

3 Service recipient data

3.1 Disability type

The disability type with the most effect on the service recipient's everyday life was reported as the 'primary' disability type. The presence or absence of 'other significant' disability types causing difficulty to the recipient was queried and, if present, respondents were asked to report all of them.

Of the 68,488 service recipients on the 'snapshot' day 39,687 (57.9%) were reported as having a primary disability type of 'intellectual' (Table 3.1). This proportion was consistent for both sexes.

The next most frequently reported primary disability types were physical 9,264 (13.5%), psychiatric 6,277 (9.2%) and acquired brain injury 2,051 (3.0%). The category of 'deafblind' was the least frequently reported, being recorded for 137 (0.2%) service recipients.

These primary disability types showed differences between male and female service recipients. Females had a higher reported proportion of physical disability (males 12.5% and females 15.0%). There was a higher proportion of males reported as having acquired brain injury (3.8% of males and 2.0% of females) and a psychiatric disability (males 9.6% and females 8.6%).

The distribution of reported primary disability type also varied between age groups. Developmental delay was recorded as 'primary' for 1,277 (43.5%) of those service recipients aged 0 to 4 years, and for 192 (2.9%) of those aged 5 to 14. This disability type category was intended only to apply to 0–5 year olds, and made up 0.5% or less of older age groups.

For those service recipients aged 15 years or more, the proportion with a primary disability type of 'intellectual' decreased with increasing age (from 67.3% of those aged 15–24 years to 41.6% of those aged 60 years or more). Corresponding increases occur in the categories of physical disability (from 12.6% of those aged 15–24 years to 20.4% of those aged 60 years or more), and vision (from 2.1% of those aged 15–24 years to 17.3% of those aged 60 years or more). Psychiatric disability had a reported peak in the 25–44 age group (12.1%).

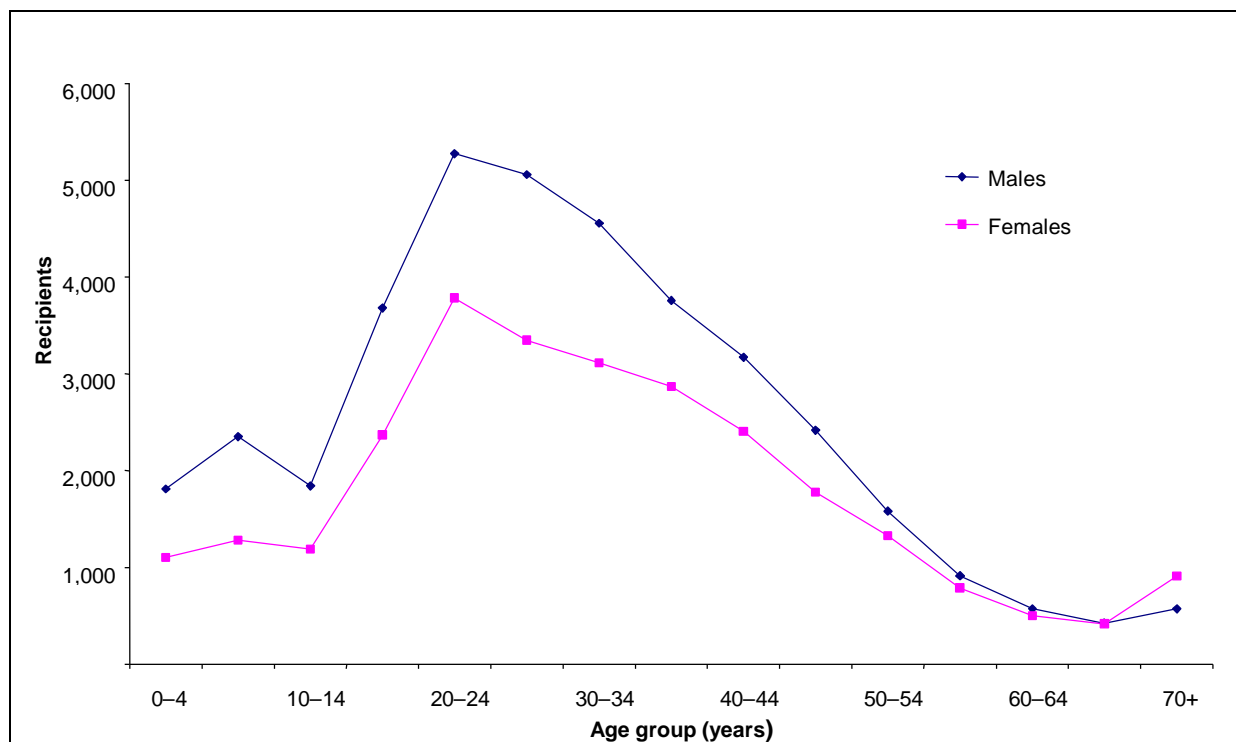
Males were 57.8% of recipients (Figure 1.1). The number of recipients in each five-year age group varied substantially (Figure 3.1, Table A.2). The 20–24 year age group comprised the highest number of recipients (9,091 or 13.3%) and the 65–69 year age group the lowest (843 or 1.2%). Though the shape of the age distribution was similar for each sex, there were greater numbers of males for most age groups. This difference was greatest for the 5–9 year age group and in general diminished as age increased.

Table 3.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, sex and primary disability type by age group, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Age group (years)							Total	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-59	60+	Not stated	Number	%
Males									
Developmental delay	768	120	23	86	16	6	6	1,025	2.6
Intellectual	350	2,093	5,985	10,413	2,835	756	297	22,729	57.4
Specific learning/PDD	28	179	35	27	1	1	56	327	0.8
Autism	116	287	207	200	15	1	18	844	2.1
Physical	270	795	1,040	1,727	762	266	93	4,953	12.5
Acquired brain injury	20	79	264	754	270	91	7	1,485	3.8
Deafblind	0	7	17	26	7	4	3	64	0.2
Vision	17	49	182	316	142	196	12	914	2.3
Hearing	50	43	153	202	71	36	17	572	1.4
Speech	78	40	20	24	8	1	2	173	0.4
Psychiatric	2	12	512	2,182	536	102	467	3,813	9.6
Neurological	75	131	241	350	150	51	9	1,007	2.5
Not stated	36	357	279	239	95	57	600	1,663	4.2
<i>Total males</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>4,192</i>	<i>8,958</i>	<i>16,546</i>	<i>4,908</i>	<i>1,568</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>39,569</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females									
Developmental delay	500	69	21	44	8	1	4	647	2.3
Intellectual	207	1,289	4,183	7,897	2,303	648	223	16,750	58.8
Specific learning/PDD	11	55	18	11	0	4	48	147	0.5
Autism	36	56	66	50	4	0	17	229	0.8
Physical	197	589	865	1,402	691	428	92	4,264	15.0
Acquired brain injury	7	45	121	258	85	43	4	563	2.0
Deafblind	2	10	11	33	6	7	4	73	0.3
Vision	11	48	136	231	111	390	12	939	3.3
Hearing	37	44	145	154	61	65	35	541	1.9
Speech	23	21	15	11	4	3	1	78	0.3
Psychiatric	1	4	252	1,247	395	88	458	2,445	8.6
Neurological	50	84	136	239	159	96	8	772	2.7
Not stated	18	153	181	159	62	46	405	1,024	3.6
<i>Total females</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>2,467</i>	<i>6,150</i>	<i>11,736</i>	<i>3,889</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>1,311</i>	<i>28,472</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Recipients									
Developmental delay	1,277	192	44	130	24	7	10	1,684	2.5
Intellectual	559	3,409	10,201	18,366	5,158	1,415	579	39,687	57.9
Specific learning/PDD	40	234	53	40	1	5	104	477	0.7
Autism	153	344	278	251	19	1	36	1,082	1.6
Physical	474	1,392	1,910	3,143	1,459	696	190	9,264	13.5
Acquired brain injury	27	124	386	1,013	356	134	11	2,051	3.0
Deafblind	2	17	28	59	13	11	7	137	0.2
Vision	28	99	318	549	255	588	24	1,861	2.7
Hearing	88	87	298	356	132	102	52	1,115	1.6
Speech	103	62	35	35	12	4	4	255	0.4
Psychiatric	3	16	766	3,436	937	190	929	6,277	9.2
Neurological	125	216	378	591	309	148	19	1,786	2.6
Not stated	60	517	462	406	159	104	1,104	2,812	4.1
Total recipients	2,939	6,709	15,157	28,375	8,834	3,405	3,069	68,488	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.



Source: Table A.2.

Figure 3.1: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by sex, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

The CSDA service type received varied with primary disability type (Table 3.2, see Table A.3 for percentages of total for service type). The service types most frequently reported as being received on the 'snapshot' day are summarised for each primary disability type in Box 3.1. Competitive Employment Training and Placement and therapy (physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy) were significant service types for many recipients with varying primary disability types. Early childhood intervention was important for many recipients with developmental delay, a speech disability and autism. Group homes were a frequently reported service type for many recipients with an intellectual disability, autism, or who were deafblind. Counselling was a frequently reported service type for many recipients with a psychiatric disability.

Table 3.2: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	Develop- mental delay	Intellec- tual	Specific learning/ PDD	Autism	Physical	Acquired brain Injury	Deafblind
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	66	4,792	13	57	563	313	3
Hostels	2	842	2	9	126	25	2
Group homes	44	6,354	22	145	458	100	18
Attendant care	1	50	0	4	540	20	0
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	13	1,632	10	47	549	85	3
Alternative family placement	0	82	0	3	7	3	1
Accommodation support: other/not stated	3	283	0	3	60	27	2
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	758	535	28	145	225	12	1
Recreation/holiday programs	10	2,173	141	66	418	101	9
Therapy (PT OT ST)	193	4,895	115	64	1,245	110	17
Family/individual case practice/management	74	1,377	2	51	282	186	8
Behaviour/specialist intervention	5	711	1	16	1	10	0
Counselling: individual/family/group	2	1,104	4	5	26	5	5
Brokerage/direct funding	15	2,284	8	31	277	41	5
Mutual support/self-help groups	1	17	5	1	8	3	0
Resource teams/regional teams	198	734	20	58	234	32	3
Community support: other or not stated	129	546	41	16	86	4	2
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	69	5,168	10	103	579	152	23
Post-school options/social and community support/communityaccess	9	2,271	5	54	1,024	47	5
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	15	1,287	17	33	380	64	7
Respite							
Own home respite	21	357	7	21	142	14	0
Respite: centre/respite home	12	855	9	71	500	51	2
Respite: host family/peer support	16	87	4	49	26	5	0
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	23	452	14	39	124	37	5
Employment							
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	0	5,755	0	0	1,427	436	13
Individual Supported Job	0	1,698	0	0	560	195	3
Sheltered employment	0	366	0	0	79	14	0
Sheltered workshop	0	118	0	0	12	1	0
Employment: other	0	19	0	0	2	2	0
Service type not stated	6	43	1	2	29	2	0
Total	1,684	39,687	477	1,082	9,264	2,051	137

(continued)

Table 3.2 (continued): Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

				Psychi-	Neuro-	Not	
Accommodation support							
Institutions/large residentials	4	0	3	42	240	35	6,131
Hostels	20	9	0	36	7	6	1,086
Group homes	46	41	6	171	70	42	7,517
Attendant care	1	0	0	1	21	27	665
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	32	14	1	326	52	18	2,782
Alternative family placement	0	1	0	0	3	0	100
Accommodation support: other/not stated	6	1	0	390	28	9	812
Community support							
Early childhood intervention	32	87	92	3	54	35	2,007
Recreation/holiday programs	106	24	9	178	46	1,754	5,037
Therapy (PT OT ST)	199	24	20	5	202	417	7,514
Family/individual case practice/management	180	24	0	14	128	13	2,339
Behaviour/specialist intervention	0	0	0	3	0	2	749
Counselling: individual/family/group	12	17	0	900	2	5	2,087
Brokerage/direct funding	19	13	5	24	45	6	2,773
Mutual support/self-help groups	12	2	1	98	2	7	157
Resource teams/regional teams	4	2	32	15	50	3	1,385
Community support: other or not stated	3	6	15	168	14	3	1,033
Community access							
Continuing education/independent living	418	55	4	119	76	86	6,862
Post-school options/social and community	22	22	2	63	16	58	3,599
Community access and day programs:	17	137	5	545	63	65	2,635
Respite							
Own home respite	26	3	1	11	24	2	629
Respite: centre/respite home	4	2	1	20	40	67	1,634
Respite: host family/peer support	1	5	2	0	2	3	200
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	5	5	0	7	25	14	750
Employment							
Competitive Employment Training and	614	553	51	2,085	432	0	11,366
Individual Supported Job	66	62	4	847	106	0	3,541
Sheltered employment	3	3	0	144	37	0	646
Sheltered workshop	12	4	0	5	7	0	159
Employment: other	1	0	0	65	4	0	93
Service type not stated	0	0	1	2	0	135	221
Total	1,861	1,113	255	6,277	1,786	2,812	68,488

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Therefore the sum of individual service types will be greater than the total number of service recipients. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.

Box 3.1: Service types for which a CSDA service was most frequently received by primary disability type on a 1996 'snapshot' day

Developmental delay	Early childhood intervention, Resource/regional teams, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Intellectual disability	Group homes, Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre, Institution/large residential
Specific learning/PDD	Recreation/holiday programs, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Autism	Group homes, Early childhood intervention
Physical disability	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Acquired brain injury	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Institution/large residential
Deafblind	Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre, Group homes, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Vision	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre, Therapy (PT OT ST)
Hearing	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Community access and day programs: other/not stated
Speech	Early childhood intervention, Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Resource/regional teams
Psychiatric	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Counselling: individual/family/group, Individual Supported Job
Neurological	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Institution/large residential, Therapy (PT OT ST)
All primary disability types	Competitive Employment Training and Placement, Group home

Note: The absence of some data from the Commonwealth (other than from the NIMS data collection) means that supported employment service types are not considered here.

Source: Table 3.2.

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

The proportion of service recipients reporting each disability type changes significantly when all significant disability types are considered, rather than just the primary (Table 3.3). The category 'intellectual' stays the most frequently reported, increasing from 56.8% of service recipients to 64.3% when all disability types reported are considered. The proportion of service recipients with the category 'physical' more than doubles (from 14.0% to 29.0%), and the greatest relative increase is with the category 'speech' (from 0.4% of service recipients to 17.9%). The data indicate that speech and physical disability are often associated with another reported primary disability of service recipients.

Box 3.2: Most frequently reported primary disability types of recipients of CSDA services by service type on a 1996 'snapshot' day

Competitive Employment Training and Placement	Intellectual, Psychiatric, Physical, Vision, Hearing
Group homes	Intellectual, Physical
Continuing education/independent living training/ adult training centre	Intellectual, Physical, Vision
Institutions/large residentials	Intellectual, Physical, Acquired brain injury
Therapy (PT OT ST)	Intellectual, Physical, Neurological, Vision, Developmental delay
Recreation/holiday programs	Intellectual, Physical, Psychiatric
Individual Supported Job	Intellectual, Psychiatric, Physical, Acquired brain Injury
Post-school options/ social and community support/ community access	Intellectual, Physical
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	Intellectual, Physical, Psychiatric
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	Intellectual, Psychiatric, Physical, Hearing
Brokerage/direct funding	Intellectual, Physical
Family/individual case practice/management	Intellectual, Physical, Vision, Neurological
Early childhood intervention	Developmental delay, Intellectual, Physical, Autism, Speech, Hearing
Respite: centre/respite home	Intellectual, Physical, Autism
Resource teams/regional teams Autism	Intellectual, Physical, Developmental delay, Autism
Counselling: individual/family/group	Psychiatric, Intellectual
Hostels	Intellectual, Physical

Notes

1. The absence of data from the Commonwealth (other than data from the NIMS collection) means that some employment service types are not considered here.
2. Service types with less than 1,000 recipients are excluded here.

Source: Table 3.2.

Table 3.3: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type and all significant disability types, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Disability type	Primary disability reported	% of all service recipients	All significant disabilities reported, including primary	% of all service recipients
Developmental delay	1,403	2.1	1,974	3.0
Intellectual	37,533	56.8	42,493	64.3
Specific learning/PDD	477	0.7	2,502	3.8
Autism	1,082	1.6	1,979	3.0
Physical	9,264	14.0	19,158	29.0
Acquired brain injury	2,051	3.1	2,713	4.1
Deafblind	137	0.2	631	1.0
Vision	1,861	2.8	7,388	11.2
Hearing	1,115	1.7	3,961	6.0
Speech	255	0.4	11,812	17.9
Psychiatric	6,277	9.5	8,922	13.5
Neurological	1,786	2.7	9,048	13.8
Not stated	2,812	4.2	> 2,812	> 4.2
Total	66,053	100.0	66,053	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. The NIMS collection allowed for only one other significant disability type to be recorded.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
8. The total for all significant disability types does not equal the column sum since recipients may be counted in more than one disability type.

Many service recipients reported multiple disability in 1996. The extent of multiple disability varied with primary disability type (see Table 3.4). Of those service recipients whose reported primary disability type was deafblind, neurological disability, acquired brain injury, autism or developmental delay, over 60% reported the presence of other significant disabilities. The average reporting of other significant disability types, across all primary disability types, was 44.3%. In contrast, other significant disabilities were reported by only 15.2% of service recipients with a primary disability type of 'psychiatric'.

Table 3.4: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type, with or without the presence of other significant disability types, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

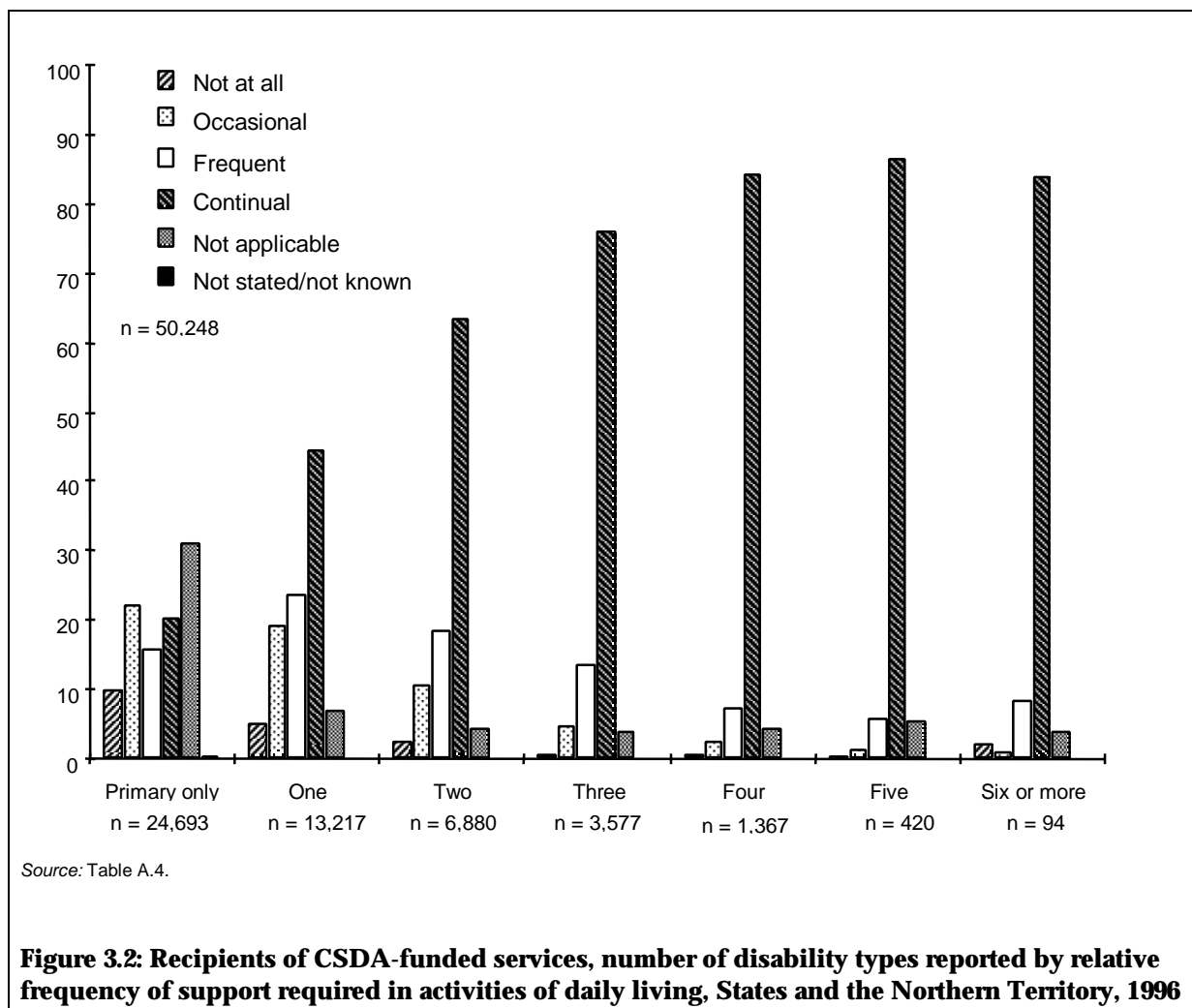
Primary disability type	With other significant		Without other significant		Other significant not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	857	61.1	526	37.5	20	1.4	1,403	100.0
Intellectual/learning	18,262	48.7	14,906	39.7	4,365	11.5	37,533	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	126	26.4	166	34.8	185	38.8	477	100.0
Autism	679	62.8	307	28.4	96	8.9	1,082	100.0
Physical	4,279	46.2	3,875	41.8	1,110	12.0	9,264	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,299	63.3	710	34.6	42	2.0	2,051	100.0
Deafblind	90	65.7	43	31.4	4	2.9	137	100.0
Vision	634	34.1	1,182	63.5	45	2.4	1,861	100.0
Hearing	383	34.3	684	61.3	48	4.3	1,115	100.0
Speech	102	40.0	137	53.7	16	6.3	255	100.0
Psychiatric	952	15.2	4,191	66.8	1,134	18.0	6,277	100.0
Neurological	1,150	64.4	598	33.5	38	2.1	1,786	100.0
Not stated	428	15.3	209	7.4	2,175	77.3	2,812	100.0
Total	29,241	44.3	27,534	41.7	9,278	14.0	66,053	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
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3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. The NIMS collection allowed for only one other significant disability type to be recorded.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.

The importance of examining multiple disability is further highlighted when data on the frequency of support required in the activities of daily living are examined.¹ Figure 3.2 shows that the frequency of need for this support increases with increasing number of disability types reported. Of those service recipients with only one (the primary) disability, 9.9% were reported as having no need for help in the activities of daily living, and 20.3% as having a continual need. As the number of disability types for each individual increase, the proportion with no need decreases (to less than 1.0% for service recipients with four or more disability types). The proportion with continual need is over 84.0% for service recipients with four or more disability types. The proportion with occasional or frequent need also decreases as continual need increases with increasing number of disability types.

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



3.2 Country of birth

Information on the country of birth of service recipients was recorded in the categories of: Australia, other English-speaking countries, and non-English-speaking countries. 'Other English-speaking countries' followed the ABS standard definition: United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

Data presented in Table 3.5 indicate that of the 66,053 service recipients about whom country of birth data were collected, 53,831 (81.5%) were born in Australia, 2,168 (3.3%) in 'other English-speaking' countries and 2,308 (3.5%) in 'other' countries. These last two figures can be added to compare with 22.8% of the Australian population born overseas (ABS 1993a). Country of birth was 'not known or not stated' for 7,746 (11.7%) of the total recipients.

The distribution of reported primary disability type varies among country of birth groups. Intellectual was the primary disability type for 87.0% of service recipients born in Australia, but for only 2.5% of those born in other English-speaking countries and 2.2% of those born in other countries. Psychiatric, vision, acquired brain injury and neurological disabilities were more likely to be reported for those service recipients born outside of Australia.

The health screening of people seeking to migrate to Australia has probably had an effect on lowering the overall prevalence of disability within the overseas-born population, and on the pattern of disability type. Disability types most likely to arise from conditions present at birth, or the early developmental period, could be expected to be less frequent for the overseas born population.

Table 3.5: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by country of birth, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Australia		Other English-speaking		Other		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,346	95.9	12	0.9	26	1.8	19	1.4	1,403	100.0
Intellectual	32,640	87.0	922	2.5	838	2.2	3,133	8.3	37,533	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	229	48.0	5	1.0	6	1.3	237	49.7	477	100.0
Autism	951	87.9	12	1.1	24	2.2	95	8.8	1,082	100.0
Physical	7,703	83.1	548	5.9	441	4.8	572	6.2	9,264	100.0
Acquired brain injury	1,732	84.4	98	4.8	147	7.2	74	3.6	2,051	100.0
Deafblind	117	85.4	0	0.0	6	4.4	14	10.2	137	100.0
Vision	1,487	79.9	122	6.6	146	7.8	106	5.7	1,861	100.0
Hearing	955	85.7	69	6.2	37	3.3	54	4.8	1,115	100.0
Speech	226	88.6	7	2.7	5	2.0	17	6.7	255	100.0
Psychiatric	4,546	72.4	279	4.4	502	8.0	950	15.1	6,277	100.0
Neurological	1,526	85.4	74	4.1	104	5.8	82	4.6	1,786	100.0
Not stated	373	13.3	20	0.7	26	0.9	2,393	85.1	2,812	100.0
Total	53,831	81.5	2,168	3.3	2,308	3.5	7,746	11.7	66,053	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
8. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.

Service recipients born outside Australia were more likely than those born in Australia to be represented in the older age groupings (Table 3.6). Of recipients born in Australia, 18.3% were aged 45 or over, compared with 28.6% of recipients born in 'other English-speaking countries' and 30.4% of recipients born in 'non-English-speaking countries'. This difference in age distribution may also be an effect of the health screening of people seeking to migrate to Australia. These people could be expected to have a lower proportion of conditions present at birth, or in the early developmental period and, thus, be an older population, on average, with disabilities.

Table 3.6: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, age group by country of birth, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Age group (years)	Australia		Other English-speaking		Other		Not known/not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0–4	2,379	4.4	30	1.4	45	1.9	204	2.6	2,658	4.0
5–14	4,540	8.4	67	3.1	136	5.9	1,728	22.3	6,471	9.8
15–24	12,486	23.2	768	35.4	463	20.1	1,078	13.9	14,795	22.4
25–44	24,208	45.0	672	31.0	908	39.3	1,468	19.0	27,256	41.3
45–59	7,192	13.4	394	18.2	473	20.5	467	6.0	8,526	12.9
60+	2,648	4.9	225	10.4	228	9.9	177	2.3	3,278	5.0
Not stated	378	0.7	12	0.6	55	2.4	2,624	33.9	3,069	4.6
Total	53,831	100.0	2,168	100.0	2,308	100.0	7,746	100.0	66,053	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
7. Other English-speaking countries named were New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland and United States of America.

3.3 Indigenous origin

On the 1996 'snapshot' day, 1,567 CSDA service recipients (2.3%) identified themselves as being of Indigenous origin (Table 3.7). This is commensurate with their overall representation in the population (1.7% of the Australian population overall, but 1.9% of the population aged less than 65 years (ABS 1995)).

Deafblind and hearing disabilities, acquired brain injury, specific learning/PDD, speech, physical and neurological disabilities were more commonly reported among Indigenous recipients than among non-Indigenous recipients. This pattern appears consistent with patterns of Indigenous morbidity, including relatively high rates of injury and hearing disorders (ABS and AIHW 1997). Autism, vision and psychiatric disabilities were less commonly reported among Indigenous recipients than among non-Indigenous recipients. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, as for 9,761 recipients (14.3% of the total), Indigenous status was not known or not stated.

Table 3.7: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by Indigenous origin, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Not known		Not stated		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	1,576	2.8	42	2.7	55	0.6	11	2.4	1,684	2.5
Intellectual	33,054	57.8	890	56.8	5,509	59.2	234	50.5	39,687	57.9
Specific learning/PDD	393	0.7	14	0.9	64	0.7	6	1.3	477	0.7
Autism	1,027	1.8	13	0.8	35	0.4	7	1.5	1,082	1.6
Physical	7,988	14.0	272	17.4	980	10.5	24	5.2	9,264	13.5
Acquired brain injury	1,900	3.3	71	4.5	74	0.8	6	1.3	2,051	3.0
Deafblind	117	0.2	8	0.5	12	0.1	0	0.0	137	0.2
Vision	1,672	2.9	27	1.7	157	1.7	5	1.1	1,861	2.7
Hearing	1,017	1.8	41	2.6	52	0.6	5	1.1	1,115	1.6
Speech	227	0.4	8	0.5	18	0.2	2	0.4	255	0.4
Psychiatric	5,791	10.1	113	7.2	314	3.4	59	12.7	6,277	9.2
Neurological	1,659	2.9	56	3.6	56	0.6	15	3.2	1,786	2.6
Not stated	739	1.3	12	0.8	1,972	21.2	89	19.2	2,812	4.1
Total	57,160	100.0	1,567	100.0	9,298	100.0	463	100.0	68,488	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.

Service recipients of Indigenous origin were nearly as likely to be represented in State funded services as in the general population, with the exception of Tasmania where the proportion was considerably lower (Table 3.8). In the Northern Territory 47.1% of service recipients were of Indigenous origin, compared with 27.4% of the Territory's general population aged 0–64 years. In contrast, in the Northern Territory Indigenous people appear to be under-represented in Commonwealth-funded open employment services for which data were available (10.2% compared with 23.1% of the population aged 15–64 years).

Table 3.8: Percentage of service recipients of Indigenous origin, State/Territory distribution by State or Commonwealth funding of CSDA services, compared with the proportion of people of Indigenous origin in the total population, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

State/Territory	State funded	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 0–64 years	Commonwealth funded	People of Indigenous origin in the population, aged 15–64 years
New South Wales	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5
Victoria	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.4
Queensland	2.8	3.3	4.0	2.6
Western Australia	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.6
South Australia	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3
Tasmania	1.1	3.5	1.5	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	1.0	0.0	0.8
Northern Territory	47.1	27.4	10.2	23.1

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. People of Indigenous origin means those of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin and people of Australian South Sea Islander origin in the 1996 CSDA MDS collection. The data for the total population were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1994. Experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population June 1986 to 1991. Cat. No. 3230.0.
7. CSDA service recipients totalled 68,488, of which 1,567 were recipients of Indigenous origin. Indigenous origin was 'not known' or 'not stated' for 9,298 service recipients.

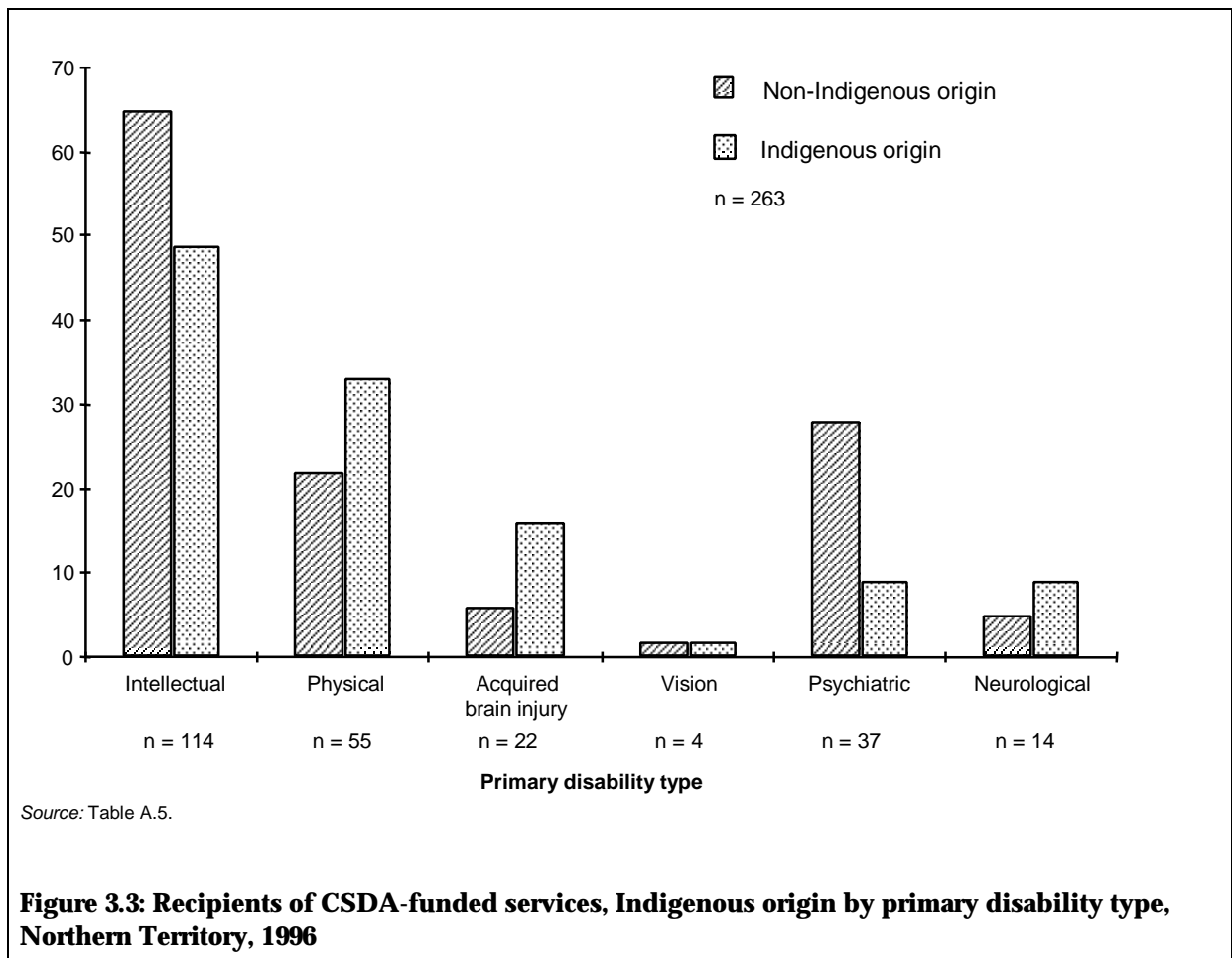
Source: ABS 1997 Australian Demographic Statistics. March Quarter 1997, Cat. No. 3101.0.

With just over 47% of Northern Territory service recipients being of Indigenous origin, it is interesting to compare the distribution of reported primary disability type across this group with that of the rest of the Territory's service recipients.² There were differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous service recipients in the Northern Territory in 1996, in terms of their primary disability type (Figure 3.3).

Indigenous service recipients in the Northern Territory were relatively more likely to record the primary disability type categories of physical (33% compared with 22% for non-Indigenous recipients), acquired brain injury (16% compared with 6%), and neurological (9% compared with 5%).

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

2. It is hoped that similar detail will be available nationally when response rates improve and levels of 'not known' responses drop for this data item.



3.4 Communication

Most CSDA recipients (57.8%) communicated by using a spoken language, however 5.4% used a sign language or other non-spoken method of communication and 20.3% used little or no method of effective communication (Table 3.9).

As might be expected, recipients who were deafblind and those with a hearing disability used a non-spoken method of communication more often than other recipients. However the greatest numbers of recipients using a non-spoken method of communication were those with intellectual and physical disabilities.

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

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

The relationship between frequency of support or assistance needed and method of effective communication is indicated in Figure 3.4 (see Section 3.5) for the self-care area of support.

Table 3.9: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by method of effective communication, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Little or none		Non-spoken		Spoken language		Child aged under 5 years		Not known/not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Developmental delay	176	10.5	38	2.3	164	9.7	1,285	76.3	21	1.2	1,684	100.0
Intellectual	10,937	27.6	2,201	5.5	22,264	56.1	497	1.3	3,788	9.5	39,687	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	10	2.1	18	3.8	243	50.9	38	8.0	168	35.2	477	100.0
Autism	457	42.2	102	9.4	322	29.8	149	13.8	52	4.8	1,082	100.0
Physical	1,361	14.7	717	7.7	5,740	62.0	470	5.1	976	10.5	9,264	100.0
Acquired brain injury	329	16.0	105	5.1	1,554	75.8	30	1.5	33	1.6	2,051	100.0
Deafblind	37	27.0	54	39.4	41	29.9	2	1.5	3	2.2	137	100.0
Vision	110	5.9	5	0.3	1,644	88.3	36	1.9	66	3.5	1,861	100.0
Hearing	34	3.0	298	26.7	654	58.7	85	7.6	44	3.9	1,115	100.0
Speech	31	12.2	23	9.0	102	40.0	92	36.1	7	2.7	255	100.0
Psychiatric	41	0.7	28	0.4	5,207	83.0	4	0.1	997	15.9	6,277	100.0
Neurological	318	17.8	74	4.1	1,235	69.1	126	7.1	33	1.8	1,786	100.0
Not stated	75	2.7	20	0.7	428	15.2	38	1.4	2,251	80.0	2,812	100.0
Total	13,916	20.3	3,683	5.4	39,598	57.8	2,852	4.2	8,439	12.3	68,488	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Non-spoken encompasses sign language and other effective non-spoken communication.

3.5 Frequency and area of support

Data on the support needs of service recipients have been recorded in the CSDA MDS in relation to the person's general need, not just that within the service being received. In addition to 'activities of daily living' (that is, self-care, mobility and communication), data were sought on needs in seven other areas of support: home living, social skills, self-direction, managing emotions, learning, working and other day activity.³

Table 3.10 indicates the variation in reported need for assistance in these areas of support need for all primary disability types reported, and for intellectual disability and psychiatric disability separately. Some caution is needed in interpreting these data, because for about one-fifth of recipients, frequency of support or assistance needed was not known or not stated. Only data in the area of managing emotions were more likely to be recorded. For this area, data from Western Australia were absent. Absent also, for all support areas, are data

3. These added areas of support are seen as very relevant to the disability types of psychiatric, acquired brain injury and intellectual disability. The 'activities of daily living' support areas are seen as more 'physically' focused.

from the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory and, for some support areas, data from Queensland 'Intellectual Disability Services'.

Between 30% and 40% of recipients reported a need for continual support in almost every area of support need. Lower percentages of need for continual support were obtained for the areas of 'communication', 'mobility' and, most notably, for 'working'.

For the 'working' support area, the response 'not applicable' was reported for a large number of recipients (37.5%). Many of these recipients would have been children.

At the other end of the frequency of support need scale, 24.4% of recipients never needed support or assistance for the 'mobility' area of support need. Support was 'never needed' by less than 10% of recipients, for all the areas of support need which were not those termed 'activities of daily living'.

These observations are generally consistent when recipients with a primary disability type of 'intellectual' are considered separately.

Service recipients with psychiatric disability as the reported primary type were the most likely to report never needing assistance in the activities of daily living (self-care 37.7%, mobility 39.7% and communication 28.3% respectively). Data were 'not known' or 'not stated' for a larger proportion of these recipients, than for all recipients.

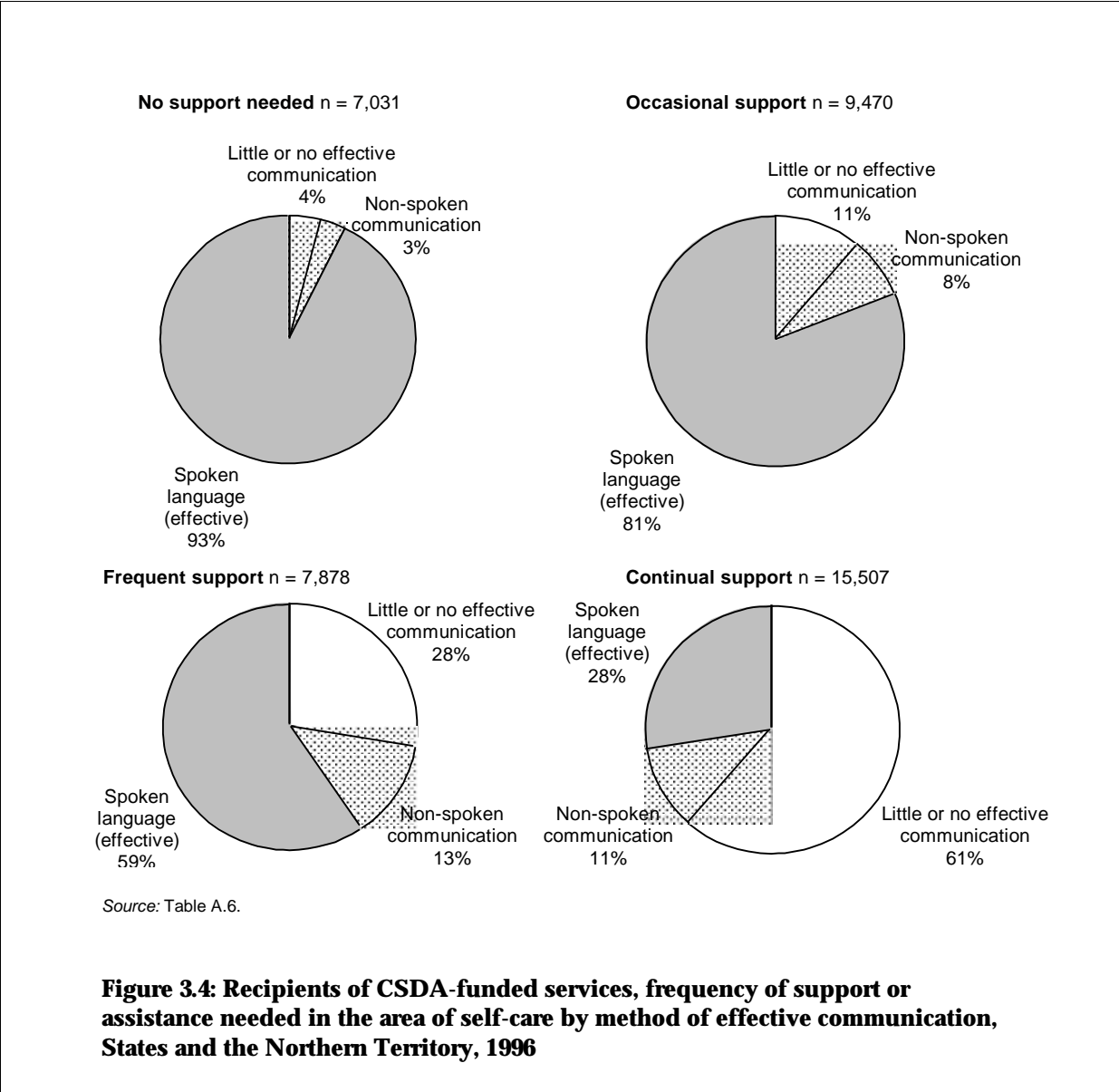
Table 3.10: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type and area of support needed by frequency of support or assistance needed, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Area of support	No.		%		No.		%		Not		Not stated/		No.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Intellectual disability														
Self-care	3,940	12.4	6,970	22.0	5,737	18.1	10,410	32.8	181	0.6	4,493	14.2	31,731	100.0
Mobility	8,881	28.0	6,346	20.0	3,806	12.0	7,164	22.6	329	1.0	5,205	16.4	31,731	100.0
Communication	3,941	12.4	7,036	22.2	5,284	16.7	10,524	33.2	263	0.8	4,683	14.8	31,731	100.0
Social skills	1,250	3.9	5,728	18.1	6,983	22.0	12,418	39.1	504	1.6	4,848	15.3	31,731	100.0
Managing emotion	582	2.3	5,952	24.0	5,724	23.1	10,987	44.3	298	1.2	1,242	5.0	24,785	100.0
Learning	482	1.6	3,730	12.6	6,447	21.8	13,212	44.7	970	3.3	4,736	16.0	29,577	100.0
Working	1,269	4.3	2,687	9.1	3,029	10.2	7,884	26.7	9,689	32.8	5,019	17.0	29,577	100.0
Home living	639	2.0	3,378	10.6	6,203	19.5	14,087	44.4	2,326	7.3	5,098	16.1	31,731	100.0
Self-direction	511	1.7	4,120	13.9	6,996	23.7	12,579	42.5	820	2.8	4,551	15.4	29,577	100.0
Other day activity	1,004	3.2	4,740	14.9	6,361	20.0	12,953	40.8	1,469	4.6	5,204	16.4	31,731	100.0
Psychiatric disability														
Self-care	1,181	37.7	419	13.4	271	8.7	96	3.1	168	5.4	996	31.8	3,131	100.0
Mobility	1,242	39.7	383	12.2	289	9.2	70	2.2	164	5.2	983	31.4	3,131	100.0
Communication	887	28.3	665	21.2	362	11.6	102	3.3	137	4.4	978	31.2	3,131	100.0
Social skills	348	11.1	852	27.2	597	19.1	262	8.4	30	1.0	1,042	33.3	3,131	100.0
Managing emotion	153	8.0	709	37.2	639	33.5	322	16.9	22	1.2	60	3.1	1,905	100.0
Learning	425	13.6	802	25.6	469	15.0	202	6.5	136	4.3	1,097	35.0	3,131	100.0
Working	280	8.9	446	14.2	353	11.3	242	7.7	657	21.0	1,153	36.8	3,131	100.0
Home living	423	13.5	670	21.4	523	16.7	329	10.5	131	4.2	1,055	33.7	3,131	100.0
Self-direction	211	6.7	871	27.8	654	20.9	326	10.4	23	0.7	1,046	33.4	3,131	100.0
Other day activity	280	8.9	818	26.1	607	19.4	286	9.1	75	2.4	1,065	34.0	3,131	100.0
Primary disability type other/not stated														
Self-care	1,910	10.7	2,177	12.2	2,230	12.5	6,415	36.0	982	5.5	4,107	23.0	17,821	100.0
Mobility	2,729	15.3	3,143	17.6	2,230	12.5	4,767	26.7	924	5.2	4,028	22.6	17,821	100.0
Communication	3,703	20.8	2,760	15.5	2,158	12.1	4,354	24.4	775	4.3	4,071	22.8	17,821	100.0
Social skills	2,592	14.5	2,827	15.9	2,161	12.1	4,020	22.6	1,476	8.3	4,745	26.6	17,821	100.0
Managing emotion	1,439	12.2	2,982	25.2	2,039	17.2	3,375	28.5	1,318	11.1	676	5.7	11,829	100.0
Learning	1,865	10.6	2,236	12.7	2,346	13.4	4,985	28.4	1,287	7.3	4,821	27.5	17,540	100.0
Working	1,032	5.9	645	3.7	523	3.0	1,868	10.6	8,495	48.4	4,977	28.4	17,540	100.0
Home living	749	4.2	1,176	6.6	1,520	8.5	5,339	30.0	4,360	24.5	4,677	26.2	17,821	100.0
Self-direction	2,013	11.5	2,754	15.7	2,467	14.1	4,254	24.3	1,335	7.6	4,717	26.9	17,540	100.0
Other day activity	1,125	6.3	2,333	13.1	2,178	12.2	4,624	25.9	2,739	15.5	4,822	27.1	17,821	100.0
All primary disability types														
Self-care	7,031	13.3	9,566	18.2	8,238	15.6	16,921	32.1	1,331	2.5	9,596	18.2	52,683	100.0
Mobility	12,852	24.4	9,872	18.7	6,325	12.0	12,001	22.8	1,417	2.7	10,216	19.4	52,683	100.0
Communication	8,531	16.2	10,461	19.9	7,804	14.8	14,980	28.4	1,175	2.2	9,732	18.5	52,683	100.0
Social skills	4,190	8.0	9,407	17.9	9,741	18.5	16,700	31.7	2,010	3.8	10,635	20.2	52,683	100.0
Managing emotion	2,174	5.6	9,643	25.0	8,402	21.8	14,684	38.1	1,638	4.3	1,978	5.1	38,519	100.0
Learning	2,772	5.5	6,768	13.5	9,262	18.4	18,399	36.6	2,393	4.8	10,654	21.2	50,248	100.0
Working	2,581	5.1	3,778	7.5	3,905	7.8	9,994	19.9	18,841	37.5	11,149	22.2	50,248	100.0
Home living	1,811	3.4	5,224	9.9	8,246	15.7	19,755	37.5	6,817	12.9	10,830	20.6	52,683	100.0
Self-direction	2,735	5.4	7,745	15.4	10,117	20.1	17,159	34.1	2,178	4.3	10,314	20.5	50,248	100.0
Other day activity	2,409	4.6	7,891	15.0	9,146	17.4	17,863	33.9	4,283	8.1	11,091	21.1	52,683	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected.
6. Data on learning, working and self-direction for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Services' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
7. Data on managing emotion for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia were not collected.
8. The consequence of Notes 6 and 7 are that there are different total populations for some of the support areas measured.

Figure 3.4 shows how the method of effective communication, of service recipients aged 5 or more, varies with the reported frequency of need for support, with the area of self-care being used in this instance. The proportion of recipients with spoken language as the method decreased as the need for support increased. Spoken language was the method of 93% of recipients needing no support with self-care. The proportion of recipients with 'little or no effective communication' increased as the need for support decreased. Little or no effective communication was indicated for 61% of recipients needing continual support with self-care, and 11% indicated sign language or other non-spoken methods of effective communication.



3.6 Income source

The reported main income source of service recipients aged 16 years or more varied with reported primary disability type (Table 3.11). The Disability Support Pension was the main income source for most service recipients in 1996 (67.4% overall). Those with vision (31.4%) and hearing (37.9%) disabilities reported a lower proportion of DSP recipients as a main source of income.

People with primary disability types of vision and hearing were the most likely to report 'other pensions' as the main income source (42.3% and 23.6% respectively). Other pensions could include the age pension (vision having the greatest proportion in the over 60 years or over age group— 588 of 1,861 or 31.6% (Table 3.1) and the blind pension. When all pensions are considered, people with a primary hearing disability were the only sizeable (that is, greater than 200 in total) disability type recipient group where less than two-thirds reported a pension as the main source of income.

Service recipients with hearing as the reported primary disability type had the highest reported proportions with paid employment (15.2%) and 'other income' (5.1%) as the reported main income sources.

Compensation income was the main source reported for 7.0% of service recipients with acquired brain injury as the primary disability type. This was by far the highest proportion of the primary disability groups, and constituted 132 (54.3%) of the 243 service recipients reporting compensation income as the main income source.

Table 3.11: Adult recipients (aged 16 years or more) of CSDA-funded services, main income source by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

	Disability	Other	Paid	Number			Not		
Developmental delay	180	15	1	0	1	0	29	226	
Intellectual	25,170	1,863	1,691	17	161	365	3,889	33,156	
Specific learning/ PDD	65	5	7	0	2	4	116	199	
Autism	454	5	4	0	1	0	91	555	
Physical	4,626	690	524	73	215	333	798	7,259	
Acquired brain injury	1,325	141	97	132	38	30	124	1,887	
Deafblind	68	16	1	0	2	0	27	114	
Vision	535	720	124	3	46	26	248	1,702	
Hearing	355	221	142	4	48	55	112	937	
Speech	35	23	20	0	1	3	8	90	
Psychiatric	3,774	760	336	12	86	101	1,131	6,200	
Neurological	936	185	110	1	39	35	120	1,426	
Not stated	174	52	12	1	8	11	1,933	2,191	
Total	37,697	4,696	3,069	243	648	966	8,626	55,942	
				Percentage					
Developmental delay	79.6	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.8	100.0	
Intellectual	75.9	5.6	5.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	11.7	100.0	
Specific learning/ PDD	32.7	2.5	3.5	0.0	1.0	2.0	58.3	100.0	
Autism	81.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.4	100.0	
Physical	63.7	9.5	7.2	1.0	3.0	4.6	11.0	100.0	
Acquired brain injury	70.2	7.4	5.1	7.0	2.0	1.6	6.6	100.0	
Deafblind	59.6	14.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	23.7	100.0	
Vision	31.4	42.3	7.3	0.2	2.7	1.5	14.6	100.0	
Hearing	37.9	23.6	15.2	0.4	5.1	5.9	12.0	100.0	
Speech	38.9	25.6	22.2	0.0	1.1	3.3	8.9	100.0	
Psychiatric	60.9	12.3	5.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	18.2	100.0	
Neurological	65.6	13.0	7.7	0.1	2.7	2.5	8.4	100.0	
Not stated	7.9	2.4	0.5	<0.1	0.4	0.5	88.2	100.0	
Total	67.4	8.4	5.5	0.4	1.2	1.7	15.4	100.0	

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
7. Adults were those CSDA recipients where a response was provided about income sources other than the Child Disability Allowance. Only those aged 16 or more were asked to respond about non-CDA income, however 34 recipients whose age was given as 0–15 years responded about non-CDA income and are included. Also 108 recipients whose age was given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA and are included as 'not known/not stated'.

Numbers of child recipients of CSDA-funded services whose parents receive some income from the Child Disability Allowance (CDA) are given in Table 3.12. There were 4,967 recipients whose parents were known to receive CDA income and 1,025 known not to receive CDA income. The number of not known responses was quite high at 4,120 (40.7%).

Table 3.12: Child recipients of CSDA-funded services, income to parents from the Child Disability Allowance by primary disability type, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	With CDA		Without CDA		CDA not known		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Developmental delay	797	67.5	225	19.1	155	13.4	1,177	100.0
Intellectual	1,616	36.9	404	9.2	2,358	53.9	4,378	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	65	23.4	26	9.4	187	67.3	278	100.0
Autism	376	71.3	27	5.1	124	23.5	527	100.0
Physical	1,363	68.0	111	5.5	531	26.5	2,005	100.0
Acquired brain injury	95	57.9	18	11.0	51	31.1	164	100.0
Deafblind	18	78.3	0	0.0	5	21.7	23	100.0
Vision	117	73.6	18	11.3	24	15.1	159	100.0
Hearing	140	78.7	9	5.1	29	16.3	178	100.0
Speech	59	35.8	70	42.4	36	21.8	165	100.0
Psychiatric	14	18.2	50	64.9	13	16.9	77	100.0
Neurological	237	65.8	42	11.7	81	22.5	360	100.0
Not stated	70	11.3	25	4.0	526	84.7	621	100.0
Total	4,967	49.1	1,025	10.1	4,120	40.7	10,112	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.
7. Data for recipients of CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland were not collected.
8. Children were those CSDA recipients where a response was provided about CDA income source. Only those aged 0–15 were asked to respond about CDA income, however 555 recipients whose age was given as 16 or more years responded about CDA and are included. Also 98 recipients whose age was given as 0–15 did not respond about CDA and are included in Table 3.11 as 'not stated'.

3.7 Accommodation

The reported living arrangement/accommodation type of service recipients is presented for each primary disability type in Table 3.13. Most service recipients lived with family members and/or their spouse (29,085 or 42.5%). Smaller numbers lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (14,778 or 21.6%), institutional accommodation other than hospitals or nursing homes (8,397 or 12.3%) or lived alone (6,255 or 9.1%).

People with a primary disability type of 'psychiatric' or 'vision' were the most likely to report living alone (24.0%), followed by people with acquired brain injury (16.5% living alone) and hearing (15.6% living alone) as the primary disability reported.

People reporting developmental delay and speech were most likely to be living with family members (86.9% and 80.8% respectively), probably related to the young age of most people in these categories (see Table 3.1).

Service recipients reporting 'intellectual' and 'deafblind' as the primary disability were most likely to be reported as being in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (29.1% and 28.5% respectively). Service recipients with 'psychiatric' as the primary disability type were the most likely to be in 'other' community accommodation (6.5%).

People within the following primary disability groups were most likely to be living in institutional accommodation: acquired brain injury (19.0%, including 12.2% in 'other' institutional) and 'intellectual/learning' (18.9%, including 17.5% in 'other' institutional).

Table 3.13: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, primary disability type by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Primary disability type	Lives alone	Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Nursing		Other Institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
					home	Hospital				
Number										
Developmental delay	6	1,464	65	11	0	25	85	0	28	1,684
Intellectual	2,352	15,315	11,533	1,306	187	349	6,951	29	1,665	39,687
Specific learning/PDD	11	261	25	9	1	0	8	0	162	477
Autism	30	640	269	19	5	9	63	0	47	1,082
Physical	1,082	4,923	1,267	193	325	25	535	8	906	9,264
Acquired brain injury	339	956	232	57	108	31	250	1	77	2,051
Deafblind	20	56	39	5	0	0	10	0	7	137
Vision	447	1,024	108	50	20	3	57	1	151	1,861
Hearing	174	761	61	32	3	0	11	1	72	1,115
Speech	13	206	14	4	0	0	9	0	9	255
Psychiatric	1,507	2,120	931	407	6	22	184	11	1,089	6,277
Neurological	236	989	164	50	58	12	204	1	72	1,786
Not stated	38	370	70	22	7	0	30	0	2,275	2,812
Total	6,255	29,085	14,778	2,165	720	476	8,397	52	6,560	68,488
Percentage										
Developmental delay	0.4	86.9	3.9	0.7	0.0	1.5	5.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Intellectual	5.9	38.6	29.1	3.3	0.5	0.9	17.5	0.1	4.2	100.0
Specific learning/PDD	2.3	54.7	5.2	1.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	34.0	100.0
Autism	2.8	59.1	24.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	5.8	0.0	4.3	100.0
Physical	11.7	53.1	13.7	2.1	3.5	0.3	5.8	0.1	9.8	100.0
Acquired brain injury	16.5	46.6	11.3	2.8	5.3	1.5	12.2	0.0	3.8	100.0
Deafblind	14.6	40.9	28.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	5.1	100.0
Vision	24.0	55.0	5.8	2.7	1.1	0.2	3.1	0.1	8.1	100.0
Hearing	15.6	68.3	5.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	6.5	100.0
Speech	5.1	80.8	5.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	100.0
Psychiatric	24.0	33.8	14.8	6.5	0.1	0.3	2.9	0.2	17.3	100.0
Neurological	13.2	55.4	9.2	2.8	3.2	0.7	11.4	0.1	4.0	100.0
Not stated	1.4	13.2	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	80.9	100.0
Total	9.1	42.5	21.6	3.2	1.1	0.7	12.3	0.1	9.6	100.0

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection.
6. Specific learning/PDD and autism are included with intellectual disability in data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth.

A third of service recipients (22,891) reported a continual need for support (the highest level of need) with activities of daily living and most of these lived with family member(s) and/or their spouse (7,958, Table 3.14). The proportion of recipients reporting a continual need for support with activities of daily living varied with the 'living arrangement/accommodation type' of the recipient. The highest proportions were for those living in institutional settings, for example, 67.0% of the 8,397 recipients living in 'other institutions'. Next were those living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (46.4% of 14,778), those living with family members (27.4% of 29,085), those living in 'other community' accommodation (20.7% of 2,165), and those living alone (13.2% of 6,255).

Over 9,000 service recipients (13.3%) reported no need for support with activities of daily living. The proportion of recipients reporting no need for support with activities of daily living also varied with the 'living arrangement/accommodation type' of the recipient, though the trend was in the reverse of that for continual support.

In the support area of home living, that is support involving housekeeping, cooking, budgeting, home maintenance, etc., most recipients who reported a need for continual support, lived in special purpose (disability) community accommodation (7,501).

A continual need for support with home living was reported by 53.5% of recipients living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation. This was greater than the 46.4% of recipients living in special purpose (disability) community accommodation who reported a continual need for support with activities of daily living. A continual need for support with home living and for support with activities of daily living were reported by roughly equal proportions of recipients living with family member(s) and/or their spouse (27.4% compared with 25.3%). Similarly, those living in 'other' institutional accommodation reported roughly equal proportions of need for support in these two areas (67.0% compared with 67.9%).

Table 3.14: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, frequency of support or assistance needed in activities of daily living and home living by 'living arrangement/accommodation type', Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

'Living arrangement/accommodation type'	Lives alone	Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Other community arrangement	Nursing home			Other Institutional accommodation	No usual residence	Not known/not stated	Total
					Nursing home	Hospital					
Activities of daily living											
Number											
Never	1,898	5,165	985	488	21	15	249	12	243	9,076	
Occasional	2,117	6,409	3,133	659	40	67	986	13	420	13,849	
Frequent	1,206	5,790	3,565	488	93	77	1,330	14	251	12,814	
Continual	825	7,958	6,855	449	530	306	5,629	12	327	22,891	
Not applic./known	200	3,741	219	78	36	10	187	1	5,217	9,689	
Not stated	9	22	21	3	0	1	16	0	97	169	
Total	6,255	29,085	14,778	2,165	720	476	8,397	52	6,555	68,488	
Home living											
Never	404	762	226	137	43	15	168	2	54	1,811	
Occasional	996	1,586	1,671	363	23	30	454	4	97	5,224	
Frequent	817	2,183	3,719	434	30	42	854	6	161	8,246	
Continual	586	4,643	7,501	476	324	301	5,671	8	245	19,755	
Not applicable	81	4,999	434	47	231	56	869	0	100	6,817	
Not known	252	4,142	439	100	50	20	317	1	5,251	10,572	
Not stated	16	70	36	6	1	1	25	0	103	258	
Total	3,152	18,385	14,026	1,563	702	465	8,358	21	6,011	52,683	
Activities of daily living											
Percentage											
Never	30.4	17.7	6.7	22.5	2.9	3.2	3.0	23.1	3.7	13.3	
Occasional	33.8	22.0	21.2	30.4	5.6	14.1	11.7	25.0	6.4	20.2	
Frequent	19.3	19.9	24.1	22.5	12.9	16.2	15.8	26.9	3.8	18.7	
Continual	13.2	27.4	46.4	20.7	73.6	64.3	67.0	23.1	5.0	33.4	
Not applic./known	3.2	12.9	1.5	3.6	5.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	79.6	14.1	
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Home living											
Never	12.8	4.1	1.6	8.8	6.1	3.2	2.0	9.5	0.9	3.4	
Occasional	31.6	8.6	11.9	23.2	3.3	6.5	5.4	19.0	1.6	9.9	
Frequent	25.9	11.9	26.5	27.8	4.3	9.0	10.2	28.6	2.7	15.7	
Continual	18.6	25.3	53.5	30.5	46.2	64.7	67.9	38.1	4.1	37.5	
Not applicable	2.6	27.2	3.1	3.0	32.9	12.0	10.4	0.0	1.7	12.9	
Not known	8.0	22.5	3.1	6.4	7.1	4.3	3.8	4.8	87.4	20.1	
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data on activities of daily living for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. Data on home living was not collected.
6. Frequency of need for activities of daily living is the most frequent need for support with self-care, mobility or communication for each recipient.

3.8 State distribution

Data on the number of recipients of various service types in each State and the Northern Territory are presented in Table 3.15. Of the 68,488 service recipients, most were recipients of services in Victoria (19,122, with notably 5,077 community access recipients). New South Wales had the next highest recipient numbers (16,771), followed by Western Australia (16,065, with notably 12,112 community support recipients). In Western Australia, data were collected for the 1995–96 year rather than a ‘snapshot’ day as in other jurisdictions.

The Western Australian data identify where service recipients are in receipt of more than one service, and the data are adjusted to remove this double counting. A snapshot day indicator will be incorporated in the 1997 data collection in Western Australia to enable a more reliable national picture to emerge.

The number of service recipients using different service types varies from State to State. Notable among the higher figures across the accommodation support service types were those in institutions with 39.7% (2,436) in New South Wales. Of those in hostels, 33.6% (365) were in Victoria. Of those using attendant care, 42.1% (280) were in Victoria. Of those using alternative family placement, 34.0% (34) were in Queensland. Of ‘other/not stated’ accommodation support, 40.9% (332) were in Victoria. Overall, there were 39.6% (7,517) of accommodation support recipients using a group home; 32.3% (6,131) were using an institution or large residential; 14.7% (2,782) were using outreach support and 5.7% (1,086) were using a hostel. In South Australia this pattern shifted towards use of institutions or large residentials, instead of group homes and hostels. In New South Wales also there was greater use of institutions or large residentials, instead of outreach support, relative to the overall pattern. In Victoria, the reverse was true. In Western Australia, there was relatively less use of group homes and greater use of hostels and other accommodation. In Tasmania, there was greater use of hostels instead of outreach support. In the two Territories, use of group homes predominated.

The open employment data supplied by the Commonwealth also show that the number of service recipients using different service types varies from State to State. About a third (3,596) of Competitive Employment Placement and Training recipients were in Victoria. About a third (1,249) of Individual Supported Job recipients were also in Victoria and another third (1,155) were in New South Wales. Overall, 72% of open employment support recipients were using Competitive Employment Placement and Training placements and 22% were using Individual Supported Job placements. In South Australia this pattern was reversed to some extent, with 59% of recipients using Individual Supported Job placements. In Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory there was greater use of Competitive Employment Placement and Training placements. In the Australian Capital Territory, neither service type was in use.

The number of respite service recipients also varies from State to State: 50.5% (1,550) of recipients were in Western Australia, however this is likely to reflect the annual nature of the Western Australian data collection. The overall pattern of usage was 53.2% as centre based respite, 20.5% as own home respite and 24.4% as other respite. This pattern was different in New South Wales with greater use of host family respite instead of own home respite. In Victoria, there was greater use of centre based respite instead of other respite. In Queensland, there was greater use of own home respite instead of centre based respite.

Table 3.15: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, service type by State and Territory, Commonwealth (partial), States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Institutions/large residentials	2,436	1,219	573	702	1,016	185	n.a.	0	6,131
Hostels	265	365	114	218	26	98	n.a.	0	1,086
Group homes	2,286	2,204	1,453	683	523	267	n.a.	101	7,517
Attendant care	115	280	72	45	113	30	n.a.	10	665
Outreach/other 'in-home'/drop-in support	533	838	775	333	267	14	n.a.	22	2,782
Alternative family placement	11	2	34	27	0	26	n.a.	0	100
Accommodation support: other/not stated	221	332	6	240	3	0	n.a.	10	812
Total accommodation support	5,867	5,240	3,027	2,139	1,948	620	n.a.	143	18,984
Early childhood intervention	569	712	275	445	0	0	n.a.	6	2,007
Recreation/holiday programs	192	627	130	3,607	392	75	n.a.	14	5,037
Therapy (PT OT ST)	761	814	1,118	4,687	71	63	n.a.	0	7,514
Family/individual case practice/management	202	766	25	782	533	31	n.a.	0	2,339
Behaviour/specialist intervention	125	33	55	484	51	1	n.a.	0	749
Counselling: individual/family/group	23	5	0	2,038	21	0	n.a.	0	2,087
Brokerage/direct funding	24	107	160	2,465	5	0	n.a.	12	2,773
Mutual support/self-help groups	30	113	0	0	14	0	n.a.	0	157
Resource teams/regional teams	984	23	68	41	211	58	n.a.	0	1,385
Community support: other or not stated	410	37	0	537	45	4	n.a.	0	1,033
Total community support	3,320	3,237	1,831	10,762	1,343	232	n.a.	32	20,757
Continuing education/independent living training/adult training centre	2,050	2,952	929	667	107	154	n.a.	3	6,862
Post-school options/social and community support/community access	560	681	199	1,935	176	33	n.a.	15	3,599
Community access and day programs: other/not stated	279	1,444	77	397	75	331	n.a.	32	2,635
Total community access	2,889	5,077	1,205	2,816	358	518	n.a.	50	12,913
Own home respite	4	109	159	322	8	0	n.a.	27	629
Respite: centre/respite home	256	297	123	851	45	58	n.a.	4	1,634
Respite: host family/peer support	109	0	31	50	2	5	n.a.	3	200
Respite: other/flexible/combination/not stated	150	2	98	470	15	11	n.a.	4	750
Total respite	519	408	411	1,550	70	74	n.a.	38	3,070
Competitive Employment Training and Placement	3,013	3,596	2,718	1,531	189	231	0	88	11,366
Individual Supported Job	1,155	1,249	612	111	388	26	0	0	3,541
Sheltered employment	8	160	218	183	15	13	49	0	646
Sheltered workshop	0	0	17	76	66	0	0	0	159
Employment: other	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
Total employment	4,176	5,098	3,565	1,901	658	270	49	88	15,805
Service type not stated	0	62	0	159	0	0	n.a.	0	221
Total	16,771	19,122	10,039	16,065	4,377	1,714	n.a.	351	68,488

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover a year and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use, therefore service type totals and sub totals will vary from the sum of components. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.

There were 12,913 community access service recipients, 39.3% of whom were in Victoria. Of these community access service recipients, 53.1% were using continuing education, 27.9% were using post-school options and 20.4% were using other community access services. In New South Wales and Queensland, there was greater use of continuing education rather than the other two service types. In Victoria there was greater use of other community access services and less use of post-school options. In South Australia, there was greater use of post-school options and less of continuing education. Tasmanian community access service recipients tended to use other community access services rather than the other two service types.

Community support service recipients were the most numerous of the major service type groups (20,757) followed by accommodation support service recipients (18,984). However, recipients of some community support service types, such as advocacy, information and print disability were not counted in this collection. Western Australian community support service recipients were 51.8% of the total for this major service type grouping, again reflecting the annual nature of the Western Australian data collection. The overall pattern for community support service recipients was that 36.2% were receiving therapy (PT OT ST) services, 24.3% recreation/holiday services, 13.4% brokerage/direct funding services and 11.3% family/individual case practice/management services. Individual States differ from this overall 'national' pattern. Notable are the recipient use of resource teams/regional teams in New South Wales, early childhood intervention services in Victoria, therapy (PT OT ST) services in Queensland and family/individual case practice/management services in South Australia.

Tables 3.16 and 3.17 were requested by the Disability Services Working Group of the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision to support the work on the 1995 national performance indicators. This work has been updated to 1996 in Section 5 and these supporting tables, with distribution by State and the Northern Territory, are also updated to 1996 here. Recipients of services identified as being specifically services for people with a psychiatric disability are separated from the distribution, consistent with the performance indicators in Section 5.

Table 3.16: Recipients of CSDA-funded employment support services, auspicing organisation by State and Territory, Commonwealth (partial), 1996

Auspicing organisation	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Australia
Government	0	73	148	0	0	0	0	0	221
Non-government	4,176	5,025	3,417	1,901	658	270	49	88	15,584
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,176	5,098	3,565	1,901	658	270	49	88	15,805

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth were not collected, except for those in the NIMS collection. There were a small number of recipients recorded in the NIMS open employment collection whose service provider was coded as either a supported employment or sheltered employment service. Data on supported or sheltered employment services are otherwise unavailable.
3. CSDA services funded by the Commonwealth did not exclude any specifically identified psychiatric services.

Table 3.17: Recipients of CSDA-funded services, excluding specific psychiatric services, auspicing organisation and State and Territory by service type, States and the Northern Territory, 1996

Auspicing organisation	Accommodation support	Community support	Community access	Respite	Other/not stated	Total
Government	2,891	1,996	1,295	240	0	6,422
Non-government	2,976	1,324	1,594	279	0	6,173
Total New South Wales	5,867	3,320	2,889	519	0	12,595
Government	2,900	971	393	163	16	4,443
Non-government	1,782	2,119	4,030	239	0	8,170
Auspicing org. not stated	0	0	0	0	46	46
Total Victoria	4,682	3,090	4,423	402	62	12,659
Government	962	1,423	69	175	0	2,629
Non-government	2,035	398	1,136	236	0	3,805
Auspicing org. not stated	0	5	0	0	0	5
Total Queensland	2,997	1,826	1,205	411	0	6,439
Government	1,126	5,997	589	464	0	8,176
Non-government	1,096	6,848	1,468	1,182	0	10,594
Auspicing org. not stated	1	1	1	0	0	3
Total Western Australia	2,191	11,761	1,995	1,544	0	17,491
Government	727	551	70	4	0	1,352
Non-government	1,221	792	288	66	0	2,367
Total South Australia	1,948	1,343	358	70	0	3,719
Government	116	95	165	35	0	411
Non-government	504	137	341	39	0	1,021
Total Tasmania	620	232	506	74	0	1,432
Government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total Australian Capital Territory	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Government	0	6	0	0	0	6
Non-government	143	26	50	38	0	257
Total Northern Territory	143	32	50	38	0	263
Total Government	8,722	11,039	2,581	1,081	16	23,439
Total Non-government	9,757	11,644	8,907	2,079	0	32,387
Total Auspicing org. not stated	1	6	1	0	46	54
Total without psychiatric services	18,448	21,604	11,426	3,058	62	54,598

Notes

1. An individual may be counted more than once if more than one service type was accessed on the 'snapshot' day.
2. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by Western Australia cover, in this table, the year to June 1997 and have been adjusted for identified multiple service use. Data for recipients of some CSDA directly provided 'Intellectual Disability Service' services funded by Queensland cover a fortnightly period.
3. Data for recipients of CSDA services funded by the Australian Capital Territory were not collected.
4. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded services with service types: Advocacy; Info./referral; Combined advocacy/info.; Print disability/alt. formats of communication; Service evaluation/training; Peak bodies; Research/development; and Other were not collected.
5. Data for recipients of CSDA-funded psychiatric services are excluded to enable a more direct comparison between States and Territories for Industry Commission purposes. These recipients were using Victorian, Western Australian and Queensland services.