

Targeted Earlier Intervention Program

2020-2021 Murrumbidgee, Far West &
Western NSW Districts Annual Report





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Published by

NSW Department of Communities and Justice
Early Intervention, Volunteering and Youth & FACS Insights, Analysis and Research
4-6 Cavill Avenue, Ashfield NSW 2131

Email: TEI@facs.nsw.gov.au
Website: www.dcj.nsw.gov.au

March 2022

Suggested citation

Timmings, F., Chen, S., Ho, S., Ishak, G., Watthanawinitchai, K., Lackinger, C., Moss, W., Gow, J. and Allen, B., Targeted Earlier Intervention Program 2020-2021 Murrumbidgee, Far West & Western NSW Districts Annual Report, NSW Department of Communities and Justice, Sydney

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Executive Summary

This is the first Targeted Earlier Intervention Program 2020-2021 Murrumbidgee, Far West and Western NSW Districts Annual Report (the report). It accompanies the recently released, first state-wide Targeted Earlier Intervention Program 2020-2021 NSW Annual Report.

The Targeted Earlier Intervention (TEI) Program commenced 1 July 2020 and is funded by the NSW Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ). The Program's objective is to deliver flexible support to ensure children, young people, families and communities thrive. Importantly, it seeks to prevent any child abuse and neglect risks or vulnerabilities from escalating.

This report presents quantitative data reported by the TEI Program's service providers from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. Due primarily to the impacts of COVID, data collection was only mandatory for the six months from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021 and any conclusions drawn from this report and the data should be very mindful of this limitation.

The report provides insights into the potential for TEI data collection in Murrumbidgee, Far West and Western NSW (MFWWNSW) districts. It includes key information about service delivery and client cohorts and preliminary information about client and community outcomes.

The report also identifies key data quality issues in MFWWNSW TEI reporting. Service providers in the district and across NSW will be supported to address these to ensure TEI Program data is high-quality, consistent, comparable and complete. As the TEI Program matures, and the data correctly reflects what is occurring in and as a result of the program, it will be a powerful tool for planning, decision making, advocacy and evaluation for TEI services in MFWWNSW and the TEI Program as a whole.

Key findings

Service delivery

- In 2020-21, TEI services in MFWWNSW were delivered by 74 service providers in 262 locations.
- Services were delivered to a total of 10,344 individual clients¹ and 76,330 unidentified group clients.

¹ Individual clients are those for whom identifying information was recorded by a service provider. This information can only be collected with the consent of the client. All other clients ('unidentified group clients') are unidentified when entered into the Data Exchange. These clients may have attended a community event, or attended a drop in centre where identifying information is not collected. For these events or services, the total number of clients attending the event or dropping in over the course of a day/set period is collected.

- More individual clients (6,319) received services in the Wellbeing and Safety stream than the Community Strengthening stream (4,595).
- The most common program activity overall was Targeted Support within the Wellbeing and Safety stream (6,089).
- Within the Community Strengthening stream, the most common program activity was Community Support (2,412 clients).

Client demographics for individual clients

- Nearly half (48%) of individual clients (5,003 clients) recorded in MFWWNSW were under 25 years old. Most were in the 0-5 year old age group (1,797), followed by 6-11 year olds (1,086).
- 3,618 (35%) clients identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
- 1,019 (9.9%) clients identified as living with a disability, impairment or condition.
- 192 (1.9%) clients were culturally and linguistically diverse. Other than Australia, the three most common countries of birth recorded for individual clients in MFWWNSW were 'Other' (128 clients; 1.2%), New Zealand (43 clients; 0.4%) and England (33 clients; 0.3%). Other than English, the three most common languages recorded as being spoken at home were Aboriginal English (146 clients; 1.4%), Arabic (31 clients; 0.3%) and Kurdish (18 clients; 0.2%).
- 229 clients (2.2%) reported they were homeless and a further 481 clients (4.7%) reported they were at risk of homelessness.
- Clients most commonly accessed by TEI services for issues relating to family functioning; community participation and networks; and mental health, wellbeing and self-care.

Referral pathways for individual clients

- The main referral sources for clients into TEI services in MFWWNSW were internal (1,047 referrals) and self (1039) referrals. Internal referrals are where clients are already engaged with a particular service provider who then recommended they participate in another activity delivered within the same organisation.
- MFWWNSW TEI service providers made 1,344 referrals on behalf of clients to other services or programs. 63% of these were external referrals (referrals to different organisations) and 37% were internal referrals (referrals to another activity within the same organisation). The most common reason for external referrals was mental health, wellbeing and self-care. The most common reason for internal referrals was material wellbeing and basic necessities.

Individual client and community outcomes

- Client outcomes² were only recorded for 13% (1,309) of individual clients in MFWWNSW. The data that was recorded reflects positive impacts for clients.
- Community level outcome³ findings also appear to indicate TEI services in MFWWNSW are producing positive changes.

² Client outcomes refers to individual clients with a Goal and/or Circumstances SCORE. Satisfaction SCORE is not counted towards the 13%.

³ Community outcomes are collective outcomes for groups of clients.



TEI services and findings for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children, families and communities

- 2,359 individual Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients engaged with services in the Wellbeing and Safety stream and 1,554 in the Community Strengthening stream. Of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients engaged with services in the Wellbeing and Safety stream, most clients received Targeted Support services (2,284 clients) and 110 clients received Intensive or Specialist Support services.
- Of the 36 Aboriginal TEI service providers across NSW who recorded data in 2020-21, six were in MFWWNSW. 5.3% (192) of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients received a service from an Aboriginal service provider.
- The three most common identified Indigenous service types received were Indigenous social participation in the Wellbeing and Safety stream (161 clients), followed by Indigenous advocacy and support (143 clients) and Indigenous supported playgroups (116 clients).
- Outcomes were recorded for 14% (508) of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander individual clients.

Data quality

Data quality issues were identified in TEI Program reporting across the state, including in MFWWNSW, which limits the conclusions that be drawn from the data.

Identified data quality issues in MFWWNSW include:

- Targets for recording Circumstances and/or Goals SCOREs not met⁴.
- Missing information:
 - There is a high proportion of clients for whom the demographic information of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, disability, homelessness and household composition is not known, when compared to TEI Program reporting goals⁵.
 - TEI Program referral source is not known for 64% of MFWWNSW individual clients
 - The reason 61% of individual clients sought assistance is not known.
- 32% of individual clients in MFWWNSW have a low-quality SLK⁶.


Next steps – supporting TEI providers to capture and record high-quality quantitative data

DCJ is committed to continuing to support TEI service providers address data quality issues and reporting requirements so that high-quality data is available for service providers and DCJ to utilise. This includes working with services to understand key

⁴ See the [TEI Data Collection and Reporting Guide](#) for requirements.

⁵ See the [Using data in the TEI program](#) guide for TEI program goals for recording demographic information.

⁶ An SLK is a 14-character algorithm generated from selected letters from a client's first and last name, gender, and date of birth, which is critical if de-identified data is to be linked.



issues impacting the recording of accurate, timely data, and supporting services to access resources available to address specific issues.

1 Purpose

The MFWWNSW TEI report (the report) is one of seven district level reports developed to accompany the recently released, state-wide Targeted Earlier Intervention Program 2020-2021 NSW Annual Report.

The DCJ TEI Program commenced on 1 July 2020. Its objective is to deliver flexible support to ensure children, young people, families and communities thrive. Importantly, it seeks to prevent any child abuse and neglect risks or vulnerabilities children, young people, families and communities are experiencing from escalating.

The TEI Program is comprised of two streams of support and five program activities. These are illustrated in Figure 30 of Appendix 1. Within each program activity are service types delivered to children, young people, families and communities. See the [TEI Program Specifications](#) for further details about the TEI Program including descriptions of service types.

The report presents select quantitative data reported by the TEI Program's service providers in MFWWNSW from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. Due primarily to the impacts of COVID, data collection was only mandatory for the six months from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021, so any conclusions drawn from this report and the data should be in the context of this, and other limitations noted in this report.

2 Data Collection Method

In the TEI program, service providers report their data in the [Data Exchange](#). The Data Exchange is a web-based platform hosted by the Department of Social Services (DSS).


All TEI service providers are required to report their data in accordance with the [Data Exchange Protocols](#) and the [TEI Data Collection and Reporting Guide](#).

On 25 August 2021, de-identified, unit record level data (i.e. anonymous information for individual persons) for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 was sent from DSS to DCJ.

FACS Insights, Analysis and Research (FACSIAR), a Directorate within DCJ, analysed the MFWWNSW unit record level data presented in this report.

2.1 Important considerations and limitations

The data featured in this report does not present a complete picture of the service delivery that occurred in MFWWNSW in 2020/2021 and the client outcomes that were achieved during that period.



There are significant gaps in the data. Not all organisations were reporting their data in the Data Exchange after reporting became mandatory, and there are issues with the quality of the data which was reported overall.

To develop this report DCJ used ‘aged’, or snapshot, data extracted from the Data Exchange on 25 August 2021. Caution should be exercised when comparing figures in this report to the online Data Exchange reports which are a live environment where the data is updated continuously. In the live Data Exchange reports, even after a reporting period has closed, numbers change as client records and cases are updated or as service providers obtain approval to correct and/or upload data for closed reporting periods.

3 Future state: What complete data will be able to tell us about TEI services

The goal for the TEI Program is to have high-quality data that is consistent, comparable and complete.

The first state-wide TEI Program annual report and its accompanying district reports identified a number of data quality issues (data quality issues for MFWWNSW are outlined in section 4.4 of this report). Data quality issues are to be expected in the first year of reporting for the TEI Program.

When data correctly represents what is occurring in the TEI Program streams, program activities and service types, it will be a powerful tool for planning, decision making, advocacy and evaluation - both within districts, and for the program overall.

Reporting high-quality data will enable DCJ and service providers to gain valuable insights into service delivery models and to better understand what works and what needs to be improved to achieve better outcomes for clients.

Box 1 below highlights opportunities for analysis when high quality data is available.

Box 1 Future opportunities for analysis dependent upon more complete data

Future opportunities for analysis dependent upon more complete data

Data category	Key information	Opportunities for analysis
Age	What support do different age groups receive	These data will illustrate the differential benefits of supports provided to children, parents and grandparents/carers by a service. It also allows the program to identify the targeted age groups and their journey through the TEI program.
Location and remoteness	All individual clients recorded	These data will help determine whether locational differences are based on differences in population size, or are indicative of clients' accessibility of the service. They also help understand demand for particular services by location.
Referrals	Benefits of referring clients to appropriate services	<p>These data will help inform the business on clients' requirements of the program. These can be used to ensure that the appropriate services better suited to needs and requirements are available to TEI clients. The data also help determine clients' referral pathways and whether they are supported to navigate through the most suitable services according to their needs.</p> <p>Importantly, these data inform our understanding of the critical relationships between services, throughout the services system, in order to better ensure these are easier to navigate and don't involve barriers to access.</p> <p>Complete data and high-quality SLKs are critical if this is to happen effectively.</p>
SCORES	Results recorded in unexpected domains	These data will help determine the benefits of a program in terms of the outcomes for clients, and accurate recording of results and pairing of SCORES is vital. Although unexpected results are valid, this can be explored further with service providers if data are complete and accurate.

4 Current State: What the reported data tells us about TEI services in MFWWNSW in 2020-21

4.1 Program reach and client cohorts

4.1.1 Service provision

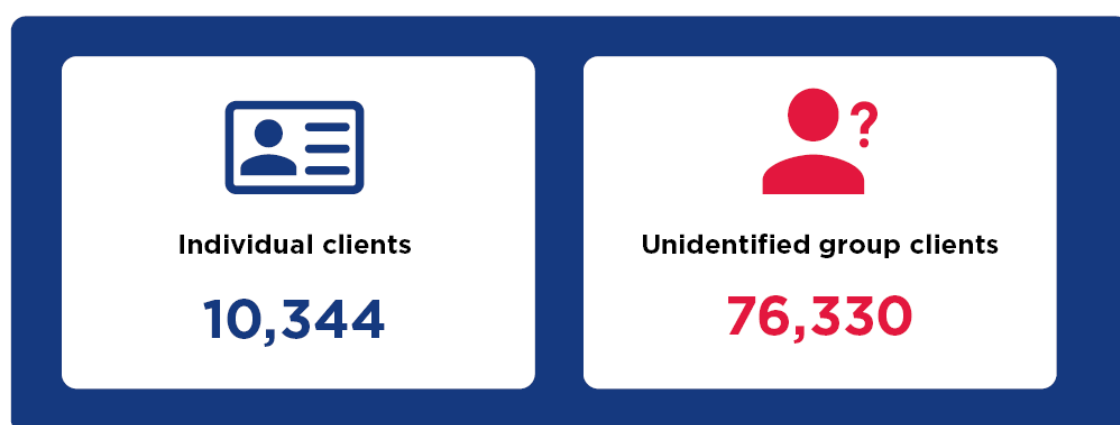
How many TEI service providers are there in MFWWNSW?

In 2020-21 there were 74 service providers operating in MFWWNSW. They delivered services out of 262 outlets. Outlets are the locations in which TEI services are delivered, or where staff travel from to deliver a service (for example, when conducting home visiting).

How many people do MFWWNSW TEI service providers work with?

86,674 clients were recorded as receiving a TEI service in MFWWNSW (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Number of TEI clients in MFWWNSW in 2020-21



In the TEI Program, there are targets for each program activity for the proportion of clients who should be recorded as individual clients and the proportion recorded as unidentified group clients (see the [Data collection and reporting guide for the Targeted Early Intervention program](#) for details). Unfortunately in the 2020-21 financial year these targets were not met for the program as a whole. Addressing these findings as soon as possible is a major goal for the TEI program.

Unidentified group clients should only be reported when it is not practical, possible or appropriate to collect individual client details. Where clients do not consent to having their personal identifying information recorded, it is important that services do not record them as unidentified clients, but rather, untick the consent box recording the person as a de-identified client in the Data Exchange system.

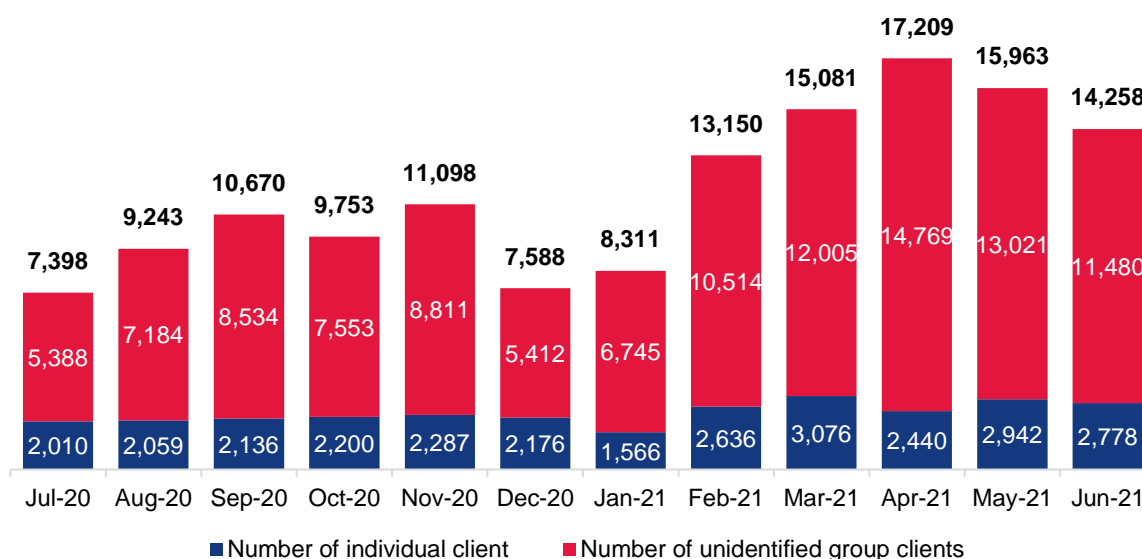
See section 5.4 of the Targeted Earlier Intervention Program 2020-2021 NSW Annual Report for further information about the issue of recording clients as individual clients or unidentified group clients.

Figure 2 illustrates the monthly number of clients who engaged with a TEI service.

The lower number of clients in December 2020 and January 2021 is consistent with anecdotal information provided by service providers that service delivery tends to reduce over the Christmas to New Year period and during the summer school holidays.

It is likely COVID-19 impacted on client numbers, particularly fluctuations in unidentified clients as restrictions and client confidence changed.

Figure 2 Number of TEI clients who received a service in MFWWNSW per month for 2020-21



Note: The number of individual clients for each month does not add up to the total number of individual clients in the TEI program. This is because an individual client can access TEI services multiple times throughout the year.

What services did TEI individual clients receive?

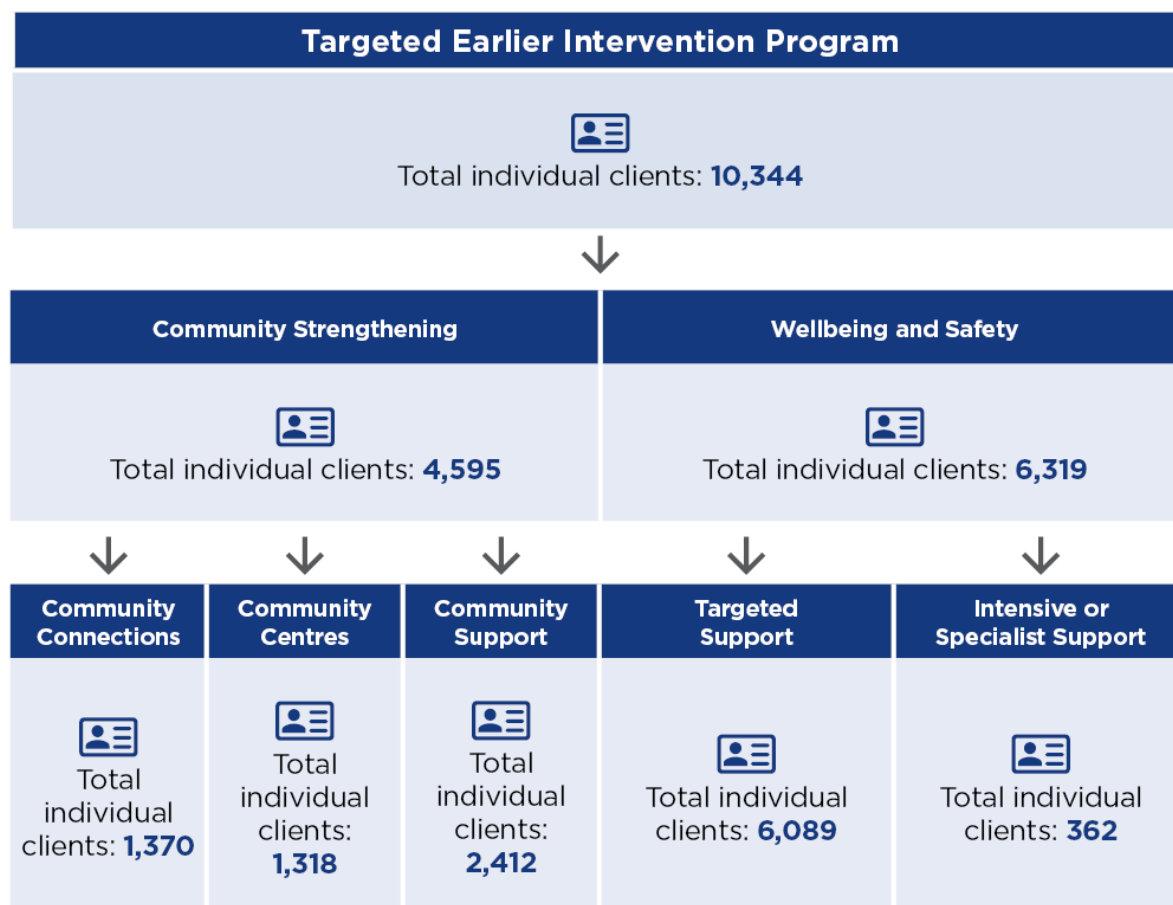
Figure 3 breaks down the services individual clients received in MFWWNSW by TEI Program stream and activity.

More individual clients (6,319) received services in the Wellbeing and Safety stream than the Community Strengthening stream (4,595).

The most common program activity overall was Targeted Support, within the Wellbeing and Safety stream (6,089 clients).

Within the Community Strengthening stream, the most common program activity was Community Support (2,412 clients).

Figure 3 Number of TEI individual clients across different service streams and program activities in MFWWNSW



Note: The number of individual clients in different program activities, or different service streams should not be added up to get the total number of individual clients (10,344) as individual clients can receive more than one service in the TEI program.

4.1.2 Client demographics

Who is accessing TEI services?

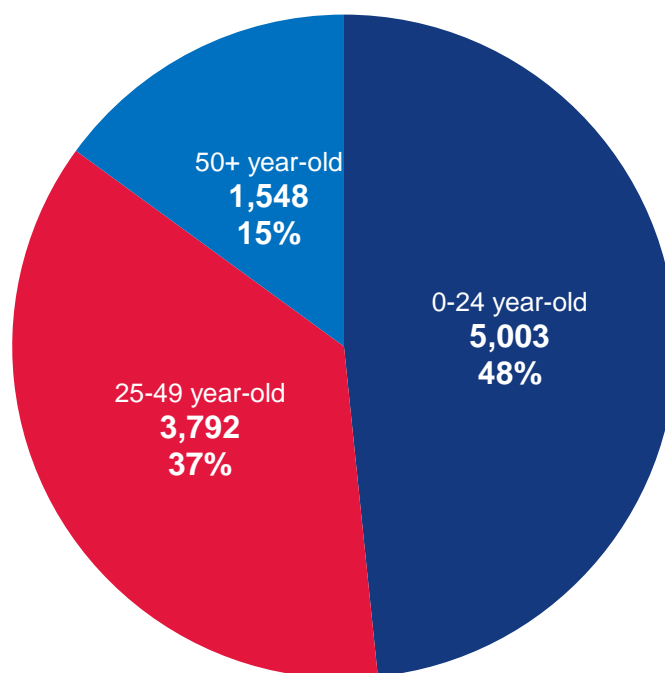
This section provides information about the demographic characteristics of individual clients with whom TEI service providers in MFWWNSW worked in 2020-21, where this information is recorded.

There is a high proportion of clients for whom the demographic information of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, disability, homelessness and household composition is not known. Any conclusions drawn from this data should be in the context of this limitation. In the TEI Program, there are goals for recording demographic information. For details of these and how MFWWNSW's reported data compared for all demographic characteristics, see Appendix 2.

Age

Nearly half (48%) of individual clients (5,003 clients) recorded in MFWWNSW were under 25 years old (Figure 4). 37% (3,792 clients) were aged 25-49 years old, while the remaining 15% (1,548) were aged 50 and over.

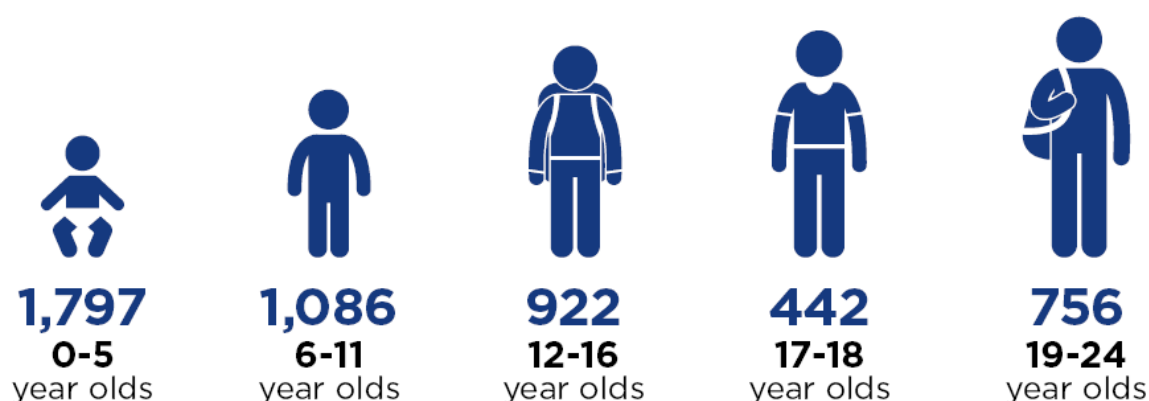
Figure 4 Age of TEI Individual clients in MFWWNSW



Note: The total number of TEI individual clients who received TEI services from MFWWNSW cannot be calculated by adding up the number of clients in each of the above age groups. Client age is unique across all NSW as the highest age will only be counted once whether or not they have received services from more than one district cluster.

Figure 5 shows a breakdown of individual clients under 25 by age group. The largest group of children and young people recorded was 0-5 year olds (1,797) - a key TEI Program target group. This was followed by 6-11 year olds (1,086)

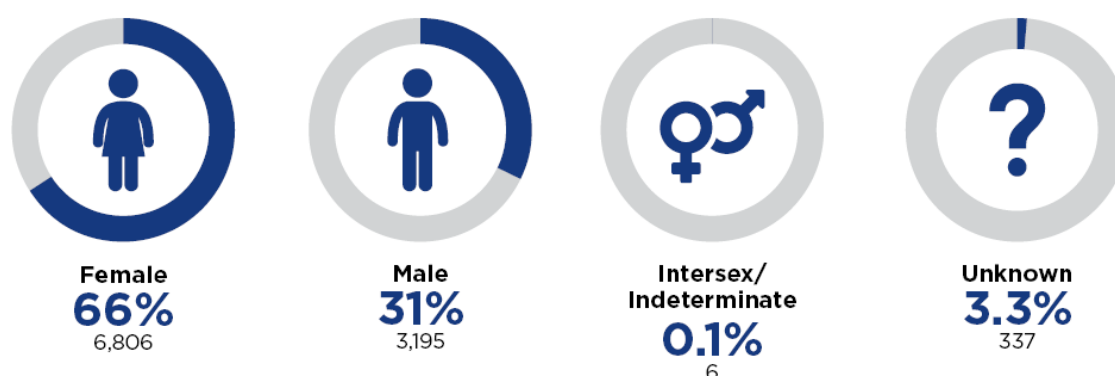
Figure 5 Children and young people in the TEI program in MFWWNSW



Gender

The majority of individual clients in MFWWNSW were female (66%; 6,806 clients). This is consistent with the TEI program across the state as a whole. See Figure 6 for a full breakdown by gender.

Figure 6 Gender of TEI individual clients in MFWWNSW



Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients

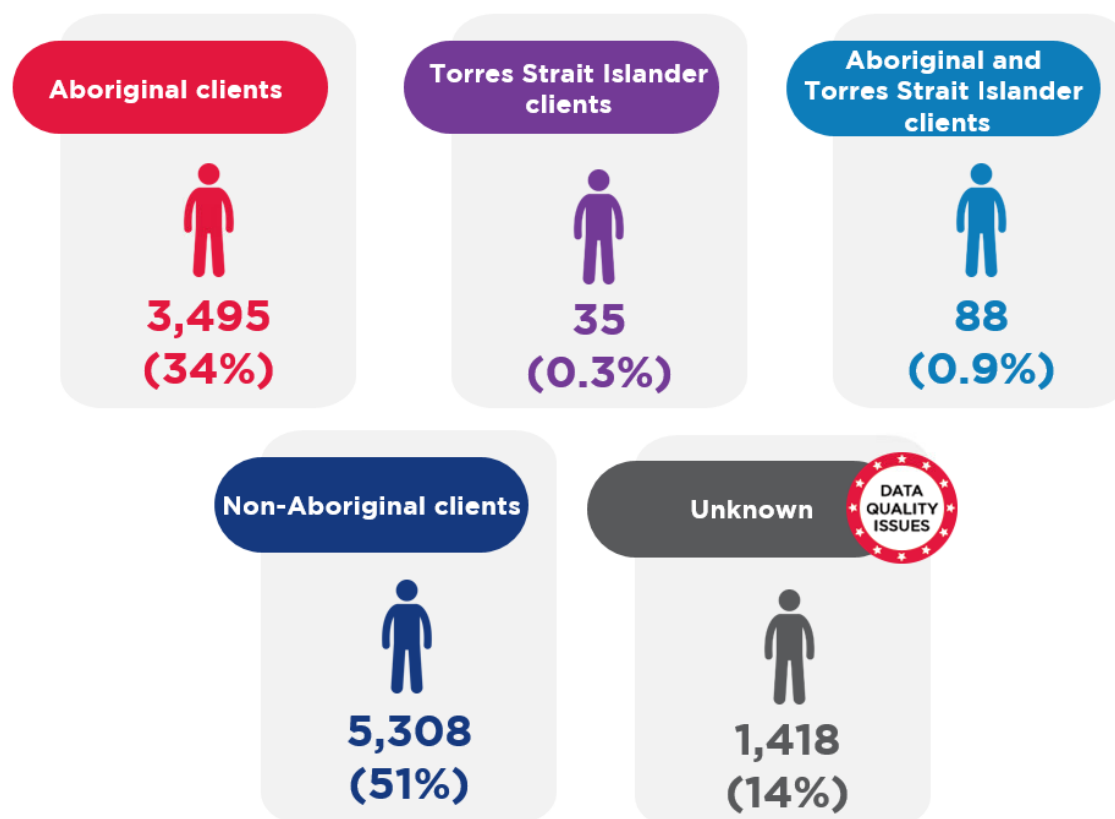
Aboriginal children, young people, families and communities are a key target group of the TEI program.

Over a third (35%) of individual clients who were recorded as receiving a TEI service in MFWWNSW identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (3,618 clients) (see Figure 7).

Note that Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status is not known for 14% of clients. Ideally, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status would be 'unknown' for

less than 5% of individual clients, however it is understood and respected that some Aboriginal people will not want to share this information.

Figure 7 TEI individual clients who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in MFWWNSW



See section 4.3.2 for information about Aboriginal service provision in MFWWNSW.

People living with a disability

1,019 individual clients who were recorded as receiving a TEI service in MFWWNSW self-identified as living with a disability, impairment or condition (Figure 8). This equates to 9.9% of all individual clients.

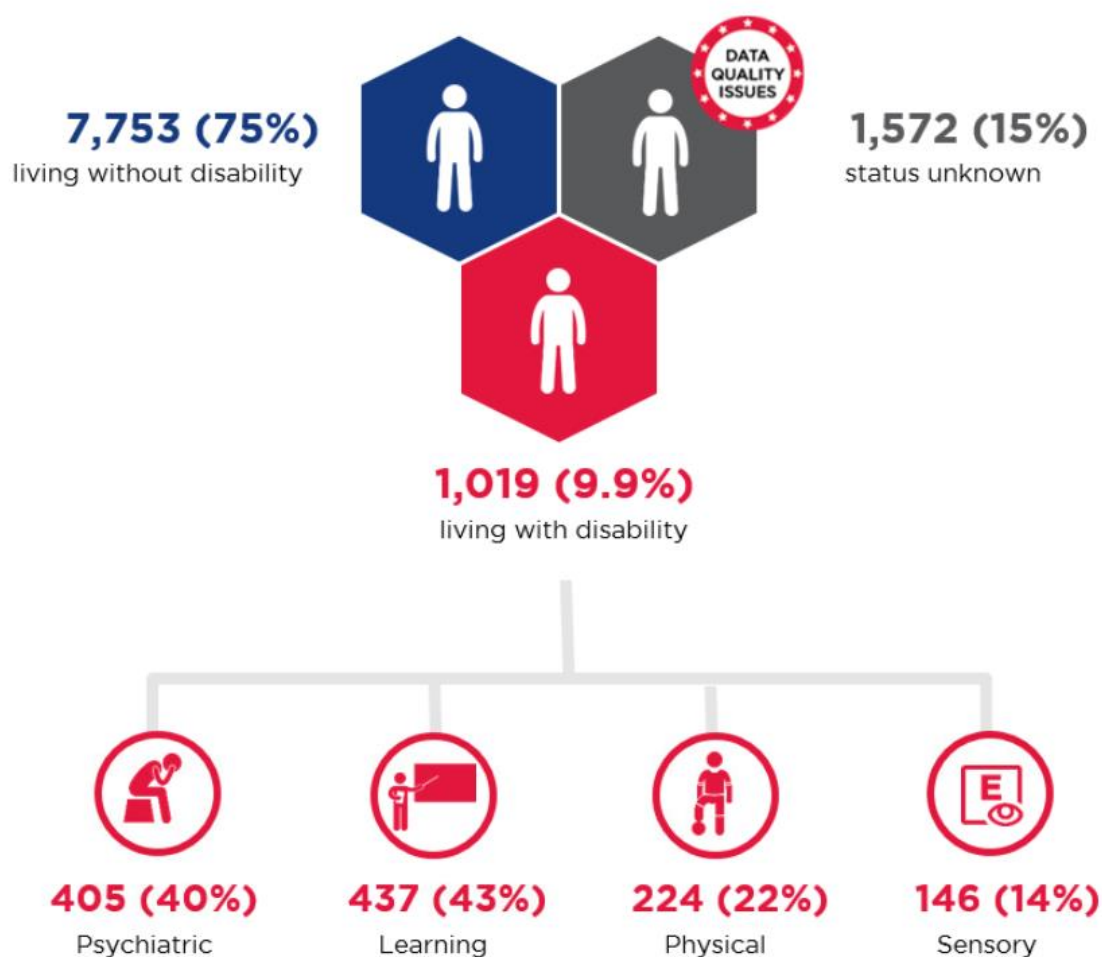
For the largest proportions of these clients, the reported disabilities were learning⁷ (43%; 437 clients) and/or psychiatric⁸ (40%; 405 clients).

⁷ Learning disabilities are associated with impairment of intellectual functions which limit daily activities and restrict participation in a range of life areas (e.g. dyscalculia, dysgraphia, dyslexia).

⁸ Psychiatric conditions are associated with clinically recognisable symptoms and behaviour frequently associated with distress that may impair personal functioning in social activity. These include, for example, autism, Asperger syndrome, depression and eating disorders.

Note disability status is not known for 15% of individual clients (Figure 8). Ideally, TEI service providers are encouraged to ensure disability status is 'unknown' for less than 5% of clients.

Figure 8 TEI individual clients who self-identify as living with disability in MFWWNSW

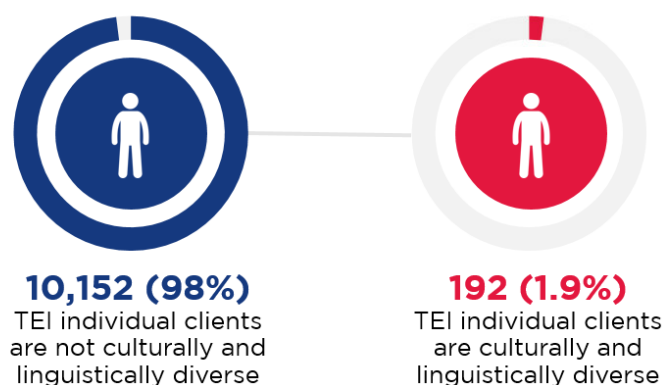


Note: Individual clients can self-identify as living with multiple disabilities, impairments or conditions.

Culturally and linguistically diverse clients

1.9% (192) of individual clients were recorded as culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) (Figure 9). That is, they were recorded as being born overseas and as speaking a language other than English at home.

Figure 9 Culturally and linguistically diverse TEI individual clients in MFWWNSW



Note: TEI individual clients can only be classified into two categories in the Data Exchange: culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) and not CALD. It should be noted where individual clients have 'unknown' country of birth and/or 'unknown' language spoken at home, they are categorised as non-CALD. This needs to be addressed to ensure data in relation to culturally and linguistically diverse people accessing TEI services is accurate.

Other than Australia, the three most common countries of birth recorded were 'Other' (128 clients; 1.2%), New Zealand (43 clients; 0.4%) and England (33 clients; 0.3%).

Other than English, the three most common languages recorded as being spoken at home were Aboriginal English (146 clients; 1.4%), Arabic (31 clients; 0.3%) and Kurdish (18 clients; 0.2%) (Table 1).

Table 1 Top 10 countries of birth and languages spoken at home for TEI individual clients in MFWWNSW

Top 10 Countries of Birth		Top 10 Languages spoken at home	
Country	Number of individual clients	Language	Number of individual clients
Australia	9,140 (88%)	English	9,095 (88%)
Other	128 (1.2%)	Aboriginal English	146 (1.4%)
New Zealand	43 (0.4%)	Arabic	31 (0.3%)
England	33 (0.3%)	Kurdish	18 (0.2%)
India	19 (0.2%)	Urdu	17 (0.2%)
Iraq	18 (0.2%)	Nepali	11 (0.1%)

Top 10 Countries of Birth		Top 10 Languages spoken at home	
Country	Number of individual clients	Language	Number of individual clients
Philippines	17 (0.2%)	Swahili	10 (0.1%)
Sri Lanka	16 (0.2%)	Tamil	9 (0.1%)
Democratic Republic of Congo	16 (0.2%)	Chinese (Not Elsewhere Classified)	9 (0.1%)
Pakistan	16 (0.2%)	Persian (excluding Dari)	9 (0.1%)

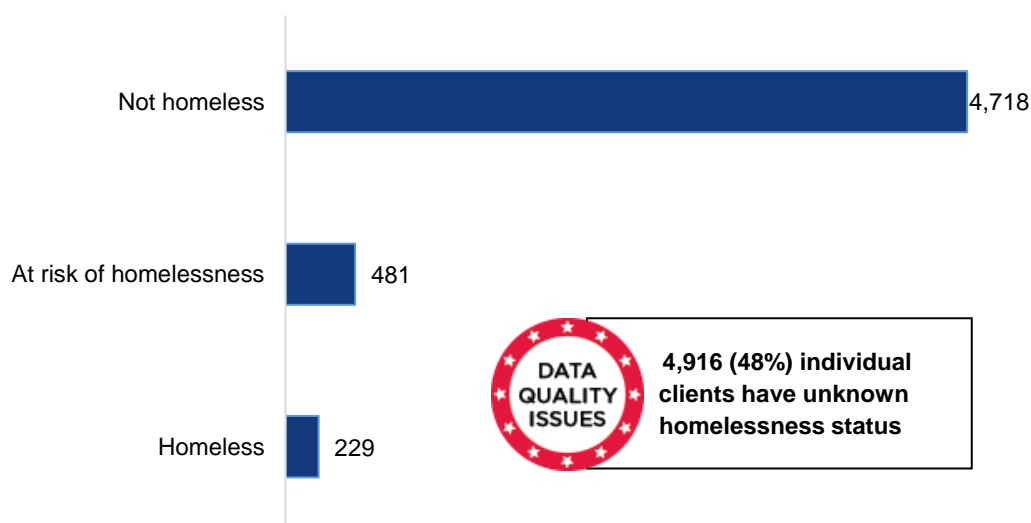
Note: Country of birth is unknown for 632 individual clients (6.1%). Main language spoken at home is unknown for 830 individual clients (8.0%).

Homelessness status

229 individual clients with whom MFWWNSW TEI service providers were working reported they were homeless (Figure 10). This accounts for 2.2% of all individual clients. 481 (4.7%) clients reported they were at risk of being homeless. Combined, 6.7% of clients were homeless or at risk of homelessness.

It should be noted that the homelessness status of 4,916 clients (48%) is unknown. Ideally, TEI service providers are encouraged to ensure homelessness status is not known for less than 5% of individual clients.

Figure 10 Homelessness status of TEI individual clients in MFWWNSW



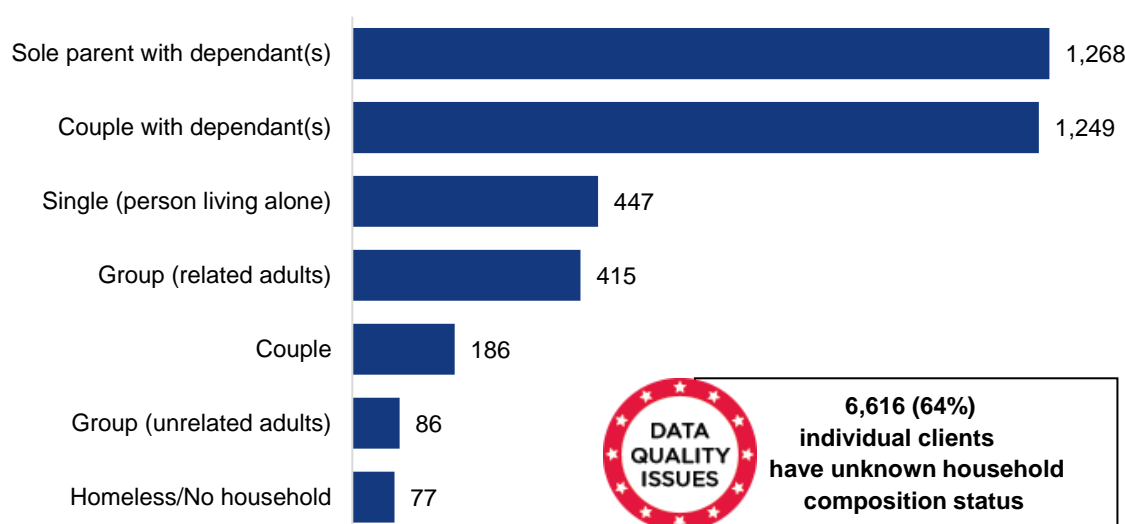
Household composition

Household composition can provide useful information about clients' living arrangements and how this may impact the challenges they face.

The most common household composition for individual clients was 'sole parent with dependant(s)' (1,268 clients; 12% of all individual clients) (Figure 11). This was followed by 'couple with dependant(s)' (1,249 clients; 12%).

It should be noted that household composition was not recorded for 64% of clients (6,616 clients). Ideally, TEI service providers are encouraged to ensure household composition is not known for less than 5% of individual clients.

Figure 11 Household composition for TEI individual clients in MFWWNSW



4.1.3 Referral pathways

How and why do clients access the TEI program?

Figure 12 shows the referral sources⁹ recorded for TEI clients in MFWWNSW. Note that no referral source was recorded for more than half (64%) of clients. This prevents us from understanding the pathways these clients have travelled into the TEI service system.

Internal (1,047 referrals) and self-referrals (1,039) were the main ways individual clients accessed TEI services. Internal referrals mean a person was already engaged with a particular service provider who then recommended they participate in another activity delivered within the same organisation.

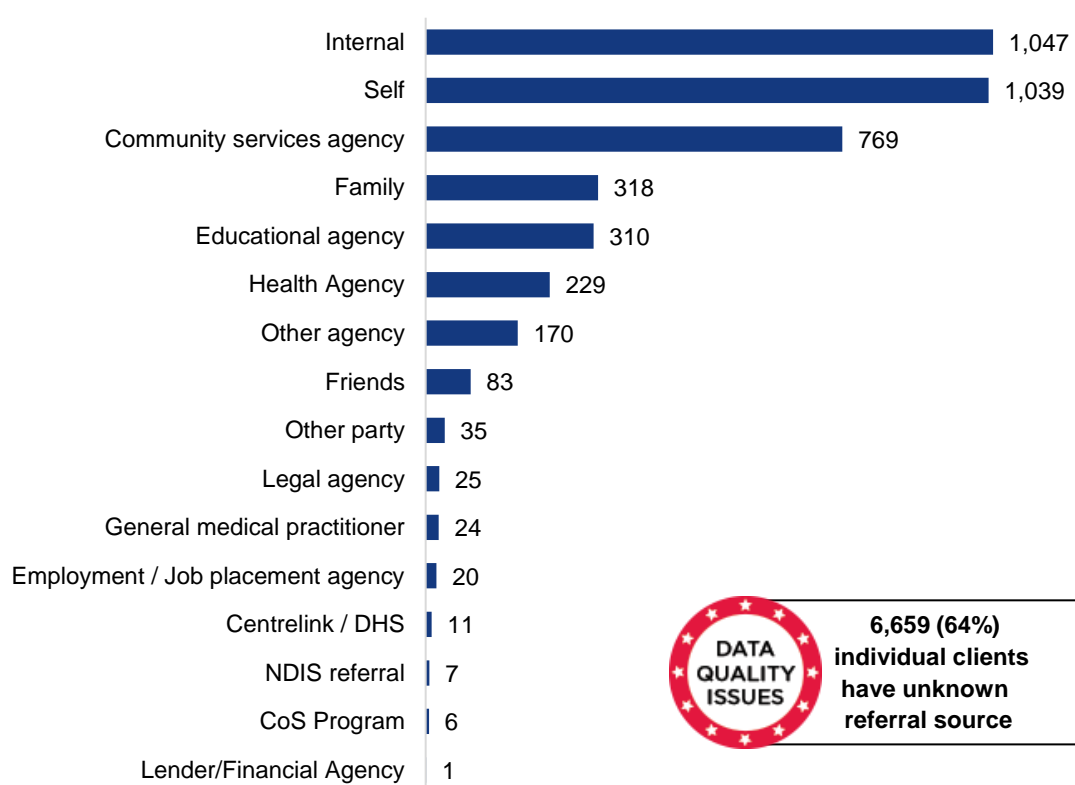
⁹ The referral source is the person or agency responsible for referring a client to the TEI service or activity.

A high number of self-referrals could reflect the extent to which TEI services in MFWWNSW are:

- easy to find, and/or
- easy to access and/or
- known in their local communities.

Referrals by community services agencies were the third most common referral source (769 referrals).

Figure 12 Referral source for TEI individual clients in MFWWNSW



Note: A referral source can be recorded for a single client multiple times.

Individual clients accessed TEI services for various reasons. Figure 13 breaks these down by primary reason (the main reason for seeking assistance) and secondary reason(s) (which can also be recorded for clients if relevant).

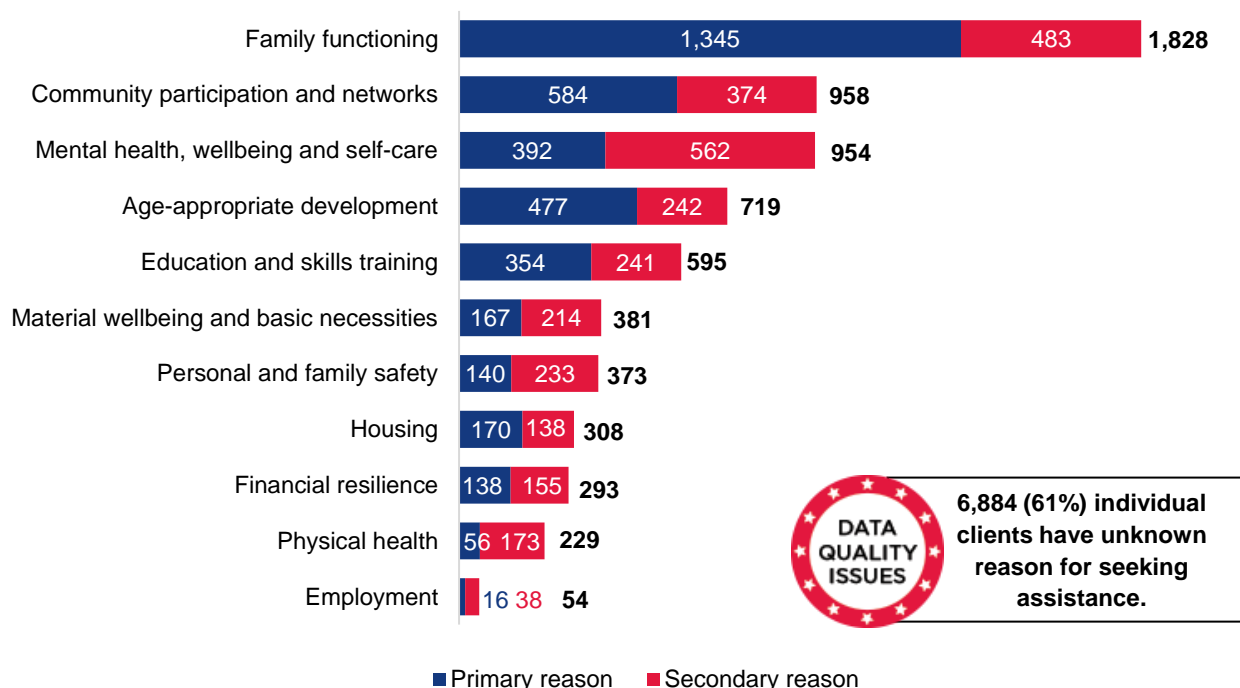
The most common reason (primary and secondary reason combined) was family functioning (1,828). Family functioning refers to the support children, young people and parents may need to improve their relationships at home, address conflict, improve communication and to foster a loving and supportive home environment.

Community participation and networks (958) and mental health, wellbeing and self-care (954) were the second and third most common reasons individuals sought assistance. Community participation and networks refers to support needed to better engage with local community and to build a network of informal supports through

family and friends. A goal of TEI services is to help support people experiencing mental health issues and having trouble accessing the services they need, however this cannot be fully explored until data are more complete.

Note the reasons individual clients sought assistance are not known for more than half 61% of clients.

Figure 13 Reason for seeking assistance for TEI individual clients in MFWWNSW



Note: Reason for seeking assistance can be recorded for a single client multiple times. Individual clients who receive TEI services from more than one cluster and have their reasons for referral recorded only in some clusters will not be counted in the cluster with unknown reasons.

To what other services or programs were TEI clients referred?

In 2020-21, MFWWNSW TEI services recorded a total of 1,344 referrals to other services/programs for individual clients. Referrals are conducted when:

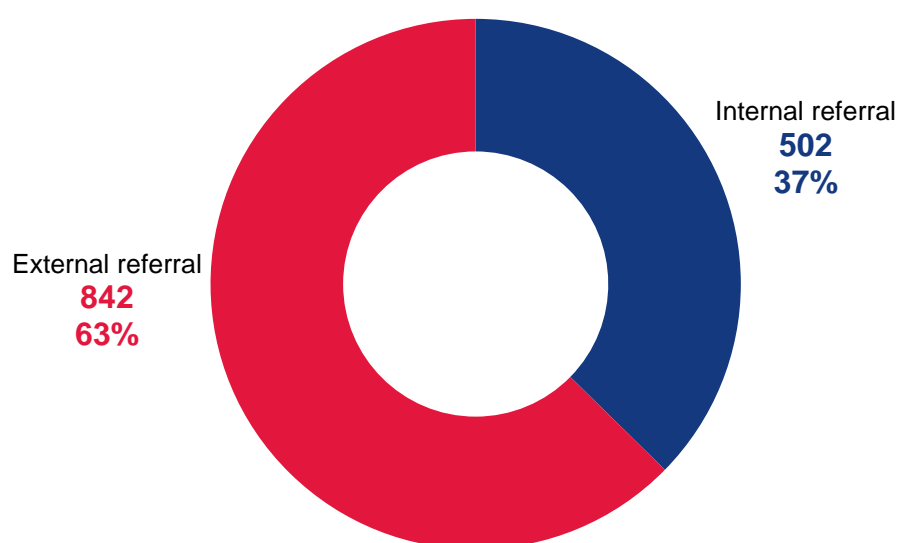
- a service provider doesn't have the necessary skills or capacity to meet a client's need
- a client might be better off receiving a different type of service
- a client wants additional services to meet their needs.

The majority - 63% - of referrals recorded were external. External referrals are to activities provided by a different organisation. For example, a young person participating in an after-school program may be referred to counselling run by a mental health practitioner.

37% of referrals were internal. Internal referrals are to another activity offered within the same organisation. For example, a parent participating in a playgroup may be referred to a parenting group run by the same service provider.

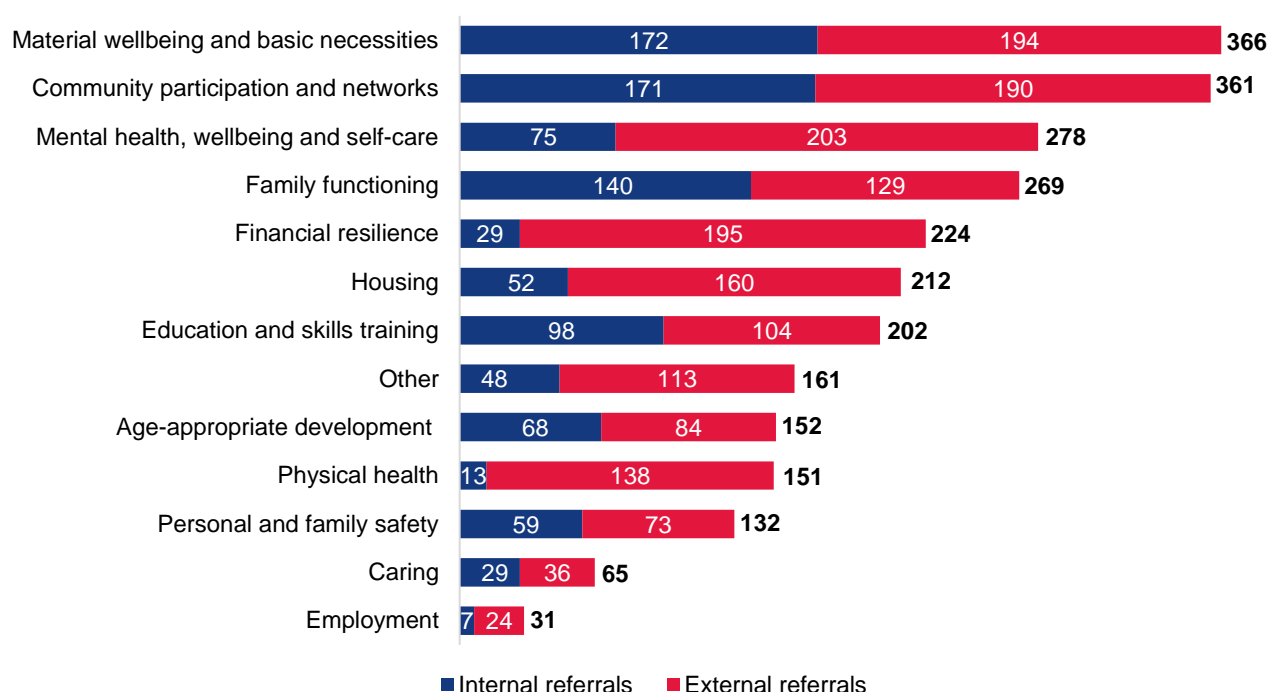
The limited data reported suggests that TEI service providers are supporting clients to navigate the service system and find the services they need.

Figure 14 Referrals recorded for individual clients in TEI program in MFWWNSW



External referrals were most likely to be made for mental health, wellbeing and self-care reasons (203 referrals), followed by financial resilience (195) and material wellbeing and basic necessities (194). Referrals for material wellbeing and basic necessities are to address the client's immediate lack of money and basic items needed for day-to-day living and to improve their independence, participation and wellbeing. Internal referrals were mostly likely to be made for material wellbeing and basic necessities (172), community participation and networks (171) and family functioning (140) reasons.

Figure 15 Internal and external referrals out of the TEI program in MFWWNSW



Note: This is not a unique count of referrals out of the TEI program as there can be one or more reasons for referral for a single referral conducted.

4.2 Individual client and community outcomes

In the TEI program, client outcomes are the changes that occur for clients and communities as a result of service delivery. These can be changes in skills, knowledge, attitude, values, behaviours or circumstances.

To understand how each TEI service provider contributes to the TEI program client outcomes, DCJ requires TEI service providers to report client and community outcome data in the Data Exchange, using “SCORE”. SCORE stands for ‘Standard Client/Community Outcomes Reporting’. It is an outcome reporting tool that helps report the impact of service delivery. In the Data Exchange, there are four different types of SCORE:

- Circumstances SCORE: measures changes in client circumstances.
- Goals SCORE: measures progress in achieving specific goals.
- Satisfaction SCORE: measures client satisfaction.
- Community SCORE: measures changes for groups or communities.

Each type of SCORE has different domains that can be used to report client outcomes. SCORE uses a 5-point rating scale to report outcomes. The scale varies for each type of SCORE. See the [Data Exchange Protocols](#) for details.

4.2.1 Individual client outcomes

How many individual clients had outcomes recorded?

To ensure analysis is meaningful, Circumstances and Goals SCORE data need to be collected **at least twice** during a client's engagement with a service – early in their engagement and then, at a minimum towards or at the end of their engagement. Paired SCOREs are then compared to measure the degree of change over time. By doing this, the impact the program is having or had on an individual's life can start to be understood.

TEI service providers should record Circumstances and/or Goals SCORE for at least 50% of their individual clients (see the [TEI Data Collection and Reporting Guide](#)).

In MFWWNSW in 2020-21, only a small proportion of individual clients (13%; 1,309) were assessed for Circumstances and/or Goals SCORE. That is, at least two SCOREs were recorded and paired for the client for a particular domain (see Figure 16, below).

17% of clients (1,773) were partially assessed (Figure 16). Partial assessment means the client had an initial SCORE recorded for a particular Circumstance and/or Goal SCORE domain, but no subsequent SCORE against the same domain to measure any change. Partial assessment data is of little value.

Figure 16 Number and proportion of TEI individual clients assessed with outcomes (Goals and/or Circumstances SCOREs) in MFWWNSW

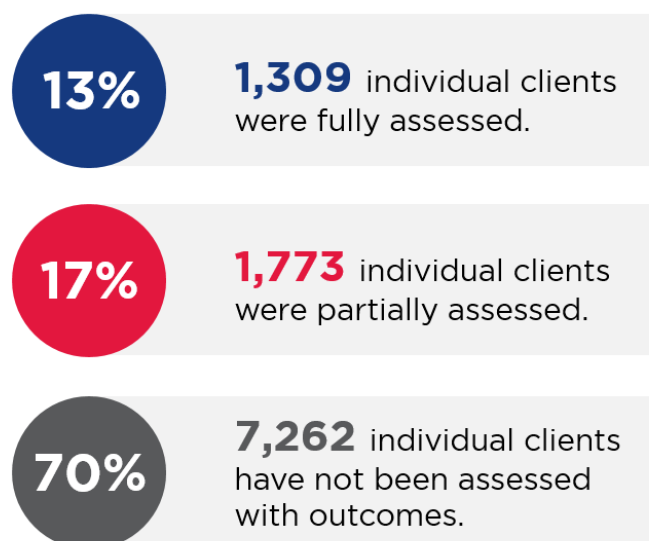
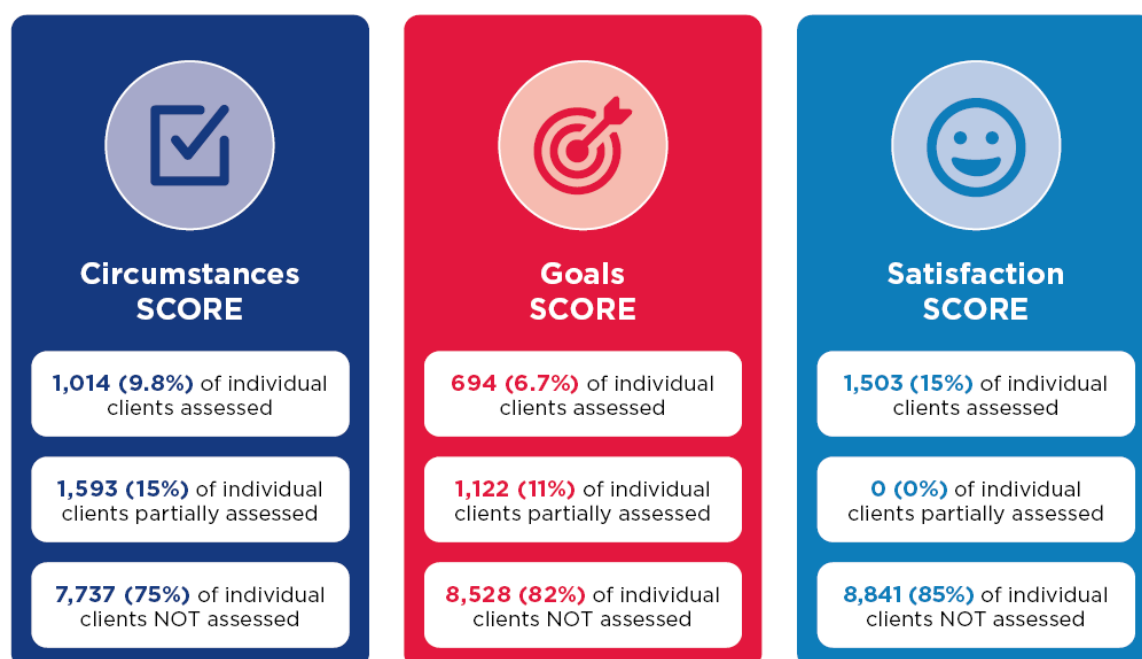


Figure 17 shows a breakdown of the number and proportion of individual clients assessed, partially assessed, and not assessed by Circumstances, Goals and Satisfaction SCOREs.

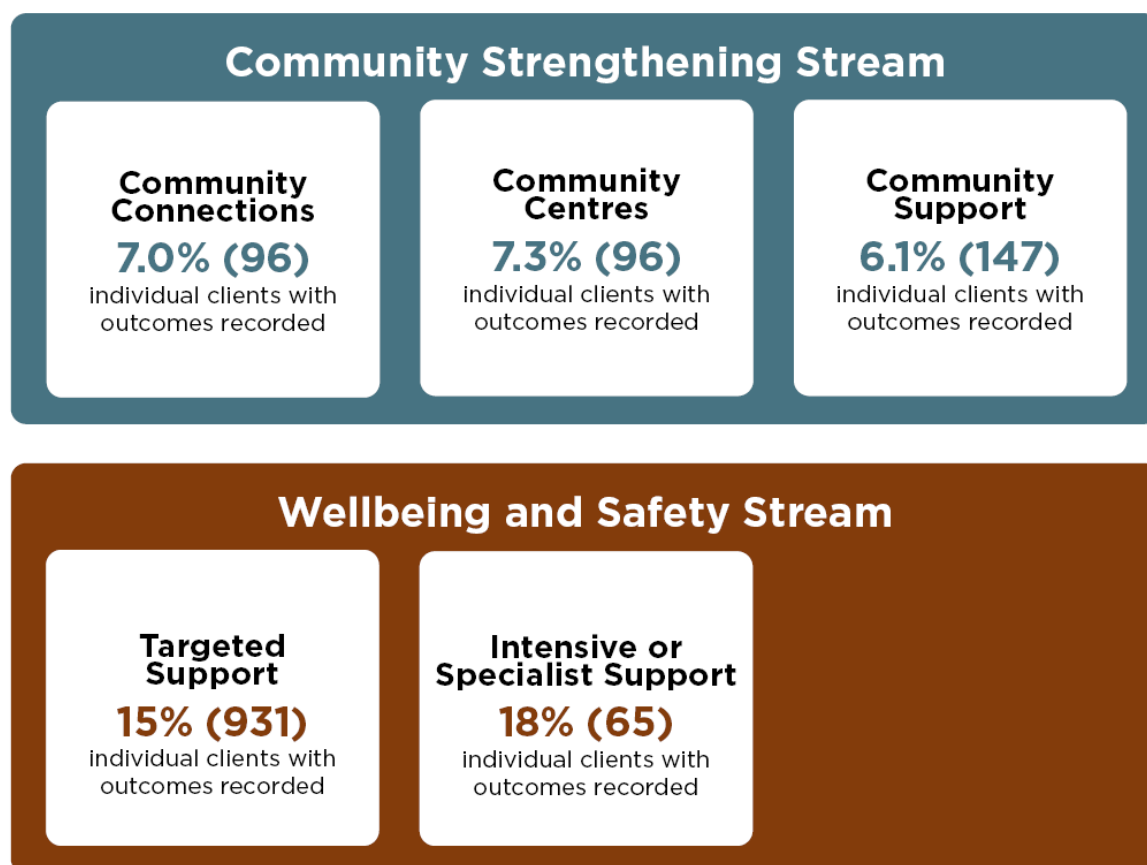
Figure 17 Number and proportion of TEI individual clients with SCORE recorded in MFWWNSW



The low number of complete Circumstances and Goals SCOREs is generally consistent with providers across the state - only 18% of TEI clients across the state had Circumstances and/or Goals SCORE outcomes recorded. This significantly limits any conclusions that can be drawn about the ability of the TEI program generally, and in MFWWNSW specifically, to help clients improve their circumstances or achieve their goals. The low numbers also reduce our ability to evaluate the TEI program and demonstrate the impact of service providers.

Figure 18 breaks down the number and proportion of clients who were assessed for Circumstances and/or Goals SCORE by program activity. Note these are not unique counts and the same client could be counted more than once if they received a service and were assessed in more than one program activity. For example, a client who received a service in both the Community Centres and Targeted Support program activities, and who was assessed in both, will be counted twice – once in each program activity.

Figure 18 Number and proportion of clients with outcomes recorded (Goals and/or Circumstances SCOREs) by program activity in MFWWNSW



Note: Individual clients can receive services and have their outcomes recorded from more than one program activity.

Footnote: Individual clients with outcomes recorded means that they are fully assessed with paired SCOREs (earliest and latest SCOREs)

What outcomes did TEI individual clients achieve?

For the small number of clients where data was recorded correctly and completely, TEI services in MFWWNSW had a somewhat positive impact on their outcomes.

To determine this, the three TEI service types across all program activities with the highest number of individual clients assessed were selected. For each of these three service types (all of which were in program activity 4, Targeted Support), the three domains used to measure outcomes that had the highest number of individual clients assessed were also selected.¹⁰ Please see figures 19, 20 and 21 below for details.

¹⁰ Some domains under particular service types may have shown additional and bigger outcomes achieved, but have not been included here as there may have been a smaller number of clients accessing the service, or the number of recorded SCOREs were low.

Positive impacts are shown for all nine domains. This is demonstrated by the green figures in Figures 19-21 which show the average difference between the earliest and latest paired SCOREs. In all cases, there was a positive net shift.

Figure 19 Information, Advice and Referral service type: individual clients with recorded SCOREs in the top three domains

Program Activity 4: Targeted Support

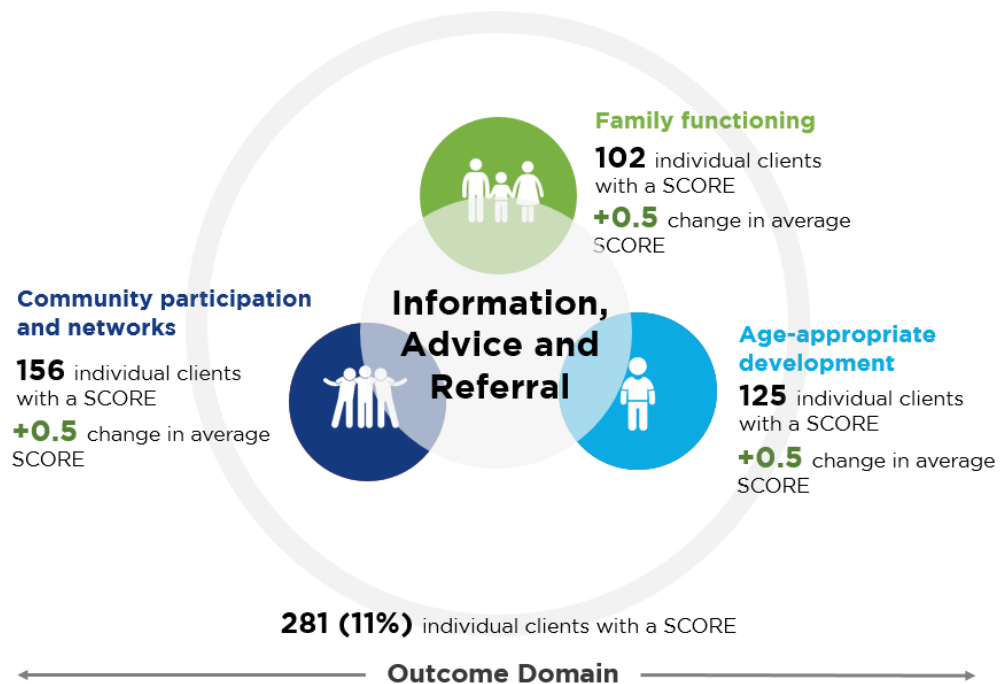


Figure 20 Intake/Assessment service type: individual clients with recorded SCOREs in the top three domains

Program Activity 4: Targeted Support

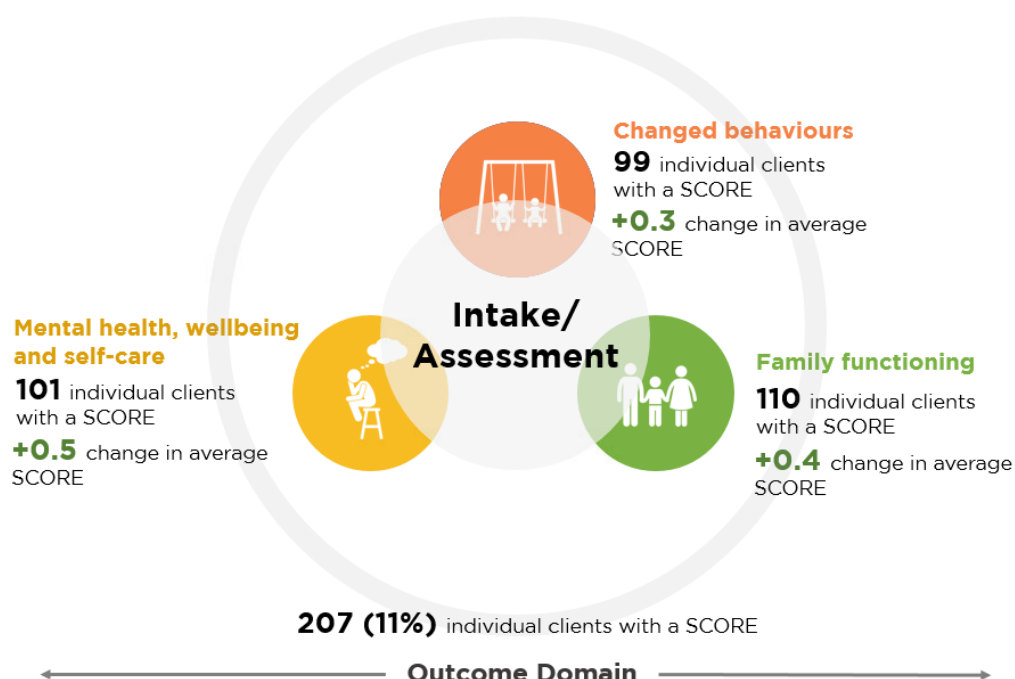
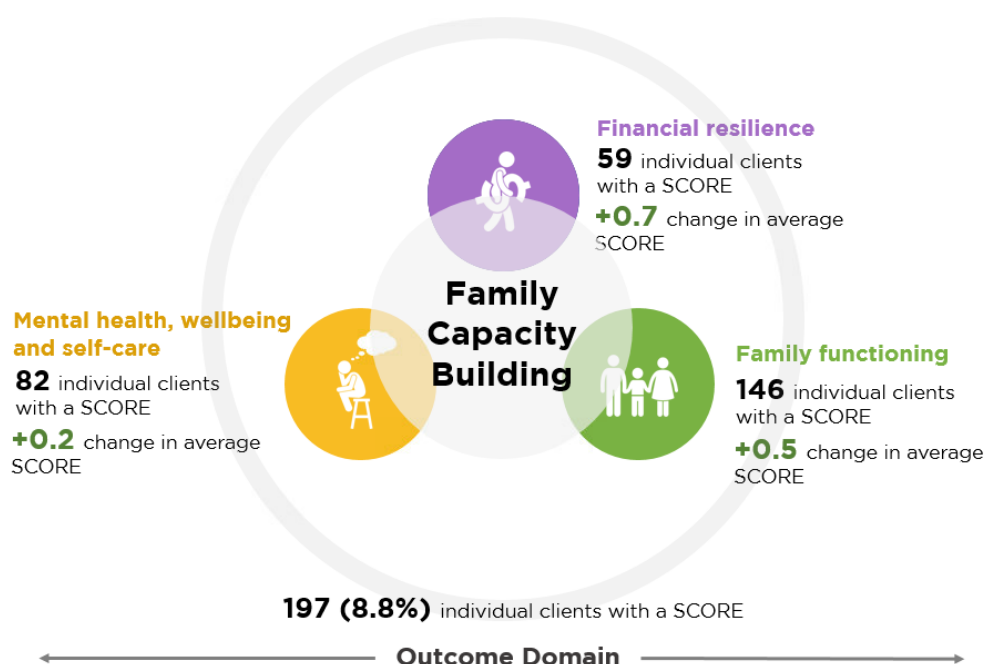


Figure 21 Family Capacity Building service type: individual clients with recorded SCOREs in the top three domains

Program Activity 4: Targeted Support



4.2.2 Client satisfaction

How many individual clients reported Satisfaction SCOREs?

TEI service providers should record Satisfaction SCORE for at least 10% of clients (see the [TEI Data Collection and Reporting Guide](#)).

In 2020-21 in MFWWNSW, 15% of individual clients (1,503 clients) had a Satisfaction SCORE recorded (Figure 17).

4.2.3 Community level outcomes

In the TEI program, service providers use Community SCORE to report collective outcomes for groups of clients. Community SCORE should only be used when it is:

- not possible or practical to record SCOREs for individual clients (e.g. at a one-off event, in a drop-in centre)
- not relevant to record SCOREs for individual clients (e.g. at an interagency meeting).

Due to the nature of TEI services, Community SCOREs are mostly reported for services in the Community Strengthening stream.

Community SCORE uses a 5-point rating scale to report changes in these outcomes.

Service providers administer surveys to groups of clients, or they conduct a practitioner assessment to determine where the group of clients sits on this scale.

1 – No change	2 – Limited change with emerging engagement	3 – Limited change with moderate engagement	4 – Moderate change	5 – Significant change
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The community session SCORE is treated as a stand-alone assessment and no pairing occurs. Only latest SCORE is included.

What community level outcomes did the TEI program achieve in MFWWNSW?

Community level outcome findings seem to indicate TEI service providers in MFWWNSW are producing positive changes for groups of TEI Clients.

To determine this, the three service types that had the largest number of sessions within each program activity in the Community Strengthening stream were selected.

See Figure 22 for details.

Community SCOREs were recorded for eight of the nine service types (no SCOREs were recorded for Information/Advice/Referral). Average Community SCOREs for three of these were 4.0 or above (4.1-4.3), indicating moderate positive change for those service types. The average SCORE for the remaining five service types were between 3.2 and 3.8, indicating positive change, though limited, with moderate engagement.

Figure 22 Average Community SCOREs in the Community Strengthening stream in MFWWNSW





4.3 TEI services and findings for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children, families and communities

4.3.1 How many Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients do TEI providers work with?

Aboriginal children, young people, families and communities are a key target group of the TEI program.

Completeness of the data relating to Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people using TEI services is very low. DCJ will be working with service providers and communities to understand why this is the case.

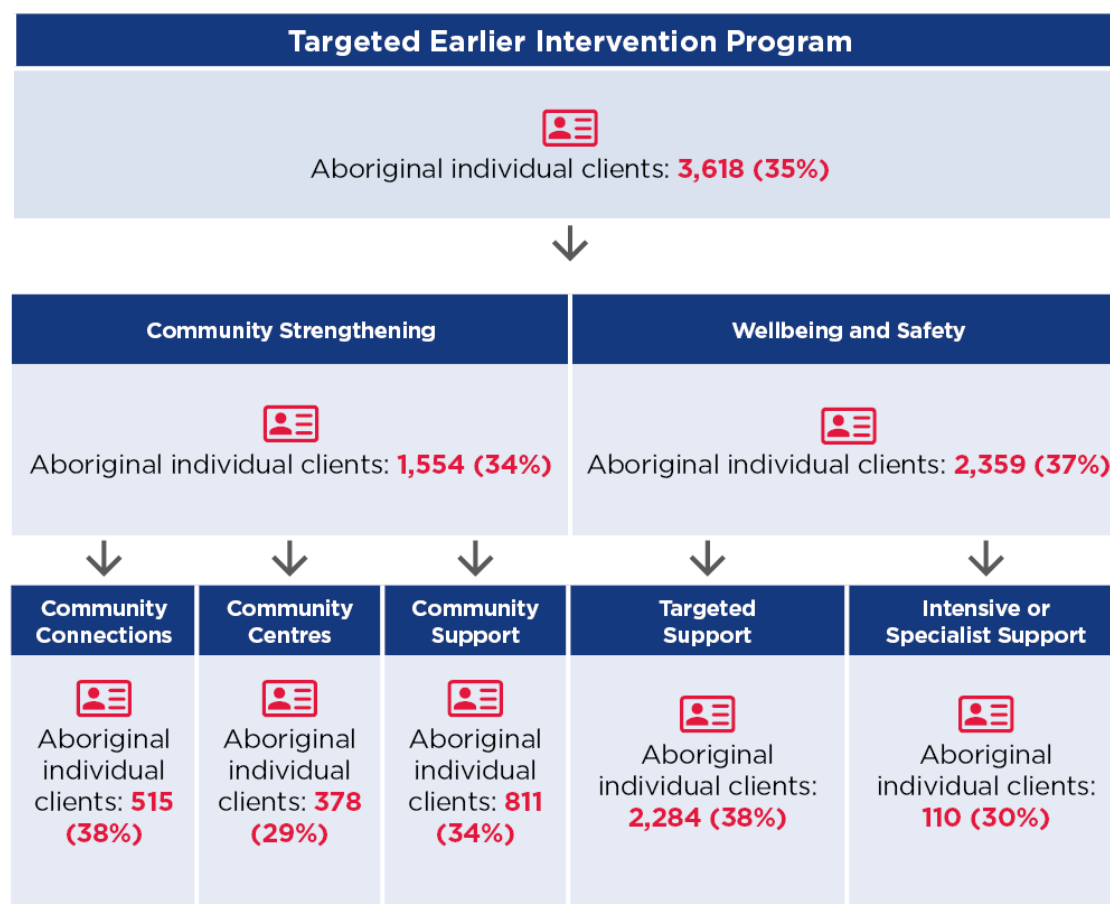
It is also noted that quantitative data collected in the Data Exchange about TEI services generally, but in particular services owned by, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, is limited in the person and community centred outcomes it measures. Again, DCJ will be working in partnership with services and communities to develop tools which support the collection, analysis and use of data relevant to Aboriginal people and communities.

As mentioned in section 4.1.2, 3,618 clients with whom MFWWNSW worked self-identified as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. 2,359 individual Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients engaged with services in the Wellbeing and Safety stream and 1,554 in the Community Strengthening stream (Figure 23).

It is noted that for many clients engaging in Community Strengthening stream programs/services, demographic data (including data in relation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification) will not have been collected, and these clients will be recorded as unidentified.

Of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients engaged with services in the Wellbeing and Safety stream, most clients received Targeted Support services (2,284 clients) and 110 clients received Intensive or Specialist Support services.

Figure 23 Number and proportion of Aboriginal individual clients across different service streams and program activities in MFWWNSW



Note: The number of Aboriginal individual clients in different program activities, or different service streams should not be added up to get the total number of Aboriginal individual clients (3,618) as individual clients can receive more than one service in the TEI program.

4.3.2 Aboriginal service provision in MFWWNSW

Of the 36 Aboriginal TEI service providers across NSW who recorded data in 2020-21, six were in MFWWNSW.

5.3% of individual Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients in MFWWNSW received a service from an Aboriginal service provider (192 clients).

Figure 24 Number and proportion of Aboriginal individual clients who received TEI services provided by Aboriginal service providers in MFWWNSW



4.3.3 How many Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients had outcomes recorded?

Of the 3,618 individual Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients who received a TEI service in MFWWNSW in 2020-21, 508 (14%) were assessed for Circumstances and/or Goals SCORE (Figure 25).

Figure 25 Number and proportion of Aboriginal clients who were fully assessed with outcomes recorded in MFWWNSW

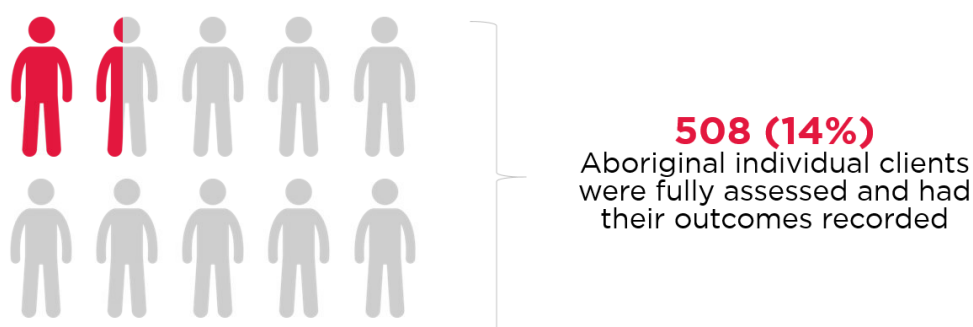


Figure 26 breaks this down by program activity. Of all the individual Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients who received a service, the following were assessed:

- Community Connections program activity, 11% (59 clients)
- Community Centres program activity, 9.0% (34 clients)
- Community Support program activity, 3.8% (31 clients)
- Targeted Support program activity, 16% (373 clients)
- Intensive or Specialist Support activity, 19% (21 clients).

Figure 26 Number and proportion of Aboriginal clients with outcomes recorded (Goals and Circumstances SCOREs) by program activity in MFWWNSW



Note: Individual clients can receive services and have their outcomes recorded from more than one program activity.

Footnote: Individual clients with outcomes recorded means that they are fully assessed with paired SCOREs (earliest and latest SCOREs).



4.3.4 Aboriginal focused service types and number of clients with outcomes recorded

In the TEI program there are five identified Indigenous service types:

1. Indigenous community engagement activities
2. Indigenous social participation activities
3. Indigenous advocacy/support
4. Indigenous healing workshops
5. Indigenous supported playgroups.

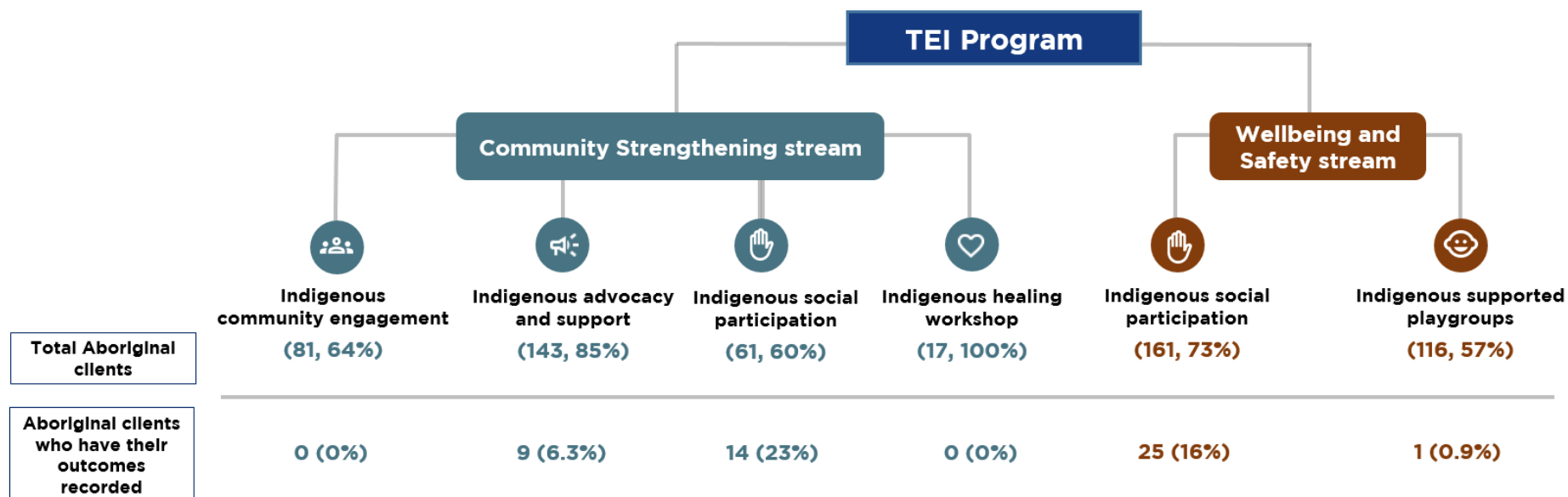
See the [TEI Program Specifications](#) for descriptions of these services.

Figure 27 shows a breakdown of the number and proportion of individual Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander clients who received an identified Indigenous service and of those who did, the number and proportion who were assessed within those services (for Circumstances and/or Goals SCORE).

The three most common service types received were Indigenous social participation in the Wellbeing and Safety stream (161 clients), followed by Indigenous advocacy and support (143) and Indigenous supported playgroups (116).

Within the Wellbeing and Safety stream, outcomes were recorded for 25 clients who received an Indigenous social participation service and only 1 client who received an Indigenous supported playgroup service.

Figure 27 Aboriginal individual clients across the Aboriginal focused service types in MFWWNSW



All of the Indigenous service types have a universal equivalent, except for Indigenous healing workshops. Table 2 compares the number of Aboriginal clients who received an identified Indigenous service type with those who received the equivalent universal service within the same program activity.

Table 2 Number of Aboriginal clients who received services from universal service types and specialised types and were fully assessed in MFWWNSW


Program Activity	Service type	Number of Aboriginal clients	Aboriginal clients fully assessed with outcomes
Community Connections	Community Engagement	174	4 (2.3%)
	Indigenous community engagement	81	0 (0%)
	Social participation	193	27 (14%)
	Indigenous social participation	61	14 (23%)
Community Support	Advocacy/Support	128	7 (5.5%)
	Indigenous advocacy/support	143	9 (6.3%)
Targeted Support	Supported playgroups	329	26 (7.9%)
	Indigenous supported playgroups	116	1 (0.9%)

Note: An individual TEI client identified as Aboriginal may attend both an Aboriginal targeted service type and also a universal service type. Indigenous social participation and Social participation service types in this table only include the number of clients in the Community Connections program activity, as the Social participation service type was not available in the Targeted Support program activity.

4.4 Data Quality

A number of data quality issues were identified in MFWWNSW TEI reporting. As outlined in section 3 of this report, this is to be expected in the first year of TEI Program reporting.

Data quality issues occur when data are missing, incorrect, inconsistent, or when they are not recorded in a timely manner. These issues severely limit the usefulness of data. Addressing these issues as soon as possible will allow DCJ and service



providers to use high-quality data for planning, decision making, advocacy and evaluation.

4.4.1 Low-quality SLKs

Low-quality SLKs were identified as a data quality issue in MFWWNSW.

An SLK is a 14-character algorithm generated from selected letters from a client's first and last name, gender, and date of birth, which allows de-identified data to be linked with other data sets for which SLKs can also be created. For example an SLK of 'MIHOH140219711' provides no independent means of identifying an individual client when used in place of the actual identifying information.

Being able to link data using SLKs allows us to understand this client's referral pathways throughout the service system.

Of the 10,344 individual clients in MFWWNSW, 32% (3,314) had a low-quality SLK (Figure 28)¹¹. This means those clients' details are missing or inaccurate.

By far the main cause of low-quality SLKs was the use of an estimated date of birth instead of an actual date of birth (28% of individual clients).

It is recognised that in the TEI program it is not always possible, or appropriate, to obtain certain information. Some clients may not want to provide their personal details, and it is critical that clients are not reluctant to access nor denied services for this reason.

However, wherever possible, TEI service providers should try to ensure as many client records as possible are accurate. Over time, as service providers build a relationship with clients, clients might feel more comfortable disclosing personal information. Client records can be updated as more accurate information is provided.

TEI service providers are encouraged to set the following goals for their organisation:

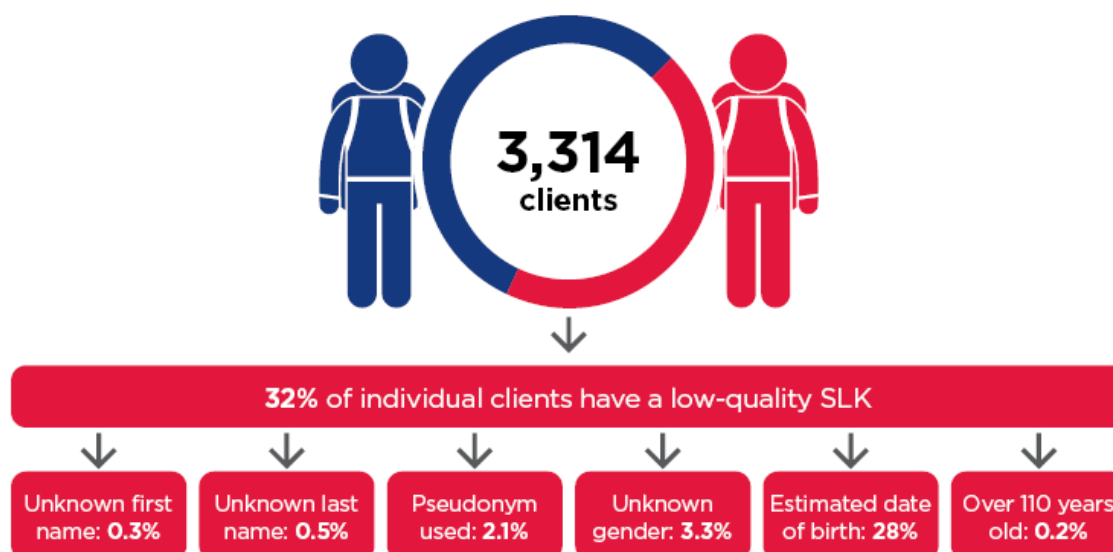
- missing first name: <2%
- missing last name: <2%
- pseudonym: <10%
- gender not stated: <2%
- estimated date of birth: <10%
- over 110 years old: <1%

¹¹ For the purpose of the MFWWNSW TEI Report, SLK compliance is attached to the session conducted date. This allows SLK analysis to be conducted on the TEI cohort who are reported in this report. This differs from SLK compliance rate from the Data Exchange live environment, where SLK is attached to when the client's record is first created, which would include clients that have engaged in services outside 2020-21.

For more information about how to check the quality of SLKs see: [Using Data in the TEI program](#).

To see a comparison between the state-wide data and MFWWNSW data regarding low quality SLKs, see section 5.1 of the Targeted Earlier Intervention Program 2020-2021 NSW Annual Report.

Figure 28 Low-quality SLKs and contributing factors for individual clients in MFWWNSW



4.4.2 Missing information: not stated or unknown demographic information

Missing demographic information was identified as a data quality issue in MFWWNSW.

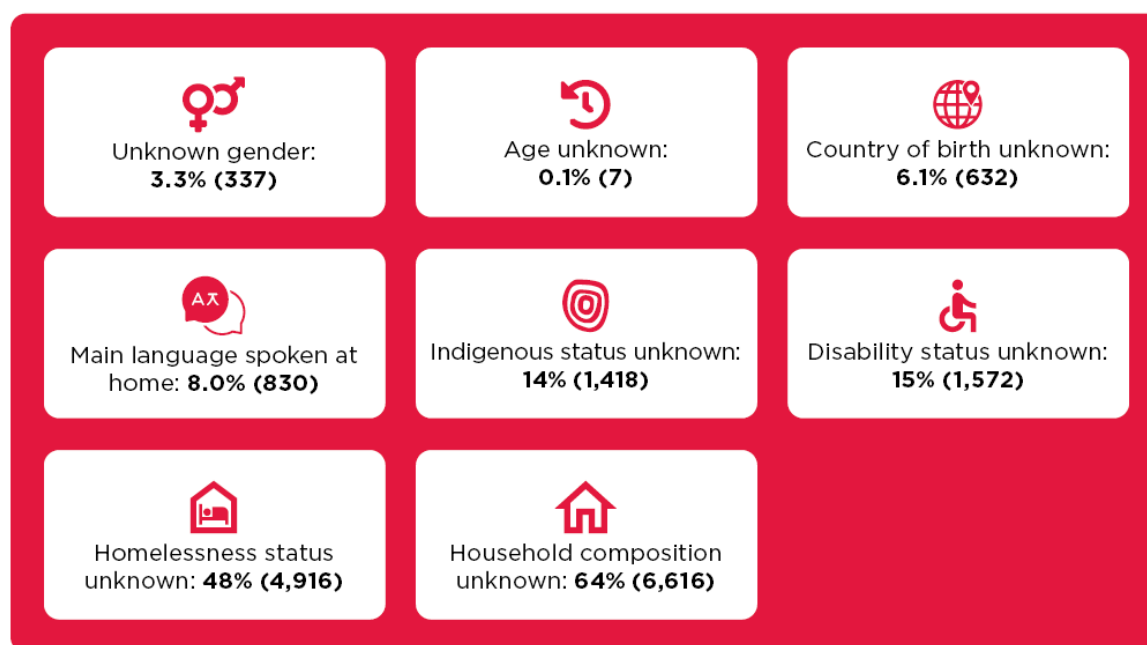
Demographic data is collected to help the program understand who is accessing TEI services and what services they need, which is important information for service delivery planning.

Figure 29 provides detail about unknown demographics in MFWWNSW. All of these demographic data items are mandatory fields. This means TEI service providers are required to ask clients for this information, recognising that it is always the client's choice as to what information they disclose.

As mentioned in section 4.1.2 of particular concern in MFWWNSW is missing information about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, disability, homelessness and household composition.

Table 3 in Appendix 2 shows MFWWNSW's reported data against the TEI Program's goals for reporting demographic information.

Figure 29 Missing information: Not stated or unknown client demographics for individual clients in MFWWNSW



Note: Household composition and homelessness status data items will only be available if organisations have selected the “partnership approach”. This is mandatory in TEI, however it must be selected by an organisation manually in setting up their system. This may explain why ‘unknown’ numbers are high. DCJ will be seeking further information about this and work with organisations to address as required.


4.4.3 Requirements for recording Circumstances and/or Goals SCOREs not met

As outlined in section 4.2.1, requirements for recording Circumstances and/or Goals SCOREs were not met in MFWWNSW. This limits the ability to draw conclusions about the ability of the TEI program in MFWWNSW to help clients improve their circumstances and achieve their goals or to evaluate the TEI program to demonstrate the impact of TEI service providers.

4.4.4 Unknown reasons for seeking assistance and referral sources

As outlined in section 4.1.3 of this report:

- the referral source into the TEI program is not known for 64% of MFWWNSW individual clients
- the reason 61% of individual clients sought assistance is not known.



This limits the usefulness of referral pathways data, which is important for understanding client needs and their journey through the system.

5 Next steps – supporting TEI providers to capture and record high-quality quantitative data

The state-wide and district TEI Program annual reports highlight key data quality issues in TEI reporting. In addition to the specific issues highlighted for MFWWNSW in section 4 of this report, issues identified at a state level include:

- sessions with one unidentified client
- too many unidentified group clients recorded
- unpaired SCOREs
- incorrectly recorded outcomes in every SCORE domain
- program activity targets for recording of individual (rather than unidentified) clients were not met.


See the Targeted Earlier Intervention Program 2020-2021 NSW Annual Report for further details about these issues.

The significance and importance of high quality quantitative data which, with qualitative and other data, can demonstrate the value and impact of early support services for families and communities cannot be overstated. It will be critical for the evaluation of the TEI program as a whole, and for individual services to understand the impact they have on client outcomes locally.

This report reflects the first year of the journey in MFWWNSW, and hopefully provides insights into not only the areas where work is required, but also the incredible potential of a complete, consistent, accurate TEI data set for future sector and local planning, and the opportunity for services to demonstrate their impact on client outcomes, including through their relationships with other service providers in their local service system.

Beyond the service delivery challenges of the last 12 months where the TEI sector's response was extraordinary, data issues no doubt very much reflect the significance of the shift to a new approach to the recording of data, particularly the collection of client outcomes data.

DCJ is committed to continuing to support service providers address data quality issues as soon as possible so that high-quality TEI Program data is available for service providers and DCJ to better understand what works and what needs to be improved to achieve better client outcomes.



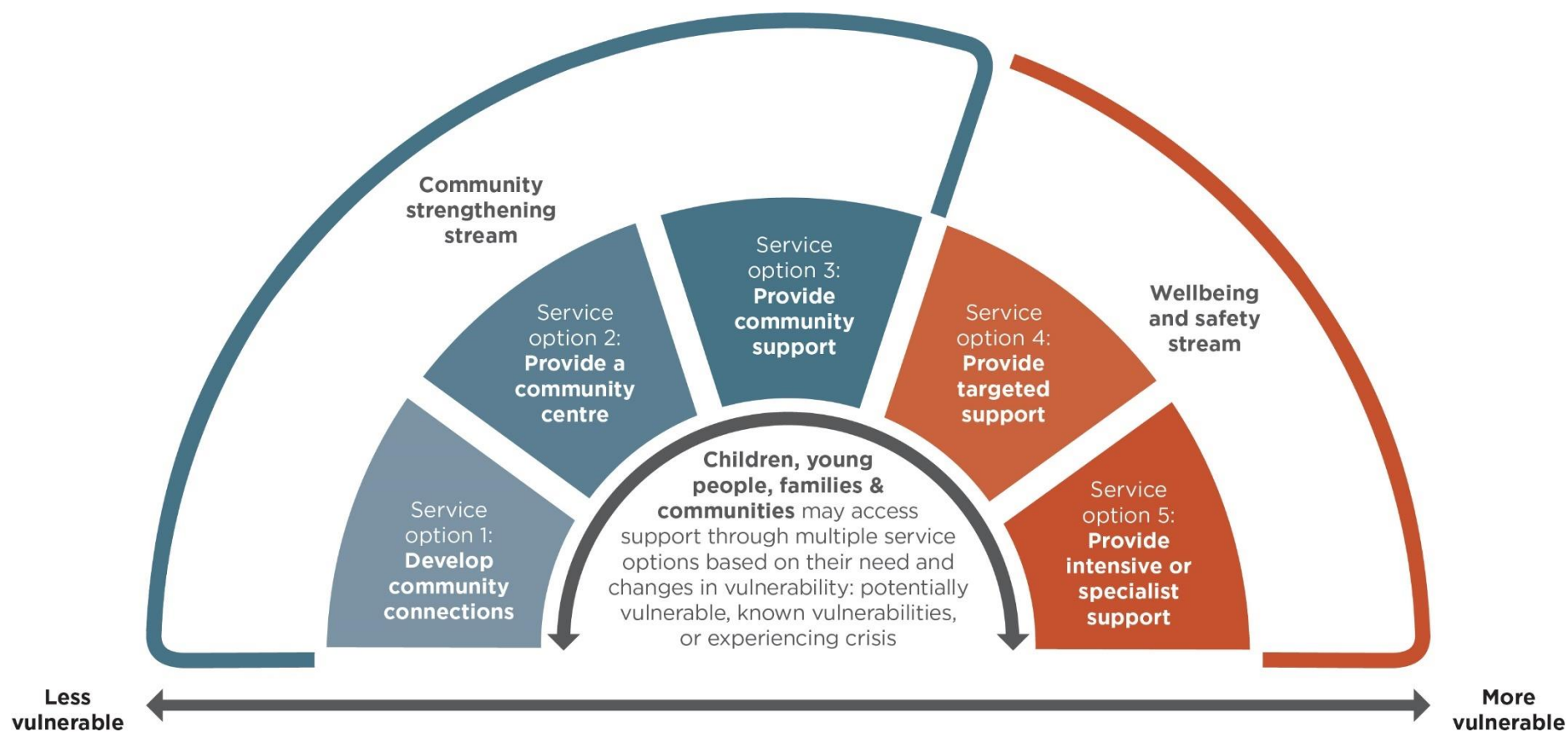
There are [existing resources](#) on the TEI Program site to support the recording of accurate data. The [Data Exchange Protocols](#), [TEI Data Collection and Reporting Guide](#) and [Using data in the TEI program](#) guide set out data requirements and targets for TEI reporting. They include guidance on TEI Program goals for recording demographic information, program activity targets for recording individual clients, and minimum dataset¹² requirements (including in relation to referrals and reason for seeking assistance).

DCJ Central Office and Districts will be working with service providers to better understand the barriers/challenges to the collection of complete and accurate data and the extent to which these resources support that outcome, and provide support where required.

¹² The TEI Minimum dataset is the minimum data that service providers must report in the Data Exchange.

Appendix 1

Figure 30 TEI Program streams of support and program activities (service types)



Source: Targeted Earlier Intervention Program Outcomes Framework

Appendix 2

Table 3 Not stated or unknown client demographics for individual clients in MFWWNSW against the TEI Program's goals

Not stated or unknown client demographics	MFWWNSW's reported data	TEI program's goals
Gender	3.3%	<2%
Age	0.1%	<2%
Country of birth	6.1%	<5%
Indigenous status	14%	<5%
Main language	8.0%	<5%
Disability status	15%	<5%
Homelessness status	48%	<5%
Household composition	64%	<5%