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**FAMILY AND
COMMUNITY
SERVICES**

Commonwealth Department of
Family and Community Services



Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services

**Commonwealth
Disability Services
Census**

1999

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Introduction

The Commonwealth Minister for Family and Community Services, through the Department of Family and Community Services, funds disability services in each State and Territory. This funding provides access for people with a disability to vocational programs, employment opportunities and promotes economic and social participation and choice in work and community life.

Information is collected each year from services in receipt of funding. This report, the fifth in the series, contains the findings from the 1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census and covers all Commonwealth funded employment, print disability, advocacy and information services.

The collection provides information to assist in the planning, development and management of Commonwealth disability programs and enables the Commonwealth to fulfil its reporting obligations under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement.

As part of this Agreement, the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments collect agreed program, service and consumer information known as the Minimum Data Set. The purpose of the Minimum Data Set collection is to enable the annual collation of nationally comparable data from disability services and to obtain reliable and consistent data on the type and location of disability services, and an understanding of the people using those services.

The data obtained through this collection provides a comprehensive national picture of Commonwealth funded services for people with a disability and is published for the information of Commonwealth and State Departments, service providers, consumers and the general community.

Data Summary

• Service Outlets (%)

	1999	1998	1997
Employment	90.5	90.6	90.5
Advocacy	7.9	7.8	7.8
Print Disability Information	1.3	1.3	1.4
	0.3	0.3	0.3

• Employment Outlets (%)

	1999	1998	1997
Open Employment	35.3	36.1	36.1
Supported Employment	58.2	57.3	61.6
Open & Supported Emp't	6.4	6.6	2.2

• Consumers on the books at Census day (%)

	1999	1998	1997
Open Employment	54.6	54.0	53.3
Supported Employment	37.3	37.5	44.4
Open & Supported Emp't	8.1	8.5	2.4

• Consumers by sex (%)

	1999	1998	1997
Males	63.8	63.9	63.5
Females	36.2	36.1	36.5

• Consumers by age (%)

	1999	1998	1997
< 16	0.1	0.3	0.3
16 – 19	8.5	9.4	9.6
20 – 24	17.7	18.0	18.9
25 – 29	16.8	16.9	17.3
30 – 39	27.5	27.6	27.7
40 – 49	19.5	18.8	17.9
50 – 59	8.5	7.8	7.0
60 – 64	1.0	0.9	0.8
> 65	0.4	0.3	0.4

• Consumers by primary disability (%)

	1999	1998	1997
Intellectual	53.6	55.9	61.8
Physical	12.9	12.0	10.9
Acquired Brain Injury	3.5	3.6	3.3
Deafblind	0.2	0.2	0.1
Vision	3.6	3.9	4.3
Hearing	3.3	3.1	2.6
Speech	0.2	0.3	0.2
Psychiatric	15.7	15.0	13.0
Neurological	2.8	2.6	2.5
Specific Learning / ADD	3.2	2.3	0.6
Autism	0.9	1.0	0.7

• Consumers by preferred communication (%)

	1999	1998	1997
Little/No communication	5.2	5.9	7.0
Sign language	2.5	3.1	2.2
Spoken language	92.2	90.7	90.6

• Consumers by language spoken at home (%)

	1999	1998	1997
English	93.2	93.4	91.6
Other languages	6.2	6.1	6.4
Not known	0.5	0.5	2.0

• Consumers by indigenous origins (%)

	1999	1998	1997
None	92.1	95.3	91.8
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Is.	1.7	1.7	1.5
Australian South Sea Is.	0.1	0.2	0.2
Not known	6.1	2.9	6.5

• Workers as a percentage of consumers by employment outlet type (%)

	1999	1998	1997
Open Employment	53.2	51.8	52.9
Supported Employment	95.6	95.0	93.5
Open & Supported Emp't	68.5	72.4	68.0

• Workers by hours worked per week (%)

	1999	1998	1997
< 8	1.7	3.1	3.3
8–15	21.9	14.3	11.1
16–30	29.5	29.7	28.8
3–40	45.4	52.6	55.8
> 40	1.4	0.4	0.7

• Workers by wages earned per week (%)

	1999	1998	1997
No wage	0.0	0.4	0.2
\$ 1–20	11.6	13.3	12.9
\$ 21–40	15.0	14.1	17.6
\$ 41–60	19.0	19.4	20.2
\$ 61–80	8.4	8.3	7.7
\$ 81–100	5.8	5.4	4.8
\$ 101–200	14.8	14.1	12.3
\$ 201–300	9.7	9.3	9.4
\$ 301–400	7.7	8.2	8.6
> \$ 400	8.0	7.4	6.1

NOTE: Data summary figures may vary slightly from text due to rounding.

1 Summary of Findings

1.1 Introduction

This section summarises the main findings of the 1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census. The census included all Commonwealth funded disability services operating as at 26 May 1999 and covered employment, print disability, information, and advocacy services. Basic service level information was collected from all services while consumer information was only sought from employment services.

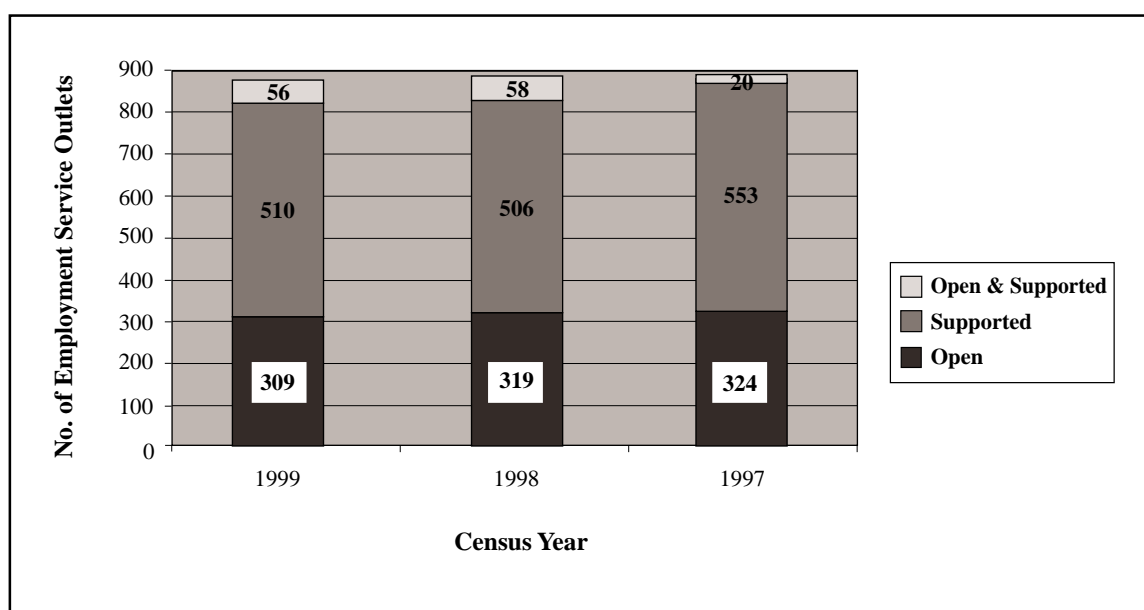
1.2 National Service Profile

There were 967 Commonwealth funded disability support service outlets operating on 26 May 1999. Of the 967 services which responded, 875 (90.5%) were classified as employment, 76 (7.9%) were advocacy, 13 (1.3%) were print disability and 3 (0.3%) were information (Table 1).

The state/territory profile in 1999 mirrors that of 1998 with the largest number of Commonwealth funded service outlets located in New South Wales 361 (37%), followed by Victoria 223 (23%) and Queensland 140 (14%) (Table 1).

The total number of service entities has decreased marginally from 1998. This is primarily due to the amalgamation of service outlets in 1997 and 1998. During this period service outlets, managed by the same organisation, specialising in the same activities were amalgamated, co-located or rationalised.

Figure 1.2.1: Employment Service Outlet Type by Census Year



The service outlet type profile seems to be stabilising. The number of services of each outlet type has remained relatively constant since 1998 with the number of dual open and supported employment services decreasing by 2, supported employment services increasing by 4 and open employment services decreasing by 10.

Over half (58%) of the employment service outlets in the census were supported employment services. Open employment services accounted for 35% with around 6.4% being dual open and supported employment services (Table 4).

1.3 National Staffing Profile

Table 11 shows a total of 227,994 staff hours were spent on service operations in the week ending 26 May 1999. Using a 38-hour/week full time equivalent (FTE) basis this equates to approximately 6,000 FTE staff nationally.

The total staff hours (and FTE figures) for the representative week in 1998 (week ending 21 Oct 1998) was 6% higher than in 1999.

The majority (94%) of staff hours worked were on a paid basis, with 3.5% unpaid and almost 2.8% contract hours (Table 50 - appendix). Employment services reported 96% of all staff hours in 1999 as being on a paid basis – similar to 1998 (93%) and 1997 (95%) ratios. There was little difference between employment service outlet types (Table 50 – appendix).

Approximately 69% of total hours across all service types were spent providing direct support, an increase of 3% from 1998 (Table 11). Open employment services had the highest proportion of direct support hours (73%), dual open and supported employment services 71%, while supported employment services had 68% (Table 12).

The majority of services (55%) had up to 5 FTE staff at the time of the census (Table 52 – appendix).

The FTE staffing profile of advocacy, print disability and information services varied considerably (Table 52 – appendix), while the majority of employment services (53%) employed up to 5 FTE staff. A small number of employment services (15%) employed more than 15 FTE staff.

91% of dual open and supported employment service outlets employed 6 or more FTE staff compared to 47% of supported employment service outlets and approximately 45% of open employment service outlets (Table 53 – appendix).

1.4 National Consumer Profile

40,832 consumers were 'on the books' (on Census Day 26 May 1999), that is, consumers who were registered and receiving employment assistance program support from a Commonwealth funded disability service on Census Day. Of these, almost half (18,402) were actually supported on Census Day with the remaining being those who generally received support but who did not on that day. In comparison, 20,037 consumers were reported for a typical operating day (Table 13). People on waiting lists are not counted due, among other things, to differing business practices across service outlets.

Since the last Census Day of 21 October 1998 there has been an increase of 1,148 (3%) in the number of consumers assisted by employment services to a total of 40,832 consumers in 1999.

Open employment service outlets had a larger number of consumers 'on the books', than supported employment service outlets or dual open and supported employment service outlets, with 22,280 (or 55%). This proportion is consistent with 1998 where around 54% of all consumers were registered with open employment services.

There was some variation in the consumer/outlet type profile across states and territories (Table 12). The highest ratio of consumers in open employment services were in Queensland (43%) and Victoria (33%). 32% of consumers in the Australian Capital Territory were in open employment services.

The highest proportion of consumers in supported employment services was in Tasmania (78%) followed by South Australia (74%) and New South Wales (73%).

The highest proportion of consumers in dual open and supported employment services was in the Australian Capital Territory (50%) followed by Queensland (26%) and the Northern Territory (19%), with the proportion in remaining states being under 10%.

1.5 Consumer Demographic Information

As in 1998, the majority of consumers accessing employment services in 1999 were male (64%).

The majority of consumers (33,252 or 81%) were aged 20 to 50, with the average age being 33. Consumers aged 16–19 years accounted for 8.5% of all consumers somewhat less than in 1998 (9.4%).

More than half of all consumers in open employment services (53%) were under 30 years of age, slightly less than in 1998 (55%), 1997 (57%) and 1995 (61%). In comparison, 28% of consumers in supported employment services and 43% of dual open and supported employment service consumers were less than 30 years of age (Table 15).

Around 4% of consumers accessing employment services were born in a non-English speaking country¹, which is consistent with 1998, 1997 and 1995, while 93% were born in an English speaking country (also consistent with 1998 and 1997). The extent of ‘not known’ responses to this question is similar to that of 1997 (3%)(Table 17).

37,638 consumers (92%) were reported as preferring to communicate using spoken language consistent with 1997. The majority of remaining consumers either had little or no effective communication (5%) or preferred to use sign language (2.5%) (Table 54 - appendix).

Figure 1.5.1: Language spoken at home for consumers on the books.

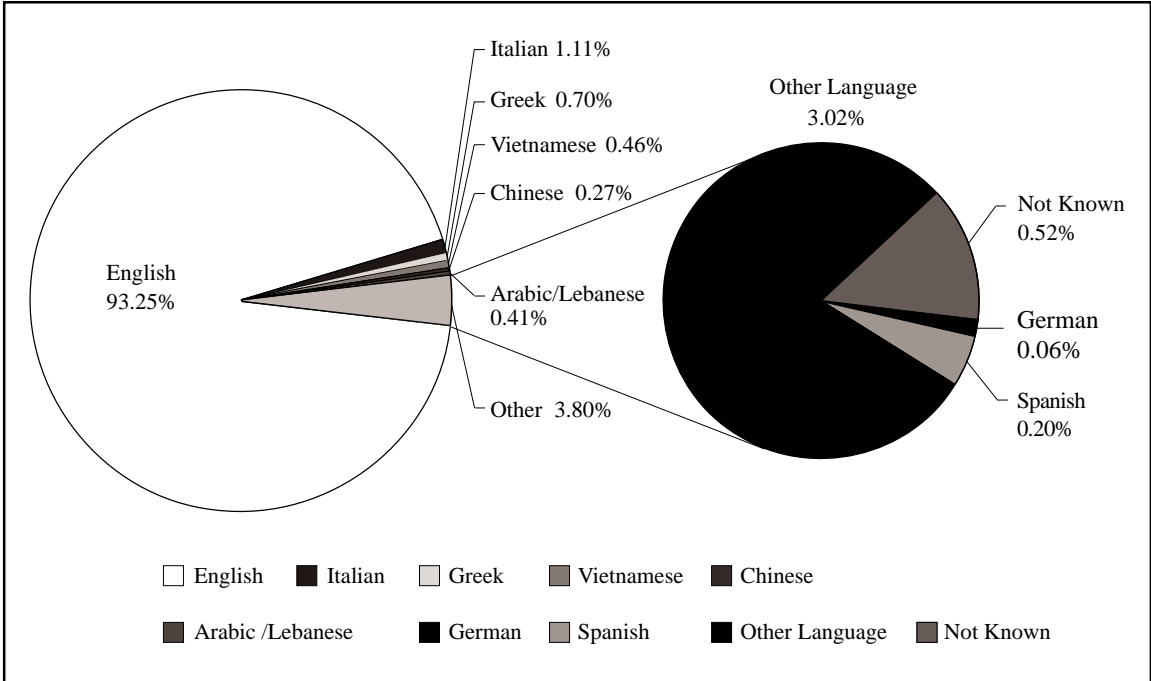


Figure 1.5.1 shows English was not the main language spoken at home for 6.2% of all consumers. Consistent with 1998, the most prevalent non-English languages included Italian, Greek and Vietnamese (Table 18).

In 1999, 691 consumers (1.7%) identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin and a further 48 consumers (0.1%) as being of Australian South Sea Islander origin (Table 19).

Using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (see p12–13), approximately 83% of consumers lived in a highly accessible area at the time of the census compared with 1.8% consumers in remote or very remote areas (Table 9).

The average number of consumers accessing services in a remote area in 1999 was around 28 people.

¹ Countries other than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland, Canada or the USA.

The majority of consumers lived with their family or spouse (64%). A further 28% either lived alone (18%) or in special purpose accommodation (9.5%) such as a group home, hostel or community residential unit (Table 27).

1.6 Consumer Disability Information

Over half (54%) of the consumers on Census Day had an intellectual disability as their primary disability. 76% of supported employment service consumers and 38% of open employment service consumers had an intellectual disability as their primary disability.

Approximately 16% of consumers were reported as having a psychiatric disability as their primary disability, a slight increase from 1997 (13%) and 1998 (15%). Open employment services had the highest proportion of consumers with this disability type with 22%.

Around 13% of consumers had a physical disability as their primary disability - an increase over both 1997 (11%) and 1998 (12%). Open employment services had the highest proportion of consumers with this disability type at 16%.

For remaining consumers, 7.4% had a sensory disability (which includes deafblind, vision, speech, hearing impairments) as their primary disability, 3.5% an acquired brain injury and 2.8% a neurological disability (Table 20). The proportion of consumers with a sensory disability has remained relatively consistent with that reported in 1998, as has the proportion of consumers with acquired brain injury.

Around 8,266 (or 20%) consumers had another significant disability in addition to their primary disability type (Figure 3.2.2). The most prevalent secondary disability type reported was the sensory group followed by physical, neurological and intellectual.

1.7 Consumer Need for Support/Assistance

The majority of consumers needed no (or only occasional) assistance with activities such as self-care (83%) and mobility (86%). (Table 23).

Other areas for which the majority of consumers needed little or no assistance included social skills (eg. making and keeping friends/relationships), managing emotions (eg. behaviour, coping with feelings) and other day activities such as leisure, recreation, and home living.

The majority of consumers needed at least some support to obtain and retain work with 48% needing occasional support, and 42% needing frequent or continual support. 75% of consumers needed at least some support in self-direction.

19% of consumers needed no assistance in learning, 66% required occasional or frequent assistance and 11% needed continual support.

Around 10% of consumers needed frequent or continual assistance in the area of self-care.

10% of consumers needed frequent or continual assistance in the area of mobility, while approximately 20% needed frequent or continual support with communication activities.

Open employment services had the highest proportion of consumers who needed no assistance across all areas of activity. Supported employment services had, on average, a higher proportion of consumers who needed continual support across all activity areas. In the areas of communication, social skills, self-direction and learning, the proportion of consumers needing continual support was significantly higher for supported employment services than for open and open and supported employment services.

1.8 Recipients of Pensions/Benefits

Approximately 79.6% (32,519) of consumers received all or part of the Disability Support Pension on Census Day (Table 29), similar to the 1998 ratio of 79%.

Approximately 4.4% (1,807) of consumers were receiving Newstart/Youth Training Allowance, while 5,815 consumers (14.2%) were receiving the Mobility Allowance on Census Day (Table 29).

The Disability Support Pension was the principal source of income for around 66% of those consumers receiving a Disability Support Pension (Table 31). In 1997 this figure was 86%.

1.9 Consumer Employment Characteristics

A consumer is reported as an employed consumer where a phase of 'worker' was recorded on 26 May 1999. There were 28,670 consumers employed on 26 May 1999, not including those on work experience (257) (Table 33). This is an increase of 999 in the number of consumers employed on 21 October 1998 (27,671). The overall percentage of consumers in employment has remained stable at 70% since 1998 (Table 33).

Supported employment services had the highest proportion of employed consumers on 26 May 1999 with 96% (14,582), compared to open employment services with 53% (Table 33).

The proportion of employed consumers in each State/Territory varied considerably from 60% in the Northern Territory to 81% in South Australia. Other States/Territories where the proportion was above the national figure of 70%, included New South Wales (73%) and Western Australia (80%).

71% of males were employed on Census Day, compared to 69% of females. This is consistent with 1998 where 71% of males and 68% of females were employed at Census Day (Table 40).

81% of consumers with a phase of 'worker' had an intellectual disability. The lowest ratio of employed consumers were those with a psychiatric disability (51%)(Table 34).

1.10 Consumer Wages and Hours of Work

The weekly wage of employed consumers at the time of the census varied widely (Table 36).

Consumers assisted by open employment services received higher wages than consumers supported by other services with approximately 81% earning more than \$100 per week compared with 7.4% of supported employment service and 39% of employed consumers of dual open and supported employment services. Three quarters of consumers employed in a supported employment setting earned less than \$61 per week.

The median weekly wage for open employment service consumers was between \$201 and \$250 per week.

The majority of supported employment service consumers (12,696 or 87%) earned less than \$80 per week with the median wage between \$41 and \$60 (Table 36). This is consistent with 1998 figures.

The median weekly wage of consumers of dual open and supported employment services has increased in 1999 to between \$61 and \$80, from \$41 to \$60 in 1998.

Using weekly hours worked as a benchmark, the majority of employed consumers (14,786 or 52%) were working full time, ie more than 30 hours per week (Table 38).

Supported employment services had the highest proportion of consumers working full time with 63%; open and supported employment services 42% and open employment services had around 40% working full time.

The average hours worked per week by employed consumers was just under 30 hours (at 27.73 hours per week) and this varied across the country. Services in South Australia had the highest average weekly hours with 29.87 hours, followed by services in New South Wales (28.92 hours) and Tasmania (27.89 hours). Services in the Northern Territory had the lowest with 23.11 hours per week.

1.11 Consumer Wage Levels

The proportion of consumers employed on Census Day and reported as receiving wages which were based on an award or enterprise/workplace agreement increased slightly in 1999 to 69% (19,769) (Table 60). In 1998, the proportion of consumer wages based on an award was 68%.

1.12 Consumer Permanency of Employment

The majority of workers (27,032 or 94%) were employed permanently (Table 44). This is consistent with 1998 where 94% of workers were similarly employed.

99% of supported employment service workers were permanently employed compared to 89% for open employment service consumers and 91% of dual open and supported employment service consumers.

1.13 Consumer Setting of Employment

Employed consumers were categorised as being employed in an open employment setting, such as the regular workforce, or supported employment setting where typically the service provider is the employer.

Of the 28,670 consumers employed at Census Day, 12,334 (43%) were employed in an open employment setting (Table 45). This is a 9% increase from 1998.

Approximately 55% (or 15,811) of employed consumers were employed in supported employment settings.

The majority of consumers within supported employment settings were in the intellectual disability group (77%) followed by consumers with a physical disability (7.8%) (Table 46).

2 Service Level Information

2.1 Service Outlet Profile

Services in the 1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census collection were categorised as one of the following service types: employment, advocacy, print disability or information. Employment services were further categorised according to employment activity as open employment services, supported employment services, or open and supported employment services.

Below is a profile of each service type as defined for the purposes of the census.

Advocacy services provide assistance to people with disabilities through facilitating access and choice for people with disabilities, their families and carers. In total, 76 (7.9%) Commonwealth funded advocacy service outlets in the 1999 census provided a range of individual and systemic advocacy services.

Print disability services represent just over one per cent of all Commonwealth funded disability services in Australia (13 in total). These services provide alternative formats of communication for people with a disability who are unable to access information provided in a print medium. This includes the generation, production and distribution of information, as well as education materials and equipment, in alternative mediums such as braille and audio.

Table 1: Service Outlets: Count of Service Outlets by Service Outlet Type by State/Territory

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Service Outlet Type</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Advocacy</i>	<i>Information</i>	<i>Print Disability</i>	
ACT	14	6	1	1	22
NSW	336	19	2	4	361
NT	11	3	0	0	14
QLD	132	7	0	1	140
SA	86	7	0	1	94
TAS	34	3	0	1	38
VIC	197	23	0	3	223
WA	65	8	0	2	75
Australia	875	76	3	13	967

Employment services represent the largest proportion of disability services funded by the Commonwealth (90%). They provide assistance to people with a disability to gain and retain paid employment. Of the 967 Commonwealth funded disability services, 875 were classified as employment services, a slight reduction from 1998 (Table 2). New South Wales and South Australia experienced the most significant reduction in service numbers (Table 4). These were largely due to mergers of employment services located in these states.

Information services provide information to people with a disability, carers, families and related professionals, and represent the smallest number of services funded by the Commonwealth (3). Information services promote community awareness about disabilities, providing specific information about disabilities, general and specific services, and equipment.

Table 2: Service Outlets: Count of Service Outlets by Year by Service Outlet Type

<i>Service Outlet Type</i>	<i>Census Year</i>		
	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Advocacy	76	76	77
Information	3	3	3
Print Disability	13	13	14
Employment			
Open	309	319	324
Supported	510	506	553
Open & Supported	56	58	20
Total	967	975	991

The Accessibility / Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA), introduced in the 1998 Census, has again been utilised in 1999 to classify the remoteness and accessibility of Commonwealth funded disability services. Table 3 outlines the distribution of services within ARIA classifications by service outlet type.

ARIA interprets remoteness and accessibility to 201 service centres. Remoteness/ accessibility values for localities are derived from the road distance to service centres of greater than 5,000 in population in four categories of population size. This provides a more detailed yet simple and stable measure of remoteness/ accessibility over time. Remoteness/ accessibility classifications are based on the road distance from access to products, services and social interaction.

There are five classifications of remoteness/accessibility using the ARIA index:

Highly Accessible	relatively unrestricted accessibility to a wide range of goods and services and opportunities for social interaction.
Accessible	some restrictions to accessibility of some goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
Moderately Accessible	significant restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
Remote	very restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
Very Remote	locationally disadvantaged – very little accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.

Table 3: Service Outlets: Number of Service Outlets by ARIA by Service Outlet Type

<i>Service Outlet Type</i>	<i>ARIA Category</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Highly Accessible</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Moderately Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Unmatched</i>	
Advocacy	67	4	1	1	1	2	76
Information	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Print Disability	13	0	0	0	0	0	13
Employment	626	170	49	18	9	3	875
Total	709	174	50	19	10	5	967

Note (1): Direct comparison of these tables with those of the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census Report is not advised as variations across ARIA categories are largely a result of improvements in data, geographic matching methods and tools. A greater match rate was achieved through collection of more current physical address data and by mapping the postal area code of the physical location of the service outlet (on 26 May 1999) to its ARIA category (Source:GISCA - ARIA postal area concordance - www.health.gov.au/ari/ariahtm#load – 16 July 2000).

Table 3 shows that employment services were available in every ARIA category. The majority of employment services were found in highly accessible areas with 72% of employment services available in this category. Information and Print Disability services were not found in ARIA classifications other than highly accessible.

2.2 Employment Service Outlet Profile

As noted earlier, employment services constituted the majority of disability services funded by the Commonwealth. Overall, the number of employment service outlets has decreased from 883 in 1998 to 875 in 1999. Table 4 outlines the national breakdown of employment service outlets for the 1997, 1998 and 1999 census periods.

Employment services are classified as: open employment services, supported employment services, or open and supported employment services.

Open employment services	Open employment service outlets provide employment assistance to people with a disability to gain and retain paid employment in the open employment market.
Supported employment services	Supported employment service outlets support and employ people with a disability.
Open and supported employment services	Open and supported employment service outlets provide both open and supported employment assistance to people with a disability.

Open employment service outlets have remained proportionally stable since the 1997 census, representing 35% of all employment service outlets in 1999 (Table 4).

Table 4: Service Outlets: Count of Employment Service Outlets by Year by Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory

<i>State/ Territory</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	
<i>1999</i>				
NSW	97	236	3	336
VIC	64	119	14	197
QLD	67	42	23	132
SA	27	56	3	86
WA	30	30	5	65
TAS	16	17	1	34
NT	4	4	3	11
ACT	4	6	4	14
Australia	309	510	56	875
<i>1998</i>				
NSW	97	239	3	339
VIC	66	120	12	198
QLD	67	35	30	132
SA	30	56	3	89
WA	33	30	2	65
TAS	16	18	1	35
NT	5	2	4	11
ACT	5	6	3	14
Australia	319	506	58	883
<i>1997</i>				
NSW	102	250	7	359
VIC	75	113	6	194
QLD	76	57	0	133
SA	16	61	2	79
WA	36	43	1	80
TAS	9	16	3	28
NT	6	5	0	11
ACT	4	8	1	13
Australia	324	553	20	897

Supported employment service outlets constitute the largest number of disability employment service outlets funded by the Commonwealth during the 1999 census period, representing 58% of all employment services. They have remained proportionally stable since the 1997 collection.

The number of dual open and supported employment service outlets nearly tripled from 20 in 1997 to 58 in 1998. In 1999, this number has decreased slightly to 56 service outlets. Consequently, the number of Commonwealth funded supported employment service outlets has increased proportionally in 1999 (Table 4).

Table 5: Service Outlets: Number of Employment Service Outlets by ARIA by Employment Service Outlet

<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>	<i>ARIA Category</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Highly Accessible</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Moderately Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Unmatched</i>	
Open	225	51	20	8	5	0	309
Supported	365	107	25	8	2	3	510
Open & Supported	36	12	4	2	2	0	56
Total	626	170	49	18	9	3	875

Note (1): Direct comparison of these tables with those of the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census Report is not advised as variations across ARIA categories are largely a result of improvements in data, geographic matching methods and tools. A greater match rate was achieved through collection of more current physical address data and by mapping the postal area code of the physical location of the service outlet (on 26 May 1999) to its ARIA category (Source:GISCA - ARIA postal area concordance - www.health.gov.au/ari/ariahtm#load - 16 July 2000).

Table 5 shows the majority of employment service outlets (72%) were classified as being located in a highly accessible area.

64% of dual open and supported employment services were located in a highly accessible area. 72% of supported employment service outlets and 73% of open and supported employment service outlets were located in a highly accessible area, approximating the average.

A total of 27 services (3.1%) were classified as being located in either remote or very remote areas. Of these, 48% were open employment services, 37% were supported employment services and 15% were dual open and supported employment services.

2.3 Consumers of Employment Assistance

In the 1999 census period, 40,832 consumers were registered as receiving active support from employment service outlets (Table 6), a 3% increase from 1998. The majority of these consumers obtained assistance from open employment services (55%) with Victoria (31%), New South Wales (30%), and Queensland (20%) having the largest number of open employment service consumers.

Table 6: Consumers on the Books: Consumer Numbers by Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>						<i>Total (n)</i>
	<i>Open</i>		<i>Supported</i>		<i>Open & Supported</i>		
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>(n)</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>(n)</i>	<i>(%)</i>	
NSW	6,665	29.9%	6,031	39.6%	85	2.6%	12,781
VIC	6,828	30.6%	3,433	22.5%	1,103	33.4%	11,364
QLD	4,385	19.7%	1,192	7.8%	1,339	40.5%	6,916
SA	1,446	6.5%	2,189	14.4%	56	1.7%	3,691
WA	1,945	8.7%	1,772	11.6%	272	8.2%	3,989
TAS	516	2.3%	467	3.1%	87	2.6%	1,070
NT	144	0.6%	88	0.6%	68	2.1%	300
ACT	351	1.6%	75	0.5%	295	8.9%	721
Australia	22,280	100.0%	15,247	100.0%	3,305	100.0%	40,832

In 1999, open employment service outlets reported 22,280 consumers ‘on the books’, an increase from 21,439 in 1998. Consumers on the books have increased for supported employment services from 14,894 in 1998 to 15,247 in 1999, while the number of dual open and supported employment service consumers has decreased slightly from 3,351 in 1998 to 3,305 in 1999. This is consistent with the shift in the service outlet profile since 1998.

Table 7 presents a comparison of the average number of consumers per service outlet for the 1997, 1998 and 1999 census periods. An increase in the average number of consumers can be seen across all employment service outlet types from 39 in 1997 to 47 consumers on the books in 1999. Open employment service outlets experienced the greatest increase in average number of consumers from 58 in 1997 to 72 consumers in 1999. The average number of consumers per dual open and supported services has increased from 42 in 1997 to 59 in 1999. Supported employment services have increased marginally from an average number of 28 in 1997 to 30 consumers per outlet in 1999.

Table 7: Consumers on the Books: Average Number of Consumers by State/Territory by Employment Service Outlet Type

<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>	<i>State/Territory</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	
<i>1997</i>									
Open	50.01	85.58	51.16	51.94	51.67	28.89	21.67	79.25	57.98
Supported	23.24	27.60	34.33	37.34	38.84	24.25	17.40	30.00	28.12
Open & Supported	19.14	63.00	0.00	17.00	55.00	46.00	0.00	96.00	41.75
Total	30.77	50.93	43.89	39.78	44.81	28.07	19.73	50.23	39.17
<i>1998</i>									
Open	63.46	99.38	64.43	41.17	65.30	28.25	37.40	75.60	67.21
Supported	24.78	29.04	24.77	39.39	58.73	27.17	37.50	14.50	29.43
Open & Supported	32.33	88.08	57.20	21.00	42.50	27.00	12.50	85.33	57.78
Total	35.92	56.07	52.27	39.37	61.57	27.66	28.36	51.50	44.94
<i>1999</i>									
Open	68.93	106.69	65.31	49.85	65.17	32.25	36.00	87.75	72.10
Supported	25.53	28.95	28.43	39.09	59.07	27.47	22.00	12.50	29.90
Open & Supported	28.75	78.79	58.22	18.67	54.40	87.00	22.67	88.33	59.02
Total	38.02	57.89	52.34	41.76	61.52	31.47	27.27	53.15	46.67

The net increase in 1999 relative to 1998 across all employment services is 1,148 consumers. Figure 2.3.1 outlines the increase or decrease in the number of consumers across the 870 services that participated in both the 1998 and 1999 collections. 160 services retained stable consumer numbers between these collections. 45% of service outlets experienced an increase in consumer numbers while 37% experienced a decrease.

159 service outlets had an increase of less than 10% for consumers on the books. 179 services experienced a reduction in the number of consumers on the books of less than 10%. For 11 services, there was an increase in consumer numbers of over 100%.

Figure 2.3.1: Consumers on the Books: Service Outlets by Percentage Increase or Decrease in Consumer Numbers

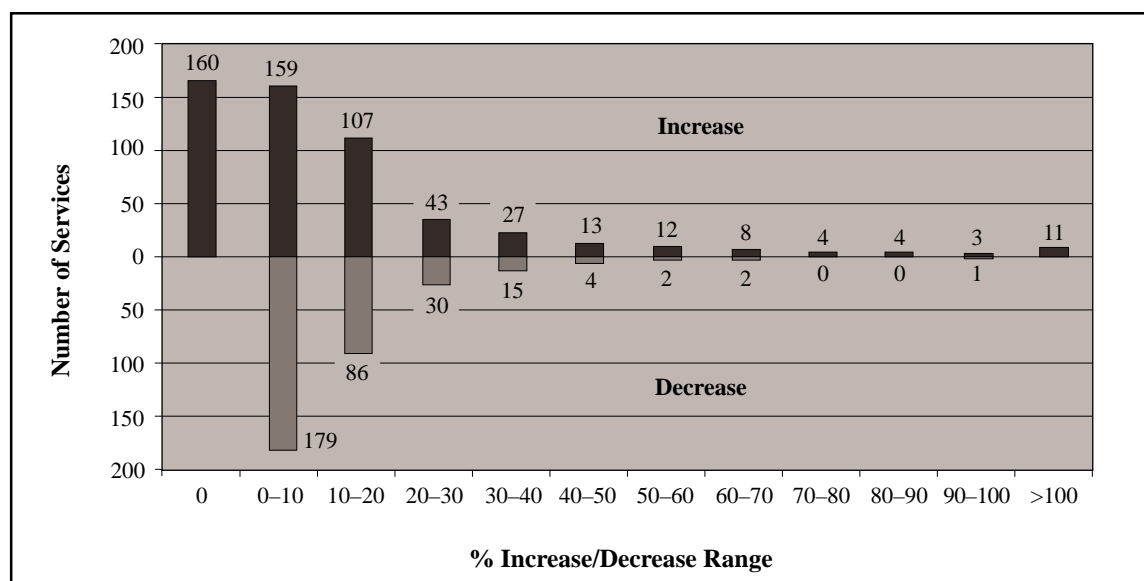


Table 8 outlines the change in average number of consumers in different accessibility and remoteness classifications. There was a general increase in the average number of consumers across all ARIA classifications, in line with the 13% increase in consumers since 1998. The average number of consumers accessing services in very remote and moderately accessible areas remained relatively stable at 23 and 34 consumers per outlet respectively.

Remote areas experienced increases in consumer numbers with the average increasing from 23 consumers in 1998 to 28 in 1999. Highly accessible and accessible services experienced increases of less than 10%.

Table 8: Consumers on the Books: Average Number of Consumers by Year by Employment Service Outlet Type by Service ARIA

ARIA Category	Employment Service Outlet Type							
	1999				1998			
	Open	Supported	Open & Supported	Average	Open	Supported	Open & Supported	Average
Highly Accessible	82.00	34.68	72.19	53.85	73.63	32.99	62.65	49.26
Accessible	45.84	17.30	36.08	27.19	43.36	15.56	44.17	25.94
Moderately Accessible	48.40	18.56	55.75	33.78	48.37	16.60	12.00	33.71
Remote	44.00	16.00	14.00	28.22	31.00	13.75	0.00	23.33
Very Remote	34.60	5.50	11.00	22.89	34.40	6.00	10.00	24.75
Unmatched	0.00	44.67	0.00	44.67	83.33	34.72	60.00	55.66
Total	72.10	29.90	59.02	46.67	67.21	29.43	57.78	44.94

Note (1): This comparison is indicative of the general increase in the average number of consumers on the books by employment service outlet type. (2) Direct comparison of 1999 ARIA tables with those of the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census Report is not advised as variations across ARIA categories are largely a result of improvements in geographic matching methods and tools. A greater match rate was achieved through collection of more current physical address data and by mapping the postal area code of the physical location of the service outlet (on 26 May 1999) to its ARIA category (Source:GISCA - ARIA postal area concordance - www.health.gov.au/aria/ariahtm#load - 16 July 2000).

Table 9 is a breakdown of consumers by service outlet ARIA and consumer ARIA classifications. This table outlines how many consumers are accessing services within the same ARIA classification.

Table 9: Consumers on the Books: Consumers by Service ARIA by Consumer ARIA

<i>Consumer ARIA</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet ARIA</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Highly Accessible</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Moderately Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Unmatched ⁽¹⁾</i>	
Highly Accessible	32,587	76	15	13	3	118	32,812
Accessible	722	4,234	200	14	5	0	5,175
Moderately Accessible	130	257	1,408	25	0	0	1,820
Remote	13	12	24	360	14	0	423
Very Remote	7	33	6	90	184	16	336
Unmatched	248	10	2	6	0	0	266
Total	33,707	4,622	1,655	508	206	134	40,832

Note (1): Direct comparison of these tables with those of the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census Report is not advised as variations across ARIA categories are largely a result of improvements in data, geographic matching methods and tools. A greater match rate was achieved through collection of more current physical address data and by mapping the postal area code of the physical location of the service outlet (on 26 May 1999) to its ARIA category (Source:GISCA - ARIA postal area concordance - www.health.gov.au/ari/ariahtm#load - 16 July 2000).

Consumers accessing services within the same ARIA classification as the service outlet can be determined by comparing accessibility categories for services and consumers. 32,587 or 99% of consumers residing within a highly accessible area utilized services within highly accessible areas. 4,234 or 82% of consumers residing in accessible areas utilised services in similarly classified areas. For services in a remote area, 360 or 85% of consumers within remote areas accessed services within a remote area.

Seventy seven percent (1,408) of consumers residing in moderately accessible areas accessed services in moderately accessible areas. For services in a very remote area, 184 or 55% of consumers within these areas accessed services within a very remote area. In contrast, 82% (274 of 336) of all consumers residing in very remote areas accessed services in remote or very remote areas.

2.4 Service Staff Profile

Across all Commonwealth funded disability services, a total of 227,994 staff hours were spent on service operations in the Census week ending 26 May 1999 (Table 11). This equates to approximately 6,000 full time equivalent (FTE) staff nationally when a 38 hour week basis is used (Table 50 – appendix).

A total of 209,553 staff hours (Table 10) were worked in employment service outlets during the week ending 26 May 1999, which equates to 5,515 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (based on a 38-hour week) (Table 50 - appendix). Staff hours for the 1999 census week

have decreased by 6% (or 14,503 hours) since the 1998 census. The majority of employment service outlet staff hours were worked in supported employment services (62%), with New South Wales (40%) and Victoria (20%) reporting the greatest number of staff hours in supported employment services. Since the 1998 census, there has been a decrease in staff hours of 1% (or 1,077) in supported employment services.

A smaller number of staff hours (63,109 or 30%) were worked in open employment services. The remainder of staff hours (8%) were worked in dual open and supported employment services (Table 10).

Table 10: Service Outlets: Staff Hours by Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	
ACT	1,102	607	1,703	3,411
NSW	18,252	51,770	626	70,648
NT	302	1,078	326	1,706
QLD	13,149	9,420	7,826	30,395
SA	5,044	15,334	371	20,750
TAS	1,459	5,563	138	7,159
VIC	15,210	26,402	3,969	45,580
WA	8,592	19,701	1,612	29,905
Australia	63,109	129,874	16,570	209,553

Dual open and supported service outlets reported the highest growth (4.2%) in staff hours since the 1998 census, an increase of 666 hours.

Dual open and supported service outlets located in Western Australia experienced the greatest growth in staff hours from 309 in 1998 to 1,612 in 1999 (422%). This increase is consistent with the shift in the Western Australian employment service outlet profile and the large decrease (14% or 1407 hours) in the number of staff hours worked in Western Australian open employment service outlets. New South Wales (41%), South Australia (22%) and Victoria (21%) also had significant increases in (dual) open and supported employment support hours.

The number of support hours worked in open employment service outlets decreased 18% to 63,109 hours in the 1999 census week, with open employment service outlets in Victoria experiencing a significant decrease of 45% in staff support hours.

2.5 Direct/ Indirect Support Hours

Direct Support staff hours	Hours worked by staff who have direct contact with consumers in a supporting role (including coordinators and other staff who spent a major portion of their time in direct consumer contact) during the week ending 26 May 1999.
Indirect Support staff hours	Hours worked in which no, or only minimal, direct support is provided to the consumer (eg clerical staff, training personnel, board members, Chief Executive Officers etc) during the week ending 26 May 1999.

Table 11: Staff Hours: Direct/ Indirect Staff Hours by Service Outlet Type by State/ Territory

State/Territory	Service Outlet Type				Total
	Advocacy	Information	Print Disability	Employment	
<i>DIRECT</i>					
ACT	295	98	16	2,572	2,981
NSW	1,362	92	2,627	50,279	54,360
NT	95.00	0	0	1,136	1,231
QLD	346	0	287	20,898	21,531
SA	1,045	0	93	14,499	15,637
TAS	263	0	0	4,663	4,926
VIC	2,039	0	384	32,816	35,239
WA	947	0	0	19,335	20,282
Total	6,392	190	3,407	146,198	156,187
<i>INDIRECT</i>					
ACT	212	64	4	840	1,120
NSW	840	14	372	20,369	21,594
NT	85	0	0	570	654
QLD	452	0	0	9,496	9,948
SA	347	0	11	6,250	6,608
TAS	42	0	291	2,497	2,830
VIC	885	0	4006	12,764	17,655
WA	338	0	491	10,570	11,399
Total	3,199	78	5175	63,355	71,807
<i>TOTAL</i>					
ACT	507	162	20	3,411	4,100
NSW	2,202	106	2,999	70,648	75,954
NT	180	0	0	1,706	1,885
QLD	798	0	287	30,395	31,480
SA	1,392	0	104	20,750	22,245
TAS	305	0	291	7,159	7,755
VIC	2,924	0	4,390	45,580	52,894
WA	1,284	0	491	29,905	31,680
Total	9,590	268	8,582	209,553	227,994

Table 11 shows direct and indirect support hours across all service outlet types, employment services contributed the greatest portion of direct support totalling 146,198 hours or 94% of all direct hours. In contrast, advocacy and print disability service outlets provided 6,392 hours (4%) and 3,407 hours (2.1%) respectively. Information services accounted for less than one percent of direct support hours (190 hours).

A similar picture emerged for indirect support. In total, 71,807 hours worked in service outlets were dedicated to indirect support. Again, employment services accounted for the largest portion (88.2%) of indirect support hours, with 63,355 hours. Print disability service outlets spent 5,175 hours, advocacy services spent 3,199 hours and information services spent 78 hours providing indirect support (7.2%, 4.5% and 0.1% of all indirect support hours respectively) during the week ending 26 May 1999.

Table 12: Staff Hours: Direct/ Indirect Staff Hours by Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory

State/Territory	Employment Service Outlet Type			Total
	Open	Supported	Open & Supported	
<i>DIRECT</i>				
ACT	801	438	1,333	2,572
NSW	13,314	36,453.90	511	50,279
NT	235	723	179	1,136
QLD	9,408	6,031	5,459	20,898
SA	3,667	10,554	279	14,499
TAS	1,046	3,497	120	4,663
VIC	11,481	18,737	2,599	32,816
WA	6,741	11,365	1,230	19,335
Total	46,692	87,798	11,709	146,198
<i>INDIRECT</i>				
ACT	301	169	370	840
NSW	4,938	15,316	115	20,369
NT	68	355	147	570
QLD	3,741	3,389	2,367	9,496
SA	1,378	4,780	93	6,250
TAS	413	2,066	18	2,497
VIC	3,729	7,665	1,369	12,764
WA	1,852	8,337	382	10,570
Total	16,418	42,076	4,861	63,355
<i>TOTAL</i>				
ACT	1,102	607	1,703	3,411
NSW	18,252	51,770	626	70,648
NT	302	1,078	326	1,706
QLD	13,149	9,420	7,826	30,395
SA	5,044	15,334	371	20,750
TAS	1,459	5,563	138	7,159
VIC	15,210	26,402	3,969	45,580
WA	8,592	19,701	1,612	29,905
Total	63,109	129,874	16,570	209,553

Table 12 presents direct and indirect staff hours worked in employment service outlets. On balance, open employment services apply the greatest proportion of hours to direct support for the consumer (74%). Supported employment and dual open and supported employment services allocated 68% and 71% of staff hours to support for consumers respectively.

The proportion of indirect staff hours in employment service outlets has decreased between the two census periods. In 1999, 30% of staff hours were allocated to indirect support, compared with 33% in 1998.

Tables 50 and 51 (Appendix) show the breakdown of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff based on a 38-hour week for all service outlet types.

3 Consumer Level Information

3.1 Demographic Information

Consumer level information is collected for four reference periods

- The number of consumers who actually received support on Census Day (26 May 1999);
- The number of consumers who actually received support on a typical operating day;
- The number of consumers registered and receiving active support from services (on the books) on Census Day; and
- The number of consumers supported over the Census week (from 20 May up to and including 26 May 1999).

Table 13 details aggregate consumer numbers reported by employment service outlets. Some 40,832 consumers were registered and receiving active support from employment service outlets on Census Day. This number includes consumers actually supported on the day (18,402) as well as those who generally received support but did not receive support on Census Day. The number of consumers seen on census snapshot day can be compared to the higher number of consumers seen on a typical day (20,037).

The number of consumers ‘on the books’ in employment service outlets has risen by 1,148 (3%) since the 1998 Census Day, where there were 39,684 consumers ‘on the books’ in employment service outlets.

Open employment service outlets had the greatest proportion of consumers ‘on the books’ (22,280 or 55%), with supported employment service outlets having 15,247 (37%) consumers ‘on the books’ with supported employment services saw more consumers on Census Day (12,517 or 68%) and on a typical day (13,706 or 68%) than open employment services with 4,369 consumers on Census Day (or 24%) and 4,696 consumers on a typical day (or 23%). This is indicative of supported employment services having more frequent contact with consumers.

Table 13: Aggregate Consumer Numbers by Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	
<i>Seen On Census Day</i>				
ACT	74	53	120	247
NSW	1,189	4,957	53	6,199
NT	31	69	31	131
QLD	944	1,040	856	2,840
SA	341	1,734	14	2,089
TAS	143	393	28	564
VIC	1,099	2,758	289	4,146
WA	548	1,513	125	2,186
Australia	4,369	12,517	1,516	18,402
<i>Number On Typical Day</i>				
ACT	85	61	142	288
NSW	1,272	5,416	58	6,746
NT	35	81	40	156
QLD	1,013	1,071	876	2,960
SA	336	1,989	28	2,353
TAS	166	430	25	621
VIC	1,175	2,998	309	4,482
WA	614	1,660	157	2,431
Australia	4,696	13,706	1,635	20,037
<i>Number On The Books</i>				
ACT	351	75	295	721
NSW	6,665	6,031	85	12,781
NT	144	88	68	300
QLD	4,385	1,192	1,339	6,916
SA	1,446	2,189	56	3,691
TAS	516	467	87	1,070
VIC	6,828	3,433	1,103	11,364
WA	1,945	1,772	272	3,989
Australia	22,280	15,247	3,305	40,832
<i>Number On Census Week</i>				
ACT	223	75	184	482
NSW	2,883	5,834	79	8,796
NT	60	76	41	177
QLD	2,286	1,143	1,086	4,515
SA	760	1,973	28	2,761
TAS	256	449	46	751
VIC	3,065	3,279	547	6,891
WA	1,356	1,713	215	3,284
Australia	10,889	14,542	2,226	27,657

The composition of the consumers ‘on the books’ population has remained stable since 1998 with 64% male and 36% female (Table 14). The number of consumers ‘on the books’ has increased by 725 male consumers and 423 female consumers from the 1998 collection.

In 1997, 28.8% of male consumers were under 25 years of age. In 1999 this figure was 26.7% - a decline of 1.70%. Similarly, 28.8% of female consumers were less than 25 years of age in 1997. In 1999, this figure decreased by 3.3% to 25.5% of female consumers ‘on the books’.

Consumers aged 25–29 years accounted for 18% of consumers ‘on the books’ in 1999. The proportion of female consumers aged 25–29 has remained relatively stable at 17.6% in 1999, while the proportion of males in this age group has declined from 17.2% in 1998 to 16.3% in 1999.

In 1999 the majority of consumers were 30 to 59 years of age. The proportion of both male and female consumers in this age group increased at similar rates (around 3%) between 1997 and 1999. 55.3% of male consumers and 55.9% of female consumers fell within this age group.

Consumers aged 60 years or more constituted 1.4% of the population. The proportion of females in this age group has remained relatively stable at 0.9% a slight increase of less than 0.1%. 1.7% of males were aged 60 years or more in 1999, an increase of over 0.3%.

The mean age of the population has increased to 33 years of age, an increase of 6 months since 1997.

Table 14: Consumers on the Books: Count of Consumers by Year by Sex by Age

Age	Census Year								
	1999			1998			1997		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<16	29	6	35	87	23	110	77	31	108
16–19	2,342	1,138	3,480	2,422	1,293	3,715	2,213	1,142	3,355
20–24	4,585	2,624	7,209	4,519	2,629	7,148	4,130	2,506	6,636
25–29	4,245	2,604	6,849	4,167	2,521	6,688	3,834	2,239	6,073
30–39	7,192	4,022	11,214	7,049	3,902	10,951	6,142	3,565	9,707
40–49	4,979	3,001	7,980	4,653	2,797	7,450	3,923	2,367	6,290
50–59	2,250	1,234	3,484	2,045	1,062	3,107	1,638	830	2,468
60–64	317	91	408	293	77	370	204	77	281
>64	126	47	173	105	40	145	104	32	136
Total	26,065	14,767	40,832	25,340	14,344	39,684	22,265	12,789	35,054

Table 15: Consumers on the Books: Sex by Age by Employment Service Outlet Type

<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>	<i>Age</i>									<i>Total</i>
	<i><16</i>	<i>16-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60-64</i>	<i>>64</i>	
<i>FEMALE</i>										
Open	5	914	1,864	1,503	1,747	1,333	534	31	5	7,936
Supported	0	142	544	860	1,923	1,434	629	56	40	5,628
Open & Supported	1	82	216	241	352	234	71	4	2	1,203
<i>MALE</i>										
Open	21	1,835	3,190	2,509	3,456	2,213	1,003	99	18	14,344
Supported	6	335	1,031	1,384	3,119	2,344	1,098	196	106	9,619
Open & Supported	2	172	364	352	617	422	149	22	2	2,102
<i>TOTAL</i>										
Open	26	2,749	5,054	4,012	5,203	3,546	1,537	130	23	22,280
Supported	6	477	1,575	2,244	5,042	3,778	1,727	252	146	15,247
Open & Supported	3	254	580	593	969	656	220	26	4	3,305
Grand Total	35	3,480	7,209	6,849	11,214	7,980	3,484	408	173	40,832

Table 16 outlines the breakdown by sex for each employment outlet type and state/ territory. There was little variation from the total distribution of males to females (64% male) in the States/Territories (with the exception of the Australian Capital Territory, with 57% of consumers being male).

Across all employment service outlet types, 64% of consumers were male. This figure did not vary significantly within specific states with the exception of dual open and supported employment outlet types. Variation within dual open and supported employment services ranged from 57% males in South Australia to 66% in Victoria.

Table 16: Consumers on the Books: Sex by Employment Outlet Type by State/Territory

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	
<i>MALES</i>				
ACT	200	40	171	411
NSW	4,261	3,834	52	8,147
NT	91	55	43	189
QLD	2,841	738	860	4,439
SA	925	1,388	32	2,345
TAS	341	305	55	701
VIC	4,405	2,153	728	7,286
WA	1,280	1,106	161	2,547
Australia	14,344	9,619	2,102	26,065
<i>FEMALES</i>				
ACT	151	35	124	310
NSW	2,404	2,197	33	4,634
NT	53	33	25	111
QLD	1,544	454	479	2,477
SA	521	801	24	1,346
TAS	175	162	32	369
VIC	2,423	1,280	375	4,078
WA	665	666	111	1,442
Australia	7,936	5,628	1,203	14,767
<i>PERSONS</i>				
ACT	351	75	295	721
NSW	6,665	6,031	85	12,781
NT	144	88	68	300
QLD	4,385	1,192	1,339	6,916
SA	1,446	2,189	56	3,691
TAS	516	467	87	1,070
VIC	6,828	3,433	1,103	11,364
WA	1,945	1,772	272	3,989
Australia	22,280	15,247	3,305	40,832

Table 17 details consumer country of birth by employment service outlet type and state/territory. The majority of consumers (93%) were born in an English speaking country. A small number of consumers (1,643 or 4%) were born in a country where languages other than English are spoken. These proportions have not changed significantly since the 1997 census. In 1997, 93% of consumers came from an English speaking background and 3.6% of consumers were born in a country where languages other than English were spoken.

The distribution of consumers from English speaking backgrounds and consumers born in countries where languages other than English are spoken was relatively equal across employment service outlet types (with the exception of dual open and supported employment service outlets, with 88% of consumers from an English speaking background).

Table 17: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by Country of Birth by State/Territory

State/Territory	Country of Birth				Total
	Australia	Other English Speaking	Other Country	Not Known	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>					
ACT	307	19	20	5	351
NSW	6,049	197	367	52	6,665
NT	116	10	18	0	144
QLD	4,062	158	100	65	4,385
SA	1,353	52	24	17	1,446
TAS	505	4	6	1	516
VIC	5,955	230	454	189	6,828
WA	1,680	117	81	67	1,945
Australia	20,027	787	1,070	396	22,280
<i>SUPPORT EMPLOYMENT</i>					
ACT	75	0	0	0	75
NSW	5,588	106	269	68	6,031
NT	84	3	0	1	88
QLD	902	40	23	227	1,192
SA	2,061	51	40	37	2,189
TAS	463	0	3	1	467
VIC	3,117	48	83	185	3,433
WA	1,516	72	53	131	1,772
Australia	13,806	320	471	650	15,247
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>					
ACT	283	5	6	1	295
NSW	84	0	1	0	85
NT	63	0	5	0	68
QLD	1,014	45	16	264	1,339
SA	48	2	6	0	56
TAS	69	1	2	15	87
VIC	1,011	26	58	8	1,103
WA	243	21	8	0	272
Australia	2,815	100	102	288	3,305
<i>TOTAL</i>					
ACT	665	24	26	6	721
NSW	11,721	303	637	120	12,781
NT	263	13	23	1	300
QLD	5,978	243	139	556	6,916
SA	3,462	105	70	54	3,691
TAS	1,037	5	11	17	1,070
VIC	10,083	304	595	382	11,364
WA	3,439	210	142	198	3,989
Australia	36,648	1,207	1,643	1,334	40,832

Table 54 (appendix) details the method of communication by employment service outlet type on a state/territory basis.

Table 18 outlines the breakdown of the main language spoken at home by consumers for each state/territory. Approximately, 6.2% do not use English as the main language spoken at home. The Northern Territory, Victoria and New South Wales have the highest proportion of consumers who spoke a language other than English at home (19%, 7.9% and 7.6 % respectively).

Table 18: Consumers on the Books: Count of Consumers by Main Language Spoken at Home by State/Territory.

<i>State/ Territory</i>	<i>Main Language Spoken at Home</i>										<i>Total</i>
	<i>English</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Vietnamese</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Arabic/ Lebanese</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Other Language</i>	<i>Not Known</i>	
ACT	675	11	2	2	2	0	1	0	27	1	721
NSW	11,766	141	109	72	63	131	13	46	392	48	12,781
NT	235	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	52	8	300
QLD	6,697	12	3	14	4	2	2	12	163	7	6,916
SA	3,555	48	25	8	3	1	1	3	40	7	3,691
TAS	1,050	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	1,070
VIC	10,333	173	137	73	19	33	8	15	443	130	11,364
WA	3,763	66	6	19	20	0	1	4	98	12	3,989
Australia	38,074	454	285	189	111	167	26	80	1,232	214	40,832

As in 1998, 1.7% (691) of consumers of employment services were reported as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin in 1999. The number of people identifying as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait islander origin has increased by 2.5% since 1998 where the reported figure was 674 consumers.

Table 19: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander Origin by State/Territory.

State/ Territory	<i>Indigenous Origin</i>				Not Known	Total
	<i>Not Aboriginal, TSI or SSI</i>	<i>Aboriginal</i>	<i>Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>South Sea Islander</i>		
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>						
ACT	345	3	0	1	2	351
NSW	6,418	112	11	13	111	6,665
NT	136	7	1	0	0	144
QLD	4,129	97	16	13	130	4,385
SA	1,430	12	0	0	4	1,446
TAS	486	5	0	0	25	516
VIC	6,374	42	2	6	404	6,828
WA	1,817	65	0	2	61	1,945
Australia	21,135	343	30	35	737	22,280
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>						
ACT	74	1	0	0	0	75
NSW	5,855	87	2	4	83	6,031
NT	50	37	0	1	0	88
QLD	466	19	4	2	701	1,192
SA	2,146	21	0	0	22	2,189
TAS	378	23	1	0	65	467
VIC	3,258	21	1	1	152	3,433
WA	1,731	35	0	0	6	1,772
Australia	13,958	244	8	8	1,029	15,247
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>						
ACT	292	2	0	0	1	295
NSW	81	4	0	0	0	85
NT	44	24	0	0	0	68
QLD	665	22	1	3	648	1,339
SA	56	0	0	0	0	56
TAS	65	1	0	0	21	87
VIC	1,056	9	1	1	36	1,103
WA	269	2	0	1	0	272
Australia	2,528	64	2	5	706	3,305
<i>TOTALS</i>						
ACT	711	6	0	1	3	721
NSW	12,354	203	13	17	194	12,781
NT	230	68	1	1	0	300
QLD	5,260	138	21	18	1,479	6,916
SA	3,632	33	0	0	26	3,691
TAS	929	29	1	0	111	1,070
VIC	10,688	72	4	8	592	11,364
WA	3,817	102	0	3	67	3,989
Australia	37,621	651	40	48	2,472	40,832

3.2 Disability Group

Primary Disability group	The impairment or condition that causes the most difficulty to the consumer.
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The number of consumers increased by 3% between the 1998 and the 1999 census. Across all employment types, approximately half of the reported disability groupings experienced growth above the average of 3%, with significant growth in the number of consumers in the specific learning/attention deficit disorder (43%), physical (11%), neurological (10%), psychiatric and hearing (8%) primary disability groupings.

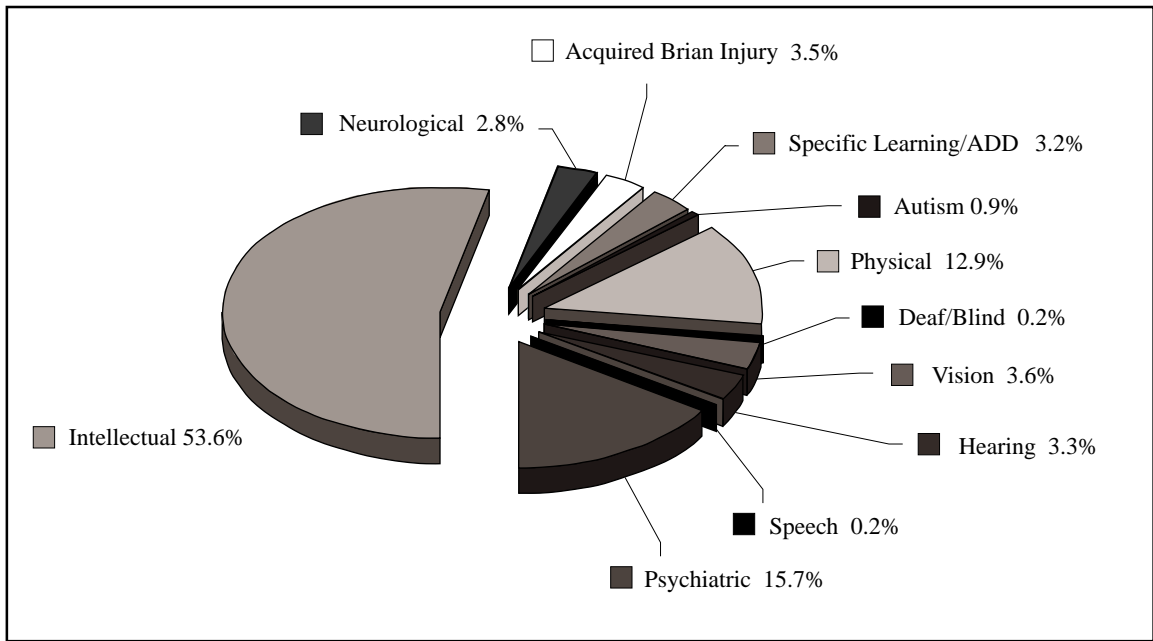
In 1996, disability groupings changed as part of the CSDA MDS data definitions. This entailed replacing the old intellectual / learning classification with three new definitions: autism, intellectual and specific learning/attention deficit disorder. These changes were implemented in the census in 1997. However, a large number of open employment services (utilising electronic data transfer between data collection software packages) had not implemented these changes to codes tables by this time.

This has caused inconsistencies between the 1997, 1998 and 1999 census data for those data items. Because of this lack of consistency between the collections, direct comparisons for open employment and all employment services will not be made for those data items.

The two largest comparable disability groups experienced marked growth from 1998 to 1999. The physical disability group increased by 11% and the psychiatric group increased 8% from 1998. The smallest comparable disability groups, speech and deafblind, have decreased (in numbers) by 20.5% and 2.1% respectively since 1998. (Table 20).

The distribution of consumers by primary disability grouping has remained relatively stable since 1998. The intellectual disability group was the most prevalent primary disability for consumers with 21,872 consumers (about 54% of all consumers). The second and third most prevalent primary disability groups were psychiatric and physical, representing 16% and 13% of primary disabilities experienced by consumers respectively (Figure 3.2.1).

Figure 3.2.1: Consumers on the Books: Consumers on the Books by Primary Disability



Fifty-three percent of all consumers with an intellectual disability (11,621) received support from supported employment services. Of those consumers with a psychiatric disability, a large proportion (75%) were assisted by open employment services. The majority of consumers with a physical disability (70%) also accessed open employment services (Table 20).

Table 20: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by Year by Primary Disability Group

<i>Primary Disability Group</i>	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1999</i>				
Acquired Brain Injury	907	395	114	1,416
Autism	205	154	28	387
Deafblind	59	36	0	95
Hearing	1,115	136	83	1,334
Intellectual	8,442	11,621	1,809	21,872
Neurological	757	294	92	1,143
Physical	3,669	1,168	442	5,279
Psychiatric	4,812	1,037	571	6,420
Specific Learning/ADD	1,076	141	99	1,316
Speech	71	24	6	101
Vision	1,167	241	61	1,469
Not Specified/Not Categorised	0	0	0	0
Total	22,280	15,247	3,305	40,832
<i>1998</i>				
Acquired Brain Injury	906	425	97	1,428
Autism	171	176	42	389
Deafblind	59	36	2	97
Hearing	1,042	127	67	1,236
Intellectual	8,764	11,450	1,951	22,165
Neurological	685	281	75	1,041
Physical	3,298	1,024	442	4,764
Psychiatric	4,519	926	501	5,946
Specific Learning/ADD	731	113	74	918
Speech	74	44	9	127
Vision	1,189	257	91	1,537
Not Specified/Not Categorised	1	35	0	36
Total	21,439	14,894	3,351	39,684
<i>1997</i>				
Acquired Brain Injury	717	413	32	1,162
Autism	56	186	1	243
Deafblind	22	14	0	36
Hearing	766	136	18	920
Intellectual	9,026	12,114	510	21,650
Neurological	606	237	18	861
Physical	2,548	1,163	112	3,823
Psychiatric	3,572	873	122	4,567
Specific Learning/ADD	71	121	3	195
Speech	59	12	1	72
Vision	1,225	258	17	1,500
Not Specified/Not Categorised	1	23	1	25
Total	18,669	15,550	835	35,054

Table 55 (appendix) displays the distribution of primary disability type by employment service outlet types and state/territory.

Table 21 shows the ARIA classification of consumers within each disability group. Approximately 2% of all consumers lived in a remote or very remote area on snapshot day. Consumers with speech (7.9%), acquired brain injury (3.9%) and neurological (3.8%) primary disability groups had the largest proportion of consumers living in remote areas or very remote areas.

Open employment services had a higher proportion of consumers living in a remote or very remote areas (2.4%) compared to supported (1.2%) and dual open and supported employment services (1.6%).

Table 21: Consumers on the books: Employment Service Outlet Type by Primary Disability by ARIA

ARIA Category	Primary Disability Group										Total	
	Specific		Primary Disability Group									ABI
	Intellectual	Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	DeafBlind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological		
	<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>											
Highly Accessible	6,690	818	161	2,842	49	1,007	929	49	3,926	540	694	17,705
Accessible	1,090	155	22	479	8	90	112	14	590	117	117	2,794
Moderately Accessible	431	61	10	195	0	42	43	2	206	57	60	1,107
Remote	98	17	4	74	0	14	7	0	30	20	17	281
Very Remote	73	12	2	59	2	4	16	5	40	19	16	248
Not Categorized	60	13	6	20	0	10	8	1	20	4	3	145
	<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>											
Highly Accessible	9,445	92	121	1,032	30	220	118	14	943	233	310	12,558
Accessible	1,553	44	20	99	4	16	15	8	68	40	53	1,920
Moderately Accessible	423	2	9	13	1	2	1	0	14	12	12	489
Remote	90	3	1	7	0	1	0	0	6	3	3	114
Very Remote	30	0	1	9	1	0	0	1	5	1	15	63
Not Categorized	80	0	2	8	0	2	2	1	1	5	2	103
	<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>											
Highly Accessible	1,389	68	21	349	0	45	64	2	462	66	83	2,549
Accessible	285	18	2	47	0	9	10	2	56	19	13	461
Moderately Accessible	105	13	5	22	0	7	7	0	46	7	12	224
Remote	15	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	28
Very Remote	6	0	0	12	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	25
Not Categorized	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	18
	<i>TOTAL</i>											
Highly Accessible	17,524	978	303	4,223	79	1,272	1,111	65	5,331	839	1,087	32,812
Accessible	2,928	217	44	625	12	115	137	24	714	176	183	5,175
Moderately Accessible	959	76	24	230	1	51	51	2	266	76	84	1,820
Remote	203	20	5	89	0	15	7	2	37	23	22	423
Very Remote	109	12	3	80	3	4	18	6	48	20	33	336
Not Categorized	149	13	8	32	0	12	10	2	24	9	7	266
Total	21,872	1,316	387	5,279	95	1,469	1,334	101	6,420	1,143	1,416	40,832

Figure 3.2.2 outlines the number of consumers who could be classified in more than one disability grouping. A total of 8,266 consumers (or 20% of all consumers) were reported as having more than one disability. The majority of consumers with a secondary disability received support from supported employment service outlets (66%). Twenty-seven percent received support from open employment service outlets, while 7.4% received support from dual open and supported employment service outlets.

New South Wales (39%), Victoria (19%) and South Australia (19%) had the largest proportion of consumers classified as having more than one disability type who were supported by supported employment service outlets. Queensland had the largest number of consumers with more than one disability receiving support from dual open and supported employment service outlets (53%).

Figure 3.2.2: Consumers on the Books: Presence of a Secondary Disability by Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory

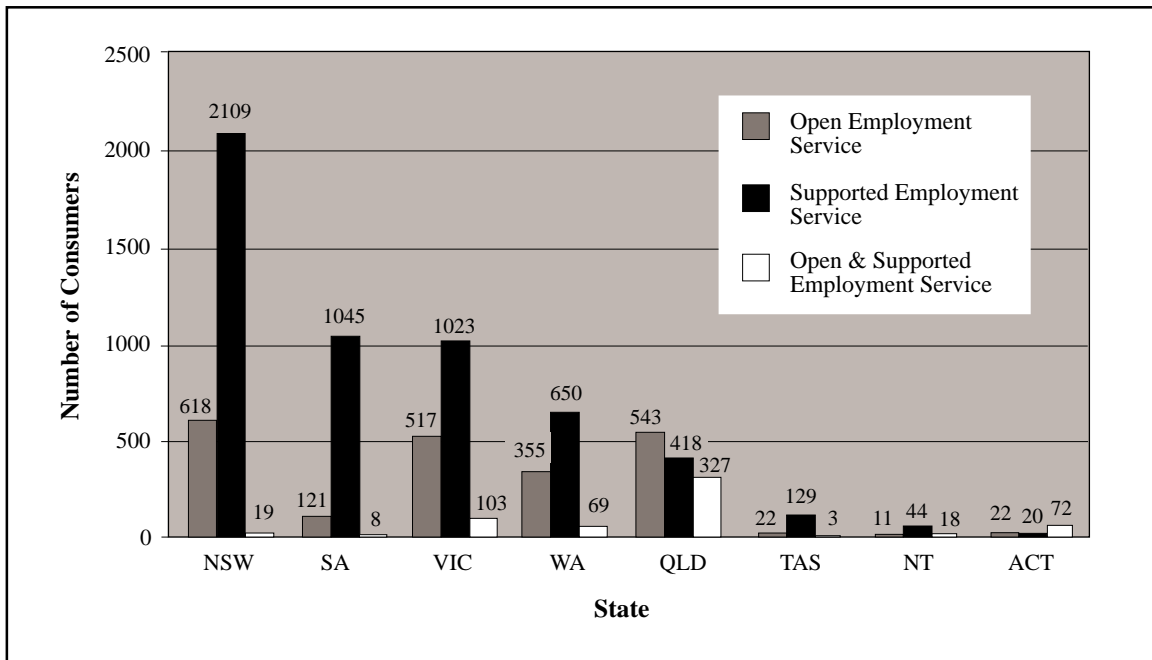


Table 22 outlines the total instances of a secondary disability by employment service outlet type. The highest incidence of a secondary disability was the physical disability group, with 2,192 consumers followed by 1,814 consumers who had a speech disability as a secondary disability.

The intellectual disability group (as a primary disability) attracted the greatest incidence of a secondary disability (6,330 in total). Physical (1,096) and ABI (550) as secondary disability groups had the highest incidence when intellectual disability was the primary disability group.

Table 22: Employment Service Outlet Type by Secondary Disability¹ by Primary Disability

Primary Disability	Secondary Disability										Total																		
	Specific Learning/ADD			Autism			Physical			Deafblind			Vision			Hearing			Speech			Psychiatric			Neurological			ABI	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>																													
Intellectual	0	56	9	312	3	83	87	113	82	193	12	950																	
Specific Learning/ADD	15	1	1	31	0	7	13	4	14	25	1	112																	
Autism	8	13	0	3	0	3	1	4	11	3	0	46																	
Physical	99	26	1	2	2	28	35	27	56	63	9	348																	
Deafblind	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	10																	
Vision	22	2	0	24	0	0	13	0	3	7	3	74																	
Hearing	40	7	0	31	0	17	0	24	6	9	4	138																	
Speech	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9																	
Psychiatric	56	19	2	90	1	11	12	2	0	27	5	225																	
Neurological	36	17	2	42	0	4	7	1	6	3	5	123																	
ABI	17	7	0	100	1	15	5	13	13	24	0	195																	
Total	299	152	15	639	7	168	174	190	191	355	40	2,230																	
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>																													
Intellectual	18	167	142	1,117	37	561	484	1,299	436	540	44	4,845																	
Specific Learning/ADD	7	2	0	7	0	4	3	4	4	7	0	38																	
Autism	55	2	1	5	0	3	5	23	6	5	0	105																	
Physical	279	24	1	37	3	69	76	109	22	35	13	668																	
Deafblind	10	1	0	2	0	6	2	2	0	1	1	25																	
Vision	42	3	3	18	0	0	14	3	4	3	3	93																	
Hearing	35	3	2	13	1	7	0	40	2	4	0	107																	
Speech	6	2	0	7	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	21																	
Psychiatric	117	10	2	40	0	6	4	13	2	20	8	222																	
Neurological	67	7	0	26	1	13	10	10	11	6	8	159																	
ABI	76	7	0	109	1	22	8	38	13	43	2	319																	
Total	712	228	151	1,381	43	692	610	1,541	500	665	79	6,602																	

Table 22: (Continued) Employment Service Outlet Type by Secondary Disability¹ by Primary Disability

Primary Disability	Secondary Disability										Total	
	Intellectual	Specific Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological		ABI
	<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>											
Intellectual	0	38	11	128	1	94	84	67	39	61	12	535
Specific learning/ADD	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	5
Autism	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	6
Physical	32	1	0	1	0	9	7	14	7	9	0	80
Deafblind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vision	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Hearing	2	4	0	7	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	16
Speech	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Psychiatric	9	1	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	24
Neurological	8	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	19
ABI	6	0	0	17	0	2	1	1	2	7	0	36
Total	63	45	11	172	1	110	96	83	52	82	13	728
<i>TOTAL</i>												
Intellectual	18	261	162	1,557	41	738	655	1,479	557	794	68	6,330
Specific Learning/ADD	22	3	1	39	0	12	17	8	19	33	1	155
Autism	66	15	1	8	0	6	7	28	17	9	0	157
Physical	410	51	2	40	5	106	118	150	85	107	22	1,096
Deafblind	12	2	0	4	0	6	3	4	0	2	2	35
Vision	66	5	3	44	0	0	29	3	7	10	6	173
Hearing	77	14	2	51	1	26	0	64	9	13	4	261
Speech	11	5	0	9	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	31
Psychiatric	182	30	4	139	1	18	16	15	2	50	14	471
Neurological	111	25	2	75	1	18	17	11	19	9	13	301
ABI	99	14	0	226	2	39	14	52	28	74	2	550
Total	1,074	425	177	2,192	51	970	880	1,814	743	1,102	132	9,560

(1) Count of instances. The total will not match the total number of consumers with a secondary disability, as a consumer can have more than one secondary disability.

3.3 Frequency and Area of Support/Assistance

Frequency and Area of Support/ Assistance	All employment service outlets report the frequency of support/ assistance need for each of their consumers in ten core areas of activity: self-care, mobility, communication, home living, social skills, self-direction, managing emotions, learning, working and other day activity.
Activities of daily living	The combination of self-care, mobility and communication are commonly known as ‘activities of daily living’.

Table 23 indicates the reported frequency of support/assistance needed for consumers of all employment service outlet types.

For all areas of support need, the need for at least some support (that is, occasional, frequent or continual) varied from 31% for mobility to 90% for working. The proportion of consumers reported as ‘never’ needing support or assistance varied across all core activities from 7.2% for working to 65% for mobility.

The majority of consumers (90% or 36,716) were reported as needing at least some support (that is, occasional, frequent or continual) in working. Of these, 42% or 17,079 consumers were reported as needing frequent or continual support in working.

Supported employment service outlets reported the greatest proportion (58%) of consumers requiring continual support in work, with 14% of consumers overall reported as needing continual support in working.

Table 23: Consumers on the Books: Support/Assistance Needed by Employment Service Outlet Type

Employment Service Outlet Type	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
	<i>NEVER</i>									
Open	16,385	15,886	11,156	12,298	8,749	6,461	8,590	6,092	1,769	12,747
Supported	6,903	8,630	5,052	2,346	2,637	1,330	2,330	963	990	3,605
Open & Supported	1,873	2,031	1,302	1,127	946	707	950	519	170	1,406
Total	25,161	26,547	17,510	15,771	12,332	8,498	11,870	7,574	2,929	17,758
	<i>OCCASIONAL</i>									
Open	3,493	4,026	7,301	5,886	8,789	9,588	8,319	9,159	11,904	5,214
Supported	4,728	3,925	5,490	4,054	6,465	5,747	6,334	5,944	6,020	4,702
Open & Supported	706	568	1,128	979	1,386	1,438	1,337	1,312	1,714	1,021
Total	8,927	8,519	13,919	10,919	16,640	16,773	15,990	16,415	19,638	10,937
	<i>FREQUENT</i>									
Open	692	968	2,313	2,065	3,006	4,353	3,341	4,760	5,692	1,361
Supported	1,744	1,394	2,754	3,496	3,871	4,947	4,096	5,004	4,689	2,590
Open & Supported	225	190	334	581	449	577	479	877	918	261
Total	2,661	2,552	5,401	6,142	7,326	9,877	7,916	10,641	11,299	4,212
	<i>CONTINUAL</i>									
Open	316	399	651	602	737	983	914	1,523	2,190	398
Supported	960	1,115	1,854	2,788	1,853	2,815	2,030	2,919	3,325	1,478
Open & Supported	90	111	146	152	119	182	139	243	265	120
Total	1,366	1,625	2,651	3,542	2,709	3,980	3,083	4,685	5,780	1,996
	<i>NOT KNOWN</i>									
Open	1,394	1,001	859	1,429	999	895	1,116	746	725	2,560
Supported	912	183	97	2,563	421	408	457	417	223	2,872
Open & Supported	411	405	395	466	405	401	400	354	238	497
Total	2,717	1,589	1,351	4,458	1,825	1,704	1,973	1,517	1,186	5,929
	<i>TOTAL</i>									
Total	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832

For all areas of activity, support was reported as ‘never’ or only occasionally needed by more than 60% of all consumers in almost every area of support need, excluding ‘learning’ or ‘working’ (59% and 55% respectively).

Table 24 presents support/assistance requirements by primary disability group.

The majority of consumers with a psychiatric primary disability were more likely to be recorded as never needing assistance in ‘activities of daily living’ (77% self-care, 82% mobility, and 58% communication).

Excluding activities of daily living, consumers with a disability grouping of autism were more likely to require frequent or continual support than any other disability grouping in all areas of support need.

Consumers needed support in activities of daily living across all primary disability classifications. The level of support varied across activity types. Consumers were least likely to need support in the area of mobility with 12,954 consumers (31%) needing some support (occasional, frequent or continual support). 36,717 consumers (90%) needed support in activities associated with work.

Table 24: Consumers on the Books: Support/Assistance Needed by Primary Disability Group by Frequency of Support

Primary Disability Type	Supported/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
	NEVER									
ABI	904	837	559	604	418	269	367	185	116	673
Autism	191	238	59	62	22	16	35	25	16	70
Deafblind	63	39	28	45	34	34	41	26	9	39
Hearing	1,082	1,055	172	874	579	513	705	385	172	845
Intellectual	11,759	14,183	7,378	5,402	4,514	2,531	4,664	1,124	1,224	7,391
Specific Learning/ADD	1,028	1,036	630	659	416	234	447	84	95	587
Neurological	777	741	615	561	434	312	417	230	502	2,865
Physical	3,248	2,378	3,340	2,632	2,793	2,183	2,629	2,180	570	3,552
Psychiatric	4,953	5,267	3,746	4,019	2,131	1,483	1,545	2,568	108	767
Speech	82	74	25	55	37	28	44	22	5	59
Vision	1,074	699	958	858	954	895	976	745	112	910
Total	25,161	26,547	17,510	15,771	12,332	8,498	11,870	7,574	2,929	17,758
OCCASIONAL										
ABI	280	357	556	392	614	608	608	650	664	332
Autism	107	81	130	99	89	103	110	126	100	117
Deafblind	18	24	21	30	38	34	31	42	48	28
Hearing	119	139	395	248	452	537	383	588	737	260
Intellectual	5,882	4,754	8,539	6,516	9,794	9,213	9,189	9,071	9,810	6,557
Specific Learning/ADD	182	195	503	412	593	624	486	622	617	279
Neurological	224	250	363	323	464	509	461	549	2,964	1,175
Physical	993	1,575	1,177	1,251	1,629	1,962	1,711	1,868	2,996	1,651
Psychiatric	875	684	1,817	1,304	2,658	2,817	2,713	2,438	689	287
Speech	11	20	28	27	33	46	36	44	56	18
Vision	236	440	390	317	276	320	262	417	957	233
Total	8,927	8,519	13,919	10,919	16,640	16,773	15,990	16,415	19,638	10,937
FREQUENT										
ABI	107	93	191	185	252	385	295	391	431	165
Autism	44	37	101	101	158	149	138	139	164	94
Deafblind	7	18	26	7	9	16	13	16	22	7
Hearing	13	18	352	57	156	136	94	205	244	41
Intellectual	1,818	1,343	3,664	4,463	4,881	6,436	5,041	7,381	6,710	2,794
Specific Learning/ADD	27	16	111	126	199	336	240	467	281	80
Neurological	56	74	100	117	152	217	167	248	1,118	416
Physical	386	662	345	519	484	695	515	746	1,669	442
Psychiatric	145	112	446	473	936	1,394	1,334	878	419	87
Speech	1	2	24	8	22	19	11	25	24	8
Vision	57	177	41	86	77	94	68	145	217	78
Total	2,661	2,552	5,401	6,142	7,326	9,877	7,916	10,641	11,299	4,212

Table 24: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Support/Assistance Needed by Primary Disability Group by Frequency of Support

Primary Disability Type	Supported/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
<i>CONTINUAL</i>										
ABI	52	79	67	123	80	108	87	157	173	69
Autism	24	23	93	94	107	108	89	85	100	57
Deafblind	4	12	18	7	10	7	5	7	15	5
Hearing	2	6	306	19	29	31	30	49	75	15
Intellectual	843	936	1,763	2,543	1,897	2,951	2,080	3,636	3,636	1,415
Specific Learning/ADD	4	3	11	31	37	57	54	92	122	45
Neurological	34	39	33	61	53	68	57	82	515	239
Physical	350	412	213	491	136	209	166	287	941	110
Psychiatric	36	33	108	128	337	411	487	250	71	13
Speech	1	1	22	5	6	6	8	8	14	7
Vision	16	81	17	40	17	24	20	32	118	21
Total	1,366	1,625	2,651	3,542	2,709	3,980	3,083	4,685	5,780	1,996
<i>NOT KNOWN</i>										
ABI	73	50	43	112	52	46	59	33	32	177
Autism	21	8	4	31	11	11	15	12	7	49
Deafblind	3	2	2	6	4	4	5	4	1	16
Hearing	118	116	109	136	118	117	122	107	106	173
Intellectual	1,570	656	528	2,948	786	741	898	660	492	3,715
Specific Learning/ADD	75	66	61	88	71	65	89	51	28	152
Neurological	52	39	32	81	40	37	41	34	180	584
Physical	302	252	204	386	237	230	258	198	244	665
Psychiatric	411	324	303	496	358	315	341	286	29	162
Speech	6	4	2	6	3	2	2	2	2	9
Vision	86	72	63	168	145	136	143	130	65	227
Total	2,717	1,589	1,351	4,458	1,825	1,704	1,973	1,517	1,186	5,929
<i>TOTAL</i>										
Total	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832

Table 25 indicates the reported frequency of consumer support/assistance need by main income source.

The principal source of income for 27,601 consumers (68% of the total) was the Disability Support Pension (DSP). The majority of these consumers were reported as 'never' needing support/assistance in 'activities of daily living' (55% self-care, 61% mobility and 38% communication). 94% of consumers who reported the DSP as their primary source of income required at least some support (that is occasional, frequent or continual support) in work.

9,844 consumers reported paid employment as their primary income source (24% of all consumers on the books). The majority of these consumers were also reported as never needing support in 'activities of daily living' (76% self-care, 74% mobility and 51% communication). Similar to those consumers whose primary income source was DSP, 79% of those consumers with a primary income source of paid employment were reported as requiring at least some support in work.

3% of consumers (1,330) reported Newstart/Youth Allowance as their main source of income. Across all main income sources, these consumers were least likely to require support in 'activities of daily living' (79% self-care, 77% mobility and 54% communication) and more likely to require at least some support in work (85%).

These observations are generally consistent regardless of main income.

Table 25: Consumers on the Books: Support/Assistance Needed by Main Income Source

Income	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
	<i>NEVER</i>									
Disability Support Pension	14,924	16,501	10,410	8,029	6,478	4,017	6,151	3,498	1,683	9,715
Newstart/Youth Allowance	1,050	1,017	722	831	543	391	541	481	144	799
Mobility Allowance	2	15	9	2	8	7	8	8	0	2
Other Pension/benefit	586	541	472	506	378	312	376	335	58	485
Paid Employment	7,454	7,323	5,038	5,686	4,391	3,370	4,232	2,873	893	5,977
Compensation Income	97	83	80	62	55	41	56	37	14	66
Other Income	198	174	173	167	133	87	134	110	34	161
Nil Income	259	253	170	202	124	87	140	103	37	223
Not Known	591	640	436	286	222	155	232	129	66	330
Total	25,161	26,547	17,510	15,771	12,332	8,498	11,870	7,574	2,929	17,758
	<i>OCCASIONAL</i>									
Disability Support Pension	6,940	6,254	9,469	7,478	11,275	10,714	10,787	10,755	11,628	7,836
Newstart/Youth Allowance	191	222	423	344	536	596	496	529	671	329
Mobility Allowance	22	12	17	19	16	16	16	16	25	23
Other Pension/benefit	101	127	181	137	246	271	227	265	454	156
Paid Employment	1,342	1,568	3,297	2,501	3,794	4,365	3,741	4,179	5,957	2,168
Compensation Income	29	35	47	52	61	60	56	54	71	49
Other Income	26	51	50	45	84	81	76	90	132	53
Nil Income	85	86	138	109	167	176	139	148	180	83
Not Known	191	164	297	234	461	494	452	379	520	240
Total	8,927	8,519	13,919	10,919	16,640	16,773	15,990	16,415	19,638	10,937
	<i>FREQUENT</i>									
Disability Support Pension	2,337	2,088	4,236	5,042	5,886	7,763	6,286	8,022	8,370	3,642
Newstart/Youth Allowance	21	32	110	70	146	247	182	203	337	62
Mobility Allowance	10	7	9	13	9	12	11	11	10	8
Other Pension/benefit	26	31	62	57	85	124	106	135	170	37
Paid Employment	209	326	842	784	1,013	1,467	1,134	1,869	2,009	367
Compensation Income	10	13	12	14	21	32	24	41	45	13
Other Income	12	13	16	17	18	34	22	34	47	13
Nil Income	6	15	36	29	57	79	63	86	102	18
Not Known	30	27	78	116	91	119	88	240	209	52
Total	2,661	2,552	5,401	6,142	7,326	9,877	7,916	10,641	11,299	4,212

Table 25: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Support/Assistance Needed by Main Income Source

Income	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
Disability Support Pension	1,236	1,437	2,307	3,295	2,422	3,640	2,745	3,916	4,731	1,846
Newstart/Youth Allowance	2	5	25	9	48	43	50	59	120	14
Mobility Allowance	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pension/benefit	8	36	21	23	20	27	21	33	87	15
Paid Employment	89	114	237	145	166	189	207	540	690	68
Compensation Income	11	14	8	17	10	14	10	16	19	13
Other Income	5	5	4	12	7	9	10	8	25	6
Nil Income	1	2	12	7	3	12	8	18	32	4
Not Known	14	11	37	34	31	46	32	95	76	30
Total	1,366	1,625	2,651	3,542	2,709	3,980	3,083	4,685	5,780	1,996
<i>CONTINUAL</i>										
<i>NOT KNOWN</i>										
Disability Support Pension	1,624	781	639	3,217	1,000	927	1,092	870	649	4,022
Newstart/Youth Allowance	66	54	50	76	57	53	61	58	58	126
Mobility Allowance	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Pension/benefit	68	54	53	66	60	55	59	21	20	96
Paid Employment	750	513	430	728	480	453	530	383	295	1,264
Compensation Income	5	7	5	7	5	5	6	4	3	11
Other Income	16	14	14	16	15	15	15	15	19	24
Nil Income	18	13	13	22	18	15	19	14	18	41
Not Known	169	153	147	325	190	181	191	152	124	343
Total	2,717	1,589	1,351	4,458	1,825	1,704	1,973	1,517	1,186	5,929
<i>TOTAL</i>										
Total	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832

In relation to the need for support in 'working', the response 'not known' was reported for a small number of consumers across all income groups (2.9%). The majority of consumers across all income groups (76% or 30,937) were reported as needing occasional or frequent support in work. 14% of consumers were reported as needing continual support in their work activities. Of these consumers, 82% reported the DSP as their main income source.

Table 26 indicates the variation in reported frequency of support/assistance needed by employment phase.

A large proportion of the 28,670 consumers identified as having a phase of worker, were reported as never requiring support in 'activities of daily living' (59% self-care, 64% mobility, and 41% communication). A little over one-third of workers required at least some support/assistance with self-care (35%) and mobility (33%). The majority of workers required at least some support/assistance with communication (57%).

In relation to work activities, 7.4% of workers (2,123) never needed support, 49% required only occasional support, 27% required frequent support and 15% required continual support/assistance.

The proportion of job seekers requiring at least some support in 'activities of daily living' varied between 23% (Self Care) 27% (Mobility) and 47% (Communication), while 89% of job seekers required at least some support in working (seven per cent of consumers identified as job seekers (723) were reported as never requiring support/assistance in their work).

92% of the 257 consumers identified as having a phase of work experience were reported as requiring at least some support/assistance in working, while the proportion of consumers in work experience requiring at least some support in 'activities of daily living' varied between 49% (mobility) and 70% (communication).

The activities of greatest support need (ie. the areas in which consumers were reported as requiring the most frequent and/or continual support/assistance) varied little with employment phase. Learning, working and self-care were the areas of greatest support need across all consumers. More than all other phases, consumers that were identified as having a phase of 'work experience' were marginally more likely to require assistance in the areas of social skills, self-direction and managing emotions.

In the census no national indicator or validated tool for assessing support needs was used. The census question relied on employment service outlet assessment of support needs for each of their consumers.

Table 26: Consumers on the Books: Frequency of Support/Assistance Needed by Employment Phase

Phase	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Home Communication	Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Other Working	Day Activity
	<i>NEVER</i>									
Worker	16,818	18,455	11,763	9,579	8,352	16,818	7,849	4,594	2,123	11,379
Work Experience	99	122	71	47	22	99	29	11	6	64
Job Seeker	7,837	7,548	5,370	5,845	3,729	7,837	3,737	2,731	723	5,983
Other	407	422	306	300	229	407	255	238	77	332
Total	25,161	26,547	17,510	15,771	12,332	25,161	11,870	7,574	2,929	17,758
	<i>OCCASIONAL</i>									
Worker	6,740	6,119	9,977	7,744	11,745	6,740	11,487	11,684	13,998	7,973
Work Experience	80	66	72	53	99	80	102	72	65	69
Job Seeker	1,947	2,180	3,657	2,972	4,541	1,947	4,192	4,478	5,298	2,725
Other	160	154	213	150	255	160	209	181	277	170
Total	8,927	8,519	13,919	10,919	16,640	8,927	15,990	16,415	19,638	10,937
	<i>FREQUENT</i>									
Worker	2,151	1,890	4,038	4,894	5,385	2,151	5,813	7,835	7,737	3,280
Work Experience	41	39	72	51	75	41	65	85	84	36
Job Seeker	431	583	1,201	1,076	1,750	431	1,914	2,547	3,282	824
Other	38	40	90	121	116	38	124	174	196	72
Total	2,661	2,552	5,401	6,142	7,326	2,661	7,916	10,641	11,299	4,212
	<i>CONTINUAL</i>									
Worker	1,104	1,322	2,192	2,984	2,122	1,104	2,362	3,630	4,234	1,570
Work Experience	19	21	37	47	44	19	39	74	88	29
Job Seeker	210	256	387	451	500	210	629	929	1,376	358
Other	33	26	35	60	43	33	53	52	82	39
Total	1,366	1,625	2,651	3,542	2,709	1,366	3,083	4,685	5,780	1,996
	<i>NOT KNOWN</i>									
Worker	1,857	884	700	3,469	1,066	1,857	1,159	927	578	4,468
Work Experience	18	9	5	59	17	18	22	15	14	59
Job Seeker	778	636	588	859	683	778	731	518	524	1,313
Other	64	60	58	71	59	64	61	57	70	89
Total	2,717	1,589	1,351	4,458	1,825	2,717	1,973	1,517	1,186	5,929
Total	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832

3.4 Living Arrangements

Table 56 (appendix) compares the living arrangements of consumers, by the type of service outlet on a state/territory basis.

The proportion of consumers living alone remained constant from 1998 to 1999 at 18%. In contrast, the number of consumers living with their family or spouse increased by 2% from 1998 to 64% in 1999. Those consumers living in Special Purpose Accommodation varied slightly from 10% in 1998 to 9% in 1999.

Table 27 compares the living arrangements of consumers by both age and sex. The table shows that as consumers age, they are less likely to live with family, regardless of gender. For example, 93% of consumers aged 16–19 years lived with family, while 56% of 30–39 year olds and 41% of consumers aged 60–64 years old lived with family.

Table 28 compares living arrangements/accommodation type to primary disability. Each of the most prevalent disability groups (intellectual, physical and psychiatric) displayed marked differences across living arrangements. 54% percent of consumers had an intellectual disability. They accounted for 78% of all consumers residing in special purpose accommodation, 54% of the population living with family and 36% of those living alone.

In contrast, consumers with a psychiatric disability represented 16% of the population. However, they represented 29% of all consumers living alone, 12.5% of those living with family and 9% of those living in special purpose accommodation.

Consumers with a physical disability maintained relative stability to the total population when examining living arrangements.

Table 57 (appendix) displays the support or assistance required by consumers compared to their living arrangements. The table shows that across all living arrangements over half the consumers needed at least some support with the exceptions of self-care and mobility where 32% and 31% of consumers respectively needed some support. The majority of consumers required some support with work (90%), self-direction (75%) and learning (78%) and to a lesser degree managing emotions (66%) and social skills (65%).

For consumers living with their family or spouse, 57% required some support in work while 50% of consumers required some support with learning. Only 17% of consumers needed some support with self-care and 19% of consumers with mobility. For social skills and managing emotions only 40% of consumers needed some support.

Only a small proportion of consumers living alone required some support - particularly with self-direction (12%), learning (12%) and managing emotions (11%). Very small percentages were recorded for the other categories with only 4% of consumers needing support in self-care and mobility and 6% in other day activity.

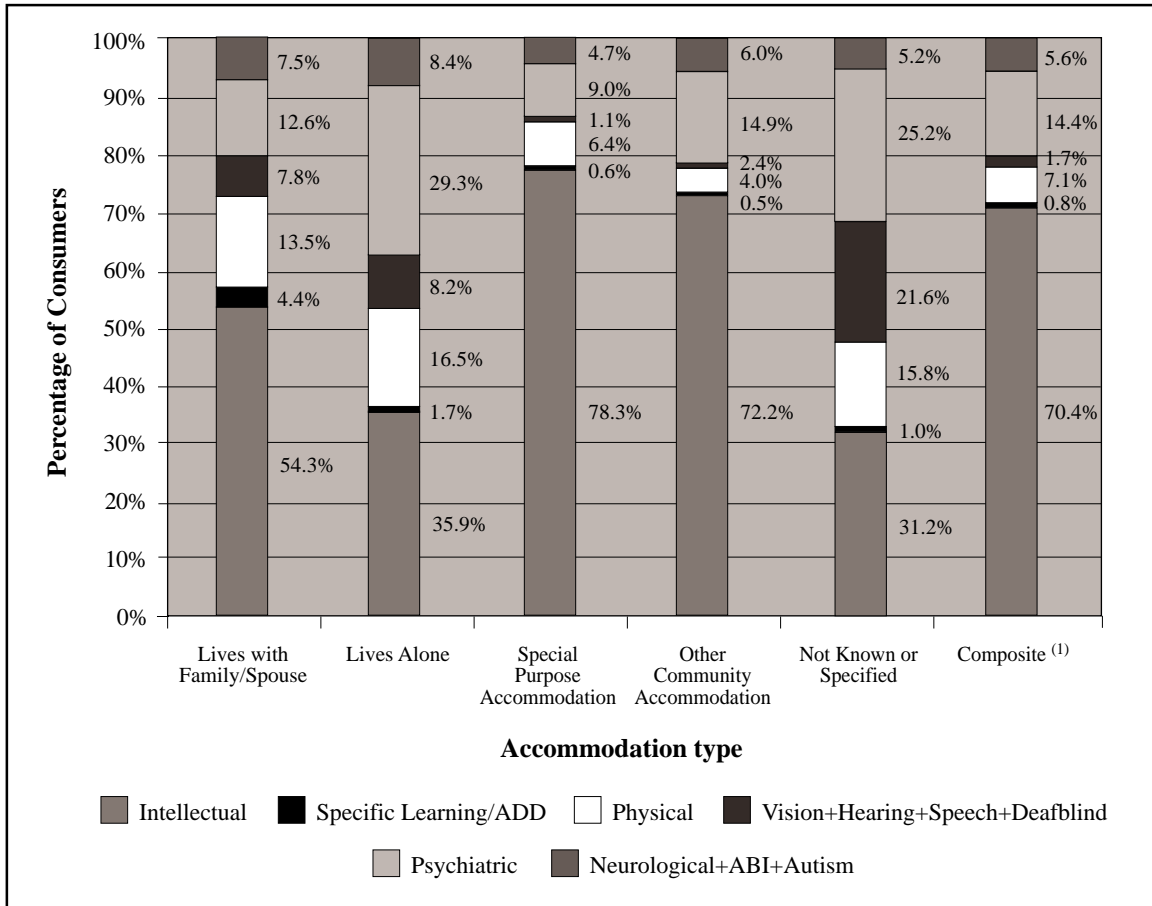
Table 27: Consumers on the Books: Sex by Living Arrangement/Accommodation Type by Age

Age	Living Arrangements/Accommodation										Total	
	Lives Alone	Lives with Family/Spouse	Special purpose Accommodation	Other Community Accommodation	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified		
FEMALE												
<16	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
16-19	58	2,189	31	10	0	1	3	3	6	44	0	2,342
20-24	391	3,767	189	73	1	3	13	13	13	135	0	4,585
25-29	652	2,939	357	117	1	4	35	35	9	131	0	4,245
30-39	1,636	4,030	794	310	12	11	116	116	11	272	0	7,192
40-49	1,274	2,505	606	242	14	6	148	148	11	173	0	4,979
50-59	529	1,086	281	141	19	5	86	86	5	98	0	2,250
60-64	70	143	39	33	4	2	15	15	0	11	0	317
>64	27	40	26	16	5	0	9	9	1	2	0	126
Total	4,637	16,726	2,325	942	56	32	425	425	56	866	0	26,065
MALE												
<16	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
16-19	32	1,048	14	7	0	0	1	1	3	33	0	1,138
20-24	249	2,150	99	46	0	1	11	11	8	60	0	2,624
25-29	431	1,778	216	84	1	5	11	11	7	71	0	2,604
30-39	843	2,234	534	191	6	6	74	74	7	127	0	4,022
40-49	696	1,515	430	156	2	5	90	90	3	104	0	3,001
50-59	360	490	212	71	8	5	37	37	3	48	0	1,234
60-64	23	24	25	8	3	1	3	3	1	3	0	91
>64	7	11	17	6	2	1	2	2	0	1	0	47
Total	2,641	9,256	1,547	569	22	24	229	229	32	447	0	14,767
TOTAL												
<16	0	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
16-19	90	3,237	45	17	0	1	4	4	9	77	0	3,480
20-24	640	5,917	288	119	1	4	24	24	21	195	0	7,209
25-29	1,083	4,717	573	201	2	9	46	46	16	202	0	6,849
30-39	2,479	6,264	1,328	501	18	17	190	190	18	399	0	11,214
40-49	1,970	4,020	1,036	398	16	11	238	238	14	277	0	7,980
50-59	889	1,576	493	212	27	10	123	123	8	146	0	3,484
60-64	93	167	64	41	7	3	18	18	1	14	0	408
>64	34	51	43	22	7	1	11	11	1	3	0	173
Total	7,278	25,982	3,872	1,511	78	56	654	654	88	1,313	0	40,832

Table 28: Consumers on the Books: Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type by Primary Disability Group

Primary Disability Group	Living Arrangements/Accommodation										Total
	Lives Alone	Lives with Family/Spouse	Special purpose Accommodation	Other Community Accommodation	Nursing Home	Hospital	Other Institutional	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	Total	
Intellectual	2,614	14,110	3,030	1,091	34	10	566	7	410	21,872	
Specific Learning/ADD	127	1,138	23	8	0	0	2	5	13	1,316	
Autism	36	283	47	16	0	0	4	0	1	387	
Physical	1,198	3,504	246	61	21	7	28	6	208	5,279	
Deafblind	22	59	5	2	0	0	2	1	4	95	
Vision	288	937	15	11	2	2	3	2	209	1,469	
Hearing	267	957	18	22	0	1	2	0	67	1,334	
Speech	21	70	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	101	
Psychiatric	2,129	3,261	348	225	9	34	21	62	331	6,420	
Neurological	255	766	60	29	1	1	3	4	24	1,143	
ABI	321	897	74	45	11	1	23	1	43	1,416	
Total	7,278	25,982	3,872	1,511	78	56	654	88	1,313	40,832	

Figure 3.4.1: Living Arrangements/Accommodation for Consumers ‘on the books’ by Primary Disability Group.



Note (1): Figure 3.4.1 amalgamates into a composite group the following accommodation types: nursing home, hospital, other institutional and no usual residence due to the very small number of consumers within these categories.

The majority (25,892) of consumers live with their family or spouse accounting for 63.7% of all consumers, followed by those living alone (7,278) with 17.8% and special purpose accommodation with 9.5% of consumers. A small number of consumers (3.2%) stated not known/specified accommodation. Remaining consumers (2.2%) belonged to the composite accommodation group. Other institutional accommodation represented the greatest proportion of the composite group with 1.6% (654) of consumers and ‘hospital’ the smallest with only 0.14% (56) consumers.

Consumers with an intellectual primary disability represented the largest proportion of consumers across all accommodation types (21,872 or 53.4% of consumers on the books). They accounted for 78.3% of consumers residing in special purpose accommodation, 70.4% of the composite accommodation group and 72.2% of consumers living with their family/spouse.

The majority of consumers with a psychiatric primary disability lived alone. They constituted 29.3% of all consumers living alone, 25.2% of consumers living in unspecified accommodation and 9% of consumers in other community accommodation.

Consumers with vision, hearing, speech or deafblind primary disabilities were most prominent in unspecified (not known) accommodation (21.6%) and living with family and or spouse (7.8%) categories. The lowest proportion was in special purpose accommodation with only 1.1%.

Consumers with a primary disability of physical predominantly lived alone (16.5%) or their accommodation was not known/specified (15.8%). Only 4.0% of other community accommodation residents had a physical primary disability.

3.5 Receipt of Pensions / Benefits

Overall, 40,141 income support pensions or allowances were provided in full or in part to consumers of Commonwealth funded disability employment services. One consumer can be in receipt of multiple types of income support; thus the above figure is a representation of the number of income support pensions or allowances provided, not consumers.

Table 29 outlines the number of income support payments provided to consumers on the books of employment services. 46% percent of disability support pensions were provided to consumers within open employment services. 46% were provided to consumers of supported employment services, and 8% of disability support pensions were provided to consumers of open and supported employment services

Table 29: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by Pension/Benefit

<i>Pension/Allowance</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	
Disability Support Pension	14,932	14,878	2,709	32,519
Newstart/Youth Allowance	1,646	42	119	1,807
Mobility Allowance	1,062	4,421	332	5,815

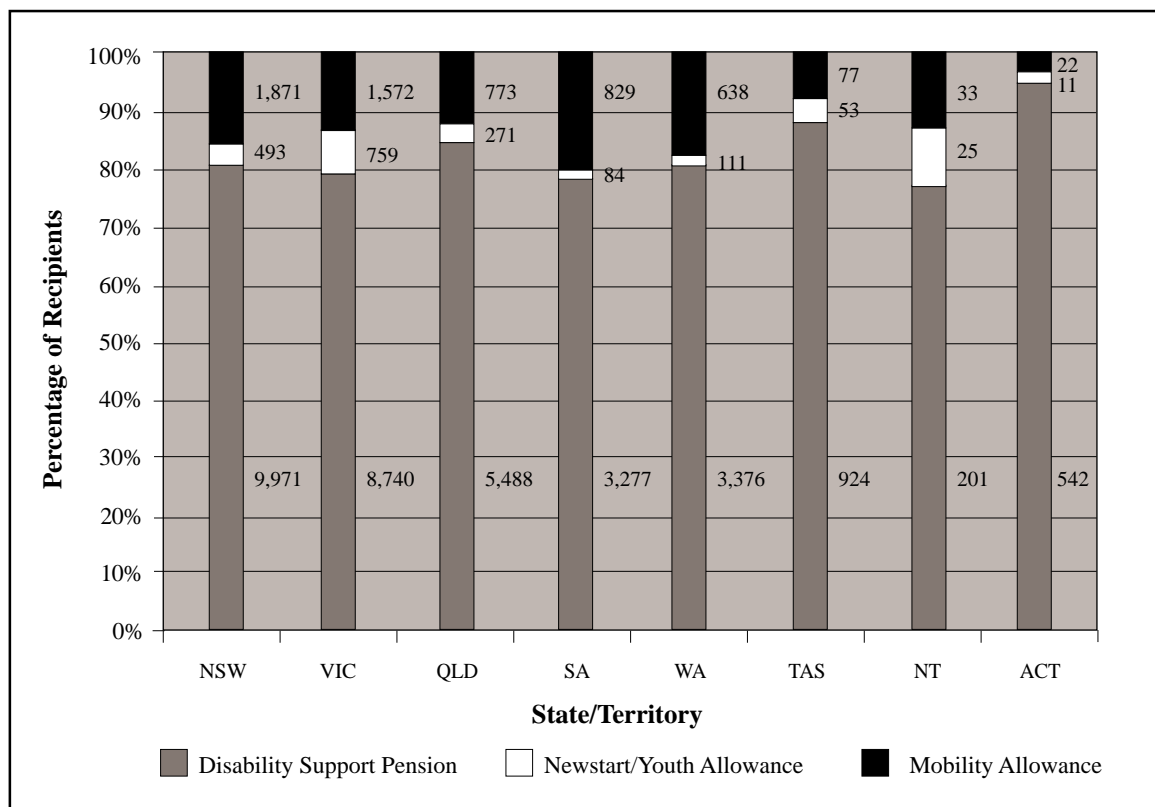
The majority of Newstart/Youth Allowances (91%) were provided to consumers of open employment services. Mobility allowance was most prominent in supported employment services representing 76% of mobility allowances provided to consumers.

Table 30: Consumers on the Books: Pension/ Benefit by State/Territory

State/Territory	Pension/Allowance		
	Disability Support Pension	Newstart/ Youth Allowance	Mobility Allowance
NSW	9,971	493	1,871
VIC	8,740	759	1,572
QLD	5,488	271	773
SA	3,277	84	829
WA	3,376	111	638
TAS	924	53	77
NT	201	25	33
ACT	542	11	22
Total	32,519	1,807	5,815

Table 30 outlines the number of income support pensions or allowances provided to consumers in each of the various States and Territories. Consistent with the 1998 census period, during the 1999 census period New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland represented the largest recipients of income support, accounting for 74% of Disability Support Pensions, 84% of Newstart/Youth Allowances, and 73% of Mobility Allowances.

Figure 3.5.1: Pension Allowance by State/Territory for Consumers ‘on the books’



The Disability Support Pension was the most common income support payment received by consumers 'on the books' with every state having at least 78% of their consumers as recipients. The highest proportion of recipients was in the Australian Capital Territory with 97% of consumers, followed by Tasmania (87.7%) and Queensland (84.0%). The lowest recipient rate for the Disability Support Pension was in South Australia with 78.2%. The Mobility Allowance was the next most common income support type, with South Australia having the highest proportion of recipients at 19.79% followed by Western Australia with 15.5% and New South Wales with 15.2%.

The highest proportion of recipients of the Newstart/Youth Allowance was in the Northern Territory with 9.7% followed by Victoria with 6.9% and Tasmania with 5.0%.

3.6 Main Source of income

Table 31 details the main source of income for consumers across employment service outlets. The main source of income varied with employment service outlet type. Approximately 47% of consumers of open employment services reported the Disability Support Pension as their main source of income. While 94% of consumers of supported employment services and 67% of consumers of open and supported employment services reported the Disability Support Pension as their main source of income.

Paid Employment was reported as the main source of income for 39% of consumers of open employment services, 2.6% of consumers of supported employment services and 21% of consumers in open and supported employment services.

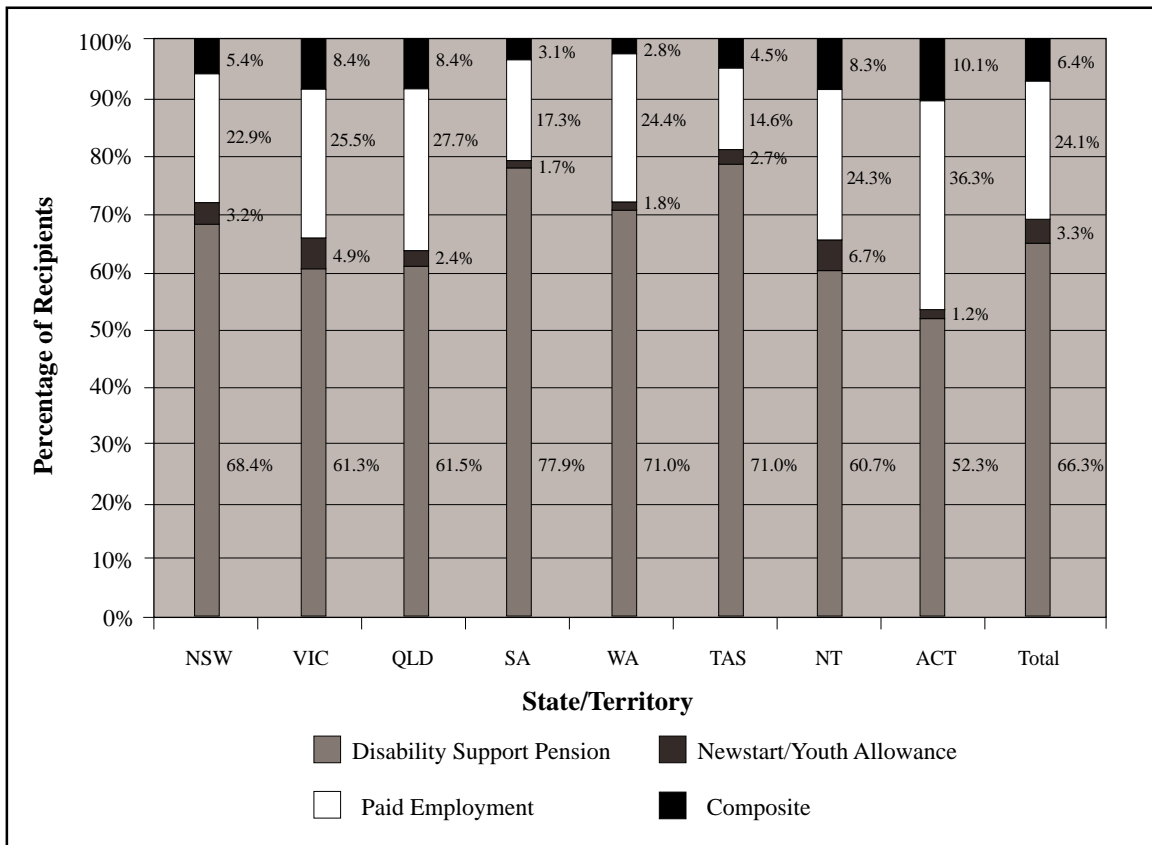
Table 31: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory by Main Income Source

Main Source of Income	State/Territory							Total	
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT		
	<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>								
Disability Support Pension	2,970	3,053	2,297	721	969	310	69	141	10,530
Newstart/Youth Allowance	400	490	145	57	63	29	17	9	1,210
Mobility Allowance	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	9
Other Pension/Benefit	170	302	102	25	22	24	4	9	658
Paid Employment	2,775	2,561	1,646	594	857	137	38	141	8,749
Compensation Income	41	34	12	16	2	3	2	1	111
Other Income	51	79	51	7	8	1	2	13	212
Nil Income	131	119	54	10	17	11	7	0	349
Not Known	127	189	78	9	6	1	5	37	452
Total	6,665	6,828	4,385	1,446	1,945	516	144	351	22,280
	<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>								
Disability Support Pension	5,710	3,140	1,071	2,106	1,697	448	83	53	14,308
Newstart/Youth Allowance	12	12	1	6	3	0	0	0	34
Mobility Allowance	1	2	0	0	23	0	0	0	26
Other Pension/Benefit	34	8	5	15	13	0	0	0	75
Paid Employment	143	113	38	42	28	16	2	17	399
Compensation Income	13	9	4	3	0	0	1	0	30
Other Income	14	4	0	7	4	1	0	0	30
Nil Income	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Not Known	101	143	73	9	4	2	2	5	339
Total	6,031	3,433	1,192	2,189	1,772	467	88	75	15,247

Table 31: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory by Main Income Source

Main Source of Income	State/Territory								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Disability Support Pension	64	769	885	47	166	79	30	183	2,223
Newstart/Youth Allowance	3	51	22	1	6	0	3	0	86
Mobility Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pension/Benefit	0	37	7	1	4	3	0	4	56
Paid Employment	14	219	230	3	90	3	33	104	696
Compensation Income	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	1	11
Other Income	1	9	2	0	1	1	0	1	15
Nil Income	0	3	5	0	4	1	1	0	14
Not Known	3	8	187	3	0	0	1	2	204
Total	85	1,103	1,339	56	272	87	68	295	3,305
<i>TOTAL</i>									
Disability Support Pension	8,744	6,962	4,253	2,874	2,832	837	182	377	27,061
Newstart/Youth Allowance	415	553	168	64	72	29	20	9	1,330
Mobility Allowance	1	3	0	7	24	0	0	0	35
Other Pension/Benefit	204	347	114	41	39	27	4	13	789
Paid Employment	2,932	2,893	1,914	639	975	156	73	262	9,844
Compensation Income	54	50	17	20	3	3	3	2	152
Other Income	66	92	53	14	13	3	2	14	257
Nil Income	134	124	59	11	21	12	8	0	369
Not Known	231	340	338	21	10	3	8	44	995
Total	12,781	11,364	6,916	3,691	3,989	1,070	300	721	40,832

Figure 3.6.1: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory by Main Income Source



The Disability Support Pension was the most common main income source followed by paid employment. Over half of the consumers ‘on the books’ declared the Disability Support Pension as their main income source; with the Australian Capital Territory having the lowest proportion of consumers on the Disability Support Pension (52.3%). Tasmania had the highest number of consumers with 78.2%, followed by South Australia with 77.9% and New South Wales with 68.4%. On average 66.3% of the population reported the Disability Support Pension as their main source of income.

Paid employment was most common in the Australian Capital Territory with 36.3% of consumers declaring it as their main source of income followed by Queensland with 27.7% and Victoria with 25.5%. The lowest proportion was in Tasmania with only 14.6% of consumers. On average 24.1% of the population declared paid employment as their main source of income.

The Newstart/Youth Allowance was the main income source for 6.7% of consumers in the Northern Territory followed by 4.9% of consumers in Victoria and 3.2% of consumers in New South Wales. The lowest rate of Newstart/Youth Allowance was in the Australian Capital Territory where only 1.2% of consumers declared as their main source of income. On average only 3.3% of the population declared the Newstart/Youth Allowance as their main source of income.

Table 58 (appendix) displays a breakdown of the primary disability type by state/territory for each main income source. 61% percent of those consumers reporting Disability Support Pension as their main source of income had an intellectual disability. Within this group, those living in New South Wales were most prevalent (5,830 consumers).

Consumers with a psychiatric disability, comprising 3,845 consumers, represented the second largest group of consumers who reported the Disability Support Pension as their main source of income (14%).

Consumers with a psychiatric disability were the largest group for whom Newstart/Youth Allowance was their main source of income (444 or 33%). The majority of these consumers lived in Victoria (198 consumers).

Consumers with an intellectual disability (42%) were the largest group who reported paid employment as their main source of income with 4,161 consumers. Consumers with a physical disability (1,626 or 16.5%) and consumers with a psychiatric disability (1,593 or 16%) were the next largest disability groups.

Of those consumers with an intellectual disability who used paid employment as their main source of income, 39% resided in New South Wales, followed by Victoria (863 or 21%), and Queensland (750 or 18%). For consumers with a psychiatric disability who reported paid employment as their main income source, 42% resided in Victoria, 26% resided in New South Wales and 18% in Queensland.

Table 59 (Appendix) shows the majority (64%) of consumers live with their family. Of these, the largest number of consumers were those for whom the Disability Support Pension was the main source of income (62%). When consumers had nil income, 91% lived with family members. 73% of consumers reporting paid employment as their principle source of income and 65% of consumers reporting 'other income' lived with their family.

3.7 Employment Phase

Employment Phase	Employment phase is the employment status of the consumer reported by the service outlet on Census Day (26 May 1999).
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Table 32: Consumers on the Books: Phase by Year by Primary Disability Group

Primary Disability Type	1999					1998				
	Phase					Phase				
	Worker	Work Experience	Job Seeker	Other	Total	Worker	Work Experience	Job Seeker	Other	Total
Intellectual	17,708	173	3,667	324	21,872	17,536	358	3,996	275	22,165
Specific Learning/ADD	725	9	569	13	1,316	526	9	376	7	918
Autism	257	5	114	11	387	288	7	88	6	389
Physical	3,253	20	1,933	73	5,279	2,876	30	1,783	75	4,764
Deafblind	60	1	34	0	95	54	0	41	2	97
Vision	886	2	559	22	1,469	982	8	540	7	1,537
Hearing	845	8	464	17	1,334	748	4	466	18	1,236
Speech	57	2	41	1	101	93	1	31	2	127
Psychiatric	3,282	23	2,926	189	6,420	2,986	38	2,724	198	5,946
Neurological	673	8	438	24	1,143	637	4	385	15	1,041
ABI	924	6	458	28	1,416	912	4	472	40	1,428
Not Categorized	0	0	0	0	0	33	1	2	0	36
Total	28,670	257	11,203	702	40,832	27,671	464	10,904	645	39,684

Table 32 shows employed consumers 'on the books' (workers) on Census Day. These are consumers who have been offered and has accepted a contract of paid employment with an employer in an open or supported employment setting.

There were 28,670 employed consumers 'on the books' in 1999. This is a 3.6% increase from the 1998 Census Day where there were 27,671 consumers identified as workers.

Consumers on work experience have decreased 45% from 464 in 1998 to 257 in 1999. Job seekers have increased 2.7% from 10,904 in 1998 to 11,203 in 1999.

Table 33 shows that supported employment services had the largest number of consumers classified as workers (14,582). Workers in supported employment services represent 51% of all workers and 96% of consumers in supported employment. Job seekers by comparison, were most prevalent in open employment services. There were 9,937 job seekers in open employment representing 89% of all job seekers and 45% of consumers in open employment.

Table 33: Employed Consumers: Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory by Employment Phase

Phase	State/Territory										Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT			
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>											
Worker	3,380	3,487	2,433	826	1,240	234	52	171			11,823
Work Experience	15	14	25	6	10	3	0	0			73
Job Seeker	3,098	3,202	1,859	585	658	269	92	174			9,937
Other	172	125	68	29	37	10	0	6			447
Total	6,665	6,828	4,385	1,446	1,945	516	144	351			22,280
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>											
Worker	5,874	3,155	1,056	2,122	1,756	467	77	75			14,582
Work Experience	58	69	5	33	1	0	3	0			169
Job Seeker	38	184	31	29	1	0	8	0			291
Other	61	25	100	5	14	0	0	0			205
Total	6,031	3,433	1,192	2,189	1,772	467	88	75			15,247
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED</i>											
Worker	67	631	1,026	30	210	23	51	227			2,265
Work Experience	6	2	0	7	0	0	0	0			15
Job Seeker	12	455	296	19	62	46	17	68			975
Other	0	15	17	0	0	18	0	0			50
Total	85	1,103	1,339	56	272	87	68	295			3,305
<i>TOTAL</i>											
Worker	9,321	7,273	4,515	2,978	3,206	724	180	473			28,670
Work Experience	79	85	30	46	11	3	3	0			257
Job Seeker	3,148	3,841	2,186	633	721	315	117	242			11,203
Other	233	165	185	34	51	28	0	6			702
Total	12,781	11,364	6,916	3,691	3,989	1,070	300	721			40,832

Table 34 outlines the employment phase of consumers by primary disability type. In total, consumers with an intellectual disability represented 54% of all consumers, 62% of all workers and 67% of all consumers on work experience. Consumers with an intellectual disability are highly represented in the worker and work experience group.

Table 34: Employed Consumers: Employment Phase by Primary Disability Group

Primary Disability Type	Phase				Total
	Worker	Work Experience	Job Seeker	Other	
Intellectual	17,708	173	3,667	324	21,872
Specific Learning/ADD	725	9	569	13	1,316
Autism	257	5	114	11	387
Physical	3,253	20	1,933	73	5,279
Deafblind	60	1	34	0	95
Vision	886	2	559	22	1,469
Hearing	845	8	464	17	1,334
Speech	57	2	41	1	101
Psychiatric	3,282	23	2,926	189	6,420
Neurological	673	8	438	24	1,143
ABI	924	6	458	28	1,416
Total	28,670	257	11,203	702	40,832

Consumers with a physical disability in contrast, represented 13% of all consumers, 11% of all workers and 7.8% of consumers in work experience. A similar profile emerged for consumers with a psychiatric disability. They represented 16% of all consumers, 11% of workers and 8.9% of all consumers on work experience.

3.8 Worker Information

Worker	For the purpose of the census, a worker is a consumer in receipt of a Commonwealth funded disability service who has been offered, and has accepted, a contract of employment with an employer in open or supported employment.
Wage Level	The current relationship of the consumers' wage to an award/agreement .

Table 35 depicts the change in the distribution of workers receiving wages by employment service outlet type across the 1997, 1998 and 1999 census periods. There was little variation in the distribution of wages between the 1998 and 1999 census collections. The largest group of consumers were those earning between \$21–\$60 per week (34% in 1999 and 1998), the majority of which were in supported employment (84% in 1999 and 86% in 1998).

The second largest group of workers were those earning between \$101–\$200 per week (15% in 1999 and 14% in 1998). The majority of workers in this wage bracket were assisted by open employment services (70% in 1999 and 1998).

Table 35: Employed Consumers: Employment Service Outlet Type by Year by Weekly Wage

Wage	Employment Service Outlet Type			Total
	Open	Supported	Open & Supported	
<i>1999</i>				
No Wage	5	8	2	15
\$1-20	155	2,694	472	3,321
\$21-40	264	3,689	339	4,292
\$41-60	669	4,515	262	5,446
\$61-80	474	1,790	154	2,418
\$81-100	713	811	152	1,676
\$101-200	2,970	853	410	4,233
\$201-300	2,423	147	210	2,780
\$301-400	2,016	48	143	2,207
> \$400	2,134	27	121	2,282
Not Specified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	11,823	14,582	2,265	28,670
<i>1998</i>				
No Wage	47	45	14	106
\$1-20	192	2,511	987	3,690
\$21-40	295	3,490	140	3,925
\$41-60	657	4,528	174	5,359
\$61-80	433	1,758	107	2,298
\$81-100	611	741	152	1,504
\$101-200	2,712	851	329	3,892
\$201-300	2,253	119	199	2,571
\$301-400	1,970	83	215	2,268
> \$400	1,932	16	110	2,058
Not Specified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	11,102	14,142	2,427	27,671
<i>1997</i>				
No Wage	2	38	1	41
\$1-20	225	2,981	25	3,231
\$21-40	258	4,044	105	4,407
\$41-60	606	4,376	62	5,044
\$61-80	379	1,460	90	1,929
\$81-100	496	652	40	1,188
\$101-200	2,324	621	137	3,082
\$201-300	2,099	201	53	2,353
\$301-400	2,033	68	41	2,142
> \$400	1,449	69	14	1,532
Not Specified	11	36	0	47
Total	9,882	14,546	568	24,996

Table 36 outlines the wage distribution by state/territory and employment service outlet. Consistent with 1998, the most prevalent wage range was \$41–\$60 per week with 5,446 workers (19%) earning within this range. The distribution for each state varied considerably. Within the Australian Capital Territory, the \$101–\$150 wage range was the most prevalent, with 16% of consumers earning between \$101–\$150 per week. In New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the most prevalent wage range was \$41–\$60 (24% in New South Wales, 19% in Victoria, and 25% in South Australia). In 1999, the lowest prevalent wage range for consumers was in Queensland, with 20% of consumers earning between \$1–\$20 per week (compared to 32% of consumers falling within this wage range in Queensland in 1998).

Within open employment services, consumers earning between \$101–\$200 were the most prevalent group (25%), a small improvement (approximately 1%) over the 1998 collection. The most prevalent wage range for consumers of supported employment services was \$41–\$60, with 31% (32% in 1998) of consumers within this wage range. The most prevalent wage range for consumers of dual open and supported employment services was \$1–\$20, with 21% (41% in 1998) of consumers within this wage range.

Table 36: Employed Consumers: Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory by Weekly Wage

Wage	State/Territory								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>									
No Wage	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
\$1-20	12	41	40	20	38	2	0	2	155
\$21-40	30	74	66	30	58	3	1	2	264
\$41-60	120	126	170	82	120	49	1	1	669
\$61-80	102	132	118	27	65	18	6	6	474
\$81-100	196	235	156	36	63	14	2	11	713
\$101-150	409	495	345	73	126	34	6	21	1,509
\$151-200	445	419	311	99	133	29	8	17	1,461
\$201-250	487	390	267	75	137	21	3	23	1,403
\$251-300	328	282	209	67	95	22	4	13	1,020
\$301-350	285	237	157	61	101	16	4	10	871
\$351-400	313	375	229	78	118	9	6	17	1,145
More Than \$400	650	679	365	178	186	17	11	48	2,134
Total	3,380	3,487	2,433	826	1,240	234	52	171	11,823
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
No Wage	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
\$1-20	728	412	484	582	424	43	19	2	2,694
\$21-40	1,186	724	343	620	559	217	30	10	3,689
\$41-60	2,061	1,199	92	661	358	112	19	13	4,515
\$61-80	946	359	36	92	287	54	5	11	1,790
\$81-100	406	186	46	59	75	18	1	20	811
\$101-150	400	138	26	66	29	21	2	13	695
\$151-200	76	47	12	11	8	0	0	4	158
\$201-250	23	44	6	14	7	1	1	1	97
\$251-300	18	21	5	5	0	0	0	1	50
\$301-350	9	10	2	6	5	0	0	0	32
\$351-400	7	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	16
More Than \$400	12	5	3	2	4	1	0	0	27
Total	5,874	3,155	1,056	2,122	1,756	467	77	75	14,582

Table 36: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory by Weekly Wage

Wage	State/Territory								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
No Wage	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
\$1-20	13	23	391	12	28	0	0	5	472
\$21-40	12	75	205	3	28	3	0	13	339
\$41-60	18	79	104	4	21	1	12	23	262
\$61-80	5	57	32	6	17	15	2	20	154
\$81-100	1	59	39	1	16	1	3	32	152
\$101-150	4	100	51	1	35	0	3	41	235
\$151-200	6	67	51	1	14	0	7	29	175
\$201-250	2	34	51	1	13	1	2	14	118
\$251-300	1	38	24	0	6	2	1	20	92
\$301-350	1	24	20	0	9	0	3	6	63
\$351-400	2	29	23	0	6	0	10	10	80
More Than \$400	2	45	35	1	17	0	8	13	121
Total	67	631	1,026	30	210	23	51	227	2,265
<i>TOTAL</i>									
No Wage	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
\$1-20	753	476	915	614	490	45	19	9	3,321
\$21-40	1,228	873	614	653	645	223	31	25	4,292
\$41-60	2,199	1,404	366	747	499	162	32	37	5,446
\$61-80	1,053	548	186	125	369	87	13	37	2,418
\$81-100	603	480	241	96	154	33	6	63	1,676
\$101-150	813	733	422	140	190	55	11	75	2,439
\$151-200	527	533	374	111	155	29	15	50	1,794
\$201-250	512	468	324	90	157	23	6	38	1,618
\$251-300	347	341	238	72	101	24	5	34	1,162
\$301-350	295	271	179	67	115	16	7	16	966
\$351-400	322	408	253	82	124	9	16	27	1,241
More Than \$400	664	729	403	181	207	18	19	61	2,282
Total	9,321	7,273	4,515	2,978	3,206	724	180	473	28,670

Table 37 details the employment setting of workers by employment service outlet type. The majority of workers were employed in supported employment settings (55%), with 43% employed in the open labour market (an increase from 41% in 1998). The majority of consumers of open employment services were employed in the open labour market (96%) while only a small number were employed in supported employment settings (329 or 2.8%). In contrast, the majority of consumers of supported employment service outlets were employed in supported employment settings (98%). 80 workers employed in the open labour market received support from supported employment services. Dual open and supported employment services again saw a majority of consumers in supported employment settings (53%).

Table 37: Employed Consumers: Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory by Employment Setting

Employment Setting	State/Territory								Total
	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Supported Employment Setting	1	54	2	49	51	17	119	36	329
Open Labour Market	167	3,298	49	2,340	742	196	3,339	1,184	11,315
Other Setting	3	28	1	44	33	21	29	20	179
Total	171	3,380	52	2,433	826	234	3,487	1,240	11,823
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Supported Employment Setting	75	5,817	68	979	2,068	467	3,068	1,745	14,287
Open Labour Market	0	13	1	24	8	0	24	10	80
Other Setting	0	60	8	53	46	0	47	1	215
Total	75	5,890	77	1,056	2,122	467	3,139	1,756	14,582
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Supported Employment Setting	119	43	12	671	13	20	288	29	1,195
Open Labour Market	86	45	39	308	4	2	317	138	939
Other Setting	0	1	0	47	13	1	26	43	131
Total	205	89	51	1,026	30	23	631	210	2,265
<i>TOTAL</i>									
Supported Employment Setting	195	5,914	82	1,699	2,132	504	3,475	1,810	15,811
Open Labour Market	253	3,356	89	2,672	754	198	3,680	1,332	12,334
Other Setting	3	89	9	144	92	22	102	64	525
Total	451	9,359	180	4,515	2,978	724	7,257	3,206	28,670

Figure 3.8.1: Employed Consumers: Employed Consumers by Hours Worked per Week

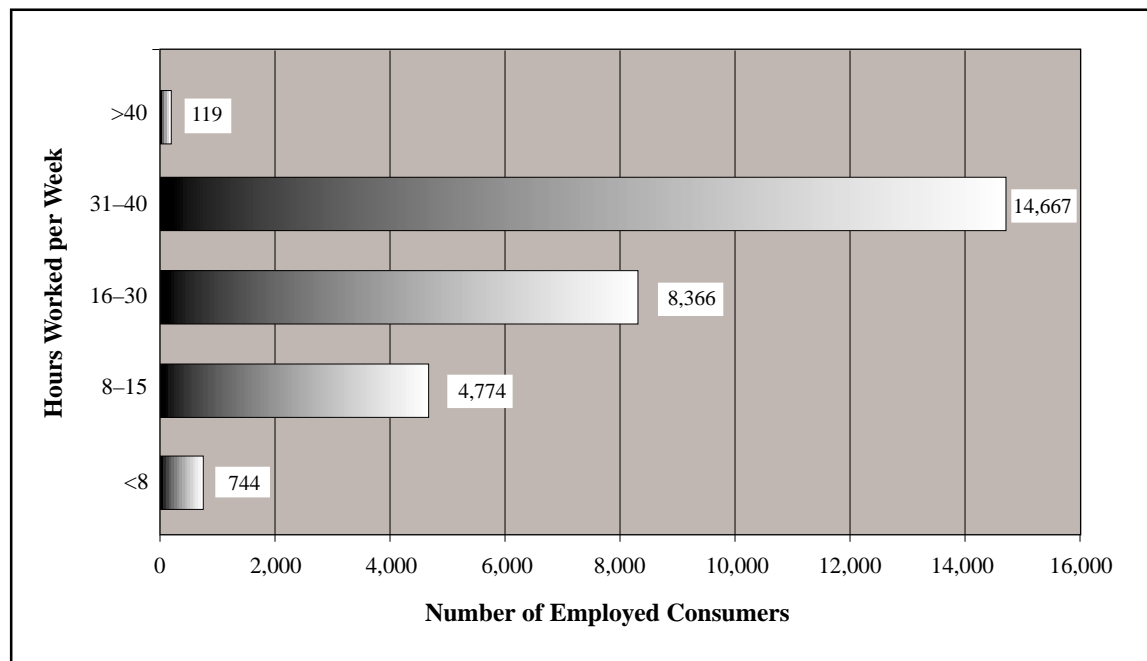


Figure 3.8.1 shows that over half of all employed consumers (51%) worked between 31–40 hours, followed by those working 16–30 hours per week (29%). The average hours worked per week was 27.73 hours.

Table 38: Employed Consumers: Employment Service Outlet Type by Weekly Hours by State/Territory

State/Territory	Weekly Hours					Average Hour	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	55	796	1,085	1,413	31	26.09	3,380
VIC	159	926	1,019	1,347	36	24.62	3,487
QLD	94	675	776	871	17	24.04	2,433
SA	25	142	285	368	6	26.95	826
WA	55	346	422	411	6	23.62	1,240
TAS	4	91	81	58	0	20.22	234
NT	3	17	15	16	1	22.71	52
ACT	0	46	48	75	2	26.07	171
Total	395	3,039	3,731	4,559	99	24.9	11,823
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	136	408	1,537	3,791	2	30.61	5,874
VIC	63	352	913	1,824	3	29.50	3,155
QLD	12	98	275	670	1	30.99	1,056
SA	23	158	587	1,354	0	31.15	2,122
WA	11	71	529	1,145	0	30.47	1,756
TAS	9	20	99	339	0	32.57	467
NT	7	22	19	29	0	21.57	77
ACT	3	24	23	25	0	23.43	75
Total	264	1,153	3,982	9,177	6	30.44	14,582
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	1	22	22	22	0	23.57	67
VIC	47	229	230	120	5	19.63	631
QLD	11	136	200	677	2	30.71	1,026
SA	1	16	6	7	0	19.10	30
WA	17	86	64	37	6	19.41	210
TAS	3	16	2	2	0	10.70	23
NT	0	10	21	20	0	25.82	51
ACT	5	67	108	46	1	21.80	227
Total	85	582	653	931	14	25.00	2,265
<i>TOTAL</i>							
NSW	192	1,226	2,644	5,226	33	28.92	9,321
VIC	269	1,507	2,162	3,291	44	26.31	7,273
QLD	117	909	1,251	2,218	20	27.18	4,515
SA	49	316	878	1,729	6	29.87	2,978
WA	83	503	1,015	1,593	12	27.10	3,206
TAS	16	127	182	399	0	27.89	724
NT	10	49	55	65	1	23.11	180
ACT	8	137	179	146	3	23.60	473
Total	744	4,774	8,366	14,667	119	27.73	28,670

The majority of employed consumers worked between 31–40 hours regardless of service type (Table 38). Supported employment services had the largest proportion of workers within this bracket, with 63%, followed by dual open and supported employment with 41% and open employment services with 39%. 32% of open employment consumers worked 16–30 hours.

South Australia had the highest average hours worked per week in open employment services (26.95 hours). The highest average of 32.57 hours worked per week for supported employment services was in Tasmania. Queensland had the highest average hours worked per week for open and supported employment services at 30.71 hours.

Table 39: Employed Consumers: Employment Service Outlet Type by Weekly Wage by Service Outlet ARIA

ARIA Category	Weekly Wage											Total		
	No Wage	\$1-20	\$21-40	\$41-60	\$61-80	\$81-100	\$101-150	\$151-200	\$201-250	\$251-300	\$301-350		\$351-400	>\$400
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>														
Highly Accessible	4	117	197	464	366	525	1,226	1,159	1,178	845	751	991	1,824	9,647
Accessible	1	17	44	127	68	113	192	183	145	104	70	93	160	1,317
Moderately Accessible	0	18	12	51	23	39	51	64	45	38	30	34	91	496
Remote	0	0	6	16	7	15	14	16	13	13	6	10	16	132
Very Remote	0	2	2	3	7	14	15	23	9	11	9	9	25	129
Not Categorized	0	1	3	8	3	7	11	16	13	9	5	8	18	102
Total	5	155	264	669	474	713	1,509	1,461	1,403	1,020	871	1,145	2,134	11,823
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>														
Highly Accessible	7	2,191	2,881	3,856	1,523	701	594	115	72	40	26	6	16	12,028
Accessible	1	316	548	484	211	88	82	41	23	8	3	10	8	1,823
Moderately Accessible	0	121	176	110	29	11	10	2	0	2	2	0	1	464
Remote	0	25	27	37	8	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	107
Very Remote	0	17	25	7	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	57
Not Categorized	0	24	32	21	16	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	103
Total	8	2,694	3,689	4,515	1,790	811	695	158	97	50	32	16	27	14,582
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>														
Highly Accessible	1	412	221	192	104	117	184	127	91	84	54	61	95	1,743
Accessible	1	47	107	46	29	19	36	34	12	4	5	9	12	361
Moderately Accessible	0	4	9	9	20	16	13	10	14	3	4	8	11	121
Remote	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	15
Very Remote	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Not Categorized	0	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	12
Total	2	472	339	262	154	152	235	175	118	92	63	80	121	2,265
<i>TOTAL</i>														
Highly Accessible	12	2,720	3,299	4,512	1,993	1,343	2,004	1,401	1,341	969	831	1,058	1,935	23,418
Accessible	3	380	699	657	308	220	310	258	180	116	78	112	180	3,501
Moderately Accessible	0	143	197	170	72	66	74	76	59	43	36	42	103	1,081
Remote	0	32	33	53	15	20	19	19	13	13	7	12	18	254
Very Remote	0	19	27	23	10	15	17	23	11	11	9	9	25	199
Not Categorized	0	27	37	31	20	12	15	17	14	10	5	8	21	217
Total	15	3,321	4,292	5,446	2,418	1,676	2,439	1,794	1,618	1,162	966	1,241	2,282	28,670

Table 39 outlines employed consumer weekly wage by service outlet ARIA classifications by employment service outlet type. Open employment services had the highest proportion of workers in the \$101–\$200 wage range (25%), the majority of which were in highly accessible areas (80%).

For supported employment services, 31% of workers earned \$41–\$60 per week and 25% earned \$21–\$40 per week. Again, the majority of workers were found in highly accessible areas (having 78% and 85% representation respectively).

A total of 40% of workers in remote areas and 53% of workers in very remote areas earned more than \$100 per week, compared to 41% of workers in highly accessible areas.

Table 60 (appendix) compares weekly hours, wages and wage level. In total, 19% of workers earned \$41–\$60 per week, constituting the largest group across all wage ranges. The majority of workers earning \$41–\$60 per week were working 31–40 hours per week (67%).

For those workers on a full award wage, the largest group of workers (25%) were those earning between \$101–\$200. 88% of workers on a full award wage earned more than \$100 per week, while 73% worked more than 16 hours per week.

Two prominent groups of workers emerged within the Supported Wage System productivity based wage category. Those earning \$101–\$200 per week (25%) and those earning \$41–\$60 per week (29%).

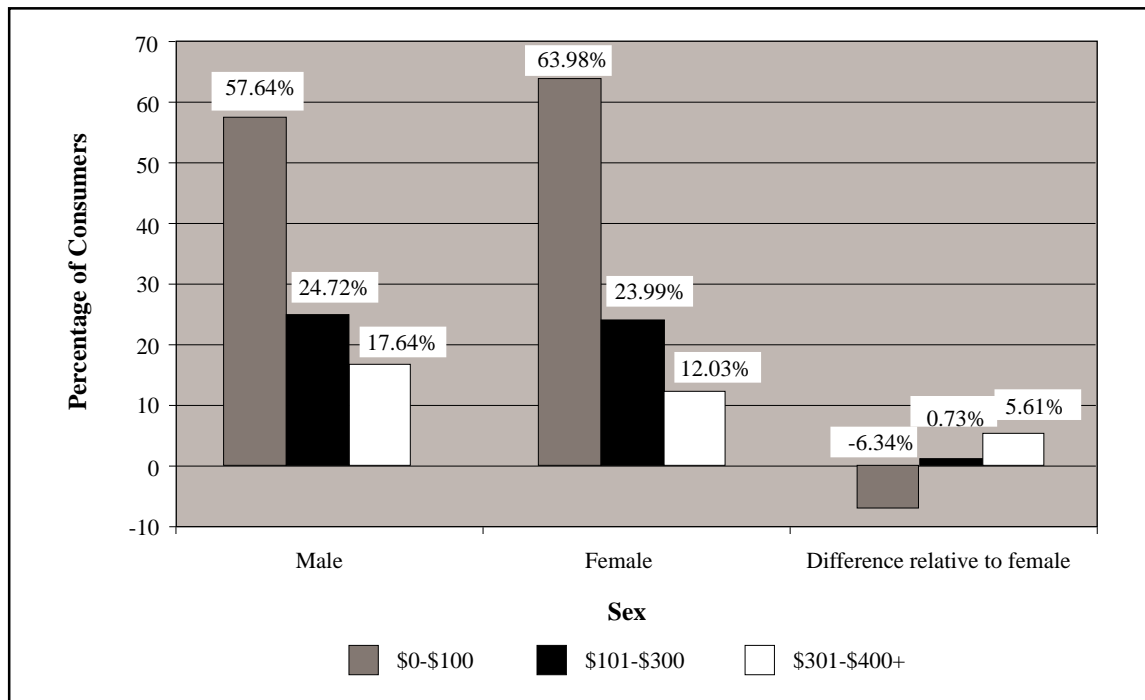
The most prevalent wage range was \$41–\$60 for workers with pro rata/ productivity based wages (24%), an enterprise or certified agreement (38%) and individual workplace agreements (35%). 69% of workers who earned between \$1–\$20 per week earned wages not based on an award/ agreement.

Table 40: Employed Consumers: Sex by Age by Weekly Wage

Weekly Wage	AGE									Total
	<16	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	>64	
MALE										
No Wage	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	7
\$1-20	0	80	223	238	580	484	246	46	20	1,917
\$21-40	1	82	257	372	820	629	294	38	26	2,519
\$41-60	1	155	475	534	1,116	759	348	61	26	3,475
\$61-80	0	91	201	267	494	365	151	32	15	1,616
\$81-100	0	93	174	172	306	255	113	22	8	1,143
\$101-150	0	108	302	244	445	295	144	23	8	1,569
\$151-200	2	196	284	204	266	174	64	12	4	1,206
\$201-250	1	169	282	154	230	146	50	9	3	1,044
\$251-300	0	121	186	141	169	94	43	5	1	760
\$301-350	0	50	171	154	161	88	35	2	0	661
\$351-400	0	30	229	220	272	120	53	4	1	929
More than \$400	0	36	279	353	537	303	153	16	1	1,678
Total	5	1,211	3,063	3,054	5,401	3,713	1,694	270	113	18,524
FEMALE										
No Wage	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	8
\$1-20	1	47	139	210	461	366	155	15	10	1,404
\$21-40	0	48	195	263	561	459	216	22	9	1,773
\$41-60	1	60	273	335	654	459	162	11	16	1,971
\$61-80	0	39	119	115	260	179	75	11	4	802
\$81-100	1	29	89	115	161	95	41	1	1	533
\$101-150	0	74	199	162	199	146	79	9	2	870
\$151-200	0	55	133	107	141	115	35	2	0	588
\$201-250	0	51	143	123	132	86	36	3	0	574
\$251-300	0	27	96	86	89	67	33	3	1	402
\$301-350	0	11	83	83	72	36	20	0	0	305
\$351-400	0	13	72	82	70	58	17	0	0	312
More than \$400	0	10	89	164	186	110	44	0	1	604
Total	3	464	1,630	1,847	2,987	2,179	915	77	44	10,146
TOTAL										
No Wage	0	0	0	3	6	4	2	0	0	15
\$1-20	1	127	362	448	1,041	850	401	61	30	3,321
\$21-40	1	130	452	635	1,381	1,088	510	60	35	4,292
\$41-60	2	215	748	869	1,770	1,218	510	72	42	5,446
\$61-80	0	130	320	382	754	544	226	43	19	2,418
\$81-100	1	122	263	287	467	350	154	23	9	1,676
\$101-150	0	182	501	406	644	441	223	32	10	2,439
\$151-200	2	251	417	311	407	289	99	14	4	1,794
\$201-250	1	220	425	277	362	232	86	12	3	1,618
\$251-300	0	148	282	227	258	161	76	8	2	1,162
\$301-350	0	61	254	237	233	124	55	2	0	966
\$351-400	0	43	301	302	342	178	70	4	1	1,241
More than \$400	0	46	368	517	723	413	197	16	2	2,282
Total	8	1,675	4,693	4,901	8,388	5,892	2,609	347	157	28,670

Table 40 shows the relationship between age, sex and weekly wage for employed consumers. Of the 28,670 workers identified on Census Day, 65% were male (compared to 64% of all consumers). 57% of male workers earned more than \$60 per week compared to 49% of females. The median age of workers was between 30 and 39 years of age.

Figure 3.8.2: Wage Comparison by Sex as a Percentage of Population for 1999



To analyse the wage distribution by gender, the wage ranges presented in table 40 have been collapsed into three discrete sets (wage ranges) in Figure 3.8.2. This figure shows the male population has a higher average income than the female population. The difference in the distribution was most evident in the composite \$0–\$100 range with 6.5% more females than males in this wage range. The proportion of males and females was almost equal in the \$101–\$200 wage range. The proportion of males to females earning over \$300 per week was significant, with 5.6% more males earning within this wage level in 1999 (17.6% for males versus 12.0% for females). Overall the wage level for males across all wage ranges is higher than for females.

The average hours worked across all categories, was 27.73 hours per week (Table 41). Consumers who earned more than \$400 per week had the highest average hours worked per week with 37.70 hours, followed by consumers earning between \$301–\$400 per week (working 34.76 hours per week).

On average, females worked fewer hours than males (26.18 hours per week compared to 28.58 hours per week). The majority of males worked more than 31 hours per week (55%) compared to females (45%).

Around 18% of males earn more than \$301 per week, while 12% of females earn more than \$301 per week. Across both sexes, 16% of employed consumers earn more than \$301 per week.

Table 41: Employed Consumers: Sex by Weekly Hours Worked by Weekly Wage

Wage	Weekly Hours Worked					Average	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>MALE</i>							
No Wage	0	1	3	2	1	30.71	7
\$1-20	191	426	640	660	0	23.35	1,917
\$21-40	97	254	802	1,365	1	28.20	2,519
\$41-60	93	354	624	2,403	1	30.83	3,475
\$61-80	41	290	295	989	1	28.44	1,616
\$81-100	10	402	256	475	0	24.01	1,143
\$101-150	4	665	414	481	5	22.01	1,569
\$151-200	2	292	574	336	2	23.58	1,206
\$201-250	0	68	611	363	2	26.58	1,044
\$251-300	0	9	435	309	7	29.22	760
\$301-350	0	1	207	449	4	33.89	661
\$351-400	0	3	135	786	5	36.45	929
More than \$400	0	1	84	1,530	63	37.92	1,678
Total	438	2,766	5,080	10,148	92	28.58	18,524
<i>FEMALE</i>							
No Wage	1	2	5	0	0	20.38	8
\$1-20	114	310	510	470	0	23.70	1,404
\$21-40	93	210	587	881	2	26.96	1,773
\$41-60	46	257	445	1,222	1	29.50	1,971
\$61-80	31	179	151	440	1	27.13	802
\$81-100	16	258	95	164	0	20.01	533
\$101-150	5	507	204	154	0	17.77	870
\$151-200	0	210	307	70	1	19.72	588
\$201-250	0	56	416	101	1	23.21	574
\$251-300	0	16	287	98	1	26.19	402
\$301-350	0	2	143	156	4	31.68	305
\$351-400	0	0	84	227	1	34.62	312
More than \$400	0	1	52	536	15	37.09	604
Total	306	2,008	3,286	4,519	27	26.18	10,146
<i>TOTAL</i>							
No Wage	1	3	8	2	1	25.20	15
\$1-20	305	736	1,150	1,130	0	23.50	3,321
\$21-40	190	464	1,389	2,246	3	27.69	4,292
\$41-60	139	611	1,069	3,625	2	30.35	5,446
\$61-80	72	469	446	1,429	2	28.00	2,418
\$81-100	26	660	351	639	0	22.74	1,676
\$101-150	9	1,172	618	635	5	20.50	2,439
\$151-200	2	502	881	406	3	22.32	1,794
\$201-250	0	124	1,027	464	3	25.39	1,618
\$251-300	0	25	722	407	8	28.17	1,162
\$301-350	0	3	350	605	8	33.19	966
\$351-400	0	3	219	1,013	6	35.99	1,241
More than \$400	0	2	136	2,066	78	37.70	2,282
Total	744	4,774	8,366	14,667	119	27.73	28,670

Table 42: Employed Consumers: Primary Disability Group by Weekly Wage

Weekly Wage	Primary Disability Type											Total
	Intellectual	Specific Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI	
No Wage	9	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	15
\$1-20	2,798	8	29	184	9	7	8	3	186	32	57	3,321
\$21-40	3,434	31	36	269	5	26	22	5	311	55	98	4,292
\$41-60	4,081	52	60	428	8	51	53	4	398	131	180	5,446
\$61-80	1,541	57	26	258	6	53	44	5	274	74	80	2,418
\$81-100	943	41	16	208	3	40	40	2	242	47	94	1,676
\$101-150	1,239	92	29	345	5	94	77	4	369	91	94	2,439
\$151-200	848	115	20	278	6	74	62	6	275	53	57	1,794
\$201-250	730	85	10	239	4	99	84	3	259	42	63	1,618
\$251-300	473	65	5	218	2	74	57	1	182	31	54	1,162
\$301-350	440	44	7	142	2	59	63	6	148	25	30	966
\$351-400	542	50	5	184	5	67	94	10	204	34	46	1,241
More Than \$400	630	85	14	499	5	240	240	8	434	58	69	2,282
Total	17,708	725	257	3,253	60	886	845	57	3,282	673	924	28,670

Table 42 displays the wage distribution for each primary disability group. It shows that, the majority of consumers with an intellectual disability earn less than \$60 per week (58%).

In contrast, the majority of consumers with a specific learning disability or attention deficit disorder (74%), a physical disability (59%), vision (80%), hearing (80%), speech (67%) and a psychiatric disability (57%) as their primary disability earned more than \$100 per week.

Figure 3.8.3: Wage distribution as a function of Primary Disability Group for 1999

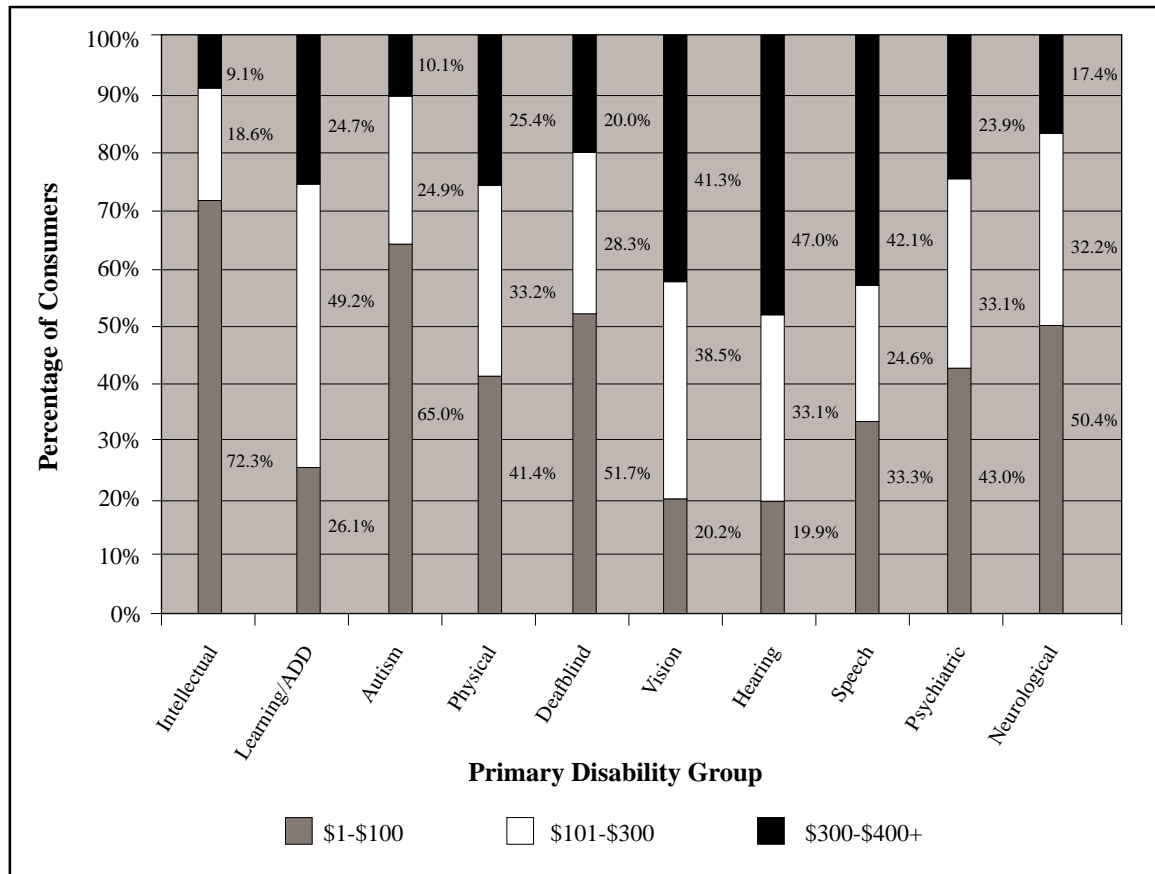


Figure 3.8.3 amalgamates the wage ranges in table 42 into three discrete sets (wage ranges) which facilitate analysis. The lowest wage distribution was found in the intellectual, autism, deafblind and neurological primary disability groups which had the greatest proportion of consumers in the lowest wage range bracket (\$0–\$100) and the lowest proportion of consumers in the highest wage bracket (\$300 and above). Intellectual had the greatest proportion of consumers in the \$0–\$100 wage range with 72.3% and only 9.1% of consumers in the \$300 and above wage bracket. Autism was the next highest with 65.0% in the \$0–\$100 range and only 10.1% in the (\$300 or above) range followed by deafblind (51.7% and 20.0% respectively) and neurological (50.4% and 17.4% respectively).

In contrast, the wage distribution for hearing, vision and speech disabilities showed a greater proportion of consumers in the higher income bracket with only a small proportion of the population in the lowest wage range. The highest wage is found in hearing with 47.0% of the consumers in the \$300 and above wage range and only 19.9% in the \$0–\$100 range,

followed by speech with 42.1% (\$300 and above) and 33.3% (\$0–\$100) and vision with 41.3% (\$300 and above) and 20.2% (\$0–\$100).

In the middle income wage stream (\$101–\$200), the majority of consumers reported a primary disability of learning/attention deficit disorder (49.2%). A balanced proportion of consumers within this disability group were also reported in the top and bottom wage ranges, 24.7% in the \$300 and above wage range and 26.1% in the \$0–\$100 range. Physical (33.2%) and psychiatric (33.1%) disability groups had near equal proportions of consumers within the \$0–\$100 wage range.

Table 61 (appendix) shows workers with an intellectual disability (28.97 hours per week), specific learning/attention deficit disorder (28.37 hours per week), vision (29.64 hours per week), hearing (29.26 hours per week), deafblind (28.09 hours per week), and speech (30.97 hours per week) were all above the national average for hours worked per week (27.73 hours). Consumers with a psychiatric disability worked the least number of hours on average, with 22.54 hours per week.

Hours worked varied between states/territories. On average, workers in South Australia worked the most hours per week (29.87 hours). Within South Australia, the hearing disability group worked the most hours on average (32.25 hours per week), with intellectual, (31.27 hours), speech (31.00 hours), deafblind (29.33 hours), vision (29.01 hours) and specific learning/attention deficit disorder (28.77 hours) disability groups above the state average.

New South Wales (28.92 hours) and Tasmania (27.89 hours) also posted high levels of hours worked compared to the national average.

Table 62 (appendix) notes a distinct relationship between wages earned and support/ assistance needed. As noted previously, 82% of employed consumers needed little or no support/ assistance for self-care (86% for Mobility). When wages are accounted for, the proportion of workers requiring no or only occasional support or assistance increases as wage levels increase. For workers earning no wage, 73% required no or only occasional support or assistance with self-care. Of those workers earning \$41–\$60 per week, 78% required no or only occasional support or assistance with self-care. 90% of consumers earning more than \$400 per week required no or only occasional support or assistance with self-care. The same trend occurs for support/assistance needed for mobility and communication.

Table 62 focuses on the 28,670 employed (or ‘on the books’) consumers that are a subset of the total collection of 40,832 consumer records. These consumers, needed some support (occasional, frequent or continual) across all activity types, particularly in work where 91% (25,969) of consumers needed some support. 81% of consumers also reported a need for support with learning. Self-care (9,995) and mobility (9,331) had the lowest number of consumers needing some support (representing 35% and 33% of employed consumers respectively).

When looking at the wage range for employed consumer there is an inversely proportional relationship between the wage and the number of consumers. Regardless of activity type, most consumers fell within the \$1–\$100 wage range with fewer consumers in the higher

(above \$250) wage ranges. For the working activity type 55% of employed consumers earned \$1–\$100 per week whereas only 17% earned more than \$250 per week. The same inversely proportional relationship is present for all activity types. Learning had the next highest proportion of consumers in the \$1–\$100 wage range with 54% and 12% in the above \$250 wage range. Self-care had the lowest number of consumers in the above \$250 wage range with 823 consumers (representing only 3% of employed consumers), the next lowest number of consumers was in the mobility activity type with 1,122 consumers (or 4% of employed consumers).

Table 43 shows weekly hours by support/ assistance needed. For the activities of daily living (self-care, mobility and communication), workers who required no support worked between 26.97 to 27.34 hours per week on average. Workers who required continual support for the activities of daily living worked between 24.72 and 27.34 hours per week on average.

Workers who required no support with working and learning, worked 27.92 hours (working) and 25.93 hours per week (learning) on average. In contrast, those consumers who required continual support or assistance, worked on average 27.70 hours per week (working) and 27.42 hours per week (learning).

Table 43: Employed Consumers: Support/Assistance Needed by Weekly Hours

Hours Worked	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
<8	441	463	299	289	217	161	198	161	77	301
8-15	2,927	3,095	2,054	1,947	1,483	1,004	1,401	902	323	2,111
16-30	4,663	4,960	3,277	2,719	2,360	1,565	2,163	1,392	560	3,195
31-40	8,699	9,847	6,071	4,545	4,237	2,884	4,040	2,095	1,147	5,695
>40	88	90	62	79	55	42	47	44	16	77
Average	27.10	27.34	26.97	26.27	26.91	26.89	26.98	25.93	27.92	26.82
Total	16,818	18,455	11,763	9,579	8,352	5,656	7,849	4,594	2,123	11,379
<i>OCCASIONAL</i>										
<8	157	143	253	185	276	266	277	258	296	214
8-15	1,040	966	1,603	1,293	1,894	1,925	1,853	1,870	2,211	1,314
16-30	2,041	2,048	2,871	2,170	3,280	3,227	3,250	3,129	3,917	2,340
31-40	3,488	2,950	5,218	4,082	6,258	6,179	6,067	6,388	7,500	4,087
>40	14	12	32	14	37	44	40	39	74	18
Average	27.51	27.03	27.33	27.25	27.50	27.41	27.46	27.65	27.54	27.14
Total	6,740	6,119	9,977	7,744	11,745	11,641	11,487	11,684	13,998	7,973
<i>FREQUENT</i>										
<8	57	62	106	116	152	193	163	188	210	100
8-15	333	311	638	753	854	1,205	950	1,306	1,457	572
16-30	733	628	1,255	1,491	1,708	2,246	1,785	2,335	2,308	1,043
31-40	1,028	887	2,030	2,526	2,659	3,554	2,902	3,988	3,743	1,562
>40	0	2	9	8	12	15	13	18	19	3
Average	27.00	26.99	27.41	27.40	27.11	27.00	27.03	27.23	26.56	26.53
Total	2,151	1,890	4,038	4,894	5,385	7,213	5,813	7,835	7,737	3,280

Table 43: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Support/Assistance Needed by Weekly Hours

Hours Worked	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
<8	44	41	55	96	64	92	64	107	139	48
8-15	209	227	326	437	356	478	374	561	697	248
16-30	451	481	766	1,077	774	1,104	899	1,297	1,437	559
31-40	399	573	1,044	1,373	927	1,475	1,021	1,660	1,955	715
>40	1	0	1	1	1	4	4	5	6	0
Average	24.72	26.06	27.34	26.90	26.44	27.00	26.61	26.85	26.55	26.84
Total	1,104	1,322	2,192	2,984	2,122	3,153	2,362	3,630	4,234	1,570
CONTINUAL										
NOT KNOWN										
<8	45	35	31	58	35	32	42	30	22	81
8-15	265	175	153	344	187	162	196	135	86	529
16-30	478	249	197	909	244	224	269	213	144	1,229
31-40	1,053	410	304	2,141	586	575	637	536	322	2,608
>40	16	15	15	17	14	14	15	13	4	21
Average	27.80	25.80	25.05	29.39	26.52	27.18	26.81	27.42	27.70	28.66
Total	1,857	884	700	3,469	1,066	1,007	1,159	927	578	4,468
TOTAL										
TOTAL	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670

3.9 Basis of Employment

Table 44 compares the basis of employment by service outlet type by state/territory. These employment figures, unless otherwise stated, exclude work experience.

The majority of workers (26,946 or 94%) were employed on a permanent basis. This is consistent with 1998 where 94% were similarly employed.

Table 44: Employed Consumers: Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory by Basis of Employment

<i>Basis of Employment</i>	<i>State/Territory</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Full Time - Permanent	1,215	1,190	751	278	346	47	12	65	3,904
Part Time - Permanent	1,306	1,532	894	232	559	96	15	42	4,676
Casual - Permanent	536	349	590	152	200	37	9	39	1,912
Seasonal - Permanent	12	16	17	11	13	2	0	0	71
Full Time - Temporary	63	69	34	30	24	6	3	3	232
Part Time - Temporary	121	140	54	51	48	11	9	8	442
Casual - Temporary	111	169	89	57	44	32	3	11	516
Seasonal - Temporary	16	22	4	15	6	3	1	3	70
Total	3,380	3,487	2,433	826	1,240	234	52	171	11,823
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Full Time - Permanent	3,697	1,812	584	1,207	952	355	31	22	8,660
Part Time - Permanent	1,874	1,191	334	662	785	101	33	51	5,031
Casual - Permanent	234	133	130	188	3	9	7	1	705
Seasonal - Permanent	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Full Time - Temporary	10	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	19
Part Time - Temporary	11	4	1	4	12	0	2	1	35
Casual - Temporary	39	11	7	57	1	1	3	0	119
Seasonal - Temporary	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Total	5,874	3,155	1,056	2,122	1,756	467	77	75	14,582
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Full Time - Permanent	21	100	622	5	34	2	19	30	833
Part Time - Permanent	32	312	314	20	93	2	27	166	966
Casual - Permanent	14	93	63	4	66	0	2	17	259
Seasonal - Permanent	0	3	3	0	1	0	1	0	8
Full Time - Temporary	0	13	6	0	1	0	0	0	20
Part Time - Temporary	0	48	8	0	8	7	0	6	77
Casual - Temporary	0	47	8	1	6	12	2	6	82
Seasonal - Temporary	0	15	2	0	1	0	0	2	20
Total	67	631	1,026	30	210	23	51	227	2,265
<i>TOTAL</i>									
Full Time - Permanent	4,933	3,102	1,957	1,490	1,332	404	62	117	13,397
Part Time - Permanent	3,212	3,035	1,542	914	1,437	199	75	259	10,673
Casual - Permanent	784	575	783	344	269	46	18	57	2,876
Seasonal - Permanent	18	19	20	11	14	2	2	0	86
Full Time - Temporary	73	84	40	34	28	6	3	3	271
Part Time - Temporary	132	192	63	55	68	18	11	15	554
Casual - Temporary	150	227	104	115	51	45	8	17	717
Seasonal - Temporary	19	39	6	15	7	4	1	5	96
Total	9,321	7,273	4,515	2,978	3,206	724	180	473	28,670

99% of supported employment service workers were employed on a permanent basis compared to 89% for open employment service workers.

The employment service profile varied significantly from state to state. The highest percentage of workers in supported employment services (14,142) were in New South Wales and Victoria with 40% and 22% respectively, while the lowest proportions were in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (0.5%).

The highest percentage of workers in open employment services (11,102) were in Victoria and New South Wales with 29%, while the lowest proportions were in the Northern Territory (0.4%) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.4%).

3.10 Consumer Setting of Employment

Employed consumers were categorised as being employed in a supported employment setting, where typically the service provider is the employer, or an open employment setting, where the consumer is employed in the open labour market.

Figure 3.10.1 shows that the majority of consumers were employed in supported employment settings (55%), while a large group (43%) were employed in the open labour market.

Figure 3.10.1: Employed Consumers: Employed Consumers on the Books by Employment Setting

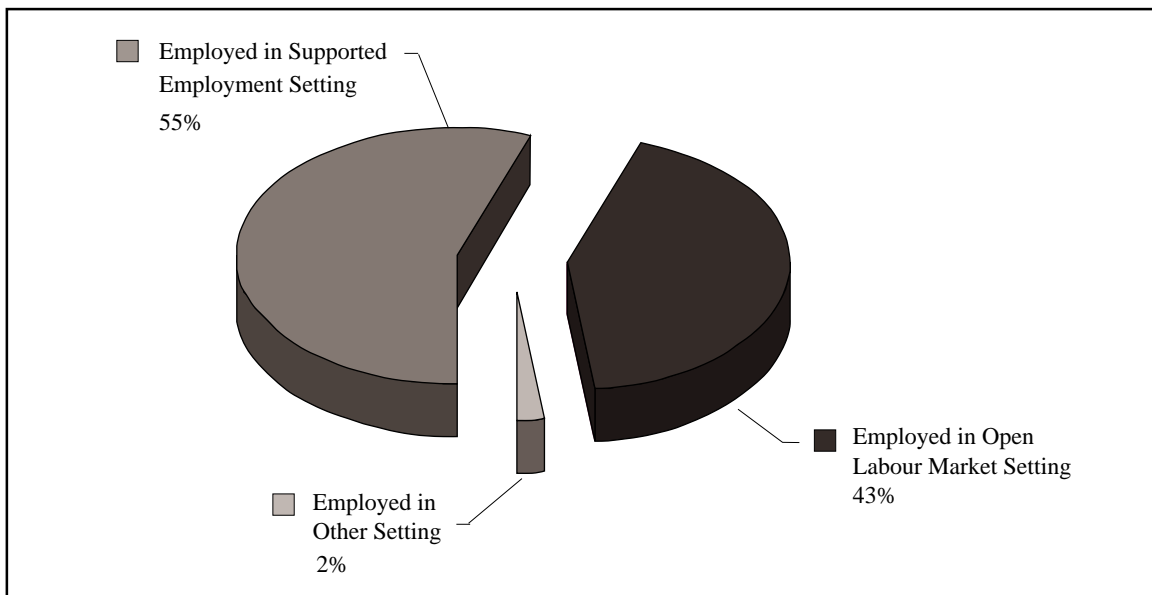


Table 45 shows 10,146 (35%) of employed consumers were female, and 18,524 (65%) were male. 5,737 (57%) of females were employed in a supported employment setting, and 4,238 (42%) were employed in the open labour market. Similarly 10,074 (54%) of males were employed in a supported employment setting, and 8,096 (44%) were employed in the open labour market.

Table 45: Employed Consumers: Sex by Employment Setting by Age

Age	Employment Setting			Total
	Supported Employment Setting	Open Labour Market	Other Setting	
<i>MALE</i>				
<16	0	5	0	5
16-19	332	860	19	1,211
20-24	1,092	1,909	62	3,063
25-29	1,434	1,558	62	3,054
30-39	3,269	2,009	123	5,401
40-49	2,498	1,162	53	3,713
50-59	1,137	525	32	1,694
60-64	206	61	3	270
>64	106	7	0	113
Total	10,074	8,096	354	18,524
<i>FEMALE</i>				
<16	1	2	0	3
16-19	111	341	12	464
20-24	570	1,033	27	1,630
25-29	902	912	33	1,847
30-39	1,964	971	52	2,987
40-49	1,466	683	30	2,179
50-59	625	274	16	915
60-64	59	18	0	77
>64	39	4	1	44
Total	5,737	4,238	171	10,146
<i>PERSONS</i>				
<16	1	7	0	8
16-19	443	1,201	31	1,675
20-24	1,662	2,942	89	4,693
25-29	2,336	2,470	95	4,901
30-39	5,233	2,980	175	8,388
40-49	3,964	1,845	83	5,892
50-59	1,762	799	48	2,609
60-64	265	79	3	347
>64	145	11	1	157
Total	15,811	12,334	525	28,670

The intellectual disability group accounted for the majority of workers (62%) (Table 46). 55% of consumers across all categories were employed in a supported employment setting, with 43% employed in the open labour market. The intellectual disability group had the highest number of workers in both employment settings with 12,096 (77%) in the supported employment setting and 5,342 (43%) in the open labour market.

Table 46: Employed Consumers: Employment Setting by Primary Disability Group

<i>Primary Disability</i>	<i>Employment Setting</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Supported Employment Setting</i>	<i>Open Labour Market</i>	<i>Other Setting</i>	
Intellectual	12,096	5,342	270	17,708
Specific Learning/ADD	135	576	14	725
Autism	151	101	5	257
Physical	1,228	1,973	52	3,253
Deafblind	32	24	4	60
Vision	264	615	7	886
Hearing	138	692	15	845
Speech	21	35	1	57
Psychiatric	1,049	2,117	116	3,282
Neurological	287	365	21	673
ABI	410	494	20	924
Total	15,811	12,334	525	28,670

Table 47 outlines the support or assistance required by employed consumers by employment setting. The majority of workers never or only occasionally required support or assistance in self care (82%) or mobility (86%). As in 1998, the majority of workers who never or only occasionally required assistance were those employed in supported employment (52% self-care, 54% mobility and 51% for communication).

Over half of consumers in learning (57%) and working (56%) never or only occasionally required support/assistance. Of these the majority were in open employment (52% for learning and 51% for working).

Of the 28,670 workers employed on Census Day, 12,334 (43%) were employed in an open employment setting (Table 48). This is a slight increase from 1998 (42%). There were 15,811 (55%) workers employed in a supported employment setting. Of these, 9,212 (58%) were employed on a full time permanent basis and 5,521 (35%) were employed on a part time permanent basis.

Some 525 (2%) workers were employed in other settings. Of these, 194 (37%) were employed on a part time permanent basis (Table 48).

Table 47: Employed Consumers: Support Assistance Needed by Employment Setting

Employment Setting	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
	<i>NEVER</i>									
Supported Employment	7,398	9,139	5,371	2,532	2,952	1,584	2,620	1,082	1,003	3,924
Open Employment	9,104	8,941	6,168	6,862	5,254	3,969	5,090	3,416	1,064	7,234
Other	316	375	224	185	146	103	139	96	56	221
Total	16,818	18,455	11,763	9,579	8,352	5,656	7,849	4,594	2,123	11,379
	<i>OCCASIONAL</i>									
Supported Employment	4,871	4,021	5,756	4,474	6,836	6,165	6,693	6,421	6,640	5,086
Open Employment	1,768	2,028	4,062	3,123	4,719	5,282	4,603	5,085	7,161	2,732
Other	101	70	159	147	190	194	191	178	197	155
Total	6,740	6,119	9,977	7,744	11,745	11,641	11,487	11,684	13,998	7,973
	<i>FREQUENT</i>									
Supported Employment	1,717	1,368	2,755	3,637	3,824	4,928	4,068	5,092	4,807	2,551
Open Employment	367	480	1,188	1,142	1,442	2,130	1,608	2,575	2,758	660
Other	67	42	95	115	119	155	137	168	172	69
Total	2,151	1,890	4,038	4,894	5,385	7,213	5,813	7,835	7,737	3,280
	<i>CONTINUAL</i>									
Supported Employment	904	1,063	1,791	2,604	1,754	2,699	1,950	2,780	3,145	1,349
Open Employment	165	229	359	313	305	386	360	773	990	158
Other	35	30	42	67	63	68	52	77	99	63
Total	1,104	1,322	2,192	2,984	2,122	3,153	2,362	3,630	4,234	1,570
	<i>NOT KNOWN</i>									
Supported Employment	921	220	138	2,564	445	435	480	436	216	2,901
Open Employment	930	656	557	894	614	567	673	485	361	1,550
Other	6	8	5	11	7	5	6	6	1	17
Total	1,857	884	700	3,469	1,066	1,007	1,159	927	578	4,468
	<i>TOTAL</i>									
Total	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670

Table 48: Employed Consumers: Employment Setting by Basis of Employment

<i>Basis of Employment</i>	<i>Employment Setting</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Supported Employment Setting</i>	<i>Open Labour Market</i>	<i>Other Setting</i>	
Full Time - Permanent	9,212	4,072	113	13,397
Part Time - Permanent	5,521	4,958	194	10,673
Casual - Permanent	785	1,954	137	2,876
Seasonal - Permanent	7	75	4	86
Full Time - Temporary	22	245	4	271
Part Time - Temporary	79	459	16	554
Causal - Temporary	167	498	52	717
Seasonal - Temporary	18	73	5	96
Total	15,811	12,334	525	28,670

Of the 28,670 consumers employed on Census Day, the majority 17,879 (62%) lived with their family or spouse (Table 49). Of these 17,879 workers, 50% were employed in a supported employment setting, 48% were employed in the open labour market and a further 2% were employed in other settings.

Table 49: Employed Consumers: Employment Setting by Living Arrangement/ Accommodation Type

<i>Living Arrangement/ Accommodation Type</i>	<i>Employment Setting</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Supported Employment Setting</i>	<i>Open Labour Market</i>	<i>Other Setting</i>	
Lives Alone	2,138	2,358	130	4,626
Lives With Family	8,611	8,929	339	17,879
Special Purpose Accommodation	3,007	330	25	3,362
Other Community	1,133	148	18	1,299
Nursing Home	57	9	1	67
Hospital	39	8	1	48
Other Institutional	570	31	1	602
No Usual Residence	4	31	0	35
Not Known or Specified	252	490	10	752
Total	15,811	12,334	525	28,670

4 Overview of the Census – Explanatory Notes

Geographical areas

The census covered all States and Territories and both rural and urban areas.

Collection Process

The data collection process was developed in consultation with peak representative disability organisations and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, which is the agency responsible for coordinating the Minimum Data Set Collection. The questions and associated definitions for the Commonwealth's information collection were developed to meet its Minimum Data Set responsibilities.

Scope of Census

All Commonwealth funded disability employment, print disability, advocacy and information services which were operational as at 26 May 1999 (other than those below) and which received funding in 1998/99 were included in the census.

Pilot projects, research and development activities and a small number of services undertaking activities not considered relevant for census purposes were excluded.

A total of 967 services participated in the census. One hundred per cent of these services provided information, which is included in this report. Thus, the tables included in this report indicate total service provision under Commonwealth funded disability programs outlined.

Conduct of the Census

The census was conducted on Wednesday, 26 May 1999 (Census Day). A reference week (20–26 May 1999) and a reference year (1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999) were also used for particular responses to supplement the snapshot data.

Basic service level information was collected from all services while individual consumer information was only sought from employment services. Information was collected from services using a paper based questionnaire (8%) or specially designed PC based data collection software (92%) that allowed manual data entry or import of data from the National Information Management System (NIMS) or the 1998 census data.

NIMS is a computer based information management system which was introduced to a subset of Commonwealth employment services (open employment placement services) in January 1995. NIMS was retired as of 31 July 1999.

Reliability of census data

Sampling error

As a full collection of Commonwealth funded disability employment; print disability; advocacy and information services was undertaken, random sampling error is not relevant to this data collection.

Non-sampling error

There are two major sources of non-sampling error relevant to the census:

- Response error on the part of the services and consumers. These errors may arise through ambiguous questions, misunderstanding or misinterpretation of responses required and data definitions, inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information and mistakes in answers to questions.

A number of processes were put in place to minimise the incidence of response errors. These include improved awareness and understanding of the data items and definitions used in the collection, improved help to services through a telephone help line service, stringent edit checking processes for the electronic collection instrument and rigorous follow-up with services of census return information. These measures have minimised the potential incidence of response errors.

- Errors arising through the data entry process.

Data entry errors have been minimised with the continued use of the electronic census data collection and upload systems. Electronic service returns were entered directly into the upload system (without keying) where extensive editing and quality control checking was automatically performed.

A possible source of non-sampling error may be the information management practices of services. For example, some services may have failed to update the NIMS code tables released in August 1998 – this may result in an overstatement of data in some areas. Where this error may have a bearing on the results within this report, the affected tables have been footnoted accordingly.

5 Glossary of Terms

Advocacy Service: These services are designed to enable people with a disability to increase the control they have over their lives through the representation of their interests and views in the community. Examples of this service include - Self advocacy/individual advocacy, Citizen advocacy, Group advocacy, System/systemic advocacy.

AIHW: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Applicant: An applicant is a person who has been accepted by an agency for receipt of service but has not yet received any pre-employment or job support.

Areas of Support/Assistance: Areas in which a person with a disability requires support or assistance, and the frequency of the support.

Areas of Support:

Self Care (eg eating, toileting)

Mobility (eg. around the home or away from home)

Communication (eg. understanding or being understood by strangers/family/friends/staff (in the person's native language if applicable)

Home Living (eg. housekeeping, cooking, budgeting, home maintenance)

Managing emotions (eg. behaviour/coping with feelings)

Social skills (eg. making and keeping friends/relationships)

Self direction (eg. thinking through problems/making decisions)

Learning (eg. both formal education and general understanding of new ideas)

Other day activity (eg. ability to participate in leisure, recreation)

Frequency of support:

Never - no support needed to undertake task/participate - requires no support or assistance in the area specified.

Occasional - requires minimal support and/or assistance in the area specified ie. usually does not require.

Frequent - requires substantial and/or frequent support and/or assistance in the area specified ie. usually requires, but not always.

Continual - requires extensive and continuous support and/or assistance ie. the person cannot perform the tasks(s) without support or assistance, or cannot do at all.

Not applicable - due to age only, where the need for help is not specifically due to the consumer's disability but rather due to age.

Not known

Consumer: A Consumer is a person with a disability who has commenced with a service. Consumers may receive varying amounts of support from ongoing intensive support to periodic or minimal support. This can include workers considered independent but who received support within the two years prior to the census.

Contract Staff: Contract staff are non permanent staff employed on a contract basis for a specific job and usually for a specific time period.

CSDA: Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement. This Agreement defines the roles of the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments in the administration of services for people with a disability in Australia. The Agreement also states the need for nationally comparable disability data to underpin improved planning efforts.

Direct Support Staff: Those staff that have direct contact with the consumers in a support role. This includes coordinators and other staff who spend a major proportion of their time in direct consumer contact.

Inactive Consumer: An Inactive Consumer is a consumer that is not receiving support. There may be a number of reasons for this including extended leave (sick or for another purpose), left the service, etc.

Indirect Support Staff: Those staff who have no or only a minimal, direct supporting role eg. clerical staff, training personnel, board members, etc.

Information Service: A service that provides accessible information to people with disabilities, their carers, families and related professionals. This service type provides specific information about disabilities, specific and generic services, and equipment, and promotes the development of community awareness.

Job Seeker: A consumer who receives support from a service to prepare them for employment. It may include assessment, pre-employment training, job search, etc.

MDS: The Minimum Data Set. This is a collection of nationally consistent data on disability services funded and/or provided by each State and Territory Government and the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare consolidates and publishes the data collected by individual jurisdictions.

NIMS: The National Information Management System. This was a computer based information management system which was used by open employment services until its retirement in July 1999.

On the books: Consumers considered to be 'on the books' are those which are registered and have commenced an employment assistance support program with a service. Excludes applicants and inactive consumers.

Open Employment Service: Services which provide employment assistance to people with a disability in obtaining and/or retaining paid employment.

Open Employment setting: Employment setting where a consumer is employed by an employer in the open labour market.

Open and Supported Employment Service: Services which provide both open and supported employment services.

Paid Staff: Staff that are paid for their work.

Print Disability Service: Services that provide alternative formats of communication for people who by reason of their disabilities are unable to access information provided in a print medium.

Service Outlet: A service funded by the Commonwealth to provide Advocacy, Information, alternative forms of communication (Print Disability) or Employment assistance to people with a disability. Each service outlet must be funded under a separate grant and have its own performance indicators.

Statistical Linkage Key: A non-identifying code constructed from the client's date of birth and gender plus the second and third letters of their first name and the second, third and fifth letters of their last name. The use of a statistical linkage key permits an analysis of multiple service episodes by individual clients, while maintaining client confidentiality.

Supported Employment Service: Services which provide employment assistance for people with a disability the service employs.

Supported Employment setting: Employment setting where a consumer is employed by the service provider, or another Commonwealth employment service provider (typically the service supports, employs and pays the consumer).

Unpaid Staff: Staff that receive no pay for their work, this includes volunteers.

Waiting List: A list of applicants awaiting a place with an employment service outlet.

Worker: A consumer who has been offered, and has accepted a contract of employment with an employer in open or supported employment.

6 Appendices

Table 50: FTE Staff Numbers: Service Outlet Type by Direct/Indirect FTE Staff Numbers by State / Territory.

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Direct Staff</i>			<i>Indirect Staff</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Unpaid</i>	<i>Contract</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Unpaid</i>	<i>Contract</i>	
<i>ADVOCACY</i>							
NSW	30	6	0	20	2	0	58
VIC	42	11	1	17	4	2	77
QLD	9	0	0	10	2	0	21
SA	18	8	2	6	1	2	37
WA	16	9	0	8	1	0	34
TAS	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
NT	3	0	0	2	1	0	5
ACT	5	2	1	4	2	0	13
Australia	129	36	4	68	12	4	252
<i>INFORMATION</i>							
NSW	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
Australia	4	0	1	2	0	0	7
<i>PRINT DISABILITY</i>							
NSW	44	24	1	4	6	0	79
VIC	10	0	0	77	25	3	116
QLD	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
SA	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
WA	0	0	0	8	5	0	13
TAS	0	0	0	5	2	0	8
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Australia	59	30	1	95	39	3	226
<i>EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	1,274	17	27	515	12	8	1,853
VIC	831	7	28	309	11	16	1,204
QLD	533	2	15	216	17	17	800
SA	358	4	19	149	7	9	546
WA	494	6	8	277	1	0	787
TAS	115	5	3	64	1	1	188
NT	26	1	3	14	1	0	45
ACT	67	0	2	22	0	0	92
Australia	3,699	42	107	1,567	50	51	5,515

Table 50: (Continued) FTE Staff Numbers: Service Outlet Type by Direct/Indirect FTE Staff Numbers by State / Territory.

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Direct Staff</i>			<i>Indirect Staff</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Unpaid</i>	<i>Contract</i>	<i>Paid</i>	<i>Unpaid</i>	<i>Contract</i>	
<i>TOTAL</i>							
NSW	1,350	47	28	539	20	8	1,992
VIC	883	19	29	404	40	21	1,396
QLD	545	7	15	226	19	17	828
SA	377	13	21	156	8	10	585
WA	511	15	8	293	7	0	834
TAS	122	5	3	70	3	1	204
NT	29	1	3	16	1	0	50
ACT	75	2	3	27	2	0	110
Australia	3,891	108	111	1,731	101	58	6,000

Note: Australia row totals may not align with the sum of column figures due to rounding.

Table 51: FTE Staff: Employment Service Outlet Type by Direct/Indirect Staff Numbers by State/ Territory

State/Territory	Direct Staff			Indirect Staff			Total
	Paid	Unpaid	Contract	Paid	Unpaid	Contract	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	349	0	1	127	2	1	480
VIC	294	0	8	90	2	6	400
QLD	243	1	4	96	0	2	346
SA	90	0	6	34	0	2	133
WA	173	2	3	48	1	0	226
TAS	25	0	2	11	0	0	38
NT	5	0	2	2	0	0	8
ACT	21	0	0	8	0	0	29
Australia	1,200	3	26	416	5	12	1,661
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	913	17	26	386	10	6	1358
VIC	475	7	14	190	8	5	699
QLD	157	1	0	66	16	7	248
SA	262	4	12	113	7	7	404
WA	291	4	4	219	0	0	518
TAS	86	5	1	53	1	0	146
NT	17	0	1	9	1	0	28
ACT	11	0	0	4	0	0	16
Australia	2,213	38	60	1,039	43	25	3,418
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	12	0	0	3	0	0	14
VIC	62	0	6	30	1	5	104
QLD	133	0	11	54	0	8	206
SA	6	0	1	2	0	0	10
WA	31	0	1	10	0	0	42
TAS	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
NT	4	0	0	4	0	0	9
ACT	35	0	2	10	0	0	47
Australia	286	1	21	112	2	14	436
<i>TOTAL</i>							
NSW	1,274	17	27	515	12	8	1,853
VIC	831	7	28	309	11	16	1,202
QLD	533	2	15	216	17	17	800
SA	358	4	19	149	7	9	546
WA	494	6	8	277	1	0	786
TAS	115	5	3	64	1	1	189
NT	26	1	3	14	1	0	45
ACT	67	0	2	22	0	0	91
Australia	3,699	42	107	1,567	50	51	5,515

Note: Australia row totals may not align with the sum of column figures due to rounding.

Table 52: Service Outlets: Count of Service Outlets by Type by Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Staff Numbers by State/Territory

State/Territory	FTE Staff							Total
	0	<1	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-14	15+	
<i>ADVOCACY</i>								
NSW	0	0	9	9	1	0	0	19
VIC	0	0	11	8	1	1	2	23
QLD	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	7
SA	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	7
WA	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	8
TAS	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
NT	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
ACT	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	6
Australia	0	0	34	31	5	2	4	76
<i>INFORMATION</i>								
NSW	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
<i>PRINT DISABILITY</i>								
NSW	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
VIC	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
QLD	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
WA	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
TAS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Australia	0	1	2	1	4	2	3	13
<i>EMPLOYMENT</i>								
NSW	1	6	67	127	78	26	31	336
VIC	0	7	38	53	46	25	28	197
QLD	0	2	23	46	41	9	11	132
SA	0	2	13	24	17	7	23	86
WA	0	1	7	13	13	8	23	65
TAS	0	7	7	4	6	3	7	34
NT	0	0	4	3	1	0	3	11
ACT	0	0	5	0	5	2	2	14
Australia	1	25	164	270	207	80	128	875
<i>TOTAL</i>								
NSW	1	6	78	137	80	27	32	361
VIC	0	7	49	61	48	26	32	223
QLD	0	2	27	49	42	9	11	140
SA	0	2	14	28	18	8	24	94
WA	0	1	10	17	15	9	23	75
TAS	0	7	8	6	7	3	7	38
NT	0	0	7	3	1	0	3	14
ACT	0	1	8	2	5	2	4	22
Australia	1	26	201	303	216	84	136	967

Table 53: Service Outlets: Count of Employment Service Outlets by Type by Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Staff Numbers by State/Territory

State/Territory	FTE Staff							Total
	0	<1	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-14	15+	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>								
NSW	1	3	18	38	25	10	2	97
VIC	0	2	12	16	15	11	8	64
QLD	0	2	12	23	23	3	4	67
SA	0	2	6	8	2	2	7	27
WA	0	1	5	8	6	2	8	30
TAS	0	7	3	0	3	0	3	16
NT	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
ACT	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
Australia	1	17	59	94	76	29	33	309
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>								
NSW	0	2	49	89	51	16	29	236
VIC	0	5	25	34	28	12	15	119
QLD	0	0	9	20	9	2	2	42
SA	0	0	7	15	15	4	15	56
WA	0	0	2	5	4	5	14	30
TAS	0	0	4	3	3	3	4	17
NT	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
ACT	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	6
Australia	0	7	101	166	112	43	81	510
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>								
NSW	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
VIC	0	0	1	3	3	2	5	14
QLD	0	0	2	3	9	4	5	23
SA	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
WA	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	5
TAS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
NT	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
ACT	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
Australia	0	1	4	10	19	8	14	56
<i>TOTAL</i>								
NSW	1	6	67	127	78	26	31	336
VIC	0	7	38	53	46	25	28	197
QLD	0	2	23	46	41	9	11	132
SA	0	2	13	24	17	7	23	86
WA	0	1	7	13	13	8	23	65
TAS	0	7	7	4	6	3	7	34
NT	0	0	4	3	1	0	3	11
ACT	0	0	5	0	5	2	2	14
Australia	1	25	164	270	207	80	128	875

Table 54: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by Method of Communication by State/Territory

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Method of Communication</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Little or No</i>	<i>language</i>	<i>Sign Spoken</i>	<i>Not Known or Specified</i>	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>					
ACT	2	6	343	0	351
NSW	12	107	6,543	3	6,665
NT	0	0	144	0	144
QLD	15	112	4,230	28	4,385
SA	0	11	1,435	0	1,446
TAS	2	18	496	0	516
VIC	13	149	6,656	10	6,828
WA	5	43	1,897	0	1,945
Australia	49	446	21,744	41	22,280
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>					
ACT	13	2	60	0	75
NSW	816	180	5,034	1	6,031
NT	16	2	70	0	88
QLD	78	75	1,031	8	1,192
SA	402	39	1,748	0	2,189
TAS	47	9	411	0	467
VIC	373	105	2,940	15	3,433
WA	265	57	1,450	0	1,772
Australia	2,010	469	12,744	24	15,247
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>					
ACT	11	6	278	0	295
NSW	4	1	80	0	85
NT	2	3	63	0	68
QLD	24	77	1,226	12	1,339
SA	3	0	53	0	56
TAS	2	0	85	0	87
VIC	1	5	1,097	0	1,103
WA	4	0	268	0	272
Australia	51	92	3,150	12	3,305
<i>TOTAL</i>					
ACT	26	14	681	0	721
NSW	832	288	11,657	4	12,781
NT	18	5	277	0	300
QLD	117	264	6,487	48	6,916
SA	405	50	3,236	0	3,691
TAS	51	27	992	0	1,070
VIC	387	259	10,693	25	11,364
WA	274	100	3,615	0	3,989
Australia	2,110	1,007	37,638	77	40,832

Table 55: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by State by Primary Disability Group

Primary Disability Group	State/Territory								Total
	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Intellectual	106	3,303	36	1,605	620	281	1,702	789	8,442
Specific Learning/ADD	23	221	5	254	62	25	334	152	1,076
Autism	4	34	0	35	12	1	74	45	205
Physical	37	845	15	794	258	92	1,341	287	3,669
Deafblind	0	9	0	7	2	1	32	8	59
Vision	11	229	1	210	168	10	456	82	1,167
Hearing	12	269	2	254	28	27	423	100	1,115
Speech	0	10	2	14	2	0	34	9	71
Psychiatric	141	1,341	65	808	200	34	1,954	269	4,812
Neurological	10	149	9	197	42	17	251	82	757
ABI	7	255	9	207	52	28	227	122	907
Total	351	6,665	144	4,385	1,446	516	6,828	1,945	22,280
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Intellectual	72	4,495	45	989	1,696	397	2,527	1,400	11,621
Specific Learning/ADD	0	61	1	1	35	8	28	7	141
Autism	1	58	3	6	29	2	40	15	154
Physical	1	436	10	96	142	24	297	162	1,168
Deafblind	0	11	1	2	2	1	14	5	36
Vision	0	58	0	4	64	1	81	33	241
Hearing	0	59	0	8	19	7	36	7	136
Speech	0	11	0	0	3	0	6	4	24
Psychiatric	1	548	9	41	140	11	223	64	1,037
Neurological	0	124	2	15	30	9	79	35	294
ABI	0	170	17	30	29	7	102	40	395
Total	75	6,031	88	1,192	2,189	467	3,433	1,772	15,247
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Intellectual	195	70	46	955	15	1	372	155	1,809
Specific Learning/ADD	10	0	0	22	2	0	43	22	99
Autism	4	1	0	7	1	0	7	8	28
Physical	28	8	11	165	1	1	192	36	442
Deafblind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vision	7	0	1	20	0	0	30	3	61
Hearing	9	0	2	38	0	1	23	10	83
Speech	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	6
Psychiatric	12	1	2	64	34	84	356	18	571
Neurological	12	1	0	32	1	0	37	9	92
ABI	18	2	6	35	2	0	41	10	114
Total	295	85	68	1,339	56	87	1,103	272	3,305

Table 55: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by State by Primary Disability Group

<i>Primary Disability Group</i>	<i>State/Territory</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>WA</i>	
	<i>TOTAL</i>								
Intellectual	373	7,868	127	3,549	2,331	679	4,601	2,344	21,872
Specific Learning/ADD	33	282	6	277	99	33	405	181	1,316
Autism	9	93	3	48	42	3	121	68	387
Physical	66	1,289	36	1,055	401	117	1,830	485	5,279
Deafblind	0	20	1	9	4	2	46	13	95
Vision	18	287	2	234	232	11	567	118	1,469
Hearing	21	328	4	300	47	35	482	117	1,334
Speech	0	23	2	15	5	0	42	14	101
Psychiatric	154	1,890	76	913	374	129	2,533	351	6,420
Neurological	22	274	11	244	73	26	367	126	1,143
ABI	25	427	32	272	83	35	370	172	1,416
Total	721	12,781	300	6,916	3,691	1,070	11,364	3,989	40,832

Table 56: Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type by State / Territory

State/Territory	Living Arrangements/Accommodation										Total	
	Lives alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Community	Other	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other	No Usual Residence		Not Known or Specified
OPEN EMPLOYMENT												
ACT	103	185	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	41	16	351
NSW	1,231	4,948	165	71	1	3	3	5	3	3	238	6,665
NT	38	93	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	144
QLD	934	3,157	96	104	3	4	4	6	6	6	75	4,385
SA	365	982	36	9	1	1	1	0	10	10	42	1,446
TAS	117	383	8	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	516
VIC	1,384	4,620	163	60	1	8	8	17	4	4	571	6,828
WA	380	1,399	80	29	11	0	0	14	2	2	30	1,945
Total	4,552	15,767	556	285	18	16	43	66	977	22,280	977	22,280
SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT												
ACT	5	34	36	488	30	28	121	0	0	0	14	75
NSW	802	3,418	1,130	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,031
NT	8	57	22	21	9	2	22	0	0	0	67	1,192
QLD	128	642	301	83	9	4	273	0	0	0	29	2,189
SA	401	1,011	379	37	0	0	20	0	0	0	1	467
TAS	57	277	75	215	3	4	57	3	3	3	107	3,433
VIC	410	1,933	701	304	6	0	66	0	0	0	12	1,772
WA	229	869	286	1,148	58	38	559	3	3	3	230	15,247
Total	2,040	8,241	2,930	1,148	58	38	559	3	3	3	230	15,247
OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT												
ACT	43	175	75	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	295
NSW	6	38	16	6	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	85
NT	12	51	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
QLD	188	813	196	46	2	0	30	2	2	2	62	1,339
SA	26	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
TAS	47	21	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	87
VIC	328	629	75	19	0	2	1	16	16	16	33	1,103
WA	36	217	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	272
Total	686	1,974	386	78	2	2	52	19	19	3	106	3,305

Table 56: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Employment Service Outlet Type by Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type by State / Territory

State/Territory	Living Arrangements/Accommodation										Total
	Lives alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Community	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
ACT	151	394	115	3	0	0	0	0	42	16	721
NSW	2,039	8,404	1,311	565	31	31	145	3	3	252	12,781
NT	58	201	29	7	1	0	1	0	0	3	300
QLD	1,250	4,612	593	171	14	6	58	8	8	204	6,916
SA	792	2,023	415	92	10	5	273	10	10	71	3,691
TAS	221	681	88	45	1	0	22	0	0	12	1,070
VIC	2,122	7,182	939	294	4	14	75	23	23	711	11,364
WA	645	2,485	382	334	17	0	80	2	2	44	3,989
Total	7,278	25,982	3,872	1,511	78	56	654	88	1,313	40,832	

Table 57: Consumers on the Books: Support/Assistance Needed by Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type

Living Arrangements	Support/Assistance Needed										Other Day Activity
	Self Care	Mobility/Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working			
	NEVER										
Lives Alone	5,157	5,269	3,649	2,634	1,922	2,350	2,061	641	3,775		
Lives with Family	17,047	17,331	10,689	8,581	5,831	8,457	4,786	2,017	12,157		
Special Purpose	1,222	1,837	386	448	266	424	180	109	705		
Other Community	563	779	237	222	129	195	120	88	314		
Nursing Home	16	17	4	12	5	8	3	1	8		
Hospital	21	28	10	6	5	7	4	2	9		
Other Institutional	135	276	34	48	23	36	15	5	49		
No Usual Residence	71	68	64	44	41	41	56	1	62		
Not Known	929	934	698	337	276	352	349	65	679		
Total	25,161	26,547	15,771	12,332	8,498	11,870	7,574	2,929	17,758		
	OCCASIONAL										
Lives Alone	1,287	1,239	2,046	2,996	3,162	2,899	3,102	3,843	1,964		
Lives With Family/Spouse	5,235	5,268	7,161	10,630	10,925	10,178	10,820	12,897	6,720		
Special Purpose Accommodation	1,429	1,109	865	1,530	1,254	1,515	1,207	1,253	1,158		
Other Community	455	409	376	582	505	568	522	545	490		
Nursing Home	25	16	11	27	24	27	27	29	24		
Hospital	19	10	9	15	10	12	14	13	15		
Other Institutional	230	209	98	206	174	205	156	184	199		
No Usual Residence	6	14	16	24	27	27	15	68	75		
Not Known or Specified	241	245	337	630	692	559	552	806	352		
Total	8,927	8,519	10,919	16,640	16,773	15,990	16,415	19,638	10,937		
	FREQUENT										
Lives Alone	271	266	722	1,012	1,469	1,276	1,399	1,814	493		
Lives With Family/Spouse	1,297	1,523	3,589	4,338	6,027	4,585	6,726	7,079	2,249		
Special Purpose Accommodation	631	461	1,146	1,140	1,359	1,135	1,453	1,380	865		
Other Community	202	136	356	406	516	469	477	441	246		
Nursing Home	13	18	23	25	24	24	26	23	23		
Hospital	7	8	22	24	16	20	14	10	20		
Other Institutional	173	73	187	255	259	237	304	297	229		
No Usual Residence	5	1	2	12	13	11	10	12	1		
Not Known or Specified	62	66	95	114	194	159	232	243	86		
Total	2,661	2,552	6,142	7,326	9,877	7,916	10,641	11,299	4,212		

Table 57: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Support/Assistance Needed by Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type

Living Arrangements	Support/Assistance Needed								Other Day Activity
	Self Care	Mobility/Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	
<i>CONTINUAL</i>									
Lives Alone	101	128	206	235	349	341	386	705	118
Lives With Family/Spouse	582	786	1,741	1,286	2,115	1,473	2,696	3,187	976
Special Purpose Accommodation	358	408	952	653	904	697	954	1,085	564
Other Community	180	167	315	269	346	261	374	422	210
Nursing Home	19	18	34	14	24	16	22	25	14
Hospital	6	8	11	9	23	15	22	30	4
Other Institutional	112	96	270	145	197	174	178	167	94
No Usual Residence	1	1	2	4	3	5	3	3	2
Not Known or Specified	7	13	11	94	19	101	50	156	14
Total	1,366	1,625	3,542	2,709	3,980	3,083	4,685	5,780	1,996
<i>NOT KNOWN</i>									
Lives Alone	462	376	655	401	376	412	330	275	928
Lives With Family/Spouse	1,821	1,074	2,802	1,147	1,084	1,289	954	802	3,880
Special Purpose Accommodation	232	57	523	101	89	101	78	45	580
Other Community	111	20	227	32	15	18	18	15	251
Nursing Home	5	1	6		1	3			9
Hospital	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	8
Other Institutional	4		65		1	2	1	1	83
No Usual Residence	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8
Not Known or Specified	74	55	172	138	132	142	130	43	182
Total	2,717	1,589	4,458	1,825	1,704	1,973	1,517	1,186	5,929
<i>TOTAL</i>									
Total	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832	40,832

Table 58: Employed Consumers: Main Income Source by Primary Disability Group by State/Territory

State/Territory	Primary Disability Group											Total
	Specific			Primary Disability Group								
	Intellectual	Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI	
<i>DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION</i>												
ACT	222	14	7	45	0	4	11	0	46	14	14	377
NSW	5,830	122	84	754	15	142	140	13	1,171	204	269	8,744
NT	78	2	3	26	1	0	3	1	42	6	20	182
QLD	2,424	127	36	578	3	118	121	6	539	150	151	4,253
SA	2,026	53	35	231	4	122	26	3	258	59	57	2,874
TAS	560	15	2	79	1	9	19	0	114	18	20	837
VIC	3,493	193	87	945	29	135	143	18	1,466	229	224	6,962
WA	1,908	59	50	318	8	42	22	4	209	87	125	2,832
Australia	16,541	585	304	2,976	61	572	485	45	3,845	767	880	27,061
<i>NEWSTART/YOUTH ALLOWANCE</i>												
ACT	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	9
NSW	140	27	0	67	0	5	11	3	150	7	5	415
NT	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	20
QLD	42	18	0	39	0	3	9	0	43	6	8	168
SA	8	10	0	18	0	1	0	0	26	1	0	64
TAS	14	2	0	2	0	1	6	0	0	3	1	29
VIC	67	39	3	156	3	6	53	5	198	16	7	553
WA	24	8	0	8	0	0	13	1	12	4	2	72
Australia	300	108	3	293	3	16	92	9	444	39	23	1,330
<i>MOBILITY ALLOWANCE</i>												
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
WA	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	24
Australia	25	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	35

Table 58: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Main Income Source by Primary Disability Group by State/Territory

State/Territory	Primary Disability Group										Total	
	Specific			Primary Disability Group								
	Intellectual	Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI	
<i>PENSION/BENEFIT</i>												
ACT	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	13
NSW	55	9	0	21	0	27	17	1	63	3	8	204
NT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
QLD	25	4	0	19	4	27	8	2	18	4	3	114
SA	4	4	1	9	0	0	1	0	20	1	1	41
TAS	7	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	27
VIC	18	12	4	42	5	138	10	4	95	9	10	347
WA	7	3	0	7	1	5	3	0	9	1	3	39
Australia	118	33	5	110	10	201	39	8	219	18	28	789
<i>PAID EMPLOYMENT</i>												
ACT	144	17	2	16	0	9	10	0	49	6	9	262
NSW	1,634	102	8	398	5	86	134	6	410	55	94	2,932
NT	38	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	18	2	7	73
QLD	750	102	8	369	2	83	152	7	281	70	90	1,914
SA	272	22	6	133	0	106	19	2	53	9	17	639
TAS	90	12	1	20	1	1	9	0	7	5	10	156
VIC	863	122	25	537	8	243	239	13	667	91	85	2,893
WA	370	104	18	147	4	70	78	8	108	33	35	975
Australia	4,161	481	68	1,626	20	599	642	36	1,593	271	347	9,844
<i>COMPENSATION INCOME</i>												
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
NSW	4	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	6	1	28	54
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
QLD	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	17
SA	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	1	6	20
TAS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
VIC	2	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	3	0	25	50
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Australia	11	0	0	43	0	2	0	0	17	4	75	152

Table 58: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Main Income Source by Primary Disability Group by State/Territory

State/Territory	Primary Disability Group											Total
	Intellectual	Specific Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI	
ACT	373	33	9	66	0	18	21	0	154	22	25	721
NSW	7,868	282	93	1,289	20	287	328	23	1,890	274	427	12,781
NT	127	6	3	36	1	2	4	2	76	11	32	300
QLD	3,549	277	48	1,055	9	234	300	15	913	244	272	6,916
SA	2,331	99	42	401	4	232	47	5	374	73	83	3,691
TAS	679	33	3	117	2	11	35	0	129	26	35	1,070
VIC	4,601	405	121	1,830	46	567	482	42	2,533	367	370	11,364
WA	2,344	181	68	485	13	118	117	14	351	126	172	3,989
Australia	21,872	1,316	387	5,279	95	1,469	1,334	101	6,420	1,143	1,416	40,832

TOTAL

Table 59: Employed Consumers: Main Income Source by Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type by State/ Territory

State/Territory	Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type										Total
	Lives alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Community	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION											
ACT	64	210	84	2	0	0	0	0	13	4	377
NSW	1,390	5,320	1,198	506	27	30	138	0	2	133	8,744
NT	27	117	28	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	182
QLD	744	2,681	499	129	12	4	43	3	3	138	4,253
SA	605	1,445	404	89	10	4	273	5	5	39	2,874
TAS	174	501	87	42	1	0	22	0	0	10	837
VIC	1,317	4,213	850	253	4	11	70	14	14	230	6,962
WA	406	1,630	362	306	15	0	79	0	0	34	2,832
Australia	4,727	16,117	3,512	1,333	70	49	625	37	591	27,061	
NEWSTART/YOUTH ALLOWANCE											
ACT	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
NSW	82	299	6	11	0	0	1	0	0	16	415
NT	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
QLD	45	117	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	168
SA	10	44	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	64
TAS	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
VIC	124	368	13	8	0	0	0	2	2	38	553
WA	17	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	72
Australia	287	928	20	23	1	0	1	8	62	1,330	
MOBILITY ALLOWANCE											
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
WA	1	10	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Australia	2	19	0	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	35

Table 59: Employed Consumers: Main Income Source by Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type by State/ Territory

State/Territory	Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type										Total
	Lives alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Other Community	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other Residential	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
<i>OTHER PENSION</i>											
ACT	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	13
NSW	42	137	8	6	3	0	1	0	0	7	204
NT	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
QLD	21	76	2	8	1	1	0	2	2	3	114
SA	15	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
TAS	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
VIC	73	215	9	1	0	0	0	3	3	46	347
WA	7	29	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Australia	168	513	22	16	4	1	1	7	24	57	789
<i>PAID EMPLOYMENT</i>											
ACT	66	148	27	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	262
NSW	466	2,266	73	32	1	1	4	1	1	88	2,932
NT	28	43	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	73
QLD	395	1,427	27	30	0	1	1	2	2	31	1,914
SA	149	450	8	2	0	1	0	2	2	27	639
TAS	31	120	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	156
VIC	532	2,034	53	20	0	3	3	4	4	244	2,893
WA	206	728	16	13	1	0	1	2	2	8	975
Australia	1,873	7,216	205	100	2	6	10	24	24	408	9,844
<i>COMPENSATION INCOME</i>											
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NSW	13	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
NT	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
QLD	2	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
SA	4	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
TAS	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
VIC	12	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50
WA	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Australia	33	111	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	152

Table 59: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Main Income Source by Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type by State/ Territory

State/Territory	Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type										Total
	Lives alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Community	Nursing Home	Hospital	Other Institutional	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified		
ACT	151	393	115	3	0	0	0	42	17	721	
NSW	2,039	8,404	1,311	565	31	31	145	3	252	12,781	
NT	58	201	29	7	1	0	1	0	3	300	
QLD	1,250	4,612	593	171	14	6	58	8	204	6,916	
SA	792	2,023	415	92	10	5	273	10	71	3,691	
TAS	221	681	88	45	1	0	22	0	12	1,070	
VIC	2,122	7,182	939	294	4	14	75	23	711	11,364	
WA	645	2,485	382	334	17	0	80	2	44	3,989	
Australia	7,278	25,981	3,872	1,511	78	56	654	88	1,314	40,832	

Table 60: Employed Consumers: Wage Level by Wage by Weekly Hours

Wage	Weekly Hours					Average Hours	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>FULL AWARD WAGE</i>							
No Wage	0	0	1	1	1	35.00	3
\$1-20	52	11	6	3	0	6.42	72
\$21-40	108	21	5	7	1	6.60	142
\$41-60	102	71	9	9	0	8.45	191
\$61-80	51	203	11	8	0	9.64	273
\$81-100	22	448	31	5	0	10.08	506
\$101-150	8	989	197	14	2	12.75	1,210
\$151-200	1	448	632	201	2	20.35	1,284
\$201-250	0	111	886	281	2	24.08	1,280
\$251-300	0	22	637	290	6	27.41	955
\$301-350	0	3	321	532	5	33.05	861
\$351-400	0	1	200	953	5	36.07	1,159
More Than \$400	0	2	120	1,884	67	37.69	2,073
Total	344	2,330	3,056	4,188	91	25.76	10,009
<i>SWS PRODUCTIVITY BASED WAGE</i>							
No Wage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1-20	22	54	36	22	0	17.24	134
\$21-40	2	42	91	92	0	25.37	227
\$41-60	1	274	164	311	0	23.91	750
\$61-80	1	112	92	105	1	23.43	311
\$81-100	1	76	95	78	0	23.40	250
\$101-150	0	73	210	137	0	25.04	420
\$151-200	0	11	114	94	0	28.28	219
\$201-250	0	2	51	90	1	31.72	144
\$251-300	0	0	24	54	2	34.09	80
\$301-350	0	0	11	27	3	35.40	41
\$351-400	0	0	4	15	0	35.21	19
More Than \$400	0	0	0	7	0	38.14	7
Total	27	644	892	1,032	7	25.19	2,602
<i>OTHER PRO RATA/PRODUCTIVITY BASED WAGE</i>							
No Wage	0	0	0	1	0	37.00	1
\$1-20	63	139	235	42	0	19.21	479
\$21-40	21	192	266	121	1	20.74	601
\$41-60	12	133	297	422	0	27.94	864
\$61-80	2	63	172	321	0	28.64	558
\$81-100	0	43	140	187	0	28.75	370
\$101-150	0	34	149	230	2	29.41	415
\$151-200	0	4	60	68	1	29.73	133
\$201-250	0	2	24	38	0	31.84	64
\$251-300	0	0	16	37	0	33.04	53
\$301-350	0	0	6	14	0	34.23	20
\$351-400	0	0	4	8	0	34.33	12
More Than \$400	0	0	3	20	1	37.29	24
Total	98	610	1,372	1,509	5	26.27	3,594

Table 60: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Wage Level by Wage by Weekly Hours

Wage	Weekly Hours					Average Hours	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>ENTERPRISE OR CERTIFIED AGREEMENT</i>							
No Wage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1-20	41	38	72	120	0	22.79	271
\$21-40	4	24	148	395	0	29.57	571
\$41-60	7	10	93	798	1	34.69	909
\$61-80	2	6	37	330	0	34.67	375
\$81-100	0	10	3	91	0	33.15	104
\$101-150	0	16	5	30	0	27.53	51
\$151-200	1	4	9	3	0	20.38	17
\$201-250	0	0	15	30	0	32.36	45
\$251-300	0	0	6	9	0	31.80	15
\$301-350	0	0	2	10	0	35.08	12
\$351-400	0	0	1	6	0	37.14	7
More Than \$400	0	0	1	40	0	37.80	41
Total	55	108	392	1,862	1	31.83	2,418
<i>INDIVIDUAL WORKPLACE AGREEMENT/EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT</i>							
No Wage	0	0	1	0	0	18.00	1
\$1-20	6	38	18	4	0	15.44	66
\$21-40	12	27	60	36	0	21.93	135
\$41-60	5	47	63	283	0	30.72	398
\$61-80	8	35	12	117	0	28.40	172
\$81-100	2	30	10	32	0	22.59	74
\$101-150	0	24	9	91	1	31.56	125
\$151-200	0	14	22	15	0	24.78	51
\$201-250	0	1	21	4	0	24.27	26
\$251-300	0	1	10	7	0	28.44	18
\$301-350	0	0	4	6	0	31.90	10
\$351-400	0	0	3	12	0	35.73	15
More Than \$400	0	0	6	47	2	37.39	55
Total	33	217	239	654	3	27.96	1,146
<i>WAGE NOT BASED ON AWARD/AGREEMENT</i>							
No Wage	1	3	6	0	0	21.80	10
\$1-20	121	456	783	939	0	25.61	2,299
\$21-40	43	158	819	1,595	1	30.52	2,616
\$41-60	12	76	443	1,802	1	33.34	2,334
\$61-80	8	50	122	548	1	32.82	729
\$81-100	1	53	72	246	0	30.66	372
\$101-150	1	36	48	133	0	29.81	218
\$151-200	0	21	44	25	0	23.83	90
\$201-250	0	8	30	21	0	26.46	59
\$251-300	0	2	29	10	0	26.54	41
\$301-350	0	0	6	16	0	33.14	22
\$351-400	0	2	7	19	1	33.83	29
More Than \$400	0	0	6	68	8	38.12	82
Total	187	865	2,415	5,422	12	30.13	8,901

Table 60: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Wage Level by Wage by Weekly Hours

<i>Wage</i>	<i>Weekly Hours</i>					<i>Average Hours</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i><8</i>	<i>8-15</i>	<i>16-30</i>	<i>31-40</i>	<i>>40</i>		
	<i>TOTAL</i>						
No Wage	1	3	8	2	1	25.20	15
\$1-20	305	736	1,150	1,130	0	23.50	3,321
\$21-40	190	464	1,389	2,246	3	27.69	4,292
\$41-60	139	611	1,069	3,625	2	30.35	5,446
\$61-80	72	469	446	1,429	2	28.00	2,418
\$81-100	26	660	351	639	0	22.74	1,676
\$101-150	9	1,172	618	635	5	20.50	2,439
\$151-200	2	502	881	406	3	22.32	1,794
\$201-250	0	124	1,027	464	3	25.39	1,618
\$251-300	0	25	722	407	8	28.17	1,162
\$301-350	0	3	350	605	8	33.19	966
\$351-400	0	3	219	1,013	6	35.99	1,241
More Than \$400	0	2	136	2,066	78	37.70	2,282
Total	744	4,774	8,366	14,667	119	27.73	28,670

Table 61: Employed Consumers: State/Territory by Weekly Hours and Primary Disability Group

Primary Disability Type	Weekly Hours					Average Hours	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>ACT</i>							
Intellectual	7	73	127	90	1	23.74	298
Specific learning/ADD	1	5	2	13	0	27.76	21
Autism	0	5	0	1	0	17.67	6
Physical	0	13	7	7	0	20.04	27
Deafblind	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Vision	0	2	6	2	0	23.00	10
Hearing	0	8	3	2	0	19.31	13
Speech	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Psychiatric	0	25	21	23	2	24.36	71
Neurological	0	2	5	3	0	23.65	10
ABI	0	4	8	5	0	24.29	17
Total	8	137	179	146	3	23.60	473
<i>NSW</i>							
Intellectual	89	752	1,809	3,646	22	29.55	6,318
Specific learning/ADD	3	20	43	99	1	29.89	166
Autism	0	12	31	26	0	26.65	69
Physical	10	100	226	517	3	29.59	856
Deafblind	0	3	2	12	0	29.94	17
Vision	5	14	45	98	0	29.35	162
Hearing	3	25	30	139	2	31.42	199
Speech	76	237	347	393	2	31.31	1,055
Psychiatric	4	26	37	118	0	23.63	185
Neurological	2	36	70	167	3	29.77	278
ABI	0	1	4	11	0	29.77	16
Total	192	1,226	2,644	5,226	33	28.92	9,321
<i>NT</i>							
Intellectual	3	19	30	41	0	25.62	93
Specific learning/ADD	0	0	1	0	0	20.00	1
Autism	0	0	1	2	0	31.33	3
Physical	2	8	11	3	0	17.96	24
Deafblind	0	1	0	0	0	10.00	1
Vision	0	0	1	0	0	20.00	1
Hearing	0	0	1	1	0	29.00	2
Speech	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Psychiatric	3	12	7	8	1	20.34	31
Neurological	0	2	1	2	0	22.70	5
ABI	2	7	2	8	0	21.03	19
Total	10	49	55	65	1	23.11	180

Table 61: (Continued) Employed Consumers: State/Territory by Weekly Hours and Primary Disability Group

Primary Disability Type	Weekly Hours					Average Hours	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>QLD</i>							
Intellectual	59	460	647	1,542	7	28.85	2,715
Specific learning/ADD	2	35	37	74	2	27.44	150
Autism	2	13	5	3	0	16.24	23
Physical	14	143	239	210	3	24.49	609
Deafblind	0	1	4	2	0	21.93	7
Vision	1	21	28	64	1	29.03	115
Hearing	3	37	55	93	0	27.42	188
Speech	28	112	132	134	3	33.14	409
Psychiatric	3	39	36	33	3	22.74	114
Neurological	5	48	66	58	1	22.81	178
ABI	0	0	2	5	0	23.53	7
Total	117	909	1,251	2,218	20	27.18	4,515
<i>SA</i>							
Intellectual	20	149	566	1,317	4	31.27	2,056
Specific learning/ADD	1	11	12	28	0	28.77	52
Autism	1	4	14	14	0	26.83	33
Physical	6	56	90	146	1	27.62	299
Deafblind	0	0	2	1	0	29.33	3
Vision	1	7	73	75	1	29.01	157
Hearing	1	2	7	26	0	32.25	36
Speech	14	70	79	69	0	31.00	232
Psychiatric	2	9	12	23	0	22.35	46
Neurological	3	8	21	27	0	27.07	59
ABI	0	0	2	3	0	27.47	5
Total	49	316	878	1,729	6	29.87	2,978
<i>TAS</i>							
Intellectual	11	74	136	324	0	29.12	545
Specific learning/ADD	0	0	4	17	0	34.21	21
Autism	0	0	1	2	0	35.33	3
Physical	1	14	11	23	0	25.80	49
Deafblind	0	0	1	1	0	29.00	2
Vision	0	0	4	1	0	22.80	5
Hearing	0	6	2	8	0	25.53	16
Speech	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Psychiatric	4	24	10	9	0	16.07	47
Neurological	0	4	5	9	0	25.92	18
ABI	0	5	8	5	0	23.86	18
Total	16	127	182	399	0	27.89	724

Table 61: (Continued) Employed Consumers: State/Territory by Weekly Hours and Primary Disability Group

Primary Disability Type	Weekly Hours					Average Hours	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>VIC</i>							
Intellectual	98	583	1,070	1,862	7	27.93	3,620
Specific learning/ADD	4	45	52	84	3	26.43	188
Autism	0	17	21	33	0	26.61	71
Physical	33	245	358	382	10	24.80	1,028
Deafblind	2	2	4	13	1	30.14	22
Vision	4	42	72	221	3	31.09	342
Hearing	4	51	81	162	4	28.76	302
Speech	107	396	363	344	13	30.78	1,223
Psychiatric	8	61	59	84	2	21.43	214
Neurological	9	64	76	95	1	24.16	245
ABI	0	1	6	11	0	24.28	18
Total	269	1,507	2,162	3,291	44	26.31	7,273
<i>WA</i>							
Intellectual	42	282	633	1,099	7	27.73	2,063
Specific learning/ADD	4	20	28	72	2	29.38	126
Autism	2	18	18	11	0	21.03	49
Physical	15	65	124	157	0	25.57	361
Deafblind	0	1	4	3	0	25.50	8
Vision	0	14	31	49	0	27.87	94
Hearing	3	7	23	56	0	30.96	89
Speech	8	52	79	72	3	29.41	214
Psychiatric	3	10	27	41	0	24.43	81
Neurological	6	34	43	27	0	27.54	110
ABI	0	0	5	6	0	21.37	11
Total	83	503	1,015	1,593	12	27.10	3,206
<i>TOTAL</i>							
Intellectual	329	2,392	5,018	9,921	48	28.97	17,708
Specific Learning/ADD	15	136	179	387	8	28.37	725
Autism	5	69	91	92	0	24.61	257
Physical	81	644	1,066	1,445	17	26.27	3,253
Deafblind	2	8	17	32	1	28.09	60
Vision	11	100	260	510	5	29.64	886
Hearing	14	136	202	487	6	29.26	845
Speech	240	928	1,038	1,052	24	30.97	3,282
Psychiatric	20	153	182	313	5	22.54	673
Neurological	27	206	294	392	5	26.11	924
ABI	0	2	19	36	0	25.57	57
Total	744	4,774	8,366	14,667	119	27.73	28,670

Table 62: Employed Consumers: Support/Assistance Needed by Weekly Wage

Wage	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Day Activity	Other
No Wage	6	7	4	4	3	4	2	2	5	
\$1-20	1,007	1,450	700	458	246	423	107	88	406	
\$21-40	1,799	2,481	1,363	721	432	650	250	220	868	
\$41-60	2,715	3,167	1,892	1,020	510	955	379	398	1,533	
\$61-80	1,539	1,666	1,051	588	375	567	321	224	906	
\$81-100	1,118	1,185	786	529	306	463	279	151	790	
\$101-150	1,710	1,762	1,182	871	554	761	458	198	1,293	
\$151-200	1,300	1,315	894	718	515	692	396	130	1,002	
\$201-250	1,206	1,176	813	670	479	631	422	128	925	
\$251-300	870	866	603	506	369	481	340	110	692	
\$301-350	745	713	524	453	359	451	263	77	609	
\$351-400	979	961	647	562	418	558	363	129	777	
More Than \$400	1,824	1,706	1,304	1,252	1,090	1,213	1,014	268	1,573	
Total	16,818	18,455	11,763	8,352	5,656	7,849	4,594	2,123	11,379	
NEVER										
OCCASIONAL										
No Wage	5	2	4	5	6	5	8	9	5	
\$1-20	1,199	1,014	1,200	1,261	1,075	1,252	1,051	1,064	1,132	
\$21-40	1,439	1,073	1,574	1,763	1,497	1,680	1,611	1,686	1,442	
\$41-60	1,543	1,355	2,018	2,408	2,099	2,283	2,194	2,262	1,643	
\$61-80	572	475	844	1,160	1,093	1,092	1,147	1,238	729	
\$81-100	339	324	578	706	789	731	782	889	464	
\$101-150	457	440	828	1,020	1,150	1,085	1,108	1,313	639	
\$151-200	296	305	630	725	808	721	772	1,052	459	
\$201-250	224	275	550	630	721	652	667	950	365	
\$251-300	174	186	389	456	539	436	498	683	257	
\$301-350	111	158	292	347	401	329	446	620	181	
\$351-400	144	166	412	513	607	479	546	764	251	
More Than \$400	237	346	658	751	856	742	854	1,468	406	
Total	6,740	6,119	9,977	11,745	11,641	11,487	11,684	13,998	7,973	

Table 62: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Support/Assistance Needed by Wage

Wage	Support/Assistance Needed								
	Self Care	Mobility Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
No Wage	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
\$1-20	521	383	711	923	1,057	891	1,226	1,186	791
\$21-40	515	404	825	1,150	1,481	1,283	1,532	1,407	820
\$41-60	589	502	975	1,171	1,785	1,426	1,811	1,775	772
\$61-80	146	131	335	395	656	506	643	575	239
\$81-100	96	76	202	255	402	306	397	399	151
\$101-150	102	100	260	330	545	415	593	616	184
\$151-200	52	57	143	177	334	247	414	422	88
\$201-250	29	49	143	139	276	180	333	330	60
\$251-300	21	40	103	84	178	149	222	246	54
\$301-350	12	26	83	71	136	103	169	178	32
\$351-400	25	41	99	82	144	119	236	251	34
More Than \$400	43	79	158	117	217	186	259	352	54
Total	2,151	1,890	4,038	4,894	7,213	5,813	7,835	7,737	3,280

FREQUENT

CONTINUAL

No Wage	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	1
\$1-20	439	423	678	947	887	689	882	938	491
\$21-40	234	274	487	795	780	553	782	879	408
\$41-60	201	311	501	729	864	571	882	959	397
\$61-80	61	102	148	189	222	181	243	354	101
\$81-100	46	50	75	99	133	117	172	202	61
\$101-150	36	45	87	93	105	81	206	266	47
\$151-200	15	19	44	38	55	40	136	135	13
\$201-250	15	17	30	19	27	30	91	153	10
\$251-300	12	17	21	17	23	28	53	87	8
\$301-350	10	15	20	9	15	18	44	63	8
\$351-400	12	12	34	18	22	23	60	66	11
More Than \$400	22	36	64	29	19	30	77	129	14
Total	1,104	1,322	2,192	2,984	3,153	2,362	3,630	4,234	1,570

Table 62: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Support/Assistance Needed by Wage

Wage	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Day Activity	Other
No Wage	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3
\$1-20	155	51	427	54	56	66	55	45	501	501
\$21-40	305	60	651	92	102	126	117	100	754	754
\$41-60	398	111	1,080	212	188	211	180	52	1,101	1,101
\$61-80	100	44	307	79	72	72	64	27	443	443
\$81-100	77	41	137	50	46	59	46	35	210	210
\$101-150	134	92	155	96	85	97	74	46	276	276
\$151-200	131	98	135	87	82	94	76	55	232	232
\$201-250	144	101	165	117	115	125	105	57	258	258
\$251-300	85	53	94	58	53	68	49	36	151	151
\$301-350	88	54	84	57	55	65	44	28	136	136
\$351-400	81	61	79	52	50	62	36	31	168	168
More Than \$400	156	115	152	109	100	111	78	65	235	235
Total	1,857	884	3,469	1,066	1,007	1,159	927	578	4,468	4,468
<i>TOTAL</i>										
Total	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670	28,670

Table 63: Employed Consumers: Employment Settings by Weekly Hours by Weekly Wage

Wage	Weekly Hours					Average	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SETTING</i>							
No Wage	0	1	7	1	0	27.11	9
\$1-20	231	622	1,131	1,128	0	24.47	3,112
\$21-40	63	346	1,331	2,235	2	29.06	3,977
\$41-60	30	183	897	3,568	2	33.06	4,680
\$61-80	17	109	342	1,404	0	32.44	1,872
\$81-100	1	66	197	603	0	31.83	867
\$101-150	1	76	162	542	0	31.57	781
\$151-200	0	16	79	113	0	29.59	208
\$201-250	0	4	36	79	0	32.10	119
\$251-300	0	3	30	39	0	30.24	72
\$301-350	0	0	19	22	0	31.79	41
\$351-400	0	1	5	23	0	35.26	29
More Than \$400	0	0	6	37	1	36.77	44
Total	343	1,427	4,242	9,794	5	30.09	15,811
<i>OPEN LABOUR MARKET</i>							
No Wage	0	1	1	1	1	30.00	4
\$1-20	64	58	11	2	0	7.89	135
\$21-40	120	103	24	8	1	8.57	256
\$41-60	102	398	137	25	0	12.36	662
\$61-80	52	333	88	16	2	12.29	491
\$81-100	25	566	140	28	0	12.66	759
\$101-150	7	1,076	437	73	4	14.96	1,597
\$151-200	2	473	778	275	2	21.24	1,530
\$201-250	0	118	981	374	3	24.78	1,476
\$251-300	0	22	689	363	8	28.00	1,082
\$301-350	0	3	330	576	8	33.23	917
\$351-400	0	2	210	981	6	36.03	1,199
More Than \$400	0	2	129	2,020	75	37.71	2,226
Total	372	3,155	3,955	4,742	110	24.98	12,334
<i>OTHER SETTING</i>							
No Wage	1	1	0	0	0	7.00	2
\$1-20	10	56	8	0	0	10.93	74
\$21-40	7	15	34	3	0	18.30	59
\$41-60	7	30	35	32	0	22.97	104
\$61-80	3	27	16	9	0	17.43	55
\$81-100	0	28	14	8	0	18.00	50
\$101-150	1	20	19	20	1	23.82	61
\$151-200	0	13	24	18	1	24.68	56
\$201-250	0	2	10	11	0	29.48	23
\$251-300	0	0	3	5	0	33.00	8
\$301-350	0	0	1	7	0	35.50	8
\$351-400	0	0	4	9	0	34.38	13
More Than \$400	0	0	1	9	2	38.42	12
Total	29	192	169	131	4	21.18	525

Table 63: (Continued) Employed Consumers: Employment Settings by Weekly Hours by Weekly Wage

<i>Wage</i>	<i>Weekly Hours</i>					<i>Average</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i><8</i>	<i>8-15</i>	<i>16-30</i>	<i>31-40</i>	<i>>40</i>		
	<i>TOTAL</i>						
No Wage	1	3	8	2	1	25.20	15
\$1-20	305	736	1,150	1,130	0	23.50	3,321
\$21-40	190	464	1,389	2,246	3	27.69	4,292
\$41-60	139	611	1,069	3,625	2	30.35	5,446
\$61-80	72	469	446	1,429	2	28.00	2,418
\$81-100	26	660	351	639	0	22.74	1,676
\$101-150	9	1,172	618	635	5	20.50	2,439
\$151-200	2	502	881	406	3	22.32	1,794
\$201-250	0	124	1,027	464	3	25.39	1,618
\$251-300	0	25	722	407	8	28.17	1,162
\$301-350	0	3	350	605	8	33.19	966
\$351-400	0	3	219	1,013	6	35.99	1,241
More Than \$400	0	2	136	2,066	78	37.70	2,282
Total	744	4774	8,366	14,667	119	27.73	28,670

Appendix B

Statistical Linkage Key Analysis

The statistical linkage key permits the analysis of multiple service episodes by individual clients, while maintaining confidentiality. The linkage key is a composite of letters of the first name, surname, date of birth and sex of the consumer, with the following structure:

First name	2 nd + 3 rd Letters
Surname	2 nd + 3 rd + 5 th Letters
Date of Birth	MMDDYY
Sex	1 for M or 2 for F
LINKAGE:	F _n (2 nd +3 rd)+S _n (2 nd +3 rd +5 th)+MMDDYY+1 or 2

An example is:

First name: JOHN	OH
Surname: FITZGERALD	ITG
Date of Birth: 10/08/36	100836
Sex: MALE	1
Linkage Key: 2nd+3rd+2nd+3rd+5th+MMDDYY+M/F	OHITG1008361

Linkage key uses:

The linkage key allows the estimation of the number of individuals with a disability assisted instead of the instances of service provided to consumers. This estimation assists Commonwealth and State/Territory governments in planning the provision of a range of disability services.

Duplicate or multiple instances of a linkage key across services may be an indicator of multiple service use by a single consumer. It may also be an indicator of consumer mobility of during the financial year or duplicate records within the system.

It is unusual to find two people with the same name, date of birth and sex (in the same state/city). However, there are two possible situations that can take place which will either generate a false duplicate or fail to identify one:

Case 1: False duplicate – two people taken to be one. As noted below the position of the linkage key letters for name and surname coincide in both names causing a duplicate Linkage Key:

CARL REMUS BORN 11/06/45 MALE and
LARS DEMAS BORN 11/06/45 MALE

With the same Linkage key: AREMS1106451

Case 2: Duplicate not detected – One person appears with two different names (aliases). As noted below the records may indeed refer to the same person but are counted as two different consumers.

JOHN FITZGERALD BORN 10/08/36 MALE
 JACK FITZGERALD BORN 10/08/36 MALE

With different linkage keys: OHITG1008361 and ACITG1008361

The following table describes the linkage key breakdown for the 1999 collection:

Duplicate list for 99

	<i>Linkage key groups</i>	<i>Total keys (consumers)</i>	<i>% of all consumers</i>
Uniquely identified linkage keys	38,341	38,341	93.90%
Blank linkage keys	48	48	0.12%
Invalid linkage keys	36	36	0.09%
Linkage keys in duplicate	1,168	2,336	5.72%
Linkage keys in triplicate	21	63	0.15%
Linkage keys in quadruplicate	2	8	0.02%
Total		40,832	100.00%

1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census



DEPARTMENT OF
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SERVICE OUTLET FORM

(Please correct any errors in the name and address details above. See Data Guide page 1)

Confidentiality

Completed forms remain confidential to the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services. Details of individual services or consumers will not be released.

Data Guide

Please refer to the Data Guide for assistance with filling in the forms and for clarification of definitions.

Help Desk

If you have any problems in completing the forms, or need any further explanation, please contact the Help Desk on **1800 634 219**.

Snapshot Date

The reference date is **Wednesday 26 May 1999**. Snapshot information must be in relation to this date, but forms need not be completed *on* snapshot day. If your service outlet will not be open on snapshot day, an alternative typical day within the same week should be chosen, and should be noted in the comments field.

Due Date

The due date for the return of census forms is **Friday 25 June 1999**. Please complete this form and return it, with the appropriate number of completed 'Consumer Forms', **via registered post** by the due date.

Return Address

Please forward all forms to the **1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census, Department of Family and Community Services, Attention Celia Poole, Disability Payments and Services Branch, GPO Box 7788, Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610.**

Contact person in your organisation for any queries

(see Data Guide page 2)

Name	Mr Mrs Miss Ms		
		First name Surname	Signature
Title or Position			()
			STD code Telephone no.
			()
			STD code Fax no.

1. STAFF HOURS. Please enter total HOURS worked by staff and volunteers during the week FROM THURSDAY 20 MAY UP TO AND INCLUDING WEDNESDAY 26 MAY 1999

		(total hours)	(see Data Guide page 2)
Paid staff	- direct support	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	- indirect support	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Contract staff	- direct support	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<i>Note: please enter hours, not full time equivalent and ensure that these hours are <u>actual</u> hours worked, not rostered hours.</i>
	- indirect support	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Unpaid staff			
(include volunteers)	- direct support	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	- indirect support	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

2. Has this service operated for the FULL 1998/1999 FINANCIAL YEAR?

(see Data Guide page 3)

Yes No Not known

3. How many HOURS A DAY does this service usually operate?

(see Data Guide page 3)

• hours

- no regular daily pattern of operation

4. How many DAYS A WEEK does this service usually operate?

(see Data Guide page 4)

• days

- no regular weekly pattern of operation

5. How many WEEKS A YEAR does this service usually operate?

(see Data Guide page 4)

weeks

- no regular annual pattern of operation

IF YOUR SERVICE OUTLET TYPE IS Advocacy (2.01), Information (2.02), or Print Disability (2.12) as per service outlet type specified on the label on the front of this form, DO NOT ANSWER ANY MORE QUESTIONS, FINISH HERE.

Otherwise, please continue.

1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census



DEPARTMENT OF
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TARDIS ID A
 CONSUMER FORM Form number B (see Data Guide page 6)

PLEASE REFER TO THE DATA GUIDE FOR ASSISTANCE AND DEFINITIONS

C. Linkage key: Please write-in the second and third letters of the consumer's FIRST NAME and the second, third and fifth letters of the consumer's SURNAME.

(see Data Guide page 7)
 2nd 3rd 2nd 3rd 5th
 First Name Surname

1. What is the consumer's DATE OF BIRTH? (see Data Guide page 7)
 d d m m y y y y

2. What is the consumer's SEX? Male (see Data Guide page 8)
 Female

3. In which COUNTRY WAS THE CONSUMER BORN? (see Data Guide page 8)

Australia 1

New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland, Canada, or USA 2

Other country (Please specify) 3

Not known 4

4. Is the consumer of ABORIGINAL, TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER OR AUSTRALIAN SOUTH SEA ISLANDER origin? (see Data Guide Page 8)

No 1

Yes - Aboriginal 2

Yes - Torres Strait Islander 3

Yes - Australian South Sea Islander 4

Not known 5

5. What is the consumer's METHOD OF COMMUNICATION?

(see Data Guide page 9)

(Tick ONE box only)

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Little or no effective communication | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Spoken language (effective) | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Sign language, or other effective Non-spoken communication | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Not known | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

6. What is the MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN in the CONSUMER'S HOME?

(see Data Guide page 9)

(Tick ONE box only)

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| English | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Arabic/Lebanese | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Italian | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | German | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Greek | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Spanish | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Other language | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | (Please specify) | |
| (all dialects) | | Not known | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |

If the consumer lives in disability specific accommodation, eg group home, hostel, institution etc, refer to the language spoken in the prior family home.

7. Please enter the following details of the consumer's USUAL RESIDENCE

(see Data Guide page 10)

a) SUBURB

b) POSTCODE

.....

8. What is the consumer's usual LIVING ARRANGEMENT/ ACCOMMODATION TYPE?

(Tick ONE box only)

(see Data Guide page 10)

Community accommodation

Institutional accommodation

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Lives alone | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Nursing home | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Special purpose (disability) community accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Other institutional accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Other community accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | (Please specify) | |
| (Please specify) | | <u>No usual residence</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| | | <u>Not known</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

9. What is the consumer's PRIMARY DISABILITY GROUP?

(see Data Guide
Page 12)

(Tick the ONE category which has the most effect on the person's every day life)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|----|
| Intellectual | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Specific learning/ADD | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Speech | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
| Autism | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Psychiatric | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 |
| Physical | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Neurological | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 |
| Deafblind | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Acquired brain injury | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 |
| Vision | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | | | |

If you had difficulty choosing the category for Primary Disability Group, please also write the consumer's primary condition in the space provided

.....

10. Does the consumer have any OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUP(S)?

(see Data Guide
page 14)

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | → If you have ticked 'No' or 'Not known' please Go straight to Question 12 |
| Not known | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | → |

11. Please tick ALL OTHER applicable SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUP(S)

(Other than the disability group ticked in question 9)

(see Data Guide
Page 14)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|----|
| Intellectual | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Specific learning/ADD | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Speech | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
| Autism | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Psychiatric | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 |
| Physical | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Neurological | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 |
| Deafblind | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Acquired brain injury | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 |
| Vision | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | | | |

If you had difficulty choosing the category for Other Significant Disability Group, please also write the consumer's other condition(s) in the space provided

.....

**12. How much SUPPORT OR ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED
with the activities listed below:**

(see Data Guide
page 15)

(Tick ONE box only for each category 'a' to 'j', based on the following categories)

Please Note:

- A need for support or assistance may, or may not, be related to the service being received.
- Answer for all areas, though some may appear less appropriate for an individual person than other areas. They are intended to cover people with any disability(s) receiving any service type(s).

	None	Occasional	Frequent	Continual or the consumer cannot do at all	Not known
(a) Self-care eg. Eating, toileting, bathing, dressing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Mobility around the home or away from home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Communication ability to make self understood and to understand others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Home living eg. Handling money, budgeting, housekeeping, cooking, home maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Social skills eg. Making and keeping friends/relationships, interacting with others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Self-direction eg. Thinking through problems making decisions, responsibility for actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Managing emotions eg. behaving within accepted limits, coping with feelings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Learning eg. understanding new ideas, formal education, remembering, participating in learning activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Working obtaining and retaining work in either open or supported employment, ability to perform tasks related to their job	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) Other day activity eg. leisure activities, recreation alternatives to paid employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Is the consumer in receipt of any of the following PENSIONS/BENEFITS?

(see Data Guide Page 17)

(Tick ONE box only for each category 'a' to 'c', based on the following categories)

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Not known (3)
a) Disability Support Pension	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Newstart/Youth Allowance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Mobility Allowance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

14. Please indicate the consumer's MAIN INCOME SOURCE

(See Data Guide page 17)

– not that of any partner or other household member (Tick ONE box only)

Disability Support Pension	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Paid employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Newstart/Youth Allowance	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Compensation income	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Mobility Allowance	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Other income	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Other pension/benefit	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Nil income	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
			Not known	<input type="checkbox"/>	8

15. Did this consumer RECEIVE SUPPORT TODAY (26 May 1999)?

(see Data Guide Page 17)

Yes 1 No 2

Note: Please keep a tally of the number of forms marked 'Yes', as it should match the number of consumers recorded in Question 6a on the Service Outlet Form.

16. Please indicate the consumer's PHASE (Tick ONE box only)

(see Data Guide page 18)

Worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Job Seeker	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Work experience	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Other (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

.....

IF THE CONSUMER'S PHASE IS:
 Work experience (2) **OR**
 Job Seeker (3) **OR**
 Other (4)
DO NOT ANSWER ANY MORE QUESTIONS, FINISH HERE
OTHERWISE, PLEASE CONTINUE

17. Please indicate the consumer's GROSS WEEKLY WAGE

(see Data Guide page 19)

(Tick ONE box only)

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| No Wage | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | \$81-100 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | \$301-350 | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 |
| \$1-20 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | \$101-150 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | \$351-400 | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 |
| \$21-40 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | \$151-200 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | more than \$400 | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 |
| \$41-60 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | \$201-250 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 | | |
| \$61-80 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | \$251-300 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | | |

18. Please indicate the consumer's WAGE LEVEL

(see Data Guide page 19)

(Tick ONE box only)

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| (Full) Award Wage | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Enterprise or Certified Agreement | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| SWS productivity based wage | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Individual Workplace Agreement/Employment Contract | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Other pro rata / productivity based wage | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Wage not based on Award/Agreement | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

19. Please enter the consumer's STANDARD HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

(Estimated to the nearest half hour)

(see Data Guide page 20)

(Hours worked should reflect the BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT)

Hours •

20. On which BASIS is the consumer CURRENTLY EMPLOYED?

(Hours worked should reflect the BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT)

*(see Data Guide
page 21)*

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Full Time - Permanent | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Full Time - Temporary | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| Part Time - Permanent | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Part Time - Temporary | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| Casual - Permanent | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Casual - Temporary | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Seasonal - Permanent | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Seasonal – Temporary | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
-

**21. Please indicate the SETTING OF THE CONSUMER'S
EMPLOYMENT**

(Tick ONE box only)

*(see Data Guide
page 22)*

- The consumer is employed by your service or
another Commonwealth disability employment service
(typically the service supports and pays the consumer) 1
- The consumer is employed by an employer in the
open labour market 2
- Other *(Please specify)* 3
-
-

Thank you for your time and effort



DEPARTMENT OF
**FAMILY AND
COMMUNITY
SERVICES**

*Please read this document to assist you in filling in the
Service Outlet and Consumer Forms*

1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census

**Data Guide:
Data Items and Definitions**

Preface

This Data Guide is designed to assist all those involved in supplying or analysing data for the May 1999 Disability Services Census.

The Data Guide provides definitions, classification, comments and justifications for the inclusion of each data item - first those included on the Service Form, then those items on the Consumer Form.

Please read this document as it will help you to complete the forms.

If you have any comments, suggestions or queries on the data definitions, please contact the Help desk on 1800 634 219, or feel free to provide them in the comments section of your return.

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CONSUMER FORM

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SERVICE FORM

LABEL

Please check that the details printed on the label are correct, including the service outlet type. The service outlet types relevant to the Commonwealth are coded as follows:

2.00 COMMUNITY SUPPORT non-specified

2.01 Advocacy

Advocacy services are designed to enable people with a disability to increase the control they have over their lives through the representation of their interests and views in the community. Examples include:

- self advocacy/individual advocacy
- citizen advocacy
- group advocacy
- system/systemic advocacy

2.02 Information/referral

Information services provide accessible information to people with disabilities, their carers, families and related professionals. This service type provides specific information about disabilities, specific and generic services, equipment, and promotes the development of community awareness.

2.12 Print disability

Print disability services provide alternative formats of communication for people, who by reason of their disabilities, are unable to access information provided in a print medium.

5.00 EMPLOYMENT non-specified

Services which provide employment assistance to people with a disability to assist them obtain and/or retain employment.

5.01 Open Employment Service

Services which provide employment assistance to people with a disability in obtaining and/or retaining paid employment in another organisation.

5.02 Supported Employment Service

Services which support and employ people with a disability within the same organisation.

5.03 Open and Supported Employment Service

Services which provide both open and supported employment assistance.

5.04 Other Employment Service

Services which primarily provide employment services for people with a disability which are not covered by the above models.

Comment: The above categories represent those service types relevant to Commonwealth funded services only. There are more categories, not listed here, which are relevant to State and Territory Governments.

CONTACT PERSON

Please print the name of an appropriate contact officer in the space provided, together with their telephone and fax number. Please note that 'appropriate contact officer' means someone who is involved in completing the forms, rather than the administrative head of the service outlet.

1. STAFF HOURS - for the week ending on 'snapshot day' (ie from Thursday 20 May up to and including Wednesday 26 May).

Defined as: The total hours worked by staff, including volunteers and contract staff, (include staff irrespective of the source of funding) for the week ending on the selected snapshot day. Separate figures should be entered for each applicable category of staff in the classification below.

For larger multi-outlet (numerous outlets), multi-service type (varied service type) organisations, all staff should be apportioned across outlets, if applicable. Only record those staff hours apportioned to a particular outlet on its service form.

Contract staff are non permanent staff employed on a contract basis for a specific job and usually for a specific time period.

Direct support staff are those who have direct contact with consumers in a support role. This will include coordinators and other staff who spend a major portion of their time in direct consumer contact.

Indirect support staff are those who have no, or only a minimal, direct supporting role eg. clerical staff, training personnel, board members, etc.

Classification: Paid staff

- direct support staff
- indirect support staff

Contract staff

- direct support staff
- indirect support staff

Unpaid staff (*including volunteers*)

- direct support staff
- indirect support staff

Please write numbers to indicate your answer, one number per box, with all numbers finishing in the right hand box, eg.

		5	2
--	--	---	---

If your answer is 'none' or 'nil', place a dash in the right hand box, eg.

			-
--	--	--	---

Comment: Please enter hours, NOT full time equivalent, and ensure these hours are actual hours worked, not rostered.

Include:

- board members, if they work/meet during that week.
- overtime and any unpaid hours worked.
- hours to run a method of transport for consumers.

Exclude:

- staff on leave or receiving training.

Justification: To assist in analysis of staffing inputs for disability support, and to enable a comparison of the staffing requirements of different service types. It is important to include 'volunteers' due to the significant contribution they make within many organisations.

2. FULL FINANCIAL YEAR OPERATION

Defined as: Whether the service operated for the full financial year.

Classification:

1	Yes
2	No
3	Not known

Comment: Information about income source(s) for the service will not be collected again in 1999, mainly due to concerns about how well it could be completed by people being requested to do so. For future collections, it is anticipated that a question about service expenditure may be included in its place. If you have any comments on how this could be done, please write them in the comments field of the service outlet form.

Justification: This question is useful for explaining variation in estimated consumer numbers over the 1998/99 financial year.

3. HOURS OF OPERATION PER DAY

Defined as: The number of hours per day that the service usually operates ('Normal Hours' not on-call time), rounded to the nearest half hour.

Classification: Enter hours of operation (valid numbers 0.5 to 24).

Comment: Services which have no regular daily pattern of operation should tick the 'no regular daily pattern' box. (eg. flexible hours, on call)
Please do NOT provide the number of hours per week for this question.

Justification: To gain a greater understanding of patterns of service delivery.

4. DAYS OF OPERATION PER WEEK

Defined as: The number of days (or part days) per week that the service usually operates, rounded to the nearest half day.

Classification: Enter number of days of operation (valid numbers 0.5 to 7).

Comment: Services which have no regular weekly pattern of operation should tick the 'no regular pattern of operation' box.

Justification: To gain a greater understanding of patterns of service delivery.

5. WEEKS OF OPERATION PER YEAR

Defined as: The number of weeks per year that the service usually operates (full or part week).

Classification: Enter whole number of weeks of operation (valid numbers 1 to 52).

Comment: Services which have no regular pattern of operation should tick the 'no regular pattern of operation' box.

Justification: To gain a greater understanding of patterns of service delivery.

6. NUMBER OF CONSUMERS

Defined as: Total number of consumers receiving a service on the selected day (within this service outlet type), excluding those people who are solely receiving Supported Wage System (SWS) funded support and those solely receiving Department of Family and Community Services (DFaCS) wage subsidy support

Classification:

- a. Number of consumers who **actually received support on snapshot day** is the number of consumers actually provided with support on 26 May 1999, either 'face-to-face' or through individual job search, telephone contact, etc. The service must have allocated some of its resources to the person on the snapshot day.
- b. Estimated number of consumers **receiving support on a typical operating day** is the approximate average number of consumers that would be seen on a typical day, not necessarily on snapshot day.
- c. Number of consumers **'on the books' on snapshot day** is the number of consumers listed with your service on 26 May 1999, for whom you normally provide support (ie include consumers actually supported on the day as well as those who generally receive support from the service but didn't on 26 May 1999).

- d. Number of consumers **during the week ending on snapshot day** is the number of consumers supported from Thursday 20 May up to and including Wednesday 26 May. It relates to the same time period as does Question 1 on Staff Hours.

Comment: **Advocacy, Information and Print disability services are not required to complete this question.**

Consumer numbers are required, not instances of service.

Include:

- any consumer provided with support (other than applicant support) in the past 12 months.
- any consumer you consider to be an independent worker, whose last episode of support was within the last 2 years.

Exclude:

- consumers simply requesting information, making a phone inquiry etc.
- any person who has been accepted by an agency but has been placed on a waiting list and is not receiving any support.
- consumers who are inactive (eg on long term leave) on Wednesday 26 May.
- consumers solely in receipt of Supported Wage System (SWS) funded support (these consumers will be counted through other means. If, however, these consumers are also receiving support funded through the Disability Programs recurrent grant, they will need to be counted against this question).
- consumers solely in receipt of Department of Family and Community Services (DFaCS) wage subsidies funded support (these consumers will be counted through other means. If, however, these consumers are also receiving support funded through the Disability Programs recurrent grant, they will need to be counted against this question).

Justification: The information is needed to provide a basic count of consumers accessing services, and will provide a link to population data from the 1993 and 1998 Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers, and to Australian population census data.

CONSUMER FORM

The purpose of the Consumer Form is to collect information on 'consumers', ie people with a disability who receive support from your service.

Please complete one form for each consumer listed with your service outlet or 'on the books' on 26 May 1999 for whom you normally provide support, regardless of whether or not they actually received support on that day. The number of forms you complete should match the number of consumers recorded against Question 6c of the Service Outlet Form.

Include forms for:

- any consumer provided with support (other than applicant support) in the past 12 months.
- any consumer you consider to be an independent worker, whose last episode of support was within the last 2 years.

Exclude forms for:

- any consumer on your waiting lists.
- any consumer who is inactive on Wednesday 26 May 1999.

FOR CONSISTENCY PURPOSES, ALL FORMS SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY THE SERVICE PROVIDER.

Service providers should either keep a copy of the forms, or cross-reference the Form Number inserted on each Consumer Form (Item B) with their own records of each person. This makes it easier to locate the appropriate record should any responses require clarification.

A. TARDIS ID

Defined as: The number assigned to each service outlet receiving Commonwealth Disability Programs funding. This should be copied from the label on the front of the Service Outlet Form.

Classification: A numeric ID with a maximum of four digits.

Comment: The TARDIS ID is numeric and unique nationally.

Justification: Necessary to facilitate data editing and to link the consumer form with the appropriate service outlet form.

B. FORM NUMBER

Defined as: A unique number assigned by the service provider to each completed consumer form.

Classification: A numeric ID with a maximum of four digits.

Comment: The ID number must be numeric.

Justification: Necessary to facilitate data editing, data interpretation and response clarification.

C. LINKAGE KEY

Defined as: The second and third letters of the person's first name, and the second, third and fifth letters of the person's last name. Do not include apostrophes, hyphens, inflections or dashes. For consistency in recording, the letters of the 'first name' should be taken from the full name where known (eg Thomas not Tom). Last name is the family or surname. Where the person's first name is less than three letters long and/or the last name is less than five letters long, enter a '-' in the remaining squares. Further information on the application of the linkage key can be found in the *1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census – Linkage Key Information Sheet*.

Classification: The second and third letters of the person's first name, and the second, third and fifth letters of the person's last name.

Comment: Selected letters were chosen rather than initials, for privacy reasons. This information is for statistical purposes only and will not be used in output.

Justification: To obtain data on the number of people accessing CSDA services on the selected snapshot day. The data item will be used in conjunction with sex and date of birth data to statistically reduce the multiple counting of individuals across service types. Data on the number of people accessing CSDA services on the selected snapshot day can only be obtained by reducing multiple counting to a statistically acceptable minimum.

1. DATE OF BIRTH

Defined as: The consumer's date of birth.

Classification: dd/mm/yyyy. Note: If the actual date of birth is unknown, estimate the year of birth and enter 99/99 as the day and month.

Comment: For privacy reasons, age in years will be the output data item rather than date of birth.

Justification: Age is needed for analysis of service utilisation, and comparison with population data. Actual date of birth is used in conjunction with Sex and Linkage Key to statistically reduce the multiple counting of individual service users across service types on the selected snapshot day.

2. SEX

Defined as: The sex of the consumer.

Classification: 1 Male
2 Female

Justification: Needed for analysis of service utilisation. Addresses issues such as gender variation in underlying disability rates and access to services.

3. COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Defined as: The country in which the consumer was born.

Classification: 1 Australia
2 New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland, Canada or USA
3 Other country (to be specified)
4 Not known

Comment: New Zealand, United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland, Canada and USA are separate because they are defined by the ABS as 'English speaking' countries. Although there is disagreement as to whether the categories are appropriate, the ability to link this data to ABS population data is considered essential.

Where the country of birth is known but is not 'English-speaking', please specify it in the space provided.

Justification: Ethnicity is important in the study of disability patterns and access to services. Country of birth is the most easily collected and consistently reported of possible data items. The resulting data can be related to the ABS Census, other ABS population data, other ABS data, and many other data collections.

4. INDIGENOUS OR AUSTRALIAN SOUTH SEA ISLANDER ORIGIN

Defined as: Self-defined as in the ABS 'working definition', ie the consumer self-identifies as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or Australian South Sea Islander origin in response to a verbal or written question.

Classification: 1 NO
2 YES - Aboriginal
3 YES - Torres Strait Islander
4 YES - Australian South Sea Islander
5 Not known

Comment: Responses must NOT be based on the perceptions of anyone other than the consumer, or their advocate. Visual assessment by the service provider is NOT a reliable method.

Justification: There is a strong case for ensuring that information on peoples of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and Australian South Sea Islander origin is collected for planning, evaluation, and delivery of essential services. Accurately and consistently monitoring the issue of inequalities in health and access to health services between people of Indigenous origin and others in Australia is particularly important, as is accounting for government expenditure in this area.

5. METHOD OF COMMUNICATION

Defined as: The method of communication, including sign language, most effectively used by the consumer.

Classification:

- 1 Little, or no, effective communication
- 2 Sign languages and other effective non-spoken communication
- 3 Spoken language (effective)
- 4 Not known

Comment: For codes 2 and 3 the communication must be *effective*. Effective communication for this purpose is defined as the ability to communicate more than just basic needs, to unfamiliar people.

The communication may be in a language other than English, even where the person can speak fluent English.

Justification: Method of communication is an important indicator of potential barriers to social integration, particularly in conjunction with country of birth data, and information on language spoken at home.

6. LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

Defined as: The language spoken/used by the consumer in the consumer's current home (ie private residential setting) on a regular basis, to communicate with other residents of the home or setting with regular visitors; or

where the person is not currently living in a private residential setting (ie they are living in group homes, specific purpose hostels etc), the main language spoken/used in the person's most recent private residential setting; and/or

where the person has little or no effective communication skills, the main language spoken/used by the consumer's family or other household members amongst themselves.

- Classification:**
- 1 English
 - 2 Italian
 - 3 Greek
 - 4 Vietnamese
 - 5 Chinese (all dialects)
 - 6 Arabic/Lebanese
 - 7 German
 - 8 Spanish
 - 9 Other (to be specified)
 - 10 Not known

Comment: The language spoken at home may not be the preferred language of the consumer.

Where the main language spoken at home is known and is not specified in the classification (ie 'Other'), please specify it in the space provided.

In cases where the person's method of communication is a sign language or other effective non-spoken communication, then the 'Other' language specified could be, for example, 'Auslan' or another 'sign language'.

For those households where more than one language is spoken, please record the language most commonly used.

Justification: To relate MDS data to ABS population data on 'language spoken at home', and to use this information in conjunction with data on 'country of birth' to examine service use by people of non-English speaking background.

7. CONSUMER SUBURB AND POSTCODE

Defined as: Suburb and postcode of the address where the consumer usually resides.

Classification: 4-digit numeric field and specify field.

Comment: 'Usually resides' means that the consumer lives there **four or more** days per week on average.

Justification: To obtain a picture of the catchment area of services, particularly rural districts.

8. LIVING ARRANGEMENT/ACCOMMODATION TYPE

Defined as: The type of physical accommodation in which the consumer usually resides and their living arrangements.

Classification:

	Community	Example
1	Lives alone.	Lives alone in private or public housing (including houses, flats, mobile homes, caravan parks etc)
2	Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse (including foster family)	Lives with family members in private or public housing. 'Family members' can include step, in-law, de-facto and foster relationships. This category still applies if non-related people also share the household with the person and his/her family.
3	Special purpose (disability) community accommodation	Accommodation specifically targeted to people with a disability, such as group homes, disability hostels, congregate care, community residential units etc. Usually less than 20 persons, and may or may not have 24 hour supervision or care 'Special purpose' does not mean physical modifications to the dwelling eg ramps, although these may be present.
4	Other community accommodation (<i>specify</i>)	This category includes a wide range of living arrangements, not included elsewhere, such as living with friends, boarding houses, non-special purpose hostels, hotels and guest houses.
	Institutional:	
5	Nursing Home	
6	Hospital	General and specialist, including psychiatric.
7	Other institutional accommodation (<i>specify</i>)	Usually large (more than 20 people) special purpose accommodation, with 24 hour supervision or care.
8	No usual residence	This category includes those who are homeless, or who live in crisis/transitional accommodation such as that provided by the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP).
9	Not known	

Comment: 'Usually resides' means that the consumer lives there **four or more** days per week on average. The suggested categories are broadly based on ABS definitions.

A major consideration is to ensure that categories are mutually exclusive. Extraction of data on both institutional and non-institutional accommodation is also important.

Justification: Accommodation is of fundamental importance to each consumer, and is also an area of considerable policy importance and change. Collection of this data item will enable the investigation of links between living arrangement and service utilisation eg are people who live alone more likely to access services? The use of living arrangements as an indicator of potential in-home support, and as a linking item with ABS data, is also useful for planning purposes.

9. PRIMARY DISABILITY GROUP

Defined as: Disability group is a broad categorisation of disabilities in terms of the underlying impairment, condition or cause, and reflects those impairments identified as significant in the Commonwealth Disability Services Act. The Act refers to its target group as people with a disability ‘that is attributable to an intellectual, psychiatric, sensory or physical impairment or combination of such impairments’.

Primary disability group is that disability, impairment or condition causing most difficulty to the consumer (*overall difficulty in daily life, not just within the context of the support offered by this service*). This data item should ideally reflect the views of both the service provider and the consumer. If there is a difference, the service provider’s assessment should be recorded. (*If the primary disability group cannot easily be chosen, then define primary as the consumer’s disability to which the service caters*).

Classification:

	Disability	Classification	Examples
1	Intellectual	Conditions appearing in the developmental period (age 0-18) with concurrent learning difficulties and the need for more support in everyday life-skills compared to others of the same age	Down Syndrome Tuberous Sclerosis Cri-du-chat Syndrome Fragile X Syndrome Prader Willi Syndrome
2	Specific learning/ Attention Deficit Disorder	A general term referring to a group of disorders, presumed due to central nervous system dysfunction rather than an intellectual disability, covering significant difficulties in the acquisition and use of listening, speaking, reading, writing, reasoning or mathematical skills.	Attention Deficit Disorder
3	Autism	A pervasive developmental disorder involving disturbances in cognition, interpersonal communication, social interactions and behaviour in particular obsessional, ritualistic, stereotyped and rigid behaviours.	Asperger’s Syndrome and Pervasive Developmental Delay
4	Physical	A general term referring to a range of disorders.	Paraplegia, quadriplegia, muscular dystrophy, motor neurone disease, neuromuscular disorders, cerebral palsy, absence or deformities of limbs, spina bifida, arthritis, back disorders, ataxia, bone formation or degeneration, scoliosis, multiple sclerosis

5	Deafblind (dual sensory)	Deafblind combined sensory impairments causing severe restrictions in communication, and in the ability to participate in community life.	
6	Vision	Vision disability encompasses blindness, vision impairment, visual handicap (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses).	
7	Hearing	Hearing disability encompasses deafness, hearing impairment, hearing loss.	
8	Speech	Speech disability encompasses speech loss, impairment and/or difficulty in being understood.	
9	Psychiatric	Severe psychiatric conditions or disorders	Schizophrenias, affective disorders, anxiety disorders, addictive behaviours, personality disorders, stress, psychosis, depression and adjustment disorders.
10	Neurological	Epilepsy and organic dementias	Alzheimer's Disease, epilepsy
11	Acquired Brain Injury	Characteristically, multiple disabilities arising from damage to the brain acquired after birth. Results in deterioration in cognitive, physical, emotional or independent functioning. Can be as a result of accidents, stroke, brain tumours, infection, poisoning, lack of oxygen, degenerative neurological disease, etc.	Head injury, stroke, brain damage

Comment: 'Disability group' as defined here cannot be a pure classification. It is based on grouping different concepts, namely cause (eg acquired brain damage), impairment (eg physical impairment arising from paraplegia) and condition (eg epilepsy). The categories do not contain all the detail which might be wanted in a more highly developed system.

The purpose of the examples set out here is to ensure that data are collected in a consistent way, reflecting current usage in the field. The categories should also relate to other relevant data collections. The examples are included to illustrate the 'disability group' with which the more common underlying conditions and disabilities are likely to be associated. These examples are also designed to answer the more common questions which are asked by service providers and many of these questions relate to specific conditions.

There is currently complex terminology in Australia, arising from the practice of blurring or collapsing different concepts into the one term 'disability'. The International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps makes the following distinctions. Using the example of a person with quadriplegia:

- their underlying *condition* involves damage to the nervous system;
- they have *impairments* of skeletal function and of their urinary and gastrointestinal function;
- they have locomotor, body disposition and personal care disabilities;
- they experience *handicap* in the areas of physical independence and mobility, and possibly occupation and social integration.

Further consultation is being undertaken to clarify these concepts.
If you have difficulty choosing the Primary Disability Group, please write in the consumer's primary condition in the space provided.

Justification: This item forms a basis for description of the consumers accessing disability services.

10. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUP(S) - whether present

Defined as: Disability group(s) (other than that indicated as being primary) that also cause difficulty for the consumer.

Classification: 1 Yes
2 No
3 Not known

Comment: If the response to this item is 'No' or 'Not known', then Question 11 should be left unanswered.

Justification: To enable a more complete picture of the number of people, within the major disability groupings, than would otherwise be available with 'primary disability group' only. Using the two categories of 'primary' and 'other significant' disability avoids the use of 'multiple' as a response and permits far greater description of the person's disability.

11. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISABILITY GROUP(S)

Defined as: Disability group(s) (other than that indicated as being primary) that also cause difficulty for the consumer.

All appropriate categories should be indicated, other than that of the primary disability group. For example, a consumer with a primary disability group of acquired brain injury, who also requires support in aspects of their life due to a psychiatric disability, should be counted against code 9 below. Acquired brain injury would not be indicated for this example, as it has already been reported in the previous question on primary disability group.

Classification: 1 Intellectual
2 Specific learning/Attention Deficit Disorder
3 Autism
4 Physical
5 Deafblind
6 Vision
7 Hearing
8 Speech
9 Psychiatric
10 Neurological
11 Acquired brain injury

Comment field - provided to specify conditions which do not readily fit into the above categories.

Comment: Item 11 should only be answered if the response to Question 10 is 'Yes'.

Justification: To enable a more complete picture of the number of people, within the major disability groupings, than would otherwise be available with 'primary disability group' only. In conjunction with information from Question 9, it permits far greater description of the person's disability, both as additional specific conditions and as conditions associated with the primary condition.

12. FREQUENCY OF SUPPORT OR ASSISTANCE NEEDED

Defined as: Frequency of support needed within each of the following:

- a) **Self Care** (eg eating, toileting, bathing, dressing)
- b) **Mobility** (eg around the home or away from home, but does not include the ability to use transport or drive a motor vehicle)
- c) **Communication** (eg ability to make self understood and to understand strangers/family/friends/staff, in the person's native language if applicable)
- d) **Home living** (care of necessities and domestic activities eg handling money, budgeting, housekeeping, cooking, home maintenance)
- e) **Social skills** (interpersonal skills eg making and keeping friends/relationships, interacting with others)
- f) **Self direction** (performance demands eg thinking through problems, making decisions, being responsible for actions)
- g) **Managing emotions** (own personal behaviour eg behaving within accepted limits, coping with feelings)
- h) **Learning** (applying knowledge and performing related tasks eg ability to understand new ideas, undertake formal education, remember ideas and events, participate in learning activities)
- i) **Working** (ability to obtain and retain work in either open or supported employment, ability to perform tasks related to their job)
- j) **Other day activity** (personal social activities eg ability to participate in leisure, recreation and alternatives to paid employment).

The scope of the definition covers how often the consumer needs support in their overall situation, not just within the particular service provided.

The need must be due to the consumer's condition, and should be ongoing (have lasted or be expected to last for 6 months or more).

The level of support defined in this way may not always relate to the level of support required within the service accessed.

- Classification:**
- 1 **None** - no support or assistance needed in the area specified.
 - 2 **Occasional** support and/or assistance needed in the area specified ie usually does not need support, or requires only minimal support.
 - 3 **Frequent** support and/or assistance needed in the area specified ie needs substantial support and/or assistance usually, but not always.
 - 4 **Continual** support and/or assistance needed in the area specified ie requires extensive and continuous support and/or assistance, with the person being unable to perform the task(s) without support or assistance, or being unable to do them at all.
 - 5 **Not Known**

Comment: Some areas may appear less appropriate for an individual person than other areas, since they are intended to cover people with any of the disability groups and in any service type.

By using a person's overall situation as the indicator, a common consumer population should be identifiable across service types ie a person should receive the same 'level' irrespective of the service type accessed.

A need for support or assistance in a particular area may, or may not, be relevant to the service being received. The support areas included in this item cover most of the areas of activity included in the International Classification of Impairment, Disability and Handicap. This item attempts to collect information about these areas as comprehensively as possible for people receiving services of all types, since they can indicate a need for a service in addition to that being offered, which may or may not be being provided for a person elsewhere.

Example: A person with a severe intellectual disability with associated physical disability and challenging behaviour may be code 4 in all categories.

Some psychiatric conditions may result in code 3 for emotions and social stalls, code 2 for working and code 1 for other categories.

A person with no speech might be code 2, 3 or 4 for communication and possibly code 1 for all other items (note that in this example the data item on ability to communicate may indicate that the person has effective non-spoken communication).

Justification: To aid in analysing usage patterns and service access, and relate to ABS population data. Comparisons with other service types, such as between open and supported employment types, could demonstrate differences in access patterns for people with specific support needs. Analysis based on this data item and others, such as method of communication, disability group(s) and living arrangement/accommodation type, could provide indications of other relationships relevant to service provision.

13. PENSIONS/BENEFITS

Defined as: Pensions/benefits received by the consumer.

Classification: a) Disability Support Pension
b) Newstart/Youth Allowance
c) Mobility Allowance

Comment: Please tick 'Yes', 'No' or 'Not known' to indicate whether or not the consumer is in receipt of any of the above pensions/benefits. This question differs from 'Main Source of Income', in that a consumer may be in receipt of one or more of these pensions/benefits in addition to their principle source of income.

Justification: To permit continuity in data collection; to assist in monitoring any changes to the new consumer screening mechanism; and to identify any trends over time.

14. MAIN INCOME SOURCE

Defined as: Main source of income of the consumer with a disability.

Classification: 1 Disability Support Pension
2 Newstart/Youth Allowance
3 Mobility allowance
4 Other pension or benefit (eg. Dept of Veteran's Affairs, not superannuation)
5 Paid employment (includes income from the person's own business/partnership)
6 Compensation income
7 Other income (eg. superannuation, investments etc.)
8 Nil income
9 Not known

Comment: This item refers to a consumer's own main source of income, not that of a partner or of other household members.

Justification: To provide an assessment of income equity, and to indicate broad employment status.

15. SUPPORT INDICATOR

Defined as: Whether the consumer actually received support on 'snapshot day', Wednesday 26 May 1999. It does not include support provided to applicants or people on waiting lists.

Classification: 1 Yes
2 No

Comment: Support may be either ‘face-to-face’ or through individual job search, telephone contact, etc.
The number of forms marked ‘Yes’ for this question should coincide with the number of consumers recorded against Question 6a on the Service Outlet Form.

Justification: To examine consumer data on a specified day.

16. PHASE

Defined as: The status of the consumer in the service outlet on Wednesday 26 May 1999.

- Classification:**
- 1 **Worker:**
a consumer who has been offered a contract of employment and has accepted it with an employer in open or supported employment. Consumers in the following employment situations should be recorded as workers:
 - apprentice
 - contract work
 - enclaves
 - family business
 - independent worker
 - self-employed
 - trainee
 - volunteer work
 - Work Based Personal Assistance
 - work from home
 - work in open employment, supported employment, or open and supported employment services.
 - 2 **Work experience:**
a consumer who is undertaking paid or unpaid work experience or work trial. Consumers in the following employment situations should be recorded as work experience:
 - work trial - Open Employment
 - work trial - Supported Employment
 - 3 **Job Seeker:**
a consumer who receives support from a service to prepare them for employment and/or to help place them in employment. It may include skills assessment, pre-employment training, job search etc. A consumer who is employed and is seeking other or further employment is a worker, *not* a job seeker. Consumers in the following employment situations should be recorded as Job Seekers:
 - CRS program
 - further education
 - pre-employment training
 - social skills training
 - vocational program

4 **Other:**

Please specify. Consumers in the following situations should be recorded as Other:

- non vocational programs
- daycare programs
- Activity Therapy Centre
- Independent Living Training

Comment: It is possible for a consumer to be in two phases at the one time. The most common situation is when a person is a Worker and is also seeking a new job (ie. Job seeker). In this instance 'Worker' should be recorded.

IF THE CONSUMER'S PHASE IS WORK EXPERIENCE, JOB SEEKER OR OTHER, DO NOT ANSWER ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS.

Justification: To determine the phase (status) of the consumer at census day.

17. WAGE

Defined as: Indication, by range, of the gross weekly wage being paid to the consumer by their employer. If the consumer's weekly wage varies, use an average wage.

Classification:

1	No Wage
2	\$1-20
3	\$21-40
4	\$41-60
5	\$61-80
6	\$81-100
7	\$101-150
8	\$150-200
9	\$201-250
10	\$251-300
11	\$301-350
12	\$351-400
13	more than \$400

Justification: To look at comparative outcomes, in conjunction with other indicators such as type of disability, wage level, basis and type of employment.

18. WAGE LEVEL (award/agreement comparison)

Defined as: Current relationship of the consumer's wage to award/agreement wage.

Classification: 1 **(Full) Award Wage**
The 'full award wage' is the rate set in the relevant award for a particular occupation. Awards are legally enforceable documents that prescribe wages and conditions of employment and are determined by industrial relations commissions or tribunals. An award wage is the legal minimum rate of pay.

2 **SWS productivity based wage**

A productivity based wage rate determined in accordance with the Supported Wage System (SWS). The worker must be a participant in the SWS, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services. (An SWS participant receives an Award Wage, but should only be counted in the SWS productivity based wage category).

3 **Other pro rata / productivity based wage**

A pro rata or productivity based wage, paid under a legal industrial agreement (for example, an Aged or Infirm Permit, Special Wage Permit, or Enterprise Agreement which provides a discounted or reduced wage rate based on the person's productive capacity). Awards with Under Rate Employee Clauses would also fall into this category.

'Piece rates' or 'payment by results' are other systems which remunerate workers based on their level of output.

4 **Enterprise or Certified Agreement**

Enterprise or Certified Agreements are specifically negotiated for a workplace or organisation, and are the result of workplace or enterprise bargaining. Agreements can be made between employers and unions, or directly between employers and employees. They carry the same legal force as an Award.

5 **Individual Workplace Agreement / Employment Contract**

A written agreement between an employer and an employee about that employee's terms and conditions of employment (for example, an Australian Workplace Agreement issued by the Office of the Employment Advocate, a State-based Individual Workplace Agreement, or a common law employment contract). Individual agreements/contracts may vary from employee to employee in the same workplace.

6 **Wage not based on award/agreement**

Any wage which does not fit into one of the above categories.

Justification: To assist in assessing wage outcomes and trends.

19. **STANDARD HOURS WORKED PER WEEK**

Defined as: The standard hours worked per week by the consumer.
If standard hours vary, estimate average standard hours.

Classification: Standard hours to one decimal place, rounded to the nearest half hour (eg 15.5)

Justification: To examine the employment patterns of consumers in conjunction with other indicators and for comparison with ABS data.

20. BASIS OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

Defined as: The basis on which the consumer is currently employed.

Full Time Employment

Full time workers work the agreed or award hours for a full time employee in their occupation. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

Part Time Employment

Part time workers work fewer hours than full time employees, and are employed on a permanent or continuing basis. They accrue paid holidays, sick leave and long service leave entitlements on a pro rata basis. (Employment of less than 35 hours per week is generally considered to be part-time).

Casual Employment

Casual employees are not usually entitled to paid holiday or sick leave. They will generally have a higher hourly rate or loading to compensate for the lack of leave and other entitlements. They may be either permanent or temporary employees and have either fixed or irregular hours of work.

Seasonal Employment

Seasonal work is work in a position or industry that experiences a dramatic employment increase or build up for a defined period of time each year, after which the employment ceases or is greatly reduced until the following season. (Good examples of seasonal work are the fruit picking and ski seasons).

Permanent Employment

Permanent employees are employed on a continuing basis, and are entitled to paid holiday leave, sick leave and long service leave (usually there is a qualifying period).

Temporary Employment

Temporary employees are employed for a short or fixed term and are entitled to paid holiday and sick leave (usually there is a qualifying period).

Classification:

- 1 Full Time - Permanent employment
- 2 Part Time - Permanent employment
- 3 Casual - Permanent employment
- 4 Seasonal - Permanent employment
- 5 Full Time - Temporary employment
- 6 Part Time - Temporary employment
- 7 Casual - Temporary employment
- 8 Seasonal - Temporary employment

Comment: This item is not related to the number of hours the individual works: it is an indication of the permanency of the position held.

Justification: To examine the permanency and nature of work held.

21. SETTING OF EMPLOYMENT

Defined as: The current employment setting of the consumer.

Classification:

- 1 The consumer is employed by your service or another Commonwealth disability employment service (typically the service supports, employs and pays the consumer).
- 2 The consumer is employed by an employer in the open labour market.
- 3 Other (specify): should be used where neither of the above describe the type of employment, for example self-employed, contract work, etc.

Comment: Where a consumer has two or more jobs that are in different settings, the place where the person spends the most time should be selected. Where a consumer spends equal amounts of time in different settings, please make a judgement on which ONE should be recorded.

Justification: To determine the employment environment/setting of the consumer.

Feedback on the 1999 Commonwealth Disability Services Census Report

The annual Commonwealth Disability Services Census Report is used for a variety of purposes and its readership is increasing.

The census report was reviewed in August 1999 in order to identify user requirements. The review provided valuable information concerning current audience preference in terms of report format, structure and content. As a result, the following suggested improvements have been incorporated in this latest report:

- Inclusion of relevant text to accompany tables and assist in their interpretation.
- Integrate figures and graphical representations into the report.
- Retain the summary of findings and essential in-depth tables.
- Include regional analysis.

To ensure the report now better meets the requirements of its audience, your feedback on the 1999 Commonwealth Disability Service Census Report is essential.

As part of the review process the Department would appreciate receiving your feedback and any further comments or suggestions you may have. To assist you in evaluating this latest report, the following form may be cut out and forwarded to:

Disability Services Census Report Evaluation
Disability Payments & Service Branch
CE3
Department of Family and Community Services
PO Box 7788
Canberra Mail Centre ACT 2610

Should you wish to discuss the report or require further information please contact the Information Management Team on (02) 6244 7384.

Feedback on the 1999 Commonwealth Disability Service Census Report

Contact Details:

Name (optional):.....

Role:.....

Branch/Section/Service:.....

Contact Phone Number: (.....).....

1. Is the level of detail in the report sufficient?

Yes No

2. Are you happy with the length of the report?

Yes No

3. Is the layout of the report easy to follow (i.e. is it easy to find information you are looking for)?

Yes No

4. How useful are the Data Summary and Summary of Findings?

Comments:
.....
.....

5. How useful are the regional analyses of consumers and services?

Comments:
.....
.....

6a. Do you find the tables and graphical representation useful and easy to interpret?

Yes No

If No, why?.....

6b. Do you prefer tables or graphs?

Tables Graphs

Comments:

6c. Is the text accompanying the tables and figures easy to follow and useful?

Yes No

Comments:

7a. Which tables and figures do you use? (To identify specify Table 22, figure 4 etc)

Comments:

.....
.....

7b. Are there any further tables or figures you would like to see in the report?
(such as cross-collection comparisons)

Comments:

.....
.....

8. Keeping in mind the data items collected. What other information would you like to see in the report?

Please specify:

.....

9. If it were possible what other data do you think should be collected?

Comments:

.....

Can you suggest any further improvements to the report?

(please use reverse of form if more space is required)

.....

.....

.....

Thank you for your feedback

