.1
Not stated/not collected	5,913	5,984	5,515	7,391	6,951	1,516	80	33,350	15.4
Total service users	**14,724**	**30,192**	**41,422**	**68,788**	**47,977**	**13,873**	**167**	**217,143**	**100.0**
% of total users	**6.8**	**13.9**	**19.1**	**31.7**	**22.1**	**6.4**	**0.1**	**100.0**	

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4).

2. 'All service users' includes 936 service users whose sex was not stated.

3. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the 0–4 years age group.

4. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Source: Table A1.7.

Figure 2.2: Users of CSTDA-funded services, age group by sex, 2005–06

19
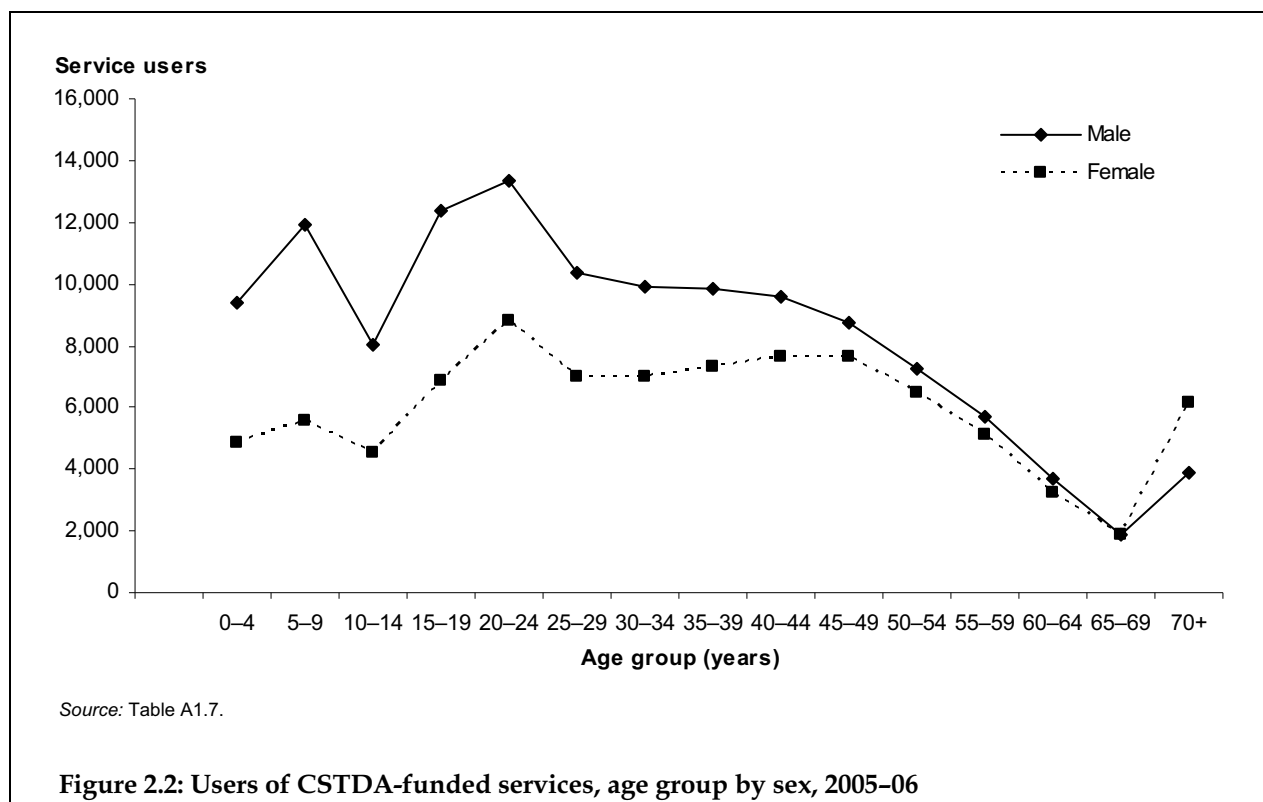
Many service users reported more than one disability group. Of the 183,793 users whose primary disability group was known, 61,718 (34%) reported at least one other significant disability group (Table 2.6). Some disability groups were more likely to be associated with multiple disabilities. For example, 50% of people with acquired brain injury (ABI) as a primary disability reported other significant disabilities, whereas only 10% of people with a primary hearing disability reported other significant disabilities.

The average number of disability groups reported per service user was 1.6—this ranged from 1.1 for service users reporting a psychiatric or hearing disability, to 2.0 for those reporting ABI as a primary disability.

Taking into account both primary disability groups and other significant disability groups, the three most commonly reported disability groups were intellectual (reported by 39% of all service users), physical (21%) and psychiatric (18%) (Table 2.7).

Some disabilities were more likely to be reported as an 'other significant' disability than as a primary disability. Such disabilities included speech, vision, deafblind, and neurological disabilities. The most significant of these was speech; less than 1% of service users reported speech as a primary disability group, whereas 9.5% reported speech as a significant other disability group.

Table 2.6: Users of CSTDA-funded services with known primary disability group, with or without the presence of other significant disability groups, 2005–06

Primary disability group	With other significant disability groups		Without other significant disability groups		Total		Average number of disability groups recorded
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Intellectual	31,899	44.2	40,327	55.8	72,226	100.0	1.8
Specific learning/ADD	676	14.8	3,895	85.2	4,571	100.0	1.2
Autism	4,837	44.3	6,075	55.7	10,912	100.0	1.7
Physical	8,803	34.2	16,909	65.8	25,712	100.0	1.7
Acquired brain injury	4,123	50.0	4,131	50.0	8,254	100.0	2.0
Neurological	4,278	34.3	8,193	65.7	12,471	100.0	1.6
Deafblind	239	44.6	297	55.4	536	100.0	1.8
Vision	2,181	35.7	3,924	64.3	6,105	100.0	1.5
Hearing	659	9.9	5,987	90.1	6,646	100.0	1.1
Speech	272	15.2	1,518	84.8	1,790	100.0	1.2
Psychiatric	2,064	6.9	28,000	93.1	30,064	100.0	1.1
Developmental delay	1,687	37.4	2,819	62.6	4,506	100.0	1.6
Total	**61,718**	**33.6**	**122,075**	**66.4**	**183,793**	**100.0**	**1.6**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. This table excludes 33,350 service users for whom no disability information was available; hence the total does not match those in other tables.

Table 2.7: Users of CSTDA-funded services, primary disability group and all significant disability groups, 2005–06

Disability group	Number reporting as a primary disability	Percentage of all service users	Number reporting as a significant other disability	Percentage of all service users	Total number reporting disability group	Percentage of all service users
Intellectual	72,226	33.3	11,507	5.3	83,733	38.6
Specific learning/ADD	4,571	2.1	4,783	2.2	9,354	4.3
Autism	10,912	5	6,801	3.1	17,713	8.2
Physical	25,712	11.8	20,462	9.4	46,174	21.3
Acquired brain injury	8,254	3.8	3,894	1.8	12,148	5.6
Neurological	12,471	5.7	16,425	7.6	28,896	13.3
Deafblind	536	0.2	809	0.4	1,345	0.6
Vision	6,105	2.8	10,140	4.7	16,245	7.5
Hearing	6,646	3.1	5,198	2.4	11,844	5.5
Speech	1,790	0.8	20,597	9.5	22,387	10.3
Psychiatric	30,064	13.8	8,022	3.7	38,086	17.5
Developmental delay	4,506	2.1	1,514	0.7	6,020	2.8
Not stated/not collected	33,350	15.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom disability data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Note: Intellectual/learning includes service users reporting intellectual, specific learning/ADD, autism and developmental delay. 'Physical/diverse' includes physical, neurological and acquired brain injury. 'Sensory/speech' includes deafblind, vision, hearing and speech.
Source: Table 2.7.

Figure 2.3: Users of CSTDA-funded services, primary and other significant disability groups by four major disability groupings, 2005–06
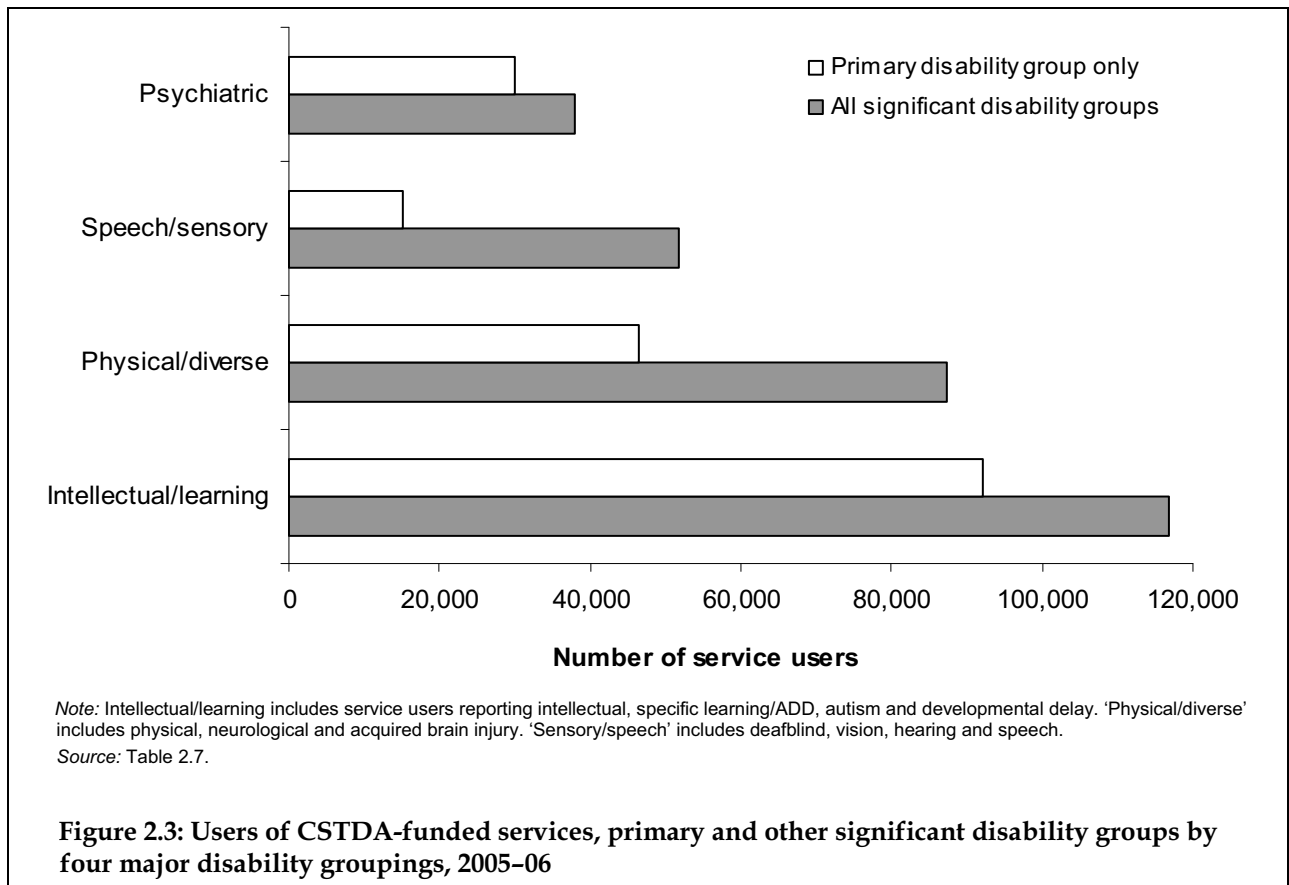
2.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service users

People of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin have been found to experience a higher rate of disability than non-Indigenous people. Data from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) indicated that around 8% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over had a severe or profound core activity limitation (ABS & AIHW 2005), and that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have severe disability rates approximately 2.4 times that of other Australians (AIHW 2006c).

In 2005–06, there were 7,182 Indigenous CSTDA-funded service users (3.3% of all users). The percentage of service users who were of Indigenous origin has changed little over the past three years. However, the 'not stated' rate for this item has changed radically since the 2003–04 collection, from 9.5% to 21.2% and back to 10.7% (Table 2.8; AIHW 2005b; AIHW 2006b). Given this high and variable not stated rate for the data item, it is very difficult to make comparisons over years.

The percentage of Indigenous service users varies between jurisdictions, and is generally consistent with overall population rates (Table 2.8). The Northern Territory reported the highest percentage of Indigenous users (30%), followed by Queensland (4.7%) followed by Western Australia (4.3%) and New South Wales (3.3%).

The Australian Indigenous population as a whole has a younger age structure than non-Indigenous population (ABS & AIHW 2005), which is reflected in the service user population. Indigenous service users were more likely to be in younger age groups (0–19 years) than non-Indigenous users and less likely to be in the older age groups (40–44 years and older) (Figure 2.4). The median age for Indigenous service users was 24.7 years compared with 31.5 years for non-Indigenous users (Table A1.9).

In general, reported primary disability groups were similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous service users. The most commonly reported primary disability groups for Indigenous service users were intellectual (39%) and physical (14%), followed by psychiatric (12%) and acquired brain injury (6.3%) (Table 2.9). In comparison, non-Indigenous service users most commonly reported intellectual (36%), psychiatric (15%), physical (11%) and neurological (6.1%) disability. Indigenous service users were more likely than non-Indigenous users to report a primary disability of physical (14% compared with 11%), developmental delay (3.8% compared with 2.2%) and ABI (6.3% compared with 4.0%). Indigenous users were less likely to report a psychiatric primary disability (12% compared with 15%).

Service users who were Indigenous more often reported multiple disability groups; 46% reported a primary disability group and at least one other significant disability group, compared with 34% of non-Indigenous users (Table 2.10). Similarly, for Indigenous users the mean number of disability groups reported was 1.9 and whereas for non-Indigenous users it was 1.6. For all disability types the mean number of disability groups recorded was higher for people of Indigenous origin (Table A1.10) indicating that Indigenous service users may experience more complex disabilities than non-Indigenous service users.

Patterns of service use were very similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous users. As for non-Indigenous users, community support provided services to the most Indigenous service users followed by employment, accommodation, community access, and respite services. However, Indigenous service users were more likely than non-Indigenous users to access respite (20% compared with 13%), and accommodation (20% and 18%) and community support (53% compared with 42%) services. A lower proportion of Indigenous users accessed employment (24% compared with 38%) and community access (20% compared with 23%) services (Table 2.11). Differences in services accessed may reflect different availability of services in regional/remote areas rather than differing needs of Indigenous and non-Indigenous service users.

Table 2.8: Users of CSTDA-funded services, Indigenous status by state/territory and proportion of Indigenous people aged 0–64 years, 2005–06

State/territory	Indigenous No.	Indigenous %	Non-Indigenous No.	Non-Indigenous %	Not stated/ not collected No.	Not stated/ not collected %	Total No.	Total %	People of Indigenous origin in the population aged 0–64 years %
NSW	1,709	3.3	47,860	93.6	1,564	3.1	51,133	100.0	2.4
Vic	1,795	2.2	64,727	80.0	14,431	17.8	80,953	100.0	0.7
Qld	1,433	4.7	28,270	91.8	1,101	3.6	30,804	100.0	3.8
WA	1,045	4.3	18,282	76.0	4,715	19.6	24,042	100.0	3.9
SA	634	3.1	19,212	93.2	761	3.7	20,607	100.0	2.1
Tas	168	2.9	5,291	92.6	257	4.5	5,716	100.0	4.3
ACT	42	1.3	3,082	92.6	203	6.1	3,327	100.0	1.4
NT	410	29.5	853	61.4	126	9.1	1,389	100.0	30.3
Australia	**7,182**	**3.3**	**186,805**	**86.0**	**23,156**	**10.7**	**217,143**	**100.0**	**2.7**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one state/territory during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. In tables the term 'Indigenous' refers to service users who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people. 'Non-Indigenous' refers to service users who reported not being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background.

3. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom Indigenous data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Sources: ABS 2005a and ABS 2004b (for population data).

Source: Table A1.9.

Figure 2.4: Age distribution (per cent) of Indigenous and non-Indigenous service users of CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06
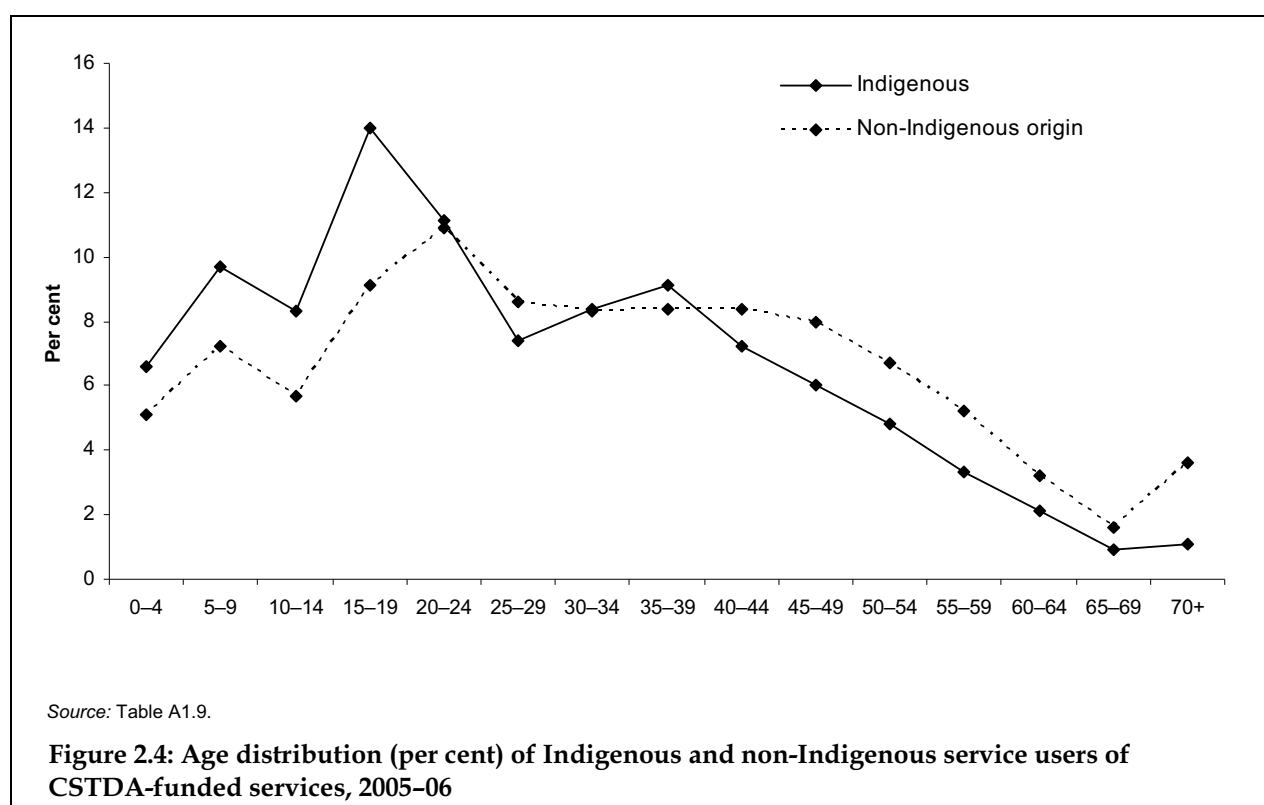
Table 2.9: Users of CSTDA-funded services, primary disability group by Indigenous status, 2005–06

Primary disability group	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	2,765	38.5	67,483	36.1	1,978	8.5	72,226	33.3
Specific learning/ADD	160	2.2	4,207	2.3	204	0.9	4,571	2.1
Autism	291	4.1	10,391	5.6	230	1.0	10,912	5.0
Physical	1,014	14.1	20,388	10.9	4,310	18.6	25,712	11.8
Acquired brain injury	456	6.3	7,484	4.0	314	1.4	8,254	3.8
Neurological	299	4.2	11,357	6.1	815	3.5	12,471	5.7
Deafblind	25	0.3	489	0.3	22	0.1	536	0.2
Vision	145	2.0	5,839	3.1	121	0.5	6,105	2.8
Hearing	159	2.2	6,106	3.3	381	1.6	6,646	3.1
Speech	67	0.9	1,600	0.9	123	0.5	1,790	0.8
Psychiatric	862	12.0	27,140	14.5	2,062	8.9	30,064	13.8
Developmental delay	276	3.8	4,053	2.2	177	0.8	4,506	2.1
Not stated/not collected	663	9.2	20,268	10.8	12,419	53.6	33,350	15.4
Total	**7,182**	**100.0**	**186,805**	**100.0**	**23,156**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. In tables the term 'Indigenous' refers to service users who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people. 'Non-Indigenous' refers to service users who reported not being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background.

3. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom Indigenous and primary disability data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

4. Row percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2.10: Users of CSTDA-funded services, number of disability groups reported by Indigenous status, 2005–06

Number of disability groups reported	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	3,506	53.8	109,188	65.6	122,075	66.4
2	1,539	23.6	31,003	18.6	33,279	18.1
3	701	10.8	14,349	8.6	15,522	8.4
4	440	6.7	7,335	4.4	7,876	4.3
5	210	3.2	3,233	1.9	3,471	1.9
6	82	1.3	1,099	0.7	1,196	0.7
7	34	0.5	267	0.2	303	0.2
8 or more	7	0.1	63	0.0	71	0.0
Total	**6,519**	**100.0**	**166,537**	**100.0**	**183,793**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. In tables the term 'Indigenous' refers to service users who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people. 'Non-Indigenous' refers to service users who reported not being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background.

3. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom Indigenous and primary disability data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table 2.11: Users of CSTDA-funded services, service group by Indigenous status, 2005–06

	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		All service groups	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Indigenous	1,443	20.1	3,819	53.2	1,402	19.5	1,404	19.5	1,748	24.3	7,182	100.0
Non-Indigenous	32,909	17.6	77,831	41.7	42,063	22.5	23,971	12.8	70,121	37.5	186,805	100.0
Not stated/not collected	1,214	5.2	15,014	64.8	4,273	18.5	1,944	8.4	1,288	5.6	23,156	100.0
Total	**35,566**	**16.4**	**96,664**	**44.5**	**47,738**	**22.0**	**27,319**	**12.6**	**73,157**	**33.7**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Total for all service groups may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services from more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom Indigenous data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

2.4 Country of birth

The CSTDA NMDS collects the country of birth of service users. In this report the 2001 Classification of Countries into English Proficiency Groups (DIMA 2003) is used to classify country of birth for analysis. This classification places countries into one of four groups based on the relative English proficiency (EP) of its recent arrivals to Australia, based on 1996 census data. English Proficiency Group 1 (EP1) is the group with the highest relative proficiency and English Proficiency Group 4 (EP4) the lowest. This is considered to be a more objective grouping than the former 'English-speaking countries' and 'other countries' grouping. See Appendix 6 for more details, including a full list of countries and their EP group.[8]

CSTDA services are predominately accessed by people who were born in Australia, (171,144 of 217,143 users, or 79%) (Table 2.12). An additional 6,229 service users (2.9%) were born in countries belonging to EP1, 4,646 (2.1%) to EP2, 5,446 (2.5%) to EP3 and 1,320 (0.6%) to EP4. There has been little change over the past three years in the proportion of service users from non-English speaking backgrounds. The proportion of users who were born in Australia has dropped from 83% in 2003–04 to 79% in 2005–06, and a slight rise has occurred in the proportion of people from EP Groups 2 and 3 (Table A2.5). When considering specific countries, England was the second-most reported country of birth (1.1%), followed by New Zealand (0.9%) and Italy (0.5%) (Table 2.13). The top 10 reported countries of birth have remained unchanged between 2004–05 and 2005–06.

Patterns of reported disability groups were similar for people born outside Australia to those born in Australia, with some small differences. Service users born outside Australia were more likely than Australian-born service users to report primary disability groups of neurological (3.1–13% compared with 5.6%), and psychiatric (19–32% compared with 13%), and less likely to report developmental delay (0.2–0.6% compared with 2.5%), intellectual (20–25% compared with 39%), or autism (2.3–3.6% compared with 5.8%) (Table 2.12).

Service users born in Australia also had a lower median age (30 years) than users born outside Australia (Table A1.11). Among service users born outside Australia, those born in EP4 countries had the youngest median age (36 years), followed by EP2 (40 years), EP3 (42 years) and EP1 (44 years). The varying age structures of the four EP groups may reflect the historical pattern of migration 'waves' from the various countries categorised into each EP group.

---

8   The Australian Bureau of Statistics has developed a set of standards for statistics on cultural and language diversity (ABS 1999). These standards were designed to provide a comparative basis for the collection of data on cultural and linguistic backgrounds. The classification used in the report is consistent with these standards.

Table 2.12: Users of CSTDA-funded services, primary disability group by English Proficiency Group, 2005–06 (per cent)

Primary disability group	Australia	English Proficiency Group 1	English Proficiency Group 2	English Proficiency Group 3	English Proficiency Group 4	Not stated/ not collected	Total
Intellectual	38.7	19.8	22.4	20.9	25.0	8.2	33.3
Specific learning/ADD	2.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.1
Autism	5.8	3.6	3.4	2.3	2.7	1.7	5.0
Physical	11.0	11.3	13.1	12.2	12.9	16.8	11.8
Acquired brain injury	3.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	8.3	1.3	3.8
Neurological	5.6	13.1	6.7	8.2	3.1	4.4	5.7
Deafblind	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vision	2.8	8.1	5.0	4.4	2.1	1.4	2.8
Hearing	3.1	5.6	5.3	4.6	2.7	1.8	3.1
Speech	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Psychiatric	13.4	18.8	22.4	27.2	31.8	10.7	13.8
Developmental delay	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	2.1
Not stated/not collected	9.8	11.0	13.4	11.8	9.6	51.3	15.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total number	**171,144**	**6,229**	**4,646**	**5,446**	**1,320**	**28,358**	**217,143**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and country of birth data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table 2.13: CSTDA-funded service users by top 10 reported countries of birth, 2004–05 and 2005–06

Country of birth	2004–05		2005–06	
	Number	%	Number	%
Australia	159,724	79.7	171,144	78.8
England	3,144	1.6	2,492	1.1
New Zealand	1,588	0.8	2,039	0.9
Italy	861	0.4	982	0.5
Viet Nam	833	0.4	868	0.4
Greece	568	0.3	583	0.3
Germany	451	0.2	500	0.2
India	405	0.2	456	0.2
Philippines	357	0.2	433	0.2
Scotland	462	0.2	370	0.2

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and country of birth data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

2.5 Communication method and need for an interpreter

Most service users (60%) reported 'spoken language' as their most effective method of communication (Table 2.14). A further 13% of users reported little or no effective communication, and 2% of users reported effective sign language. The communication method of an additional 7% of service users was not collected as these were children under 5 years. Communication method was not stated for 16% of users.

Service users reporting a primary disability of developmental delay, speech or deafblind were least likely to report spoken language as the most effective method of communication (2.5%, 27% and 42%, respectively—compared with 88% of service users with a primary disability of psychiatric). However, note that many of the users reporting developmental delay and speech as their primary disability were aged under 5 years and were therefore not able to report effective spoken language as a response. Just over one in four users (26%) with a primary disability of intellectual reported little or no effective method of communication. Other groups with a high representation of people with little or no effective communication were autism (24%), deafblind (16%) and physical (12%).

The majority of service users did not need interpreter services (81%). However, a total of 4,953 (2.3%) needed an interpreter for non-spoken communication, and 3,768 service users (1.7%) needed an interpreter for a spoken language other than English (Table 2.15). For 31,592 users (15%), no response was recorded for this item.

Service users with a primary disability of deafblind (21%) and hearing (11%) were more likely to report needing an interpreter for non-spoken communication than other users (Table 2.15). Service users with a primary disability of hearing (8.9%) were more likely than other users to report needing an interpreter for a spoken language other than English.

Table 2.14: Users of CSTDA-funded services, primary disability group by most effective method of communication, 2005–06 (per cent)

Primary disability group	Spoken language (effective)	Sign language (effective)	Other effective non-spoken communication	Little, or no effective	Child aged under 5 years	Not stated/not collected	Total
Intellectual	63.9	2.1	2.3	26.3	1.0	4.5	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	83.6	1.2	0.2	2.0	2.6	10.3	100.0
Autism	54.2	1.4	3.1	23.9	10.1	7.2	100.0
Physical	59.2	1.6	2.4	12.2	5.2	19.3	100.0
Acquired brain injury	78.4	1.7	2.6	10.7	1.1	5.5	100.0
Neurological	70.3	1.3	1.3	8.2	3.0	15.9	100.0
Deafblind	42.4	22.9	3.7	15.7	7.3	8.0	100.0
Vision	81.6	1.1	0.2	2.0	3.3	11.7	100.0
Hearing	61.1	22.6	0.6	3.2	2.9	9.6	100.0
Speech	27.0	1.2	1.0	8.1	40.8	21.8	100.0
Psychiatric	87.5	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	10.1	100.0
Developmental delay	2.5	0.0	0.4	5.3	84.1	7.7	100.0
Not stated/not collected	25.4	0.5	0.2	1.2	17.7	55.0	100.0
Total %	**60.3**	**2.1**	**1.5**	**13.0**	**6.8**	**16.3**	**100.0**
Total number	**130,976**	**4,625**	**3,199**	**28,168**	**14,724**	**35,451**	**217,143**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and communication data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table 2.15: Users of CSTDA-funded services, need for interpreter services by primary disability, 2005–06

Primary disability group	Needs an interpreter for spoken language other than English		Needs an interpreter for non-spoken communication		Does not need an interpreter		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	1,206	1.7	2,587	3.6	66,428	92.0	2,005	2.8	72,226	100.0
Specific learning/ADD	81	1.8	12	0.3	4,231	92.6	247	5.4	4,571	100.0
Autism	148	1.4	346	3.2	9,927	91.0	491	4.5	10,912	100.0
Physical	432	1.7	677	2.6	20,224	78.7	4,379	17.0	25,712	100.0
Acquired brain injury	245	3.0	126	1.5	7,639	92.5	244	3.0	8,254	100.0
Neurological	169	1.4	147	1.2	10,371	83.2	1,784	14.3	12,471	100.0
Deafblind	16	3.0	113	21.1	358	66.8	49	9.1	536	100.0
Vision	100	1.6	20	0.3	5,776	94.6	209	3.4	6,105	100.0
Hearing	591	8.9	749	11.3	4,905	73.8	401	6.0	6,646	100.0
Speech	23	1.3	26	1.5	1,672	93.4	69	3.9	1,790	100.0
Psychiatric	494	1.6	76	0.3	27,353	91.0	2,141	7.1	30,064	100.0
Developmental delay	57	1.3	54	1.2	4,193	93.1	202	4.5	4,506	100.0
Not stated/not collected	206	0.6	20	0.1	13,753	41.2	19,371	58.1	33,350	100.0
Total	**3,768**	**1.7**	**4,953**	**2.3**	**176,830**	**81.4**	**31,592**	**14.5**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and need for interpreter data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

2.6 Income and labour force status

The NMDS collects selected information relating to income and employment. Labour force status was collected for service users aged 15 years or over (that is, those of working age). For users aged 16 years or over, information was also collected on main income source. For users aged under 16 years, information was collected about whether a parent/guardian was in receipt of the Carer Allowance (child).

Of the 158,187 service users who were aged between 15 and 64 years, 50,905 (32%) were employed, 39,650 (25%) were unemployed, and 51,769 (33%) were not in the labour force (Table 2.16). A further 15,863 (10%) did not provide information for this item. Within the general population in 2005–06, approximately 72% were employed, 3.8% were unemployed, and 24% were not in the labour force (ABS 2007b).

Service users who were using employment services were most likely to be employed. For those aged 15–64 years, 41,852 (58%) were employed. An alternative way of viewing this is that 82% of users who were employed were using employment services. Service users accessing community support were most likely to report that they were not in the labour force (62%) and least likely to be employed (14%) (Table 2.16).

Of service users aged 16 years and over, the most commonly reported main source of income was the Disability Support Pension (DSP) (56%), followed by other pension or benefit (10%),

and paid employment (7%) (Table 2.17). However, this information was not stated for almost a quarter (24%) of all users in this age group. Among service users whose main source of income was known, almost three-quarters (74%) reported the DSP as their main source of income. Of those users who were employed, only 23% recorded paid employment as their main source of income and 55% recorded disability support pension as their main source of income (Table 2.18).

Of the 47,614 service users aged under 16 years, 29% had a parent/guardian receiving the Carer Allowance (child) and 8% did not (Table 2.19). The remaining 63% of users aged under 16 years did not report this item. A higher proportion of users whose primary disability was in the broad group of physical/diverse or intellectual/learning (47% and 38% respectively) reported that a parent/guardian was in receipt of the Carer Allowance (child).

Table 2.16: Users of CSTDA-funded services aged 15–64 years, labour force status by service group, 2005–06

Service user age and service group	Employed		Unemployed		Not in the labour force		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Service users aged 15–64 years										
Accommodation support	6,626	21.1	4,107	13.1	19,010	60.6	1,637	5.2	31,380	100.0
Community support	10,381	21.0	6,682	13.5	24,922	50.4	7,426	15.0	49,411	100.0
Community access	5,522	13.7	5,211	13.0	24,967	62.1	4,527	11.3	40,227	100.0
Respite	2,622	14.2	2,129	11.6	10,723	58.2	2,946	16.0	18,420	100.0
Employment	41,897	57.7	29,556	40.7	395	0.5	777	1.1	72,625	100.0
Total	**50,905**	**32.2**	**39,650**	**25.1**	**51,769**	**32.7**	**15,863**	**10.0**	**158,187**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Total for all service groups may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services from more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Only those aged 15 years and over were asked to respond about labour force status. Working-age service users include those CSTDA service users in this age group or service users whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about labour force status.

3. Please refer to AIHW 2005a for full definitions of 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in the labour force'.

4. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and labour force status data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table 2.17: Users of CSTDA-funded services aged 16 years and over, main income source by primary disability group (per cent), 2005–06

Broad primary disability group	Disability support pension	Other pension or benefit	Paid employment	Compensation payments	Other income	Nil income	Not known/ stated	Total	Total number
Intellectual/learning	76.0	5.1	5.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	12.1	100.0	68,702
Physical/diverse	51.5	8.2	8.7	1.2	1.9	1.8	26.6	100.0	37,948
Sensory/speech	26.5	23.6	11.7	0.3	3.7	1.3	32.9	100.0	11,971
Psychiatric	55.0	15.8	8.7	0.3	1.5	2.0	16.8	100.0	29,728
Not stated	19.7	9.0	8.0	0.2	0.7	1.5	60.9	100.0	21,020
Total	**56.4**	**9.5**	**7.3**	**0.4**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**23.7**	**100.0**	**169,369**
% of valid responses	*73.9*	*12.4*	*9.6*	*0.6*	*1.6*	*1.9*	*31.1*		

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Only those aged 16 years and over were asked to respond about income other than Carer Allowance. Adults include those CSTDA service users in this age group or service users whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about income sources other than the carer allowance.

3. There were 284 service users of unknown age and income source who are not included in this table, or in Table 3.19.

4. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and income data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table 2.18: Users of CSTDA-funded services aged 16 to 64 years, labour force status by main source of income, 2005–06

Main source of income	Employed No.	Employed %	Unemployed No.	Unemployed %	Not in the labour force No.	Not in the labour force %	Not stated/ known No.	Not stated/ known %	Total No.	Total %
Disability support pension	28,460	55.3	22,128	55.1	43,986	70.9	894	5.7	95,468	56.4
Other pension or benefit	3,383	6.6	7,713	19.2	4,735	7.6	245	1.6	16,076	9.5
Paid employment	12,028	23.4	99	0.2	273	0.4	27	0.2	12,427	7.3
Compensation payments	128	0.2	181	0.5	402	0.6	5	0.0	716	0.4
Other income	443	0.9	520	1.3	1,027	1.7	31	0.2	2,021	1.2
Nil income	522	1.0	1,160	2.9	769	1.2	61	0.4	2,512	1.5
Not known/stated/collected	6,525	12.7	8,325	20.7	10,810	17.4	14,489	92.0	40,149	23.7
Total	**51,489**	**100.0**	**40,126**	**100.0**	**62,002**	**100.0**	**15,752**	**100.0**	**169,369**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Only those aged 16 years and over were asked to respond about income other than Carer Allowance. Adults include those CSTDA service users in this age group or service users whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about income sources other than the carer allowance.

3. 'Not known/stated/collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and income data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table 2.19: Users of CSTDA-funded services aged under 16 years, income to parents from the Carer Allowance (child) by primary disability group, 2005–06

Primary disability group	With Carer Allowance (child)		Without Carer Allowance (child)		Carer Allowance (child) not known/collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual/learning	8,936	38.1	1,794	7.6	12,746	54.3	23,476	100.0
Physical/diverse	3,968	46.9	859	10.1	3,640	43.0	8,467	100.0
Sensory/speech	681	22.0	596	19.2	1,824	58.8	3,101	100.0
Psychiatric	53	16.6	39	12.2	228	71.3	320	100.0
Not stated/not collected	263	2.1	618	5.0	11,369	92.8	12,250	100.0
Total	**13,901**	**29.2**	**3,906**	**8.2**	**29,807**	**62.6**	**47,614**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Only those aged less than 16 years were asked to respond about Carer Allowance (child) income. Children include those CSTDA service users in this age group or service users whose age was unknown but where a response was provided about child income sources.

3. There were 284 service users of unknown age and income source who are not included in this table or in Table 2.17.

4. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and income data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

2.7 Individualised funding

As well as funding agencies directly, jurisdictions may provide 'individualised funding' for the purchase of approved services. Individualised funding is allocated to individual service users on the basis of a needs assessment, funding application or similar process. It involves the application of funding to a particular service outlet or outlets that the service user (or advocate/carer) has chosen as relevant to his or her needs. Individual funding programs allow for greater flexibility and choice of services, and funding is able to move with the individual if he or she chooses to use another service.

A total of 93,476 service users (43%) reported that they received individualised funding during 2005–06 (Table 2.20). Those in community support services were the least likely to report being in receipt of individualised funding (20%). All service users accessing employment services are recorded as receiving individualised funding. However, it should be noted that employment service users receive 'case based' funding, which is different to individualised funding.[9] There has been an increase in the percentage of people receiving individualised funding over the last 3 years, across all five service groups (Figure 2.5 and Table A2.6). Respite has risen from 6% to 28%, accommodation support from 21% to 37%, community access from 15% to 29%, and community support from 14% to 20%.

---

9   Case-based funding is a fee-for-service arrangement in which fees are paid to providers to assist job seekers with disability to find and keep employment. The fees are based on the job seekers' support needs and their employment outcomes.

Table 2.20: Users of CSTDA-funded services, individual funding status by service group, 2005–06

Service group	Has individualised funding		Does not have individualised funding		Not known		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation support	13,094	36.8	21,324	60.0	589	1.7	559	1.6	35,566	100.0
Community support	19,648	20.3	60,227	62.3	4,684	4.8	12,105	12.5	96,664	100.0
Community access	14,017	29.4	29,598	62.0	1,203	2.5	2,920	6.1	47,738	100.0
Respite	7,590	27.8	17,998	65.9	1,069	3.9	662	2.4	27,319	100.0
Employment	73,157	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	73,157	100.0
Total	**93,476**	**43.0**	**100,668**	**46.4**	**6,916**	**3.2**	**16,083**	**7.4**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Total for all service groups may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services from more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Case-based funding is currently being implemented within employment services. Once fully implemented, 100% of employment service users will be funded under this mechanism.

3. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom individualised funding data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Source: Table A2.6.

Figure 2.5: Users of CSTDA-funded services, individualised funding by service type (per cent), 2005–06
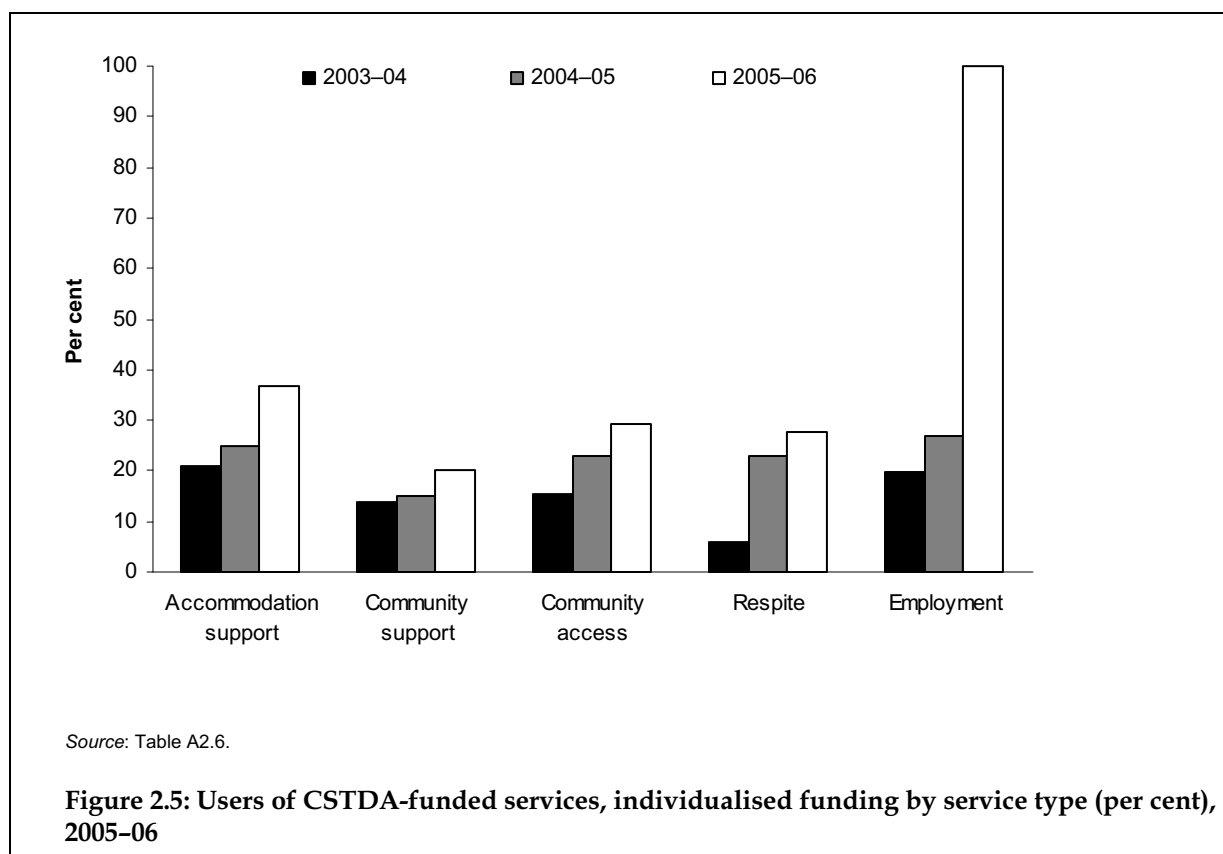
2.8　Location of service users

Service user information collected in the NMDS included the residential postcode of service users. This report uses Remoteness Areas (RAs) of the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS 2001) to classify remoteness of service user location based on postcode. There are five major RAs into which service user postcodes are placed: major cities; inner regional areas; outer regional areas; remote areas; and very remote areas.

Of the 203,103 service users whose residential location was known, 125,750 (62%) lived in major cities. A further 49,229 (24%) were in inner regional areas, 20,278 (10%) outer regional, 2,217 (1.1%) remote and 982 (0.7%) very remote (Table 2.21). The rate of people accessing CSTDA-funded services was highest in inner regional areas (13.4 users per 1,000 population aged under 65 years), followed by outer regional areas (11.3) and major cities (10.7). People in remote areas and very remote areas were the least likely to access CSTDA-funded services (7.6 and 5.9, respectively).

The number of service users per 1,000 population aged under 65 years in major cities was highest for Victoria (15.1) and South Australia (13.8) (Table 2.21). In inner regional areas, the rate was highest for the Australian Capital Territory (85.8) (note that the absolute numbers in Australia Capital Territory were very small) and Victoria (21.8); for outer regional areas Victoria (21.6) and Western Australia (13.1) had the highest rates. In remote areas, rates were highest in Victoria (20.4), Western Australia (9.7) and South Australia (also 9.7), and in very remote areas New South Wales (9.4) and Western Australia (8.1) had the highest rates.

The proportion of Indigenous service users was lower in major cities (2.0%) and inner regional areas (3.4%) compared with for other geographical areas. As remoteness increased, so too did the proportion of Indigenous users, who represented 8% of service users in outer regional areas 19% in remote areas and 39% in very remote areas (Table A1.12).

Table 2.21: Users of CSTDA-funded services, service user location by state/territory, 2005–06

Location of service user	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People aged under 65 years									
Major cities	4,222,850	3,203,386	1,849,710	1,245,906	937,160	0	293,991	0	11,753,003
Inner regional	1,178,355	924,128	896,838	233,628	169,170	265,959	583	0	3,669,197
Outer regional	401,717	212,614	615,168	163,747	149,320	139,928	0	105,648	1,788,142
Remote	33,153	4,651	85,733	82,142	39,899	7,264	0	40,326	293,169
Very remote	7,030	0	48,581	47,756	12,152	2,092	0	47,984	167,600
All Australians	*5,843,105*	*4,344,779*	*3,496,030*	*1,773,179*	*1,307,701*	*415,243*	*294,574*	*193,958*	*17,671,111*
Service users aged under 65									
Major cities	31,575	48,412	15,640	14,441	12,905	30	3,160	15	125,750
Inner regional	12,890	20,124	7,995	2,565	2,141	3,699	50	18	49,229
Outer regional	4,409	4,593	4,998	2,148	1,826	1,561	9	856	20,278
Remote	199	95	513	798	388	51	1	182	2,217
Very remote	66	1	344	388	62	7	0	120	982
All service users	*49,719*	*75,485*	*29,993*	*20,592*	*17,995*	*5,564*	*3,307*	*1,273*	*203,103*
Service users per 1,000 population aged under 65 years									
Major cities	7.5	15.1	8.5	11.6	13.8	—	10.7	—	10.7
Inner regional	10.9	21.8	8.9	11.0	12.7	13.9	85.8		13.4
Outer regional	11.0	21.6	8.1	13.1	12.2	11.2	—	8.1	11.3
Remote	6.0	20.4	6.0	9.7	9.7	7.0	—	4.5	7.6
Very remote	9.4	—	7.1	8.1	5.1	3.3	—	2.5	5.9
All service users	*8.5*	*17.4*	*8.6*	*11.6*	*13.8*	*13.4*	*11.2*	*6.6*	*11.5*

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. The number of service users in each remoteness area (RA) were estimated based on service users' residential postcodes. Some postcode areas were split between two or more RAs. Where this was the case, the data were weighted according to the proportion of the population of the postcode area in each RA.

3. Data for service users aged under 65 years include 4,648 service users whose location was not known. Location was classified as 'not known' only if all the service user postcodes provided by all services attended by the service user were not stated or not collected.

4. Service users may appear in remoteness areas for which there is no population within that state or territory. In such cases, the user's residential postcode is located within another jurisdiction. This may be due to service users living in one jurisdiction and accessing one or more service in another jurisdiction, or service users moving between jurisdictions within the reporting period.

Source: ABS Statistical Local Area estimates for June 2005.

3 Informal carers, support needs and living arrangements

This chapter presents information on informal carers, support needs and living arrangements for CSTDA-funded service users during 2005–06.

3.1 Presence of an informal carer

An informal carer is considered to be a person, such as a family member, friend or neighbour, who provides regular and sustained care and assistance to a person requiring support (AIHW 2005a). Informal care is generally unpaid, though it does include carers who may receive a pension or benefit for their caring role.

In 2005–06, about 45% (or 97,410) of the 217,143 service users reported having an informal carer (Table 3.1). A further 36% (or 77,268) of users indicated that they did not have an informal carer, while for the remaining users, this information was either not stated or not collected. The proportion of service users who have an informal carer has slightly increased since 2003–04, when it was 42% (AIHW 2005b).

Service users accessing respite services were much more likely to report having an informal carer (90%) than those accessing any other service group (see Table 3.1). While the proportion of users with an informal carer was the lowest for employment services (33%), people accessing accommodation services where the most likely to state not having an informal carer (55%). This may, in part, be due to the high level of 'not stated' responses for employment services.

Service users located in inner regional areas (44%) and major cities (45%) were less likely than those in any other locations to report the presence of an informal carer (Table 3.2). The likelihood of reporting an informal carer was considerably higher in remote (56%) and very remote (59%) locations.

Table 3.1: Users of CSTDA-funded services, existence of an informal carer by service group, 2005–06

Service group	Has an informal carer		Does not have an informal carer		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation support	14,696	41.3	19,536	54.9	1,334	3.8	35,566	100.0
Community support	53,341	55.2	22,307	23.1	21,016	21.7	96,664	100.0
Community access	22,396	46.9	21,426	44.9	3,916	8.2	47,738	100.0
Respite	24,648	90.2	2,095	7.7	576	2.1	27,319	100.0
Employment	24,448	33.4	32,332	44.2	16,377	22.4	73,157	100.0
Total	**97,410**	**44.9**	**77,268**	**35.6**	**42,465**	**19.6**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Column totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table 3.2: Users of CSTDA-funded services, existence of an informal carer by location, 2005–06

Location	Has an informal carer		Does not have an informal carer		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Major cities	60,522	45.2	48,535	36.2	24,983	18.6	134,040	100.0
Inner regional	23,022	43.9	19,477	37.1	9,972	19.0	52,471	100.0
Outer regional	10,686	48.4	7,112	32.2	4,269	19.3	22,067	100.0
Remote	1,385	56.1	648	26.3	436	17.7	2,469	100.0
Very remote	657	58.8	223	20.0	237	21.2	1,117	100.0
Not stated/collected	1,139	22.9	1,272	25.5	2,568	51.6	4,979	100.0
Total	**97,410**	**44.9**	**77,268**	**35.6**	**42,465**	**19.6**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Column totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

3.2 Carer age and relationship to service user

Of the 97,410 service users who indicated the presence of an informal carer, the majority (59% or 57,786 users) also identified that this role was held by their mother (Table 3.3). A further 7,775 users (8%) reported a spouse/partner as their informal carer, followed by fathers or other family (both approximately 6%).

Mothers were most likely to be the informal carer of service users in the three youngest age groups, with the highest proportion (81%) reported for users aged 0–14 years. For the age groups 45–64 years and 65 and over, an informal carer was most likely to be a spouse/ partner (25% and 43%, respectively). Additionally, 'child' informal carers were reported for 21% of carer relationships for service users aged 65 or over.

Of the 68,984 informal carers for whom age was known, the majority were between 25–44 years (45% or 30,850 carers) or 45–64 years (40% or 27,865 carers) (Table 3.4). A further 8,554 (12%) of informal carers were aged 65+, with 1,483 aged 15–24, and 232 aged 0–14 years.

The highest number of service users with an informal carer was reported for the age group 0–14 years (29,538 users), followed by users aged 25–44 years (27,574) then 15–24 years (22,280) (Table 3.5). For 0–14 year olds, more than two-thirds (69% or 20,495) of informal carers were aged 25–44 years. Service users aged 15–24 years or 25–44 years were most likely to have an informal carer aged 45–64 years (both 40%).

Table 3.3: CSTDA-funded service users with an informal carer, relationship of carer to service user by service user age, 2005–06

Relationship of carer to service user	Age group of service user (years)						
	0–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	Not stated	Total
	Number						
Spouse	—	214	2,450	3,739	1,358	14	7,775
Mother	23,767	15,502	14,996	3,456	44	21	57,786
Father	1,351	1,681	2,139	623	8	3	5,805
Child	—	65	178	580	661	2	1,486
Other family	713	886	1,576	2,048	378	4	5,605
Friend/neighbour	138	298	692	626	166	—	1,920
Not stated	3,569	3,634	5,543	3,692	583	12	17,033
Total	**29,538**	**22,280**	**27,574**	**14,764**	**3,198**	**56**	**97,410**
	Per cent						
Spouse	—	1.0	8.9	25.3	42.5	25.0	8.0
Mother	80.5	69.6	54.4	23.4	1.4	37.5	59.3
Father	4.6	7.5	7.8	4.2	0.3	5.4	6.0
Child	—	0.3	0.6	3.9	20.7	3.6	1.5
Other family	2.4	4.0	5.7	13.9	11.8	7.1	5.8
Friend/neighbour	0.5	1.3	2.5	4.2	5.2	—	2.0
Not stated	12.1	16.3	20.1	25.0	18.2	21.4	17.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the 0–4 years age group.

3. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

4. Informal carer relationship categories are grouped as follows: 'spouse' includes the categories 'wife/female partner' and 'husband/male partner'; 'child' includes 'daughter' and 'son'; 'other family' includes 'daughter-in-law', 'son-in-law', 'other female relative' and 'other male relative'; 'friend /neighbour' includes 'friend/neighbour—female' and 'friend/neighbour—male'.

Table 3.4: CSTDA-funded service users with an informal carer, relationship of carer to service user by age group of carer, 2005–06

Relationship of carer to service user	0–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	Not stated/ not collected	Total
			Age group of carer (years)				
			Number				
Spouse	—	210	2,103	3,476	1,246	740	7,775
Mother	—	797	25,078	18,112	5,182	8,617	57,786
Father	—	20	1,109	2,241	1,048	1,387	5,805
Child	74	266	415	450	47	234	1,486
Other family	9	91	1,141	2,259	743	1,362	5,605
Friend/neighbour	2	22	510	743	174	469	1,920
Not stated	147	77	494	584	114	15,617	17,033
Total	**232**	**1,483**	**30,850**	**27,865**	**8,554**	**28,426**	**97,410**
			Per cent				
Spouse	—	14.2	6.8	12.5	14.6	2.6	8.0
Mother	—	53.7	81.3	65.0	60.6	30.3	59.3
Father	—	1.3	3.6	8.0	12.3	4.9	6.0
Child	31.9	17.9	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.5
Other family	3.9	6.1	3.7	8.1	8.7	4.8	5.8
Friend/neighbour	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.0
Not stated	63.4	5.2	1.6	2.1	1.3	54.9	17.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories. Service users who accessed employment services only (service types 5.01 and 5.02) and did not submit a response are also included in the 'not collected' category for 'age group of carer'. These service users were not required to complete this data item.

3. Informal carer relationship categories are grouped as follows: 'spouse' includes the categories 'wife/female partner' and 'husband/male partner'; 'child' includes 'daughter' and 'son'; 'other family' includes 'daughter-in-law', 'son-in-law', 'other female relative' and 'other male relative'; 'friend /neighbour' includes 'friend/neighbour—female' and 'friend/neighbour—male'.

Table 3.5: CSTDA-funded service users with an informal carer, age of service user by age of carer, 2005–06

Age group of service user (years)	Age group of carer (years)					Not stated/ not collected	Total
	0–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+		
				Number			
0–14	33	830	20,495	2,382	148	5,650	29,538
15–24	31	143	6,120	8,904	377	6,705	22,280
25–44	130	231	2,922	11,075	3,640	9,576	27,574
45–64	36	271	1,121	4,559	3,120	5,657	14,764
65+	2	7	183	927	1,265	814	3,198
Not stated	—	1	9	18	4	24	56
Total	**232**	**1,483**	**30,850**	**27,865**	**8,554**	**28,426**	**97,410**
				Per cent			
0–14	0.1	2.8	69.4	8.1	0.5	19.1	100.0
15–24	0.1	0.6	27.5	40.0	1.7	30.1	100.0
25–44	0.5	0.8	10.6	40.2	13.2	34.7	100.0
45–64	0.2	1.8	7.6	30.9	21.1	38.3	100.0
65+	0.1	0.2	5.7	29.0	39.6	25.5	100.0
Not stated	—	1.8	16.1	32.1	7.1	42.9	100.0
Total	**0.2**	**1.5**	**31.7**	**28.6**	**8.8**	**29.2**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the 0–14 years age group.

3. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories. Service users who accessed employment services only (service types 5.01 and 5.02) and did not submit a response are also included in the 'not collected' category for 'age group of carer'. These service users were not required to complete this data item.

3.3 Carer primary status and co-residency

A 'primary carer' is a carer who assists the service user with one of the core activities of daily living—self-care, mobility or communication (AIHW 2005a). In 2005–06, roughly 81% (79,316 of 97,410 users) of service users with an informal carer considered that carer to be a primary carer (Table 3.6). Almost two-thirds (65%) of these primary carers were reported to be co-resident carers, with 18% reported as non-resident primary carers. The remaining 17 % of primary carers did not provide information on their residency status. Co-resident carers accounted for over half (57%) of all informal carers during 2005–06. Of all users with an informal carer, respite service users were most likely to report that this was a primary carer (93%) and community support users a co-resident carer (78%) (Table A1.13). Mothers are even more likely to be considered as primary carers (65%) than informal carers overall (59%) (Tables 3.3 and A1.13).

Table 3.6: CSTDA-funded service users with an informal carer, residency status of carer by primary status of carer, 2005–06

Residency status of carer	Primary Carer		Not a Primary Carer		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Co-resident carer	51,383	64.8	3,536	24.7	700	18.6	55,619	57.1
Non-resident carer	14,369	18.1	7,847	54.8	690	18.3	22,906	23.5
Not stated/not collected	13,564	17.1	2,940	20.5	2,381	63.1	18,885	19.4
Total	**79,316**	**100.0**	**14,323**	**100.0**	**3,771**	**100.0**	**97,410**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories. Service users who accessed employment services only (service types 5.01 and 5.02) and did not submit a response are also included in the 'not collected' category for both 'primary status of carer' and 'residency status of carer'. These service users were not required to complete either of these data items.

3.4 Support needs

Information on the support needs of service users are collected as part of the CSTDA NMDS (see question 11 of the service user form in Appendix 2). The nine data items, used to provide an indication of support needs, conform to a common framework that is consistent with national data standards and international classification standards, including the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) (see AIHW 2003: Chapter 8). The support needs data item also relates to the concepts used in population surveys about disability (see, for example, ABS 2004a).

The nine data items used in the CSTDA to assess support needs can be simplified into three broad areas. These are defined as follows:

- activities of daily living (ADL)—self-care; mobility; and communication

- activities of independent living (AIL)—interpersonal interactions and relationships; learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands; and domestic life

- activities of work, education and community living (AWEC)—education; community (civic) and economic life; and working. This category is analysed for service users aged 5 years and over, as users under 5 years are allowed to respond 'not applicable due to age' for all three of these life areas. In Table 3.7, however, all age groups are shown for life areas in this category to show responses over all ages.

The data for support needs should be interpreted with some caution due to a high rate of 'not stated/not collected' responses.

Of all nine life areas, working (24%) had the highest proportion of those who indicated always needing support (or were unable perform that activity). Education (22%) was the next highest proportion, followed by community and economic life (21%). The lowest proportion was reported for mobility (14%). The highest three proportions for those always needing assistance were encompassed within the AWEC group. As such, the AWEC group (33%) had the highest proportion of service users who always needed assistance, followed by the AIL group (28%) with the lowest proportion reported for the ADL group (23%).

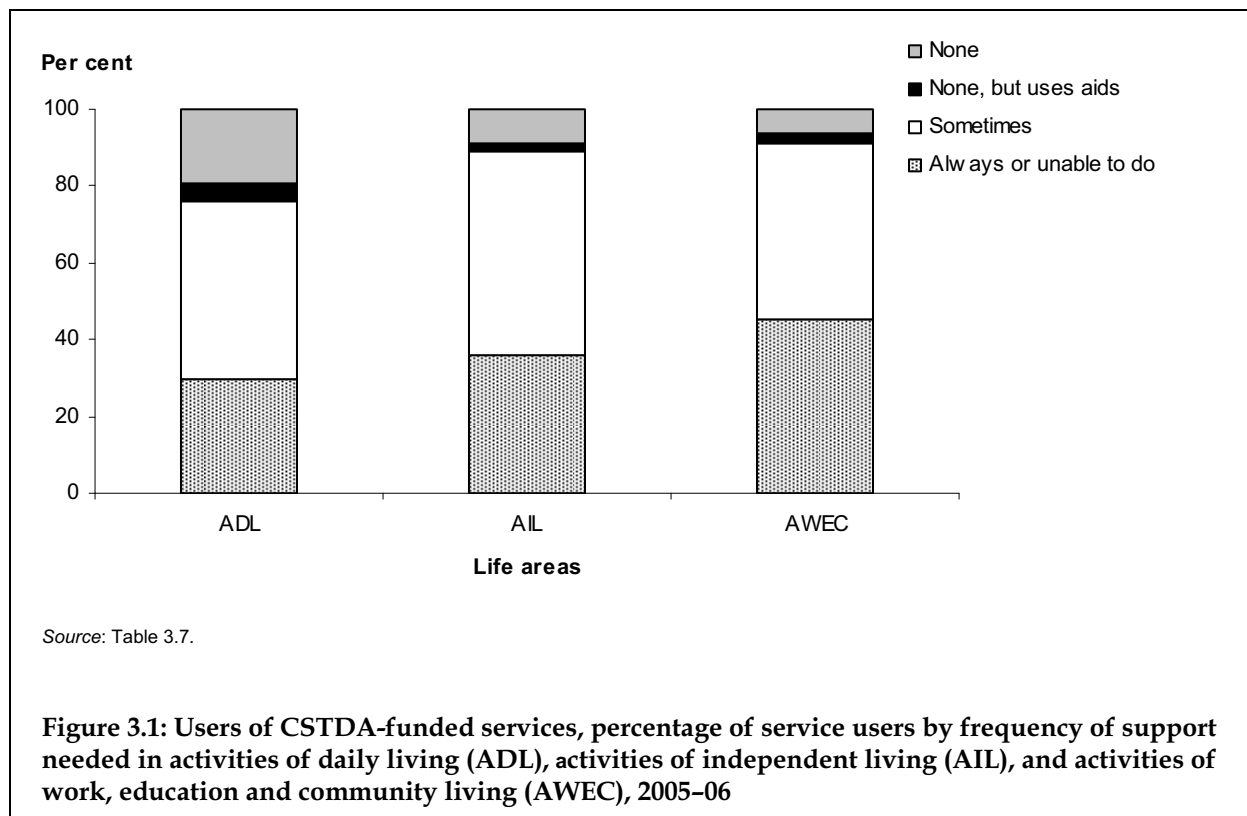**Table 3.7: Users of CSTDA-funded services, life area by frequency of support or assistance needed, 2005–06**

Frequency of support needed	Always or unable to do		Sometimes		None, but uses aids		None		Not applicable		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Activities of daily living (ADL)														
Self-care	38,998	18.0	56,786	26.2	5,873	2.7	63,340	29.2	—	—	52,146	24.0	217,143	100.0
Mobility	29,522	13.6	50,171	23.1	11,073	5.1	75,169	34.6	—	—	51,208	23.6	217,143	100.0
Communication	33,091	15.2	69,140	31.8	5,431	2.5	58,480	26.9	—	—	51,001	23.5	217,143	100.0
Any ADL	*50,443*	*23.2*	*77,878*	*35.9*	*7,396*	*3.4*	*32,797*	*15.1*	—	—	*48,629*	*22.4*	*217,143*	*100.0*
Activities of independent living (AIL)														
Interpersonal interactions[a]	35,956	16.6	85,763	39.5	3,811	1.8	37,362	17.2	—	—	54,251	25.0	217,143	100.0
Learning[b]	40,691	18.7	84,131	38.7	5,326	2.5	28,401	13.1	6,675	3.1	51,919	23.9	217,143	100.0
Domestic life	37,525	17.3	57,392	26.4	4,773	2.2	35,326	16.3	18,802	8.7	63,325	29.2	217,143	100.0
Any AIL	*59,918*	*27.6*	*88,636*	*40.8*	*3,448*	*1.6*	*14,655*	*6.7*	*5,962*	*2.7*	*44,524*	*20.5*	*217,143*	*100.0*
Activities of work, education and community living (AWEC)														
Education	48,076	22.1	71,765	33.0	5,868	2.7	28,254	13.0	7,152	3.3	56,028	25.8	217,143	100.0
Community (civic) and economic life	45,186	20.8	68,096	31.4	5,997	2.8	32,640	15.0	7,499	3.5	57,725	26.6	217,143	100.0
Working	52,110	24.0	63,989	29.5	4,199	1.9	14,249	6.6	19,867	9.1	62,729	28.9	217,143	100.0
Any AWEC	*72,611*	*33.4*	*73,527*	*33.9*	*4,296*	*2.0*	*9,920*	*4.6*	*10,424*	*4.8*	*46,365*	*21.4*	*217,143*	*100.0*

(a)   The full name for the life area 'interpersonal interactions' is 'interpersonal interactions and relationships'.

(b)   The full name for the life area 'learning' is 'learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands'.

Notes

1.   Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2.   The frequency of support needed for a service user for each of the three broad groups (ADL, AIL and AWEC) is based on the highest support need category of the service user for that group. For example, if a service user reports 'always or unable to do' for the life area of self-care (one of the ADL areas) then that service user will be placed into the 'always or unable to do' category for ADL, regardless of their support needs for mobility or communication (the other two ADL areas). Therefore the totals for each of the broad groups (ADL, AIL and AWEC) cannot be calculated by adding totals from the three component life areas.

3.   'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom support needs data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Per cent

Figure 3.1: Users of CSTDA-funded services, percentage of service users by frequency of support needed in activities of daily living (ADL), activities of independent living (AIL), and activities of work, education and community living (AWEC), 2005–06

Across the three life areas, those who sometimes need assistance comprised the highest proportion of service users—accounting for at least 45% of users within each life area who responded to the question (Figure 3.1). Between 30–45% of service users reported always needing support with specific life areas, with the highest proportion reported for AWEC support needs, while those who indicated no need for support (including those who used aids) ranged from 9% to 24% of users.

Across all the three life areas, accommodation support (40% for ADL, 47% for AIL, 60% for AWEC) and respite (41% for ADL, 47% for AIL, 57% AWEC) service users were most likely to report always needing assistance (Table 3.8). The highest proportion of people always needing assistance was for accommodation support users (60%), who required assistance with AWEC. Users of employment services were more likely to sometimes require assistance, with high proportions across all three life areas— AIL 58%, AWEC 57%, and ADL 46%.

Table 3.8: Users of CSTDA-funded services, service group by frequency of support needed in activities of daily living (ADL), activities of independent living (AIL) and activities of work, education and community living (AWEC), 2005–06

Frequency of support needed	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		All service groups	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ADL												
Always or unable to do	14,190	39.9	30,503	31.6	14,649	30.7	11,092	40.6	7,177	9.8	50,443	23.2
Sometimes	14,394	40.5	28,080	29.0	18,424	38.6	10,009	36.6	33,457	45.7	77,878	35.9
None, but uses aids	842	2.4	3,209	3.3	1,880	3.9	309	1.1	2,734	3.7	7,396	3.4
None	4,259	12.0	7,488	7.7	6,208	13.0	2,092	7.7	19,152	26.2	32,797	15.1
Not stated/not collected	1,881	5.3	27,384	28.3	6,577	13.8	3,817	14.0	10,637	14.5	48,629	22.4
Total	**35,566**	**100.0**	**96,664**	**100.0**	**47,738**	**100.0**	**27,319**	**100.0**	**73,157**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**
AIL												
Always or unable to do	16,797	47.2	33,063	34.2	18,154	38.0	12,703	46.5	11,623	15.9	59,918	27.6
Sometimes	15,178	42.7	29,148	30.2	19,041	39.9	9,762	35.7	42,037	57.5	88,636	40.8
None, but uses aids	397	1.1	1,331	1.4	1,174	2.5	183	0.7	1,089	1.5	3,448	1.6
None	1,255	3.5	4,457	4.6	2,535	5.3	733	2.7	7,478	10.2	14,655	6.7
Not stated/not collected/ not applicable	1,939	5.5	28,665	29.7	6,834	14.3	3,938	14.4	10,930	14.9	50,486	23.3
Total	**35,566**	**100.0**	**96,664**	**100.0**	**47,738**	**100.0**	**27,319**	**100.0**	**73,157**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**
AWEC (5 years and over)												
Always or unable to do	21,265	60.1	34,367	41.7	24,009	50.5	15,112	56.7	17,110	23.4	71,578	35.4
Sometimes	10,210	28.9	20,831	25.3	12,197	25.7	6,692	25.1	41,306	56.5	72,968	36.1
None, but uses aids	499	1.4	1,534	1.9	1,979	4.2	187	0.7	758	1.0	4,256	2.1
None	1,385	3.9	3,550	4.3	2,458	5.2	649	2.4	3,290	4.5	9,839	4.9
Not stated/not collected/ not applicable	1,997	5.6	22,048	26.8	6,905	14.5	4,025	15.1	10,586	14.5	43,622	21.6
Total	**35,356**	**100.0**	**82,330**	**100.0**	**47,548**	**100.0**	**26,665**	**100.0**	**73,050**	**100.0**	**202,263**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Row totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed more than one service type during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom support needs data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Per cent

100

80

60

40

20

0

Under 15   15–24   25–44   45–64   65+

Age

☐ Does not have an informal carer
■ Has an informal carer

Figure 3.2: Existence of an informal carer for service users who always or sometimes need support for ADL by age group, 2005–06
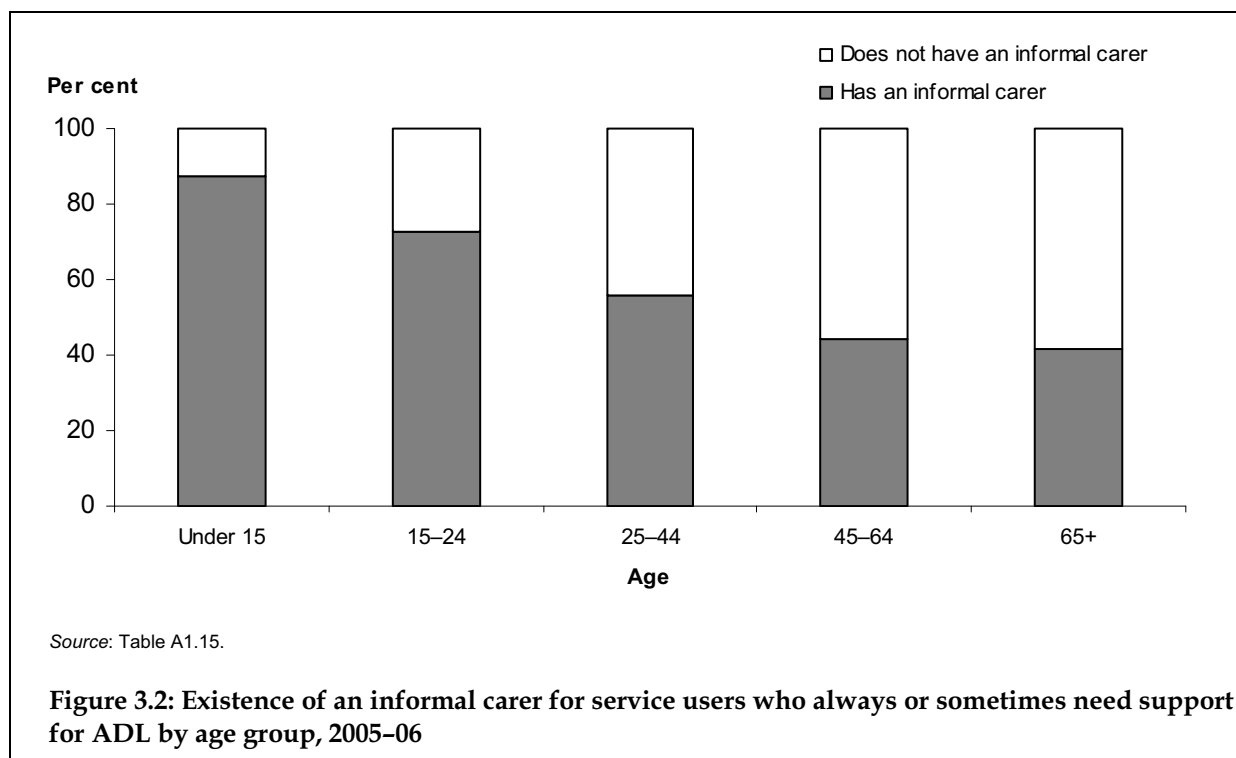
Figure 3.2 represents the proportion of service users within a given age group who always or sometimes need help with ADL, and whether they had an informal carer. For service users under 15 years of age, approximately 87% had an informal carer and always or sometimes required assistance with ADL. With an increase in age, the proportion of users who had an informal carer decreases (to roughly 41% for the age group 65+). This indicates that, proportionally, older service users were less likely to have an informal carer despite requiring assistance with ADL.

3.5   Living arrangements and residential setting

Of the 217,143 service users, more than half (55% or 119,060) reported living with their family (Table 3.9). A further 18% (38,279 users) indicated that they lived with others, while 12% (25,424 users) reported living alone. Service users accessing accommodation support were the most likely to report living with others (57%), while respite users were the most likely to report living with family (77%). Those using accommodation support services also had the highest proportion of service users who reported living alone (18%).

Approximately 80–90% of service users living with others (not including family) always or sometimes needed assistance with ADL (79%), AIL (87%) or AWEC (88%; Figure 3.3). For those who live alone or live with family, these proportions were somewhat lower, ranging from 56–77%. The proportion of those needing support for ADL was lower than for AIL or AWEC across the various types of living arrangements.

The three most common residential settings reported among CSTDA service users in 2005–06 were private residential setting (68%), domestic-scale supported (for example, group homes; 7%) and supported accommodation facility (e.g. hostels or supported residential services; 5%) (Table A1.17). Service users with a primary intellectual/learning disability were the most likely to report living in these residential settings (ranging from 50–82%) (Figure 3.4).
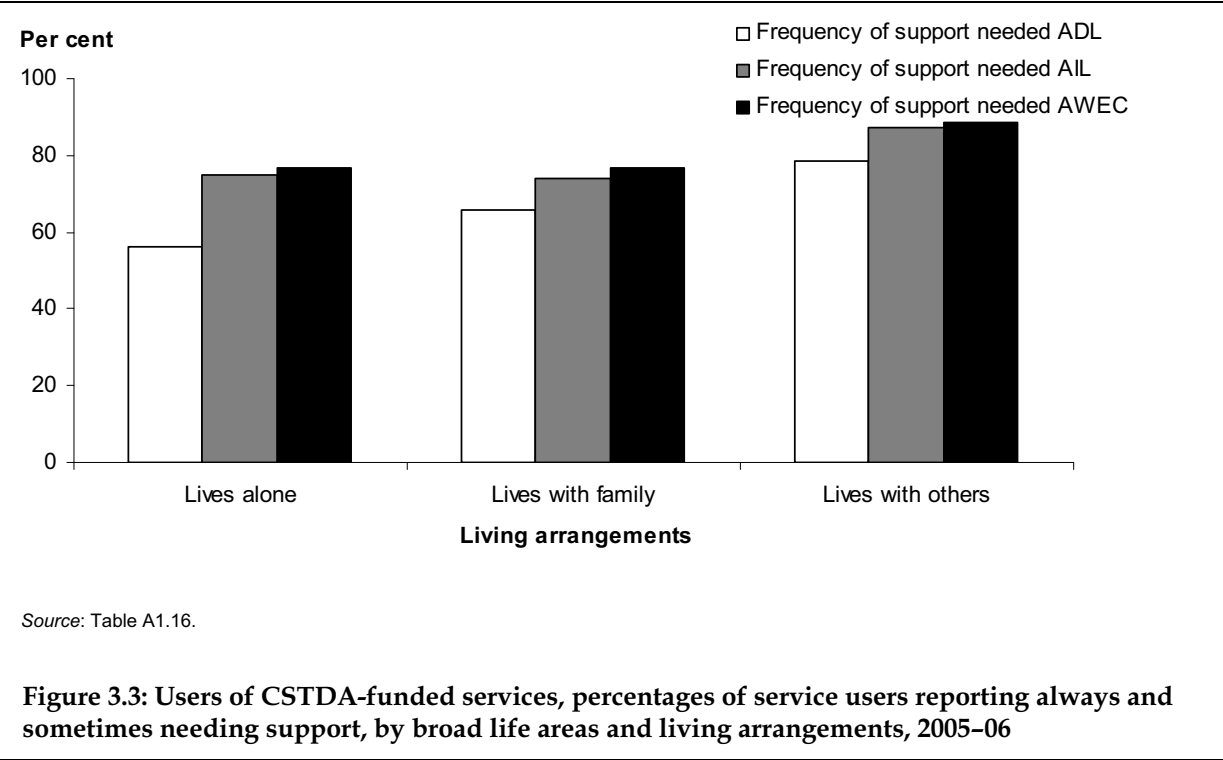
For all other residential settings people with psychiatric disability were a more common resident than other primary disability types.
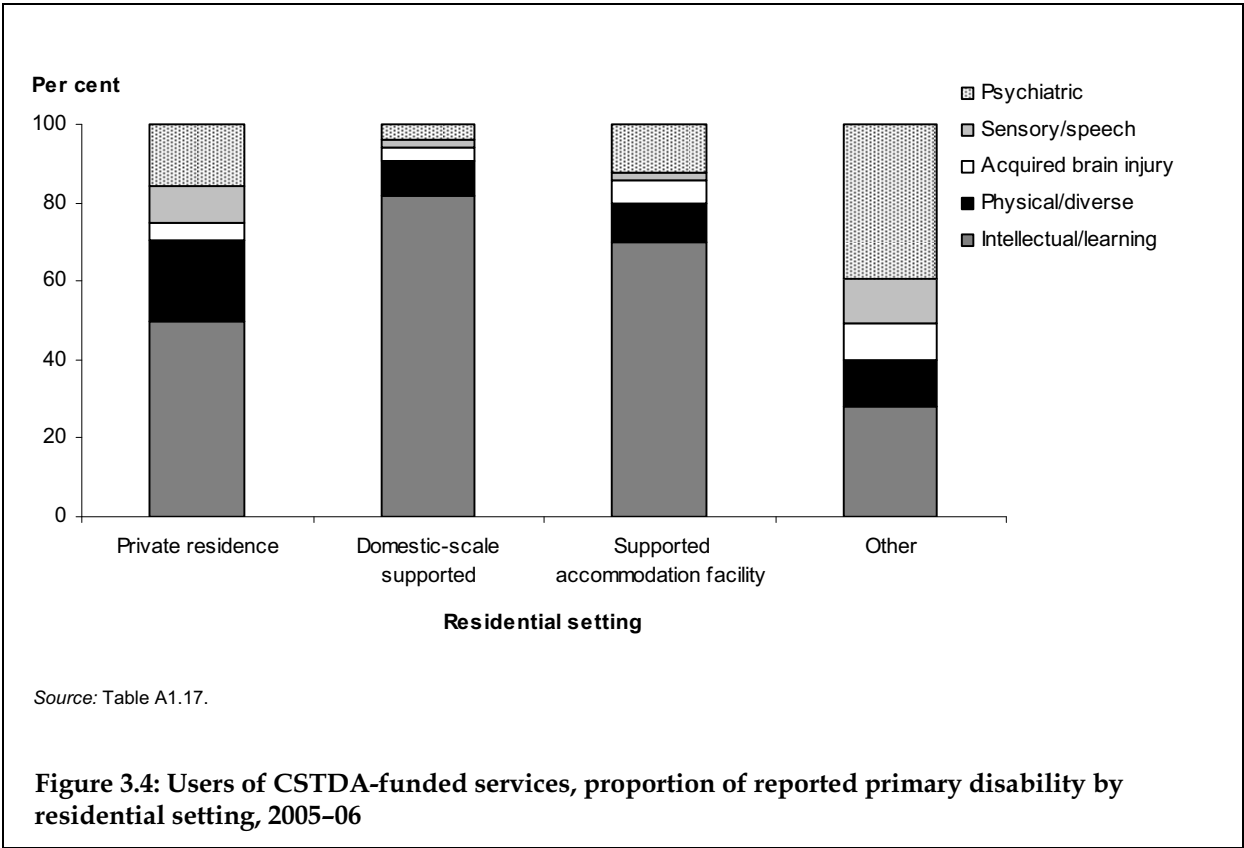
Table 3.9: Users of CSTDA-funded services, living arrangements by service group, 2005–06

Service group	Lives alone		Lives with family		Lives with others		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Accommodation support	6,241	17.5	7,585	21.3	20,376	57.3	1,364	3.8	35,566	100.0
Community support	6,951	7.2	59,885	62.0	14,192	14.7	15,636	16.2	96,664	100.0
Community access	6,400	13.4	20,409	42.8	15,627	32.7	5,302	11.1	47,738	100.0
Respite	1,450	5.3	20,922	76.6	2,948	10.8	1,999	7.3	27,319	100.0
Employment	11,970	16.4	40,033	54.7	10,451	14.3	10,703	14.6	73,157	100.0
Total	**25,424**	**11.7**	**119,060**	**54.8**	**38,279**	**17.6**	**34,380**	**15.8**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Column totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed more than one service type during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom living arrangement data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Source: Table A1.16.

Figure 3.3: Users of CSTDA-funded services, percentages of service users reporting always and sometimes needing support, by broad life areas and living arrangements, 2005–06

Per cent

■ Psychiatric
▨ Sensory/speech
□ Acquired brain injury
■ Physical/diverse
▨ Intellectual/learning

Residential setting

Source: Table A1.17.

Figure 3.4: Users of CSTDA-funded services, proportion of reported primary disability by residential setting, 2005–06

4 Service users with autism spectrum disorders

Chapter 4 is a special focus chapter, included for the first time in the *Disability support services* report. This chapter illustrates the type of analyses that can be conducted for any disability type, or any subgroup, within the CSTDA. The intention for future annual reports is to focus on a different subgroup of service users each year.

Autism is a lifelong disability that can affect many aspects of a person's life—in particular communication (understanding and being understood by others), forming and managing personal relationships, behaviour and interaction with one's environment (A4 2006).

This chapter focuses on CSTDA service users who have reported autism as their primary or 'other significant' disability group. Under the CSTDA NMDS definition, autism is defined as 'a pervasive developmental disorder involving disturbances in cognition, interpersonal communication, social interactions and behaviour (in particular obsessional, ritualistic, stereotyped and rigid behaviours)' (AIHW 2005a). All conditions under the autism spectrum are included under this category for CSTDA NMDS reporting purposes—including Asperger's syndrome and Pervasive Developmental Delay. Throughout this chapter, 'autism' will refer to this broad definition. It should be noted that CSTDA services are only one means of assistance for people with an autism spectrum disorder, and that other services, such as clinical/health services, also provide assistance.

4.1 Autism in the Australian population

According to the 2003 ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, an estimated 30,000 people had autism as a health condition (AIHW 2007 forthcoming). Of these, 24,100 (80%) also reported a severe or profound core activity limitation[10]. This equates to a prevalence rate of 0.1% of the Australian population (AIHW 2005c). There is an increasing trend in the estimated number of people with autism—since 1998 the number of people with autism has doubled from 13,000 people (including 12,400 as a severe or profound core activity limitation) (AIHW 2007). This trend is at least partly due to increased public awareness about autism spectrum disorders and a greater understanding by the community and medical practitioners in the diagnosis and/or reporting of autism.

Autism spectrum diagnoses are most common among primary school-aged children. A report from the Australian Advisory Board on Autism Spectrum Disorders (AABASD 2007) estimated the prevalence rate for children aged 6–12 years to be 62.5 per 10,000, which equates to more than 10,000 children in this age group nationally[11].

---

10   The three 'core' activities relate to the three Activities of Daily Living (ADL)—self-care, mobility and communication. A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by the highest level of limitation the person experienced in any of the core activity areas. A profound limitation means that the person is unable to perform a core activity or always needs assistance; a severe limitation means that they sometimes need assistance to perform a core activity, they have difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends, or can communicate more easily using sign language or other non-spoken forms of communication.

11   Note that this report stated that 'the prevalence of ASD in Australia is not certain from existing data'.

4.2 Disability groups, age and sex

In 2005–06, there were 17,713 service users who reported autism as either a primary (10,912) or an 'other significant' (6,801) disability group (Table 4.1). This represents 8.2% of all 217,143 users; a similar proportion reported autism in 2004–05 (8.1%) and 2003–04 (8.0%) (AIHW 2005b; AIHW 2006b). The proportion of service users reporting a primary disability of autism has increased from 4.8% in 2003–04 and 2004–05 to 5.9% in 2005–06 (Table A2.4), while over the same period the proportion of users reporting an 'other significant' disability of autism has decreased from 3.6% to 3.1% (AIHW 2005b; AIHW 2006b).

Just over three-fifths (61%) of the 10,912 service users reporting a primary disability of autism in 2005–06 did not report any other disability groups (Table 4.1). A further 27% of these users reported an intellectual disability and 17% a speech disability. Of the 6,801 users reporting autism as a secondary disability group, the vast majority (6,218 or 91%) also reported an intellectual disability. Over one-third (35%) of users who reported autism as an 'other' disability also reported a speech disability, a quarter (25%) neurological and 23% physical. Service users with a primary disability of autism reported an average of 1.74 disability groups (see Table 2.6), meaning they were slightly more likely than other users to report multiple disability groups (overall, the average was 1.60 disability groups).

Table 4.1: Users of CSTDA-funded services reporting autism, by other disability groups reported, 2005–06

Additional disability group(s) reported	Autism reported as a primary disability		Autism reported as an 'other significant' disability	
	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual	2,901	26.6	6,218	91.4
Specific learning/ADD	834	7.6	710	10.4
Physical	540	4.9	1,566	23.0
Acquired brain injury	68	0.6	312	4.6
Neurological	624	5.7	1,701	25.0
Deafblind	19	0.2	103	1.5
Vision	213	2.0	830	12.2
Hearing	156	1.4	477	7.0
Speech	1,807	16.6	2,343	34.5
Psychiatric	353	3.2	916	13.5
Developmental delay	543	5.0	288	4.2
No additional groups reported	6,075	61.4	—	—
Total	**10,912**	**100.0**	**6,801**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Totals do not represent the sum of their components because service users may nominate more than one additional disability group alongside their primary disability.

Four in five service users with autism (14,074 of 17,713, or 80%) were male (Table 4.2). Males outnumbered females in all 5-year age groups, particularly in the younger ages.

The majority of service users with autism (70%) were aged between 5 and 24 years; with the peak age group being those aged 5–9 years (22%) (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2). Around 8% of users with autism were aged under 5 years, while 7% were aged 25–29 years. A further 15% of service users with autism were 30 years or older. The median age of service users with autism was 15.8 years—males with autism were on the whole younger than females (15.4 years, compared with 17.8 years; Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Users of CSTDA-funded services reporting a primary or 'other significant' disability group of autism by age and sex, 2005–06

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0–4	1,103	7.8	240	6.6	1,343	7.6
5–9	3,146	22.4	687	19.0	3,833	21.7
10–14	2,617	18.6	597	16.5	3,214	18.2
15–19	2,546	18.1	575	15.9	3,121	17.6
20–24	1,753	12.5	494	13.6	2,247	12.7
25–29	945	6.7	300	8.3	1,245	7.0
30–34	650	4.6	226	6.2	876	4.9
35–39	460	3.3	168	4.6	628	3.5
40–44	343	2.4	116	3.2	459	2.6
45–49	224	1.6	85	2.3	309	1.7
50+	287	2.0	134	3.7	421	2.4
Total	**14,076**	**100.0**	**3,623**	**100.0**	**17,713**	**100.0**
Median age (years)	*15.4*		*17.6*		*15.8*	

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Row totals include 14 service users whose sex was 'not stated'. Column totals include 5 service users whose age was 'not stated'.

Number

Figure 4.1: Users of CSTDA-funded services reporting autism by age and sex, 2005–06
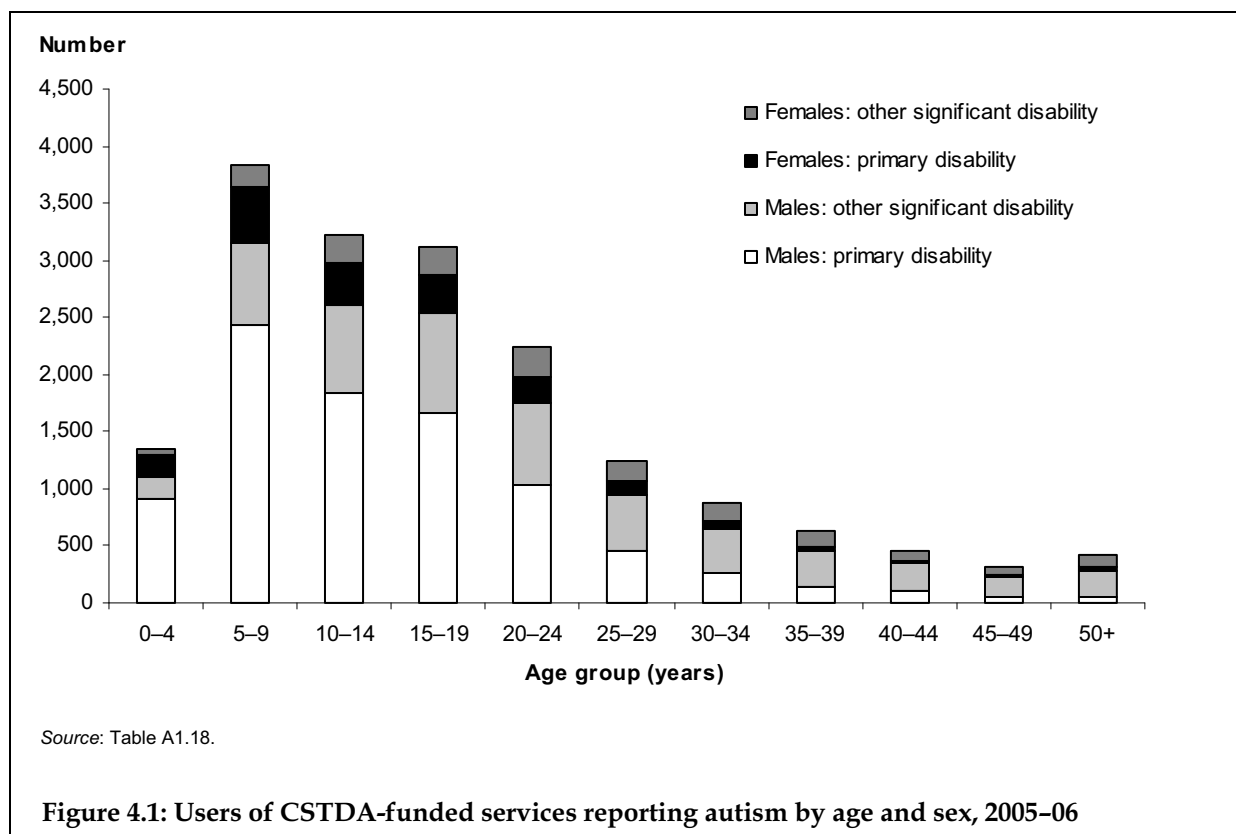
4.3 Service usage

Service users with autism were most likely to access community support services (66%), followed by respite (29%) and community access (23%) services (Table 4.3). There was some variation between the proportion of users accessing different service groups depending on whether autism was reported as a primary or 'other significant' disability group. Service users with an 'other significant' disability of autism were much more likely to use community access (39%, compared with 13% for those with a primary disability of autism), accommodation support (32% compared with 8%) and respite (36% compared with 25%). In contrast, employment services were much more widely accessed by users with autism as a primary disability (20%) than as an 'other' disability (8%).

Service users with autism were much more likely than the general service user population to access respite services (29% of users with autism, compared with 13% of all users) and community support services (66% compared with 45%) (Table 4.3). In contrast, service users with autism were much less likely to access employment services (15% compared with 34% overall). Rates of usage for accommodation support and community access services were very similar across the two groups.

Table 4.3: Users of CSTDA-funded services reporting autism by service group, 2005–06

	Accommodation support		Community support		Community access		Respite		Employment		All service groups	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Autism reported as a primary disability group	867	7.9	7,004	64.2	1,395	12.8	2,739	25.1	2,131	19.5	10,912	100.0
Autism reported as an 'other significant' disability group	2,126	31.3	4,610	67.8	2,679	39.4	2,438	35.8	558	8.2	6,801	100.0
Total	**2,993**	**16.9**	**11,614**	**65.6**	**4,074**	**23.0**	**5,177**	**29.2**	**2,689**	**15.2**	**17,713**	**100.0**
All CSTDA service users	*35,566*	*16.4*	*96,664*	*44.5*	*47,738*	*22.0*	*27,319*	*12.6*	*73,157*	*33.7*	*217,143*	*100.0*

Note: Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Total for all service groups may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services from more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

4.4 Support needs

Service users with autism reported high support needs over most life areas. The proportion of users with autism always needing support in the nine life areas ranged from 20% for mobility to 48% in community (civic) and economic life (Table 4.4). The proportion of service users with autism needing no support was by far the highest for mobility (39%), followed by self-care (14%) and communication (13%).

Service users with autism generally reported a much higher level of support needs than service users overall (Figure 4.2). Similar proportions of the two groups reported sometimes needing help with the three broad life areas (ADL, AIL and AWEC); however, for those with autism the proportion of users reporting always needing help was substantially higher for all three areas— 48% for ADL (compared with 23% of all users), 56% for AIL (compared with 28%) and 58% for AWEC (compared with 33%). The proportion of service users with autism needing some form of help (always or sometimes) within these three areas was between 80 and 90%, compared with around 60–70% for all users.

Table 4.4: Users of CSTDA-funded services with autism, life area by frequency of support or assistance needed, 2005–06
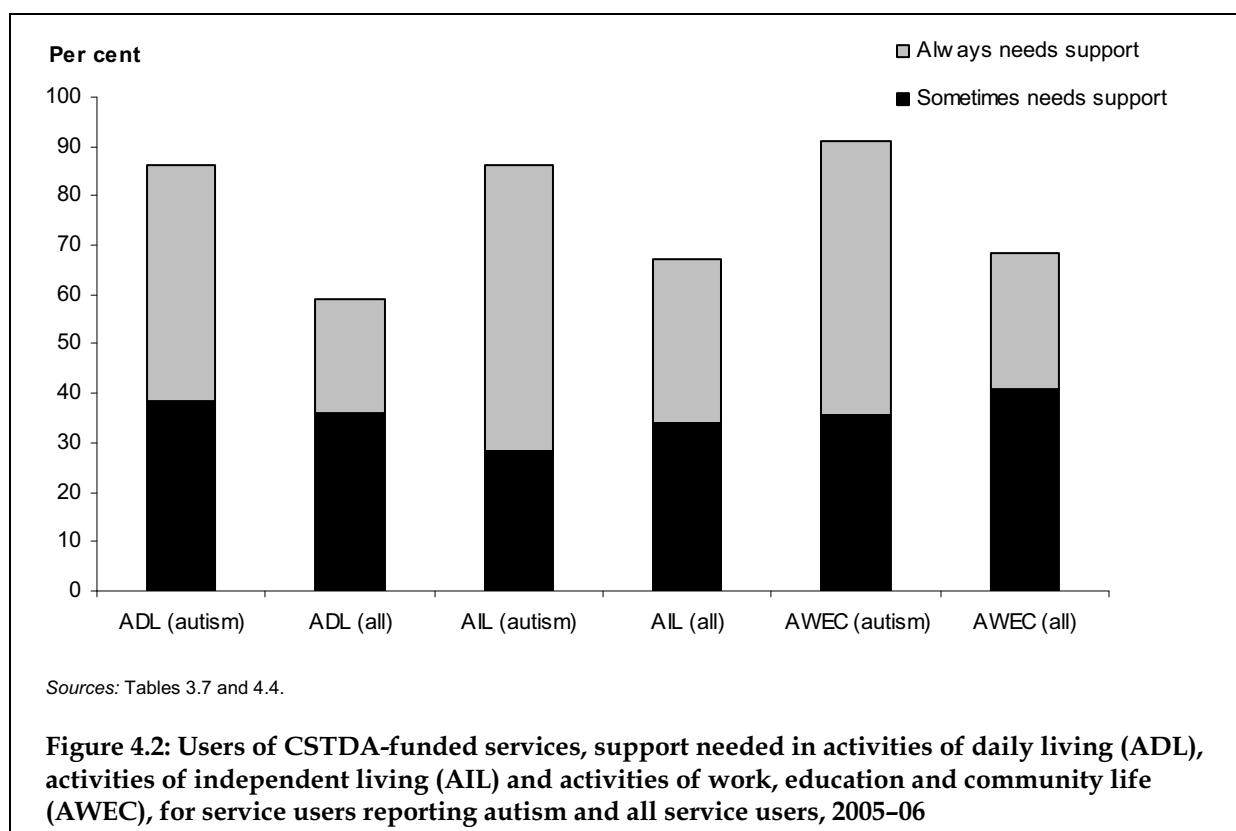
Frequency of support needed	Always or unable to do		Sometimes		None, but uses aids		None		Not applicable		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Activities of daily living (ADL)														
Self-care	6,471	36.5	7,017	39.6	195	1.1	2,507	14.2	—	—	1,523	8.6	17,713	100.0
Mobility	3,552	20.1	5,316	30.0	451	2.5	6,986	39.4	—	—	1,408	7.9	17,713	100.0
Communication	6,581	37.2	7,301	41.2	296	1.7	2,338	13.2	—	—	1,197	6.8	17,713	100.0
Any ADL	*8,444*	*47.7*	*6,828*	*38.5*	*164*	*0.9*	*1,195*	*6.7*	*—*	*—*	*1,082*	*6.1*	*17,713*	*100.0*
Activities of independent living (AIL)														
Interpersonal interactions[a]	7,348	41.5	7,707	43.5	126	0.7	763	4.3	—	—	1,769	10.0	17,713	100.0
Learning[b]	7,456	42.1	7,273	41.1	173	1.0	591	3.3	640	3.6	1,580	8.9	17,713	100.0
Domestic life	5,011	28.3	3,793	21.4	118	0.7	879	5.0	3,561	20.1	4,351	24.6	17,713	100.0
Any AIL	*9,812*	*55.4*	*6,291*	*35.5*	*80*	*0.5*	*278*	*1.6*	*189*	*1.1*	*1,063*	*6.0*	*17,713*	*100.0*
Activities of work, education and community living (AWEC)														
Education	8,015	45.2	6,549	37.0	179	1.0	572	3.2	692	3.9	1,706	9.6	17,713	100.0
Community (civic) and economic life	8,521	48.1	5,419	30.6	130	0.7	766	4.3	750	4.2	2,127	12.0	17,713	100.0
Working	5,435	30.7	2,952	16.7	81	0.5	300	1.7	4,073	23.0	4,872	27.5	17,713	100.0
Any AWEC	*10,257*	*57.9*	*5,029*	*28.4*	*59*	*0.3*	*163*	*0.9*	*875*	*4.9*	*1,330*	*7.5*	*17,713*	*100.0*

(a)   The full name for the life area 'interpersonal interactions' is 'interpersonal interactions and relationships'.

(b)   The full name for the life area 'learning' is 'learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands'.

Notes

1.   Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2.   The frequency of support needed for a service user for each of the three broad groups (ADL, AIL and AWEC) is based on the highest support need category of the service user for that group. For example, if a service user reports 'always or unable to do' for the life area of self-care (one of the ADL areas) then that service user will be placed into the 'always or unable to do' category for ADL, regardless of their support needs for mobility or communication (the other two ADL areas). Therefore the totals for each of the broad groups (ADL, AIL and AWEC) cannot be calculated by adding totals from the three component life areas.

3.   'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom support needs data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Sources: Tables 3.7 and 4.4.

Figure 4.2: Users of CSTDA-funded services, support needed in activities of daily living (ADL), activities of independent living (AIL) and activities of work, education and community life (AWEC), for service users reporting autism and all service users, 2005–06

4.5 Informal carers

Of the 17,713 service users with autism, 13,779 (78%) reported that they had an informal carer during 2005–06 (Table 4.5). This proportion was much higher than for all CSTDA-funded service users (45%). This can, in part, be attributed to the low median age of users with autism (15.8 years; see Table 4.2), as younger people are generally more likely to require a carer. People with a primary disability of autism (81%) were slightly more likely than other users with autism (72%) to report having a carer.

Table 4.5: Users of CSTDA-funded services with autism, existence of an informal carer, 2005–06

Service group	Has an informal carer		Does not have an informal carer		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Autism reported as a primary disability group	8,861	81.2	1,547	14.2	504	4.6	10,912	100.0
Autism reported as an 'other significant' disability group	4,918	72.3	1,788	26.3	95	1.3	6,801	100.0
Total	**13,779**	**77.8**	**3,335**	**18.8**	**599**	**3.4**	**17,713**	**100.0**
All CSTDA service users	*97,410*	*44.9*	*77,268*	*35.6*	*42,465*	*19.6*	*217,143*	*100.0*

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Column totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

The vast majority of the 13,779 service users with autism who reported having an informal carer (12,761, or 93%) reported that this was their primary carer (Table 4.6). More than three quarters (76%) of informal carers for this service user group were mothers—this was much higher for primary carers (78%) than for non-primary (53%), and was higher than the proportion of service users overall reporting their mother as a carer (59%; see Table 3.4). Fathers were the next most commonly reported carer (6.1%) for users with autism, followed by other family members (2.6%).

Table 4.6: Users of CSTDA-funded services with autism, relationship of carer to service user by primary status of carer, 2005–06

Relationship of carer to service user	Primary carer		Non-primary carer		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Spouse	27	0.2	12	1.7	2	0.6	41	0.3
Mother	9,931	77.8	377	53.4	99	31.7	10,407	75.5
Father	771	6.0	53	7.5	21	6.7	845	6.1
Child	13	0.1	4	0.6	—	—	17	0.1
Other family member	318	2.5	35	5.0	9	2.9	362	2.6
Friend/neighbour	109	0.9	6	0.8	4	1.3	119	0.9
Not stated	1,592	12.5	219	31.0	177	56.7	1,988	14.4
Total	**12,761**	**100.0**	**706**	**100.0**	**312**	**100.0**	**13,779**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Column totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

3. Informal carer relationship categories are grouped as follows: 'spouse' includes the categories 'wife/female partner' and 'husband/male partner'; 'child' includes 'daughter' and 'son'; 'other family' includes 'daughter-in-law', 'son-in-law', 'other female relative' and 'other male relative'; 'friend /neighbour' includes 'friend/neighbour—female' and 'friend/neighbour—male'.

4.6 Summary

There were 17,713 service users with autism in 2005–06, making up a little over 8% of the service user group. The disability profile of these users shows a strong link with intellectual disability in particular, but also speech and neurological disabilities.

CSTDA service users with autism, when compared with the general CSTDA service user group were:

- much younger, with a median age of 15.8 years (compared with 31.4 years)
- more likely to be male (80% compared with 58%)
- more likely to access respite and community support services
- in need of a greater level of support across all life areas
- much more likely to report having an informal carer (78% compared with 46%).

5   Service outlets

At total of 9,093 service type outlets were identified as providing CSTDA-funded services throughout Australia in 2005–06 (Table 5.1)—an increase of 645 outlets from 2004–05 (AIHW 2006b). The data items within this section are provided mainly by the funded agencies themselves. Selected items are provided by jurisdictions; see Appendix 3 for more details.

5.1   Agency sector

In 2005–06, 2,802 service type outlets (31%) providing CSTDA-funded services were classified as government outlets (Table 5.1). Non-government outlets accounted for 69% (6,284). Of the 2,802 government outlets, the majority were for accommodation support (1,606 outlets or 57%), followed by community support (690 outlets or 25%). Among the 6,284 non-government outlets, accommodation support was also most prominent (2,316 or 37%), followed by community access (1,421 or 23%), then community support (651 or 10%). A large proportion of non-government outlets were classified as charities; however, a cumulative total of charities is not available.

5.2   State distribution and service type

State/territory-funded outlets

Of the 9,093 CSTDA-funded service type outlets, a total of 8,288 (91%) were funded by state/territory governments (Table 5.2). The total number of state/territory-funded outlets has increased by 637 outlets from 2004–05 (AIHW 2006b). Victoria (2,725) had the most service type outlets, followed by New South Wales (1,880) then Queensland (1,557).

Accommodation support services accounted for the majority of state/territory-funded service type outlets (3,926 of the 8,288 outlets or 47%) in 2005–06. Within accommodation support, 2,580 outlets were group homes and a further 904 outlets provided in-home support. Community access services provided 1,646 (20%) outlets, with community support contributing a further 1,341 (16%) service type outlets. Respite (776 outlets), advocacy, information and print disability (389) and other support (210) provided the remaining state/territory-funded outlets.

Australian Government-funded outlets

During 2005–06, the Australian Government provided funding for 805 CSTDA service type outlets. Employment support accounted for 91% (or 729 outlets) of all Australian Government-funded outlets (Table 5.3). Within employment support, there were 395 outlets providing supported employment services with a further 334 outlets providing open employment services. The remaining 76 Australian Government-funded service type outlets comprised advocacy, information and print disability services.

Table 5.1: CSTDA-funded service type outlets, service type by agency sector, 2005–06

| Service type | Government | | | | Non-government | | | | |
	Aus Gov	State/ territory	Local	Sub-total	Income tax exempt (charity)	Non-income tax exempt	Sub-total	Not stated	Total
Large residential/institution	0	30	0	30	20	13	33	0	63
Small residential/institution	0	11	0	11	5	61	66	0	77
Hostels	0	3	0	3	17	6	23	0	26
Group homes	0	1,362	48	1,410	835	332	1,167	3	2,580
Attendant care/personal care	0	10	4	14	43	96	139	0	153
In-home accommodation support	0	120	7	127	463	313	776	1	904
Alternative family placement	0	1	0	1	30	13	43	0	44
Other accommodation support	0	9	1	10	59	10	69	0	79
Total accommodation support	*0*	*1,546*	*60*	*1,606*	*1,472*	*844*	*2,316*	*4*	*3,926*
Therapy support for individuals	0	43	0	43	67	26	93	0	136
Early childhood intervention	0	92	7	99	119	15	134	0	233
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	66	0	66	34	16	50	0	116
Counselling (individual/family/group)	0	9	0	9	14	17	31	0	40
Regional resource and support teams	0	99	0	99	1	3	4	0	103
Case management, local coord. and development	0	346	10	356	183	104	287	0	643
Other community support	0	17	1	18	33	19	52	0	70
Total community support	*0*	*672*	*18*	*690*	*451*	*200*	*651*	*0*	*1,341*
Learning and life skills development	0	117	14	131	655	409	1,064	1	1,196
Recreation/holiday programs	0	14	7	21	58	58	116	0	137
Other community access	0	61	10	71	170	71	241	1	313
Total community access	*0*	*192*	*31*	*223*	*883*	*538*	*1,421*	*2*	*1,646*
Own home respite	0	4	4	8	31	41	72	0	80
Centre-based respite/respite homes	0	110	2	112	94	81	175	0	287
Host family respite/peer support respite	0	5	0	5	15	9	24	0	29
Flexible respite	0	28	22	50	187	108	295	1	346
Other respite	0	6	0	6	15	13	28	0	34
Total respite	*0*	*153*	*28*	*181*	*342*	*252*	*594*	*1*	*776*
Open employment	0	0	1	1	n.a.	n.a.	333	0	334
Supported employment	0	2	1	3	389	3	392	0	395
Total employment	*0*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*725*	*0*	*729*
Advocacy	0	0	0	0	99	32	131	0	131
Information/referral	0	18	0	18	79	40	119	0	137
Combined information/advocacy	0	1	0	1	26	20	46	0	47
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	1	0	1	85	35	120	0	121
Alternative formats of communication	0	0	0	0	18	11	29	0	29
Total advocacy, information and print disability	*0*	*20*	*0*	*20*	*307*	*138*	*445*	*0*	*465*
Research and evaluation	0	5	0	5	0	1	1	0	6
Training and development	0	6	1	7	6	5	11	0	18
Peak bodies	0	2	0	2	5	7	12	0	14
Other support services	0	21	43	64	27	81	108	0	172
Total other support	*0*	*34*	*44*	*78*	*38*	*94*	*132*	*0*	*210*
Total	**0**	**2,619**	**183**	**2,802**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**6,284**	**7**	**9,093**
Total per cent	**0.0**	**28.8**	**2.0**	**30.8**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**69.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Australian government-related employment services are not directly provided services, but funded organisations such as universities classified as 'Australian government-related'.

2. 'Open and supported' employment services ceased to be operational from 1 December 2004.

Table 5.2: State/territory-funded CSTDA service type outlets, service type by state/territory, 2005–06

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Large residential/institution	25	6	11	11	7	3	0	0	63
Small residential/institution	6	0	59	10	1	1	0	0	77
Hostels	7	13	0	0	1	5	0	0	26
Group homes	798	857	316	239	234	37	62	37	2,580
Attendant care/personal care	10	30	40	1	35	29	2	6	153
In-home accommodation support	138	257	232	185	53	14	14	11	904
Alternative family placement	3	1	10	24	2	0	0	4	44
Other accommodation support	22	37	11	5	0	3	0	1	79
Total accommodation support	*1,009*	*1,201*	*679*	*475*	*333*	*92*	*78*	*59*	*3,926*
Therapy support for individuals	12	51	27	24	13	2	1	6	136
Early childhood intervention	96	94	19	10	13	0	0	1	233
Behaviour/specialist intervention	34	39	26	4	7	1	1	4	116
Counselling (individual/family/group)	4	0	20	2	13	0	0	1	40
Regional resource and support teams	90	0	1	1	5	4	0	2	103
Case management, local coordination and development	27	226	157	136	64	7	16	10	643
Other community support	28	0	9	15	13	0	2	3	70
Total community support	*291*	*410*	*259*	*192*	*128*	*14*	*20*	*27*	*1,341*
Learning and life skills development	203	531	258	105	61	16	10	12	1,196
Recreation/holiday programs	27	7	23	28	40	7	3	2	137
Other community access	152	67	46	3	10	28	2	5	313
Total community access	*382*	*605*	*327*	*136*	*111*	*51*	*15*	*19*	*1,646*
Own home respite	3	15	22	10	24	2	1	3	80
Centre-based respite/respite homes	78	82	58	24	23	6	7	9	287
Host family respite/peer support respite	9	6	4	1	6	1	0	2	29
Flexible respite	73	125	75	52	13	1	3	4	346
Other respite	4	6	11	3	9	1	0	0	34
Total respite	*167*	*234*	*170*	*90*	*75*	*11*	*11*	*18*	*776*
Advocacy	3	26	11	15	3	6	4	2	70
Information/referral	10	67	18	2	17	13	6	2	135
Combined information/advocacy	6	17	6	3	5	7	1	2	47
Mutual support/self-help groups	0	91	18	1	10	0	1	0	121
Alternative formats of communication	1	0	8	0	1	3	3	0	16
Total advocacy, information and print disability	*20*	*201*	*61*	*21*	*36*	*29*	*15*	*6*	*389*
Research and evaluation	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	6
Training and development	5	6	3	1	0	1	1	1	18
Peak bodies	0	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	14
Other support services	6	65	50	8	37	3	3	0	172
Total other support	*11*	*74*	*61*	*10*	*38*	*8*	*5*	*3*	*210*
Total	**1,880**	**2,725**	**1,557**	**924**	**721**	**205**	**144**	**132**	**8,288**

Table 5.3: Australian Government-funded CSTDA service type outlets, service type by state and territory, 2005–06

Service type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Open employment	102	65	70	33	37	15	6	6	334
Supported employment	148	97	47	30	44	16	8	5	395
Total employment support	*250*	*162*	*117*	*63*	*81*	*31*	*14*	*11*	*729*
Advocacy	12	20	7	8	6	3	2	3	61
Information/referral	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Alternative formats of communication	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	13
Total advocacy, information and print disability	*17*	*23*	*8*	*10*	*7*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*76*
Total	**267**	**185**	**125**	**73**	**88**	**35**	**18**	**14**	**805**

Note: 'Open and supported' employment services ceased to be operational from 1 December 2004.

5.3 Period of operation

Of the 8,552 service type outlets that provided information relating to operating hours, 6,328 outlets (74%) were operating more than 7 hours per day (Table 5.4). This included 3,015 outlets (35%) which operated for 24 hours a day, with the majority of these being for accommodation support services. Approximately 16% (1,346) of all service type outlets reported no regular pattern of daily operating hours.

More than two-thirds (2,553 or 69%) of service type outlets providing accommodation services and roughly two-fifths (297 or 42%) of respite services were open 24 hours a day (Table 5.4). For all other service groups, the most commonly reported number of hours provided was between 7–9 hours per day—ranging from 42% of all community access outlets to 94% of all outlets providing employment services. Outlets providing community access services were the most likely to operate less than 7 hours per day with one-third (33%) of outlets open between 3–6 hours per day.

Of the 8,467 outlets which provided information on days of operation per week, 3,439 outlets (41%) indicated opening 5 days per week and 4,078 outlets (48%) reported opening 7 days per week (Table 5.5). Accommodation support services and respite services were most likely of all service groups to operate 7 days per week (89% of accommodation outlets and 59% of respite outlets), with all other services more commonly reporting 5 days per week. The proportion of services operating 5 days per week ranged between 66% (advocacy, information and print disability; 285 of 437) and 94% (employment; 652 of 696) within each service group.

The vast majority of service type outlets (93% or 7,890 out of 8,519) reported operating for at least 48 weeks per year, with 71% (6,079) indicating that they remained open for the full 52 weeks (Table 5.6). All service groups, except for community access, were most likely to report operating for 52 weeks per year. Approximately 94% of accommodation services, 63% of community support services, 68% of respite services, 60% of employment services and 48% of advocacy, information and print services were provided year round. Almost half (48%) of community access outlets operated between 48 and 51 weeks, with slightly more than a third (36%) open for the full 52 weeks.

Table 5.4: CSTDA-funded service type outlets, number of operating hours per day by service group, 2005–06

Hours of operation per day	Accom-modation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Employment	Advocacy, info. and print disability	Other	Total
Less than 3 hours	14	10	6	8	0	0	1	39
3–6 hours	111	51	510	36	26	90	15	839
7–9 hours	244	925	648	126	654	305	111	3,013
10–12 hours	44	24	36	14	13	5	4	140
13–18 hours	91	9	10	17	2	0	0	129
19–23 hours	18	2	4	7	0	0	0	31
24 hours	2,553	65	89	297	0	5	6	3,015
No regular pattern	652	186	231	209	0	34	34	1,346
Total	**3,727**	**1,272**	**1,534**	**714**	**695**	**439**	**171**	**8,552**

Notes

1. A service type outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 1.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service type outlet').

2. Column totals exclude 641 service type outlets for which hours of operation per day were missing.

Table 5.5: CSTDA-funded service type outlets, number of operating days per week by service group, 2005–06

Days of operation per week	Accom-modation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Employment	Advocacy, info. and print disability	Other	Total
1 day	6	18	29	20	0	66	3	142
2 days	16	20	26	18	1	11	2	94
3 days	17	32	39	23	4	11	3	129
4 days	15	24	28	21	6	25	5	124
5 days	240	982	1,067	91	652	285	122	3,439
6 days	23	10	59	16	11	4	2	125
7 days	3,325	98	203	408	22	8	14	4,078
No regular pattern	91	53	54	93	0	27	18	336
Total	**3,733**	**1,237**	**1,505**	**690**	**696**	**437**	**169**	**8,467**

Notes

1. A service type outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 1.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service type outlet').

2. Column totals exclude 726 service type outlets for which days of operation per week were missing.

Table 5.6: CSTDA-funded service type outlets, number of operating weeks per year by service group, 2005–06

Weeks of operation per year	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Employment	Advocacy, info. and print disability	Other	Total
1–39 weeks	51	8	37	41	3	12	3	155
40–47 weeks	32	63	178	17	7	20	4	321
48–51 weeks	112	356	725	112	269	189	48	1,811
52 weeks	3,539	781	548	480	417	212	102	6,079
No regular pattern	20	33	25	53	0	4	18	153
Total	**3,754**	**1,241**	**1,513**	**703**	**696**	**437**	**175**	**8,519**

Notes

1.   A service type outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 1.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service type outlet').

2.   Column totals exclude 674 service type outlets for which weeks of operation per year were missing.

5.4   Location of service type outlet

Of the 9,093 CSTDA-funded service type outlets throughout Australia, the majority were located in major cities (61% or 5,570 outlets; Table 5.7). Inner regional areas accounted for approximately one quarter of all outlets (25%or 2,256 outlets), while outer regional, remote, and very remote areas represented a combined total of 1,232 outlets (14%). Service type outlets in very remote areas represented the smallest proportion, and accounted for less than 1% of all outlets (0.7%). This distribution of outlets is very similar to proportions of service users based on residential postcode (see Section 2.8), with the only notable difference being the proportion of users in very remote areas (0.5%) being slightly lower than the comparable outlet proportion (0.7%).

The potential population of service users can offer some context to the fewer number of outlets in the more remote regions. Approximately 62% of users under 65 years live in major cities, with 24% living in inner regional areas and a combined 12% of service users living in outer regional, remote and very remote locations. However, the proportion of service users in very remote areas is only 0.48% of the potential population. When the proportions of outlets are compared with the potential populations in each location type it is apparent that the percentages are roughly the same.

Accommodation support service type outlets had the highest number in all geographical locations except very remote areas (Table 5.7). As the level of remoteness increased, the proportion of accommodation support outlets decreased, from 47% in major cities to 40% in inner regional areas, 36% in outer regional, 27% in remote and 12% in very remote. Community support outlets followed the reverse trend, making up 14–17% of all outlets in major cities, inner regional and outer regional areas, but a much larger proportion of remote (26%) and very remote (39%) outlets. A similar pattern was seen for respite outlets, with 8–11% of outlets in major cities, inner and outer regional areas increasing to 13% of remote and 19% of very remote outlets.

Table 5.7: CSTDA-funded service type outlets, remote location by service group, 2005–06

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Not Known	Total
				Number			
Accommodation Support	2,600	908	368	37	8	6	3,926
Community Support	769	327	171	35	25	13	1,341
Community Access	933	461	220	19	9	3	1,646
Respite	451	181	111	18	12	3	776
Employment	396	202	98	17	7	9	729
Advocacy, info. and print disability	300	127	32	5	0	1	465
Other support	121	50	30	5	3	0	210
Total	**5,570**	**2,256**	**1,031**	**136**	**65**	**35**	**9,093**
				Per cent			
Accommodation Support	46.7	40.2	35.7	27.2	12.3	17.1	43.2
Community Support	13.8	14.5	16.6	25.7	38.5	37.1	14.7
Community Access	16.8	20.4	21.3	14.0	13.8	8.6	18.1
Respite	8.1	8.0	10.8	13.2	18.5	8.6	8.5
Employment	7.1	9.0	9.5	12.5	10.8	25.7	8.0
Advocacy, info. and print disability	5.4	5.6	3.1	3.7	0.0	2.9	5.1
Other support	2.2	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.6	0.0	2.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Note: A service type outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 1.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service type outlet').

6 Service usage

6.1 Measures of service quantity

Data on service quantity include both hours of service provided (staff hours) and hours of service received (for users of selected service types; see below for details). These data were collected based on two measures:

- Hours in the reference week—for most jurisdictions, this was the last week of the reporting period.
- Hours in a typical week—this item was collected so that, if hours reported for the reference week were not considered typical by the agency, an indication of average or typical hours could be provided.

Hours received

Data on hours received were collected for selected service types. These data were not collected for all service types within each service group—for example, they were collected for service users of all respite service types but not all accommodation support service types (see Section 1.4 and footnotes to Tables 6.1 and 6.2 for details).

For the 2,430 service type outlets for which hours of service received in the reference week were collected, the mean number of hours reported in the reference week was 325, with a median value of 82 hours (Table 6.1). Outlets which reported reference week hours supported 17 service users on average. Respite services provided the highest mean and median number of hours during the reference week (641 and 155, respectively), with 'centre-based respite/respite homes 'providing the highest mean number of hours (1,136). The lowest mean and median hours were reported by community support outlets (collected only by the single service type, case management, local coordination and development)—with 69 and 24 hours, respectively.

There were 2,599 service type outlets that reported hours received in a typical week (Table 6.2). The overall mean and median reported hours were higher than those for a reference week—350 and 103 hours, respectively. Respite outlets reported the highest mean typical hours of service (644) and community support services (119) the lowest. Within specific service type categories, centre-based respite/respite homes reported the highest mean typical hours (1,120). The lowest reported mean hours was reported for case management, local coordination and development (119), which was marginally lower than own home respite services (138).

Mean hours were higher than median hours overall for both reference and typical week for two main reasons. Firstly, several outlets reported large numbers, which increased the overall calculated mean. Secondly, there were a large number of outlets with a very small number of hours reported, which decreased the overall median.

Table 6.1: Mean and median hours of service provided by CSTDA-funded service type outlets during the reference week, June 2006

Service type	Number of service type outlets	Mean hours in the reference week per outlet	Median hours in the reference week per outlet	Mean number of service users with hours received in reference week
Accommodation support				
1.05 Attendant care/personal care	118	179	59	10
1.06 In-home accommodation support	610	333	80	11
1.07 Alternative family placement	34	843	168	6
Total accommodation support	*762*	*332*	*82*	*11*
Community support				
2.06 Case management, local coordination and development	414	69	24	28
Community access				
3.01 Learning and life skills development	618	271	135	17
3.03 Other community access	205	318	132	20
Total community access	*823*	*283*	*133*	*18*
Respite				
4.01 Own home respite	60	96	29	10
4.02 Centre-based respite/respite homes	163	1,136	432	22
4.03 Host family respite/peer support respite	15	284	105	15
4.04 Flexible respite	173	411	94	17
4.05 Other respite	20	507	26	22
Total respite	*431*	*641*	*155*	*18*
All services reporting hours	**2,430**	**325**	**82**	**17**

Notes

1. Service users who, according to their start date and date of last service received or exit date, were not receiving a service in the reference week were not included even if they had recorded hours received in the reference week. Service type outlets for which no service users have hours received in the reference week recorded were not included. Where a service type outlet had both service users with valid hours received and service users with missing hours received data, then the latter were assigned the average number of hours per service user for that outlet, before the total hours received for the outlet was calculated.

2. Not all service types were required to collect data on hours received—reference week. The following service types did not collect this data item—1.01–1.04, 1.08, 2.01–2.05, 2.07, 3.02, 5.01, 5.02, 6.01–6.05 and 7.01–7.04.

3. Data are based on a reference week during June 2006 and should be interpreted accordingly.

Table 6.2: Mean and median hours of service provided by CSTDA-funded service type outlets during a typical week, 2005–06

Service type	Number of service type outlets	Mean hours in a typical week per outlet	Median hours in a typical week per outlet
Accommodation support			
1.05 Attendant care/personal care	121	222	66
1.06 In-home accommodation support	628	356	104
1.07 Alternative family placement	42	693	168
Total accommodation support	*791*	*354*	*105*
Community support			
2.06 Case management, local coordination and development	395	119	50
Community access			
3.01 Learning and life skills development	650	271	120
3.03 Other community access	240	294	161
Total community access	*890*	*277*	*136*
Respite			
4.01 Own home respite	64	138	38
4.02 Centre-based respite/respite homes	197	1,120	541
4.03 Host family respite/peer support respite	20	534	299
4.04 Flexible respite	214	417	130
4.05 Other respite	28	253	61
Total respite	*523*	*644*	*178*
All services reporting hours	**2,599**	**350**	**103**

Notes

1. Service type outlets for which no service users have hours received in the typical week recorded were not included. Where a service type outlet had both service users with valid hours received and service users with missing hours received data, then the latter were assigned the average number of hours per service user for that outlet, before the total hours received for the outlet was calculated.

2. Not all service types were required to collect data on hours received—typical week. The following service types did not collect this data item—1.01–1.04, 1.08, 2.01–2.05, 2.07, 3.02, 5.01, 5.02, 6.01–6.05 and 7.01–7.04.

3. Victoria did not collect data on hours received in a typical week.

Duration

Service duration has been calculated for users of residential accommodation support services (1.01 to 1.04). This provides a measure of the amount of time a service user has been receiving support from a particular accommodation service within the 12 month reporting period. Calculations were based on the number of days between 1 July 2005 (or the service user's start date, if later) and the service end date (exit date if recorded; otherwise last date of service received, or end of financial year if last date is missing).

For the 16,475 service users accessing residential accommodation support services, the mean duration of service was 306 days (Table 6.3). This is close to 10 months of service per service user. There was some variation within the specific service type categories—mean duration was highest for large residentials/institutions (338 days) and lowest for hostels (258 days). Lower mean values indicate that a higher number of service users either joined the service after the start of the financial year, or exited before the end of the year. The median value of 365 days (a full year) indicates that the majority of service users were supported by these services all year round.

Table 6.3: Users of CSTDA-funded services, mean and median duration of service (in total days) by service type for residential accommodation support services (1.01–1.04), 2005–06

Service type	Number of service users	Mean duration (days)	Median duration (days)
1.01 Large residential/institution	3,844	338	365
1.02 Small residential/institution	868	304	365
1.03 Hostels	349	258	365
1.04 Group homes	11,414	298	365
All services (1.01–1.04)	**16,475**	**306**	**365**

Notes

1. For each service user, duration is calculated as the number of days between 1 July 2005 or the start date, if later, and either the exit date, if applicable, or date of last service inclusive. Service users who were missing start and/or end dates were assumed to have been accessing the service from 1 July 2005 and/or until 30 June 2006, unless they were recorded as accessing more than one accommodation support outlet, in which case they were not included.

2. The 12-month collection period lasted for a total of 365 days (1 July 2005–30 June 2006).

Staff hours

The mean reported number of paid staff hours per service type outlet during the 2005–06 reference week was 196 (Table 6.4). This was equivalent to approximately 5.2 paid Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff per outlet. Paid staff hours were highest for employment (353 hours; 9.3 FTE staff) and accommodation support (244 hours; 6.4 FTE staff). Mean unpaid staff hours during the reference week were much lower—6 hours per outlet, or 0.2 FTE staff. Unpaid staff includes regular staff, volunteers, students and others who do not receive payment for the work they perform (AIHW 2005a).

Staff hours during the typical week were slightly higher overall than for the reference week—230 paid (6.0 FTE) and 9 unpaid (0.2 FTE) staff hours were reported on average (Table 6.5). Patterns of reporting were very similar to reference week staff hours, with employment (374 hours) and accommodation support services (277) reporting the highest mean hours.

During the reference week, CSTDA-funded services reported, on average, 7.7 staff hours per user. Institutions and group homes (residential services) reported by far the highest average, with 36.5 staff hours per service user, followed by in-home support services (15.0 hours; Figure 6.1).

Table 6.4: Mean hours worked in the reference week by paid and unpaid staff for CSTDA-funded service type outlets, by service group, 2005–06

Service group	Mean paid staff hours per outlet	Mean FTE paid staff per outlet	Mean unpaid staff hours per outlet	Mean FTE unpaid staff per outlet
Accommodation support	244	6.4	3	0.1
Community support	110	2.9	1	0.0
Community access	139	3.7	10	0.3
Respite	140	3.7	9	0.2
Employment	353	9.3	6	0.1
Advocacy, information and print disability	84	2.2	27	0.7
Other support services	96	2.5	5	0.1
All services	**196**	**5.2**	**6**	**0.2**

Notes

1. A service type outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type (see Section 1.4).

2. Data for hours worked are the mean number of hours worked over one 7-day week in June 2006.

3. Data exclude 955 services where mean staff hours could not be calculated due to missing data. These were for outlets with both paid and unpaid staff hours in the reference week missing; if only one of these variables was missing, it was assumed to be zero.

4. Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff numbers are based on a 38-hour working week.

Table 6.5: Mean hours worked in a typical week by paid and unpaid staff for CSTDA-funded service type outlets, by service group, 2005–06

Service group	Mean paid staff hours per outlet	Mean FTE paid staff per outlet	Mean unpaid staff hours per outlet	Mean FTE unpaid staff per outlet
Accommodation support	277	7.3	5	0.1
Community support	129	3.4	3	0.1
Community access	168	4.4	13	0.3
Respite	171	4.5	18	0.5
Employment	374	9.8	6	0.1
Advocacy, information and print disability	119	3.1	38	1.0
Other support services	126	3.3	11	0.3
All services	**230**	**6.0**	**9**	**0.2**

Notes

1. A service type outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type (see Section 1.4).

2. Data for hours worked are the mean number of hours worked over one 7-day week in June 2005.

3. Data exclude 3,137 services where the mean staff hours could not be calculated due to missing data. These were for outlets with both paid and unpaid staff hours in a typical week missing; if only one of these variables was missing, it was assumed to be zero.

4. Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff numbers are based on a 38-hour working week.

Mean hours per user

Figure 6.1: CSTDA–funded service type outlets, mean staff hours in reference week per service user, by service type, 2005–06.

Source: Table A1.19.
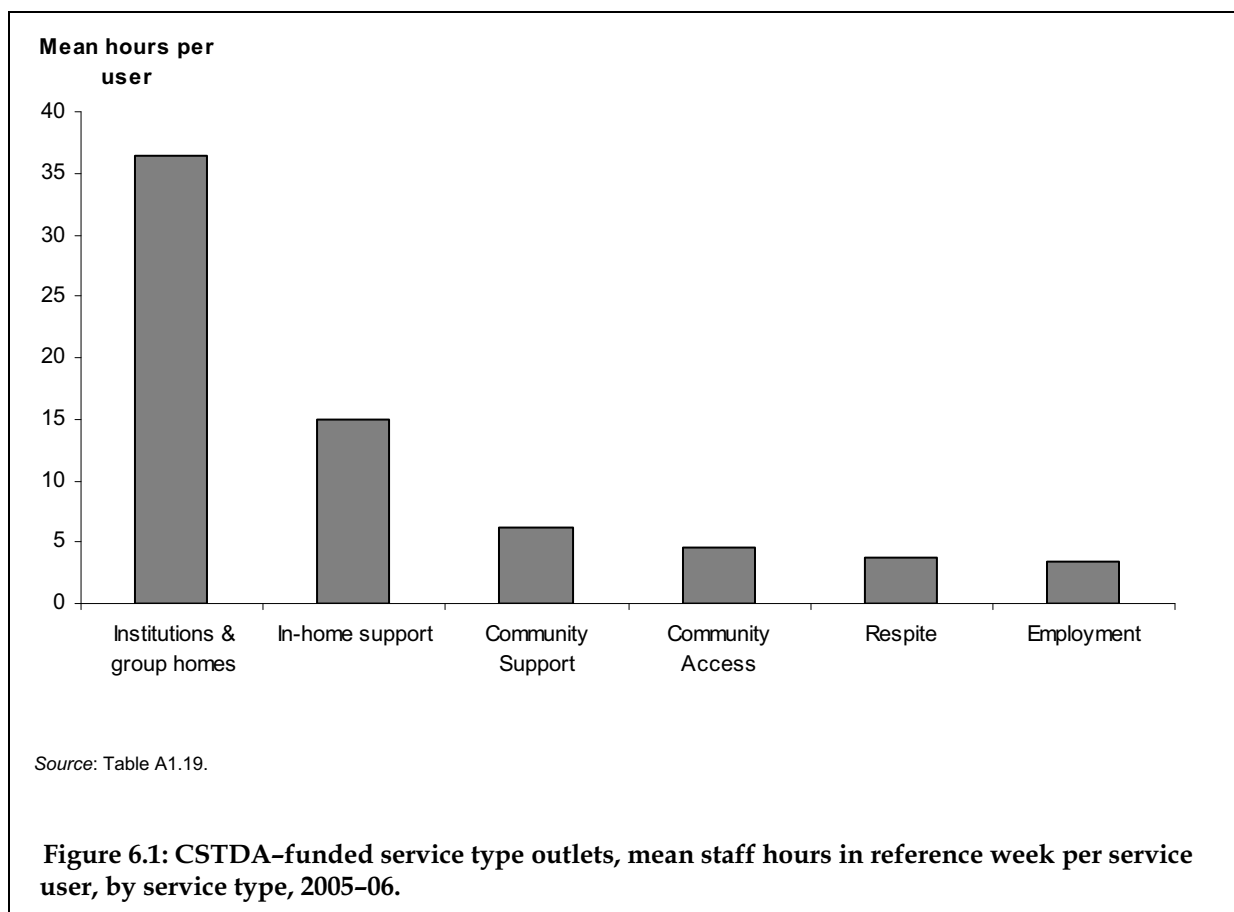
6.2 Multiple service usage

Multiple service outlets, service types and service groups

During 2005–06, 65,875 of 217,143 service users (30%) accessed outlets from more than one CSTDA-funded service type (Table 6.6). Of these users, approximately half (32,622) accessed service outlets from two service groups. A further 18% (11,940) used three service groups, with 3% and 0.2% (respectively) accounting for those who accessed four and five service groups. This equates to approximately 22% of all service users who accessed between two and five different service groups. Additionally, slightly more than a quarter of all service users (26%) accessed more than one service type.

Overall, service users accessed an average of 1.6 service type outlets (Table 6.7). Users of respite accessed the most service type outlets on average (2.6 per user) and users of employment the least (1.4). Within specific service types, users of behaviour/specialist intervention were most likely to access multiple service type outlets (83% of these users accessed multiple outlets; with a mean of 3.4 outlets per user), and open employment the least likely (14%; with a mean of 1.2 outlets). Community support service users were most likely to be using other services within the same service group (26% of multiple service users within that service group), with service users accessing regional resource and support teams the most likely to use another service of the same type (26%).

On average, each user accessed services from 1.3 service groups during 2005–06 (Table 6.8). Service users in accommodation support had the highest mean service group usage (2.0) and those in employment the lowest (1.3). Overall, community support service users were most likely to access services from other service groups (14%) and employment the least (6%) (see total row of Table 6.8). Of the 25 service type categories (1.01–5.02), 15 contained service users whose most other frequently accessed service type was case management, local coordination and development (service type 2.06). This was the most frequently accessed specific service type amongst all service groups except accommodation support (where it was 3.01—learning and life skills development).

Table 6.6: Users of CSTDA-funded services, multiple service use, 2005–06

	Service users		
Service usage	No.	%	% of service users accessing more than one outlet
Total with known service usage	**217,143**	**100.0**	
Using only one service type outlet	151,268	69.7	
Using more than one service type outlet	65,875	30.3	100.0
Using more than one service type	57,370	26.4	87.1
Using more than one service group (number of groups)			
Two	32,622	15.0	49.5
Three	11,940	5.5	18.1
Four	2,077	1.0	3.2
Five	142	0.1	0.2
Subtotal	*46,781*	*21.5*	*71.0*
Using more than one outlet of the same service group	38,094	17.5	57.8
Using more than one outlet of the same service type	22,243	10.2	33.8

Notes

1. Service user numbers reflect use of any of five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.

2. Groups of users of multiple services are not mutually exclusive. For example, a service user can have accessed two outlets of the one service type and another outlet of a different service type, and would be included in those users accessing outlets of the same service type as well as those accessing outlets of different service types.

3. See Box 1.1 for definitions of service types, service groups and service outlets.

Table 6.7: Users of CSTDA-funded services, service type by multiple service usage, 2005–06

Service type	Number of service users	Mean outlets per service user	Service users accessing more than one service type outlet					
			Total accessing more than one service type outlet		Multiple service types	Multiple service groups	Same service group	Same service type
			No.	%	%	%	%	%
Accommodation support								
1.01 Large residential/institution	3,844	2.3	2,896	75.3	70.5	70.0	10.5	5.7
1.02 Small residential/institution	868	2.4	694	80.0	79.4	78.7	10.4	2.9
1.03 Hostels	349	2.2	224	64.2	64.2	63.9	4.9	0.0
1.04 Group homes	11,414	2.7	8,936	78.3	78.0	77.5	7.1	2.7
1.05 Attendant care/personal care	1,835	2.8	1,237	67.4	67.2	64.0	24.7	2.3
1.06 In-home accommodation support	17,175	2.5	11,554	67.3	65.7	64.8	13.4	8.4
1.07 Alternative family placement	242	3.1	175	72.3	71.5	68.6	16.9	1.2
1.08 Other accommodation support	1,039	2.0	529	50.9	49.6	45.4	18.7	2.8
Total accommodation support	*35,566*	*2.5*	*25,045*	*70.4*	*69.0*	*68.5*	*8.8*	*5.8*
Community support								
2.01 Therapy support for individuals	27,203	2.2	13,994	51.4	49.2	29.4	42.1	10.0
2.02 Early childhood intervention	16,552	1.4	4,371	26.4	18.9	3.8	25.3	9.8
2.03 Behaviour/specialist intervention	5,851	3.4	4,833	82.6	82.5	57.0	67.1	4.8
2.04 Counselling	2,902	2.5	1,704	58.7	58.6	39.5	37.6	3.1
2.05 Regional resource and support	14,270	2.3	9,331	65.4	53.9	40.9	43.1	26.0
2.06 Case management, local coordination and development	42,702	2.4	25,704	60.2	57.0	42.4	37.1	10.9
2.07 Other community support	6,917	2.2	3,100	44.8	44.5	35.0	32.4	2.7
Total community support	*96,664*	*1.9*	*43,304*	*44.8*	*39.8*	*30.8*	*26.0*	*13.3*
Community access								
3.01 Learning and life skills	28,784	2.4	18,332	63.7	61.4	60.6	15.7	10.2
3.02 Recreation/holiday programs	7,867	2.8	4,972	63.2	62.8	60.3	21.6	3.7
3.03 Other community access	13,200	1.9	6,720	50.9	48.9	47.5	12.2	6.2
Total community access	*47,738*	*2.3*	*27,911*	*58.5*	*56.5*	*55.8*	*12.0*	*8.4*
Respite								
4.01 Own home respite	2,520	3.1	2,042	81.0	81.0	75.8	32.6	2.9
4.02 Centre-based respite/respite	11,691	3.2	9,046	77.4	75.7	70.6	37.1	14.0
4.03 Host family respite/peer support	1,051	2.8	679	64.6	64.6	60.1	28.6	0.2
4.04 Flexible respite	14,435	2.6	8,946	62.0	60.6	56.5	27.2	9.1
4.05 Other respite	1,841	2.4	1,042	56.6	56.4	50.6	23.5	1.2
Total respite	*27,319*	*2.6*	*17,536*	*64.2*	*62.7*	*60.1*	*20.5*	*10.5*
Employment								
5.01 Open employment	53,440	1.2	7,576	14.2	11.2	9.9	5.4	3.5
5.02 Supported employment	20,810	1.8	8,897	42.8	41.8	38.4	7.0	2.0
Total employment	*73,157*	*1.4*	*15,380*	*21.0*	*18.6*	*17.6*	*4.5*	*3.1*
Total	**217,143**	**1.6**	**65,875**	**30.3**	**26.4**	**21.5**	**17.5**	**10.2**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period.

2. Groups of users of multiple services are not mutually exclusive. For example, a service user can have accessed two outlets of the one service type and another outlet of a different service type, and would be included in those users accessing outlets of the same service type as well as those accessing multiple service types. Service users using three or more service types are included under all relevant combinations.

3. 'Open and supported' employment services ceased to be operational from 1 December 2004.

Table 6.8: Users of CSTDA-funded services, service type by use of other service groups, 2005–06

Service type	Number of service users	Mean service groups per service user	Percentage of service users accessing other service groups					Code of most frequent other service type
			Accom-modation support	Com-munity support	Com-munity access	Respite	Employ-ment	
Accommodation support								
1.01 Large residential/institution	3,844	2.0	4.9	29.4	54.3	2.4	12.1	3.01
1.02 Small residential/institution	868	2.0	7.7	20.9	46.1	3.9	33.3	3.01
1.03 Hostels	349	1.9	4.9	32.7	38.1	4.0	19.2	3.01
1.04 Group homes	11,414	2.2	4.6	44.2	52.4	6.4	17.4	3.01
1.05 Attendant care/personal care	1,835	2.0	23.4	50.0	24.0	15.3	7.2	2.06
1.06 In-home accommodation support	17,175	2.0	5.5	31.9	37.2	14.1	15.7	2.06
1.07 Alternative family placement	242	2.3	16.1	54.1	30.6	31.4	10.3	2.06
1.08 Other accommodation support	1,039	1.6	16.6	12.2	31.3	6.8	14.3	3.03
Total accommodation support	*35,566*	*2.0*	*3.3*	*34.8*	*42.8*	*9.9*	*15.8*	*3.01*
Community support								
2.01 Therapy support for individuals	27,203	1.4	14.0	38.0	13.7	12.7	3.7	2.06
2.02 Early childhood intervention	16,552	1.0	0.6	17.6	0.8	3.0	0.0	2.06
2.03 Behaviour/specialist intervention	5,851	1.9	34.2	66.6	28.9	19.8	9.5	2.06
2.04 Counselling (individual/family/group)	2,902	1.6	24.3	36.0	24.7	9.8	3.7	2.01
2.05 Regional resource and support	14,270	1.6	13.3	22.7	14.8	20.9	8.0	4.02
2.06 Case management, local coordination and development	42,702	1.6	17.1	30.1	18.7	17.4	10.1	2.01
2.07 Other community support	6,917	1.6	18.4	31.8	17.4	9.1	13.2	2.06
Total community support	*96,664*	*1.5*	*12.8*	*17.3*	*13.8*	*12.1*	*6.7*	*2.06*
Community access								
3.01 Learning and life skills development	28,784	1.9	35.5	33.7	6.4	14.8	9.1	2.06
3.02 Recreation/holiday programs	7,867	2.0	26.6	39.2	19.0	18.2	18.4	2.06
3.03 Other community access	13,200	1.7	30.7	12.8	6.4	11.7	9.8	1.06
Total community access	*47,738*	*1.8*	*31.9*	*27.9*	*4.3*	*14.2*	*10.5*	*2.06*
Respite								
4.01 Own home respite	2,520	2.0	14.0	65.4	20.8	31.7	4.6	2.06
4.02 Centre-based respite/respite homes	11,691	2.1	13.4	54.6	30.9	28.8	8.1	2.06
4.03 Host family respite/peer support	1,051	1.9	10.8	46.9	19.2	28.6	9.1	1.06
4.04 Flexible respite	14,435	1.8	12.8	37.0	25.3	22.3	8.0	2.06
4.05 Other respite	1,841	1.8	18.7	32.1	16.2	22.9	16.3	2.06
Total respite	*27,319*	*1.9*	*12.9*	*42.8*	*24.8*	*14.3*	*8.5*	*2.06*
Employment								
5.01 Open employment	53,440	1.1	2.8	5.2	4.3	1.5	2.0	2.06
5.02 Supported employment	20,810	1.6	20.4	18.7	13.8	7.5	5.3	2.06
Total employment	*73,157*	*1.3*	*7.7*	*8.8*	*6.8*	*3.2*	*1.5*	*2.06*
Total	**217,143**	**1.3**	**11.2**	**13.7**	**12.3**	**7.6**	**5.9**	**2.06**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period.

2. Where the service groups are the same, the 'percentage of service users accessing other service groups' includes service users who use two or more different service types in that group. For example, 38% of the 27,203 service users who accessed a therapy support service (2.01) also accessed another type of community support.

3. The overall 'mean service groups per service user' does not equate to the average across service groups. This is because service users accessing more than one service group are counted once in the overall mean, but are counted multiple times if all service group means are considered separately.

4. 'Open and supported' employment services ceased to be operational from 1 December 2004.

Most common service combinations

The most common combination of service groups accessed was accommodation support and community access (Table 6.9). This combination of services was received by 15,240 service users (33% of those using two or more services). Other common combinations included community support and community access (29%), and accommodation support and community support (27%).

Within specific service types, the most common combination was therapy support for individuals and case management, local coordination and development (Table 6.10). This combination was received by 7,927 service users, 17% of those accessing two or more service groups. The most common combination of services across service groups was that of case management, local coordination and development and learning and life skills development—a total of 6,019 received both these service types during 2005–06 (13% of service users accessing two or more service groups, and 45% of users accessing a combination of community access and community support services).

Table 6.9: Users of CSTDA-funded services, service group combinations most commonly received by people using two or more services, 2005–06

Service groups used	No.	% of service users using two or more services	% of all service users
Five most common combinations			
Accommodation support and community access	15,240	32.6	7.0
Community support and community access	13,340	28.5	6.1
Accommodation support and community support	12,386	26.5	5.7
Community support and respite	11,691	25.0	5.4
Community access and respite	6,776	14.5	3.1
Other combinations			
Three or more services involving above combinations	13,987	29.9	6.4
All other combinations	8,671	18.5	4.0
Total	**46,781**	**100.0**	**21.5**

Notes

1. Service user numbers reflect use of any of five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.

2. Service users with three, four or five service groups are included under all relevant combinations. Thus, numbers in a column may not add up to the total.

3. 'All other combinations' includes three two-way combinations for service users of respite services other than with accommodation support, the combination of community support and employment, and other three-, four- and five-way combinations of service groups.

Table 6.10: Users of CSTDA-funded service users, people accessing the ten most common service type combinations, 2005–06

Combination of service types used	Number of service users	% of service users using two or more service groups	% of service users using the two service groups
More than one service from community support			
Therapy support for individuals and case management, local coordination and development (2.01 and 2.06)	7,927	17.0	n.a.
Behaviour/specialist intervention and case management, local coordination and development (2.03 and 2.06)	2,765	5.9	n.a.
Accommodation support and community access			
Group homes and learning and life skills development (1.04 and 3.01)	4,817	10.3	31.6
In-home accommodation support and learning and life skills development (1.06 and 3.01)	3,215	6.9	21.1
In-home accommodation support and other community access (1.06 and 3.03)	2,724	5.8	17.9
Community access and community support			
Case management, local coordination and development and learning and life skills development (2.06 and 3.01)	6,019	12.9	45.1
Accommodation support and community support			
In-home accommodation support and case management, local coordination and development (1.06 and 2.06)	4,439	9.5	35.8
Community support and respite			
Case management, local coordination and development and centre-based respite/respite homes (2.06 and 4.02)	3,892	8.3	33.3
Case management, local coordination and development and flexible respite (2.06 and 4.04)	3,857	8.2	33.0
More than one service from respite support			
Centre-based respite/respite homes and flexible respite (4.02 and 4.04)	2,757	5.9	n.a.
Ten most common combinations	*42,412*		
Total service users	**19,654**	**46.3**	

Notes

1. Service user numbers reflect use of service types from within the five service groups: accommodation support, community support, community access, respite and employment.

2. Service users with three, four or five service groups are included under all relevant combinations. Thus, the total number of combinations (42,412) is greater than the total number of users accessing these combinations (19,654).

6.3 Service exits

A total of 45,691 service users (21%) were recorded as exiting one or more services during 2005–06 (Table 6.11). Employment service users were most likely to report an exit date (24%), while users of community access services were the least likely (9.2%).

Around 28% of service users with an exit date did not report a reason for leaving the service. For a further 29% service of users the exit reason was reported as 'other'. The main specific reason reported for exiting a service was that the service user no longer needed assistance (23%)—either due to moving to mainstream services (8.3%) or some other reason (14%). Three per cent of service users had moved out of the geographical area.

Table 6.11: Service users with an exit date, main reason for cessation of services by service group, 2005–06

Main reason for cessation of services	Accommodation support No.	%	Community support No.	%	Community access No.	%	Respite No.	%	Employment No.	%	All service groups No.	%
No longer needs assistance—moved to mainstream services	346	8.8	1,490	7.9	374	8.5	626	15.9	1,136	6.4	3,794	8.3
No longer needs assistance—other reason	451	11.5	4,217	22.5	635	14.4	429	10.9	1,101	6.2	6,540	14.3
Moved to residential, institutional or supported accommodation setting	278	7.1	151	0.8	75	1.7	98	2.5	1	0.0	496	1.1
Needs have increased—other service type required	147	3.7	339	1.8	88	2.0	47	1.2	685	3.9	1,213	2.7
Services terminated due to budget/staffing constraints	21	0.5	90	0.5	221	5.0	152	3.9	36	0.2	489	1.1
Services terminated due to OHS reasons	24	0.6	24	0.1	14	0.3	5	0.1	74	0.4	129	0.3
Service user moved out of area	215	5.5	814	4.3	225	5.1	81	2.1	118	0.7	1,303	2.9
Service user died	334	8.5	480	2.6	217	4.9	81	2.1	135	0.8	1,001	2.2
Service user terminated service	200	5.1	438	2.3	301	6.8	98	2.5	3,812	21.4	4,671	10.2
Other reason	963	24.5	6,772	36.1	1,419	32.2	1,788	45.5	3,317	18.6	13,232	29.0
Reason not stated	944	24.1	3,966	21.1	833	18.9	524	13.3	7,375	41.5	12,823	28.1
Total number	**3,923**	**100.0**	**18,781**	**100.0**	**4,402**	**100.0**	**3,929**	**100.0**	**17,790**	**100.0**	**45,691**	**100.0**
Total % of all service users	**11.0**		**19.4**		**9.2**		**14.4**		**24.3**		**21.0**	

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Row totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed more than one service type during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Total number includes all service users who reported an exit date. Although service users of 3.02 services were not required to report an exit date or exit reason, some did so and are therefore included in this table.

3. In cases where an individual service user exited more than one service within the same service group, the most recent exit reason was included in this table.

7   Data quality

There are three aspects of the quality of data reported on in this chapter:

- service type outlet response rates
- service user response rates
- 'not stated'/'not known' rates for individual data items.

The first two of these affect the accuracy of the counts for service users—nationally and by jurisdiction and service type—and all three affect the accuracy of analyses of individual data items.

7.1   Service type outlet response rates

Jurisdictions reported response rates based on the number of service type outlets responding out of the total number of outlets in the jurisdiction. These reported response rates are shown in Table 7.1.

The overall national service type outlet response rate has increased from 82% in 2002–03 to 94% in 2005–06. Since the 2002–03 collection, service type outlet response rates have reached 100% in most jurisdictions. The response rate in New South Wales has increased from 70% to 89% over the period and similarly the Queensland rate has increased from 93% to 99%. The service type outlet response rate in Victoria has declined in the last three years from 94% in 2003–04 to 90% in the current reporting year. Table 7.1 shows the effect that response rates in the larger jurisdictions have on the overall response rate.

Table 7.1: Response rates for service type outlets by jurisdictions, 2002–03 to 2005–06 (per cent)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
2002–03	70	79	93	100	100	100	98	97	100	82
2003–04	80	94	97	100	100	100	93	95	100	93
2004–05	85	92	99	100	100	96	98	70	100	94
2005–06	89	90	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	94

Notes

1. Response rates are based on figures provided by jurisdictions.

2. The 'total' response rate is based on the number of outlets in the data set, divided by the number of total outlets that would have been in the data set if all jurisdictions had a 100% response rate.

3. The response rate for ACT in 2003–04 is based on agency response rates rather than service type outlets.

4. During 2003–04, Queensland reported 38 service users as not providing consent for their data to be transmitted, and ACT 35 service users.

5. During 2004–05, Queensland reported 133 service users as not providing consent for their data to be transmitted, and ACT 36 service users.

7.2 Service user response rate

Service user information may be missing from the data set for a number of reasons. There are outlets that, through administrative or other error, neglect to report on all of their service users. It is not possible to estimate the number of service users who may be missing from the data set for this reason. It should also be recognised that particular service types with a high volume of users and minimal contact (for example, information/referral services) are not required to report service user information under the CSTDA NMDS. The data item *number of service users* on the service type outlet form was designed to provide this information for all service types, but it is apparent, both from examination of the data for this item and reports from jurisdictions, that the quality of analysis may be somewhat hindered by the reliability of the data.

7.3 'Not stated' and 'not known' rates

Service user data items

There were some marked improvements in 'not stated' rates for service user data items in the 2005–06 collection compared with corresponding rates in 2004–05 (Table 7.2; see also AIHW 2006b: Table 7.2). Most basic demographic details were recorded well. *Age, date of birth, sex* and *postcode* had 'not stated' responses of 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.4% and 1.5%—an improvement from the 2004–05 rates of 0.1%, 2.9% 2.9% and 4.7%, respectively. Importantly, the 'not stated' for Indigenous status had improved from the previous years reporting from 21% to 10%, but was still above the 2003–04 collection level of 8%. The 'not stated' rate for *primary disability* continued to increase—from 10% in 2003–04 up to 20% in 2005–06. However, the principal contribution to the overall figure was from Victoria (42%). In areas of support and assistance the 'not stated' response rates were between 20% and 30%, which were mostly higher than the 2004–05 numbers but lower than those recorded for the 2003–04 collection. The exception was in the support area of *working*, which had one of the highest 'not stated' rates in the support area (28%), and had a 'not stated' response rate higher than both the previous two years.

Data collection relating to carers appears to be an increasing problem for certain categories. In particular, increases in the 'not stated' over the last three years for *carer-residency status, carer-relationship to service user, carer-age group and receipt of carer allowance* indicates a need for closer focus on these items. In fact the 'not stated' figure for carer allowance (44%) is by far the highest of figures reported against items of interest.

'Not stated' rates once again varied quite widely between jurisdictions for most data items. Western Australia and Victoria both recorded high levels of 'not stated' responses for *Indigenous status, country of birth, need for interpreter services, method of communication, living arrangement* and *residential setting,* which strongly influenced the national aggregate measures for these user characteristics. Queensland is quite outstanding in reporting low 'not stated' responses across all reported data items in Table 7.2, with South Australia and Tasmania also having low 'not stated' levels in all data items except those related to carers.

In the 'not known' category, South Australia had a high recorded rate (21%) for *main income source* compared with other jurisdictions, but the aggregate rate across all jurisdictions was 8%. Victoria stood out in the 'not known' categories *main income source, carer allowance* and

individual funding in Table 7.2 with reported rates of 0.2%, 0.9% and 0.0%, respectively compared with the corresponding Australia wide rates of 8%, 18% and 3.2%.

Table 7.2: 'Not stated' and 'not known' response rates for service user data items, 2005–06

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Australia
Not stated										
Age	—	0.0	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Date of birth	—	0.3	—	0.2	—	0.0	—	—	0.1	0.2
Sex	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	—	0.1	0.4
Indigenous status	3.5	21.6	2.8	23.7	1.1	0.4	4.6	2.2	1.8	10.0
Country of birth	6.9	20.2	1.2	29.4	1.5	0.2	11.5	0.6	6.8	12.3
Need for interpreter services	9.7	30.7	1.4	27.2	0.6	1.1	5.8	1.8	1.4	13.7
Method of communication	15.0	21.0	2.2	25.5	3.5	1.8	8.2	3.6	12.6	15.5
Living arrangement	10.7	20.6	1.3	23.8	1.1	0.9	8.2	1.5	14.6	15.1
Postcode of usual residence	0.3	3.8	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.0	—	0.3	1.5
Residential setting	8.8	26.6	1.0	23.3	2.4	1.2	3.0	8.9	10.6	15.2
Primary disability group	11.1	41.8	0.8	3.5	1.8	0.6	21.0	27.6	13.9	19.7
Frequency of support or assistance needed										
Self-care	24.7	35.5	2.3	26.1	4.7	1.0	38.1	29.8	16.6	23.2
Mobility	24.5	34.8	2.3	25.5	4.7	0.8	37.9	29.3	16.5	22.8
Communication	23.8	34.4	2.5	26.2	4.8	0.9	36.1	29.3	16.5	22.7
Interpersonal interactions and relationships	29.9	36.4	3.0	26.4	4.8	1.5	31.2	29.2	16.5	24.2
Learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands	20.3	35.0	5.2	29.8	6.8	3.8	48.7	29.3	16.0	23.1
Education	21.9	35.9	6.8	30.6	5.8	5.2	49.1	29.6	19.8	25.0
Community (civic) and economic life	25.5	35.3	4.9	28.3	6.0	2.6	63.9	30.0	21.8	25.8
Domestic life	35.1	39.4	4.6	27.4	5.0	3.7	66.7	25.6	22.5	28.5
Working	41.0	40.9	8.8	30.4	7.2	6.5	62.9	25.5	15.5	28.2
Carer—existence of	9.8	22.4	2.0	26.1	1.6	—	31.8	28.2	22.4	18.7
Carer—primary status	1.5	2.7	6.8	0.7	2.1	44.2	13.5	6.6	7.5	4.7
Carer—residency status	18.6	34.4	7.6	1.8	20.4	43.6	8.9	5.4	18.4	20.7
Carer—relationship to service user	5.2	33.2	7.3	6.0	22.0	43.0	15.8	4.3	19.3	18.7
Carer—age group	30.1	37.3	10.8	7.9	27.6	44.5	19.8	5.0	29.3	26.6
Main income source (adult)	15.7	30.9	3.3	38.7	2.4	3.5	6.4	10.8	1.6	14.7
Receipt of carer allowance (child)	40.9	70.5	9.7	10.0	57.4	7.2	14.7	10.3	96.7	44.2
Labour force status	15.4	18.5	3.9	16.6	2.3	7.4	6.9	8.5	1.1	9.3
Individual funding status	11.3	14.3	3.1	—	—	16.8	23.3	9.3	—	6.8
Not known										
Main income source (adult)	3.7	0.2	3.0	3.0	20.9	2.9	8.9	7.4	13.6	8.3
Receipt of carer allowance (child)	23.8	0.9	25.7	25.1	17.3	42.4	71.8	43.2	1.1	17.7
Individual funding status	10.9	0.0	8.4	3.0	—	4.8	41.6	17.3	—	3.2

Notes

1.   Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.

2.   Service users accessing service type 3.02 were only required to report on data items relating to age and sex. Service users who accessed only this service type over the 12-month period are therefore excluded from calculations of 'not stated' rates for all other data items.

3.   Service types 6.01–6.05 and 7.01–7.04 did not collect service user data and are therefore excluded from this table.

4.   Service types 5.01 and 5.02 were not required to collect data on carer—primary status, carer—residency status, and carer—age group. 'Not stated' rate calculations therefore exclude 5.01and 5.02 service types for these data items.

5.   'Not stated' rates for carer—primary status, carer—residency status, carer—relationship to service user, and carer—age group are based only on those service users who answered 'yes' to the item carer—existence of.

6.   The high level 'not stated/not known' on some data items for the ACT is due to the inclusion of therapy services in the collection process, which were able to submit minimal client information only. Therapy ACT have committed to improving their data collection processes.

Service usage data items

'Not stated' rates decreased between 2004–05 and 2005–06 for three of the six service usage data items—*service start date* decreased from 3% to 0.7%, *hours received in the reference week* decreased from 38% to 23% and *hours received in a typical week* decreased from 7% to 2% (Table 7.3; see also AIHW 2005b: Table 7.3). The three remaining service usage data items all saw increases in their 'not stated' rates—*date service last received* increased from 11% in 2004–05 to 14% in 2005–06, *main reason for cessation of services* increased from 16% to 28% and *snapshot date flag* increased from 6% to 13%.

As with service user items, service usage items showed considerable variation in 'not stated' rates across jurisdictions. For example, while Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory recorded responses for *main reason for cessation of services* around 2%, the remaining jurisdictions recorded responses ranging from 8.1% to 41%.

Table 7.3: 'Not stated' response rates for service usage data items, 2005–06 (for applicable service types)

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Australia
Service start date	—	0.2	—	—	—	2.8	1.1	4.4	2.3	0.7
Date service last received	—	28.4	—	44.5	—	3.1	22.4	4.4	0.1	13.8
Snapshot date flag	48.3	13.7	—	9.9	—	2.7	21.7	1.0	0.1	12.7
Main reason for cessation of services	31.4	19.6	1.5	15.7	1.5	8.1	40.5	1.8	41.0	27.6
Hours received in the reference week	—	36.9	20.5	19.2	—	0.1	1.2	2.2	n.a.	23.3
Hours received in a typical week	—	n.a.	6.8	0.7	—	—	0.1	—	n.a.	2.2

Notes

1. Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.

2. Service users accessing service types 3.02, 6.01–6.05 and 7.01–7.04 were not required to collect service usage data, and are therefore excluded from this table.

3. Some service types were not required to report on hours received (reference week) and hours received (typical week). These service types are therefore excluded from calculations of 'not stated' rates for these data items (namely service types 1.01–1.04, 1.08, 2.01–2.05, 2.07, 5.01 and 5.02).

4. Victoria did not collect data on hours received in a typical week.

5. 'Not stated' rates for main reason for cessation of services are based only on service users who entered a service exit date. Exit dates left blank were treated as indicating that the service user had remained with the service; therefore the response rate for this item was 100%.

6. A response of '0' was considered as a 'not stated' response, except for snapshot date flag and hours received (both reference week and typical week).

Service type outlet data items

All but three of the service type outlet items saw a increase in 'not stated' rates between 2004–05 and 2005–06 (Table 7.4; see also AIHW 2005b: Table 7.4). Increases in these rates were for *agency sector* (up from 0.3% to 3%), *staff hours in the reference week* (7% to 10%), s*taff hours in a typical week* (4% to 6%), *operating weeks per year* (4% to 7%), *operating days per week* (4% to 8%), *operating hours per day* (5% to 7%). The only service type outlet data items to have decreased, 'not stated' rates between 2004–05 and 2005–06 were *full financial year of operation* and *number of services users over the year* and these were marginal changes. As in 2003–04 and 2004–05, there were no missing *service types* in 2005–06.

Table 7.4: 'Not stated' response rates for service type outlet data items, 2005–06

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Australia
Agency sector	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	24.6	2.5
Service type	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Full financial year operation	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	14.7	1.8
Staff hours in the reference week	4.7	23.9	0.4	0.1	7.6	—	10.4	2.3	14.8	10.4
Staff hours in a typical week	8.7	n.a.	2.1	1.3	5.0	2.0	4.2	2.3	17.0	6.4
Operating weeks per year	6.5	10.1	7.8	—	2.4	—	2.1	—	14.7	7.3
Operating days per week	8.6	9.7	7.8	—	5.5	—	2.1	—	14.7	7.9
Operating hours per day	0.3	11.3	7.8	0.1	8.7	—	4.9	—	14.8	7.0
Number of service users over the year	5.1	1.2	0.1	—	0.6	7.6	11.5	13.2	14.6	3.5

Notes

1.   Figures are the percentage of total data item responses for each data source.

2.   Service types 7.01–7.04 were not required to report on the data item 'number of service users over the year'; hence these outlets are excluded from the 'not stated' calculations for this data item.

3.   Victoria did not collect data on staff hours in a typical week.

4.   A response of '0' was considered as a 'not stated' response, except for staff hours (for both reference week and typical week)—if only one staff hours (paid or unpaid) variable was missing, it was assumed to be validly recorded as zero.

Statistical linkage key validity

The overall rate of invalid linkage keys in 2005–06 was 0.9%, ranging among jurisdictions from 0% to 2.6% of the total number of service user records (Table 7.5). This was a significant improvement on the 2004–05 data set (3.1% were invalid overall, ranging from 0 to 10%). A small number of invalid linkage keys were recovered by comparison with records from current or previous year's data.

Table 7.5: Validity of the statistical linkage key in the CSTDA NMDS, 2005–06

	NSW	Vic[a]	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Number of service user records (unlinked)	38,450	86,746	23,972	29,841	21,334	5,857	3,197	1,127	76,899	287,423
Number with invalid linkage keys	4	2,228	197	68	15	1	1	0	123	2,637
% invalid linkage keys[b]	**0.0**	**2.6**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.9**

(a)   For Victoria, 'pseudo' linkage keys are included as valid—see Appendix 4 for details.

(b)   Statistical linkage keys missing sex only are counted as valid.

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Detailed tables

Data item frequencies

Tables A1.1–A1.3 list service user, service use, and service type outlet data item frequencies by state/territory.

Accommodation support categories

Table A1.4 lists service users by three main accommodation support categories and by state/territory.

Potential population

Tables A1.5–A1.6 provide information on 'potential population' data, including calculations of these populations (Table A1.5) and the Indigenous factor (Table A1.6).

Potential population figures were calculated as follows:

- National 5-year age- and sex-specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation were calculated using data from the 2003 ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (number of people in Australia with a severe/profound core activity limitation in each sex and 5-year age group, divided by total population for each age group within each sex).

- These rates were applied to (multiplied by) estimated resident population numbers in each state and territory, as at 30 June 2005, to produce estimates of the number of people with severe/profound core activity limitations in each sex and 5-year age group.

- Five-year age group estimates were then appropriately summed into age categories (0–64 years and 15–64 years) to produce an estimated number of people with a severe/profound core activity limitation in each state/territory as at 30 June 2005.

- An Indigenous factor was calculated (for people aged 0–64 years and 15–64 years) by weighting the Indigenous population at 2.4, and all other Australians at 1 (see AIHW 2006c).

- Potential populations for accommodation support, community support and community access (0–64 years) were calculated by multiplying the estimated number of people with a severe/profound core activity limitation aged 0–64 years by the Indigenous factor.

- Potential populations for respite were obtained as above, but by selecting only people from the 2003 ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers who had a primary carer.

- Potential populations for employment (that is, 15–64 years) were calculated by multiplying the estimated number of people with a severe/profound core activity limitation aged 15–64 years by the Indigenous factor and by state/territory-specific labour force participation rates (ABS 2005b).

Other supporting tables

Tables A1.7–A1.19 provide source data for the figures presented throughout this report as well as median age tables.

Table A1.1: Characteristics of service users, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service user characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Age (years)										
0–4	4,700	6,103	1,120	915	763	434	666	82	0	14,724
5–14	8,297	9,762	3,502	4,583	2,317	659	1,041	153	4	30,192
15–24	5,181	9,470	3,416	2,925	2,161	661	248	162	20,527	41,422
25–44	7,342	18,787	5,624	3,914	3,924	1,067	457	325	34,037	68,788
45–59	4,334	12,556	3,262	2,745	3,361	806	157	153	16,631	41,027
60+	2,043	7,817	1,266	4,069	3,432	275	37	146	2,086	20,823
Not stated	0	20	0	40	0	0	0	0	107	167
Sex										
Male	19,143	35,423	10,345	10,292	8,399	2,235	1,625	483	46,229	126,072
Female	12,628	28,455	7,821	8,877	7,547	1,643	968	538	27,085	90,135
Not stated	126	637	24	22	12	24	13	0	78	936
Indigenous status										
Aboriginal	1,145	1,399	736	877	545	75	31	341	1,687	6,443
Torres Strait Islander	27	59	148	7	5	1	0	4	26	263
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	70	203	121	40	7	8	8	11	50	476
Not Indigenous	29,547	48,702	16,241	13,651	14,835	3,613	2,372	561	70,340	186,805
Not stated	1,087	13,882	498	4,409	172	15	115	21	1,289	21,465
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	21	270	446	207	394	190	80	83	0	1,691
Country of birth										
Australia	27,702	44,549	16,460	12,412	13,710	3,592	2,144	851	62,178	171,144
English Proficiency Group 1	495	2,136	623	629	795	62	28	27	1,875	6,229
English Proficiency Group 2	472	1,644	245	226	303	30	24	29	1,916	4,646
English Proficiency Group 3	513	2,338	181	222	445	18	31	15	1,914	5,446
English Proficiency Group 4	81	609	29	34	73	2	9	10	529	1,320
Not stated or not specified	2,176	12,968	207	5,484	238	8	290	6	4,980	26,253
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	458	271	445	184	394	190	80	83	0	2,105
Need for interpreter services										
For spoken language other than English	493	740	303	309	473	30	34	68	1,640	3,768
For non-spoken communication	827	580	1,526	641	621	173	120	24	960	4,953
Does not need an interpreter	27,083	43,218	15,627	12,899	14,374	3,469	2,225	829	69,773	176,830
Not stated	3,043	19,704	240	5,058	95	39	147	17	1,019	29,341
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	451	273	494	284	395	191	80	83	0	2,251

(continued)

83

Table A1.1 (continued): Characteristics of service users, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service user characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Method of communication										
Spoken language (effective)	13,045	33,531	11,388	9,839	11,330	2,308	1,087	641	58,529	130,976
Sign language (effective)	384	1,983	291	126	222	25	35	17	1,903	4,625
Other effective non-spoken communication	635	1,166	441	396	269	60	180	20	242	3,199
Little, or no, effective communication	7,995	7,991	4,088	2,909	2,444	822	352	144	3,459	28,168
Child aged under 5 years (not applicable)	4,700	6,103	1,120	915	763	434	666	82	0	14,724
Not stated	4,689	13,474	379	4,751	538	66	206	34	9,259	33,255
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	449	267	483	255	392	187	80	83	0	2,196
Living arrangements										
Lives alone	1,478	7,034	2,272	1,340	2,978	420	90	94	12,017	25,424
Lives with family	19,297	30,748	10,691	10,634	9,244	2,157	1,883	605	40,172	119,060
Lives with others	7,302	13,215	4,512	2,642	3,171	1,101	346	225	10,485	38,279
Not stated	3,364	13,246	222	4,430	171	34	206	14	10,718	32,266
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	456	272	493	145	394	190	81	83	0	2,114
Residential setting										
Private residence	21,567	34,570	13,750	12,306	11,825	2,582	2,129	535	58,543	148,364
Residence within an Aboriginal community	127	82	129	209	123	2	3	118	10	787
Domestic-scale supported living facility	2,991	6,396	1,158	1,377	665	603	219	16	2,987	14,337
Supported accommodation facility	2,864	2,076	1,787	576	1,466	381	54	143	2,271	10,154
Boarding house/private hotel	419	508	71	18	23	6	4	1	644	1,583
Independent unit within a retirement village	26	181	51	33	206	4	1	0	80	570
Residential aged care facility	155	383	121	51	470	23	9	10	108	1,302
Psychiatric/mental health community care facility	8	931	95	23	37	10	1	11	290	1,283
Hospital	33	71	147	20	49	13	22	5	8	358
Short-term crisis, emergency or transitional accommodation	88	684	86	40	24	24	0	3	237	1,075
Public place/temporary shelter	18	148	15	2	10	4	2	4	18	199
Other	385	1,126	111	49	290	16	6	9	391	2,372
Not stated	2,766	17,085	173	4,338	376	44	76	83	7,805	32,643
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	450	274	496	149	394	190	80	83	0	2,116

(continued)

84

Table A1.1 (continued): Characteristics of service users, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service user characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Primary disability group										
Intellectual	13,951	17,518	7,401	7,298	5,530	1,750	755	248	26,700	72,226
Specific learning/ADD	319	696	142	202	12	119	50	3	3,149	4,571
Autism	2,273	2,063	1,528	1,974	989	205	234	52	2,142	10,912
Physical	3,313	4,841	3,238	5,513	2,030	600	234	130	6,833	25,712
Acquired brain injury	790	2,599	712	500	1,779	306	52	46	1,899	8,254
Neurological	1,952	3,699	1,385	1,633	1,639	270	57	44	2,212	12,471
Deafblind	67	247	27	42	42	2	1	4	145	536
Vision	284	749	491	257	2,560	30	7	87	1,925	6,105
Hearing	923	2,836	124	244	313	5	13	6	2,301	6,646
Speech	1,006	105	35	38	17	125	330	4	141	1,790
Psychiatric	578	12,860	1,834	247	35	166	11	20	15,819	30,064
Developmental delay	2,516	94	658	522	344	113	251	35	0	4,506
Not stated	3,467	15,936	148	644	273	21	531	259	10,126	31,328
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	458	272	467	77	395	190	80	83	0	2,022
Other significant disability groups										
Intellectual	2,428	4,557	2,445	653	681	301	103	118	1,387	11,507
Specific learning/ADD	686	1,817	900	553	387	88	80	39	902	4,783
Autism	1,630	2,749	1,027	443	669	177	98	19	560	6,801
Physical	4,441	6,395	3,467	1,542	3,234	803	132	148	1,907	20,462
Acquired brain injury	500	2,087	720	212	261	46	25	20	446	3,894
Neurological	3,728	5,975	2,810	1,543	1,679	447	71	104	1,687	16,425
Deafblind	201	271	106	113	72	34	15	2	80	809
Vision	2,821	3,722	1,608	523	1,079	258	32	81	980	10,140
Hearing	1,101	1,883	897	396	658	138	23	41	690	5,198
Speech	5,100	6,513	4,210	1,836	1,997	662	99	205	1,349	20,597
Psychiatric	1,900	3,082	1,040	69	1,062	365	80	27	1,492	8,022
Developmental delay	749	142	371	57	159	26	0	33	0	1,514
Support needed: self-care										
Always	9,985	10,305	6,646	4,247	4,378	1,404	502	297	2,689	38,998
Sometimes	9,447	15,169	6,424	6,552	5,386	1,349	652	193	17,727	56,786
None, but uses aids	496	1,200	515	427	1,484	89	19	19	2,085	5,873
None	3,761	14,747	3,654	2,752	3,574	833	391	150	38,705	63,340
Not stated	7,747	22,822	412	4,860	728	37	961	279	12,186	49,759
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	461	272	539	353	408	190	81	83	0	2,387
Support needed: mobility										
Always	6,371	7,624	5,202	2,410	3,545	1,155	402	244	3,850	29,522
Sometimes	7,369	13,717	5,623	4,240	5,343	1,084	469	223	16,384	50,171
None, but uses aids	1,240	2,298	1,101	983	2,122	190	50	38	3,861	11,073
None	8,796	18,280	5,313	6,566	3,813	1,252	648	158	37,253	75,169
Not stated	7,660	22,324	410	4,754	727	31	956	275	12,044	48,934
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	461	272	541	238	408	190	81	83	0	2,274

(continued)

Table A1.1 (continued): Characteristics of service users, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service user characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Support needed: communication										
Always	8,816	7,864	5,316	2,863	3,369	1,057	574	252	4,403	33,091
Sometimes	9,180	17,217	6,074	6,617	5,190	1,334	327	189	29,528	69,140
None, but uses aids	545	1,449	360	394	906	96	368	15	1,633	5,431
None	5,442	15,621	5,460	4,090	5,343	1,192	346	207	25,755	58,480
Not stated	7,454	22,092	439	4,873	742	32	911	275	12,073	48,612
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	460	272	541	354	408	191	80	83	0	2,389
Support needed: interpersonal interactions and relationships										
Always	8,236	7,963	6,297	3,580	3,761	1,214	562	272	5,922	35,956
Sometimes	10,459	22,686	7,637	7,576	5,949	1,703	870	209	37,288	85,763
None, but uses aids	399	1,135	249	257	734	63	16	10	1,204	3,811
None	2,967	9,104	2,946	2,475	4,362	678	291	173	16,904	37,362
Not stated	9,362	23,354	521	4,916	744	54	787	274	12,074	51,816
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	474	273	540	387	408	190	80	83	0	2,435
Support needed: learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands										
Always	9,792	9,976	6,326	3,493	3,507	1,213	511	257	8,182	40,691
Sometimes	10,945	19,663	6,923	7,174	6,251	1,490	609	219	39,569	84,131
None, but uses aids	387	2,237	327	321	906	72	20	14	1,321	5,326
None	1,803	8,007	2,344	1,347	3,333	363	151	112	12,615	28,401
Not applicable	2,153	1,864	804	898	495	434	4	61	0	6,675
Not stated	6,357	22,496	923	5,551	1,059	140	1,230	275	11,705	49,476
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	460	272	543	407	407	190	81	83	0	2,443
Support needed: education										
Always	10,750	12,841	7,435	3,885	3,930	1,409	539	309	10,495	48,076
Sometimes	9,416	16,871	5,657	6,735	5,766	1,281	586	176	32,915	71,765
None, but uses aids	463	2,253	446	384	914	79	21	16	1,608	5,868
None	1,586	7,351	2,042	1,180	3,344	319	136	99	13,822	28,254
Not applicable	2,371	1,867	861	899	698	434	4	61	0	7,152
Not stated	6,851	23,060	1,201	5,700	900	190	1,239	277	14,552	53,580
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	460	272	548	408	406	190	81	83	0	2,448
Support needed: community (civic) and economic life										
Always	10,438	12,652	7,395	4,203	4,332	1,289	321	262	7,248	45,186
Sometimes	8,436	18,976	6,240	6,509	5,964	1,468	356	216	27,836	68,096
None, but uses aids	386	2,035	374	548	1,137	75	134	10	1,657	5,997
None	1,511	6,046	1,887	1,354	2,497	348	96	108	20,645	32,640
Not applicable	2,683	1,870	894	902	698	434	4	61	0	7,499
Not stated	7,979	22,663	855	5,264	924	96	1,614	281	16,006	55,270
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	464	273	545	411	406	192	81	83	0	2,455

(continued)

Table A1.1 (continued): Characteristics of service users, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service user characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Support needed: domestic life										
Always	8,244	9,695	6,841	2,953	4,411	1,147	334	285	6,359	37,525
Sometimes	7,504	15,855	6,070	4,194	5,877	1,105	272	185	24,174	57,392
None, but uses aids	279	1,916	286	230	608	49	28	8	1,618	4,773
None	1,375	7,164	1,181	1,133	1,482	231	151	44	24,709	35,326
Not applicable	3,022	4,293	2,470	5,382	2,414	1,092	57	176	0	18,802
Not stated	10,999	25,309	802	5,113	782	135	1,683	240	16,532	61,151
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	474	283	540	186	384	143	81	83	0	2,174
Support needed: working										
Always	9,326	15,938	8,171	3,501	5,028	1,632	418	372	12,420	52,110
Sometimes	4,926	10,614	3,556	3,405	3,910	639	393	87	44,061	63,989
None, but uses aids	329	1,822	291	309	620	29	10	10	942	4,199
None	930	5,296	895	681	2,233	113	61	42	4,621	14,249
Not applicable	3,075	4,298	3,179	5,448	2,647	1,092	57	188	0	19,867
Not stated	12,835	26,264	1,544	5,661	1,112	238	1,587	239	11,348	60,500
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	476	283	554	186	408	159	80	83	0	2,229
Carer—existence of										
Yes	18,751	24,967	11,665	11,519	11,031	2,139	1,409	423	24,558	97,410
No	9,613	24,894	5,662	2,610	4,291	1,469	315	251	32,440	77,268
Not stated	3,063	14,387	346	4,858	242	102	802	264	16,394	40,258
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	470	267	517	204	394	192	80	83	0	2,207
Carer—primary status										
Yes	17,541	21,075	9,913	10,436	8,517	1,857	1,065	375	6,590	70,439
No	925	3,208	961	1,001	2,279	174	154	20	1,503	8,711
Not stated	284	684	785	80	235	106	190	28	531	2,388
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	1	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	11
Carer—residency status										
Yes, co-resident carer	13,119	12,898	9,301	9,752	7,397	1,847	980	324	3,532	55,335
No, non-resident carer	2,131	3,491	1,470	1,562	1,394	221	304	76	3,601	10,624
Not stated	3,485	8,577	886	204	2,240	70	125	23	1,491	15,563
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	16	1	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	27

(continued)

Table A1.1 (continued): Characteristics of service users, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service user characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Carer—relationship to service user										
Wife/female partner	261	1,306	363	257	793	75	19	18	1,002	3,859
Husband/male partner	153	1,298	502	421	831	85	118	8	740	3,916
Mother	14,316	10,875	8,085	8,477	5,360	1,624	866	227	13,437	57,786
Father	1,387	1,091	677	649	535	135	98	20	1,885	5,805
Daughter	43	380	83	42	239	13	0	22	102	901
Son	18	223	71	22	128	9	0	14	115	585
Daughter-in-law	5	15	2	6	9	1	0	0	4	41
Son-in-law	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	7
Other female relative	1,052	815	531	458	380	97	73	72	1,343	4,222
Other male relative	343	280	141	139	90	19	6	11	517	1,335
Friend/neighbour—female	156	263	252	169	196	12	4	6	493	1,305
Friend/neighbour—male	53	144	94	72	54	7	1	7	284	615
Not stated	962	8,273	853	673	2,415	61	223	18	4,633	16,885
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	1	2	10	133	0	1	1	0	0	148
Carer—age group										
Under 15 years	33	37	21	7	19	1	114	3	14	232
15–24 years	443	228	218	139	114	80	157	33	76	1,404
25–44 years	7,742	5,895	4,935	5,704	3,500	1,106	510	172	1,152	29,385
45–64 years	3,869	7,147	4,060	3,516	3,164	650	293	154	3,729	22,774
65 years and over	1,023	2,356	1,168	1,025	1,196	186	56	40	1,216	7,028
Not stated	5,621	9,304	1,252	885	3,027	114	279	21	2,437	20,439
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	20	0	11	243	11	2	0	0	0	287
Income source										
Carer Allowance (child): child under 16 yrs										
Yes	2,827	3,833	2,658	3,557	651	274	128	90	6	13,901
No	1,925	926	348	125	171	311	95	19	0	3,906
Not known	3,202	143	1,456	1,421	567	488	1,187	102	3	8,527
Not stated	5,499	11,683	449	566	1,866	83	243	24	267	20,637
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	84	82	27	238	60	61	73	18	0	643

(continued)

Table A1.1 (continued): Characteristics of service users, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service user characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Income source (continued)										
Main income source: adult 16+ yrs										
Disability Support Pension	12,733	25,320	10,721	6,554	7,752	2,115	541	359	40,141	95,468
Other pension/benefit	784	4,265	769	364	654	106	140	136	9,751	16,076
Paid employment	525	1,837	357	498	518	83	28	54	9,613	12,427
Compensation payments	94	139	43	29	184	41	13	8	202	716
Other income	81	779	143	105	242	27	10	15	718	2,021
No income	247	510	155	86	98	16	7	3	1,552	2,512
Not known	684	88	389	430	2,564	74	78	52	9,896	14,035
Not stated	2,812	14,695	430	5,005	289	87	56	76	1,136	24,544
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	400	202	245	173	342	136	7	65	—	1,570
Both age and income source not stated	—	13	—	40	—	—	—	—	107	160
Labour force status (ages 15+)										
Employed	3,806	7,161	1,772	2,627	2,524	392	289	148	42,398	51,550
Unemployed	1,987	6,751	2,002	1,395	1,136	232	187	126	29,801	40,207
Not in the labour force	9,851	25,529	9,009	7,209	8,588	1,847	353	380	398	62,832
Not stated	2,831	8,983	512	2,221	285	193	61	61	788	15,900
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	425	207	273	201	345	145	9	71	—	1,676
Age range unknown	—	19	—	40	—	—	—	—	3	62
Individual funding status										
Yes	5,975	11,968	6,765	5,330	1,979	790	357	175	73,392	93,476
No	18,527	43,131	8,840	13,282	13,979	2,124	531	514	—	100,668
Not known	3,420	5	1,533	579	—	178	1,050	162	—	6,916
Not stated	3,525	9,156	550	—	—	616	588	87	—	14,519
Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)	450	255	502	—	—	194	80	83	—	1,564

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Row totals may not be the sum of components because service users may have accessed services in more than one state/territory. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not collected (recreation/holiday program service users)' is a count of service users who accessed *only* services from this service type and did not provide a response for that particular data item.

3. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the 0–4 years age group.

4. Service types 6.01–6.05 and 7.01–7.04 did not collect service user data and are therefore excluded from this table.

5. Service types 5.01 and 5.02 were not required to collect data on *carer—primary status*, *carer—residency status*, and *carer—age group*. Service user frequencies for these data items therefore exclude users of these service types.

6. Service user frequencies for *carer—primary status*, *carer—residency status*, *carer—relationship to service user* and *carer—age group* are based only on those service users who answered 'yes' to the item *carer—existence of*.

Table A1.2: Service use data item frequencies, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service use item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Start date									
Before 1970	68	246	16	21	93	19	—	—	463
1970–1979	276	503	120	174	398	112	—	1	1,584
1980–1989	834	2,498	314	322	707	278	68	12	5,033
1990–1999	2,010	12,391	914	712	4,357	1,356	408	146	22,294
2000	1,096	2,871	358	150	674	323	125	53	5,650
2001	706	3,973	410	200	847	245	170	96	6,647
2002	2,343	9,975	2,108	1,747	2,869	826	347	161	20,376
2003	4,362	13,538	808	986	2,396	398	301	147	22,936
2004	6,290	17,267	953	6,609	2,957	527	619	153	35,375
2005	34,229	41,343	31,016	28,599	13,942	2,312	1,561	608	153610
2006 (January–June)	19,309	18,163	9,329	2,427	3,399	1,092	476	192	54,387
Not stated	678	645	395	76	140	39	23	20	2,016
Date of last service									
July 2005	672	3,099	768	325	761	95	39	27	5,786
August 2005	929	2,782	948	340	902	119	38	45	6,103
September 2005	1,398	4,486	1,884	289	903	172	161	103	9,396
October 2005	870	2,923	801	331	777	80	35	26	5,843
November 2005	1,031	3,286	988	395	1,089	164	66	55	7,074
December 2005	2,032	5,166	1,951	532	1,069	228	121	104	11,203
January 2006	1,089	3,684	1,022	420	890	156	49	41	7,351
February 2006	1,183	4,553	1,222	451	1,091	213	79	45	8,837
March 2006	2,898	13,519	2,888	533	1,363	434	232	108	21,975
April 2006	1,753	2,757	1,383	821	1,383	265	129	51	8,542
May 2006	2,719	3,903	2,397	3,651	2,331	551	359	87	15,998
June 2006	55,607	44,365	30,478	18,448	20,212	5,018	2,077	897	177,102
Not stated	20	28,890	11	15,487	8	32	713	—	45,161
Exit date									
July 2005	384	2,200	385	205	242	52	26	11	3,505
August 2005	524	1,669	470	229	298	58	20	11	3,279
September 2005	457	2,428	476	157	266	47	13	14	3,858
October 2005	409	1,724	380	196	216	56	15	6	3,002
November 2005	547	1,618	453	203	237	87	18	10	3,173
December 2005	714	2,201	426	300	313	69	6	27	4,056
January 2006	538	1,661	518	258	299	65	16	15	3,370
February 2006	696	1,628	555	236	306	68	21	13	3,523
March 2006	694	2,624	600	263	305	93	18	17	4,614
April 2006	599	1,287	456	143	259	74	15	12	2,845
May 2006	971	1,528	680	251	410	116	29	18	4,003
June 2006	8,797	2,129	741	261	607	147	67	25	12,774
No exit date recorded	56,871	100,716	40,601	39,321	29,021	6,595	3,834	1,410	278,369

(continued)

Table A1.2 (continued): Service use data item frequencies, CSTDA-funded services, 2005–06

Service use item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Snapshot date flag									
Yes	21,922	30,909	17,749	11,477	9,156	3,336	1,171	522	96,242
No	26,830	78,669	28,992	27,256	23,623	4,191	2,217	1,055	192,833
Not stated	23,449	13,835	—	3,290	—	—	710	12	41,296
Main reason for cessation of services									
No longer needs assistance—moved to mainstream services	1,152	1,993	486	178	238	96	24	19	4,186
No longer needs assistance—other reason	1,169	4,428	1,061	220	277	155	37	24	7,371
Moved to residential, institutional or supported accommodation setting	60	330	147	65	44	6	1	4	657
Needs have increased—other service type required	348	602	180	78	120	68	—	1	1,397
Services terminated due to budget/staffing constraints	54	323	46	23	94	3	2	—	545
Services terminated due to OHS reasons	34	61	21	15	7	1	—	9	148
Service user moved out of area	248	556	295	93	321	26	4	12	1,555
Service user died	280	382	174	115	382	43	1	8	1,385
Service user terminated service	1,355	1,723	813	479	459	175	31	30	5,065
Other reason	5,389	6,896	1,052	660	1,343	93	57	17	15,507
Not stated	5,247	5,422	1,865	888	517	271	107	56	14,373
Hours received (reference week)									
Zero	8,456	41,734	7,915	7,158	12,421	1,487	404	286	79,861
1–11	2,969	3,605	7,100	3,595	3,569	934	399	151	22,322
12–23	1,458	763	1,482	689	417	203	69	31	5,112
24–47	1,747	603	1,154	427	738	495	67	53	5,284
48–71	318	45	291	121	69	17	23	21	905
72–103	205	25	149	50	43	24	22	4	522
104–135	89	8	114	41	26	3	14	8	303
136–167	92	5	212	67	41	2	1	2	422
168	171	143	279	66	95	11	18	22	805
Not stated	—	27,423	4,810	2,900	—	87	26	13	35,259
Hours received (typical week)									
Zero	15	—	52	180	9,084	134	150	5	9,620
1–11	9,928	—	16,140	8,899	6,853	1,660	501	390	44,371
12–23	2,526	—	2,274	916	451	259	132	79	6,637
24–47	1,827	—	1,973	596	742	579	60	60	5,837
48–71	300	—	417	377	85	48	5	3	1,235
72–103	80	—	222	85	34	37	17	7	482
104–135	101	—	148	146	23	17	19	7	461
136–167	209	—	258	70	33	7	15	5	597
168	519	—	422	80	85	20	74	35	1,235
Not stated	—	—	1,600	3,765	29	502	70	—	5,966

Notes
1. Service use data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).
2. Service users accessing recreation/holiday programs (service type 3.02) were not required to report on any service use data items and are therefore excluded from this table.
3. Service users accessing service types 1.01–1.04, 1.08, 2.01–2.05, 2.07, 3.02, 5.01, 5.02, 6.01–6.05 and 7.01–7.04 were not required to report on the data items hours received (reference week) and hours received (typical week) and are therefore excluded from analysis of these data items in this table.
4. Counts of 'main reason for cessation of services' only include records where a service date has been recorded.
5. Victoria did not collect data on hours received in a typical week.
6. Some Australian Capital Territory service type outlets did not provide a full year of data. This may have affected the date of last service, the snapshot date flag, exit date and hours of service received in the reference week.

Table A1.3: CSTDA-funded service type outlets, data item response categories, 2005–06

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Agency sector										
Australian Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
State/territory government	875	694	460	246	199	36	65	42	2	2,619
Local government	78	87	—	10	6	—	—	—	2	183
Income tax exempt (charity)	836	1,580	128	654	42	28	73	78	n.a.	n.a.
Non-income tax exempt	87	364	969	14	474	141	3	12	n.a.	n.a.
Not stated	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	0	7
Full 2005–06 financial year of operation										
Yes	1,604	2,497	1,337	870	662	194	136	126	763	8,189
No	251	228	220	54	59	11	5	6	8	842
Not stated	25	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	34	62
Weeks of operation per year										
1–39 weeks	27	38	11	47	22	6	—	—	4	155
40–47 weeks	91	136	13	27	17	23	4	2	8	321
48–51 weeks	401	340	402	126	140	46	27	19	310	1,811
52 weeks	1,239	1,899	936	694	524	126	109	103	449	6,079
No regular annual pattern	—	36	73	30	1	4	1	8	—	153
Not stated	122	276	122	—	17	—	3	—	34	574
Days of operation per week										
1 day	10	94	5	15	8	7	1	1	1	142
2 days	23	38	4	16	8	3	1	—	1	94
3 days	37	42	12	18	8	6	1	—	5	129
4 days	31	42	18	10	5	2	3	2	11	124
5 days	523	1,022	434	334	241	72	43	51	719	3,439
6 days	29	35	28	13	4	2	2	1	11	125
7 days	1,065	1,139	772	430	390	101	90	68	23	4,078
No regular weekly pattern	—	48	162	88	17	12	—	9	—	336
Not stated	162	265	122	—	40	—	3	—	34	626
Hours of operation per day										
Less than 3 hours	6	12	7	4	6	—	4	—	—	39
3–6 hours	186	380	55	110	32	29	13	5	29	839
7–9 hours	325	874	411	302	243	57	30	49	722	3,013
10–12 hours	23	33	38	14	7	1	5	2	17	140
13–18 hours	25	49	24	16	9	3	—	1	2	129
19–23 hours	2	13	3	6	2	—	3	2	—	31
24 hours	576	968	591	371	325	65	78	41	—	3,015
No regular daily pattern	732	88	306	100	34	50	4	32	—	1,346
Not stated	5	308	122	1	63	—	7	—	35	541

(continued)

Table A1.3 (continued): CSTDA-funded service type outlets, data item response categories, 2005–06

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Staff hours in the reference week: paid staff										
Zero hours	360	199	186	50	—	25	—	12	7	839
Less than 20 hours	208	223	177	92	132	16	30	16	9	903
20 to less than 38 hours	133	146	117	72	87	16	11	11	24	617
38 to less than 114 hours	284	402	357	292	146	53	17	33	162	1,746
114 to less than 228 hours	418	547	408	182	148	36	38	35	226	2,038
228 to less than 418 hours	318	430	209	162	89	22	22	19	180	1,451
418 to less than 570 hours	17	59	31	27	11	12	6	2	63	228
570 hours or more	49	67	64	46	40	24	5	1	85	381
Not stated	93	652	8	1	68	1	15	3	49	890
Staff hours in the reference week: unpaid staff										
Zero hours	1,216	1,425	1,109	291	2	126	—	111	446	4,726
Less than 20 hours	95	293	181	70	104	29	16	7	91	886
20 to less than 38 hours	32	82	47	15	12	9	7	2	41	247
38 to less than 114 hours	16	53	31	13	10	16	—	7	36	182
114 to less than 228 hours	2	12	10	3	5	8	2	1	7	50
228 to less than 418 hours	3	4	7	3	3	2	1	—	4	27
418 to less than 570 hours	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
570 hours or more	1	—	3	2	3	—	—	1	1	11
Not stated	515	856	169	526	582	15	118	3	177	2,961
Staff hours in a typical week: paid staff										
Zero hours	112	—	47	7	—	14	—	1	7	188
Less than 20 hours	160	—	205	97	137	15	41	21	9	685
20 to less than 38 hours	132	—	128	94	93	20	18	7	23	515
38 to less than 114 hours	368	—	412	286	148	62	18	33	169	1,496
114 to less than 228 hours	486	—	455	198	150	32	33	43	212	1,609
228 to less than 418 hours	441	—	217	164	102	26	18	23	174	1,165
418 to less than 570 hours	33	—	30	23	18	10	4	1	65	184
570 hours or more	77	—	63	47	36	26	6	—	98	353
Not stated	71	2,725	—	8	37	—	6	3	48	2,898
Staff hours in a typical week: unpaid staff										
Zero hours	1,040	—	1,190	236	2	127	—	108	449	3,152
Less than 20 hours	209	—	270	78	103	30	15	8	96	809
20 to less than 38 hours	57	—	43	14	14	6	3	4	37	178
38 to less than 114 hours	45	—	33	17	13	17	2	7	33	167
114 to less than 228 hours	8	—	11	4	2	7	4	1	9	46
228 to less than 418 hours	7	—	6	2	3	3	5	—	4	30
418 to less than 570 hours	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	7
570 hours or more	4	—	2	2	3	—	—	1	—	12
Not stated	510	2,725	—	569	581	15	115	3	174	4,692

(continued)

Table A1.3 (continued): CSTDA-funded service type outlets, data item response categories, 2005–06

Data item	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Total
Service users over the 2005–06 year										
1–4	643	524	614	346	267	48	67	64	5	2,578
5–9	422	720	226	179	98	24	13	30	20	1,732
10–19	213	299	221	82	60	25	8	7	73	988
20–49	278	457	276	163	96	43	19	3	199	1,534
50–99	115	277	97	83	49	22	9	5	159	816
100 or more	103	342	60	61	109	20	7	3	315	1,020
Zero or not stated	95	32	2	—	4	15	16	17	34	215

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. Data for CSTDA service outlets, including the data on service user numbers, were from the service form completed by funding jurisdictions and service providers. These data do not use a linkage key to estimate service user numbers. Service user numbers reflect the estimated number of people who received a service at the service outlet during the 2005–06 financial year.

3. Service type outlets with a service type of research and evaluation, training and development, peak bodies, and other support services (7.01–7.04) were excluded from the item 'service users over the financial year', as they are not required to report this data item.

Table A1.4: Users of CSTDA-funded accommodation support services, by accommodation support category and state/territory, 2005–06

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Accommodation support category					**Number**				
Institutional accommodation	1,866	739	871	441	908	234	—	—	5,059
Group homes	3,398	4,331	943	1,157	787	452	201	145	11,414
Other accommodation types	1,877	8,813	3,735	1,898	2,734	446	129	86	19,714
Total accommodation support	**7,095**	**13,666**	**5,394**	**3,441**	**4,333**	**1,100**	**324**	**217**	**35,566**
					Per cent				
Institutional accommodation	26.3	5.4	16.1	12.8	21.0	21.3	—	—	14.2
Group homes	47.9	31.7	17.5	33.6	18.2	41.1	62.0	66.8	32.1
Other accommodation types	26.5	64.5	69.2	55.2	63.1	40.5	39.8	39.6	55.4

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one state or territory during the 12-month period. Total for accommodation support (numbers and percentages) may not be the sum of components because service users may have accessed services from more than one of the accommodation support categories listed.

2. 'Institutional accommodation' refers to service users accessing service types 1.01–1.03. 'Group homes' refers to service users accessing service type 1.04. 'In-home support' refers to service users accessing service types 1.05–1.08.

Table A1.5: Calculation of 'potential' populations: people aged less than 65 years and 15–64 years, by state and territory, 30 June 2005

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People under 65 years									
All	5,848,179	4,344,119	3,483,832	1,772,573	1,307,278	414,838	293,858	193,390	17,660,608
All (%)	33.1	24.6	19.7	10.0	7.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	100.0
With profound or severe core activity limitation	234,081	173,102	139,503	70,700	53,300	17,146	11,484	7,293	706,608
Potential population (accommodation support, community support, community access)	**233,061**	**168,354**	**141,593**	**71,817**	**52,824**	**17,513**	**11,286**	**10,011**	**706,608**
With profound or severe core activity limitation and a primary carer	72,814	53,770	43,459	21,978	16,640	5,373	3,564	2,249	219,848
Potential population (respite)	**72,497**	**52,296**	**44,110**	**22,326**	**16,491**	**5,488**	**3,503**	**3,087**	**219,848**
People 15–64 years									
With profound or severe core activity limitation	177,783	132,179	104,956	53,589	41,138	13,010	8,827	5,160	536,642
Labour force participation rate (%)	63.0	64.7	66.6	68.2	62.2	59.8	71.9	67.1	64.7
Potential population (employment)	**111,575**	**83,643**	**70,712**	**37,026**	**25,407**	**7,918**	**6,258**	**4,608**	**347,208**

Notes

1.   Data are estimates. Population estimates of 9,000 or less have a relative standard error of 25% or more.

2.   Data for all people are ABS estimated resident populations at 30 June 2005 for people aged less than 65 years and 15–64 years.

3.   30 June 2005 data for people with profound or severe core activity limitation are estimates derived using the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.

4.   The potential population for accommodation support, community support and community access is the number of people aged under 65 years with severe or profound core activity limitation, multiplied by the Indigenous factor (Table A1.6) for that jurisdiction.

5.   The potential population for respite is the number of people aged under 65 years with severe or profound core activity limitation and a primary carer, multiplied by the Indigenous factor (Table A1.6) for that jurisdiction.

6.   The potential population for employment services is the number of people aged 15–64 years with severe or profound core activity limitation, multiplied by both the Indigenous factor (see Table A1.6) and the labour force participation rate for that jurisdiction.

7.   Owing to the adjustment used in calculating the potential populations in each case, the sum of the jurisdictions is not necessarily equal to the total population for Australia.

Sources: ABS 2005a; ABS 2005b; ABS 2004b; and AIHW analysis of the ABS 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers data.

Table A1.6: Calculation of Indigenous factor: people aged less than 65 years and 15–64 years, Indigenous factor by state and territory, 2005

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
People under 65 years									
Indigenous Australians	139,762	29,501	133,195	68,845	26,803	17,842	4,224	58,679	479,078
Non-Indigenous Australians	5,708,417	4,314,618	3,350,637	1,703,728	1,280,475	396,996	289,634	134,711	17,181,530
All people (weighted)	*6,043,846*	*4,385,420*	*3,670,305*	*1,868,956*	*1,344,802*	*439,817*	*299,772*	*275,541*	*18,331,317*
All people (weighted per person)	*1.03*	*1.01*	*1.05*	*1.05*	*1.03*	*1.06*	*1.02*	*1.42*	*1.04*
Indigenous factor	99.56	97.26	101.50	101.58	99.11	102.14	98.28	137.27	100.00
People 15–64 years									
Indigenous Australians	85,291	18,601	80,801	42,968	16,836	11,031	2,629	37,883	296,191
Non-Indigenous Australians	4,443,438	3,366,922	2,595,966	1,330,331	1,006,832	307,291	228,781	104,986	13,386,196
All people (weighted)	*4,648,136*	*3,411,564*	*2,789,888*	*1,433,454*	*1,047,238*	*333,765*	*235,091*	*195,905*	*14,097,054*
All people (weighted per person)	*1.03*	*1.01*	*1.04*	*1.04*	*1.02*	*1.05*	*1.02*	*1.37*	*1.03*
Indigenous factor	99.62	97.81	101.16	101.31	99.29	101.77	98.60	133.09	100.00

Notes

1. Data are estimates. Figures for all people (weighted per person) and Indigenous factor are rounded to the nearest 0.01, though unrounded figures have been used for further calculations.

2. Indigenous population figures are based on ABS projections of the Indigenous population by state/territory for June 2005.

3. Data for all people (weighted) were calculated by multiplying the data for Indigenous Australians by 2.4 and adding the data for non-Indigenous Australians. Hence Indigenous Australians are weighted at 2.4 and non-Indigenous Australians at 1.

4. Data for all people (weighted per person) were calculated by dividing the all people (weighted) data by the sum of the Indigenous Australians data and the non-Indigenous Australians data.

5. The Indigenous factors adjust the data for all people (weighted per person) to figures relative to an arbitrary figure for Australia of 100. They were calculated by multiplying the all people (weighted per person) data by 100 and dividing by the all people (weighted per person) total for Australia.

Sources: ABS 2005a and ABS 2004b.

Table A1.7: Users of CSTDA-funded services, age group by sex, 2005–06

Age group (years)	Males No.	%	Females No.	%	Not stated No.	%	Total No.	%
0–4	9,398	7.5	4,879	5.4	447	47.8	14,724	6.8
5–9	11,937	9.5	5,546	6.2	120	12.8	17,603	8.1
10–14	8,027	6.4	4,527	5.0	35	3.7	12,589	5.8
15–19	12,375	9.8	6,838	7.6	15	1.6	19,228	8.9
20–24	13,343	10.6	8,808	9.8	43	4.6	22,194	10.2
25–29	10,368	8.2	6,998	7.8	25	2.7	17,391	8.0
30–34	9,929	7.9	7,022	7.8	28	3.0	16,979	7.8
35–39	9,871	7.8	7,310	8.1	22	2.4	17,203	7.9
40–44	9,563	7.6	7,622	8.5	30	3.2	17,215	7.9
45–49	8,766	7.0	7,629	8.5	30	3.2	16,425	7.6
50–54	7,236	5.7	6,465	7.2	15	1.6	13,716	6.3
55–59	5,726	4.5	5,137	5.7	23	2.5	10,886	5.0
60–64	3,705	2.9	3,237	3.6	8	0.9	6,950	3.2
65–69	1,891	1.5	1,898	2.1	2	0.2	3,791	1.7
70+	3,885	3.1	6,186	6.9	11	1.2	10,082	4.6
Not stated	52	0.0	33	0.0	82	8.8	167	0.1
Total	**126,072**	**100.0**	**90,135**	**100.0**	**936**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**
Total per cent	*58.1*		*41.5*		*0.4*		*100.0*	

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the 0–4 years age group.

Table A1.8: Users of CSTDA-funded community support services, median age (years) by sex and service group, 2005–06

Service type	Males	Females	All service users
Therapy support for individuals	15.6	33.6	21.1
Early childhood intervention	4.5	4.2	4.4
Behaviour/specialist intervention	20.6	23.3	21.4
Counselling (individual/family/group)	12.9	33.4	17.4
Resource teams/regional teams	12.7	15.6	13.7
Case management, local coordination and development	25.4	36.4	30.6
Other community support	36.4	41.4	39.4

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'All service users' includes median ages for the 936 service users with missing sex.

3. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the median age calculations as aged 2.5 years.

Table A1.9: Users of CSTDA-funded services, age group by Indigenous status, 2005–06

Age group (years)	Indigenous No.	Indigenous %	Non-Indigenous No.	Non-Indigenous %	Not stated No.	Not stated %	Total No.	Total %
0–4	477	6.6	9,566	5.1	4,681	20.2	14,724	6.8
5–9	696	9.7	13,503	7.2	3,404	14.7	17,603	8.1
10–14	595	8.3	10,599	5.7	1,395	6.0	12,589	5.8
15–19	1,003	14.0	16,960	9.1	1,265	5.5	19,228	8.9
20–24	797	11.1	20,330	10.9	1,067	4.6	22,194	10.2
25–29	533	7.4	16,008	8.6	850	3.7	17,391	8.0
30–34	602	8.4	15,527	8.3	850	3.7	16,979	7.8
35–39	650	9.1	15,606	8.4	947	4.1	17,203	7.9
40–44	520	7.2	15,712	8.4	983	4.2	17,215	7.9
45–49	428	6.0	15,026	8.0	971	4.2	16,425	7.6
50–54	342	4.8	12,457	6.7	917	4.0	13,716	6.3
55–59	238	3.3	9,789	5.2	859	3.7	10,886	5.0
60–64	151	2.1	5,935	3.2	864	3.7	6,950	3.2
65–69	65	0.9	2,967	1.6	759	3.3	3,791	1.7
70+	79	1.1	6,762	3.6	3,241	14.0	10,082	4.6
Not stated	6	0.1	58	0.0	103	0.4	167	0.1
Total	**7,182**	**100.0**	**186,805**	**100.0**	**23,156**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**
Total per cent	*3.3*		*86.0*		*10.7*		*100.0*	
Median age (years)	*24.7*		*31.5*		*23.6*		*31.0*	

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the 0–4 years age group.

Table A1.10: Service users of CSTDA-funded services, Indigenous status by disability group, and mean number of disability groups reported, 2005–06

Disability group	Mean number of disability groups		
	Non-Indigenous service users	Indigenous service users	All service users
Intellectual	1.82	1.99	1.81
Specific learning/ADD	1.20	1.34	1.20
Autism	1.73	2.06	1.74
Physical	1.73	2.05	1.65
Acquired brain injury	1.96	2.24	1.95
Neurological	1.62	2.58	1.62
Deafblind	1.79	2.40	1.82
Vision	1.47	1.63	1.47
Hearing	1.13	1.43	1.13
Speech	1.20	1.25	1.21
Psychiatric	1.09	1.17	1.09
Developmental delay	1.64	1.72	1.63
Total	**1.61**	**1.88**	**1.60**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom disability data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table A1.11: Users of CSTDA-funded services, median age (years) by English Proficiency Group, 2005–06

	Males	Females	All service users
Australia	27.9	33.0	30.0
EP group 1	40.8	47.7	44.1
EP group 2	37.1	43.6	40.0
EP group 3	40.4	44.5	42.1
EP group 4	34.5	37.5	35.6
COB missing	22.9	38.9	29.0

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'All service users' includes median ages for the 936 service users with missing sex data.

3. Service users with missing age data who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the median age calculations as aged 2.5 years.

Table A1.12: Users of CSTDA-funded services, location by Indigenous status, 2005–06

	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Not known	Total
				Number			
Indigenous	2,629	1,761	1,756	459	431	146	7,182
Non-Indigenous	118,955	45,630	18,309	1,773	514	1,624	186,805
Not stated	12,456	5,080	2,002	237	172	3,209	23,156
Total	**134,040**	**52,471**	**22,067**	**2,469**	**1,117**	**4,979**	**217,143**
				Per cent			
Indigenous	2.0	3.4	8.0	18.6	38.6	2.9	3.3
Non-Indigenous	88.7	87.0	83.0	71.8	46.0	32.6	86.0
Not stated	9.3	9.7	9.1	9.6	15.4	64.5	10.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period.

2. The number of service users in each remoteness area (RA) were estimated based on service users' residential postcodes. Some postcode areas were split between two or more RAs. Where this was the case, the data were weighted according to the proportion of the population of the postcode area in each RA.

Table A1.13: Users of CSTDA-funded services, number and percentage of users reporting a primary carer and co-resident carer by service group, 2005–06

	Has a primary carer			Has a co-resident carer		
Service group	No.	% of all users	% of users with a carer	No.	% of all users	% of users with a carer
Accommodation support	11,247	31.6	76.5	5,502	15.5	37.4
Community support	47,611	49.3	89.3	41,641	43.1	78.1
Community access	18,674	39.1	83.4	14,118	29.6	63.0
Respite	22,854	83.7	92.7	14,146	51.8	57.4
Total	**79,316**	**36.5**	**81.4**	**55,619**	**25.6**	**57.1**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Column totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one service group over the 12-month period.

2. Service users accessing employment services were not required to report 'carer—primary status' or 'carer–residency status'; however, some users did so. These counts are not reported separately but are included in totals.

3. Users of CSTDA-funded employment services were not required to report information on carer—primary status or carer—residency status.

Table A1.14: Users of CSTDA-funded services who reported the presence of a primary carer, relationship of carer by age of service user, 2005–06

Relationship of service user to carer	Under 15	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	Not stated	Total
			Number				
Spouse	—	147	1,689	2,950	1,190	13	5,989
Mother	23,034	13,560	12,056	2,723	33	18	51,424
Father	1,320	1,421	1,620	483	7	2	4,853
Child	—	44	116	383	525	2	1,070
Other family	676	730	1,162	1,507	302	3	4,380
Friend/neighbour	136	253	498	438	139	—	1,464
Not stated	3,194	2,433	2,528	1,637	342	2	10,136
Total	**28,360**	**18,588**	**19,669**	**10,121**	**2,538**	**40**	**79,316**
			Per cent				
Spouse	—	0.8	8.6	29.1	46.9	32.5	7.6
Mother	81.2	73.0	61.3	26.9	1.3	45.0	64.8
Father	4.7	7.6	8.2	4.8	0.3	5.0	6.1
Child	—	0.2	0.6	3.8	20.7	5.0	1.3
Other family	2.4	3.9	5.9	14.9	11.9	7.5	5.5
Friend/neighbour	0.5	1.4	2.5	4.3	5.5	—	1.8
Not stated	11.3	13.1	12.9	16.2	13.5	5.0	12.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the 0–4 years age group.

3. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

4. Informal carer relationship categories are grouped as follows: 'spouse' includes the categories 'wife/female partner' and 'husband/male partner'; 'child' includes 'daughter' and 'son'; 'other family' includes 'daughter-in-law', 'son-in-law', 'other female relative' and 'other male relative'; 'friend /neighbour' includes 'friend/neighbour—female' and 'friend/neighbour—male'.

Table A1.15: Users of CSTDA-funded services, existence of an informal carer by level of ADL support needs and age group, 2005–06

Level of support for ADL and age of service user	Has informal carer		Does not have an informal carer		Not stated/collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Always or unable to do								
Under 15	14,299	14.7	2,143	2.8	123	0.3	16,565	7.6
15–24	6,636	6.8	1,477	1.9	367	0.9	8,480	3.9
25–44	8,170	8.4	5,054	6.5	592	1.4	13,816	6.4
45–64	4,492	4.6	4,598	6.0	531	1.3	9,621	4.4
65+	860	0.9	946	1.2	144	0.3	1,950	0.9
Not stated	7	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	11	0.0
Sometimes								
Under 15	9,719	10.0	1,311	1.7	189	0.4	11,219	5.2
15–24	10,220	10.5	4,908	6.4	2,097	4.9	17,225	7.9
25–44	12,521	12.9	11,488	14.9	3,144	7.4	27,153	12.5
45–64	6,527	6.7	9,442	12.2	2,016	4.7	17,985	8.3
65+	1,576	1.6	2,495	3.2	181	0.4	4,252	2.0
Not stated	14	0.0	5	0.0	25	0.1	44	0.0
None, but uses aids								
Under 15	272	0.3	56	0.1	69	0.2	397	0.2
15–24	475	0.5	474	0.6	165	0.4	1,114	0.5
25–44	781	0.8	1,238	1.6	326	0.8	2,345	1.1
45–64	732	0.8	1,218	1.6	236	0.6	2,186	1.0
65+	287	0.3	1,030	1.3	33	0.1	1,350	0.6
Not stated	2	0.0	—	—	2	0.0	4	0.0
None								
Under 15	956	1.0	182	0.2	65	0.2	1,203	0.6
15–24	3,010	3.1	3,205	4.1	1,593	3.8	7,808	3.6
25–44	4,250	4.4	7,703	10.0	2,194	5.2	14,147	6.5
45–64	1,877	1.9	5,119	6.6	1,303	3.1	8,299	3.8
65+	184	0.2	1,074	1.4	53	0.1	1,311	0.6
Not stated	7	0.0	10	0.0	12	0.0	29	0.0
Not stated/collected								
Under 15	4,292	4.4	1,042	1.3	10,198	24.0	15,532	7.2
15–24	1,939	2.0	2,320	3.0	2,536	6.0	6,795	3.1
25–44	1,852	1.9	4,524	5.9	4,951	11.7	11,327	5.2
45–64	1,136	1.2	3,410	4.4	5,340	12.6	9,886	4.6
65+	291	0.3	784	1.0	3,935	9.3	5,010	2.3
Not stated	26	0.0	10	0.0	43	0.1	79	0.0
Total	**97,410**	**100.0**	**77,268**	**100.0**	**42,465**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. The frequency of support needed for a service user ADL is based on the highest support need category of the service user for that group.

3. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom support needs data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table A1.16: Users of CSTDA-funded services, living arrangements by frequency of need for support for activities of daily living (ADL), activities of independent living (AIL) and activities of work, education and community living (AWEC), 2005–06

Frequency of support needed	Lives alone		Lives with family		Lives with others		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ADL										
Always or unable to do	2,376	9.3	31,821	26.7	15,136	39.5	1,110	3.2	50,443	23.2
Sometimes	11,850	46.6	46,319	38.9	14,994	39.2	4,715	13.7	77,878	35.9
None, but uses aids	1,931	7.6	4,070	3.4	847	2.2	548	1.6	7,396	3.4
None	6,772	26.6	17,941	15.1	4,789	12.5	3,295	9.6	32,797	15.1
Not stated/not collected/ not applicable	2,495	9.8	18,909	15.9	2,513	6.6	24,712	71.9	48,629	22.4
Total	**25,424**	**100.0**	**119,060**	**100.0**	**38,279**	**100.0**	**34,380**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**
AIL										
Always or unable to do	3,747	14.7	36,362	30.5	18,390	48.0	1,419	4.1	59,918	27.6
Sometimes	15,347	60.4	51,954	43.6	14,994	39.2	6,341	18.4	88,636	40.8
None, but uses aids	893	3.5	1,965	1.7	402	1.1	188	0.5	3,448	1.6
None	2,835	11.2	8,824	7.4	1,731	4.5	1,265	3.7	14,655	6.7
Not stated/not collected/ not applicable	2,602	10.2	19,955	16.8	2,762	7.2	25,167	73.2	50,486	23.3
Total	**25,424**	**100.0**	**119,060**	**100.0**	**38,279**	**100.0**	**34,380**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**
AWEC (5 years and over)										
Always or unable to do	6,786	26.7	39,864	36.8	23,025	60.5	1,903	6.2	71,578	35.4
Sometimes	12,740	50.1	43,176	39.9	10,632	27.9	6,420	21.0	72,968	36.1
None, but uses aids	1,110	4.4	2,579	2.4	411	1.1	156	0.5	4,256	2.1
None	2,176	8.6	5,783	5.3	1,196	3.1	684	2.2	9,839	4.9
Not stated/not collected/ not applicable	2,596	10.2	16,827	15.5	2,785	7.3	21,414	70.0	43,622	21.6
Total	**25,408**	**100.0**	**108,229**	**100.0**	**38,049**	**100.0**	**30,577**	**100.0**	**202,263**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Column totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed more than one service type during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom living arrangement data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table A1.17: Users of CSTDA-funded services, reported primary disability group by residential setting, 2005–06

Residential setting	Intellectual/ learning	Physical/ diverse	Acquired brain injury	Sensory/ speech	Psychiatric	Not stated/ collected	Total
Private residence	67,424	28,220	5,829	12,537	21,580	12,774	148,364
Domestic-scale supported	11,506	1,257	446	289	573	266	14,337
Supported accommodation facility	7,012	976	635	169	1,236	126	10,154
Other	2,561	1,072	842	1,063	3,574	417	9,529
Not stated	3,712	6,658	502	1,019	3,101	19,767	34,759
Total	**92,215**	**38,183**	**8,254**	**15,077**	**30,064**	**33,350**	**217,143**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/ collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom support needs data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table A1.18: Users of CSTDA-funded services reporting a primary or 'other significant' disability of autism by age and sex, 2005–06

	Males			Females			
Age groups	Primary disability	Other significant disability	Total reporting autism	Primary disability	Other significant disability	Total reporting autism	Total
0–4	909	194	1,103	191	49	240	1,343
5–9	2,440	706	3,146	500	187	687	3,833
10–14	1,841	776	2,617	365	232	597	3,214
15–19	1,670	876	2,546	325	250	575	3,121
20–24	1,040	713	1,753	232	262	494	2,247
25–29	449	496	945	127	173	300	1,245
30–34	256	394	650	70	156	226	876
35–39	144	316	460	37	131	168	628
40–44	109	234	343	29	87	116	459
45–49	56	168	224	15	70	85	309
50+	61	226	287	34	100	134	421
Total	**8,977**	**5,099**	**14,076**	**1,926**	**1,697**	**3,623**	**17,713**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Column totals may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one service group over the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. Totals include 14 service users whose sex was 'not stated' and 5 service users whose age was 'not stated'.

Table A1.19: CSTDA-funded service type outlets, mean staff hours in the reference week per service user by service type, 2005–06

Service type	Total staff hours	Number of service users	Mean staff hours per service user
Institutions and group homes	599,927	16,475	36.4
In-home support	304,319	20,291	15.0
Community support	124,262	20,291	6.1
Community access	217,423	47,738	4.6
Respite	102,177	27,319	3.7
Employment	248,454	73,157	3.4
Total	**599,927**	**16,475**	**36.4**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. A service type outlet may, in some cases, represent two or more locations that provide the same service type. (See Section 1.4 for discussion of the definition of 'service type outlet').

3. 'Institutions and group homes' refers to service types 1.01–1.04. 'In-home support' refers to service users accessing service types 1.05–1.08.

Appendix 2: Trend tables

Table A2.1: Number and proportion of CSTDA-funded accommodation service users accessing accommodation service types, 2003–04 to 2005–06

Service type	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
	Number of service users		
Institutions/hostels	5,311	5,071	5,061
Group homes	11,308	10,722	11,414
In-home support	17,829	19,242	20,291
Total services provided	**34,448**	**35,035**	**36,766**
Total service users	*33,175*	*33,787*	*35,566*
	Per cent		
Institutions/Hostels	15.4	14.5	13.8
Group homes	32.8	30.6	31.0
In-home support	51.8	54.9	55.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Within 'total services provided', service users who have used multiple services are counted once for each service type used.

2. 'Institutions/hostels' refers to service types 1.01–1.03, 'Group homes' refers to service type 1.04 and 'In-home support' refers to service types 1.05–1.08.

3. For 'total service users,' a statistical linkage key was used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Total for all service groups may not be the sum of components because individuals may have accessed services from more than one service group over the 12-month period.

Table A2.2: Users of CSTDA-funded services, median age (years) by sex and service group, 2003–04 and 2005–06

Service group	Males	Females	All service users
2003–04			
Accommodation support	39.7	42.3	40.9
Community support	15.5	23.4	18.4
Community access	34.5	38.3	36.0
Respite	18.0	22.6	19.8
Employment	33.1	33.8	33.3
All services	**28.6**	**33.1**	**30.4**
2004–05			
Accommodation support	40.7	43.0	41.7
Community support	17.9	30.5	20.0
Community access	35.9	39.6	37.5
Respite	18.6	23.2	20.4
Employment	33.1	34.2	33.5
All services	**29.4**	**35.1**	**30.9**
2005–06			
Accommodation support	41.1	43.4	42.2
Community support	16.2	29.5	20.3
Community access	36.3	40.0	37.9
Respite	19.2	24.5	21.3
Employment	33.4	35.0	34.0
All services	**28.7**	**35.3**	**31.4**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'All service users' includes median ages for 174 service users missing sex data in 2003–04; 5,760 service users missing sex data in 2004–05; and 936 service users missing sex data in 2005–06.

3. Service users with missing age who responded 'child aged under 5 years (not applicable)' to the *communication method* data item were included in the median age calculations as aged 2.5 years.

Table A2.3: Numbers and percentage changes in service user counts between 2003–04 and 2005–06, by service group

	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
	Number of service users		
Accommodation support	33,175	33,787	35,556
Community support	78,847	92,610	96,664
Community access	47,636	44,166	47,738
Respite	20,547	23,951	27,319
Employment	64,281	64,835	73,157
	Percentage change between 03–04 and 04–05	**Percentage change between 04–05 and 05–06**	**Percentage change between 03–04 and 05–06**
Accommodation support	1.8	5.2	7.2
Community support	17.5	4.4	22.6
Community access	-7.3	8.1	0.2
Respite	16.6	14.1	33.0
Employment	0.9	12.8	13.8

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one state or territory during the 12-month period. Service group totals may not be the sum of service components because individuals may have accessed more than one service type outlet from a service group over the 12-month period. Grand totals may not be the sum of service group components because individuals may have accessed more than one service group over the 12-month period.

2. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

3. 'Open and supported' employment services ceased to be operational from 1 December 2004.

Table A2.4: Service users of CSTDA-funded services, primary disability group, number and percentage of service users reporting disability group, 2003–04 to 2005–06

Primary disability group	2003–04 No.	2003–04 % of total excluding missing	2004–05 No.	2004–05 % of total excluding missing	2005–06 No.	2005–06 % of total excluding missing
Intellectual	71,701	42.1	70,614	42.5	72,226	39.3
Specific learning/ADD	5,699	3.3	5,864	3.5	4,571	2.5
Autism	8,249	4.8	8,759	5.3	10,912	5.9
Physical	24,785	14.6	26,303	15.8	25,712	14.0
ABI	7,917	4.7	8,017	4.8	8,254	4.5
Neurological	10,081	5.9	12,286	7.4	12,471	6.8
Deafblind	512	0.3	1,705	1.0	536	0.3
Vision	9,245	5.4	5,450	3.3	6,105	3.3
Hearing	5,440	3.2	5,152	3.1	6,646	3.6
Speech	1,303	0.8	1,508	0.9	1,790	1.0
Psychiatric	15,559	9.1	16,018	9.6	30,064	16.4
Developmental delay	9,728	5.7	4,615	2.8	4,506	2.5
Not stated	17,587	—	34,202	—	33,350	—
Total	**187,806**	—	**200,493**	—	**217,143**	—
Total excluding missing	*170,219*	—	*166,291*	—	*183,793*	—

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom disability data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table A2.5: Users of CSTDA services by English Proficiency Group, 2003–04 to 2005–06

EP Group	2003–04 Total	2003–04 %	2004–05 Total	2004–05	2005–06 Total	2005–06 %
Australia	156,181	83.2	159,724	79.7	171,144	78.8
English Proficiency Group 1	5,540	2.9	6,322	3.2	6,229	2.9
English Proficiency Group 2	3,385	1.8	3,693	1.8	4,646	2.1
English Proficiency Group 3	4,130	2.2	4,556	2.3	5,446	2.5
English Proficiency Group 4	1,192	0.6	1,367	0.7	1,320	0.6
Not stated/ not collected	17,378	9.3	24,831	12.4	28,358	13.1
Total	**187,806**	**100.0**	**200,493**	**100.0**	**217,143**	**100.0**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom primary disability and country of birth data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Table A2.6. Service users receiving individualised funding, by service group, 2003–04 to 2005–06

Service group	Per cent receiving individualised funding		
	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
Accommodation support	21.1	24.8	36.8
Community support	13.9	15.2	20.3
Community access	15.4	22.9	29.4
Respite	6.1	22.9	27.8
Employment	19.6	26.7	100
Total	**16.6**	**17.6**	**43**

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Totals for Australia may not be the sum of the components because individuals may have accessed services in more than one state or territory during the 12-month period. Service group totals may not be the sum of service components because individuals may have accessed more than one service type outlet from a service group over the 12-month period. Grand totals may not be the sum of service group components because individuals may have accessed more than one service group over the 12-month period.

2. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details).

3. 'Open and supported' employment services ceased to be operational from 1 December 2004.

Table A2.7: Users of CSTDA-funded services, existence of an informal carer, 2003–04 to 2005–06

	Has an informal carer		Does not have an informal carer		Not stated/ not collected		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2003–04	78,360	41.7	72,138	38.4	37,308	19.9	187,806	100.0
2004–05	84,964	42.4	74,536	37.2	40,993	20.4	200,493	100.0
2005–06	97,410	44.9	77,268	35.6	42,465	19.6	217,143	100.0

Notes

1. Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. Service user data were not collected for all CSTDA service types (see Section 1.4 for details.)

2. 'Not stated/not collected' includes both service users accessing only 3.02 services for whom informal carer data were not collected (see Section 1.4) and other service users with no response. Refer to Table A1.1 for a breakdown of these two categories.

Appendix 3: CSTDA NMDS 2005–06 collection forms

The following CSTDA NMDS 2005–06 collection forms were used by service type outlets that did not collect data electronically.

CSTDA*NMDS*

Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
National Minimum Data Set Collection

Service User Form
2005–2006

Service types 1.05–1.07, 2.06, 3.01, 3.03, 4.01–4.05 should complete all questions on this form for each service user who received a service within the reporting period. Service types 1.01–1.04, 1.08, 2.01–2.05 and 2.07 should complete all questions except 17f and 17g; service type 3.02 should fill out at least questions B, 1 and 2—Linkage key elements, and may also complete the optional items 17a–17c; and service types 5.01–5.03 should fill out all questions except 12b–c and 12e (some carer questions).

B. Service type outlet ID

See Data Guide page 42

Please copy the Service type outlet ID from the related Service Type Outlet Form.

1. Record ID

See Data Guide page 43

2. Statistical Linkage Key

2a. Letters of **surname**

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

See Data Guide page 44

2b. Letters of **given name**

See Data Guide page 45

2c. Date of birth

d   d   m   m   y   y   y   y

If not known, estimate year, enter 01/01 for day and month and tick 2d.

2d. Is the service user's date of birth an **estimate**?   Yes ☐ 1

See Data Guide page 48

2e. What is the service user's **sex**?   Male ☐ 1   Female ☐ 2

Service type 3.02 - Recreation/holiday program services, may stop here.

3. Is the service user of **Aboriginal** or **Torres Strait Islander origin**?

See Data Guide page 49

Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander origin ☐ 1

Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal origin ☐ 2

Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin ☐ 3

Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin ☐ 4

Responses must not be based on the perceptions of anyone other than the person, or their advocate. The 'look' of a person has proven to be an unreliable way for another person to assess someone's Indigenous origin.

112

4. In which **country** was the service user **born**?

Australia ☐ 1101   Italy ☐ 3104

England ☐ 2102   Philippines ☐ 5204

New Zealand ☐ 1201   Scotland ☐ 2105

Viet Nam ☐ 5105   India ☐ 7103

China ☐ 6101   South Africa ☐ 9225
(excl SARs & Taiwan)

If other country please specify _____

Where the country of birth is known but is not specified in the classification, please specify it in the space provided.

---

5. Does the service user require **interpreter services**?

Yes - for spoken language other than English ☐ 1   Yes - for non-spoken communication ☐ 2   No ☐ 3

---

6. What is the service user's most effective **method of communication?**

Spoken language (effective) ☐ 1

Sign language (effective) ☐ 2

Other effective non-spoken communication ☐ 3
- e.g. Canon Communicator, Compic

Little, or no effective communication ☐ 4

Child aged under 5 years (not applicable) ☐ 5

*This item is considered 'not applicable' to young children. Hence children aged 0–4 years should **always** be coded as 'Child aged under 5 years'.*

---

7. Does the service user usually **live alone** or **with others?**

Lives alone ☐ 1

'Usually' means 4 or more days per week on average.

Lives with family ☐ 2

Lives with others ☐ 3

The service user's living arrangements must relate to the same place described in residential setting (see question 9).

---

8. What is the **postcode** of the service user's usual residence?

☐☐☐☐

The service user's postcode must relate to their residential setting (see question 9).

9. What is the service users usual **residential setting**?

Private residence ☐ 1

Residence within an Aboriginal community ☐ 2

Domestic-scale supported living facility ☐ 3
– e.g. group homes

Supported accommodation facility ☐ 4
– e.g. hostels, supported residential services or facilities

Boarding house/private hotel ☐ 5

Independent living unit within a retirement village ☐ 6

Residential aged care facility ☐ 7
– nursing home or aged care hostel

Psychiatric/mental health community care facility ☐ 8

Hospital ☐ 9

Short term crisis, emergency or transitional accommodation ☐ 10
– e.g. night shelters, refuges, hostels for the homeless, halfway houses

Public place/temporary shelter ☐ 11

Other ☐ 12

The type of physical accommodation the person usually resides in ('usually' means four or more days per week on average).

---

10. What are the service user's **primary** and **other significant disability group(s)**?

a. Primary disability group   **b. Other significant disability group(s)**

Tick 1 box only   *Tick all other significant disabilities*

a		b
☐ 1	Intellectual	☐
☐ 2	Specific learning/ADD - other than Intellectual	☐
☐ 3	Autism - including Asperger's Syndrome	☐
☐ 4	Physical	☐
☐ 5	Acquired brain injury	☐
☐ 6	Neurological - including epilepsy & Alzheimer's Disease	☐
☐ 7	Deafblind - dual sensory	☐
☐ 8	Vision	☐
☐ 9	Hearing	☐
☐ 10	Speech	☐
☐ 11	Psychiatric	☐
☐ 12	Developmental Delay - **only** valid for a child aged 0–5 years	☐

Disability group(s) (other than that indicated as being 'primary') that also cause difficulty for the person.

114

11. How often does the service user need personal **help** or **supervision** with **activities** or **participation** in the following life areas?

Please indicate the level of help or supervision required for each life area (rows a–i) by ticking only one level of help or supervision (columns 1–5).

The person can undertake activities or participate in this life area with this level of personal help or supervision (or would require this level of help or supervision if the person currently helping were not available)	1) Unable to do or always needs help/ supervision in this life area	2) Sometimes needs help/ supervision in this life area	3) Does not need help/ supervision in this life area but uses aids or equipment	4) Does not need help/ supervision in this life area and does not use aids or equipment	5) Not applicable
LIFE AREA					
a) Self-care e.g. washing oneself, dressing, eating, toileting	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	■
b) Mobility e.g. moving around the home and/or moving around away from home (including using public transport or driving a motor vehicle), getting in or out of bed or a chair	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	■
c) Communication e.g. making oneself understood, in own native language or preferred method of communication if applicable, and understanding others	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	■
d) Interpersonal interactions and relationships e.g. actions and behaviours that an individual does to make and keep friends and relationships, behaving within accepted limits, coping with feelings and emotions	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	■

NOTE: *In the following questions **'not applicable'** is a valid response **only if** the person is **0–4** years old.*

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
e) Learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands e.g. understanding new ideas, remembering, problem solving, decision making, paying attention, undertaking single or multiple tasks, carrying out daily routine	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
f) Education e.g. the actions, behaviours and tasks an individual performs at school, college, or any educational setting	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
g) Community (civic) and economic life e.g. recreation and leisure, religion and spirituality, human rights, political life and citizenship, economic life such as handling money	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

NOTE: *In the following questions **'not applicable'** is a valid response **only if** the person is **0–14** years old.*

	1)	2)	3)	4)	5)
h) Domestic life e.g. organising meals, cleaning, disposing of garbage, housekeeping, shopping, cooking, home maintenance	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5
i) Working e.g. actions, behaviours and tasks to obtain and retain paid employment	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5

12. Carer arrangements (informal)

*The following questions are asking about the presence of an **informal carer** who provides support to the service user (i.e. these questions are **not about paid carers**)*

12a. Does the service user have an **informal carer,** such as a family member, friend or neighbour, **who provides care and assistance** on a regular and sustained basis?

Yes ☐ 1 *>Go to 12b*   No ☐ 2 *>Go to 13*

'Regular' and 'sustained' in this instance means that care or assistance has been ongoing, or likely to be ongoing for at least six months.

12b. Does the carer assist the service user in the area(s) of **self-care, mobility** or **communication**?

Yes ☐ 1   No ☐ 2

Questions 12b-e relate the informal carer identified in 12a

12c. Does the carer live in the **same household** as the service user?

Yes, Co-resident carer ☐ 1   No, Non-resident carer ☐ 2

12d. What is the **relationship** of the carer to the service user?

Wife/female partner ☐ 1	Daughter-in-law ☐ 7
Husband/male partner ☐ 2	Son-in-law ☐ 8
Mother ☐ 3	Other female relative ☐ 9
Father ☐ 4	Other male relative ☐ 10
Daughter ☐ 5	Friend/neighbour – female ☐ 11
Son ☐ 6	Friend/neighbour – male ☐ 12

*When answering this question complete the sentence **The carer is the service user's…***

This question relates to the informal carer identified in 12a

---

12e. What is the **age group** of the **carer**?

Less than 15 years ☐ 1	45 - 64 years ☐ 4
15 - 24 years ☐ 2	65 years and over ☐ 5
25 - 44 years ☐ 3	

When asking the service user about the age of their carer it is considered more appropriate to ask about broad age groups rather than actual age.

116

Only complete question 13 if the service user is aged under 16 years.

13. If aged under 16 years: do the service user's parents or guardians receive the **Carer Allowance (Child)**?

This question is not asking about Carer Payment even though some parents of children aged less than 16 years receive it in addition to Carer Allowance (Child).

Yes ☐ 1   No ☐ 2   Not known ☐ 3

Only complete question 14 if the service user is aged 15 years or more.

14. If aged 15 years or more:

What is the service user's **labour force status**?

Employed ☐ 1   Unemployed ☐ 2   Not in the labour force ☐ 3

Only complete question 15 if the service user is aged 16 years or more.

15. If aged 16 years or more:

What is the service user's **main source of income**?

Disability Support Pension ☐ 1   Other income ☐ 5

Other pension or benefit ☐ 2   Nil income ☐ 6

Paid employment ☐ 3   Not known ☐ 7

Compensation payments ☐ 4

This item refers to the source by which a person derives most (equal to or greater than 50%) of his/her income. If the person has multiple sources of income and none are equal to or greater than 50%, the one which contributes the largest percentage should be counted.

Continue questions for service users of all ages.

16. Is the service user currently receiving **individualised funding** under the CSTDA?

Yes ☐ 1   No ☐ 2   Not known ☐ 3

17. Services received 2005–2006

Responses to the remaining questions must relate to the service type outlet ID indicated in data item B of the Service User Form.

Note: if the service user received more than 1 service type from your agency you will need to complete a separate Service User Form (see Data Guide pages 15–16).

17a. When did the service user **commence** using this service type?

d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

See Data Guide page 80

A service is a support activity delivered to a person, in accord with the CSTDA. Services within the scope of the collection are those for which funding has been provided, during the specified period, by a government organisation operating under the CSTDA.

17b. When did the service user **last receive** this service type?

d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

See Data Guide page 81

17c. Did the service user receive this service type **on the snapshot day?**

Yes ☐ 1   No ☐ 2

The snapshot day refers to a single day during the annual reporting period.

See Data Guide page 82

17d. When did the service user **leave** this service type?

See Data Guide page 83

d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

If the service user is still with the service leave blank and >Go to question 17f

A service user is considered to leave a service when either:

1. *the service user ends the support relationship with the service outlet;*
2. *the service outlet ends the support relationship with the service user; or*
3. *twelve months have elapsed since the service user last received support.*

17e. What **reason** did the service user report for **leaving** this service?

Service user no longer needs assistance from
service type outlet – moved to mainstream services ☐ 1   *See Data Guide page 84*

Service user no longer needs assistance from
service type outlet – other ☐ 2

Service user moved to residential, institutional
or supported accommodation setting ☐ 3

Service user's needs have increased
– other service type required ☐ 4

Services terminated due to budget/staffing constraints ☐ 5

Services terminated due to Occupational Health
and Safety reasons ☐ 6

Service user moved out of area ☐ 7

Service user died ☐ 8

Service user terminated service ☐ 9

Other ☐ 10

Hours received – please indicate the **number of hours** of support received by the service user for this CSTDA service type:

The amount of CSTDA-funded support received by a person for this CSTDA service type during the reporting period.

17f. In the **7-day reference week preceding the end of the reporting period?**

☐☐☐   *See Data Guide page 86*

17g. In a **typical (or average) 7-day week?**

☐☐☐   *See Data Guide page 88*

CSTDA*NMDS*

Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
National Minimum Data Set Collection

Service type outlet form 2005–2006

A separate Service type outlet form should be filled in for each CSTDA-funded service type outlet (i.e. for each CSTDA-funded service type provided at or from a given location). Your CSTDA funding department should have filled in items A–G before your agency received this form. Please check the responses using the Data Guide—pages 17–31, initially for any queries you may have.

A. Funded agency ID

B. Service type outlet ID   C. Service type   .

D. Service type outlet postcode   E. Service type outlet SLA

F. Funding jurisdiction   G. Agency sector

Service type outlet name:

Funded service type:

Please verify the information provided above.

Please name a person in your service type outlet/funded agency who is involved in completing the forms and can be contacted about any queries. Please print.

Contact Name

Title or position   Email

Phone number   Fax number

Please turn over >

120

1. Has this service type outlet been funded for the
full 2005–06 financial year?

Yes ☐ 1   No ☐ 2

---

2. How many **weeks per year** does this service type outlet usually operate?

☐☐

or

'No regular pattern of operation through a year' includes seasonal services such as Christmas holiday programs.

No regular pattern ☐ 90

---

3. How many **days per week** does this service type outlet usually operate?

☐

or

'No regular pattern of operation through a week' includes school holiday programs.

No regular pattern ☐ 90

---

4. How many **hours per day** does this service type outlet usually operate?

☐☐

or

'No regular daily pattern of operation' includes flexible hours, on call, 24 hour sleepover etc. Please do not provide the number of hours per week.

No regular pattern ☐ 90

Staff hours: What were the **total hours** worked by staff (including those worked by contracted staff) and volunteers working on behalf of this service type outlet:

	Paid staff – paid hours worked by staff including contracted staff.	**Unpaid staff** – unpaid hours worked by staff and volunteers.	
5. In the **7-day reference week preceding the end of the reporting period?**	a) ☐☐☐☐☐	b) ☐☐☐☐☐	*See Data Guide page 36*
6. In a **typical 7-day week?**	a) ☐☐☐☐☐	b) ☐☐☐☐☐	*See Data Guide page 38*

Please enter a dash (–) in the right hand box for any category where the value is 'nil'. Please round hours up to the nearest whole hour.

If the service type of this service outlet is 'Other support' (7.01–7.04) please do not complete question 7 and do not fill out any Service user forms.

---

7. How many service users received this service type from this
service type outlet **during the reporting period?**

☐☐☐☐☐

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

Thank you for your time and effort.

Appendix 4: The statistical linkage key

The statistical linkage key enables the number of service users to be estimated from data collected from service outlets and agencies.

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

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

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

Most linked records specify a response for each data item consistently, and the appropriate data for the service user (now counted as one) are easily determined. Sometimes linked records have inconsistent responses for some data items. Rules to resolve these inconsistencies have been used.

All counts of the number of service users are dependent upon the accuracy of the statistical linkage key. A linkage key is considered to be invalid if any, or all, parts of the key are missing (excluding sex). The overall rate of invalid linkage keys in 2005–06 was 0.9%, ranging among jurisdictions from 0% to 2.6% of the total number of service user records (see Table 7.5). A small number of invalid linkage keys were recovered by comparison with records from current or previous year's data.

For 19% of the original service user records for Victoria the appropriate letters of the first and last names were not collected. As for previous years' data, where possible the 'pseudo' linkage key was used for Victoria for these cases. This consists of date of birth (not estimated), sex and postcode and its use resulted in 5% of records being allocated a full valid linkage key, and another 11% being linked by using the pseudo linkage key. All these cases are included in the valid count in Table 7.5. The use of the pseudo linkage key increases the likelihood that some records could have been wrongly matched, or some records not matched when they should have been.

Methods for resolving discrepancies between linked records

When records are matched by linkage key, they are assumed to then relate to the same service user. In the majority of cases, all the information on matching records will be the same. However, in some cases the other information on two or more matching records is not entirely consistent; that is, for some items the values recorded will differ between records. For example, of two records with the same linkage key, one may record the service user as 'living with others' and having 'other effective non-spoken communication', with the other

recording the service user as 'living with family 'and having 'little or no effective communication'. Depending on the item in question, this may be due to differences in opinion, judgment or quality of information, or possibly because of miscoding on one record.

In order to produce any tabulations or analysis of items by service user, it is necessary to reconcile such discrepancies by some method that is consistent for each item. Standard agreed processes have been designed to select the data from the most reliable source. Depending on the nature of the item, these may involve selection on the basis of one or more of:

- the frequency of each value recorded
- an order of preference by the actual value of the item (this is also used to resolve any inconsistencies within a single record)
- an order of precedence by service type of the outlets that recorded the data
- some form of summation of all values for the item.

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

Appendix 5: Service type classification (definitions)

The following definitions are taken from the 2005–06 CSTDA NMDS Data Guide (AIHW 2005).

Accommodation support

Services that provide accommodation to people with disability and services that provide support needed to enable a person with disability to remain in their existing accommodation or to move to more suitable or appropriate accommodation.

1.01 *Large residentials/institutions (>20 places)*

Large residentials/institutions are usually located on large parcels of land and provide 24 hour residential support in a congregate setting of more than 20 beds. In some cases a range of residential and vocational/day services, and/or respite services are provided on the one site. (Where this is the case, each additional service type should be funded and/or reported against under the CSTDA NMDS as a separate service type outlet.)

1.02 *Small residentials/institutions (7–20 places)*

Small residentials/institutions are usually located on large parcels of land and provide 24 hour residential support in a congregate or cluster setting of 7 to 20 beds. In some cases a range of residential and vocational/day services, and/or respite services are provided on the one site. (Where this is the case, each additional service type should be funded and/or reported against under the CSTDA NMDS as a separate service type outlet.)

1.03 *Hostels*

Hostels provide residential support in a congregate setting of usually less than 20 beds, and may or may not provide 24 hour residential support. Many are situated in an institutional setting and also have respite beds included on the premises. In contrast to residentials/institutions (1.01 and 1.02), hostels usually do not provide segregated specialist services. (Where this is the case, each additional service type should be funded and/or reported against under the CSTDA NMDS as a separate service type outlet.)

1.04 *Group homes (<7 places)*

Group homes provide *combined* accommodation and community based residential support to people in a residential setting. Usually no more than six service users are located in any one house, although this can vary. Group homes are generally staffed 24 hours a day. The agency being funded to provide the service must have control of the residence, that is, own, lease, hold in trust, or in other ways be responsible for the residence, not just the support to enable the residents to remain in the residence. If the only service being provided is support to enable residents to remain in their existing accommodation, then see category 1.05 'attendant care/personal care' or 1.06 'in-home accommodation support'.

1.05 *Attendant care/personal care*

An attendant care program provides for an attendant(s) to assist people with daily activities that they are unable to complete for themselves because of physical, intellectual or any other disability. The service is provided to people to assist them to live in the community, and to live on their own.

1.06 *In-home accommodation support*

Support involves individual in-home living support and/or developmental programming services for people with disability, *supplied independently of accommodation*. The accommodation may be owned, rented, or otherwise provided, but should be independent of the agency providing the in-home support service; otherwise see code 1.04 'group homes'. Where an in-home accommodation support services also provides some other limited assistance—for example, help with banking once a week— then in-home accommodation should be recorded, as it is the primary focus of the support provided.

1.07 *Alternative family placement*

Placements of a person with disability with an alternative family who will provide care and support. Includes shared-care arrangements and host family placements.

1.08 *Other accommodation support*

Accommodation support services that provide short-term, one-off instances of accommodation such as:

– accommodation provided so that individuals or families can access specialist services, or further education

– emergency or crisis accommodation support (for example, following the death of a parent or carer)

– houses or flats for holiday accommodation.

If the accommodation support is primarily for respite (that is, involves the separation of the service user from their usual support arrangements or the addition of extra support in their current environment) please refer to the relevant service type 4.01–4.05.

Community support

Services that provide the support needed for a person with disability to live in a non-institutional setting. Support with the basic needs of living, such as meal preparation, dressing, transferring, are included under accommodation support.

2.01 *Therapy support for individuals*

Specialised, therapeutic care services, including occupational therapy, physiotherapy and speech pathology. These services are intended to improve, maintain or slow deterioration of a person's functional performance, and/or assist in the assessment and recommendation of equipment to enable people to perform as independently as possible in their environment.

2.02 *Early childhood intervention*

Support services to assist children up to (but not including) 6 years of age with a developmental delay to integrate with peers into pre-schools and the wider community. This will include the full range of services that the child receives.

2.03   Behaviour/specialist intervention

These include the range of services relating to the management of challenging behaviours, including dangerous antisocial behaviour. Services include intensive intervention support, training and education in behaviour management, and consultancy services for other professionals. Behaviour/specialist intervention is often provided as a by-product of other services.

2.04   Counselling (individual/family/group)

Services that provide counselling to individuals, families or groups.

2.05   Regional resource and support teams

Regional resource and support teams are generally inter-disciplinary teams that provide a combination of services in the categories 2.01, 2.02 and 2.03, which cannot be broken down into the component parts. Regional resource and support teams may also assist service users to access mainstream services and/or support mainstream funded agencies. Except for early childhood intervention teams, these teams usually have an individual, rather than a family, focus.

2.06   Case management, local coordination and development

This is a broad service type category, including elements of individual or family focussed case management and brokerage as well as coordination and development activity within a specified geographical area. Services assist people with disability to maximise their independence and participation in the community through working with the individual, family and/or carers in care planning and/or facilitating access to appropriate services.

Case management services are targeted to individuals who require assistance, for a period of time, to access necessary supports, including help with service coordination and with assisting services to respond to their service needs. Brokerage is one method of purchasing appropriate supports for an individual and should be included in this category.

Other forms of local coordination and development generally involve working with the individual, family and/or carers and at the community level to facilitate positive changes that assist people with disability to live and participate in the community and assist families in their continued provision of care. Local coordination does not generally involve management of individuals' funds and does not generally involve ongoing case management. However, discretionary funds are sometimes available for one-off purchases (for example, respite, therapy) to enable a quick response until longer term supports can be put in place.

2.07   Other community support

Community support services other than those outlined above (that is, other than 2.01–2.06).

Community access

Services designed to provide opportunities for people with disability to gain and use their abilities to enjoy their full potential for social independence.

People who do not attend school, or who are not employed full-time, mainly use these services.

The key features are that the services:

- are flexible and responsive to personal needs and interests
- range from educational to leisure and recreational pursuits
- range from facility to home-based activities
- include supervision and physical care, and models which link people into activities that are offered to the whole community
- range from-long term day support to time-limited and goal-oriented education that maximises personal independent functioning and may complement other community services.

3.01   Learning and life skills development

These programs provide ongoing day-to-day support for service users to gain greater access and participate in community-based activities. Programs may focus on continuing education to develop skills and independence in a variety of life areas (for example, self-help, social skills and literacy and numeracy) or enjoyment, leisure and social interaction. They are often called Day Programs. See the 'guide for use' section below for examples of these services.

3.02   Recreation/holiday programs

Recreation services and holiday programs aim to facilitate the integration and participation of people with disability in recreation and leisure activities available in the general community. These services may also enhance the capacity and responsiveness of mainstream sport and recreation agencies and community organisations to provide for people with disability.

3.03   Other community access

Community access services other than those outlined in 3.01–3.02.

Respite

Respite services provide a short-term and time-limited break for families and other voluntary care givers of people with disability, to assist in supporting and maintaining the primary care giving relationship, while providing a positive experience for the person with disability.

4.01   Own home respite

Respite care provided in the individual's own home location.

4.02   Centre-based respite/respite homes

Respite care provided in community setting similar to a 'group home' structure and respite care provided in other centre-based settings. This service type includes respite care provided in any of the accommodation settings 1.01–1.04.

4.03   Host family respite/peer support respite

Host family respite provides a network of 'host families' matched to the age, interests and background of the individual and their carer. Peer support is generally targeted at children or young adults up to 25 years of age, and matches the individual with a peer of similar age and interests, usually for group activities. Usually provided on a voluntary basis.

4.04   Flexible respite

Respite services that offer any combination of own home, host family/peer support respite. Includes respite where day outings and camping trips are taken (this service

type is distinguished from service type 3.02 'Recreation/holiday programs' because the primary purpose is respite). Flexible respite to meet an individual's needs may include brokerage for respite, only when the funding dollars come from respite resources.

4.05   *Other respite*

Respite services other than those outlined in 4.01–4.04, including:

- crisis respite

- holidays for the person with the disability where the primary intention of the service is to provide respite support (rather than primarily a holiday experience) and the service user is generally separated from their usual support arrangements, such as family.

Employment

5.01   *Open employment*

Services that provide employment assistance to people with disability in obtaining and/or retaining paid employment in *another* organisation.

5.02   *Supported employment*

Services that support or employ people with disability within the *same* organisation.

5.03   *Open and supported employment*

This is now a defunct service type code. Prior to 1 December 2004, these were services that provided a combination of both open and supported employment assistance.

Advocacy, information and alternative forms of communication

6.01   *Advocacy*

Services designed to enable people with disability to increase the control they have over their lives through the representation of their interests and views in the community. Examples include:

- self advocacy/individual advocacy

- citizen advocacy

- group advocacy

- system/systematic advocacy.

6.02   *Information/referral*

Information services provide accessible information to people with disability, their carers, families and related professionals. This service type provides specific information about disability specific and generic services, equipment, and promotes the development of community awareness. Information includes contact by phone, print or e-mail that recommends a person to another service.

6.03   *Combined information/advocacy*

Services that offer both information and advocacy services to individuals where these two components cannot reasonably be separated.

6.04   *Mutual support/self help groups*

Focus, or special interest, groups to provide support and assistance for people with disability, their families and carers. These groups promote self advocacy through the provision of information, support and assistance.

6.05 Alternative formats of communication

Includes alternative formats of communication for people who, by reason of their disabilities, are unable to access information provided in the standard format. May include interpreter services, radio and alternative formats of print medium, such as TTY or braille.

Other support

7.01 Research and evaluation

Research and evaluation with respect to the provision of services funded under the CSTDA for people with disability. This includes the investigation of the need for new services, or enhancement of existing services, and the measurement of outcomes for people with disability using these services. Responsibility for this service type is shared between the Commonwealth and state/territory governments.

7.02 Training and development

Training and development services may be funded, for example, to train disability funded agencies to deliver higher quality or more appropriate services to people with disability or develop materials or methods that promote service system improvements.

7.03 Peak bodies

Peak bodies are generally funded to support non-government disability funded agencies in achieving positive outcomes for people with disability.

7.04 Other support services

Services that are completely outside any of the defined service types above (that is, outside service types, 1.01–1.08, 2.01–2.07, 3.01–3.03, 4.01–4.05, 5.01, 5.02, 6.01–6.05 and 7.01–7.03). This service type also includes the provision of one-off funding for a defined event (such as for promotional activities) or for the purchase of aids and equipment for a community facility (not for an individual).

Appendix 6: English proficiency groupings

An 'English proficiency index'—a standard tool developed by the Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research—was used to construct each of the English Proficiency (EP) Groups (see AIHW: Benham et al. 2000). Those countries consisting of immigrants who scored 98.5% or higher on this index and had an immigrant population of 10,000 or more were rated as EP Group 1. This group includes those countries referred to in previous CSDA MDS reports as 'Other English-speaking countries' (Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America). As the number of usual immigrant residents has reached more than 10,000, Zimbabwe has been moved in to EP Group 1.

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

- countries with a 'high' level of English proficiency (84.5–98.5%, or above 98.5% but with an immigrant population of less than 10,000) were placed in EP Group 2

- countries with a 'moderate' level of English proficiency (a rating of more than 57.5% but less than 84.5%) fell into EP Group 3

- the remaining countries (that is, those with a rating on the EP index of less than 57.5%) were labelled as having a 'low' level of English proficiency and placed in EP Group 4.

English Proficiency Group 1

Canada

Ireland

New Zealand

South Africa

United Kingdom

United States of America

Zimbabwe

English Proficiency Group 2

Americas [nfd]	Brunei Darussalam	Dominica
Andorra	Bulgaria	Dominican Republic
Angola	Burkina Faso	Eastern Europe [nfd]
Antigua and Barbuda	Burundi	Equatorial Guinea
Aruba	Cameroon	Faeroe Islands
At Sea	Cape Verde	Falkland Islands
Australian ext. territories [nec]	Caribbean [nfd]	Fiji
Austria	Cayman Islands	Finland
Bahamas	Central African Republic	France
Bahrain	Central America [nfd]	French Guiana
Bangladesh	Chad	French Polynesia
Barbados	Chilean Antarctic Territory	Gabon
Belgium	Comoros	Gambia
Belize	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Germany
Benin	Cook Islands	Ghana
Bermuda	Costa Rica	Gibraltar
Bhutan	Cote D'Ivoire	Greenland
Botswana	Czech Republic	Grenada
Brazil	Denmark	Guadeloupe

(continued)

English Proficiency Group 2 (continued)

Guam	Nauru	Slovakia
Guatemala	Nepal	Slovenia
Guinea-Bissau	Netherlands	Solomon Islands
Guyana	Netherlands Antilles	South America [nec]
Haiti	New Caledonia	Southern and East Africa [nec]
Holy See	Niger	Southern and East Africa [nfd]
Iceland	Nigeria	Southern and Eastern Europe [nfd]
India	Niue	Southern Asia [nfd]
Indonesia	Norfolk Island	Spain
Israel	North Africa [nec]	Sri Lanka
Jamaica	North Africa [nfd]	St Helena
Kenya	Northern America [nfd]	St Kitts and Nevis
Kiribati	Northern Europe [nfd]	St Lucia
Latvia	Northern Mariana Islands	St Pierre and Miquelon
Lesotho	Norway	St Vincent and the Grenadines
Liberia	Oceania and Antarctica [nfd]	Suriname
Liechtenstein	Oman	Swaziland
Luxembourg	Pakistan	Sweden
Madagascar	Palau	Switzerland
Malawi	Panama	Tajikistan
Malaysia	Papua New Guinea	Tanzania
Maldives	Philippines	Tokelau
Mali	Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) [nec]	Tonga
Malta	Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) [nfd]	Trinidad and Tobago
Maritime South-East Asia [nfd]	Puerto Rico	Tunisia
Marshall Islands	Qatar	Turks and Caicos Islands
Martinique	Reunion	Tuvalu
Mauritania	Rwanda	Uganda
Mauritius	Samoa	United Arab Emirates
Melanesia [nfd]	Samoa, American	Vanuatu
Mexico	San Marino	Venezuela
Micronesia, Federated States of	Sao Tome and Principe	Virgin Islands, British
Monaco	Saudi Arabia	Virgin Islands, United States
Montserrat	Senegal	Wallis and Futuna
Morocco	Seychelles	Western Sahara
Mozambique	Sierra Leone	Zambia
Namibia	Singapore	

English Proficiency Group 3

Afghanistan	Belarus	Chile
Albania	Bolivia	China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)
Algeria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Colombia
Argentina	Burma (Myanmar)	Croatia
Armenia	Central and West Africa [nfd]	Cuba

(continued)

English Proficiency Group 3 (continued)

Cyprus	Jordan	Portugal
Djibouti	Kazakhstan	Romania
Ecuador	Korea, Democratic People's Rep of (North)	Russian Federation
Egypt	Korea, Republic of (South)	Somalia
El Salvador	Kuwait	South Eastern Europe [nfd]
Eritrea	Kyrgyz Republic	South-East Asia [nfd]
Estonia	Lebanon	Sudan
Ethiopia	Libya	Syria
Fmr Yslav Rep Macedonia (FYROM)	Lithuania	Taiwan
Gaza Strip and West Bank	Macau (SAR of China)	Thailand
Georgia	Micronesia [nfd]	Togo
Greece	Middle East [nfd]	Turkmenistan
Honduras	Moldova	Ukraine
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Mongolia	Uruguay
Hungary	Nicaragua	Uzbekistan
Iran	North Africa and the Middle East [nfd]	Yemen
Iraq	Paraguay	Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of
Italy	Peru	
Japan	Poland	

English Proficiency Group 4

Antarctica [nfd]	East Timor	Southern Europe [nfd]
Azerbaijan	Guinea	Turkey
Cambodia	Japan and the Koreas [nfd]	Viet Nam
Central Asia [nfd]	Laos	
Chinese Asia (includes Mongolia) [nfd]	Mainland South-East Asia [nfd]	

Notes

1. nfd—not further defined.

2. nec—not elsewhere classified.

3. SAR—special administrative region.

Source: DIMIA 2003.

References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 1999. Standards for statistics on cultural and language diversity. ABS cat. no. 1289.0. Canberra: AGPS.

ABS 2001. Statistical geography volume 1, Australian standard geographical classification (ASGC). ABS cat. no. 1216.0. Canberra: AGPS.

ABS 2004a. Disability, ageing and carers: summary of findings. ABS cat. no. 4430.0. Canberra: AGPS.

ABS 2004b. Experimental projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009. ABS cat. no. 3238.0. Canberra: AGPS.

ABS 2005a. Australian demographic statistics. ABS cat. no. 3101.0. Canberra: AGPS.

ABS 2005b. Labour force Australia, June 2004. ABS cat. no. 6203.0. Canberra: AGPS.

ABS 2007a. 2006 Census Quick Stats: Australia. ABS, Canberra. Viewed 20 August 2007, <http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/ABSNavigation/prenav/ProductSelect?newproductty pe=QuickStats&btnSelectProduct=View+QuickStats+%3E&collection=Census&period=2006 &areacode=0&geography=&method=&productlabel=&producttype=&topic=&navmapdispl ayed=true&javascript=true&breadcrumb=LP&topholder=0&leftholder=0&currentaction=20 1&action=401&textversion=false>.

ABS 2007b. Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery, June 2007: Data cube LM8. ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS.

ABS & AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2005. The health and welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, 2005. ABS cat. No. 4704.0 & AIHW cat. No. IHW14. Canberra: ABS.

AIHW 2003. Australia's national disability services data collection: redeveloping the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set. Disability Series Cat. no. DIS 30. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2005a. Data guide: data items and definitions 2005–06. Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set collection. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2005b. Disability support services 2003–04: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement. Disability Series Cat. no. DIS 40. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2005c. Australia's welfare 2005. Cat. no. AUS65. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2006a. CSTDA NMDS tables prepared for the CSTDA annual public report 2004–05. Cat. no. DIS 48. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2006b. Disability support services 2004–05: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement. Disability Series Cat. no. DIS 46. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2006c. Disability rates among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people—updating the Indigenous factor in disability services performance indicator denominators. Welfare Working Paper Series no. 50. Cat. no. DIS 45. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW 2007 (forthcoming). Disability in Australia: trends in prevalence, education, employment and community living. Canberra: AIHW.

AIHW: Benham C, Gibson D, Holmes B & Rowland D 2000. Independence in ageing: the social and financial circumstances of older overseas-born Australians. Cat. no. AGE 15. Canberra: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs & AIHW.

AABASD (Autism Advisory Board on Autism Spectrum Disorders) 2007. The Prevalence of Autism in Australia. Can it be established from existing data? A report prepared for Australian Advisory Board on Autism Spectrum Disorders. Viewed 20 August 2007, <http://autismaus.com.au/aca/pdfs/PrevalenceReport.pdf>.

A4 (Autism Aspergers Advocacy Australia) 2006. Submission to Parliament of Australia Senate Inquiry into the funding and operation of the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement. A4: Canberra.

DIMA (Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs) 2003. 2001 classification of countries into English Proficiency Groups. Statistical focus C01.2.0. Canberra: DIMA.

NDA (National Disability Administrators) 2006. Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement annual public report 2004–05 (prepared by Australian Healthcare Associates). Canberra: Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services.

SCRCSSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) 2007. Report on government services 2007. Vol. 2 Health, community services, housing. Canberra: AusInfo.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2007, Report on Government Services 2007. Melbourne: Productivity Commission.

List of tables

135

137

List of appendix tables

138

List of figures and boxes