
14 Services for people with disability

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 14A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2011 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2011 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2011 Report, p. 14.15' this is page 15 of chapter 14 of the 2011 Report, and '2011 Report, table 14A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 14A of the 2011 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

The Services for people with disability chapter (chapter 14) in the *Report on Government Services 2011* (2011 Report) reports on the performance of Disability services in each Australian State and Territory. Data are reported for Indigenous people for a subset of the performance indicators reported in that chapter — those data are compiled and presented here.

The Australian, State and Territory governments aim to ensure that people with disability and their carers have an enhanced quality of life and participate as valued members of the community. The *National Disability Agreement* (NDA), effective

from 1 January 2009, provides the national framework and key areas of reform for the provision of government support and services for people with disability. The NDA replaced the third *Commonwealth State Territory Disability Agreement* (CSTDA), which commenced on 1 July 2002 and was due to expire on 30 June 2007. To enable negotiations for the NDA to be finalised, the third CSTDA was extended to 31 December 2008. Box 14.1 *Report on Government Services* (2011 Report) provides an overview of the CSTDA and the NDA.

Reforms under the NDA are directed at creating a disability services system that is effective, efficient and equitable, and has a focus on: early intervention; timely, person-centred approaches; and lifelong planning. Ten priority areas have been identified to underpin the policy directions and achieve these reforms, including increased access for Indigenous Australians (2011 Report, box 14.1, pp. 14.2-3).

Australian, State and Territory governments are jointly responsible for developing and implementing reforms to improve outcomes for Indigenous people with disability.

Indigenous data in the Services for people with disability chapter

The Services for people with disability chapter in the 2011 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- users per 1000 people/potential population in 2008-09 of the following services:
 - accommodation support services
 - community support services
 - community access services
 - respite services
 - employment services
- labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, 2005 and 2006.

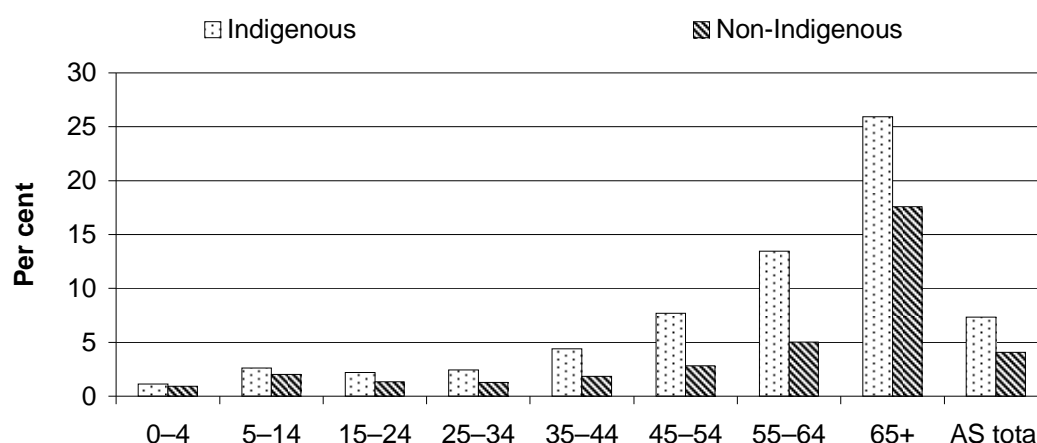
Indigenous people have significantly higher rates of profound or severe core activity limitation than non-Indigenous people. Disability data on ‘core activity need for assistance’ are available from the ABS 2006 Census. The concept of ‘core activity need for assistance’ (ASSNP¹) is similar to the concept of profound or severe core

¹ The acronym ASSNP is the variable name used by the ABS to define ‘core activity need for assistance’. It appears to incorporate a shortened version of ‘assistance need’ and the letter ‘P’ indicates that the classification describes a characteristic of a person. This acronym is used throughout the chapter to denote ‘core activity need for assistance’.

activity limitations, but the relevant data are not suitable for direct comparison due to differences in the questions asked and the methods of data collection.

Nationally, across all age groups in 2006, Indigenous people were 1.8 times as likely (on an age standardised basis) as non-Indigenous people to need assistance with core activities. The disparity between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people increased with age. The gaps were highest in the age groups 45–54 years and 55–64 years. In these age groups, Indigenous people were 2.7 times as likely as non-Indigenous people to need assistance with core activities (figure 14.1). See AIHW (2006) for similar rate ratio estimates based on data from the ABS's *General Social Survey (GSS)* and *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)* (ABS 2003, ABS 2004b).

Figure 14.1 People with a need for assistance with core activities, by age group, 2006^a



AS = age standardised. ^a Excludes overseas visitors.

Source: SCRGSP (2009) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission; 2011 Report, figure 14.2, p. 14.12.

Framework of performance indicators

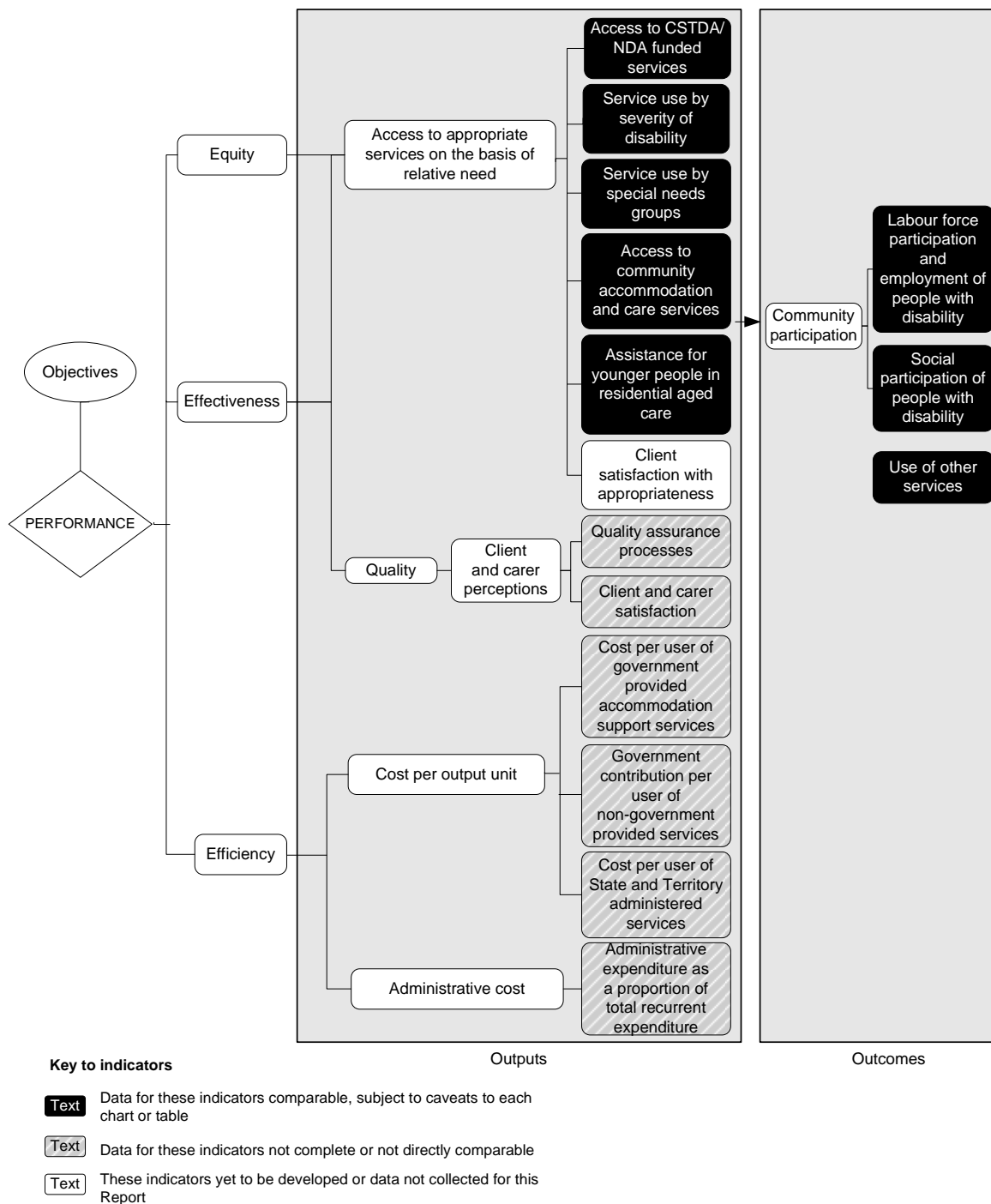
The Services for people with disability performance indicator framework outlined in figure 14.1 identifies the principal disability services activity areas considered in the 2011 Report. Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators and are presented here. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework. The framework shows which data are comparable. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Indicator boxes presented throughout the chapter provide information about the reported indicators. As these are sourced directly from the 2011 Report, they may include references to data not reported for Indigenous people and therefore not included in this Compendium.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

COAG has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services (see chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NDA covers the area of disability services. The agreement includes sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). Revisions have been made to the performance indicators reported in this chapter to align with developments in reporting for performance indicators in the National Agreements.

Figure 14.2 Performance indicators for services for people with disability



Source: 2011 Report, figure 14.8, p. 14.19.

Service use by special needs groups — Indigenous people

‘Service use by special needs groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that access to services should be equitable for all members of the community and provided on the basis of relative need (box 14.1). The Report compares access for people from special needs groups with access for people from outside the special needs group of the total population and the ‘potential population’ (unrevised method). The potential population (unrevised method) is an estimate, derived using a range of data sources, of the number of people with the potential to require disability support services, including individuals who meet the service eligibility criteria but who do not demand the services. Results are reported on the basis of the potential population (unrevised method) to account for differences in the prevalence of disability between people in the special needs group and people outside the special needs group. For information on how the potential populations (unrevised method) for the special needs groups were derived see 2011 Report section 14.6.

Box 14.1 Service use by special needs groups

‘Service use by special needs groups’ is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of service users per 1000 total population in a particular special needs group, compared to the proportion of service users per 1000 total population outside the special needs group
- the proportion of service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method) in a particular special needs group, compared to the proportion of service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method) outside the special needs group.

Both measures are reported for accommodation support, community support, community access and employment services. For respite services, data are reported per 1000 total population only due to data limitations.

Data are reported for three special needs groups:

- people from outer regional and remote/very remote locations
- people identified as Indigenous Australians
- people who were born in a non-English speaking country (that is, not born in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland, the United States or Zimbabwe).

Holding other factors constant, the proportion of service users per 1000 people (or per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) in a special needs group should not differ significantly from the proportion of service users per 1000 people (or per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) outside the special needs group.

(Continued on next page)

Box 14.1 (Continued)

For both measures, while a markedly lower proportion can indicate reduced access for a special needs group, it can also represent strong alternative informal support networks (and a consequent lower level of otherwise unmet need), or a lower tendency of people with disability in a special needs group to choose to access CSTDA/NDA funded services. Similarly, a higher proportion can suggest poor service targeting, the lack of alternative informal support networks or a greater tendency of people with disability in a special needs group to choose to access CSTDA/NDA funded services. For the measure that compares access per 1000 population, significant differences in access can also reflect the special needs group having a higher/lower prevalence of disability. This indicator does not provide information on whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them, or correctly targeted on the basis of relative need. The indicator does not take into account differences in the level of informal assistance that is available for people in special needs groups and outside the special needs groups. Results for outer regional and remote/very remote users of accommodation support services, for example, need to be considered with care because alternatives to government funded accommodation support services are likely to be more readily available in these areas. Specifically, accommodation support services in outer regional and remote/very remote areas are largely provided informally, making use of local area coordinators and local community resources.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Data for access per 1000 potential population (unrevised method) need to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Potential sources of error include:

- that there are service users for whom ‘special needs group’ status (for example, Indigenous status) is not stated or not collected — poor and/or inconsistent levels of Indigenous identification between states and territories would affect comparisons
- the assumptions underlying the method used to derive the potential populations (unrevised method)
- for the Indigenous estimates, differential Census undercount between states and territories might also introduce bias in the results that could affect the comparability of estimates across jurisdictions.

Nationally, in 2008-09, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA/NDA funded accommodation support services was 2.8 service users per 1000 population, higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (1.6 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.3a). The

proportion of the Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) who used CSTDA/NDA funded accommodation support services (39.5 service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) was lower than the non-Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) who used these services (41.3 service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) (figure 14.4a).

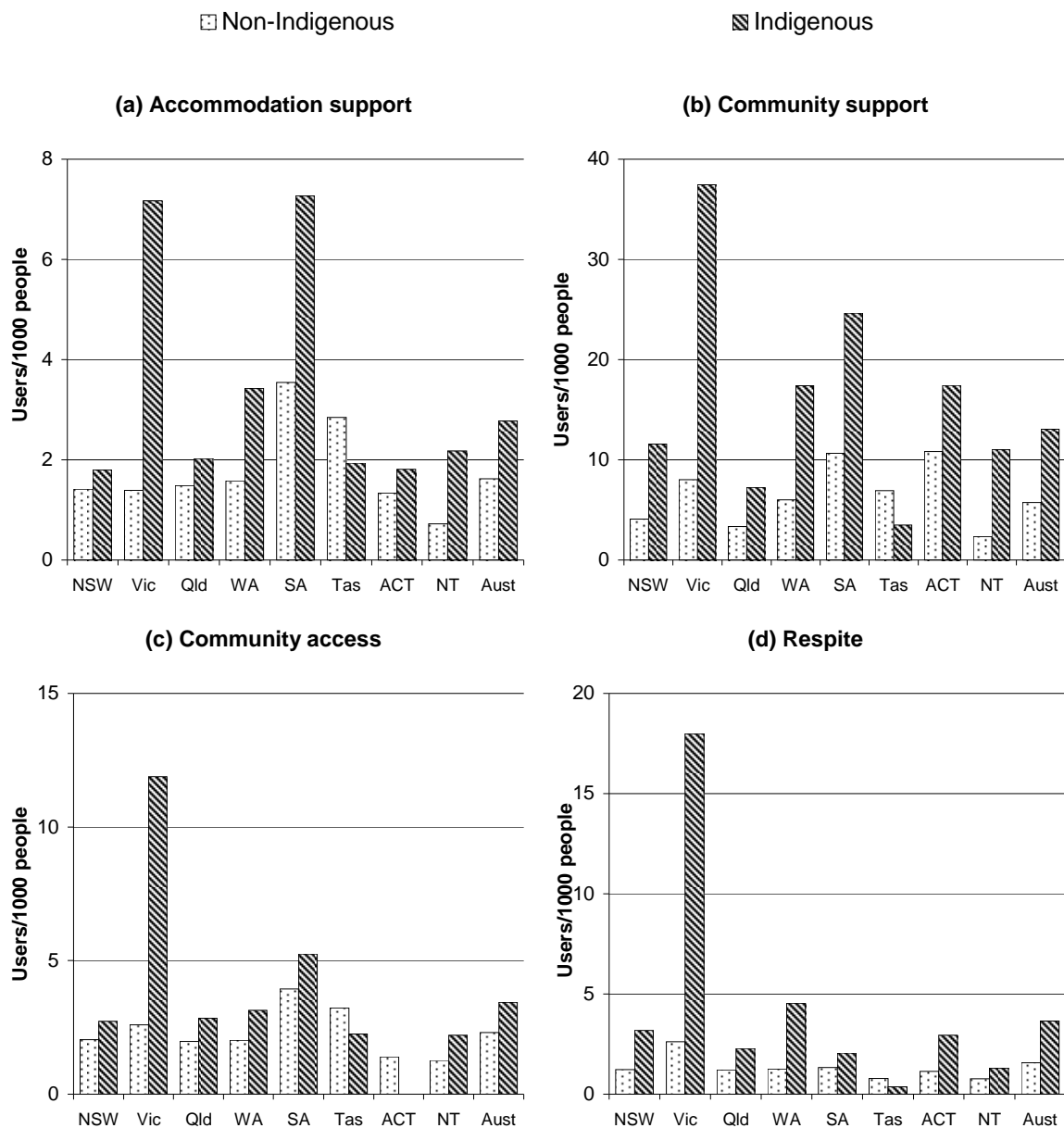
Nationally, in 2008-09, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA/NDA funded community support services was 13.1 service users per 1000 population, higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (5.7 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.3b). The proportion of the Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) who used CSTDA/NDA funded community support services (185.8 service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) was higher than the proportion of the non-indigenous potential population (unrevised method) who used these services (146.4 service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) (figure 14.4b).

Nationally, in 2008-09, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA/NDA funded community access services was 3.4 service users per 1000 population, higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (2.3 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.3c). The proportion of the Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) who used CSTDA/NDA funded community access services (49.0 service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) was lower than the proportion of the non-Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) who used these services (58.9 service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) (figure 14.4c).

Nationally, in 2008-09, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA/NDA funded respite service was 3.7 users per 1000 population, higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (1.6 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.3d). Access to respite as a proportion of the potential population is not reported. To derive an estimate of the respite potential populations across the relevant groups, data on people with a ASSNP who had a primary carer are needed. Potential population data for respite services is not calculated at these levels because of conceptual, definitional and quality issues with carer data from the 2006 Census for the special needs groups.

Data on users of CSTDA/NDA disability support services as a proportion of the Indigenous estimated potential population (revised method) are also available disaggregated by age (table 14A.1).

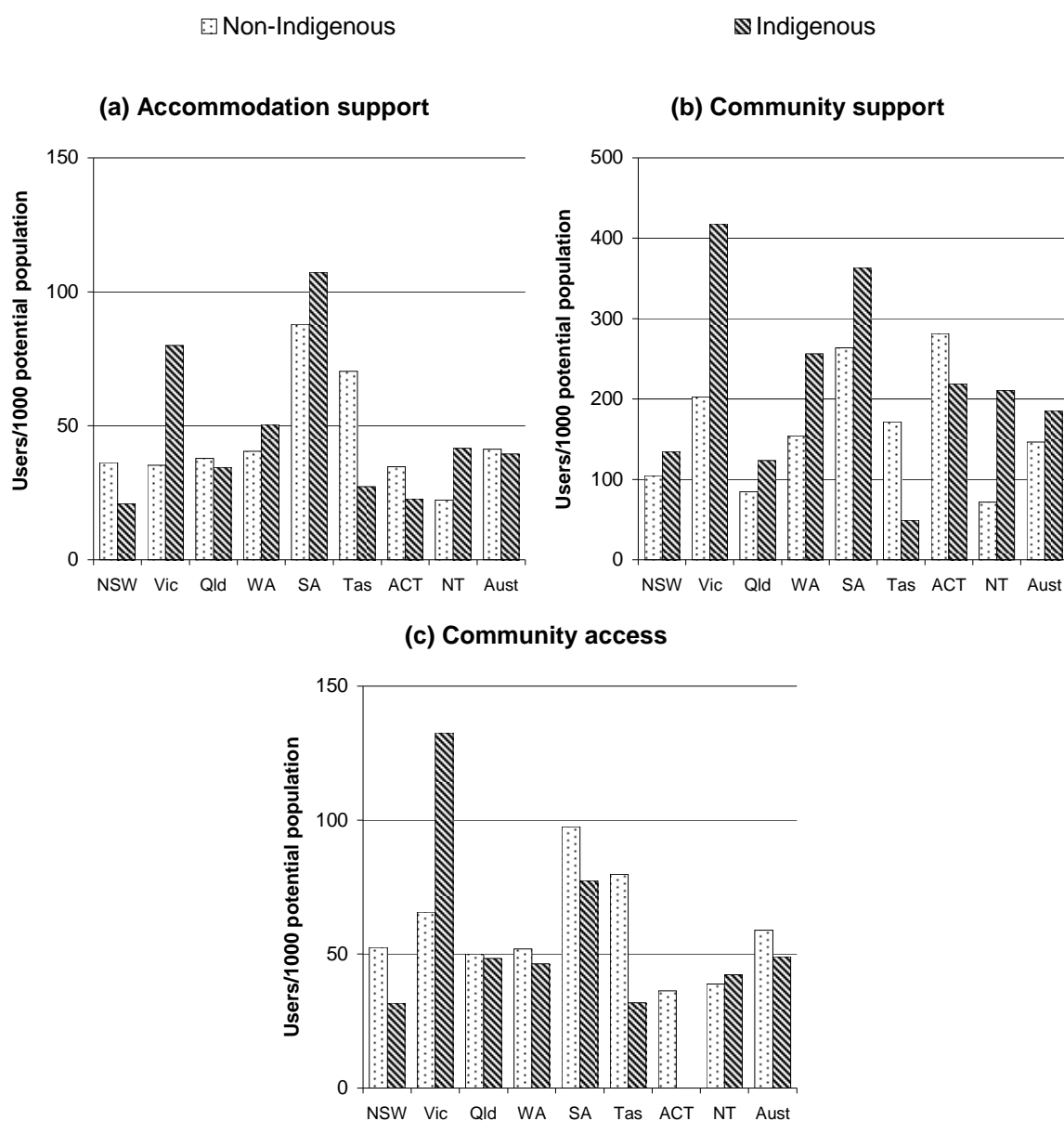
Figure 14.3 Users of State and Territory administered CSTDA/NDA funded services per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, 2008-09^{a, b, c}



^a See tables 14A.2, 14A.3, 14A.4 and 14A.5 for detailed notes relating to these data. ^b Data need to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Section 14.6 (2011 Report) contains further information on these quality issues. ^c ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people for accommodation support and community access are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) CSTDA NMDS; AIHW (unpublished) derived from ABS (2007) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007*, Cat. no. 3201.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics, 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0, ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; tables 14A.2, 14A.3, 14A.4 and 14A.5; 2011 Report, figure 14.18, p. 14.38.

Figure 14.4 Users of State and Territory administered CSTDA/NDA funded services per 1000 potential population (unrevised method), by Indigenous status, 2008-09^{a, b, c}



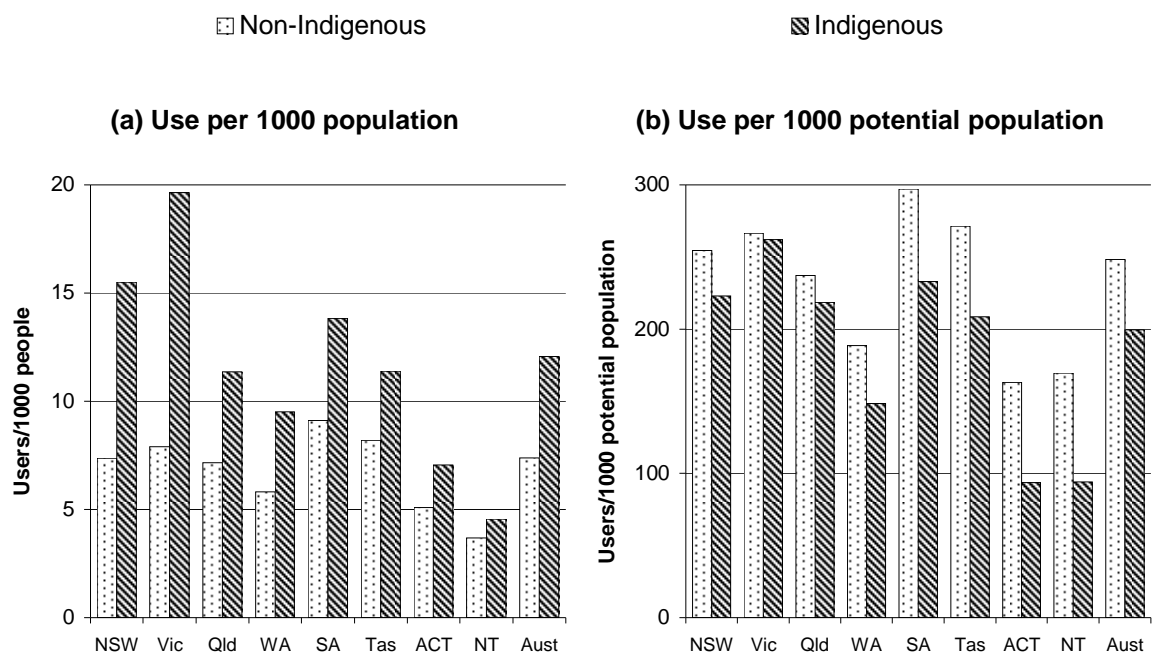
^a See tables 14A.2, 14A.3 and 14A.4 for detailed notes relating to these data. ^b See section 14.7 for information on how the potential population is defined. ^c Data need to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Section 14.6 contains further information on these quality issues. ^d ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) are not published for accommodation support and community access as they are based on a small number of service users.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) CSTDA NMDs; AIHW (unpublished) derived from ABS (2007) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007*, Cat. no. 3201.0, *Australian Demographic Statistics, 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0, ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; tables 14A.2, 14A.3, 14A.4; 2011 Report, figure 14.19, p. 14.39.

Nationally, in 2008-09, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA/NDA funded employment services (12.1 service users per 1000 population) was higher than that of the non-Indigenous population (7.4 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.5a). The proportion of the Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) who used CSTDA/NDA funded employment services (199.5 service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) was lower than that of the non-Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) (248.4 service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method)) (figure 14.5b).

Data on users of CSTDA/NDA funded open employment services as a proportion of the Indigenous estimated potential population (revised method) are also available disaggregated by age (table 14A.7). Data on users of CSTDA/NDA funded supported employment services as a proportion of the Indigenous estimated potential population (revised method) are also available disaggregated by age (table 14A.8).

Figure 14.5 Users of CSTDA/NDA funded employment services, by Indigenous status, 2008-09^{a, b}



^a See table 14A.6 (2011 Report) for detailed notes relating to these data. ^b Data need to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Section 14.6 (2011 Report) contains further information on these quality issues.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) CSTDA NMDS; AIHW (unpublished) derived from ABS (2004) 2003 SDAC, Cat. no. 4430.0, ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online), ABS (2007) Labour Force Australia, Detailed Electronic Delivery, June 2008, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, ABS (2009) Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021, Cat. no. 3238.0, Australian Demographic Statistics, 2008, Cat. no. 3101.0 and ABS (2007) Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007, Cat. no. 3201.0; table 14A.6; 2011 Report, figure 14.20, p. 14.40.

Service user data quality and other issues

Data quality

Data quality considerations should be taken into account when interpreting the CSTDA NMDS service user data used in this chapter. In particular, data quality should be considered when making comparisons across jurisdictions and across years.

There are three aspects of quality that affect the accuracy and reliability of the data reported in this chapter:

- service type outlet response rates
- service user response rates
- ‘not stated’ rates for individual data items.

The first two of these affect the service user counts — nationally, by jurisdiction and service type — and all three affect the accuracy of analyses of individual data items (AIHW 2010).

‘Not stated’ rates for individual data items vary between jurisdictions (AIHW 2010). One reason for the higher level of ‘not stated’ responses to some data items may be the increased efforts to improve the coverage and completeness of the CSTDA NMDS collection overall. For example, therapy services (a community support service) in the ACT participated for the first time in the 2004-05 collection. In an effort to include all users of these services, provisional data collection processes were used that meant minimal data were provided for each user (AIHW 2010).

Deriving potential populations — unrevised method

Potential populations have been estimated for Indigenous people and non-Indigenous people. These ‘potential populations’ are estimates of the number of people with the potential to require disability support services in the relevant group, including individuals who meet the service eligibility criteria but who do not demand the services.

The approach used to derive the potential populations (unrevised method) by Indigenous status involved the following steps:

- Deriving current State/Territory based 10-year age and sex specific rate ratios of people with ASSNP by Indigenous status using the 2006 Census

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- Multiplying the current State/Territory Indigenous and non-Indigenous 10-year age and sex population estimates by national 10-year age and sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation from the 2003 SDAC. Then multiplying the Indigenous and non-Indigenous counts for each 10-year age and sex group by the 10-year age and sex specific rate ratios of people with ASSNP to obtain an Indigenous/non-Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) within each age and sex group
 - Summing the 10-year age and sex group counts to derive a total Indigenous and non-Indigenous potential population for each State/Territory
 - For employment, repeating the above steps, but restricting the calculations to those people aged 15–64 years, then multiplying each State/Territory total by State/Territory specific labour force participation rates for people aged 15–64 years.

Data quality issues

Data measuring the potential populations (unrevised method) of the special needs groups are not explicitly available for the required time periods and have been estimated using several different data sources (as noted above), under several key assumptions. Some issues with this approach are outlined below:

- The method used to estimate the potential populations (unrevised method) assumes:
 - that disability rates vary only by age and sex, and there is no effect of remoteness, disadvantage, or any other variable — this is likely to affect the reliability of comparisons across states and territories, however, it is currently not possible to detect the size or direction of any potential bias
 - that age- and sex- specific disability rates do not change significantly over time.
- The rate ratio/proportion adjustments (that is, multiplication) assumes consistency between the rate ratio/proportion as calculated from the 2006 Census and the corresponding information if it were collected from the 2003 SDAC. Two particular points to note with this assumption are that:
 - information about people with ASSNP is based on the self-enumeration (interview in Indigenous communities) of four questions under the 2006 Census, whereas in SDAC 2003 people are defined as having a severe/profound core activity limitation on the basis of a comprehensive interviewer administered module of questions — the two populations are different, but are conceptually related

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- the special needs groups identification may not be the same between the 2006 Census and the 2003 SDAC (ABS research indicates, for example, that the Indigenous identification rate differs across the Census and interviewer administered surveys)
 - It is not known if the data collection instruments are culturally appropriate for all special needs groups; nor is it known how this, combined with different data collection methods, impacts on the accuracy of the estimated potential population (unrevised method)
 - There are a number of potential sources of error related to the Census that stem from failure to return a Census form or failure to answer every applicable question. Information calculated from 2006 Census data exclude people for whom data item information is not available. As with any collection, should the characteristics of interest (for example, ASSNP and/or special needs group status) of the people excluded differ from those people included, a potential for bias is introduced. In particular, for Indigenous estimates, differential undercount of Indigenous Australians across states and territories may introduce bias into the results that would affect the comparability of estimates across jurisdictions, if those missed by the Census had a different rate of disability status to those included.

Definitions of key terms and indicators

Accommodation support service users receiving community accommodation and care services

People using the following CSTDA/NDA accommodation support services: group homes; attendant care/personal care; in-home accommodation support; alternative family placement and other accommodation support (types 1.04–1.08), as a proportion of all people using CSTDA/NDA accommodation support services (excludes service users of specialist psychiatric disability services only). See AIHW (2009) for more information on service types 1.04–1.08.

Core activities as per the 2003 ABS SDAC

Self care — showering or bathing, dressing, eating, toileting and bladder or bowel control; mobility — getting into or out of a bed or chair, moving about the usual place of residence, going to or getting around a place away from the usual residence, walking 200 metres, walking up and down stairs without a handrail, bending and picking up an object from the floor, using public transport (the first three tasks contribute to the definitions of profound and severe core-activity limitation); and communication — understanding and being understood by strangers, family and friends.

Disability

The United Nation's *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, ratified by Australia on 17 July 2008, defines 'persons with disabilities' as those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

The WHO defines 'disabilities' as impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions: an impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; and a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. Disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives (WHO 2009).

The ABS SDAC 2003 defined 'disability' as the presence of at least one of 17 limitations, restrictions or impairments, which have lasted or are likely to last for a period of 6 months or more: loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses); loss of hearing where communication is restricted; or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used; speech difficulties; shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction; chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction; blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness; difficulty learning or understanding; incomplete use of arms or fingers; difficulty gripping or holding things; incomplete use of feet or legs; nervous or emotional condition causing restriction; restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; disfigurement or deformity; mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision; long-term effects of head injury; stroke or other brain damage causing restriction; receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still restricted; any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.

The third CSTDA (2003, p. 9) defined 'people with disabilities' as those whose disability manifests itself before the age of 65 years and for which they require significant ongoing and/or long-term episodic support. For these people, the disability will be attributable to an intellectual, psychiatric, sensory, physical or neurological impairment or acquired brain injury (or some combination of these) which is likely

to be permanent and results in substantially reduced capacity in at least one of the following: self care/management, mobility and communication.

Geographic location

Geographic location is based on the ABS's Australian Standard Geographical Classification of Remoteness Areas, which categorises areas as 'major cities', 'inner regional', 'outer regional', 'remote', 'very remote' and 'migratory'. The criteria for Remoteness Areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia, which measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest urban centre in each of five size classes (ABS 2001).

The 'outer regional and remote/very remote' classification used in this Report was derived by adding outer regional, remote and very remote data.

Indigenous factor

The potential populations (unrevised method) were estimated by applying the 2003 national age- and sex- specific rates of profound or severe core activity limitation to the age and sex structure of each jurisdiction in the current year. As Indigenous people have significantly higher disability prevalence rates and greater representation in some CSTDA/NDA funded services than non-Indigenous people, and there are differences in the share of different jurisdictions' populations who are Indigenous, a further Indigenous factor adjustment was undertaken. The Indigenous factor was multiplied by the 'expected current population estimate' of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation in each jurisdiction to derive the 'potential population' (unrevised method).

The following steps were undertaken to estimate the Indigenous factors:

- Data for all people (weighted) were calculated by multiplying the data for Indigenous Australians by 2.4 and adding the data for non-Indigenous Australians. Hence Indigenous Australians are weighted at 2.4 and non-Indigenous Australians at one
- Data for all people (weighted per person) were calculated by dividing the all people (weighted) data by the sum of the Indigenous Australians data and the non-Indigenous Australians data
- The Indigenous factors were then calculated by multiplying the all people (weighted per person) data by 100 and dividing by the all people (weighted per person) total for Australia (AIHW 2010).

Labour force participation rate for people with a profound or severe core activity limitation

The total number of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation in the labour force (where the labour force includes employed and unemployed people), divided by the total number of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation who are aged 15–64 years, multiplied by 100.

An employed person is a person who, in his or her main job during the remuneration period (reference week):

- worked one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons)
- worked one hour or more without pay in a family business, or on a farm (excluding persons undertaking other unpaid voluntary work), or
- was an employer, employee or self-employed person or unpaid family helper who had a job, business or farm, but was not at work.

An unemployed person is a person aged 15–64 years who was not

Labour force participation rate for the total population

employed during the remuneration period, but was looking for work.

Total number of people aged 15–64 years in the labour force (where the labour force includes both employed and unemployed people) divided by the total number of people aged 15–64 years, multiplied by 100.

Potential population (unrevised method)

Potential population estimates are used as the denominators for the performance measures reported under the indicator 'access to CSTDA/NDA funded services'.

The 'potential population' is the number of people with the potential to require disability support services, including individuals who meet the service eligibility criteria but who do not demand the services. In practice, the number of people with profound or severe core activity limitation is used as the basis to measure the potential population (see definition of core activities above).

The potential population for CSTDA/NDA funded accommodation support, community access and community support services is measured by the number of people aged under 65 years who have a profound or severe core activity limitation, adjusted for the Indigenous factor. The potential population for CSTDA/NDA funded employment services is measured by the number of people aged 15–64 years with a profound or severe core activity limitation, adjusted for the Indigenous factor and the labour force participation rate. The potential population for CSTDA/NDA funded respite services data is measured by the number of people under 65 years with a profound or severe core activity limitation who have a primary carer, adjusted for the Indigenous factor.

The ABS concept of a 'profound or severe' core activity limitation that relates to the need for assistance with everyday activities of self care, mobility and communication currently underpins the measurement of the population in need of specialist disability services. The relatively high standard errors in the prevalence rates for smaller jurisdictions, as well as the need to adjust for the Indigenous population necessitated the preparation of special estimates of the 'potential population' for specialist disability services.

Briefly, the potential population was estimated by applying the 2003 national age- and sex- specific rates of profound or severe core activity limitation to the age and sex structure of each jurisdiction in the current year, to give an 'expected current estimate' of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation in that jurisdiction. These estimates were adjusted by the Indigenous factor to account for differences in the proportion of jurisdictions' populations who are Indigenous. Indigenous people have been given a weighting of 2.4 in these estimates, in recognition of their greater prevalence rates of disability and their relatively greater representation in CSTDA/NDA funded services (AIHW 2006).

Potential Population (revised method)

Potential population estimates are used as the denominators for the performance measures reported to COAG under National Disability Agreement reporting requirements.

The 'potential population' is the number of people aged under 65 with the potential to require disability support services, including individuals who meet the service eligibility criteria but who do not demand the services. In practice, the number of people with profound or severe core activity limitation is used as the basis to measure the potential

population (see definition of core activities above).

The potential population for State/Territory delivered disability support services is measured by the number of people aged under 65 years who have a profound or severe core activity limitation. Briefly, the 2003 national age- and sex- specific rates of profound or severe core activity limitation are applied to the age and sex structure of each jurisdiction in the current year, to give an 'expected current estimate' of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation in that jurisdiction. No Indigenous weight or scaling factor is used. The potential population for CSTDA/NDA funded employment services is measured by the number of people aged 15-64 years with a profound or severe core activity limitation, and is calculated using the same method. No Indigenous weight or scaling factor is used. There is no adjustment for labour force participation.

The method used to calculate the Indigenous potential population is to apply adjusted national age- and sex- specific rates of profound or severe core activity limitation to the age and sex structure of the Indigenous population of each jurisdiction in the current year. The national age- and sex- specific rates of profound or severe core activity limitation are adjusted by the rate ratio of the Indigenous rate need for assistance to the all persons rate of need for assistance with core activities, as calculated from the Census. Estimates of potential population by country of birth and Remoteness Area are calculated by applying Census distributions of country of birth and Remoteness Area for people who need assistance with core activities to the age and sex structure of the jurisdictional potential population.

Primary carer

ABS SDAC primary carer: A primary carer is a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least 6 months and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility and self care). In the SDAC, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted (ABS 2004a).

CSTDA NMDS primary carer: an informal carer who assists the person requiring support, in one or more of the following ADL: self care, mobility or communication.

See also informal carer.

Primary disability group

Disability group that most clearly expresses the experience of disability by a person. The primary disability group can also be considered as the disability group causing the most difficulty to the person (overall difficulty in daily life, not just within the context of the support offered by a particular service).

Profound core activity limitation

Unable to, or always needing assistance to, perform a core activity task (as per the 2003 SDAC).

Service

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

Service type

The support activity that the service type outlet has been funded to provide under the CSTDA. The NMDS classifies services according to 'service type'. The service type classification groups services into

	seven categories: accommodation support; community support; community access; respite; employment; advocacy, information and print disability; and other support services. Each of these categories has subcategories.
Service type outlet	A service type outlet is the unit of the funded agency that delivers a particular CSTDA/NDA service type at or from a discrete location. If a funded agency provides, for example, both accommodation support and respite services, it is counted as two service type outlets. Similarly, if an agency is funded to provide more than one accommodation support service type (for example, group homes and attendant care), then it is providing (and is usually separately funded for) two different service types — that is, there are two service type outlets for the funded agency.
Service user	A service user is a person with disability who receives a CSTDA/NDA funded service. A service user may receive more than one service over a period of time or on a single day.
Severe core activity limitation	Sometimes needing assistance to perform a core activity task (as per the SDAC 2003).
Users of CSTDA/NDA accommodation support services	People using one or more accommodation support services that correspond to the following CSTDA NMDS service types: 1.01 large residential/institutions (more than 20 places); 1.02 small residential/institutions (7–20 places); 1.03 hostels; 1.04 group homes (less than seven places); 1.05 attendant care/personal care; 1.06 in-home accommodation support; 1.07 alternative family placement; and 1.08 other accommodation support.
Users of CSTDA/NDA community access services	People using one or more services that correspond to the following CSTDA NMDS service types: 3.01 learning and life skills development; 3.02 recreation/holiday programs; and 3.03 other community access. See AIHW (2009) for more information on service types 3.01–3.03.
Users of CSTDA/NDA community support services	People using one or more services that correspond to the following CSTDA NMDS service types: 2.01 therapy support for individuals; 2.02 early childhood intervention; 2.03 behaviour/specialist intervention; 2.04 counselling; 2.05 regional resource and support teams; 2.06 case management, local coordination and development; and 2.07 other community support. See AIHW (2009) for more information on service types 2.01–2.07.
Users of CSTDA/NDA employment services	People using one or more services that correspond to the following CSTDA NMDS service types: 5.01 open employment and 5.02 supported employment. (For data prior to 2005-06, people using service type 5.03 [combined open and supported] are also included.)
Users of CSTDA/NDA respite services	People using one or more services that correspond to the following CSTDA NMDS service types: 4.01 own home respite; 4.02 centre-based respite/respite homes; 4.03 host family respite/peer support respite; 4.04 flexible/combo respite; and 4.05 other respite. See AIHW (2009) for more information on service types 4.01–4.05.

List of attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 14A.3 is table 3). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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14A Services for people with disability — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Services for people with disability attachment of the 2011 Report — table numbers from the 2011 Report are identified in the source information. For example, a source reference to ‘2011 Report, table 14A.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment 14A of the 2011 Report.

Definitions for indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Services for people with disability chapter of the Compendium.

Data in this chapter are examined by the Disability Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Disability Services Working Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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Table 14A.1

Table 14A.1 Users of total CSTDA/NDA State/Territory delivered disability support services (aged 0-64 years) as a proportion of the indigenous estimated potential population (revised method), by age group (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08										
Number of Indigenous users of State/Territory delivered disability support services										
0-4 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	803
5-14 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1 836
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1 672
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	886
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	962
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	686
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	380
0-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	6 553
Total (e)	no.	1 767	1 418	1 289	1 230	802	94	61	756	7 243
Estimated Indigenous potential population (revised method) State/Territory delivered disability support services (f)										
0-4 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2 525
5-14 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	8 635
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 849
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 396
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 474
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	6 286
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 607
0-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	26 977
Total	no.	12 912	2 953	8 434	4 703	1 860	1 293	340	3 277	35 772
Proportion of the Indigenous potential population (revised method) accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services										
0-4 years	%	41.7	75.8	13.1	14.2	61.4	np	50.5	22.8	31.8
5-14 years	%	17.0	41.2	13.2	38.9	36.4	5.8	40.1	27.6	21.3
15-24 years	%	28.5	100.9	35.8	69.6	89.5	16.2	16.7	38.0	43.4
25-34 years	%	12.1	56.5	20.4	43.2	70.1	11.5	np	26.6	26.1
35-44 years	%	7.2	42.0	18.3	19.3	42.3	10.3	np	26.0	17.6
45-54 years	%	3.3	32.6	9.9	11.4	27.8	4.6	np	16.0	10.9
55-64 years	%	2.2	22.0	4.8	6.7	17.3	np	np	14.5	6.8
0-49 years	%	16.9	54.5	18.5	32.9	51.9	8.5	20.7	27.1	24.3
Total (e)	%	13.7	48.0	15.3	26.2	43.1	7.3	18.0	23.1	20.2
2008-09										
Number of Indigenous users of State/Territory delivered disability support services										
0-4 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	881
5-14 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2 114
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1 857

Table 14A.1

Table 14A.1 Users of total CSTDA/NDA State/Territory delivered disability support services (aged 0-64 years) as a proportion of the indigenous estimated potential population (revised method), by age group (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1 007
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1 050
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	847
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	519
0-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	7 382
Total	no.	2 240	1 683	1 370	1 364	831	96	83	718	8 275
Estimated Indigenous potential population (revised method) State/Territory delivered disability support services (g)										
0-4 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2 567
5-14 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	8 590
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	4 010
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 452
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 569
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	6 525
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 971
0-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	27 396
Total	no.	13 181	3 026	8 702	4 831	1 912	1 320	352	3 361	36 684
Proportion of the Indigenous potential population (revised method) State/Territory delivered disability support services										
0-4 years	%	47.4	77.2	9.8	17.1	81.9	np	77.7	16.5	34.3
5-14 years	%	23.2	46.1	13.6	41.7	36.9	5.1	56.1	22.0	24.6
15-24 years	%	31.2	109.7	38.3	78.5	80.2	18.1	19.7	34.9	46.3
25-34 years	%	15.7	66.6	24.8	43.3	65.7	10.1	np	25.6	29.2
35-44 years	%	8.8	51.0	18.2	19.9	43.6	9.1	11.0	23.1	18.9
45-54 years	%	5.2	40.8	9.9	14.0	29.6	6.1	np	16.9	13.0
55-64 years	%	3.1	32.6	4.6	9.2	18.0	np	np	16.5	8.7
0-49 years	%	20.9	61.7	19.3	35.7	52.7	8.5	28.6	24.0	26.9
Total	%	17.0	55.6	15.7	28.2	43.5	7.3	23.6	21.4	22.6

(a) State/Territory delivered disability support services include any of accommodation support, community support (includes case management/co-ordination), community access and respite.

(b) Some jurisdictions provide specialist psychiatric services under the CSTDA/NDA, whilst others provide these services under health. For comparability, the indicator excludes those who only receive specialist psychiatric disability services. This does not exclude those people with a psychiatric condition who receive other specialist disability services.

(c) see 2011 Report, section 14.7 for information on how the potential population is defined.

(d) Changes in the linking procedures implemented for 2007-08 and 2008-09 data may have the effect of slightly increasing the number of unique service users within the CSTDA NMDS for these years.

(e) Includes people with not stated age.

(f) at 30 June 2007.

Table 14A.1 Users of total CSTDA/NDA State/Territory delivered disability support services (aged 0-64 years) as a proportion of the indigenous estimated potential population (revised method), by age group (a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(g) at 30 June 2008.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) CSTDA NMDS; AIHW (2011) Disability Support Services 2008-09: Report on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement and the National Disability Agreement, Cat. no. DIS 58; AIHW 2007-08: National Data on Services Provided under the CSTDA Cat. no. DIS (56 and previous publications); ABS *Indigenous Projected Population 2007 and 2008* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, 2009); *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*; *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2011 Report, table 14A.44.

Table 14A.2

Table 14A.2 Users of CSTDA/NDA accommodation support services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>NSW (i)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous people using accommodation support services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.2	10.4	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.7	np	1.8	2.2
2004-05	1.1	8.5	1.6	2.7	3.3	1.7	np	1.8	2.1
2005-06	1.3	11.0	1.7	2.4	3.5	1.5	np	1.9	2.4
2006-07	1.3	10.6	2.0	4.0	5.0	1.5	np	2.3	2.8
2007-08	1.4	9.3	2.0	3.1	8.1	1.4	np	2.3	2.8
2008-09	1.8	7.2	2.0	3.4	7.3	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.8
Indigenous people using accommodation support services per 1000 Indigenous potential population (unrevised method)									
2006-07	14.6	111.2	33.5	61.5	75.4	22.2	np	42.3	39.1
2007-08	15.8	104.0	35.0	46.8	120.4	20.1	np	43.6	39.7
2008-09	20.9	80.0	34.5	50.5	107.2	27.3	22.7	41.7	39.5
Non-Indigenous people using accommodation support services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.5
2004-05	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.2	0.6	1.5
2005-06	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	3.3	2.7	1.1	0.8	1.6
2006-07	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.7	1.1	0.9	1.6
2007-08	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	3.3	2.7	1.1	0.8	1.6
2008-09	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.5	2.8	1.3	0.7	1.6
Non-Indigenous people using accommodation support services per 1000 non-Indigenous potential population (unrevised method)									
2006-07	31.7	41.5	38.1	50.3	84.3	66.9	27.6	27.9	42.0
2007-08	30.5	41.3	37.0	46.1	82.1	68.2	20.3	25.1	40.5
2008-09	36.3	35.3	37.8	40.5	87.9	70.3	34.8	22.3	41.3
All people using accommodation services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.6
2004-05	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	3.4	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.5
2005-06	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.6
2006-07	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.7
2007-08	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.6
2008-09	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.6	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.7

(a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.

(b) Data for all service users exclude 954 service users in 2003-04, 2436 service users in 2004-05, 687 service users in 2005-06, 868 service users in 2006-07, 686 service users in 2007-08 and 748 service users in 2008-09 whose indigenous status was not reported, thus accommodation support service users per 1000 total population aged under 65 years may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.

Table 14A.2 Users of CSTDA/NDA accommodation support services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>NSW (i)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	Data for users of CSTDA funded accommodation support services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.								
(d)	Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000. Data for users per 1000 potential population are derived by dividing the number of service users by the potential population, multiplied by 1000. The potential populations for 2006-07 have been revised, therefore data for service users per 1000 potential population can differ from those in the 2009 Report.								
(e)	Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.								
(f)	Changes to linking procedures implemented for 2007-08 and 2008-09 data may have the effect of slightly increasing the number of unique service users within the CSTDA NMDS for these years.								
(g)	Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.								
(h)	See 2011 Report, section 14.7 for information on how the potential population is defined.								
(i)	NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.								
(j)	ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people/potential population are not published for some years as they are based on a small number of service users.								

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, ABS 2004, *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, Cat. no. 4430.0, ABS 2005 (and previous year), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0, ABS *2006 Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, ABS 2007, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007, 2006*, Cat. no. 3201.0 and ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2011 Report, table 14A.45.

Table 14A.3

Table 14A.3 Users of CSTDA/NDA community support services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>NSW (i)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	5.6	15.2	4.6	13.7	18.9	1.9	7.0	5.0	7.6
2005-06	6.6	29.3	5.0	10.2	18.1	2.3	7.3	1.9	8.0
2006-07	8.1	35.8	5.5	16.1	18.1	3.3	9.7	2.5	9.9
2007-08	8.9	30.3	6.7	13.4	23.8	3.0	12.7	11.8	11.2
2008-09	11.6	37.5	7.3	17.4	24.6	3.5	17.4	11.0	13.1
Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 Indigenous potential population (unrevised method)									
2006-07	91.2	375.0	91.2	246.3	271.3	46.8	126.1	47.3	138.7
2007-08	104.0	338.6	114.3	199.2	354.3	42.6	161.9	228.6	160.0
2008-09	134.5	417.8	123.5	256.5	363.6	49.3	218.8	210.6	185.8
Non-Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	3.1	2.6	2.4	6.7	7.2	4.8	8.4	4.5	3.6
2005-06	3.4	5.5	2.6	6.4	8.4	5.3	6.7	2.2	4.5
2006-07	3.3	7.0	2.7	7.0	8.6	5.3	10.0	2.0	5.0
2007-08	3.4	7.0	3.1	5.9	10.1	6.0	10.5	5.0	5.2
2008-09	4.1	8.0	3.3	6.0	10.6	6.9	10.8	2.3	5.7
Non-Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 non-Indigenous potential population (unrevised method)									
2006-07	86.1	177.4	69.6	178.4	215.3	131.2	260.6	62.8	128.6
2007-08	87.6	178.1	79.0	150.7	250.8	147.7	192.0	154.7	131.1
2008-09	104.7	202.8	84.6	154.1	263.8	171.4	281.4	71.9	146.4
All people using community support services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	3.2	2.7	2.5	6.9	7.5	4.7	8.4	4.7	3.7
2005-06	3.5	5.7	2.7	6.5	8.6	5.2	6.7	2.1	4.6
2006-07	3.5	7.2	2.8	7.3	8.8	5.2	10.0	2.2	5.2
2007-08	3.5	7.2	3.3	6.2	10.4	5.8	10.5	7.1	5.3
2008-09	4.3	8.2	3.5	6.4	10.9	6.8	10.9	5.0	5.9

- (a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.
- (b) Data for all service users exclude 27 356 service users in 2004-05, 15 013 service users in 2005-06, 5451 service users in 2006-07, 5788 service users in 2007-08 and 9197 service users in 2008-09 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus community support service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.
- (c) Data for users of CSTDA funded community support services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.

Table 14A.3 Users of CSTDA/NDA community support services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>NSW (i)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000. Data for users per 1000 potential population are derived by dividing the number of service users by the potential population, multiplied by 1000. The potential populations for 2006-07 have been revised, therefore data for service users per 1000 potential population can differ from those in the 2009 Report.								
(e)	Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.								
(f)	Changes to linking procedures implemented for 2007-08 and 2008-09 data may have the effect of slightly increasing the number of unique service users within the CSTDA NMDS for these years.								
(g)	Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.								
(h)	See 2011 Report, section 14.7 for information on how the potential population is defined.								
(i)	NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.								

Source: AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, ABS 2004, *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, Cat. no. 4430.0, ABS 2005 (and previous year), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0, ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, ABS 2007, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007, 2006*, Cat. no. 3201.0 and ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2011 Report, table 14A.46.

Table 14A.4

Table 14A.4 **Users of CSTDA/NDA community access services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW (i)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.4	10.8	1.7	3.9	3.0	2.0	np	1.6	2.6
2004-05	1.5	9.2	1.8	2.4	4.0	2.1	np	1.5	2.3
2005-06	1.7	10.9	2.0	1.9	4.0	2.4	np	2.0	2.5
2006-07	2.2	11.8	2.5	2.6	3.6	1.8	np	2.3	3.0
2007-08	2.4	11.2	2.7	2.9	4.5	2.3	np	1.7	3.1
2008-09	2.7	11.9	2.8	3.1	5.2	2.3	np	2.2	3.4
Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 Indigenous potential population (unrevised method)									
2006-07	25.2	123.7	42.2	39.0	53.4	26.2	np	43.2	42.1
2007-08	28.3	125.6	45.9	42.7	66.7	32.5	np	33.3	44.8
2008-09	31.7	132.5	48.4	46.4	77.4	31.8	np	42.2	49.0
Non-Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.1	2.5	1.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	1.0	1.1	2.0
2004-05	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.3	0.9	1.2	1.8
2005-06	1.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.4	1.0	1.1	2.0
2006-07	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.2	3.5	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.3
2007-08	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.4	1.3	1.0	2.3
2008-09	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	3.9	3.2	1.4	1.3	2.3
Non-Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 non-Indigenous potential population (unrevised method)									
2006-07	46.4	73.2	50.7	55.9	88.3	79.0	25.3	42.0	58.6
2007-08	49.3	67.7	50.1	51.0	90.7	83.7	24.0	29.6	57.4
2008-09	52.5	65.6	50.1	51.9	97.5	79.8	36.3	38.8	58.9
All people using community access services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.1	2.6	1.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.0
2004-05	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.2	0.9	1.2	1.8
2005-06	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.4	1.0	1.4	2.1
2006-07	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.2	3.5	3.1	1.0	1.6	2.3
2007-08	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.3	1.3	1.2	2.3
2008-09	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.1	4.0	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.3

(a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.

Table 14A.4 Users of CSTDA/NDA community access services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	NSW (i)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (j)	NT	Aust
(b)	Data for all service users exclude 7283 service users in 2003-04, 5222 service users in 2004-05, 3057 service users in 2005-06, 3218 service users in 2006-07, 3499 service users in 2007-08 and 4875 service users in 2008-09 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus community access service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. This 'not reported' total includes recreation/holiday programs (service type 3.02) who were not required to complete the item on Indigenous status; however those who did provide a response are included in the data. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.								
(c)	Data for users of CSTDA funded community access services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.								
(d)	Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000. Data for users per 1000 potential population are derived by dividing the number of service users by the potential population, multiplied by 1000. The potential populations for 2006-07 have been revised, therefore data for service users per 1000 potential population can differ from those in the 2009 Report.								
(e)	Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.								
(f)	Changes to linking procedures implemented for 2007-08 and 2008-09 data may have the effect of slightly increasing the number of unique service users within the CSTDA NMDS for these years.								
(g)	Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.								
(h)	See 2011 Report, section 14.7 for information on how the potential population is defined.								
(i)	NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.								
(j)	ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people/potential population are not published for some years as they are based on a small number of service users.								

np Not published

Source: AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, ABS 2004, *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, Cat. no. 4430.0, ABS 2005 (and previous years), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0, ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, ABS 2007 (and previous year), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007, 2006*, Cat. no. 3201.0, ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0 and AIHW 2009, *Disability Support Services 2007-08, 2008 -09 National Data on Services Provided under the CSTDA*, Cat. no. DIS 58; 2011 Report, table 14A.47.

Table 14A.5

Table 14A.5 **Users of CSTDA/NDA respite services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i> (h)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (i)	<i>SA Tas</i> (j)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Indigenous people using respite services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	1.4	8.2	1.5	2.6	2.2	np	np	0.9	1.9
2005-06	1.6	16.2	2.0	3.8	2.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	2.9
2006-07	2.3	16.0	2.2	4.4	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.8	3.3
2007-08	2.6	15.0	2.3	4.8	1.8	0.4	2.5	1.4	3.3
2008-09	3.2	18.0	2.3	4.5	2.1	0.4	2.9	1.3	3.7
Non-Indigenous people using respite services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
2005-06	0.8	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3
2006-07	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4
2007-08	1.0	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.5
2008-09	1.2	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.6
All people using respite services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0
2005-06	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3
2006-07	0.9	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.4
2007-08	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5
2008-09	1.3	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.6

- (a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.
- (b) Data for all service users exclude 3667 service users in 2004-05, 1791 service users in 2005-06, 1879 service users in 2006-07, 1885 service users in 2007-08 and 1832 service users in 2008-09 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus respite service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.
- (c) Data for users of CSTDA funded respite services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.
- (d) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000.
- (e) Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.
- (f) Changes to linking procedures implemented for 2007-08 and 2008-09 data may have the effect of slightly increasing the number of unique service users within the CSTDA NMDS for these years.
- (g) Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.

Table 14A.5 **Users of CSTDA/NDA respite services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	NSW (h)	Vic	Qld	WA (i)	SA Tas (j)	ACT	NT	Aust
(h)	NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.							
(i)	WA data for 2005-06 have been corrected for miscoding of data and, therefore, vary from the data reported in the AIHW report on Disability Support Services in 2005-06.							
(j)	Tasmanian and ACT data for 2004-05 for service users per 1000 Indigenous people are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.							

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, CSTDA NMDS; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, ABS 2005 (and previous year), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2004, 2005, 2006, 2006, 2007, 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0, ABS 2007, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007*, Cat. no. 3201.0, ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2011 Report, table 14A.48.

Table 14A.6

Table 14A.6 Users of CSTDA/NDA employment services (aged 15-64 years), by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous people using employment services per 1000 Indigenous population aged 15–64 years									
2003-04	6.6	15.2	5.2	5.3	6.6	6.7	5.6	2.4	6.0
2004-05	7.3	10.9	5.2	5.1	6.5	8.5	6.6	2.4	6.0
2005-06	6.5	12.6	6.1	4.6	6.7	8.2	2.3	1.8	5.9
2006-07	7.9	13.9	6.5	4.9	7.7	7.5	5.2	2.9	6.8
2007-08	13.3	17.0	10.4	9.0	10.9	11.0	8.8	4.0	10.6
2008-09	15.5	19.7	11.4	9.5	13.8	11.4	7.1	4.6	12.1
Indigenous people using employment services per 1000 Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) aged 15–64 years									
2006-07	113.5	182.7	127.4	84.2	138.1	144.8	72.9	59.7	114.3
2007-08	194.0	227.8	203.6	146.7	192.6	211.0	119.8	82.9	179.2
2008-09	223.1	262.2	218.6	148.4	233.1	208.6	93.7	94.1	199.5
Non-Indigenous people using employment services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged 15–64 years									
2003-04	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.5	5.0	3.9	3.1	4.6
2004-05	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.8	5.2	3.3	2.9	4.6
2005-06	4.7	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.2	6.4	3.8	3.2	5.2
2006-07	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.3	7.0	6.6	4.2	3.5	5.7
2007-08	6.1	6.6	6.0	5.4	7.7	7.0	4.4	4.4	6.2
2008-09	7.4	7.9	7.2	5.8	9.1	8.2	5.1	3.7	7.4
Non-Indigenous people using employment services per 1000 non-Indigenous potential population (unrevised method) aged 15–64 years									
2006-07	188.0	208.5	192.0	180.0	235.5	225.6	139.1	168.2	196.3
2007-08	214.4	222.7	201.8	179.9	262.0	243.2	101.0	203.7	210.9
2008-09	254.4	266.5	237.1	188.7	297.1	271.3	163.1	169.5	248.4
All people using employment services per 1000 total population aged 15–64 years									
2003-04	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.6	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.9	4.6
2004-05	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.5	5.8	5.3	3.4	2.8	4.6
2005-06	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.2	6.5	3.8	2.9	5.3
2006-07	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	7.0	6.6	4.2	3.4	5.7
2007-08	6.3	6.6	6.2	5.5	7.8	7.1	4.4	4.3	6.3
2008-09	7.5	8.0	7.3	5.9	9.2	8.3	5.1	3.9	7.5

(a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory.

(b) Changes to linking procedures implemented for 2007-08 and 2008-09 data may have the effect of slightly increasing the number of unique service users within the CSTDA NMDS for these years.

(c) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged 15–64 years, multiplied by 1000. Data for users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method) are derived by dividing the number of service users by the potential population (unrevised method), multiplied by 1000. The potential populations for 2006-07 have been revised, therefore data for service users per 1000 potential population (unrevised method) can differ from those in the 2009 Report.

Table 14A.6 Users of CSTDA/NDA employment services (aged 15-64 years), by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	NSW (h)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(d)	Data for all service users exclude 4498 service users in 2003-04, 2665 service users in 2004-05, 1288 service users in 2005-06, 91 service users in 2006-07, 126 service users in 2007-08 and 267 service users in 2008-09 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus employment service users per 1000 total population aged 15–64 years may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.								
(e)	Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.								
(f)	From 1 October 2008, targeted support services previously delivered by the Australian Government and included in 'employment services' were transferred to other service groups delivered by State and Territory governments.								
(g)	See 2011 Report, section 14.7 for information on how the potential population is defined.								
(h)	NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.								

Source: AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, ABS 2004, *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, Cat. no. 4430.0, ABS 2005 (and previous years), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0, ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, *Labour Force Australia, Detailed Electronic Delivery, June 2006, 2007, 2008*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, ABS 2007 (and previous year), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2006, 2007, 2008*, Cat. no. 3201.0, ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2011 Report, table 14A.49.

Table 14A.7

Table 14A.7 **Users of CSTDA/NDA open employment services (aged 15-64 years), by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08										
Number of Indigenous users of open employment services										
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1 014
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	539
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	574
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	452
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	176
15-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2 378
Total	no.	999	269	820	310	141	108	20	105	2 755
Estimated Indigenous potential population (revised method) for disability employment services (d)										
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 849
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 396
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 474
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	6 286
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 607
15-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	15 818
Total	no.	8 444	2 011	5 762	3 457	1 328	832	243	2 537	24 612
Proportion of the Indigenous potential population (revised method) accessing open employment services										
15-24 years	%	29.3	27.3	28.0	23.7	28.3	33.1	18.7	10.2	26.3
25-34 years	%	15.7	15.3	19.9	17.1	13.3	21.1	n.p.	7.9	15.9
35-44 years	%	10.6	13.7	14.6	7.8	10.2	10.3	9.6	3.6	10.5
45-54 years	%	7.1	10.7	10.4	5.4	5.6	6.4	np	2.3	7.2
55-64 years	%	3.0	3.9	4.8	2.3	3.7	np	np	1.0	3.1
15-49 years	%	15.7	17.3	18.8	12.6	14.6	17.8	11.5	5.9	15.0
Total	%	11.8	13.4	14.2	9.0	10.6	13.0	8.2	4.1	11.2
2008-09										
Number of Indigenous users of open employment services										
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1 161
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	676
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	666
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	574
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	208
15-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2 825
Total	no.	1 226	328	945	332	196	115	17	126	3 285
Estimated Indigenous potential population (revised method) for disability employment services (e)										
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	4 010
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 452
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 569
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	6 525

Table 14A.7

Table 14A.7 **Users of CSTDA/NDA open employment services (aged 15-64 years), by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 971
15-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	16 239
Total	no.	8 727	2 084	6 015	3 586	1 376	863	257	2 618	25 527
Proportion of the Indigenous potential population (revised method) accessing open employment services										
15-24 years	%	32.5	29.6	30.8	21.8	39.6	36.1	9.8	9.4	29.0
25-34 years	%	21.3	22.1	21.9	19.5	25.0	21.2	np	5.0	19.6
35-44 years	%	12.4	16.8	16.7	7.7	10.8	6.6	np	5.7	12.0
45-54 years	%	9.0	11.9	11.6	6.4	6.5	7.0	8.6	5.0	8.8
55-64 years	%	3.3	3.9	5.2	2.6	3.7	2.6	np	1.3	3.5
15-49 years	%	18.8	20.5	21.2	12.8	20.7	18.0	7.2	6.1	17.4
Total	%	14.0	15.7	15.7	9.3	14.2	13.3	6.6	4.8	12.9

(a) Open employment services are delivered by the Australian Government.

(b) See 2011 Report, section 14.7 for information on how the potential population is defined.

(c) Changes in the linking procedures implemented for 2007-08 and 2008-09 data may have the effect of slightly increasing the number of unique service users within the CSTDA NMDS for these years.

(d) at 30 June 2007.

(e) at 30 June 2008.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished CSTDA NMDS 2008-09, 2007-08; ABS *Indigenous Projected Population 2007 and 2008* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, 2009); *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*; *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2011 Report, table 14A.50.

Table 14A.8

Table 14A.8 **Users of CSTDA/NDA supported employment services (aged 15-64 years), by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007-08										
Number of Indigenous users of supported employment services										
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	150
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	146
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	165
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	104
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	35
15-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	524
Total	no.	235	80	90	85	47	18	np	43	600
Estimated Indigenous potential population (revised method) for disability employment services (d)										
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 849
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 396
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 474
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	6 286
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 607
15-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	15 818
Total	no.	8 444	2 011	5 762	3 457	1 328	832	243	2 537	24 612
Proportion of the Indigenous potential population (revised method) accessing supported employment services										
15-24 years	%	3.5	5.2	3.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	np	4.3	3.9
25-34 years	%	4.7	8.6	1.7	5.0	7.4	np	np	3.6	4.3
35-44 years	%	3.7	5.3	2.0	2.5	4.0	np	np	2.1	3.0
45-54 years	%	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.9	3.2	np	np	n.p.	1.7
55-64 years	%	1.2	np	np	0.8	np	np	np	n.p.	0.6
15-49 years	%	3.4	5.7	2.3	3.3	5.2	2.8	np	2.7	3.3
Total	%	2.8	4.0	1.6	2.5	3.5	2.2	np	1.7	2.4
2008-09										
Number of Indigenous users of supported employment services										
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	178
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	153
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	162
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	121
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	44
15-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	551
Total	no.	257	97	83	98	54	20	np	47	658
Estimated Indigenous potential population (revised method) for disability employment services (e)										
15-24 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	4 010
25-34 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3 452
35-44 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 569
45-54 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	6 525

Table 14A.8

Table 14A.8 **Users of CSTDA/NDA supported employment services (aged 15-64 years), by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
55-64 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5 971
15-49 years	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	16 239
Total	no.	8 727	2 084	6 015	3 586	1 376	863	257	2 618	25 527
Proportion of the Indigenous potential population (revised method) accessing supported employment services										
15-24 years	%	4.0	6.7	2.7	6.0	7.9	4.8	np	5.2	4.4
25-34 years	%	5.2	8.1	1.9	5.4	6.3	n.p.	np	3.5	4.4
35-44 years	%	3.7	4.5	1.7	2.0	5.2	3.0	np	1.8	2.9
45-54 years	%	1.7	4.5	1.2	2.4	2.5	n.p.	np	0.7	1.9
55-64 years	%	1.5	np	np	0.9	n.p.	n.p.	np	np	0.7
15-49 years	%	3.6	6.0	1.9	3.5	5.8	2.9	np	2.7	3.4
Total	%	2.9	4.7	1.4	2.7	3.9	2.3	np	1.8	2.6

(a) Supported employment services are delivered by the Australian Government.

(b) See 2011 Report, section 14.7 for information on how the potential population is defined.

(c) Changes in the linking procedures implemented for 2007-08 and 2008-09 data may have the effect of slightly increasing the number of unique service users within the CSTDA NMDS for these years.

(d) at 30 June 2007.

(e) at 30 June 2008.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished CSTDA NMDS 2008-09, 2007-08; ABS *Indigenous Projected Population 2007 and 2008* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, 2009); *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*; *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2011 Report, table 14A.51.

Table 14A.9

Table 14A.9 Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Labour force participation rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	18.0	17.1	18.4	22.8	20.2	16.2	30.9	..	18.6
People in outer regional and remote areas	15.9	18.2	17.4	21.5	17.5	14.4	..	21.5	17.5
People born in an English speaking country	19.5	19.9	19.0	24.0	21.2	15.8	33.8	23.3	20.1
People born in a non-English speaking country	12.0	9.4	12.9	15.6	10.6	13.7	20.4	17.8	11.5
Non-Indigenous people	18.0	17.1	18.5	23.0	20.0	15.5	31.8	29.5	18.6
Indigenous people	14.7	18.3	16.4	17.8	13.2	15.4	26.3	13.4	15.7
Employment rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	85.0	86.0	85.7	90.4	88.8	86.8	90.4	..	86.4
People in outer regional and remote areas	85.9	86.1	86.9	90.1	87.6	87.9	..	91.4	87.5
People born in an English speaking country	86.1	86.6	85.9	90.4	89.0	87.6	91.4	91.4	87.1
People born in a non-English speaking country	79.3	82.7	84.0	90.2	84.6	78.3	83.5	85.7	82.3
Non-Indigenous people	85.5	86.3	86.3	90.4	88.6	87.3	90.5	93.9	86.9
Indigenous people	76.4	77.6	76.1	87.9	84.8	82.4	88.5	83.2	79.3

(a) For people aged 15–64 years.

(b) The ABS 2006 Census module, used to source these data, was designed to measure 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' (ASSNP). In previous years, the data were sourced from the SDAC and the ABS disability module. The ASSNP is conceptually comparable with the SDAC and ABS disability module population of people who have a profound or severe core activity limitation, but due to the different collection methodology and shortening of the question set used, the population identified is smaller (but displays very similar characteristics). It is likely that the reduction is at the less severe end of the profound or severe core activity limitation population. As such, these data will differ from those of previous years.

(c) Profound/severe core activity limitation refers to always or sometimes needing assistance with one or more of the core activities. Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS unpublished, 2006 Census of Population and Housing; 2011 Report, table 14A.90.

Table 14A.10

Table 14A.10 Labour force participation and employment of all people with disability, by special needs groups, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Labour force participation rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	50.4 ± 4.7	54.9 ± 3.8	55.8 ± 5.1	60.0 ± 6.2	57.5 ± 6.0	50.1 ± 4.6	66.3 ± 5.3	–	54.3 ± 1.9
People in outer regional and remote areas	43.3 ± 15.9	*48.6 ± 27.6	59.3 ± 11.9	54.1 ± 9.7	47.1 ± 9.6	36.0 ± 8.7	–	67.7 ± 7.0	52.1 ± 5.8
People born in an English speaking country	53.3 ± 4.9	58.5 ± 4.8	57.2 ± 5.0	61.5 ± 5.1	58.4 ± 5.6	45.3 ± 4.8	65.7 ± 5.9	67.8 ± 7.6	56.7 ± 2.0
People born in a non-English speaking country	35.5 ± 11.5	40.2 ± 9.2	44.6 ± 17.5	43.0 ± 13.2	35.6 ± 12.9	41.3 ± 17.2	70.4 ± 14.1	67.1 ± 18.7	39.2 ± 5.8
Non-Indigenous people	50.8 ± 4.4	54.7 ± 4.0	56.6 ± 4.6	59.6 ± 5.6	56.5 ± 5.7	44.7 ± 4.6	67.1 ± 5.4	73.7 ± 7.1	54.5 ± 1.8
Indigenous people	*33.8 ± 23.6	*46.4 ± 36.4	*52.8 ± 38.6	*35.8 ± 26.0	*33.5 ± 27.4	54.3 ± 22.8	*36.7 ± 29.2	33.4 ± 15.2	38.8 ± 13.7
Employment rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	87.9 ± 3.5	91.4 ± 3.1	88.5 ± 4.5	89.8 ± 4.6	92.6 ± 4.3	93.1 ± 4.2	93.8 ± 3.2	–	89.7 ± 1.4
People in outer regional and remote areas	94.0 ± 12.5	86.1 ± 28.6	88.9 ± 9.4	89.6 ± 9.1	86.1 ± 14.5	90.9 ± 6.5	–	95.2 ± 3.6	89.9 ± 4.9
People born in an English speaking country	87.3 ± 3.8	91.5 ± 3.7	89.2 ± 3.7	89.9 ± 4.0	91.6 ± 4.1	92.6 ± 3.5	94.2 ± 3.5	94.5 ± 4.1	89.7 ± 1.5
People born in a non-English speaking country	94.2 ± 8.2	88.8 ± 12.6	75.9 ± 26.5	88.7 ± 12.6	94.4 ± 11.3	88.9 ± 22.5	91.6 ± 9.5	100.0 ± 0.0	90.1 ± 5.8
Non-Indigenous people	88.9 ± 3.6	91.0 ± 3.3	88.8 ± 3.8	89.9 ± 4.0	92.1 ± 4.2	92.5 ± 3.7	93.7 ± 3.3	95.4 ± 3.8	90.0 ± 1.5
Indigenous people	68.7 ± 31.6	100.0 ± 0.0	*79.6 ± 43.1	82.0 ± 39.9	*71.1 ± 64.0	91.9 ± 16.8	100.0 ± 0.0	92.3 ± 16.1	77.9 ± 17.3

(a) For people aged 15–64 years.

(b) Disability includes Profound core activity limitation, Severe Core Activity Limitation, Moderate Core Activity Limitation, Mild core activity limitation, Education/employment restriction only

(c) A '*' indicates a RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Data with RSEs over 50 per cent are not published (np).

Table 14A.10

Table 14A.10 Labour force participation and employment of all people with disability, by special needs groups, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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- (d) The labour force participation and employment rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).
- (e) Due to differences in collection methodology, the data collected by the ABS Disability Module (used in the Survey of Education and Training Experience) relate to a broader 'disability and long-term health condition' population than the 'disability' population obtained from the much more detailed Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers — however, the characteristics of the populations are similar. The data are suitable for population comparisons, but not for prevalence updates between Disability, Ageing and Carers surveys.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS *Survey of Education and Training Experience, Australia* (unpublished); 2011 Report, table 14A.91.

Table 14A.11

Table 14A.11 Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Labour force participation rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	30.6 ± 9.1	30.8 ± 7.6	43.4 ± 10.0	38.8 ± 11.4	36.0 ± 12.1	30.7 ± 8.2	42.3 ± 10.4	–	34.4 ± 4.3
People in outer regional and remote areas	23.2 ± 21.4	22.6 ± 48.7	45.6 ± 20.8	31.5 ± 25.4	41.9 ± 23.3	19.6 ± 11.0	–	47.5 ± 16.0	36.3 ± 10.2
People born in an English speaking country	32.1 ± 8.8	35.3 ± 10.0	44.6 ± 9.4	38.8 ± 10.6	40.4 ± 10.5	26.0 ± 6.7	42.7 ± 11.1	49.8 ± 18.6	37.3 ± 4.3
People born in a non-English speaking country	22.9 ± 23.4	19.9 ± 13.2	24.8 ± 56.6	32.1 ± 25.3	9.7 ± 20.5	51.4 ± 62.9	39.4 ± 29.4	24.4 ± 55.0	22.2 ± 11.0
Non-Indigenous people	30.3 ± 8.8	30.6 ± 7.6	44.2 ± 9.8	37.7 ± 9.4	37.9 ± 11.4	25.3 ± 6.9	43.3 ± 10.5	53.8 ± 16.6	34.8 ± 4.1
Indigenous people	28.2 ± 34.4	–	32.2 ± 77.5	–	–	66.6 ± 45.7	–	15.8 ± 34.9	28.2 ± 23.6
Employment rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	88.5 ± 10.1	82.8 ± 12.7	89.2 ± 10.0	95.0 ± 6.8	91.8 ± 11.0	93.9 ± 8.2	97.5 ± 5.1	–	88.3 ± 5.0
People in outer regional and remote areas	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	83.8 ± 20.9	100.0 ± 0.0	85.6 ± 30.9	82.2 ± 24.3	–	91.0 ± 12.4	88.2 ± 11.3
People born in an English speaking country	86.9 ± 11.3	86.5 ± 12.7	89.7 ± 8.2	94.9 ± 6.8	90.5 ± 10.5	90.3 ± 9.2	97.1 ± 5.8	90.5 ± 13.0	89.0 ± 4.6
People born in a non-English speaking country	100.0 ± 0.0	70.0 ± 40.6	–	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	83.0 ± 21.2
Non-Indigenous people	88.4 ± 10.1	83.2 ± 12.5	87.6 ± 10.3	95.6 ± 5.9	90.8 ± 10.2	92.6 ± 8.1	97.5 ± 5.1	90.4 ± 13.1	88.1 ± 4.7
Indigenous people	100.0 ± 0.0	–	100.0 ± 0.0	–	–	75.5 ± 55.9	–	100.0 ± 0.0	97.4 ± 6.5

(a) For people aged 15–64 years.

(b) Profound/severe core activity limitation refers to always or sometimes needing assistance with one or more of the core activities. Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

(c) A ** indicates a RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Data with RSEs over 50 per cent are not published (np).

Table 14A.11

Table 14A.11 Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(d) The labour force participation and employment rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

(e) Due to differences in collection methodology, the data collected by the ABS Disability Module (used in the Survey of Education and Training Experience) relate to a broader 'disability and long-term health condition' population than the 'disability' population obtained from the much more detailed Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers — however, the characteristics of the populations are similar. The data are suitable for population comparisons, but not for prevalence updates between Disability, Ageing and Carers surveys.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS Survey of Education and Training Experience, Australia (unpublished); 2011 Report, table 14A.92.