

5 Performance indicators

5.1 Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 'Potential population'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

5.3 Performance indicators of effectiveness

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Notes

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

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

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

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

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

Notes

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

Source: ABS unpublished data from the 1996 Australian Census.

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

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

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

Notes

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

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

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

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

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