

SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY (CHAPTER 13)

Reporting on services for people with a disability focuses on the performance of the Australian, State and Territory governments under the five year disability agreement, which targets people with a disability who require ongoing or long term episodic support.¹

The number of people aged under 65 years, with a profound and/or severe core activity restriction, was estimated as 704 637 in 2002 (table 13A.8).

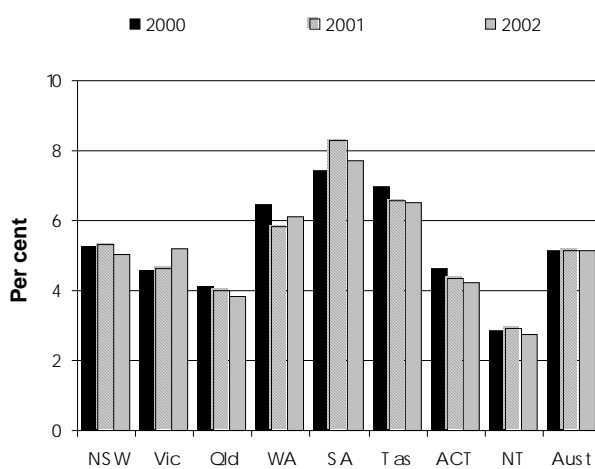
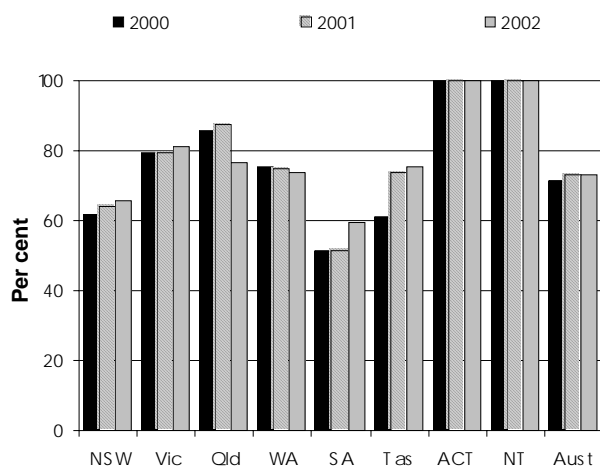
Total government expenditure under the CSDA was \$3.0 billion in 2002-03, a real increase of 5.6 per cent from 2001-02. Of all CSDA funding in 2002-03, 71.2 per cent came from State and Territory governments and 28.8 per cent came from the Australian Government (p.13.8).

On the snapshot day in 2002, approximately 63 098 consumers received services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) (table 13A.3).²

Selection of results

Consumers of CSDA funded community-based or in-home accommodation support services, as a proportion of all accommodation consumers

Consumers of CSDA employment services as a proportion of the total potential population for employment services



See over for data and footnotes.

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In recent years, State and Territory governments have generally sought to increase the provision of community-based or in-home accommodation support outside institutional settings for people with a disability, aiming to assist people with a disability to live as both valued and participating

¹ The second Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA) was in operation until June 2002. Following negotiations between the Australian, State and Territory governments in 2003, a third agreement, the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA), provides the basis of disability services provision retrospectively from 1 July 2002.

² A redeveloped CSTDA National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) collection was implemented during 2002-03. Data for 2002-03 from the new collection were not available in time for this Report. As a result, this chapter repeats 2001-02 data collected under the CSDA, with some revisions to data reported in previous years. Data for 2002-03 from the new collection were not available in time for the 2004 Report, but are expected to be reported in the 2005 Report.

members of the community. Nationally, 72.9 per cent of accommodation consumers had community-based/in-home support on the snapshot day in 2002, rising from 71.5 per cent in 2000. The ACT and the NT had the highest proportion of accommodation consumers receiving community-based/in-home care or support (both 100 per cent) on the snapshot day in 2002 and SA had the lowest (59.5 per cent) (table 13A.6).

Employment services for people with a disability were the main responsibility of the Australian Government under the CSDA. Nationally, 5.1 per cent of consumers of the estimated potential population were using employment services on the snapshot day in 2002. Across jurisdictions, the proportion was highest in SA (7.7 per cent) and lowest in the NT (2.7 per cent) (p. 13.17).

Progress since 2003 Report

New data on quality assurance of disability services are reported from four jurisdictions' collections (the Australian Government, Victoria, WA and Tasmania), with data for Victoria included for the first time in this Report.

Data for charts on previous page

Consumers of CSDA funded community-based or in-home accommodation support services as a proportion of all accommodation consumers (per cent)^{a, b, c}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2000	62.0	79.2	85.6	75.2	51.6	61.3	100.0	100.0	71.5
2001	64.1	79.4	87.6	74.6	51.6	74.0	100.0	100.0	73.0
2002	65.6	81.0	76.3	74.0	59.5	75.7	100.0	100.0	72.9

^a Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. Where the accommodation service type is inconsistently recorded for the same consumer, the consumer is counted as receiving an institutional/residential or hostel accommodation support service. Totals may not be the sum of the components because individuals may have accessed services from more than one jurisdiction on the snapshot day. ^b Data for community-based or in-home accommodation support services prior to 2002 include group homes, attendant care, outreach/other in-home/drop-in support, alternative family placement and other accommodation support; data for the services in 2002 include group homes, attendant care/personal care, in-home accommodation support, alternative family placement and other accommodation support. ^c Data for consumers of CSDA funded accommodation support services exclude psychiatric services specifically identified by the jurisdiction.

Source: AIHW (2000, 2001a, 2002a); table 13A.6.

Consumers of CSDA employment services as a proportion of the total potential population for employment services (per cent)^{a, b, c}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2000	5.2	4.6	4.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	4.6	2.8	5.2
2001	5.3	4.6	4.0	5.8	8.3	6.6	4.3	2.9	5.1
2002	5.0	5.2	3.8	6.1	7.7	6.5	4.3	2.7	5.1

^a Consumer data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who have received more than one service on the snapshot day. ^b The potential population for employment services is the number of people aged 15–64 years with a severe or profound core activity restriction, multiplied by both the Indigenous factor and the labour force participation rate for that jurisdiction. Due to this adjustment the sum of the potential populations of the jurisdictions is not necessarily equal to the national total. ^c Data for 2000 are revised, so differ from those in previous reports.

Source: AIHW (1999, 2000, 2001a); table 13A.9.[END]

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Please do not approach other parties for comment before Thursday, 29 January 2004.

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