



DEPARTMENT OF
**FAMILY AND
COMMUNITY
SERVICES**

Commonwealth Department of
Family and Community Services

Disability Services Census



1998

Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services

**Commonwealth
Disability Services
Census**

1998

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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 and employment opportunities, 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 fourth in the series, contains the findings from the 1998 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 governments, service providers, consumers and the general community.

A new feature of the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census is the introduction of the Accessibility Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) to classify accessibility and remoteness. The new index classifications include Highly Accessible, Accessible, Moderately Accessible, Remote and Very Remote. The ARIA index replaces the now dated Rural and Remote Area (RARA) Index. The new index offers a simple yet comprehensive index of accessibility and remoteness that is plausible in its results and remains stable over time.

Data Summary

- **Service Outlets (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Employment	90.6	90.5
Advocacy	7.8	7.8
Print Disability Information	1.3	1.4
	0.3	0.3

- **Employment Service Outlets (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Open Employment	36.1	36.1
Supported Employment	57.3	61.6
Open & Supported Emp't	6.6	2.2

- **Consumers 'on the books' at Census day (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Open Employment	54.0	53.3
Supported Employment	37.5	44.4
Open & Supported Emp't	8.5	2.4

- **Consumers by sex (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Males	63.9	63.5
Females	36.1	36.5

- **Consumers by age (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
< 16	0.3	0.3
16 - 19	9.4	9.6
20 - 24	18.0	18.9
25 - 29	16.9	17.3
30 - 39	27.6	27.7
40 - 49	18.8	17.9
50 - 59	7.8	7.0
60 - 64	0.9	0.8
> 65	0.3	0.4

- **Consumers by primary disability group (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Intellectual	55.9	61.8
Physical	12.0	10.9
Acquired Brain Injury	3.6	3.3
Deafblind	0.2	0.1
Vision	3.9	4.3
Hearing	3.1	2.6
Speech	0.3	0.2
Psychiatric	15.0	13.0
Neurological	2.6	2.5
Specific Learning/ADD	2.3	0.6
Autism	1.0	0.7

- **Consumers by preferred communication (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Little/No communication	5.9	7.0
Sign language	3.1	2.2
Spoken language	90.7	90.6

- **Consumers by language spoken at home (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
English	93.4	91.6
Other languages	6.1	6.4
Not known	0.5	2.0

- **Consumers by indigenous origins (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
None	95.3	91.8
Aboriginal/Torres Strait Is.	1.7	1.5
Australian South Sea Is.	0.2	0.2
Not known	2.9	6.5

- **Workers as a percentage of consumers in each employment service outlet type (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
Open Employment	51.8	52.9
Supported Employment	95.0	93.5
Open & Supported Emp't	72.4	68.0

- **Workers by hours worked per week (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
< 8	3.1	3.3
8 - 15	14.3	11.1
16 - 30	29.7	28.8
31 - 40	52.6	55.8
> 40	0.4	0.7

- **Workers by wages earned per week (%)**

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>
No wage	0.4	0.2
\$ 1 - 20	13.3	12.9
\$ 21 - 40	14.1	17.6
\$ 41 - 60	19.4	20.2
\$ 61 - 80	8.3	7.7
\$ 81 - 100	5.4	4.8
\$ 101 - 200	14.1	12.3
\$ 201 - 300	9.3	9.4
\$ 301 - 400	8.2	8.6
> \$ 400	7.4	6.1

Note: Data summary figures may differ slightly from text due to rounding

1 Summary of Findings

1.1 Introduction

This section summarises the main findings of the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census. The census included all Commonwealth funded disability services operating as at 21 October 1998 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 outlets.

1.2 National Service Profile

There were 975 Commonwealth funded disability support service outlets operating on census day, 21 October 1998. Of the 975 services which responded, 883 (91%) were classified as employment, 76 (7.8%) were advocacy, 13 (1.3%) were print disability and 3 (0.3%) were information service outlets (Table 1).

The largest number of Commonwealth funded service outlets was in New South Wales 364 (37%), followed by Victoria 224 (23%) and Queensland 140 (14%) (Table 1). This state/territory profile is similar to 1997 where 39% of service outlets were in New South Wales, 22% in Victoria and 14% in Queensland.

The total number of service outlets has decreased marginally from 1997 (Table 2). This is primarily due to the amalgamation of service outlets in 1998, where services outlets, managed by the same organisation, specialising in the same activities were amalgamated, co-located or rationalised.

The majority of employment service outlets in the census were supported employment services (57%). Open employment services accounted for 36% with around 6.6% providing both open and supported employment services (Table 4).

1.3 National Staffing Profile

A total of 242,497 staffing hours were spent on disability service operations in Census week ending 21 October 1998 (Table 11). This equates to approximately 6,381 full time equivalent (FTE) staff nationally, when a 38-hour/week full time equivalent basis is used (Table 50 - appendix).

The total staff hours (and FTE figures) for the representative week in 1997 was 14% lower than in 1998.

The majority of staff hours worked were on a paid basis (91%), with 3.5% unpaid and 5.1% contract hours (Table 50 - appendix).

Employment services reported 93% of all staff hours as being on a paid basis in both 1998 and 1997. There was little difference between employment service outlet types (Table 51 - appendix).

Approximately 66% of total hours across all service types were spent providing direct support, a reduction from 72% in 1997 (Table 11). Open and supported employment services had the highest proportion of direct support hours with 76%, open employment services had 65%, while supported employment had 67% (Table 12).

The majority of services (66%) had less than 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 (64%) employed less than 5 FTE staff. A small number of employment services (7.1%) employed more than 15 FTE staff.

Open Employment service outlets tended to have fewer FTE staff than supported employment services. Outlets providing both open and supported services varied in size (Table 53 - appendix).

1.4 National Consumer Profile

39,684 consumers were 'on the books' on Census Day (21 October 1998), that is, consumers who were registered and receiving support from a Commonwealth funded disability service on Census Day. Of these, just over half (18,604) were actually supported on Census Day with the remaining being those who generally received support but did not on that day. In comparison, 20,176 consumers were reported for a typical operating day (Table 13). People on waiting lists were not counted due, among other factors, to differing business practices across service outlets.

The number of consumers assisted by employment services has increased by over 4,630 (or 13%) from 1997, where on census day (26 September 1997) there were 35,054 consumers supported by employment services.

Open employment services had a larger number of consumers 'on the books', than did supported employment or combined services, with 21,439 (or 54%). This proportion is consistent with 1997 where around 53% of all consumers were registered with open employment services.

There was some variation in the consumer profile across states and territories (Table 13). The highest proportion of consumers in open employment services was in Queensland (63%) and the Northern Territory (60%). The lowest proportion of open employment service consumers was in South Australia (35%).

The highest proportion of consumers in supported employment services was in South Australia (63%) followed by Tasmania (51%), with the proportion in remaining states/territories being under 50% (Table 13).

The highest proportion of consumers in open and supported employment services was in the Australian Capital Territory (36%) followed by Queensland (25%) and the Northern Territory (16%), with the proportion in remaining states being under 10%.

1.5 Consumer Demographic Information

The majority of consumers accessing employment service outlets were male (64%). This proportion has steadily increased since 1993 (Table 14).

The majority of consumers (32,237 or 81%) were aged 20 to 50, with the average age being 32 years.

Consumers aged 16-19 years made up 9.4% of all consumers. This is consistent with 1997, 1995 and 1993 census results.

The majority of consumers in open employment services (55%) were under 30 years of age, which is less than that reported in 1997 (57%) and 1995 (61%). In comparison, 30% of supported employment services and 43% of consumers of combined open and supported employment services were under 30 years of age (Table 15).

Around 4% of consumers accessing employment services were born in a non-English speaking country, which is consistent with 1997 and 1995. The proportion born in an English speaking country was 93%, which is consistent with 1997. The extent of 'not known' responses to this question is similar to that of 1997 (3.3%) (Table 17).

A total of 36,003 consumers (91%) were reported as using spoken language as a method of communication, the same as 1997. The majority of remaining consumers either had little or no effective communication (5.9%) or preferred to use sign language (3.1%) (Table 54 - appendix).

In 6.2% of cases, English was not the main language spoken at home, compared with 6% in 1997. The most prevalent non-English languages included Italian, Greek and Vietnamese in 1998 (Table 18).

In 1998, 674 (1.7%) consumers were reported as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin with a further 64 (0.2%) identifying as being of Australian South Sea Islander origin (Table 19). The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders accessing Commonwealth funded disability services has increased over the past five years, where in 1993, 1995 and 1997 the proportions were 1.3%, 1.4% and 1.5% respectively.

Approximately 81% of consumers lived in a highly accessible area at the time of the census compared with 1.8% consumers living in remote or very remote areas. (Table 9).

Between the 1997 and 1998 census collections, the average number of consumers in employment services has increased from 19.81 to 23.33 consumers in remote areas and 15.29 to 29.33 consumers in very remote areas using the new Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) (Table 8).

The majority of consumers lived with their family or spouse (62%), with a further 28% living either alone (18%) or in special purpose accommodation (10%) (Table 27).

1.6 Consumer Disability Information

The majority of consumers on census day had an intellectual disability as their primary disability (56%).

In 1996, a number of CSDA MDS data items changed (refer to page 31). Evidence suggests that these changes affected the collection of some primary disability groupings within open employment services, producing a statistical lag¹ for both the 1997 Census and the 1998 Census. Consequently, comparisons between the intellectual, autism, and the specific learning/ADD disability groupings are skewed for the 1997 and 1998 census periods.

Supported employment services had the highest proportion of consumers with an intellectual disability with 77%, while less than 41% of open employment service consumers had this disability.

Approximately 15% of consumers were reported as having a psychiatric disability as their primary disability, which is an increase from 1995 (10%) and 1997 (13%). Open employment services had the highest proportion of consumers in this category with 21%.

Around 12% of consumers had a physical disability as their primary disability, which represents an increase over both 1995 (10%) and 1997 (11%). Open employment services had the highest proportion of consumers with this disability type at 15%.

For remaining consumers, 7.6% had a sensory disability (which includes deafblind, vision, speech, hearing impairments) as their primary disability, 3.6% acquired brain injury and 2.6% neurological (Table 20). The proportion of consumers with a sensory disability has increased since 1993, as has the proportion of consumers with acquired brain injury.

Around 10,639 (or 27%) consumers had at least one other significant disability in addition to their primary disability group (Figure 5). The most prevalent secondary disability group reported was the sensory group followed by physical, neurological and intellectual.

¹ This statistical lag means the full effect of the 1996 CSDA MDS changes could not be captured by the census until open employment service outlets updated code tables for their information systems.

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 (e.g. making and keeping friends/relationships), managing emotions (e.g. 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 45% needing occasional support, and 41% needing frequent or continual support.

In the area of learning, 18% needed no assistance, while 68% of consumers required occasional or frequent assistance and 11% needed continual support.

Self direction was another area in which a large number of consumers (75%) needed at least some support.

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

Eleven percent 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 the majority of the ten areas of activity. Supported employment services had, on average, a higher proportion of consumers who needed continual support across the above ten areas and, in some areas such as communication, social skills, self-direction and learning, the proportion of consumers needing continual support was significantly higher than for open employment services and combined open and supported employment services.

1.8 Recipients of Pensions/Allowances

Approximately 79% (31,335) of consumers were receiving all or part of the Disability Support Pension on census day (Table 29). This has decreased slightly from 1997 where 82% of consumers received the pension.

Approximately 1,477 (3.7%) consumers were receiving Newstart/Youth Training Allowance, while 5,805 consumers (15%) were receiving the mobility allowance (Table 29).

The Disability Support Pension was the principal source of income for around 68% of consumers (Table 31). In 1997 the figure was 86%.

1.9 Consumer Employment Characteristics

There were 27,671 consumers employed as at census day, not including those 464 consumers on work experience (Table 32). This is an increase of 2,675 in the number employed on census day in 1997 (24,996). The overall percentage of consumers in employment has decreased slightly from 71% in 1997 to 70% in 1998 (Table 32).

Supported employment services had the highest proportion of employed consumers on census day 1998 with 95% (14,142), compared to open employment services with 52% (Table 33).

The proportion of employed consumers in each State/Territory varied considerably from 63% in Victoria, Northern Territory and the ACT to 83% in South Australia. Other States/Territories where the proportion was above the national figure of 70% included NSW (73%), WA (79%) and Tas (71%).

Seventy one per cent of males were employed on census day, compared to 68% of females. This is consistent with 1997 where 73% of males and 69% of females were employed at census day (Table 40).

A person's disability group appeared to have some impact on employment. The intellectual disability group had the highest proportion of employed consumers with 79%, while the lowest proportion was just over half (50%) for people with a psychiatric disability (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 of open employment services received higher wages than consumers of other services with approximately 80% earning more than \$100 per week. Around 7.6% of supported employment service consumers and 35% of consumers in services providing open and supported employment activities received a similar wage. The majority of consumers employed in a supported employment setting (75%) earned less than \$61 per week.

The median weekly wage for open employment service consumers was between \$201 and \$300 per week, which is a decrease from 1997.

The majority of supported employment service consumers (12,332 or 87%) earned less than \$80 per week with the median wage between \$41 and \$60 (Table 36). This is consistent with 1997 figures.

The median weekly wage of consumers of combined open and supported employment services was between \$41 and \$60.

Using weekly hours worked as a benchmark, the majority of employed consumers (14,662 or 53%) were working full time, ie more than the standard full time benchmark for consumers of 30 hours per week (Table 38).

Supported employment services had the highest proportion of consumers (64%) working full time with 64%. Agencies providing both open and supported employment services had 51% of consumers working full time, while open employment services had around 40% of consumers working full time (Table 38).

The average hours worked per week by employed consumers was just under 30 hours (at 28.13 hours per week) and this varied across the country. Services in Western Australia had the highest weekly hours average within 29.88 hours, followed by services in Tasmania (29.36 hours) and New South Wales (29.31 hours). Services in the ACT had the lowest with 23.65 hours per week (Table 38).

1.11 Consumer Wage Levels

The proportion of consumers employed at census day and reported as receiving wages which were based on an award or enterprise/workplace agreement had increased in 1998 to 68% (18,772) (Table 60). In 1997, the proportion of consumer wages based on awards was 60%.

1.12 Consumer Permanency of Employment

The majority of workers (25,999 or 94%) were employed on permanent basis (Table 44). This is consistent with 1997 where 93% were similarly employed.

Ninety eight per cent of supported employment service workers were permanently employed compared to 89% for open 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 a supported employment setting where typically the service provider is the employer.

Of the 27,671 consumers employed at census day, 11,335 (41%) were employed in an open employment setting (Table 45). This is an increase from 1997 (38%).

Approximately 56% (or 15,496) 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 (6.9%) (Table 46).

2 Service Level Information

2.1 Service Outlet Profile

Services in the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census collection were categorised as one of the following service outlet types: employment, advocacy, print disability and 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 outlet 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 Commonwealth funded disability advocacy service outlets providing a range of individual and systemic advocacy services participated in the 1998 census. The reduction in the number of advocacy services (Table 2) since the 1997 census is a result of the amalgamation of two 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>	
NSW	339	19	2	4	364
VIC	198	23	0	3	224
QLD	132	7	0	1	140
SA	89	7	0	1	97
WA	65	8	0	2	75
TAS	35	3	0	1	39
NT	11	3	0	0	14
ACT	14	6	1	1	22
Australia	883	76	3	13	975

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 in total). Information services promote community awareness about disabilities, providing specific information about disabilities, general and specific services, and equipment.

Employment services represent the largest proportion of disability services funded by the Commonwealth (91%). They provide assistance to people with a disability to gain and retain paid employment. Of the 975 Commonwealth funded disability services, 883 were classified as employment services, a slight reduction from 1997 (Table 2). New South Wales and Western Australia experienced the most significant reduction in service numbers (Table 4). These were largely due to mergers of employment services located in these states and do not represent a reduction in service provision.

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

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

The 1998 Census marks the introduction of a new classification of accessibility and remoteness utilising the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). Table 3 outlines the distribution of service outlets by type within ARIA classifications.

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:	
<i>Highly Accessible:</i>	Relatively unrestricted accessibility to a wide range of goods and services and opportunities for social interaction.
<i>Accessible:</i>	Some restrictions to accessibility of some goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
<i>Moderately Accessible:</i>	Significant restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
<i>Remote:</i>	Very restricted accessibility of goods, services and opportunities for social interaction.
<i>Very Remote:</i>	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	64	3	1	0	1	7	76
Information	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Print Disability	12	0	0	0	0	1	13
Employment	638	137	35	9	8	56	883
Total	717	140	36	9	9	64	975

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.

Figure 1 outlines the density of Commonwealth funded disability services across Australia. The location of services in Figure 1 is defined in terms of their statistical local area (SLA). SLAs are based on the boundaries of incorporated bodies of local government where these exist and act as an arbitrary spacial reference point in many statistical collections. In interpreting Figure 1, it must be noted that SLAs vary greatly in size (especially in remote areas) while the location of a service may be only in one small area of the SLA. Thus when interpreting spacial density in Figure 1, it should be noted that it is an estimation of density and distribution of services.

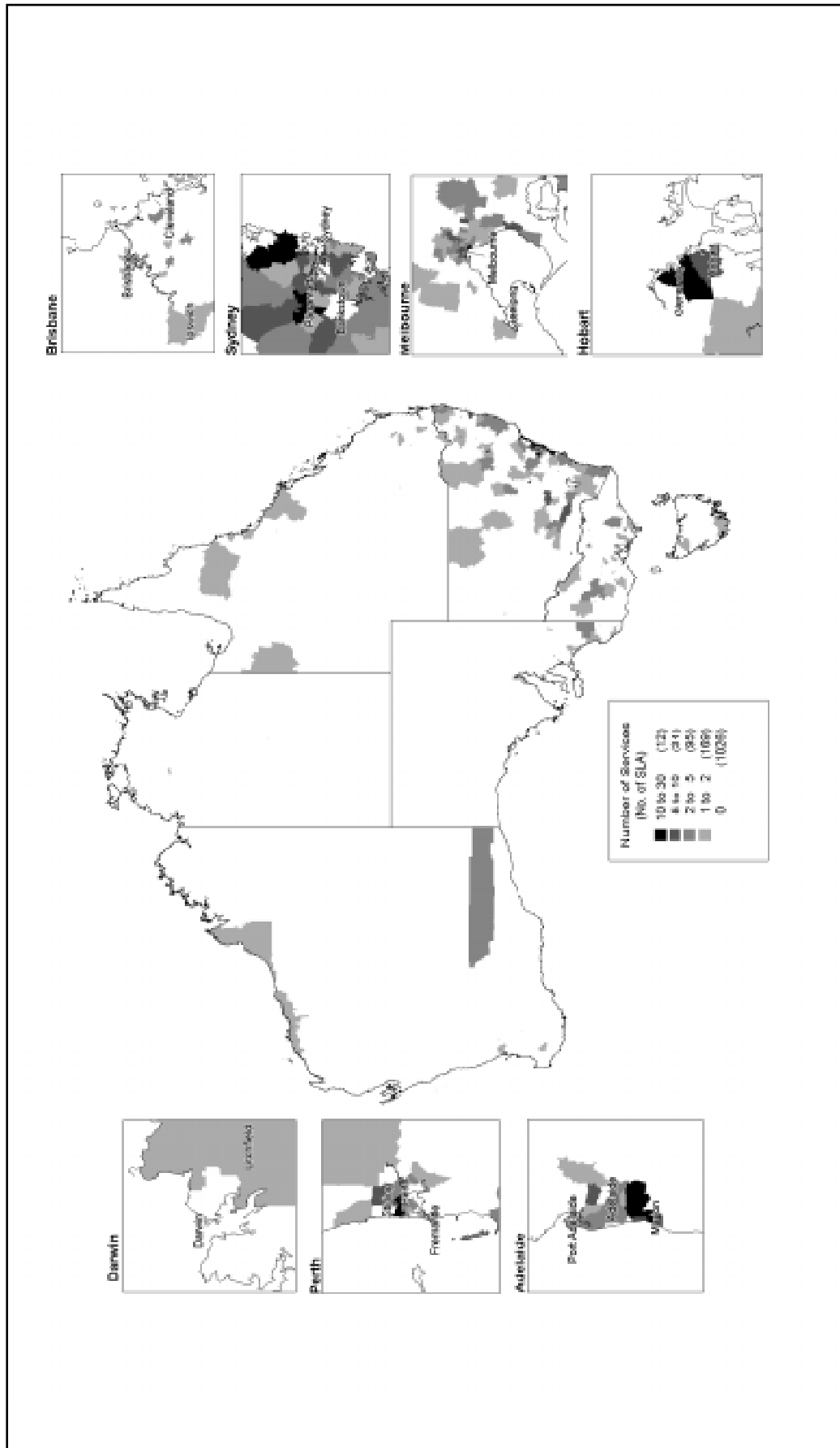
For summary purposes, Figure 1 will be described in terms of a statistical division, which is a broader unit to analyse the information. In total, 913 of the 975 services (94%) were successfully matched against SLAs.

The presence of service provision was greatest in the Sydney and Melbourne statistical divisions, having 19% and 12% of services Australia wide respectively. Other large city statistical divisions also recorded high numbers of services with Brisbane having 8.5% of all services, Adelaide 7.5%, and Perth 5.1%.

Within New South Wales, the Northern (2.9%), Hunter (2.5%) and Illawarra (2.3%) statistical divisions also had high proportions of services nationally. Victoria had a relatively lower proportion of services outside of Melbourne, Barwon being the largest with 2% of all services in Australia.

Within Queensland, Moreton (0.8%) and Northern Queensland (0.9%) had the highest proportions of services to all services in Australia. The greater Hobart statistical division had 2% of all services, and the northern district (Tasmania) 1.3%. Within the Northern Territory, 0.2% of all services in Australia were found in Darwin. The Australian Capital Territory (Canberra) had 2.1% of all services.

Figure 1: Service Outlets: Service Outlets by Statistical Local Area (SLA)



2.2 Employment Service Outlet Profile

As noted earlier, employment services constituted the majority of disability services funded by the Commonwealth. Employment services are classified as: open employment services, supported employment services, or open and supported employment services. Overall, the number of employment service outlets has decreased from 897 in 1997 to 883 in 1998. Table 4 outlines the national breakdown of employment service outlets nationally for the 1997 and 1998 census periods.

Employment service outlets are profiled below.

Open employment service outlets provide employment assistance to people with a disability to gain and retain employment in the open employment market. Open employment service outlets have remained proportionally stable since the 1997 census, representing 36% of all employment service outlets (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>1998</i>				<i>1997</i>			
	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	<i>Total</i>
NSW	97	239	3	339	102	250	7	359
VIC	66	120	12	198	75	113	6	194
QLD	67	35	30	132	76	57	0	133
SA	30	56	3	89	16	61	2	79
WA	33	30	2	65	36	43	1	80
TAS	16	18	1	35	9	16	3	28
NT	5	2	4	11	6	5	0	11
ACT	5	6	3	14	4	8	1	13
Australia	319	506	58	883	324	553	20	897

Supported employment service outlets support and employ people with a disability within the organisation. Supported employment service outlets constitute the largest number of disability employment service outlets funded by the Commonwealth during the 1998 census period, representing 57% of all employment services. The proportion of supported employment services has decreased since the 1997 collection. Mergers in various states (between open employment and supported employment service outlets) have resulted in this decrease. Consequently, combined open and supported employment service outlets have increased proportionally in 1998 (Table 4).

Open and supported employment service outlets provide both open and supported employment assistance to people with a disability. The number of services has increased from 20 in 1997 to 58 in 1998 with increases in the number of service outlets in Victoria and Queensland.

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>Moderately Accessible</i>		<i>Very Remote</i>		
Open	224	45	19	5	5	21	319
Supported	371	86	15	4	1	29	506
Open & Supported	43	6	1		2	6	58
Total	638	137	35	9	8	56	883

Table 5 shows that the majority of employment services (72%) were classified as highly accessible. Seventy percent of open employment services were classified as highly accessible. The majority of supported employment (73%) and open and supported employment (74%) services were also classified as highly accessible.

A total of 17 services (1.9%) were classified as being located in either remote or very remote areas. Of these, 59% were open employment services, 29% were supported employment services and 12% were open and supported employment services.

2.3 Consumers of Employment Assistance

In the 1998 census period, 39,684 consumers were registered as receiving assistance from employment service outlets (Table 6), a 13% increase from 1997. The majority of these consumers obtained assistance from open employment services (54%) with Victoria (31%), New South Wales (29%), and Queensland (20%) having the largest number of 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 (n)</i>	<i>Open (%)</i>	<i>Supported (n)</i>	<i>Supported (%)</i>	<i>Open & Supported (n)</i>	<i>Open & Supported (%)</i>	
NSW	6,156	28.7%	5,923	39.8%	97	2.9%	12,176
VIC	6,559	30.6%	3,485	23.4%	1,057	31.5%	11,101
QLD	4,317	20.1%	867	5.8%	1,716	51.2%	6,900
SA	1,235	5.8%	2,206	14.8%	63	1.9%	3,504
WA	2,155	10.1%	1,762	11.8%	85	2.5%	4,002
TAS	452	2.1%	489	3.3%	27	0.8%	968
NT	187	0.9%	75	0.5%	50	1.5%	312
ACT	378	1.8%	87	0.6%	256	7.6%	721
Australia	21,439	100%	14,894	100.00%	3,351	100.00%	39,684

In 1998, open employment service outlets reported 21,439 consumers 'on the books', an increase from 18,669 in 1997. Consumers 'on the books' have decreased for supported employment services from 15,550 in 1997 to 14,894 in 1998, while the number of consumers

'on the books' of open and supported employment services have increased dramatically from 835 in 1997 to 3,351 in 1998.

Table 7 presents a comparison of the average number of consumers per service outlet for the 1997 and 1998 census periods. An increase in the average number of consumers can be seen across all employment service outlet types from 39.17 to 44.94 consumers 'on the books'. The average number of consumers per open employment service outlet has increased from 57.98 to 67.21 consumers. Open and supported services experienced the greatest increase in average number of consumers from 41.75 to 57.78. Supported employment services have increased marginally from an average number of 28.12 to 29.43 consumers per outlet.

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

<i>Employment Service Outlet</i>	<i>State/Territory</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>Total</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

The number of consumers of Commonwealth funded employment services has increased 13% from 1997 (35,054) to 1998 (39,684). Growth in the number of consumers varied across states and territories.

Figure 2 outlines the increase or decrease in the number of consumers across the 827 services that participated in both the 1997 and 1998 collections. One hundred and twenty services retained stable consumer numbers between these collections, with most service outlets experiencing an increase in consumer numbers (60%).

The largest number of services (130) had an increase of less than 10% for consumers on the books. The largest number of services experiencing a decrease in consumers on the books (97) had a decrease of less than 10%. For 39 services, there was an increase in consumer numbers of over 100%.

Figure 2: Consumers on the Books: Service Outlets by Percentage Increase or Decrease in Consumer Numbers.

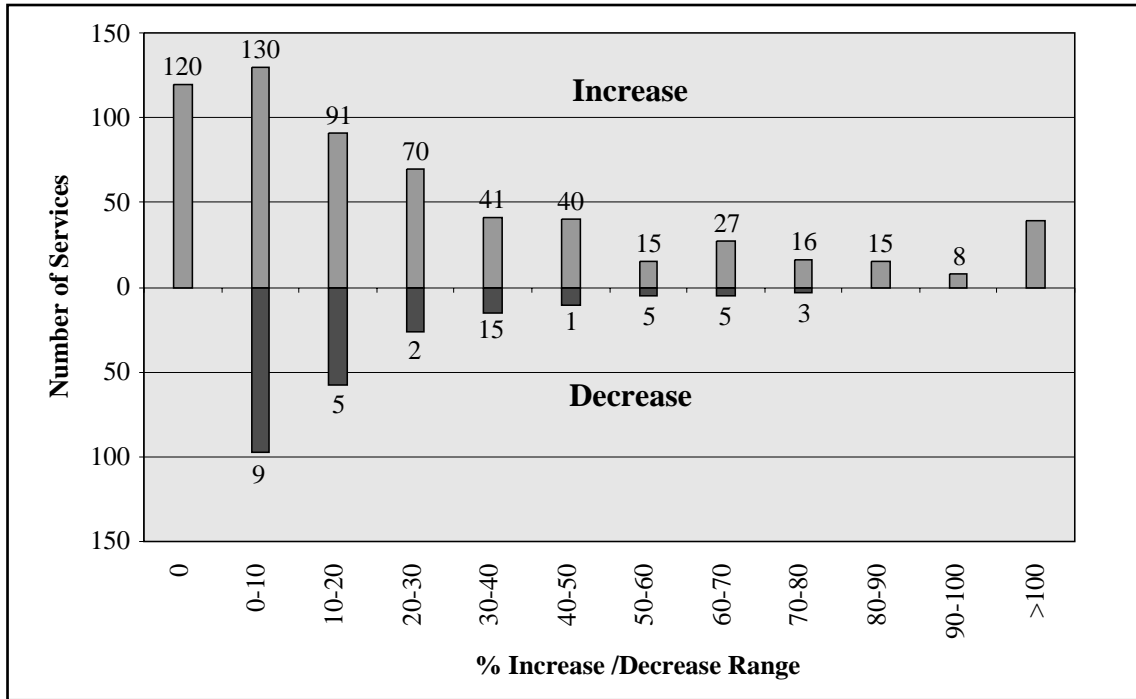


Table 8 outlines the change in average number of consumers in different accessibility and remoteness classifications. There was a general increase in the average number of consumers across all ARIA classifications, in line with the 13% increase in consumers since the 1997 collection. Services located in very remote areas increased from an average of 12 to 25 consumers per employment outlet (an approximate 100% increase). Remote and moderately accessible areas also experienced large increases in consumer numbers (12% and 16% increases respectively). Highly accessible (10%) and accessible (8%) services experienced increases of a lesser order.

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							
	1998				1997			
	Open	Supported	Open & Supported	Average	Open	Supported	Open & Supported	Average
Highly Accessible	73.63	32.99	62.65	49.26	65.18	32.33	43.62	44.62
Accessible	43.36	15.56	44.17	25.94	37.02	17.23	42.50	23.99
Moderately Accessible	48.37	16.60	12.00	33.71	0.00	16.50	13.00	28.96
Remote	31.00	13.75	0.00	23.33	27.78	13.89	0.00	20.83
Very Remote	34.40	6.00	10.00	24.75	14.25	7.33	0.00	12.36
Unmatched	83.33	34.72	60.00	55.66	0.00	42.33	0.00	42.33
Total	67.21	29.43	57.78	44.94	57.62	28.12	41.75	39.08

Table 9 shows 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>Service Outlet ARIA</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Highly Accessible</i>	<i>Moderately Accessible</i>	<i>Moderately Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Unmatched⁽¹⁾</i>	
Highly Accessible	29,254	92	9	2	6	2,685	32,048
Accessible	1,528	3,163	171	0	0	133	4,995
Moderately Accessible	337	163	954	18	0	102	1,574
Remote	157	12	35	167	12	0	383
Very Remote	3	20	5	15	143	0	186
Unmatched	146	104	6	8	37	197	498
Total	31,425	3,554	1,180	210	198	3,117	39,684

Note: (1) There were 56 employment services where the service location could not be matched to an ARIA classification. These services support the 3117 consumers represented in the total. Consumer ARIA classification was derived from consumer location, which had 498 cases where the location could not be matched to an ARIA classification.

Consumers accessing services within the same ARIA classification as the service outlet can be determined by comparing accessibility categories for services and consumers. Of consumers residing within a highly accessible area, 29,254 (or 91%) utilised services within highly accessible areas. Sixty-three percent (or 3,163) consumers residing in accessible areas utilised services in accessible areas.

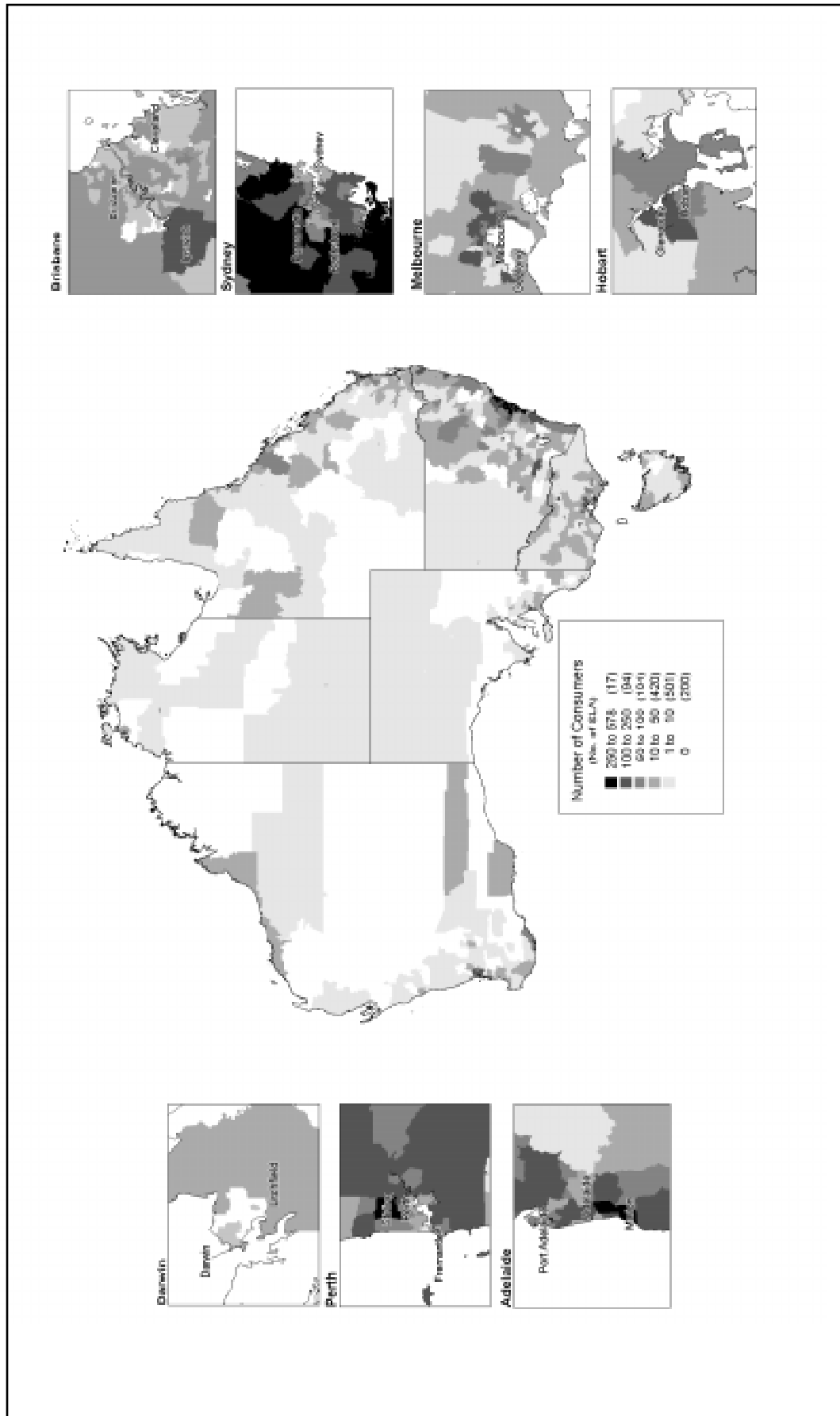
In contrast, 167 or 36% of consumers within remote areas accessed services within a remote area. For services in a very remote area, 143 or 77% of consumers within these areas accessed services within a very remote area.

Figure 3 outlines the distribution of consumers of Commonwealth funded disability services across Australia. The distribution of consumers was categorised according to SLA. For summary purposes, Figure 3 will be described in terms of the broader statistical division.

In NSW, 6,985 consumers receiving services resided in the Sydney statistical division. This equates to 18% of consumers nationally. This is similar to Victoria, which also had 18% of consumers nationally residing in the Melbourne statistical division. In Queensland, 3,400 consumers (8.6% of consumers nationally) who received assistance resided in the Brisbane statistical division. The three statistical divisions of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane had the largest proportion of resident consumers in comparison to all other districts.

Consumers residing in the Hunter NSW statistical division totalled 1,059 (2.7% of consumers nationally). The number of consumers residing in other statistical divisions of NSW was evenly proportioned with higher numbers located along the coast and central west districts. The Victorian statistical division of Barwon had 804 consumers receiving support from Commonwealth funded disability services (2.0% of consumers nationally).

Figure 3: Consumers on the Books: Consumers on the books by SLA



Consumers residing in the Queensland statistical division of Moreton totalled 972 (2.5% of consumers nationally). The proportion of consumers residing in other statistical divisions of Queensland varied significantly.

In South Australia, 6.8% of consumers nationally (2,700) were residing in the Adelaide statistical division with an additional 187 consumers (0.5%) residing in the outer Adelaide statistical division. A number of consumers were also found to reside in the South East (0.5%) and Northern (0.5%) statistical divisions of South Australia.

Consumers receiving services in Western Australia were largely based in the Perth statistical division, with 3,067 consumers (7.7% of consumers nationally). A total of 365 consumers (0.9%) resided in the South West Western Australia statistical division, while a small proportion of consumers were dispersed throughout remaining statistical divisions, including that of the Kimberley in which 30 consumers (0.08%) resided.

Consumers in Tasmania largely resided in the Greater Hobart statistical division (367 or 0.9% of consumers nationally). Consumers outside of this statistical division were evenly distributed across northern and southern Tasmania.

In the Northern Territory, 148 consumers (0.4%) resided in the Darwin statistical division while the remaining 148 consumers (0.4%) were distributed throughout the remaining Northern Territory area². In the ACT, 672 consumers (1.7% of consumers nationally) resided in the Canberra statistical division.

2.4 Service Staff Profile

Across all Commonwealth funded disability services, a total of 242,497 staffing hours were spent on service operations in Census week ending 21 October 1998 (Table 11). This equates to approximately 6,381 full time equivalent (FTE) staff nationally when a 38 hour week basis is used (Table 50 – appendix).

A total of 223,792 staff hours (Table 10) were worked in employment service outlets during the week ending 21 October 1998, which equates to 5,889 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff (based on a 38-hour week) (Table 50 - appendix). Staff hours for the 1998 census week have increased by 14% (or 28,331) since the 1997 census. The majority of staff hours were worked in supported employment services (59%), with New South Wales (39%) and Victoria (21%) reporting the greatest number of staff hours in supported employment services. Since the 1997 census, there has been an increase in staff hours of 2.6% (or 3,379) in supported employment services.

A smaller number of staff hours (76,937 or 34%) worked in open employment services. The remainder of staff hours (7%) were worked in open and supported employment services (Table 10).

Open and supported service outlets reported the highest growth (54%) in staff hours since the 1997 census, an increase of (8,540 hours).

² There were 16 unmatched consumers in the Northern Territory

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>	
NSW	17,427	51,194	444	69,065
VIC	27,704	28,016	3,279	58,999
QLD	14,194	7,247	9,748	31,189
SA	4,710	16,502	305	21,517
WA	9,999	19,746	309	30,053
TAS	1,390	6,526	127	8,043
NT	462	987	308	1,757
ACT	1,051	733	1,385	3,169
Australia	76,937	130,951	15,904	223,792

Open and supported service outlets located in Queensland experienced the greatest growth in staff hours from zero in 1997 to 9,748 in 1998. This increase is consistent with a large decrease (51%) in the number of staff hours worked in Queensland supported employment service outlets. Victoria (49%) and South Australia (56%) also had significant increases in open and supported employment support hours.

The number of support hours worked in open employment service outlets support hours increased 21% to 76,937 hours in the census week, with employment service outlets in Victoria experiencing 38% growth in hours.

2.5 Direct/Indirect Support Hours

Direct support hours are defined as those hours worked by staff that 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). Indirect support staff hours are defined as those hours in which no, or only minimal, direct support is provided to the consumer (eg clerical staff, training personnel, board members, Chief Executive Officers etc).

Table 11 shows 160,043 hours were spent providing direct support to consumers across all service outlet types. Employment services contributed the greatest proportion of direct support totalling 149,980 hours or 94% of all direct hours. Advocacy and print disability service outlets provided 6,460 hours (4%) and 3,416 hours (2.1%) respectively. Information services accounted for less than one percent of all direct support hours (188 hours).

A similar picture emerged for indirect support. In total, 82,453 hours worked in service outlets were dedicated to indirect support. Again, employment services accounted for the largest portion of indirect support hours, 90% of all indirect support hours (73,812 hours). Print disability service outlets spent 4,918 hours, advocacy services spent 3,645 hours and Information services spent 78 hours providing indirect support (6%, 4.4% and less than 1% of all indirect support hours respectively).

Table 11: Staff Hours: Direct/Indirect Staff Hours 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>	
<i>DIRECT</i>					
NSW	47,989	1,453	89	2,682	52,213
VIC	37,917	1,947	0	368	40,232
QLD	22,270	492	0	190	22,951
SA	14,270	879	0	162	15,311
WA	18,577	834	0	0	19,412
TAS	5,269	317	0	0	5,586
NT	1,204	124	0	0	1,328
ACT	2,484	414	99	14	3,011
Total	149,980	6,460	188	3,416	160,043
<i>INDIRECT</i>					
NSW	21,076	892	15	561	22,544
VIC	21,083	1,162	0	3,535	25,780
QLD	8,920	507	0	0	9,427
SA	7,247	385	0	18	7,651
WA	11,476	387	0	533	12,395
TAS	2,774	56	0	270	3,100
NT	553	36	0	0	589
ACT	685	220	63	1	969
Total	73,812	3,645	78	4,918	82,453
<i>TOTAL</i>					
NSW	69,065	2,345	104	3,243	74,758
VIC	58,999	3,109	0	3,903	66,011
QLD	31,189	999	0	190	32,378
SA	21,517	1,264	0	180	22,962
WA	30,053	1,221	0	533	31,807
TAS	8,043	373	0	270	8,686
NT	1,757	160	0	0	1,916
ACT	3,169	634	162	15	3,980
Total	223,792	10,105	266	8,334	242,497

Table 12 presents direct and indirect staff hours worked in employment service outlets. On balance, open and supported employment services allocated the greatest proportion of direct support staff hours to the consumer (76%). Supported employment and open employment services allocated 67% and 65% respectively of staff hours to direct support.

The proportion of indirect staff hours in employment service outlets has increased between the two census periods. In 1997, 27% 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.

Table 12: Staff Hours: Direct/Indirect 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>	
<i>DIRECT</i>				
NSW	12,715	34,933	342	47,989
VIC	16,077	19,729	2,111	37,917
QLD	9,412	4,999	7,859	22,270
SA	3,065	10,941	264	14,270
WA	6,833	11,554	190	18,577
TAS	1,028	4,149	92	5,269
NT	292	704	208	1,204
ACT	752	648	1,084	2,484
Total	50,174	87,657	12,149	149,980
<i>INDIRECT</i>				
NSW	4,713	16,262	102	21,076
VIC	11,628	8,287	1,168	21,083
QLD	4,783	2,248	1,889	8,920
SA	1,645	5,561	41	7,247
WA	3,166	8,192	119	11,476
TAS	362	2,377	35	2,774
NT	170	283	100	553
ACT	299	85	301	685
Total	26,763	43,294	3,755	73,812
<i>TOTAL</i>				
NSW	17,427	51,194	444	69,065
VIC	27,704	28,016	3,279	58,999
QLD	14,194	7,247	9,748	31,189
SA	4,710	16,502	305	21,517
WA	9,999	19,746	309	30,053
TAS	1,390	6,526	127	8,043
NT	462	987	308	1,757
ACT	1,051	733	1,385	3,169
Total	76,937	130,951	15,904	223,792

Consumer Level Information

3.1 Demographic Information

Consumer level information was collected for four reference periods. These include:

- The number of consumers who actually received support on census day (21 October 1998);
- 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 15 October up to and including 21 October 1998).

Table 13 details aggregate consumer numbers reported by employment service outlets. Some 39,684 consumers were registered as receiving active support from employment service outlets on census day. This number includes consumers actually supported on the day (18,604) as well as those who 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 (20,176).

The number of consumers 'on the books' in employment service outlets has risen by 4,630 to 39,684 (13%) since the 1997 census day, where there were 35,054 consumers 'on the books' in employment service outlets.

Open employment service outlets had the greatest proportion of consumers 'on the books' (21,439 or 54%), with supported employment service outlets having 14,894 (38%) consumers 'on the books'. However, supported employment services saw more consumers on census day (12,412 or 67%) and on a typical day (12,412 or 67%) than open employment services with 4,605 consumers on census day (or 25%) and 4,938 consumers on a typical day (or 25%).

Table 14 compares the age and sex of consumers receiving support from Commonwealth funded disability employment services. The distribution of males to females remained stable from 1997 to 1998, with 64% of consumers being male. There was some variation in the age distribution across genders with the proportion of males under 16 years of age increasing from 71% in 1997 to 79% in 1998, while males between the ages of 60 and 64 increased from 72% in 1997 to 79% in 1998, and females older than 64 years of age increasing from 24% in 1997 to 28% in 1998. Table 15 provides a further breakdown of age by sex by employment service outlet type.

There was little variation within the age distribution between the two census collections. The median age was between 30-39 years of age.

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

State/Territory	Employment Service Outlet Type			Total
	Open	Supported	Open & Supported	
<i>SEEN ON CENSUS DAY</i>				
NSW	1,067	5,033	43	6,143
VIC	1,190	2,835	249	4,274
QLD	987	666	1,056	2,709
SA	326	1,827	31	2,184
WA	712	1,514	23	2,249
TAS	163	412	16	591
NT	52	64	33	149
ACT	108	61	136	305
Australia	4,605	12,412	1,587	18,604
<i>NUMBER ON TYPICAL DAY</i>				
NSW	1,196	5,400	30	6,626
VIC	1,264	3,054	270	4,588
QLD	1,040	737	1,221	2,998
SA	325	2,028	31	2,384
WA	787	1,667	32	2,486
TAS	150	448	20	618
NT	54	66	29	149
ACT	122	69	136	327
Australia	4,938	13,469	1,769	20,176
<i>NUMBER ON THE BOOKS</i>				
NSW	6,156	5,923	97	12,176
VIC	6,559	3,485	1,057	11,101
QLD	4,317	867	1,716	6,900
SA	1,235	2,206	63	3,504
WA	2,155	1,762	85	4,002
TAS	452	489	27	968
NT	187	75	50	312
ACT	378	87	256	721
Australia	21,439	14,894	3,351	39,684
<i>NUMBER ON CENSUS WEEK</i>				
NSW	2,846	5,730	51	8,627
VIC	3,254	3,381	439	7,074
QLD	2,340	782	1,349	4,471
SA	678	2,099	34	2,811
WA	1,392	1,731	52	3,175
TAS	304	463	25	792
NT	99	74	34	207
ACT	193	75	209	477
Australia	11,106	14,335	2,193	27,634

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

Age	Census Year					
	1998			1997		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<16	87	23	110	77	31	108
16-19	2,422	1,293	3,715	2,213	1,142	3,355
20-24	4,519	2,629	7,148	4,130	2,506	6,636
25-29	4,167	2,521	6,688	3,834	2,239	6,073
30-39	7,049	3,902	10,951	6,142	3,565	9,707
40-49	4,653	2,797	7,450	3,923	2,367	6,290
50-59	2,045	1,062	3,107	1,638	830	2,468
60-64	293	77	370	204	77	281
>64	105	40	145	104	32	136
Total	25,340	14,344	39,684	22,265	12,789	35,054

Table 16 outlines the breakdown of 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 the smaller open and supported employment outlet types. Variation within open and supported employment ranged from 74% males in Tasmania to 58% in the Australian Capital Territory.

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

Employment Service Outlet Type	Age									Total
	<16	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	>64	
<i>MALES</i>										
Open	56	1,894	3,069	2,390	3,301	2,042	884	89	6	13,731
Supported	19	383	1,062	1,409	3,096	2,202	1,017	184	97	9,469
Open & Supported	12	145	388	368	652	409	144	20	2	2,140
<i>FEMALES</i>										
Open	17	1,037	1,862	1,436	1,680	1,212	442	17	5	7,708
Supported	4	177	569	841	1,855	1,340	549	56	34	5,425
Open & Supported	2	79	198	244	367	245	71	4	1	1,211
<i>TOTAL</i>										
Open	73	2,931	4,931	3,826	4,981	3,254	1,326	106	11	21,439
Supported	23	560	1,631	2,250	4,951	3,542	1,566	240	131	14,894
Open & Supported	14	224	586	612	1,019	654	215	24	3	3,351

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

State/Territory	Employment Service Outlet Type			Total
	Open	Supported	Open & Supported	
<i>MALES</i>				
NSW	3,900	3,798	59	7,757
VIC	4,182	2,193	704	7,079
QLD	2,829	546	1,082	4,457
SA	779	1,411	38	2,228
WA	1,402	1,099	59	2,560
TAS	298	325	20	643
NT	123	53	30	206
ACT	218	44	148	410
Australia	13,731	9,469	2,140	25,340
<i>FEMALES</i>				
NSW	2,256	2,125	38	4,419
VIC	2,377	1,292	353	4,022
QLD	1,488	321	634	2,443
SA	456	795	25	1,276
WA	753	663	26	1,442
TAS	154	164	7	325
NT	64	22	20	106
ACT	160	43	108	311
Australia	7,708	5,425	1,211	14,344
<i>PERSONS</i>				
NSW	6,156	5,923	97	12,176
VIC	6,559	3,485	1,057	11,101
QLD	4,317	867	1,716	6,900
SA	1,235	2,206	63	3,504
WA	2,155	1,762	85	4,002
TAS	452	489	27	968
NT	187	75	50	312
ACT	378	87	256	721
Australia	21,439	14,894	3,351	39,684

Table 17 compares consumer country of birth to employment service outlet type and state/territory. The majority of consumers (93%) were born in an English speaking country. A small number of consumers (1,623 or 4.1%) 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.

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

State/Territory	Country of Birth			Not Known	Total
	Australia	Other English Speaking	Other Country		
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>					
NSW	5,570	203	333	50	6,156
VIC	5,685	214	471	189	6,559
QLD	4,028	145	107	37	4,317
SA	1,157	40	26	12	1,235
WA	1,863	126	96	70	2,155
TAS	443	3	5	1	452
NT	158	11	18	0	187
ACT	341	15	20	2	378
Australia	19,245	757	1,076	361	21,439
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>					
NSW	5,532	109	249	33	5,923
VIC	3,176	45	92	172	3,485
QLD	682	31	5	149	867
SA	2,063	55	42	46	2,206
WA	1,500	72	63	127	1,762
TAS	483	1	3	2	489
NT	71	3	0	1	75
ACT	86	1	0	0	87
Australia	13,593	317	454	530	14,894
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>					
NSW	95	0	2	0	97
VIC	963	31	59	4	1,057
QLD	1,226	55	18	417	1,716
SA	52	3	8	0	63
WA	79	2	0	4	85
TAS	27	0	0	0	27
NT	49	0	1	0	50
ACT	246	4	5	1	256
Australia	2,737	95	93	426	3,351
<i>TOTAL</i>					
NSW	11,197	312	584	83	12,176
VIC	9,824	290	622	365	11,101
QLD	5,936	231	130	603	6,900
SA	3,272	98	76	58	3,504
WA	3,442	200	159	201	4,002
TAS	953	4	8	3	968
NT	278	14	19	1	312
ACT	673	20	25	3	721
Australia	35,575	1,169	1,623	1,317	39,684

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

Table 18 outlines the breakdown of main language spoken at home by consumers for each state/territory. Approximately, 6.2% of consumers of Commonwealth funded disability services do not use English as the main language spoken at home. New South Wales and Victoria had the highest proportion of consumers who spoke a language other than English at home (7.8% and 7.4% respectively).

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

State/ Territory	Main Language spoken at home										Total
	English	Italian	Greek	Vietnamese	Chinese	Arabic/ Lebanese	German	Spanish	Other Language	Not Known	
NSW	11,200	129	119	51	49	146	7	42	412	21	12,176
VIC	10,150	159	138	53	24	23	12	20	394	128	11,101
QLD	6,653	16	4	10	6	2	4	12	179	14	6,900
SA	3,375	42	18	4	3	0	1	5	50	6	3,504
WA	3,802	63	10	14	22	2	0	2	81	6	4,002
TAS	948	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	968
NT	246	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	61	2	312
ACT	683	8	1	3	3	1	0	3	19	0	721
Australia	37,057	419	293	135	107	174	24	85	1,213	177	39,684

As indicated in Table 19, 674 or 1.7% of consumers of employment services were reported as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. The 1997 figure is slightly lower. In 1997, 584 consumers reported to be of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin were accessing employment services. This represents a 15% increase in the utilisation of disability employment services by people with a disability who are of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

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>				Total	
	<i>Not Aboriginal, TSI or SSI</i>	<i>Aboriginal</i>	<i>Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>South Sea Islander</i>		<i>Not Known</i>
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>						
NSW	5,934	96	4	11	111	6,156
VIC	6,080	44	4	15	416	6,559
QLD	4,099	88	17	18	95	4,317
SA	1,215	15	1	0	4	1,235
WA	2,009	68	1	4	73	2,155
TAS	413	7	1	1	30	452
NT	168	14	1	4	0	187
ACT	372	4	1	0	1	378
Australia	20,290	336	30	53	730	2,143
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>						
NSW	5,749	90	2	8	74	5,923
VIC	3,326	15	1	1	142	3,485
QLD	841	17	1	0	8	867
SA	2,166	20	1	0	19	2,206
WA	1,720	38	0	0	4	1,762
TAS	386	16	1	0	86	489
NT	45	28	0	1	1	75
ACT	86	1	0	0	0	87
Australia	14,319	225	6	10	334	14,894
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>						
NSW	95	2	0	0	0	97
VIC	1,017	9	0	0	31	1,057
QLD	1,668	16	0	1	31	1,716
SA	62	1	0	0	0	63
WA	78	1	0	0	6	85
TAS	27	0	0	0	0	27
NT	4	46	0	0	0	50
ACT	253	2	0	0	1	256
Australia	3,204	77	0	1	69	3,351
<i>TOTAL</i>						
NSW	11,778	188	6	19	185	12,176
VIC	10,423	68	5	16	589	11,101
QLD	6,608	121	18	19	134	6,900
SA	3,443	36	2	0	23	3,504
WA	3,807	107	1	4	83	4,002
TAS	826	23	2	1	116	968
NT	217	88	1	5	1	312
ACT	711	7	1	0	2	721
Total	37,813	638	36	64	1,133	39,684

3.2 Disability Group

The primary disability group can be defined as the impairment or condition that causes the most difficulty to the consumer. The number of consumers has increased by 13% between the 1997 and the 1998 census. Across all employment services, all but two disability groups had growth in consumer numbers above the average of 13%.

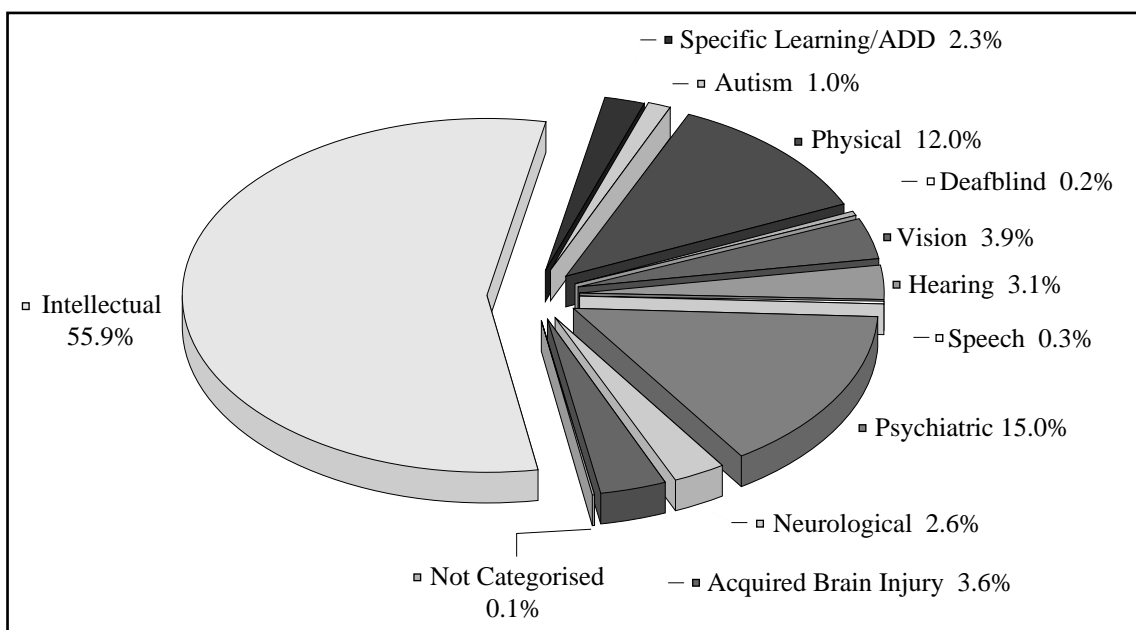
In 1996, disability groupings changed as part of the CSDA MDS data definitions. This entailed replacing the old intellectual/learning classification with three new definitions: autism, intellectual and specific learning/ADD. These changes were implemented in the census in 1997. However, a large proportion 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 and 1998 census data for those data items. Because of this lack of consistency between the two years, direct comparisons for open employment and all employment services will not be made for these data items.

The two largest comparable disability groups experienced marked growth from 1997 and 1998. The psychiatric group increased 30% from 1997 and the physical disability group increased by 24%. The greatest increase was the deafblind group which increased 169%. (Table 20).

The intellectual disability group was the most prevalent primary disability for consumers accessing Commonwealth funded disability employment services with 22,165 consumers (about 56% of all consumers). The second and third most prevalent primary disability groups were psychiatric and physical, representing 15% and 12% of primary disabilities experienced by consumers respectively (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Consumers on the Books: Consumers on the Books by Primary Disability



A total of 11,450 consumers with an intellectual disability (52%) received support from supported employment services. Of those consumers with a psychiatric disability, the largest proportion (76%) were accessing open employment services. The majority of consumers with a physical disability (69%) also accessed open employment services (Table 20).

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

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

<i>Primary disability group</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>							
	<i>1998</i>				<i>1997</i>			
	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	<i>Total</i>
Intellectual	8,764	11,450	1,951	22,165	9,026	12,114	510	21,650
Specific Learning/ADD	731	113	74	918	71	121	3	195
Austism	171	176	42	389	56	186	1	243
Physical	3,298	1,024	442	4,764	2,548	1,163	112	3,823
Deafblind	59	36	2	97	22	14	0	36
Vision	1,189	257	91	1,537	1,225	258	17	1,500
Hearing	1,042	127	67	1,236	766	136	18	920
Speech	74	44	9	127	59	12	1	72
Psychiatric	4,519	926	501	5,946	3,572	873	122	4,567
Neurological	685	281	75	1,041	606	237	18	861
ABI	906	425	97	1,428	717	413	32	1,162
Not Specified/Not Categorised	1	35	0	36	1	23	1	25
Total	21,439	14,894	3,351	39,684	18,669	15,550	835	35,054

Table 21 shows the ARIA classification of consumers within each disability group. Of all consumers, 1.4% lived in a remote or very remote area on snapshot day. Consumers with neurological (3.6%), speech (3.2%) and physical (2.4%) disabilities had the highest proportion of consumers living in a remote or very remote area.

Open employment services had a higher proportion of consumers living in remote or very remote areas (2%) compared to supported (0.8%) and open and supported employment services (1%).

Figure 5 outlines the number of consumers who could be classified in more than one disability grouping. A total of 10,637 consumers (or 27% of all consumers) had more than one disability. The majority of consumers with a secondary disability were receiving support from supported employment service outlets (53%). Forty percent received support from open employment service outlets, while 7.2% received support from open and supported employment service outlets.

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

	Disability Group										Total	
	Not Specific					Specific						
	Characterised	Intellectual	Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI
	<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>											
Highly Accessible	1	6914	583	146	2584	48	1033	861	57	3728	489	677
Accessible	0	1162	93	13	389	7	91	102	12	523	92	117
Moderately Accessible	0	420	30	6	180	1	33	43	2	143	56	63
Remote	0	94	11	2	58	0	11	7	0	27	17	19
Very Remote	0	59	3	2	42	2	5	14	2	21	17	10
Not Categorical	0	115	11	2	45	1	16	15	1	77	14	20
Total	1	8764	731	171	3298	59	1189	1042	74	4519	685	906
	<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE</i>											
Highly Accessible	26	9350	82	141	922	30	238	108	33	846	243	338
Accessible	6	1576	27	23	75	3	16	17	10	51	25	63
Moderately Accessible	1	366	0	6	8	3	3	1	0	9	7	7
Remote	2	81	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	5	3	4
Very Remote	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Not Categorical	0	71	1	4	13	0	0	1	1	13	3	13
Total	35	11450	113	176	1024	36	257	127	44	926	281	425
	<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE</i>											
Highly Accessible	0	1,517	52	33	339	2	64	45	6	394	44	74
Accessible	0	290	16	4	63	0	17	9	1	66	28	8
Moderately Accessible	0	107	6	3	11	0	7	10	0	36	2	4
Remote	0	16	0	2	8	0	1	0	2	2	0	1
Very Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Categorical	0	21	0	0	21	0	2	3	0	3	1	10
Total	0	1,951	74	42	442	2	91	67	9	501	75	97
	<i>TOTAL</i>											
Highly Accessible	27	17,781	717	320	3,845	80	1,335	1,014	96	4,968	776	1,089
Accessible	6	3,028	136	40	527	10	124	128	23	640	145	188
Moderately Accessible	1	893	36	15	199	4	43	54	2	188	65	74
Remote	2	191	14	6	71	0	12	7	2	34	20	24
Very Remote	0	65	3	2	43	2	5	14	2	23	17	10
Not Categorical	0	207	12	6	79	1	18	19	2	93	18	43
Total	36	22,165	918	389	4,764	97	1,537	1,236	127	5,946	1,041	1,428
												39,684

New South Wales (39%), Victoria (20%) and South Australia (19%) had the largest populations of consumers classified as having more than one disability type who were supported by supported employment service outlets. Queensland had the largest population receiving support from open and supported employment service outlets (65%).

Figure 5: Consumers on the Books: Presence of a Secondary Disability by Employment Service Outlet Type by State/Territory

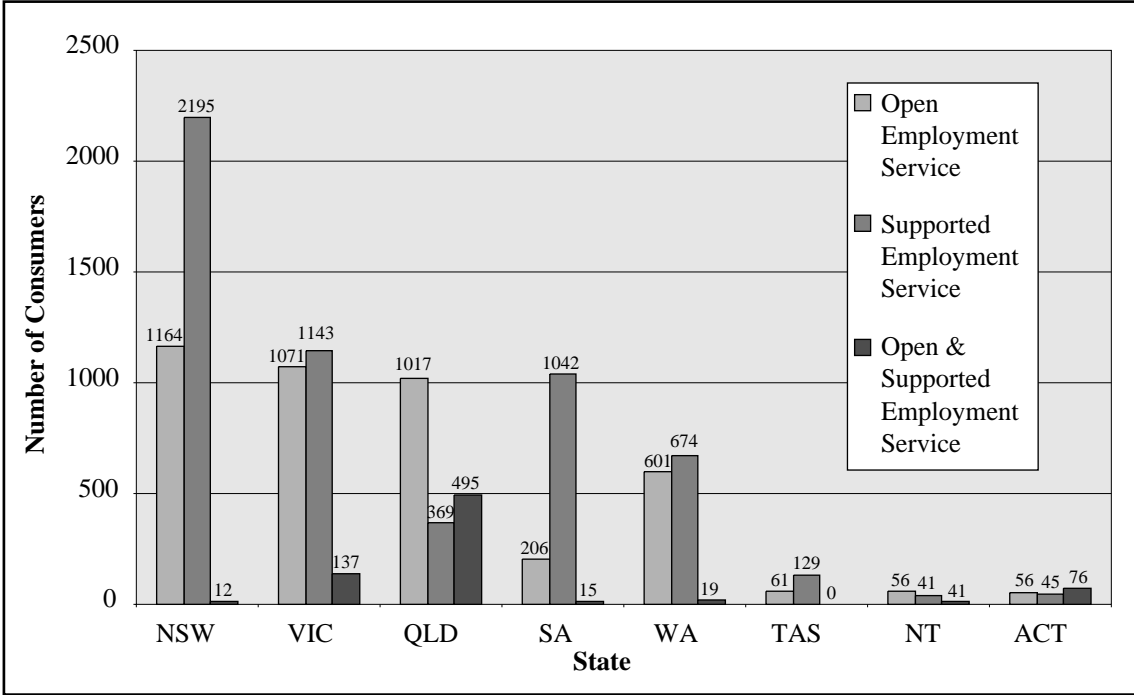


Table 22 outlines the total incidence of a secondary disability for employment service outlet types. The highest incidence of a secondary disability was the physical disability group, with 2,844 consumers having a physical disability as a secondary disability. A total of 2,033 consumers had a speech disability as a secondary disability.

The intellectual disability group (as a primary disability) attracted the greatest incidence of a secondary disability (7,464 in total). Physical (1,882) and speech (1,602) 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	
	Intellectual	Specific Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological		ABI
	2	109	15	577	6	156	142	213	163	346	26	1,755
Specific Learning/ADD	21	0	1	48	1	11	15	8	13	34	2	154
Autism	13	9	1	4	0	6	3	7	11	6	0	60
Physical	218	56	2	4	1	67	54	69	107	104	30	712
Deafblind	2	2	0	7	0	0	0	5	1	2	1	20
Vision	43	1	0	48	0	0	32	4	8	12	4	152
Hearing	78	15	1	57	3	30	0	41	16	12	5	258
Speech	12	6	0	8	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	32
Psychiatric	140	37	1	203	1	27	25	3	2	50	17	506
Neurological	94	27	3	95	0	21	7	13	22	0	4	286
ABI	37	10	0	188	0	31	12	25	27	43	0	373
Total	660	272	24	1,239	12	350	292	388	371	610	90	4,308
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>												
	71	169	174	1,148	28	542	483	1,358	487	734	50	5,244
Specific Learning/ADD	10	0	1	2	1	3	2	6	5	5	0	35
Autism	74	1	1	12	0	3	6	20	5	5	0	127
Physical	274	46	1	18	4	61	75	107	23	57	10	676
Deafblind	10	1	0	10	0	2	2	4	1	1	0	31
Vision	41	5	4	19	1	0	12	6	2	2	4	96
Hearing	37	1	0	15	1	4	0	36	4	3	0	101
Speech	13	1	0	8	0	4	7	0	0	1	0	34
Psychiatric	133	17	2	32	0	6	6	10	15	18	4	243
Neurological	90	8	0	37	1	13	7	10	13	8	6	193
ABI	71	9	1	117	1	24	10	33	25	45	1	337
Not Categorised	6	3	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	19
Total	830	261	184	1,422	37	662	612	1,592	580	881	75	7,136
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>												

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

Primary Disability	Secondary Disability										Total	
	Intellectual	ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological		ABI
	<i>Specific Learning/</i>											
	<i>ADD</i>											
	<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>											
Intellectual	0	9	25	97	0	83	81	31	42	87	10	465
Specific Learning/ADD	0	1	0	6	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	15
Autism	2	6	0	12	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	24
Physical	47	4	0	0	0	13	11	18	13	16	2	124
Deafblind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vision	5	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	16
Hearing	4	3	1	12	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	29
Speech	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Psychiatric	11	3	0	17	0	3	1	0	0	7	0	42
Neurological	12	2	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	32
ABI	7	1	0	17	1	2	4	0	1	8	1	42
Total	89	29	26	183	1	108	102	53	62	123	14	790
	<i>TOTAL</i>											
Intellectual	73	287	214	1,822	34	781	706	1,602	692	1,167	86	7,464
Specific Learning/ADD	31	1	2	56	2	15	18	14	20	43	2	204
Autism	89	16	2	28	0	9	10	28	18	11	0	211
Physical	539	106	3	22	5	141	140	194	143	177	42	1,512
Deafblind	12	3	0	17	0	2	2	9	2	3	1	51
Vision	89	6	4	75	1	0	47	10	10	14	8	264
Hearing	119	19	2	84	4	37	0	80	22	16	5	388
Speech	26	7	0	16	0	5	9	0	1	2	1	67
Psychiatric	284	57	3	252	1	36	32	13	17	75	21	791
Neurological	196	37	3	146	1	37	14	23	35	8	11	511
ABI	115	20	1	322	2	57	26	58	53	96	2	752
Not Categorized	6	3	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	19
Total	1,579	562	234	2,844	50	1,120	1,006	2,033	1,013	1,614	179	12,234

(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

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

All employment service outlets reported the frequency of support/assistance needed by 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. The first three of these areas (self-care, mobility and communication) are commonly known as ‘activities of daily living’.

For all areas of activity the need for at least some support (that is, occasional, frequent or continual) varied from 32% for self-care to 86% for working. The proportion of consumers reported as ‘never’ needing support or assistance varied across all core activities from 8.6% for working to 64% for mobility.

The majority of consumers (86% or 34,104) were reported as needing at least some support (that is, occasional, frequent or continual) in working. Of these, 47% or 16,134 consumers were reported as needing frequent or continual support in working.

Supported employment service outlets reported the greatest proportion (21%) of consumers requiring continual support in work, with 14% of consumers overall reported as needing continual support in working.

For all areas of support need, 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’ (57% and 54% respectively).

These observations are generally consistent regardless of employment service outlet type.

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

For all disability groups, the need for at least some support in the activities of daily living varied widely. In the area of self-care, fifteen percent of consumers with a hearing disability required at least some support, compared to 51% of consumers with autism. The need for at least some support in the area of mobility ranged from 17% for consumers with specific learning/ADD to 63% of consumers with a deafblind disability. The need for at least some assistance with communication varied widely, ranging from 20% for vision to 82% for a speech disability.

The majority of consumers with a primary disability group of psychiatric were generally more likely to be recorded as never needing assistance in ‘activities of daily living’ (79% self-care, 82% mobility, and 62% 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.

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	15,548	14,928	11,298	11,644	8,893	6,252	7,935	5,673	2,002	11,899
Supported	6,789	8,430	5,226	2,481	2,576	1,340	2,206	994	1,203	3,473
Open & Supported	1,873	2,017	1,503	972	1,104	798	1,046	404	217	1,063
Total	24,210	25,375	18,027	15,097	12,573	8,390	11,187	7,071	3,422	16,435
	<i>OCCASIONAL</i>									
Open	3,757	4,449	6,836	6,093	8,177	9,321	8,384	9,359	11,222	5,619
Supported	4,420	3,623	4,978	3,836	6,173	5,372	6,095	5,518	5,724	4,298
Open & Supported	730	607	964	495	1,264	1,415	1,268	788	1,024	457
Total	8,907	8,679	12,778	10,424	15,614	16,108	15,747	15,665	17,970	10,374
	<i>FREQUENT</i>									
Open	693	1,053	2,193	1,901	2,871	4,150	3,118	4,586	5,766	1,202
Supported	1,645	1,418	2,767	3,473	3,901	4,827	4,085	5,205	4,318	2,760
Open & Supported	180	159	309	1,330	384	492	408	1,547	596	1,243
Total	2,518	2,630	5,269	6,704	7,156	9,469	7,611	11,338	10,680	5,205
	<i>CONTINUAL</i>									
Open	373	494	634	719	805	1,119	1,074	1,440	2,070	424
Supported	869	1,104	1,776	2,820	1,843	2,915	2,053	2,830	3,087	1,453
Open & Supported	76	85	92	101	100	149	127	209	297	117
Total	1,318	1,683	2,502	3,640	2,748	4,183	3,254	4,479	5,454	1,994
	<i>NOT KNOWN</i>									
Open	1,068	515	478	1,082	693	597	928	381	379	2,295
Supported	1,171	319	147	2,284	401	440	455	347	562	2,910
Open & Supported	492	483	483	453	499	497	502	403	1,217	471
Total	2,731	1,317	1,108	3,819	1,593	1,534	1,885	1,131	2,158	5,676
	<i>TOTAL</i>									
Total	39,684	39,684	3,9684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684

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

Primary Disability Type	Support/Assistance Needed										Other Day Activity
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working		
	NEVER										
Intellectual	11,759	13,872	7,998	5,484	4,826	2,736	4,671	1,203	1,494		7,025
Specific Learning/ADD	717	718	478	441	331	197	319	94	76		509
Autism	166	225	77	67	33	27	39	21	9		74
Physical	2,914	2,223	3,014	2,316	2,648	1,978	2,281	1,873	630		2,530
Deafblind	62	34	32	40	33	35	44	26	9		42
Vision	1,112	703	1,205	984	1,044	956	1,009	873	125		805
Hearing speech	1,028	1,026	217	829	565	543	644	332	168		777
Psychiatric	95	97	20	65	36	33	43	24	13		69
Neurological	4,690	4,875	3,715	3,800	2,192	1,360	1,389	2,189	661		3,421
ABI	728	666	566	467	399	253	362	224	111		513
Not Categorized	916	913	684	592	454	262	375	201	119		660
	23	23	21	12	12	10	11	11	7		10
Total	24,210	25,375	18,027	15,097	12,573	8,390	11,187	7,071	3,422		16,435
	OCCASIONAL										
Intellectual	6,072	5,034	8,113	6,246	9,524	8,959	9,264	8,473	9,066		6,086
Specific Learning/ADD	124	139	320	289	370	403	314	447	531		212
Autism	131	95	115	92	82	104	111	120	111		104
Physical	881	1,430	1,121	1,231	1,393	1,788	1,632	1,841	2,561		1,172
Deafblind	19	30	22	24	35	34	31	46	48		26
Vision	268	555	250	282	322	362	330	375	1,004		456
Hearing speech	159	166	470	267	460	501	431	634	723		276
Psychiatric	20	20	37	32	52	55	51	63	69		31
Neurological	760	677	1,549	1,245	2,417	2,817	2,581	2,568	2,681		1,368
ABI	173	239	320	318	384	466	403	482	548		297
Not Categorized	295	286	451	388	556	603	584	601	615		337
	5	8	10	10	19	16	15	15	13		9
Total	8,907	8,679	12,778	10,424	15,614	16,108	15,747	15,665	17,970		10,374
	FREQUENT										
Intellectual	1,862	1,637	3,828	5,147	5,116	6,509	5,018	8,338	6,463		3,918
Specific Learning/ADD	20	13	67	86	125	205	165	273	226		49
Autism	44	33	95	123	144	130	126	165	151		108
Physical	283	519	280	476	410	636	503	729	1,036		407
Deafblind	8	17	21	12	14	14	12	16	25		11
Vision	39	157	44	123	50	94	70	171	243		81
Hearing speech	19	16	313	80	136	128	91	208	249		67
Psychiatric	4	5	41	9	25	25	20	24	31		10
Neurological	92	75	313	334	701	1,157	1,143	722	1,560		342
ABI	54	63	90	116	163	201	170	231	258		71
Not Categorized	93	91	173	193	269	365	290	456	432		137
		4	4	5	3	5	3	5	6		4
Total	2,518	2,630	5,269	6,704	7,156	9,469	7,611	11,338	10,680		5,205

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

Primary Disability Type	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
	777	988	1,722	2,719	1,957	3,207	2,238	3,672	3,558	1,473
Intellectual	6	5	12	29	29	59	48	59	59	18
Specific Learning/ADD	23	25	92	75	112	112	94	74	85	54
Autism	359	440	206	448	138	194	142	198	437	179
Physical	2	14	20	10	11	9	5	6	11	4
Deafblind	11	61	15	26	20	27	20	30	118	14
Vision	2	6	215	16	46	37	32	42	61	16
Hearing	1	2	27	6	7	10	8	13	14	2
speech	57	33	94	137	312	322	526	180	811	137
Psychiatric	26	37	37	46	48	79	53	74	91	29
Neurological	53	71	61	126	68	127	88	131	204	68
ABI	1	1	1	2					5	
Not Categorized	1,318	1,683	2,502	3,640	2,748	4,183	3,254	4,479	5,454	1,994
Total										
	NOT KNOWN									
Intellectual	1,695	634	504	2,569	742	754	974	479	1,584	3,663
Specific Learning/ADD	51	43	41	73	63	54	72	45	26	130
Autism	25	11	10	32	18	16	19	9	33	49
Physical	327	152	143	293	175	168	206	123	100	476
Deafblind	6	2	2	11	4	5	5	3	4	14
Vision	107	61	23	122	101	98	108	88	47	181
Hearing	28	22	21	44	29	27	38	20	35	100
speech	7	3	2	15	7	4	5	3		15
Psychiatric	347	286	275	430	324	290	307	287	233	678
Neurological	60	36	28	94	47	42	53	30	33	131
ABI	71	67	59	129	81	71	91	39	58	226
Not Categorized	7			7	2	5	7	5	5	13
Total	2,731	1,317	1,108	3,819	1,593	1,534	1,885	1,131	2,158	5,676
	TOTAL									
Total	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684

For all disability groups, the need for at least some support in work (that is, occasional, frequent or continual) varied from 87% for consumers with a deafblind disability grouping to 89% for consumers with an autism disability grouping.

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

The principal source of income for 26,979 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, 60% mobility and 41% communication). 86% of consumers whose primary income source was DSP were reported as requiring at least some support (that is occasional, frequent or continual support) in work.

9,504 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' (74% self-care, 72% mobility and 56% communication). Similar to those consumers whose primary income source was DSP, 86% of those consumers with a primary income source of paid employment were reported as requiring at least some support in work.

Three per cent of consumers (1,116) reported a main income source of Newstart/Youth Allowance. Across all main income sources, these consumers were least likely to require support in 'activities of daily living' (78% self-care, 76% mobility and 54% communication) and most likely to require at least some support in work (88%).

These observations are generally consistent regardless of main income.

In relation to the need for support in work, the response 'not known' was reported for a small number of consumers of income groups (5.4%). The majority of consumers across all income groups (72% or 28,650) were reported as needing occasional or frequent support in work. Disability Support Pension income groups reported the greatest proportion (81%) of consumers requiring continual support in their work activities, with 14% of consumers overall reported as needing continual support in work.

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

A large proportion of the 27,671 consumers identified as having a phase of worker, were reported as 'never' requiring support in 'activities of daily living' (58% self-care, 63% mobility, and 44% communication). A little over one-third of workers required at least some support/assistance (34%) with self-care and mobility. The majority of workers required at least some support/assistance with communication (54%).

In relation to work activities, 9.2% of workers (2,555) never needed support, 46% required only occasional support, 25% required frequent support and 14% required continual support/assistance.

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

Income	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Direction	Self Emotions	Learning	Other Day Activity	Working
	NONE									
Disability Support Pension	14,895	16,297	11,013	8,001	6,676	4,035	5,900	3,334	9,346	1,953
Newstart/Youth Allowance	872	847	606	694	454	299	391	343	641	110
Mobility Allowance	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	4	0
Other Pension/Benefit	546	486	470	471	395	329	371	316	346	79
Paid Employment	7,050	6,866	5,297	5,448	4,557	3,385	4,051	2,803	5,595	1,139
Compensation Income	81	73	70	56	48	41	43	37	54	12
Other Income	193	219	183	146	163	104	129	80	138	24
Nil Income	206	198	122	128	103	79	108	68	155	34
Not Known	364	388	263	150	175	117	192	89	156	71
Total	24,210	25,375	18,027	15,097	12,573	8,390	11,187	7,071	16,435	3,422
	OCCASIONAL									
Disability Support Pension	6,887	6,215	8,832	7,206	11,028	10,595	10,878	10,192	7,399	10,760
Newstart/Youth Allowance	174	212	356	302	428	555	462	520	328	592
Mobility Allowance	3	6	5	2	4	2	3	3	3	5
Other Pension/Benefit	80	116	154	119	193	238	197	236	215	402
Paid Employment	1,474	1,853	2,979	2,529	3,425	4,167	3,665	4,253	2,189	5,661
Compensation income	21	22	31	33	49	46	53	42	37	51
Other Income	67	52	63	44	96	132	106	95	50	131
Nil Income	47	53	108	101	108	102	85	96	59	119
Not Known	154	150	250	88	283	271	298	228	94	249
Total	8,907	8,679	12,778	10,424	15,614	16,108	15,747	15,665	10,374	17,970
	FREQUENT									
Disability Support Pension	2,204	2,157	4,184	5,563	5,823	7,605	6,180	8,867	4,458	8,099
Newstart/Youth Allowance	18	23	97	53	128	191	139	183	48	280
Mobility Allowance	1	0	0	2	2	4	2	2	0	0
Other Pension/Benefit	15	39	33	32	56	70	67	88	32	134
Paid Employment	212	355	798	815	964	1,355	1,045	1,753	446	1,858
Compensation Income	8	12	8	18	16	22	17	28	12	35
Other Income	10	7	24	88	16	37	36	110	81	45
Nil Income	7	9	26	22	39	64	36	79	20	82
Not Known	43	28	99	111	112	121	89	228	108	147
Total	2,518	2,630	5,269	6,704	7,156	9,469	7,611	11,338	5,205	10,680

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

Income	Support/Assistance Needed									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Other Day Activity	Working
CONTINUAL										
Disability Support Pension	1,177	1,465	2,179	3,376	2,365	3,662	2,748	3,784	1,842	4,464
Newstart/Youth Allowance	5	6	27	15	67	41	81	39	11	111
Mobility Allowance	1	1	0	1		1	1	2	1	3
Other Pension/Benefit	12	26	10	26	16	26	25	27	9	53
Paid Employment	87	134	173	146	195	267	294	467	87	608
Compensation Income	7	11	9	10	5	9	5	11	8	20
Other Income	5	4	13	8	6	9	10	6	9	22
Nil Income	1	3	7	3	9	16	16	21	2	27
Not Known	23	33	84	55	85	152	74	122	25	146
Total	1,318	1,683	2,502	3,640	2,748	4,183	3,254	4,479	1,994	5,454
NOT KNOWN										
Disability Support Pension	1,816	845	771	2,833	1,087	1,082	1,273	802	3,934	1,703
Newstart/Youth Allowance	47	28	30	52	39	30	43	31	88	23
Mobility Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pension/Benefit	24	10	10	29	17	14	17	10	75	9
Paid Employment	681	296	257	566	363	330	449	228	1,187	238
Compensation Income	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	10	3
Other Income	20	13	12	9	14	13	14	4	17	73
Nil Income	3	1	1	10	5	3	19	0	28	2
Not Known	136	121	24	316	65	59	67	53	337	107
Total	2,731	1,317	1,108	3,819	1,593	1,534	1,885	1,131	5,676	2,158
TOTAL										
Total	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684

Seven percent of consumers identified as job seekers (801) were reported as never requiring support/assistance in their work. The proportion of job seekers requiring at least some support in 'activities of daily living' varied between 24% (self care) 29% (mobility) and 46% (communication), while 89% of job seekers required at least some support in working.

Eighty two percent of the 464 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 52% (mobility) and 73%(communication).

The activities of greatest support need (i.e. 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. Consumers that were identified as having a phase of 'other' were marginally more likely to require assistance in the areas of self-direction and managing emotions.

It must be noted that 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								Other Day Activity	
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning		Working
	<i>NEVER</i>									
Worker	16,058	17,483	12,115	9,251	8,460	5,647	7,400	4,376	2,555	10,499
Work Experience	148	206	117	37	64	30	79	15	8	49
Job Seeker	7,648	7,298	5,489	5,552	3,867	2,614	3,570	2,524	801	5,644
Other	356	388	306	257	182	99	138	156	58	243
Total	24,210	25,375	18,027	15,097	12,573	8,390	11,187	7,071	3,422	16,435
	<i>OCCASIONAL</i>									
Worker	6,516	6,070	8,983	6,970	10,865	11,015	11,134	10,724	12,639	7,049
Work Experience	199	162	182	86	177	170	181	116	132	136
Job Seeker	2,016	2,292	3,440	3,184	4,341	4,708	4,209	4,580	4,970	3,028
Other	176	155	173	184	231	215	223	245	229	161
Total	8,907	8,679	12,778	10,424	15,614	16,108	15,747	15,665	17,970	10,374
	<i>FREQUENT</i>									
Worker	1,990	1,951	3,909	5,406	5,245	6,715	5,532	8,340	6,863	4,220
Work Experience	67	56	109	178	151	159	146	251	162	139
Job Seeker	393	584	1,163	1,004	1,626	2,395	1,797	2,589	3,471	750
Other	68	39	88	116	134	200	136	158	184	96
Total	2,518	2,630	5,269	6,704	7,156	9,469	7,611	11,338	10,680	5,205
	<i>CONTINUAL</i>									
Worker	1,037	1,352	2,025	3,056	2,121	3,311	2,456	3,534	3,940	1,622
Work Experience	24	21	49	76	52	93	40	75	86	30
Job Seeker	233	287	381	453	521	694	661	805	1,298	305
Other	24	23	47	55	54	85	97	65	130	37
Total	1,318	1,683	2,502	3,640	2,748	4,183	3,254	4,479	5,454	1,994
	<i>NOT KNOWN</i>									
Worker	2,070	815	639	2,988	980	983	1,149	697	1,674	4,281
Work Experience	26	19	7	87	20	12	18	7	76	110
Job Seeker	614	443	431	711	549	493	667	406	364	1,177
Other	21	40	31	33	44	46	51	21	44	108
Total	2,731	1,317	1,108	3,819	1,593	1,534	1,885	1,131	2,158	5,676
	<i>TOTAL</i>									
Total	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684

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 with their family or spouse remained constant from 1997 to 1998 at approximately 62%. In contrast, the number of consumers living alone increased slightly from 15% in 1997 to 18% in 1998. Those consumers living in special purpose accommodation decreased slightly from 13% in 1997 to 10% in 1998.

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, 91% of consumers aged 16-19 years lived with family, 55% of consumers aged 30-39 years lived with family and 29% of consumers aged 64+ 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. Fifty-six percent of the population were consumers with an intellectual disability. They accounted for 78% of the population residing in special purpose accommodation, 57% of the population living with family and 39% of those living alone.

Consumers with a psychiatric disability represented 15% of the population. However, they represented 29% of the population of consumers living alone, 12% of those living with family and 9.1% of the population 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, 54% of consumers required no (or only occasional) support in the area of work and 57% in the area of learning. For 'activities of daily living' (self-care, mobility and communication), a clear majority required no (or only occasional) support in the areas of self-care (83%), mobility (86%) and communication (78%).

For consumers living with their family or spouse, 86% required no or only occasional support in the areas of self-care, while 87% and 80% required no or only occasional assistance with mobility and communication respectively. In the areas of work and learning 57% and 59% respectively required no or only occasional support.

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

Age	Living Arrangements/Accommodation										Total
	Lives Alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Other Community	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
MALES											
<16	2	81	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	87
16-19	68	2,219	47	20	0	0	3	3	5	60	2,422
20-24	387	3,642	222	93	3	1	18	18	10	143	4,519
25-29	667	2,765	366	165	1	4	40	40	8	151	4,167
30-39	1,628	3,854	845	356	16	10	102	102	7	231	7,049
40-49	1,206	2,244	616	253	17	5	138	138	5	169	4,653
50-59	465	964	282	137	22	1	73	73	3	98	2,045
60-64	73	124	38	35	5	1	10	10	1	6	293
>64	19	33	21	14	6	0	9	9	0	3	105
Total	4,515	15,926	2,438	1,073	70	22	394	394	39	863	25,340
FEMALES											
<16	1	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
16-19	55	1,174	17	13	0	1	1	1	4	28	1,293
20-24	263	2,080	115	71	1	1	8	8	8	82	2,629
25-29	405	1,656	224	111	2	3	16	16	9	95	2,521
30-39	829	2,137	531	210	2	1	63	63	8	121	3,902
40-49	653	1,364	442	155	7	0	79	79	6	91	2,797
50-59	305	409	186	71	10	2	29	29	1	49	1,062
60-64	18	18	21	9	5	0	4	4	0	2	77
>64	4	9	12	9	3	1	1	1	0	1	40
Total	2,533	8,869	1,548	649	30	9	201	201	36	469	14,344
TOTAL											
<16	3	103	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	110
16-19	123	3,393	64	33	0	1	4	4	9	88	3,715
20-24	650	5,722	337	164	4	2	26	26	18	225	7,148
25-29	1,072	4,421	590	276	3	7	56	56	17	246	6,688
30-39	2,457	5,991	1,376	566	18	11	165	165	15	352	10,951
40-49	1,859	3,608	1,058	408	24	5	217	217	11	260	7,450
50-59	770	1,373	468	208	32	3	102	102	4	147	3,107
60-64	91	142	59	44	10	1	14	14	1	8	370
>64	23	42	33	23	9	1	10	10	0	4	145
Total	7,048	24,795	3,986	1,722	100	31	595	595	75	1,332	39,684

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

Primary Disability Group	Living Arrangements/Accommodation Type										Total
	Lives Alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Other Community	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
Intellectual	2,725	14,175	3,100	1,221	43	8	535		14	344	22,165
Specific Learning/ADD	98	772	17	11	0	0	5		0	15	918
Autism	35	275	48	22	1	2	6		0	0	389
Physical	1,021	3,097	250	100	22	2	14		7	251	4,764
Deafblind	19	62	9	3	2	1	0		0	1	97
Vision	307	970	26	15	2	1	2		2	212	1,537
Hearing	244	846	18	33	0	0	0		1	94	1,236
Speech	21	78	13	4	0	0	1		0	10	127
Psychiatric	2,020	2,918	363	225	4	16	20		50	330	5,946
Neurological	231	691	51	34	3	0	0		0	31	1,041
Acquired Brain Injury	316	891	88	52	23	1	12		1	44	1,428
Not Categorized	11	20	3	2	0	0	0		0	0	36
Total	7,048	24,795	3,986	1,722	100	31	595		75	1,332	39,684

Consumers living alone required slightly less support or assistance, 89% required no or only occasional support for self-care compared to 91% for mobility and 86% for communication. The same was true for working and learning with 62% and 70% requiring no or only occasional support or assistance respectively.

3.5 Receipt of Pensions/Allowances.

Overall, 38,617 pensions/allowances were provided in full or in part to consumers of Commonwealth funded disability employment services. One consumer can be in receipt of multiple pension/allowance types; thus the above number is a representation of the number of pensions/allowances provided, not consumers.

Table 29 outlines the number of pensions/allowances provided to consumers 'on the books' of employment services. Forty-eight percent of disability support pensions were provided to consumers within open employment services. Forty-five percent were provided to consumers of supported employment services, while 6.7% 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/Allowance

<i>Pension/Allowances</i>	<i>Employment Service Outlet Type</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Open</i>	<i>Supported</i>	<i>Open & Supported</i>	
Disability Support Pension	15,041	14,184	2,110	31,335
Newstart/Youth Allowance	1,343	44	90	1,477
Mobility Allowance	1,205	4,234	366	5,805

The majority of Newstart/Youth Allowance pensions were provided to consumers of open employment services (91%). Mobility Allowance was most prominent in supported employment services representing 73% of Mobility Allowances provided to consumers.

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

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Pension/Allowances</i>		
	<i>Disability Support Pension</i>	<i>Newstart/Youth Allowance</i>	<i>Mobility Allowance</i>
NSW	9,915	407	1,986
VIC	8,811	608	1,510
QLD	4,567	205	789
SA	3,072	68	699
WA	3,341	113	591
TAS	862	35	88
NT	206	21	13
ACT	561	20	129
Total	31,335	1,477	5,805

Table 30 outlines the number of pensions/allowances provided to consumers in each of the various states and territories. Consistent with the 1997 census period, during the 1998 census period New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland represented the largest recipients of pensions and allowances, taking up 74% of Disability Support Pensions, 83% of Newstart/Youth Allowance, and 74% of Mobility Allowances.

3.6 Main Source of Income

The majority (68%) of consumers had the Disability Support Pension as their main source of income. The next most prevalent main source of income was paid employment (24%), followed by Newstart/Youth Allowance (2.8%).

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 68% of all consumers 'on the books' reported the Disability Support Pension as their main source of income. While 93% of consumers of supported employment services and 70% 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 24% of all consumers 'on the books'. Approximately 2.8% of consumers of supported employment services reported paid employment as the main source of income, while 39% of consumers in open employment services and 23% of consumers in open and supported employment had it 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. Sixty three percent of those consumers reported as using the Disability Support Pension as their main source of income had an intellectual disability. Within this group, those consumers with an intellectual disability living in New South Wales were most prevalent (5,961 consumers).

Consumers with a psychiatric disability comprising 3,688 consumers represented the second largest group of consumers who used 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 (396 or 35%). The state with the largest population of consumers within this group was Victoria, with 181 consumers with an intellectual disability using Newstart/Youth Allowance as their main source of income.

Consumers with an intellectual disability (44%) were the largest group who reported paid employment as the main source of income. This group comprised 4188 consumers. Consumers with a psychiatric disability (1,523 or 16%) and consumers with a physical disability (1,483 or 16%) were the next largest disability groups.

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	2,952	3,191	2,422	560	1,138	272	69	189	10,793
Newstart/Youth Allowance	312	416	126	43	63	26	13	14	1,013
Mobility Allowance	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other Pension/Benefit	111	266	88	44	38	14	3	9	573
Paid Employment	2,560	2,460	1,552	535	874	125	83	140	8,329
Compensation Income	28	24	16	3	7	1	4	2	85
Other Income	36	81	39	15	13	1	4	4	193
Nil Income	94	67	47	10	13	7	4	1	243
Not Known	63	53	25	25	9	6	7	19	207
Total	6,156	6,559	4,317	1,235	2,155	452	187	378	21,439
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Disability Support Pension	5,623	3,053	702	2,125	1,708	474	66	76	13,827
Newstart/Youth Allowance	5	16	0	10	2	1	0	0	34
Mobility Allowance	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Other Pension/Benefit	32	10	2	9	10	1	0	0	64
Paid Employment	145	109	75	38	31	8	1	6	413
Compensation Income	12	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	30
Other Income	6	6	0	4	3	0	0	2	21
Nil Income	2	1	1	3	0	0	3	3	13
Not Known	95	278	81	16	7	5	5	0	487
Total	5,923	3,485	867	2,206	1,762	489	75	87	14,894

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 SERVICE</i>								
Disability Support Pension	74	692	1,312	52	38	22	42	127	2,359
Newstart/Youth Allowance	2	40	15	7	1	0	0	4	69
Mobility Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pension/Benefit	0	28	7	1	0	0	1	3	40
Paid Employment	20	279	293	2	43	3	4	118	762
Compensation Income	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other Income	1	5	71	0	2	0	0	2	81
Nil Income	0	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	8
Not Known	0	5	15	0	0	1	3	2	26
Total	97	1,057	1,716	63	85	27	50	256	3,351
	<i>TOTAL</i>								
Disability Support Pension	8,649	6,936	4,436	2,737	2,884	768	177	392	26,979
Newstart/Youth Allowance	319	472	141	60	66	27	13	18	1,116
Mobility Allowance	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
Other Pension/Benefit	143	304	97	54	48	15	4	12	677
Paid Employment	2,725	2,848	1,920	575	948	136	88	264	9,504
Compensation Income	40	40	22	5	7	1	4	2	121
Other Income	43	92	110	19	18	1	4	8	295
Nil Income	96	72	50	13	14	8	7	4	264
Not Known	158	336	121	41	16	12	15	21	720
Total	12,176	11,101	6,900	3,504	4,002	968	312	721	39,684

Of those consumers with an intellectual disability who reported paid employment as their main source of income, 37% resided in New South Wales, followed by Victoria (859 or 21%), and Queensland (835 or 20%). For consumers with a psychiatric disability, 41% resided in Victoria, 25% resided in New South Wales and 20% in Queensland.

Table 59 (Appendix) shows the majority (62%) 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 (59%). When consumers had nil income, 87% lived with family members. Of those consumers who reported paid employment as their main source of income, 70% lived with family members as did 70% of consumers who reported their main source of income as 'other' pension.

3.7 Employment Phase

A consumers employment phase is the employment status of the consumer in the service outlet on census day (21 October 1998). Table 32 shows there were 27,671 consumers 'on the books' on census day defined as a worker (a consumer who has been offered a contract of employment and has accepted it with an employer in open or supported employment). This is an 11% increase from the 1997 census day where there were 24,996 consumers identified as workers.

Consumers on work experience have increased 36% from 340 in 1997 to 464 in 1998. The number of job seekers has increased 19% from 9,164 in 1997 to 10,904 in 1998.

Table 33 shows that supported employment services had the largest number of consumers defined as workers (14,142). Workers in supported employment services represent 51% of all workers and 95% of consumers in supported employment. Job seekers by comparison, were most prevalent in open employment services. There were 9,770 job seekers in open employment representing 90% of all job seekers and 46% of consumers in open employment.

Table 34 outlines the employment phase of consumers by the primary disability type. In total, consumers with an intellectual disability represented 56% of all consumers. They represent 63% of all workers and 77% of all consumers on work experience.

Consumers with a physical disability represented 12% of all consumers. They comprised 10% of all workers and 6.5% of consumers in work experience. A similar profile emerged for consumers with a psychiatric disability. They represented 15% of all consumers, 11% of workers and 8.2% of all consumers on work experience.

Table 32: Consumers on the Books: Phase by Year by Primary Disability Group.

Primary Disability Type	1998				1997				
	Phase				Phase				
	Worker	Experience	Job Seeker	Other	Worker	Experience	Job Seeker	Other	Total
Intellectual	17,536	358	3,996	275	16,918	247	4,034	451	21,650
Specific Learning/ADD	526	9	376	7	142	4	42	7	19
Autism	288	7	88	6	179	6	41	17	243
Physical	2,876	30	1,783	75	2,483	22	1,272	46	3,823
Deafblind	54	0	41	2	23	0	373	11	407
Vision	982	8	540	7	924	6	13	0	943
Hearing	748	4	466	18	572	7	565	5	1,149
Speech	93	1	31	2	49	0	341	0	390
Psychiatric	2,986	38	2,724	198	2,396	27	23	0	2,446
Neurological	637	4	385	15	524	4	2,132	12	2,672
ABI	912	4	472	40	761	17	328	5	1,111
Not Categorized	33	1	2	0	25	0	0	0	25
Total	27,671	464	10,904	645	24,996	340	9,164	554	35,054

Table 33: Consumers on the Books: 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	3,031	3,267	2,249	747	1,354	184	97	173			11,102
Work experience	24	15	4	6	25	1	1	2			78
Job seeker	2,900	3,209	1,929	477	727	257	89	182			9,770
Other	201	68	135	5	49	10	0	21			489
Total	6,156	6,559	4,317	1,235	2,155	452	187	378			21,439
	<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>										
Worker	5,754	3,159	726	2,136	1,746	489	60	72			14,142
Work experience	128	101	87	40	7	0	8	3			374
Job seeker	15	177	12	30	8	0	7	4			253
Other	26	48	42	0	1	0	0	8			125
Total	5,923	3,485	867	2,206	1,762	489	75	87			14,894
	<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>										
Worker	59	590	1,423	28	63	19	38	207			2,427
Work experience	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	4			12
Job seeker	38	450	280	30	22	6	12	43			881
Other	0	15	10	2	0	2	0	2			31
Total	97	1,057	1,716	63	85	27	50	256			3,351
	<i>TOTAL</i>										
Worker	8,844	7,016	4,398	2,911	3,163	692	195	452			27,671
Work experience	152	118	94	49	32	1	9	9			464
Job seeker	2,953	3,836	2,221	537	757	263	108	229			10,904
Other	227	131	187	7	50	12	0	31			645
Total	12,176	11,101	6,900	3,504	4,002	968	312	721			39,684

Table 34: Consumers on the Books: Employment Phase by Primary Disability Group.

<i>Primary Disability Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Work</i>			<i>Other</i>	
	<i>Worker</i>	<i>Experience</i>	<i>Job Seeker</i>		
Intellectual	17,536	358	3,996	275	22,165
Specific Learning/ADD	526	9	376	7	918
Autism	288	7	88	6	389
Physical	2,876	30	1,783	75	4,764
Deafblind	54	0	41	2	97
Vision	982	8	540	7	1,537
Hearing	748	4	466	18	1,236
Speech	93	1	31	2	127
Psychiatric	2,986	38	2,724	198	5,946
Neurological	637	4	385	15	1,041
ABI	912	4	472	40	1,428
Not Categorised	33	1	2	0	36
Total	27,671	464	10,904	645	39,684

3.8 Worker Information

For the purpose of the census, a worker is a consumer in receipt of support from a Commonwealth funded disability service who has been offered, and has accepted, a contract of employment with an employer in open or supported employment on snapshot day.

Table 35 depicts the change in distribution of workers receiving wages across employment service outlets across the 1997 and 1998 census periods. There was little variation in the distribution of wages between the 1997 and 1998 census collections. The largest group of consumers were those earning between \$21 and \$60 per week (34% in 1998 and 38% in 1997), the majority of which were in supported employment (86% in 1998 and 89% in 1997).

The second largest group of workers were those earning between \$101 and \$200 per week (14% in 1998 and 12% in 1997). In this case it is evident that the majority of workers in this wage bracket were in receipt of assistance from open employment services (70% in 1998 and 75% in 1997).

Table 36 outlines the employment service outlet by state/territory breakdown to the distribution of wages earned by workers. The most prevalent wage range was between \$41 and \$60 per week with 5,359 workers (19%) falling within this range. In 1997, 20% of workers earned between \$41 and \$60 per week. The distribution for each state/territory varied considerably. Within the ACT, 25% of consumers earned between \$101 and \$200 per week. This was also the most prevalent wage range within the ACT. In New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, the most prevalent wage range was between \$41 and \$60 (24% in New South Wales, 21% in Victoria, and 26% in South Australia). The lowest wage range for consumers was in Queensland, with 32% of consumers earning between \$1 and \$20 per week. These figures did not vary greatly from the 1997 collection.

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

	1998				1997			
	Open &			Total	Open &			Total
	Open	Supported	Supported		Open	Supported	Supported	
No Wage	47	45	14	106	2	38	1	41
\$1-20	192	2,511	987	3,690	225	2,981	25	3,231
\$21-40	295	3,490	140	3,925	258	4,044	105	4,407
\$41-60	657	4,528	174	5,359	606	4,376	62	5,044
\$61-80	433	1,758	107	2,298	379	1,460	90	1,929
\$81-100	611	741	152	1,504	496	652	40	1,188
\$101-200	2,712	851	329	3,892	2,324	621	137	3,082
\$201-300	2,253	119	199	2,571	2,099	201	53	2,353
\$301-400	1,970	83	215	2,268	2,033	68	41	2,142
>\$400	1,932	16	110	2,058	1,449	69	14	1,532
Not Specified	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	36	0	47
Total	11,102	14,142	2,427	27,671	9,882	14,546	568	24,996

Within open employment services, consumers earning between \$101 and \$200 were the most prevalent group (24%), which increased in size from the 1997 collection of 21%. The most prevalent wage range for supported employment was \$41 and \$60, with 32% (30% in 1997) of consumers within supported employment earning within this wage range. This change in distribution can be attributed to a large increase of consumers in open and supported employment (from 568 consumers in 1997 to 3,427 consumers in 1998), the majority of which (58%) were employed in supported employment settings (Table 36).

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

Wage	State								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>									
No Wage	13	4	20	10	0	0	0	0	47
\$1-20	17	42	41	18	68	1	1	4	192
\$21-40	33	77	63	34	77	4	0	7	295
\$41-60	103	157	161	76	125	30	1	4	657
\$61-80	87	123	101	29	73	13	2	5	433
\$81-100	132	188	145	38	87	9	5	7	611
\$101-200	758	807	611	147	270	42	30	47	2,712
\$201-300	716	656	449	115	235	42	12	28	2,253
\$301-400	614	596	354	110	227	23	23	23	1,970
More than \$400	558	617	304	170	192	20	23	48	1,932
Total	3,031	3,267	2,249	747	1,354	184	97	173	11,102

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

Wage	State								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
No Wage	12	15	0	14	3	0	0	1	45
\$1-20	679	406	413	564	399	36	11	3	2,511
\$21-40	1,195	715	94	650	574	231	22	9	3,490
\$41-60	2,052	1,226	75	661	381	106	18	9	4,528
\$61-80	939	335	22	86	296	55	7	18	1,758
\$81-100	377	186	34	63	38	27	1	15	741
\$101-200	456	201	33	78	42	27	1	13	851
\$201-300	25	56	9	13	8	4	0	4	119
\$301-400	11	15	45	5	4	3	0	0	83
More than \$400	8	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	16
Total	5,754	3,159	726	2,136	1,746	489	60	72	14,142
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
No Wage	2	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	14
\$1-20	13	21	935	10	2		2	4	987
\$21-40	9	54	32	4	4	2	16	19	140
\$41-60	3	62	74	7	3	2	4	19	174
\$61-80	7	49	30	2	3	1	0	15	107
\$81-100	2	64	29	3	7	11	2	34	152
\$101-200	11	137	106	1	19	1	3	51	329
\$201-300	7	77	64	0	6	1	1	43	199
\$301-400	2	68	124	0	9	0	0	12	215
More than \$400	3	57	28	1	10	1	0	10	110
Total	59	590	1,423	28	63	19	38	207	2,427
<i>TOTAL</i>									
No Wage	27	20	21	24	3	0	10	1	106
\$1-20	709	469	1,389	592	469	37	14	11	3,690
\$21-40	1,237	846	189	688	655	237	38	35	3,925
\$41-60	2,158	1,445	310	744	509	138	23	32	5,359
\$61-80	1,033	507	153	117	372	69	9	38	2,298
\$81-100	511	438	208	104	132	47	8	56	1,504
\$101-200	1,225	1,145	750	226	331	70	34	111	3,892
\$201-300	748	789	522	128	249	47	13	75	2,571
\$301-400	627	679	523	115	240	26	23	35	2,268
More than \$400	569	678	333	173	203	21	23	58	2,058
Total	8,844	7,016	4,398	2,911	3,163	692	195	452	27,671

Table 37 outlines the distribution of the employment setting of workers to the employment service outlet type. The majority of workers were employed in supported employment settings (56%), with 41% employed on the open labour market. The majority of consumers of open employment services were employed in the open labour market (94%) while a small number were employed in supported employment settings (322 or 2.9%). In contrast, the majority of consumers of supported employment services were employed in supported employment settings (97%). Only 66 workers were employed in the open labour market when receiving support from supported employment services. Open and supported employment services saw a majority of consumers in supported employment settings (58%).

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

Employment Setting	State/Territory								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Supported Employment Setting	58	145	29	22	43	8	3	14	322
Open Labor Market	2,931	3,061	2,192	601	1,241	173	93	158	10,450
Other Setting	42	61	28	124	70	3	1	1	330
Total	3,031	3,267	2,249	747	1,354	184	97	173	11,102
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Supported Employment Setting	5,594	3,055	663	2,107	1,738	489	60	71	13,777
Open Labor Market	14	11	25	9	7	0	0	0	66
Other Setting	146	93	38	20	1	0	0	1	299
Total	5,754	3,159	726	2,136	1,746	489	60	72	14,142
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Supported Employment Setting	24	197	1,012	9	1	0	26	128	1,397
Open Labor Market	35	343	298	5	38	19	2	79	819
Other Setting	0	50	113	14	24	0	10	0	211
Total	59	590	1,423	28	63	19	38	207	2,427
<i>TOTAL</i>									
Supported Employment Setting	5,676	3,397	1,704	2,138	1,782	497	89	213	15,496
Open Labor Market	2,980	3,415	2,515	615	1,286	192	95	237	11,335
Other Setting	188	204	179	158	95	3	11	2	840
Total	8,844	7,016	4,398	2,911	3,163	692	195	452	27,671

Figure 6: Employed Consumers: Employed Consumers on the Books by Hours Worked

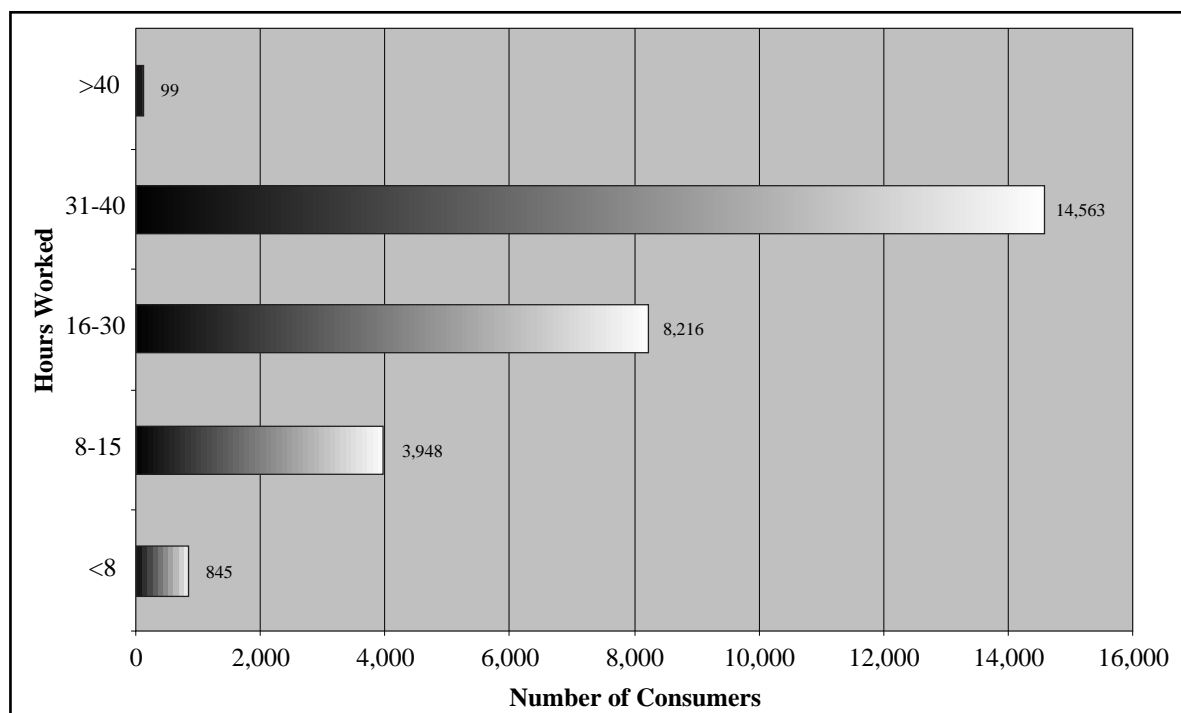


Figure 6 shows that the largest proportion of workers (53%) worked between 31-40 hours, followed by workers working 16-30 hours per week (30%). The average hours worked was 28.13 hours.

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

State/Territory	Weekly Hours					Average Hours	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	63	609	1,016	1,329	14	26.61	3,031
VIC	184	719	1,030	1,311	23	25.15	3,267
QLD	123	596	768	746	16	23.48	2,249
SA	35	125	268	313	6	26.31	747
WA	72	384	435	449	14	23.65	1,354
TAS	8	53	69	54	0	22.27	184
NT	1	26	28	40	2	26.04	97
ACT	4	45	48	75	1	25.93	173
Total	490	2,557	3,662	4,317	76	25.08	11,102
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	152	343	1,409	3,843	7	30.82	5,754
VIC	55	323	947	1,833	1	29.66	3,159
QLD	10	41	239	435	1	31.00	726
SA	26	148	588	1,374	0	31.26	2,136
WA	11	65	521	1,149	0	30.51	1,746
TAS	8	23	102	356	0	32.74	489
NT	4	8	25	23	0	25.42	60
ACT	5	21	35	11	0	21.68	72
Total	271	972	3,866	9,024	9	30.60	14,142
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	1	25	25	7	1	19.73	59
VIC	52	187	203	146	2	20.48	590
QLD	12	90	318	997	6	32.77	1,423
SA	1	14	5	8	0	19.57	28
WA	6	19	19	15	4	22.49	63
TAS	4	13	1	1	0	10.89	19
NT	3	17	17	1	0	14.92	38
ACT	5	54	100	47	1	22.42	207
Total	84	419	688	1,222	14	27.71	2,427
<i>TOTAL</i>							
NSW	216	977	2,450	5,179	22	29.31	8,844
VIC	291	1,229	2,180	3,290	26	26.79	7,016
QLD	145	727	1,325	2,178	23	27.73	4,398
SA	62	287	861	1,695	6	29.88	2,911
WA	89	468	975	1,613	18	27.41	3,163
TAS	20	89	172	411	0	29.36	692
NT	8	51	70	64	2	23.68	195
ACT	14	120	183	133	2	23.65	452
Total	845	3,948	8,216	14,563	99	28.13	27,671

Table 38 shows for each employment service outlet type, the majority of consumers worked between 31-40 hours. Supported employment services had the largest proportion of workers working in this bracket, with 64%, and open and supported employment having 50% of workers working 31-40 hours (39% of workers in open employment worked 31-40 hours and 33% of consumers worked 16-30 hours).

New South Wales had the highest average hours worked in open employment services (26.61 hours). In supported employment services, Tasmania had the largest average with 32.74 hours. Queensland had the largest average hours worked for open and supported employment services with 32.77 hours.

Table 39 outlines service outlet ARIA classifications for consumer wage level and employment service outlet types. Open employment services had the highest proportion of workers in the \$101-200 wage range (24%), the majority of which were in highly accessible areas (76%).

For supported employment service outlets, 32% 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 (both ranges having 84% representation).

A total of 47% of workers in remote areas and 57% of workers in very remote areas earned greater than \$100 per week, compared to 39% of workers in highly accessible areas.

Table 60 (appendix) compares weekly hours, wages and wage level. Wage level is defined as the current relationship of the consumers' wage to an award/agreement wage. Distinct differences emerged in the relationship between wages and hours worked when taking into account the wage level.

In total, 19% of workers earned \$41-60 per week, constituting the largest group across all wages. The majority of workers earning \$41-60 per week were working 31-40 hours per week (68%). For those workers on a full award wage, the largest group of workers (24%) were those earning between \$101-200. A total of 88% of these workers were earning above \$100 per week, while 76% worked more than 16 hours per week.

The most prevalent wage range was between \$41 and \$60 with pro rata/productivity based wages (27%), an enterprise or certified agreement (39%) and individual workplace agreements (34%). Wages not based on an award/agreement were most prevalent for those workers earning between \$1 and \$20 per week.

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

ARIA Category	No Wage	Wage										Total
		\$1-20	\$21-40	\$41-60	\$61-80	\$81-100	\$101-200	\$201-300	\$301-400	>\$401		
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>												
Highly Accessible	18	150	218	500	336	450	2,198	1,876	1,668	1,656	9,070	
Accessible	17	17	48	93	65	95	309	216	175	149	1,184	
Moderately Accessible	10	20	16	43	21	37	114	86	65	64	476	
Remote	2	0	5	12	4	10	23	19	15	16	106	
Very Remote	0	2	7	3	4	10	21	27	7	11	92	
Unmatched	0	3	1	6	3	9	47	29	40	36	174	
Total	47	192	295	657	433	611	2,712	2,253	1,970	1,932	11,102	
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>												
Highly Accessible	38	1,967	2,835	3,873	1,491	648	697	98	41	14	11,702	
Accessible	5	367	476	478	222	83	142	20	29	2	1,824	
Moderately Accessible	2	133	114	106	23	6	5	1	12	0	402	
Remote	0	24	31	39	4	0	3	0	1	0	102	
Very Remote	0	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Unmatched	0	19	32	29	15	4	4	0	0	0	103	
Total	45	2,511	3,490	4,528	1,758	741	851	119	83	16	14,142	
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>												
Highly Accessible	5	762	104	143	66	119	256	172	144	84	1,855	
Accessible	0	158	14	16	30	29	52	14	40	20	373	
Moderately Accessible	0	55	6	10	9	2	17	7	28	3	137	
Remote	0	10	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	1	19	
Very Remote	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unmatched	9	2	16	5	1	2	3	3	0	2	43	
Total	14	987	140	174	107	152	329	199	215	110	2,427	
<i>TOTAL</i>												
Highly Accessible	61	2,879	3,157	4,516	1,893	1,217	3,151	2,146	1,853	1,754	22,627	
Accessible	22	542	538	587	317	207	503	250	244	171	3,381	
Moderately Accessible	12	208	136	159	53	45	136	94	105	67	1,015	
Remote	2	34	36	51	9	10	27	22	19	17	227	
Very Remote	0	3	9	6	7	10	21	27	7	11	101	
Unmatched	9	24	49	40	19	15	54	32	40	38	320	
Total	106	3,690	3,925	5,359	2,298	1,504	3,892	2,571	2,268	2,058	27,671	

Table 40: Employed Consumers: Sex by Age by Wage

Wage	Age							Total		
	<16	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59		60-64	>64
MALES										
No Wage	1	11	5	5	15	8	9	1	0	55
\$1-20	1	88	260	308	708	527	259	39	20	2,210
\$21-40	4	91	263	348	707	544	243	36	18	2,254
\$41-60	2	166	511	589	1,091	723	317	50	26	3,475
\$61-80	2	72	206	225	500	331	144	33	15	1,528
\$81-100	5	78	163	153	290	211	91	25	10	1,026
\$101-200	9	343	543	410	669	410	176	29	10	2,599
\$201-300	4	257	445	267	373	218	90	10	2	1,666
\$301-400	1	76	426	362	454	211	96	6	1	1,633
More than \$400	1	39	253	322	457	310	111	8	0	1,501
Total	30	1,221	3,075	2,989	5,264	3,493	1,536	237	102	17,947
FEMALES										
No Wage	1	16	9	4	6	11	2	2	0	51
\$1-20	2	50	178	233	502	363	127	16	9	1,480
\$21-40	1	65	207	239	537	423	175	18	6	1,671
\$41-60	0	80	259	337	609	412	162	10	15	1,884
\$61-80	1	52	106	124	244	163	72	6	2	770
\$81-100	1	33	77	108	148	81	29	1	0	478
\$101-200	0	148	309	237	290	212	90	5	2	1,293
\$201-300	0	65	239	194	200	149	54	3	1	905
\$301-400	0	31	154	155	168	99	27	1	0	635
More than \$400	0	3	85	143	168	112	45	0	1	557
Total	6	543	1,623	1,774	2,872	2,025	783	62	36	9,724
TOTAL										
No Wage	2	27	14	9	21	19	11	3	0	106
\$1-20	3	138	438	541	1,210	890	386	55	29	3,690
\$21-40	5	156	470	587	1,244	967	418	54	24	3,925
\$41-60	2	246	770	926	1,700	1,135	479	60	41	5,359
\$61-80	3	124	312	349	744	494	216	39	17	2,298
\$81-100	6	111	240	261	438	292	120	26	10	1,504
\$101-200	9	491	852	647	959	622	266	34	12	3,892
\$201-300	4	322	684	461	573	367	144	13	3	2,571
\$301-400	1	107	580	517	622	310	123	7	1	2,268
More than \$400	1	42	338	465	625	422	156	8	1	2,058
Total	36	1,764	4,698	4,763	8,136	5,518	2,319	299	138	27,671

Table 40 shows the relationship between age, sex and wage for employed consumers. Of the 27,671 workers identified on census day, 65% were male (compared to 64% of all employed/not employed consumers). 45% of male workers earned less than \$60 per week compared to 52% of females. The median age of employed workers was between 30 and 39 years of age.

The average hours worked across all categories was 28.13 hours per week (Table 41). Consumers who earned between \$301-400 per week had the highest average hours worked per week with 34.79 hours, followed by consumers earning more than \$400 per week (working 33.36 hours per week).

On average, females work less hours than males (26.58 hours per week compared to 28.97 hours per week). In addition, it is evident that the majority of males work more than 31 hours per week (57%) compared to females where 46% work more than 31 hours per week (Table 41).

Seventeen percent 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 42 displays the wage distribution for consumers by primary disability group. It shows that for consumers with an intellectual disability or autism, the majority of consumers earn less than \$60 per week (59% for intellectual and 56% for autism).

In contrast, the majority of consumers with a specific learning disability or ADD (74%), a physical disability (58%), vision (78%), hearing (76%), speech (54%) and a psychiatric disability (58%) as their primary disability earned greater than \$100 per week.

Table 61 (appendix) shows that compared to the national average of hours worked per week (28.13 hours), workers with an intellectual disability (29.31 hours per week), vision (30.20 hours per week) and speech (30.16 hours per week) impairments were all above the average of hours worked. Consumers with a psychiatric disability in contrast worked the lowest number of hours on average, with 22.89 hours per week.

Hours worked varied between states. On average, workers in South Australia worked the most hours per week (29.88 hours). Within South Australia, the neurological disability group worked the most hours on average (32.08 hours per week), with intellectual, (31.34 hours), specific learning/ADD (31.50 hours) and hearing (31.97) disability groups above the state average.

Tasmania (29.36 hours) and New South Wales (29.31 hours) also posted high average levels of hours worked compared to the national average.

Table 62 (appendix) outlines wages earned and support/assistance needed. As noted previously, 82% of consumers needed little or no support assistance for self-care (85% for mobility). When wages are accounted for, the proportion of consumers requiring no or only occasional support or assistance increased as wage levels increased. For consumers earning no wage, 66% required no or only occasional support or assistance with self-care. Of those workers earning \$41-60 per week, 78% required support or assistance. Ninety-one percent of consumers earning more than \$400 per week require no or only occasional support or assistance with self-care.

The same relationship occurs for support assistance needed for mobility and communication.

In relation to learning and working, 55% of consumers required no, or only occasional support. Taking into account wages, the proportion of consumers requiring little or no support increased as wage levels increased. Of those, 28% of workers earning no wages

required little or no support in working. Fifty three percent of workers earning between \$41 and \$60 per week required little or no support in working. Of those consumers earning more than \$400 per week, 81% required little or no support in working.

Table 43 shows weekly hours and support/assistance needed. For the activities of daily living (self-care, mobility and communication), workers who required no support on average worked between 28.16 to 28.63 hours per week. Workers who required continual support for the activities of daily living worked on average between 24.43 and 27.42 hours per week.

Workers who required no support for working and learning, worked 29.73 hours (working) and 27.13 hours per week (learning). In contrast, those consumers who required continual support or assistance, worked on average 26.68 hours per week (working) and 27.39 hours per week (learning).

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

Wage	Hours Worked					Average	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>MALE</i>							
No Wage	20	17	14	4	0	13.62	55
\$1-20	211	313	657	1,029	0	26.13	2,210
\$21-40	118	214	760	1,161	1	27.30	2,254
\$41-60	106	302	639	2,428	0	31.12	3,475
\$61-80	33	257	258	978	2	28.84	1,528
\$81-100	15	328	252	429	2	24.48	1,026
\$101-200	6	753	1,004	830	6	23.62	2,599
\$201-300	0	59	982	621	4	27.83	1,666
\$301-400	1	5	331	1,284	12	35.45	1,633
More than \$400	0	1	81	1,366	53	37.87	1,501
Total	510	2,249	4,978	10,130	80	28.97	17,947
<i>FEMALE</i>							
No Wage	16	19	12	4	0	13.90	51
\$1-20	108	249	510	613	0	25.82	1,480
\$21-40	109	196	576	790	0	26.16	1,671
\$41-60	61	221	410	1,190	2	29.85	1,884
\$61-80	23	171	153	423	0	27.17	770
\$81-100	12	215	108	142	1	20.73	478
\$101-200	6	565	514	206	2	19.35	1,293
\$201-300	0	58	669	177	1	24.48	905
\$301-400	0	2	236	395	2	33.11	635
More than \$400	0	3	50	493	11	36.91	557
Total	335	1,699	3,238	4,433	19	26.58	9,724
<i>TOTAL</i>							
No Wage	36	36	26	8	0	13.75	106
\$1-20	319	562	1,167	1,642	0	26.01	3,690
\$21-40	227	410	1,336	1,951	1	26.82	3,925
\$41-60	167	523	1,049	3,618	2	30.67	5,359
\$61-80	56	428	411	1,401	2	28.28	2,298
\$81-100	27	543	360	571	3	23.29	1,504
\$101-200	12	1,318	1,518	1,036	8	22.20	3,892
\$201-300	0	117	1,651	798	5	26.65	2,571
\$301-400	1	7	567	1,679	14	34.79	2,268
More than \$400	0	4	131	1,859	64	33.36	2,058
Total	845	3,948	8,216	14,563	99	28.13	27,671

Table 42: Employed Consumers: Primary Disability Group by Wage

Wage	Primary Disability Type											Total
	Specific						Not Categorized					
	Intellectual	Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI	
No Wage	68	1	0	15	0	2	6	0	4	2	8	0
\$1-20	3,106	14	55	181	7	47	23	3	170	24	59	1
\$21-40	3,134	12	42	234	10	22	22	7	263	59	113	7
\$41-60	4,026	53	63	381	8	47	44	15	387	134	187	14
\$61-80	1,511	31	29	224	4	54	42	11	229	68	91	4
\$81-100	849	27	20	177	4	43	40	7	204	48	82	3
\$101-200	2,015	151	46	529	8	160	124	13	585	123	137	1
\$201-300	1,161	101	15	400	4	176	110	11	429	70	93	1
\$301-400	1,077	79	12	300	3	134	164	17	361	51	68	2
More than \$400	589	57	6	435	6	297	173	9	354	58	74	0
Total	17,536	526	288	2,876	54	982	748	93	2,986	637	912	33
												27,671

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

Hours Worked	Support/Assistance Needed										Other Activity Day
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working		
	NONE										
<8	499	491	356	326	263	133	169	140	48	361	
8-15	2,382	2,426	1,793	1,613	1,348	868	1,145	771	312	1,803	
16-30	4,668	4,870	3,509	2,749	2,505	1,639	2,112	1,380	694	3,164	
31-40	8,434	9,619	6,393	4,501	4,289	2,973	3,927	2,049	1,488	5,112	
>40	75	77	64	62	55	34	47	36	13	59	
Average	28.16	28.63	28.27	27.32	27.92	28.39	28.45	27.13	29.73	27.28	
Total	16,058	17,483	12,115	9,251	8,460	5,647	7,400	4,376	2,555	10,499	
	OCCASIONAL										
<8	143	169	249	185	273	316	323	303	338	198	
8-15	793	855	1,200	1,007	1,450	1,580	1,529	1,510	1,860	1,004	
16-30	2,056	2,076	2,673	2,191	3,121	3,209	3,309	3,094	3,701	2,173	
31-40	3,510	2,955	4,837	3,568	5,988	5,861	5,938	5,776	6,679	3,654	
>40	14	15	24	19	33	49	35	41	61	20	
Average	28.61	27.60	28.33	27.91	28.65	28.30	28.30	28.35	28.18	27.97	
Total	6,516	6,070	8,983	6,970	10,865	11,015	11,134	10,724	12,639	7,049	
	FREQUENT										
<8	65	65	109	133	150	219	193	213	236	97	
8-15	299	295	527	612	676	925	731	1,049	1,097	447	
16-30	662	654	1,208	1,534	1,655	2,142	1,726	2,447	2,199	1,259	
31-40	962	936	2,060	3,115	2,758	3,419	2,875	4,613	3,317	2,407	
>40	2	1	5	12	6	10	7	18	14	10	
Average	27.05	26.97	28.07	29.31	27.95	27.65	27.79	28.73	26.98	29.45	
Total	1,990	1,951	3,909	5,406	5,245	6,715	5,532	8,340	6,863	4,220	

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

Hours Worked	Support/Assistance Needed										Other Activity Day
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Activity Day	
<8	57	54	67	109	82	109	81	128	175	75	
8-15	220	229	298	426	313	431	345	505	627	245	
16-30	387	428	659	1,072	703	1,019	799	1,153	1,301	596	
31-40	372	640	1,000	1,448	1,023	1,751	1,228	1,746	1,832	706	
>40	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	5	0	
Average	24.43	26.55	27.42	27.00	27.16	27.95	27.46	27.39	26.68	26.59	
Total	1,037	1,352	2,025	3,056	2,121	3,311	2,456	3,534	3,940	1,622	
<i>CONTINUAL</i>											
<i>NOT KNOWN</i>											
<8	81	66	64	92	77	68	79	61	48	114	
8-15	254	143	130	290	161	144	198	113	52	449	
16-30	443	188	167	670	232	207	270	142	321	1,024	
31-40	1,285	413	273	1,931	505	559	595	379	1,247	2,684	
>40	7	5	5	5	5	5	7	2	6	10	
Average	29.24	26.68	25.09	30.16	27.27	28.52	27.38	27.52	33.39	29.74	
Total	2,070	815	639	2,988	980	983	1,149	697	1,674	4,281	
<i>TOTAL</i>											
Total	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	

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 (25,999 or 94%) were employed on a permanent basis. This is consistent with 1997 where 93% 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	1,197	1,185	665	251	385	41	37	50	3,811
Part Time - Permanent	1,205	1,486	880	229	613	70	35	39	4,557
Casual - Permanent	335	232	444	119	212	33	19	24	1,418
Seasonal - Permanent	15	17	36	7	15	5	0	1	96
Full Time - Temporary	54	58	17	15	24	7	1	20	196
Part Time - Temporary	102	130	72	51	48	2	3	9	417
Casual - Temporary	99	114	94	51	42	14	1	25	440
Seasonal - Temporary	24	45	41	24	15	12	1	5	167
Total	3,031	3,267	2,249	747	1,354	184	97	173	11,102
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Full Time - Permanent	3,793	1,811	380	1,249	997	376	19	7	8,632
Part Time - Permanent	1,655	1,177	254	639	743	96	40	64	4,668
Casual - Permanent	195	134	89	176	2	10	1	1	608
Seasonal - Permanent	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Full Time - Temporary	2	5	0	2	1	2	0	0	12
Part Time - Temporary	7	10	0	19	0	3	0	0	39
Casual - Temporary	90	19	3	50	3	2	0	0	167
Seasonal - Temporary	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	5,754	3,159	726	2,136	1,746	489	60	72	14,142
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Full Time - Permanent	8	115	983	7	14	2	1	25	1155
Part Time - Permanent	28	269	341	15	17	2	26	149	847
Casual - Permanent	21	56	71	4	25	0	2	10	189
Seasonal - Permanent	0	4	1	0	4	0	1	0	10
Full Time - Temporary	0	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	16
Part Time - Temporary	0	69	3	0	0	13	1	13	99
Casual - Temporary	2	48	14	1	3	1	3	4	76
Seasonal - Temporary	0	19	5	0	0	1	4	6	35
Total	59	590	1,423	28	63	19	38	207	2,427
<i>TOTAL</i>									
Full Time - Permanent	4,998	3,111	2,028	1,507	1,396	419	57	82	13,598
Part Time - Permanent	2,888	2,932	1,475	883	1,373	168	101	252	10,072
Casual - Permanent	551	422	604	299	239	43	22	35	2,215
Seasonal - Permanent	22	21	37	8	19	5	1	1	114
Full Time - Temporary	56	73	22	18	25	9	1	20	224
Part Time - Temporary	109	209	75	70	48	18	4	22	555
Casual - Temporary	191	181	111	102	48	17	4	29	683
Seasonal - Temporary	29	67	46	24	15	13	5	11	210
Total	8,844	7,016	4,398	2,911	3,163	692	195	452	27,671

Ninety eight percent of supported employment service workers were employed on a permanent basis compared to 89% for open employment service consumers.

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 41% and 22% respectively, while the lowest proportions were in the Northern Territory (0.4%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.5%).

Correspondingly, the highest percentage of workers in open employment services (11,102) were in Victoria and New South Wales with 29% and 27% respectively, while the lowest proportions were in the Northern Territory (0.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory (1.6%).

3.10 Consumer Setting of Employment

Employed consumers were categorised as being employed in a supported employment setting or employed in the open labour market. A supported employment setting typically involves the service provider as the employer. An open employment setting is defined as the consumer being employed in the open labour market.

Figure 7 shows that the majority of consumers were employed in supported employment settings (56%), while a large group (41%) were employed in the open labour market.

Figure 7: Employed Consumers: Employed Consumers on the Books by Employment Setting

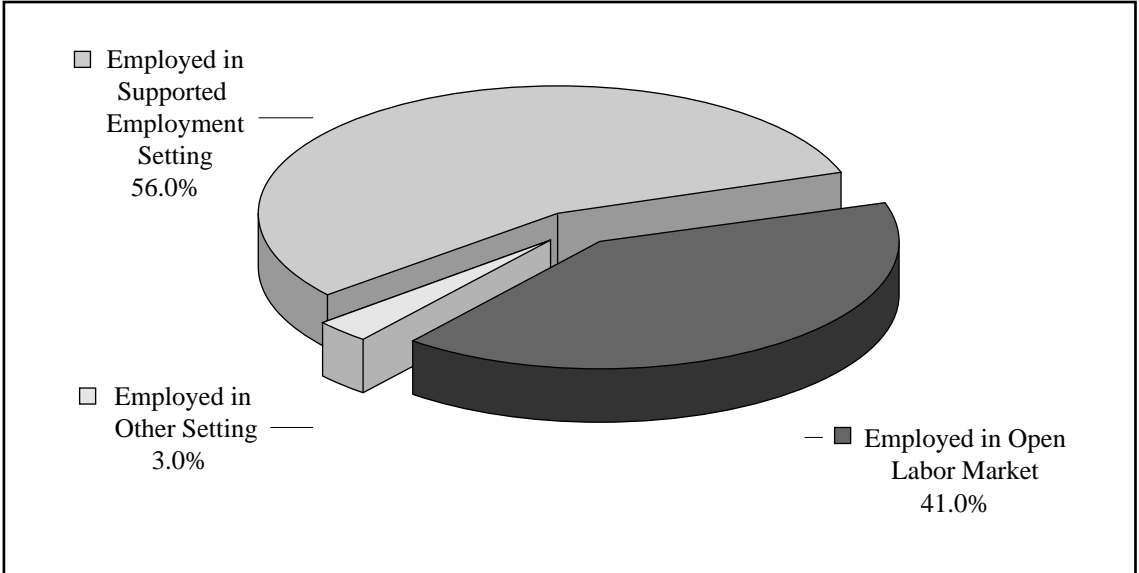


Table 45 shows 9,724 (35%) of employed consumers were female, and 17,947 (65%) were male. 5,580 (57%) of females were employed in a supported employment setting, and 3,836 (39%) were employed in the open labour market. Similarly 9,916 (55%) of males were employed in a supported employment setting, and 7,499 (42%) 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>MALES</i>				
<16	8	22		30
16-19	343	844	34	1,221
20-24	1,141	1,829	105	3,075
25-29	1,486	1,412	91	2,989
30-39	3,261	1,840	163	5,264
40-49	2,332	1,063	98	3,493
50-59	1,061	437	38	1,536
60-64	189	47	1	237
>64	95	5	2	102
Total	9,916	7,499	532	17,947
<i>FEMALES</i>				
<16	2	4		6
16-19	150	381	12	543
20-24	627	933	63	1,623
25-29	885	821	68	1,774
30-39	1,930	864	78	2,872
40-49	1,360	607	58	2,025
50-59	544	214	25	783
60-64	52	8	2	62
>64	30	4	2	36
Total	5,580	3,836	308	9,724
<i>PERSONS</i>				
<16	10	26	0	36
16-19	493	1,225	46	1,764
20-24	1,768	2,762	168	4,698
25-29	2,371	2,233	159	4,763
30-39	5,191	2,704	241	8,136
40-49	3,692	1,670	156	5,518
50-59	1,605	651	63	2,319
60-64	241	55	3	299
>64	125	9	4	138
Total	15,496	11,335	840	27,671

The intellectual disability group made up the majority of workers (63%) (Table 46). Fifty-six percent of consumers across all categories were employed in a supported employment setting, with 41% employed in the open labour market. The intellectual disability group had the highest number of consumers in both employment settings with 11,938 (77%) in the supported employment setting and 5,131 (45%) 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	11,938	5,131	467	17,536
Specific Learning/ADD	113	396	17	526
Autism	160	103	25	288
Physical	1,075	1,696	105	2,876
Deafblind	33	18	3	54
Vision	319	644	19	982
Hearing	148	588	12	748
Speech	43	49	1	93
Psychiatric	919	1,937	130	2,986
Neurological	281	327	29	637
ABI	438	444	30	912
Not Categorised	29	2	2	33
Total	15,496	11,335	840	27,671

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 (85%). 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).

A majority emerged for consumers never or only occasionally requiring support or assistance in learning (55%) and working (55%). The largest proportion of workers who never or only occasionally required support or assistance were those who were employed in open employment (54% for learning and 51% for working).

This is a slight increase from 1997 (38%). There were 15,496 (56%) workers employed in a supported employment setting. Of these, 9,428 (61%) were employed on a full time permanent basis. Of these 4,706 (42%) were employed on a part time permanent basis. Some 840 (3%) workers were employed in other settings. Of these 333 (40%) 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										Other Day Activity
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working		
	<i>NEVER</i>										
Supported Employment Setting	7,280	8,917	5,669	2,628	2,993	1,679	2,580	1,077	1,244		3,607
Open Employment	8,286	8,026	6,066	6,365	5,214	3,777	4,579	3,156	1,250		6,612
Other	492	540	380	258	253	191	241	143	61		280
Total	16,058	17,483	12,115	9,251	8,460	5,647	7,400	4,376	2,555		10,499
	<i>OCCASIONAL</i>										
Supported Employment Setting	4,541	3,718	5,168	3,816	6,497	5,817	6,459	5,482	5,747		4,210
Open Employment	1,766	2,187	3,532	2,926	4,013	4,844	4,313	4,934	6,550		2,602
Worker	209	165	283	228	355	354	362	308	342		237
Total	6,516	6,070	8,983	6,970	10,865	11,015	11,134	10,724	12,639		7,049
	<i>FREQUENT</i>										
Supported Employment Setting	1,587	1,383	2,723	4,135	3,764	4,699	3,942	5,817	4,199		3,431
Open Employment	329	504	1,064	1,031	1,318	1,814	1,435	2,237	2,443		578
Work Experience	74	64	122	240	163	202	155	286	221		211
Total	1,990	1,951	3,909	5,406	5,245	6,715	5,532	8,340	6,863		4,220
	<i>CONTINUAL</i>										
Supported Employment Setting	836	1,076	1,693	2,640	1,752	2,763	1,965	2,738	2,967		1,394
Open Employment	161	225	296	335	323	475	433	711	868		183
Job Seeker	40	51	36	81	46	73	58	85	105		45
Total	1,037	1,352	2,025	3,056	2,121	3,311	2,456	3,534	3,940		1,622
	<i>NOT KNOWN</i>										
Supported Employment Setting	1,252	402	243	2,277	490	538	550	382	1,339		2,854
Open Employment	793	393	377	678	467	425	575	297	224		1,360
Other	25	20	19	33	23	20	24	18	111		67
Total	2,070	815	639	2,988	980	983	1,149	697	1,674		4,281
	<i>TOTAL</i>										
Total	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671		27,671

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	9,428	3,915	255	13,598
Part Time - Permanent	5,033	4,706	333	10,072
Casual - Permanent	687	1,426	102	2,215
Seasonal - Permanent	15	96	3	114
Full Time - Temporary	20	195	9	224
Part Time - Temporary	88	424	43	555
Casual - Temporary	195	424	64	683
Seasonal - Temporary	30	149	31	210
Total	15,496	11,335	840	27,671

Of the 27,671 consumers employed on census day, the majority 16,914 (61%) lived with their family or spouse (Table 49). Of these, 16,914, 49% were employed in a supported employment setting, 48% were employed in the open labour market and a further 3% 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	2,140	2,204	173	4,517
Lives with Family	8,372	8,033	509	16,914
Special Purpose Accommodation	2,994	298	93	3,385
Other Community	1,236	174	50	1,460
Nursing Home	60	14	1	75
Hospital	20	5	0	25
Other Institutional	538	20	4	562
No usual residence	0	30	0	30
Not known or specified	136	557	10	703
Total	15,496	11,335	840	27,671

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 21 October 1998 (other than those below) and which received funding in 1997/98 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 975 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.

Conduct of the Census

The census was conducted on Wednesday, 21 October 1998 (Census Day). A reference week (15-21 October 1998) and a reference year (1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998) 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%). This software allowed services to manually enter or import data from the National Information Management System (NIMS) or relevant consumer information from previous census collections.

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, pre-census information sessions, 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 introduction 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 results have been noted accordingly.

5 Glossary of Terms

Advocacy Service: These services provide assistance to people with disabilities through facilitating access and choice for people with disabilities, their families and carers.

ABI: Acquired Brain Injury disability grouping.

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 introduced to Commonwealth open employment services in January 1995. It was developed by open employment services in association with the former Department of Health and Family Services and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

On the books: Consumers considered to be 'on the books' are those which are registered and have commenced a 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.

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.

Worker: A consumer who has been offered a contract of employment and has accepted it 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.

State/Territory	Direct Staff			Indirect Staff			Total
	Paid	Unpaid	Contract	Paid	Unpaid	Contract	
<i>ADVOCACY</i>							
NSW	33	3	2	21	2	1	62
VIC	37	13	1	23	7	1	82
QLD	12	1	0	9	4	0	26
SA	20	3	0	8	1	1	33
WA	13	9	0	7	3	0	32
TAS	7	1	0	1	0	0	10
NT	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
ACT	7	2	2	4	2	0	17
Australia	132	32	5	73	20	3	266
<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	46	24	0	6	7	1	85
VIC	8	0	2	73	20	0	103
QLD	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
SA	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
WA	0	0	0	9	5	0	14
TAS	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	60	28	2	94	35	1	219
<i>EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	1,226	16	21	521	18	15	1,818
VIC	955	20	22	368	15	172	1,553
QLD	558	3	26	221	6	7	821
SA	358	5	13	166	9	16	566
WA	481	7	1	288	4	11	791
TAS	135	1	2	71	1	1	212
NT	30	1	1	13	1	1	46
ACT	63	0	2	16	0	1	83
Australia	3,806	53	88	1,664	54	224	5,889

**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	1,308	43	23	548	28	17	1,967
VIC	1,000	33	25	464	42	173	1,737
QLD	573	5	26	230	10	8	852
SA	380	9	13	175	10	17	604
WA	494	16	1	303	12	11	837
TAS	142	2	2	77	3	1	229
NT	33	1	1	14	1	1	50
ACT	72	2	5	22	2	2	105
Australia	4,003	113	96	1,833	108	229	6,381

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	332	1	2	121	2	1	459
VIC	400	11	13	168	3	135	729
QLD	243	1	4	123	0	3	374
SA	77	1	3	37	1	5	124
WA	174	5	1	71	4	8	263
TAS	27	0	0	9	0	0	37
NT	8	0	0	4	0	0	12
ACT	20	0	0	8	0	0	28
Australia	1,280	18	22	542	10	152	2,025
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	885	15	19	397	16	15	1,347
VIC	502	8	9	175	12	32	737
QLD	128	2	2	53	5	1	191
SA	274	3	10	127	9	10	434
WA	301	3	0	213	0	3	520
TAS	105	1	2	61	1	1	172
NT	19	0	0	7	1	0	26
ACT	17	0	0	1	0	1	19
Australia	2,232	32	43	1,034	42	63	3,446
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>							
NSW	9	0	0	3	0	0	12
VIC	53	1	1	25	0	5	86
QLD	187	0	20	45	1	3	257
SA	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
WA	5	0	0	3	0	0	8
TAS	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
NT	4	1	1	2	0	1	8
ACT	27	0	2	8	0	0	36
Australia	294	2	23	88	2	9	419
<i>TOTAL</i>							
NSW	1,226	16	21	521	18	15	1,818
VIC	955	20	22	368	15	172	1,553
QLD	558	3	26	221	6	7	821
SA	358	5	13	166	9	16	566
WA	481	7	1	288	4	11	791
TAS	135	1	2	71	1	1	212
NT	30	1	1	13	1	1	46
ACT	63	0	2	16	0	1	83
Australia	3,806	53	88	1,664	54	224	5,889

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

State/Territory	FTE Staff Numbers							Total
	0	<1	1-2	3-5	6-10	11-14	15+	
<i>ADVOCACY</i>								
NSW	0	0	9	8	2	0	0	19
VIC	0	0	10	9	4	0	0	23
QLD	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	7
SA	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	7
WA	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	8
TAS	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
NT	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
ACT	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	6
Australia	0	2	31	34	8	1	0	76
<i>INFORMATION</i>								
NSW	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	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	1	0	0	0	1
Australia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	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	1	0	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	2	3	2	3	13
<i>EMPLOYMENT</i>								
NSW	2	8	102	129	69	18	11	339
VIC	0	8	50	61	52	13	14	198
QLD	0	4	25	50	37	9	7	132
SA	0	5	23	32	16	5	8	89
WA	0	1	10	14	14	10	16	65
TAS	0	8	8	7	7	1	4	35
NT	0	1	6	2	1	0	1	11
ACT	0	1	4	4	3	0	2	14
Australia	2	36	228	299	199	56	63	883
<i>TOTAL</i>								
NSW	2	8	114	137	72	19	12	364
VIC	0	8	60	70	57	13	16	224
QLD	0	4	28	54	38	9	7	140
SA	0	5	23	39	17	5	8	97
WA	0	2	14	17	14	12	16	75
TAS	0	8	9	9	8	1	4	39
NT	0	2	8	2	1	0	1	14
ACT	0	2	7	8	3	0	2	22
Australia	2	39	263	336	210	59	66	975

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	2	3	29	36	22	4	1	97
VIC	0	4	16	19	17	6	4	66
QLD	0	4	14	21	21	5	2	67
SA	0	4	14	8	1	1	2	30
WA	0	1	7	7	9	5	4	33
TAS	0	8	4	0	4	0	0	16
NT	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
ACT	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
Australia	2	25	88	94	76	21	13	319
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>								
NSW	0	5	72	92	46	14	10	239
VIC	0	4	33	36	33	5	9	120
QLD	0	0	9	18	7	0	1	35
SA	0	1	7	23	15	4	6	56
WA	0	0	2	6	5	5	12	30
TAS	0	0	4	6	3	1	4	18
NT	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
ACT	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	6
Australia	0	10	130	183	111	29	43	506
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>								
NSW	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
VIC	0	0	1	6	2	2	1	12
QLD	0	0	2	11	9	4	4	30
SA	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
WA	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
TAS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
NT	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
ACT	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Australia	0	1	10	22	12	6	7	58
<i>TOTAL</i>								
NSW	2	8	102	129	69	18	11	339
VIC	0	8	50	61	52	13	14	198
QLD	0	4	25	50	37	9	7	132
SA	0	5	23	32	16	5	8	89
WA	0	1	10	14	14	10	16	65
TAS	0	8	8	7	7	1	4	35
NT	0	1	6	2	1	0	1	11
ACT	0	1	4	4	3	0	2	14
Australia	2	36	228	299	199	56	63	883

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

State/Territory	Method of Communication				Total
	Little or No	Sign		Not Known or Specified	
		Language	Spoken		
OPEN EMPLOYMENT					
NSW	5	99	6,050	2	6,156
VIC	9	131	6,419	0	6,559
QLD	35	143	4,137	2	4,317
SA	1	11	1,223	0	1,235
WA	25	34	2,094	2	2,155
TAS	0	13	439	0	452
NT	2	3	182	0	187
ACT	1	4	373	0	378
Australia	78	438	20,917	6	21,439
SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT					
NSW	840	166	4,913	4	5,923
VIC	380	117	2,976	12	3,485
QLD	115	103	619	30	867
SA	422	42	1,740	2	2,206
WA	281	56	1,425	0	1,762
TAS	50	8	431	0	489
NT	15	1	59	0	75
ACT	9	3	75	0	87
Australia	2,112	496	12,238	48	14,894
OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT					
NSW	0	1	96	0	97
VIC	1	3	1,052	1	1,057
QLD	127	267	1,237	85	1,716
SA	0	1	62	0	63
WA	0	0	85	0	85
TAS	0	0	27	0	27
NT	3	3	44	0	50
ACT	5	6	245	0	256
Australia	136	281	2,848	86	3,351
TOTAL					
NSW	845	266	11,059	6	12,176
VIC	390	251	10,447	13	11,101
QLD	277	513	5,993	117	6,900
SA	423	54	3,025	2	3,504
WA	306	90	3,604	2	4,002
TAS	50	21	897	0	968
NT	20	7	285	0	312
ACT	15	13	693	0	721
Australia	2,326	1,215	36,003	140	39,684

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

Primary Disability Group	State/Territory								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
<i>OPEN EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Intellectual	3,245	1,791	1,654	639	967	263	70	135	8,764
Specific Learning/ADD	113	255	175	21	123	27	1	16	731
Autism	25	61	36	8	34	4	0	3	171
Physical	689	1,199	746	240	304	65	19	36	3,298
Deafblind	11	33	7	0	7	0	1	0	59
Vision	313	500	188	69	97	11	2	9	1,189
Hearing	236	365	282	20	91	25	10	13	1,042
Speech	8	30	25	2	8	0	1	0	74
Psychiatric	1,153	1,871	826	154	288	21	59	147	4,519
Neurological	133	233	167	31	98	10	7	6	685
ABI	230	220	211	51	138	26	17	13	906
Not Categorised	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6,156	6,559	4,317	1,235	2,155	452	187	378	21,439
<i>SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Intellectual	4,558	2,599	653	1,704	1,399	418	40	79	11,450
Specific Learning/ADD	45	22	3	28	3	8	1	3	113
Autism	68	39	13	36	12	3	4	1	176
Physical	359	273	92	114	159	19	6	2	1,024
Deafblind	10	11	2	3	8	2	0	0	36
Vision	63	89	9	66	28	2	0	0	257
Hearing	58	29	9	20	8	3	0	0	127
Speech	22	8	1	6	6	1	0	0	44
Psychiatric	474	198	42	136	56	8	11	1	926
Neurological	81	85	16	55	36	6	1	1	281
ABI	173	122	27	29	47	15	12	0	425
Not Categorised	12	10	0	9	0	4	0	0	35
Total	5,923	3,485	867	2,206	1,762	489	75	87	14,894
<i>OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT</i>									
Intellectual	84	362	1,276	14	18	0	18	179	1,951
Specific Learning/ADD	0	29	18	3	17	0	0	7	74
Autism	0	5	17	0	17	0	0	3	42
Physical	8	203	179	3	10	0	16	23	442
Deafblind	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vision	0	29	53	0	1	0	2	6	91
Hearing	0	26	29	0	2	0	3	7	67
Speech	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	9
Psychiatric	2	330	78	39	16	27	2	7	501
Neurological	0	38	26	2	2	0	1	6	75
ABI	1	30	38	2	1	0	8	17	97
Total	97	1,057	1,716	63	85	27	50	256	3,351

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

Primary Disability Group	State/Territory								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
	<i>TOTAL</i>								
Intellectual	7,887	4,752	3,583	2,357	2,384	681	128	393	22,165
Specific Learning/ADD	158	306	196	52	143	35	2	26	918
Autism	93	105	66	44	63	7	4	7	389
Physical	1,056	1,675	1,017	357	473	84	41	61	4,764
Deafblind	21	46	9	3	15	2	1	0	97
Vision	376	618	250	135	126	13	4	15	1,537
Hearing	294	420	320	40	101	28	13	20	1,236
Speech	32	41	28	8	15	1	1	1	127
Psychiatric	1,629	2,399	946	329	360	56	72	155	5,946
Neurological	214	356	209	88	136	16	9	13	1,041
ABI	404	372	276	82	186	41	37	30	1,428
Not Categorised	12	11	0	9	0	4	0	0	36
Total	12,176	11,101	6,900	3,504	4,002	968	312	721	39,684

Table 56: Employment Service Outlet Type by Living Arrangement/Accommodation Type by State/Territory

State/Territory	Living Arrangements/Accommodation										Total
	Lives Alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Other Community	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other Residential	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
OPEN EMPLOYMENT											
NSW	1,164	4,538	152	47	3	0	5	3	244	6,156	
VIC	1,284	4,242	183	88	2	4	3	6	747	6,559	
QLD	923	3,035	120	139	3	4	5	9	79	4,317	
SA	322	826	38	8	0	0	0	7	34	1,235	
WA	383	1,562	90	60	27	1	2	6	24	2,155	
TAS	103	332	8	5	1	0	0	0	3	452	
NT	56	113	8	8	0	0	1	0	1	187	
ACT	91	209	14	5	1	0	0	40	18	378	
Total	4,326	14,857	613	360	37	9	16	71	1,150	21,439	
SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT											
NSW	771	3,332	1,051	569	32	10	151	0	7	5,923	
VIC	411	1,976	703	235	2	2	61	0	95	3,485	
QLD	111	436	264	39	7	4	5	0	1	867	
SA	407	1,026	396	84	8	2	259	1	23	2,206	
WA	251	834	313	292	8	1	49	0	14	1,762	
TAS	79	281	75	34	0	0	20	0	0	489	
NT	8	37	28	1	0	0	1	0	0	75	
ACT	10	38	35	4	0	0	0	0	0	87	
Total	2,048	7,960	2,865	1,258	57	19	546	1	140	14,894	
OPEN & SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT											
NSW	5	34	0	27	0	0	31	0	0	97	
VIC	321	603	84	12	1	1	0	2	33	1,057	
QLD	255	1,040	344	64	4	1	1	1	6	1,716	
SA	22	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	63	
WA	21	61	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	85	
TAS	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	
NT	5	38	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	50	
ACT	34	147	74	0	0	1	0	0	0	256	
Total	674	1,978	508	104	6	3	33	3	42	3,351	

Table 56: (Continued) Employment Service Outlet Type by Living Arrangement/Accommodation Type by State/Territory

State/Territory	Living Arrangements/Accommodation										Total
	Lives Alone	Lives with Family	Special Purpose Accommodation	Other Community	Nursing Home	Hospital	Institutional	Other Residential	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
NSW	1,940	7,904	1,203	643	35	10	187	3	251	12,176	
VIC	2,016	6,821	970	335	5	7	64	8	875	11,101	
QLD	1,289	4,511	728	242	14	9	11	10	86	6,900	
SA	751	1,892	434	92	8	2	259	8	58	3,504	
WA	655	2,457	405	353	35	2	51	6	38	4,002	
TAS	193	628	83	39	1	0	20	0	4	968	
NT	69	188	40	9	1	0	3	0	2	312	
ACT	135	394	123	9	1	1	0	40	18	721	
Total	7,048	24,795	3986	1,722	100	31	595	75	1,332	39,684	

Table 57: Support/Assistance Needed by Living Arrangement/Accommodation Type

Living Arrangement	Support/Assistance									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
<i>NEVER</i>										
Lives Alone	4,963	5,101	3,886	3,528	2,552	1,829	2,169	1,898	784	3,562
Lives with Family and/or Spouse	16,066	16,299	11,547	9,989	8,537	5,596	7,723	4,318	2,231	11,074
Special Purpose Accommodation	1,353	1,840	1,094	419	569	344	509	221	169	669
Other Community	697	897	527	282	254	135	201	118	83	373
Nursing Home	22	24	28	6	14	16	15	7	3	11
Hospital	14	16	8	9	5	3	3	5	3	9
Other Institution	121	241	74	37	34	11	25	10	11	43
No Usual Residence	61	67	55	56	48	45	47	49	40	53
Not Known	913	890	808	771	560	411	495	445	98	641
Total	24,210	25,375	18,027	15,097	12,573	8,390	11,187	7,071	3,422	16,435
<i>OCCASIONAL</i>										
Lives Alone	1,329	1,294	2,158	1,976	2,913	3,153	2,895	3,053	3,555	1,897
Lives with Family and/or Spouse	5,153	5,284	8,214	6,830	9,858	10,453	10,088	10,292	11,808	6,468
Special Purpose Accommodation	1,398	1,113	1,311	793	1,530	1,270	1,487	1,043	1,106	885
Other Community	536	483	598	447	671	581	661	569	613	576
Nursing Home	25	22	27	18	34	20	33	31	29	20
Hospital	5	3	10	5	9	9	12	6	7	7
Other Institution	234	202	163	41	183	103	184	102	140	146
No Usual Residence	7	6	11	10	16	19	14	15	20	15
Not Known	220	272	286	304	400	500	373	554	692	360
Total	8,907	8,679	12,778	10,424	15,614	16,108	15,747	15,665	17,970	10,374
<i>FREQUENT</i>										
Lives Alone	251	238	525	816	993	1,390	1,241	1,495	1,709	596
Lives with Family and/or Spouse	1,148	1,558	3,115	3,752	4,138	5,597	4,263	6,987	6,711	2,769
Special Purpose Accommodation	603	503	882	1,432	1,116	1,313	1,163	1,732	1,194	1,212
Other Community	284	176	344	454	499	640	553	655	546	319
Nursing Home	21	19	23	34	30	32	32	42	22	37
Hospital	5	4	7	5	10	11	7	13	12	3
Other Institution	152	78	224	127	241	254	211	265	226	200
No Usual Residence	4	1	4	4	5	5	6	6	11	2
Not Known	50	53	145	80	124	227	135	143	249	67
Total	2,518	2,630	5,269	6,704	7,156	9,469	7,611	11,338	10,680	5,205

Table 57: (Continued) Support/Assistance Needed by Living Arrangement/Accommodation Type

Living Arrangement	Support/Assistance									
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
Lives Alone	95	113	192	205	251	366	383	344	656	112
Lives with Family and/or Spouse	590	852	1,246	1,795	1,295	2,237	1,490	2,569	2,801	907
Special Purpose Accommodation	360	432	629	896	661	935	703	912	1,007	596
Other Community	150	151	240	387	266	348	285	362	465	244
Nursing Home	25	25	13	34	13	22	11	15	33	13
Hospital	6	7	5	10	6	7	8	6	9	6
Other Institution	74	74	134	288	135	199	172	190	217	98
No Usual Residence	2	1	5	4	5	5	7	5	4	2
Not Known	16	28	38	21	116	64	195	76	262	16
Total	1,318	1,683	2,502	3,640	2,748	4,183	3,254	4,479	5,454	1,994
CONTINUAL										
Lives Alone	410	302	287	523	339	310	360	258	344	881
Lives with Family and/or Spouse	1,838	802	673	2,429	967	912	1,231	629	1,244	3,577
Special Purpose Accommodation	272	98	70	446	110	124	124	78	510	624
Other Community	55	15	13	152	32	18	22	18	15	210
Nursing Home	7	10	9	8	9	10	9	5	13	19
Hospital	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
Other Institution	14	0	0	102	2	28	3	28	0	108
No Usual Residence	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	3
Not Known	133	89	55	156	132	130	134	114	31	248
Total	2,731	1,317	1,108	3,819	1,593	1,534	1,885	1,131	2,158	5,676
NOT KNOWN										
Lives Alone	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
Lives with Family and/or Spouse	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
Special Purpose Accommodation	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
Other Community	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
Nursing Home	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
Hospital	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
Other Institution	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
No Usual Residence	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
Not Known	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
Total	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684	39,684
TOTAL										

Table 58: Consumers on the Books: Main Income Source by Primary Disability by State/Territory

State/Territory	Primary Disability											Total	
	Intellectual	Specific Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI		Not Categorised
<i>DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION</i>													
NSW	5,961	84	82	661	13	172	137	21	1,065	158	284	11	8,649
VIC	3,577	146	76	932	33	118	117	18	1,454	219	236	10	6,936
QLD	2,487	97	50	621	6	136	158	16	578	127	160	0	4,436
SA	2,021	29	40	183	3	58	22	7	236	75	55	8	2,737
WA	1,975	33	42	314	7	47	29	5	209	81	142	0	2,884
TAS	571	15	6	54	2	12	12	1	49	13	30	3	768
NT	72	1	3	24	0	2	4	0	39	6	26	0	177
ACT	228	7	5	46	0	4	14	0	58	11	19	0	392
Australia	16,892	412	304	2,835	64	549	493	68	3,688	690	952	32	26,979
<i>NEWSTART/YOUTH ALLOWANCE</i>													
NSW	133	13	1	32	0	3	15	0	111	6	5	0	319
VIC	64	36	3	103	1	11	48	1	181	13	11	0	472
QLD	39	10	1	29	0	2	11	3	38	5	3	0	141
SA	19	8	1	12	0	1	0	0	18	1	0	0	60
WA	19	5	0	1	0	0	8	0	29	3	1	0	66
TAS	5	7	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	27
NT	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	13
ACT	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	18
Australia	280	81	7	190	1	17	88	4	396	30	22	0	1,116
<i>MOBILITY ALLOWANCE</i>													
NSW	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
VIC	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
QLD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8

Table 58: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Main Income Source by Primary Disability by State/Territory

State/Territory	Primary Disability											Total	
	Intellectual	Specific Learning/ADD	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI		Not Categorised
<i>PENSION/BENEFIT</i>													
NSW	38	4	0	12	2	31	14	0	31	1	10	0	143
VIC	21	6	1	30	5	152	14	2	64	6	3	0	304
QLD	21	5	3	17	2	29	3	1	7	4	5	0	97
SA	0	0	0	6	0	20	2	0	22	2	2	0	54
WA	13	1	1	7	1	3	1	0	17	1	3	0	48
TAS	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
NT	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
ACT	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	12
Australia	101	17	5	81	11	238	34	3	149	14	24	0	677
<i>PAID EMPLOYMENT</i>													
NSW	1,560	46	9	323	4	162	112	10	381	41	77	0	2,725
VIC	859	102	22	526	7	300	208	17	620	96	90	1	2,848
QLD	835	72	8	318	1	77	140	8	302	63	96	0	1,920
SA	280	6	3	147	0	55	15	0	45	8	16	0	575
WA	364	101	19	143	7	74	58	10	90	48	34	0	948
TAS	88	10	1	12	0	1	10	0	4	1	8	1	136
NT	46	0	0	4	0	2	6	1	22	1	6	0	88
ACT	156	14	1	10	0	8	5	1	59	2	8	0	264
Australia	4,188	351	63	1,483	19	679	554	47	1,523	260	335	2	9,504
<i>COMPENSATION INCOME</i>													
NSW	4	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	5	1	17	0	40
VIC	1	0	0	19	0	1	1	0	3	1	14	0	40
QLD	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	3	10	0	22
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5
WA	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	7
TAS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Australia	7	0	0	40	0	2	3	1	10	6	52	0	121

Table 58: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Main Income Source by Primary Disability by State/Territory

State/Territory	Primary Disability											Total
	Specific Learning/ADD				Other Income							
	Intellectual	Autism	Physical	Deafblind	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Psychiatric	Neurological	ABI		
<i>OTHER INCOME</i>												
NSW	8	1	0	8	0	5	2	0	12	3	3	43
VIC	19	2	0	21	0	4	13	1	27	1	4	92
QLD	81	4	3	6	0	3	3	0	4	4	2	110
SA	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	19
WA	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	18
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
NT	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
ACT	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8
Australia	121	16	4	39	0	12	19	1	60	9	12	295
<i>NIL INCOME</i>												
NSW	59	3	0	7	1	2	8	0	10	3	3	96
VIC	8	7	0	19	0	0	11	2	20	5	0	72
QLD	21	7	1	9	0	1	4	0	5	2	0	50
SA	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	13
WA	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	2	1	14
TAS	3	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	8
NT	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	7
ACT	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Australia	103	23	1	43	1	3	27	2	43	13	5	264
<i>NOT KNOWN</i>												
NSW	121	7	1	1	1	1	5	1	14	1	5	158
VIC	203	7	3	24	0	32	8	0	30	15	14	336
QLD	96	1	0	12	0	1	1	0	10	0	0	121
SA	24	2	0	7	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	41
WA	8	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	16
TAS	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
NT	6	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	15
ACT	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	0	2	21
Australia	469	18	5	52	1	37	18	1	76	17	26	720

Table 59: Consumers on the Books: Main Income Source by Living Arrangement/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	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION											
NSW	1,381	5,261	1,101	595	32	10	177		2	90	8,649
VIC	1,280	4,103	874	288	5	6	62		3	315	6,936
QLD	784	2,808	574	190	12	6	8		6	48	4,436
SA	576	1,351	416	90	8	2	259		5	30	2,737
WA	439	1,610	386	331	34	2	50		3	29	2,884
TAS	157	469	82	37	1	0	20		0	2	768
NT	35	96	34	7	1	0	2		0	2	177
ACT	66	211	89	6	1	0	0		15	4	392
Total	4,718	15,909	3,556	1,544	94	26	578		34	520	26,979
NEWSTART/YOUTH TRAINING ALLOWANCE											
NSW	64	231	3	0	0	0	0		1	20	319
VIC	80	295	13	5	0	0	1		1	77	472
QLD	35	94	2	6	1	0	0		0	3	141
SA	13	38	3	0	0	0	0		2	4	60
WA	10	54	1	0	0	0	0		1	0	66
TAS	3	23	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	27
NT	1	12	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	13
ACT	3	13	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	18
Total	209	760	22	12	1	0	1		7	104	1,116
MOBILITY ALLOWANCE											
NSW	0	2	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	3
VIC	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1
QLD	2	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
WA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Total	2	5	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	8

Table 59: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Main Income Source by Living Arrangement/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 Residence	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
<i>OTHER PENSION</i>											
NSW	18	114	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	143
VIC	68	189	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	37	304
QLD	15	74	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	97
SA	15	33	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	54
WA	7	37	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
TAS	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
NT	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ACT	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	12
Total	127	471	16	10	3	0	2	2	2	46	677
<i>PAID EMPLOYMENT</i>											
NSW	448	2,027	74	42	1	0	7	0	0	126	2,725
VIC	530	1,864	49	20	0	1	1	4	4	379	2,848
QLD	415	1,372	59	40	0	3	0	3	3	28	1,920
SA	133	414	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	575
WA	185	720	18	15	1	0	0	1	1	8	948
TAS	29	103	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	136
NT	30	53	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
ACT	57	144	34	3	0	1	0	18	7	7	264
Total	1,827	6,697	246	123	2	5	8	26	26	570	9,504
<i>COMPENSATION INCOME</i>											
NSW	9	28	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	40
VIC	10	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	40
QLD	5	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
SA	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
WA	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
TAS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NT	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ACT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	31	79	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	121

Table 59: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Main Income Source by Living Arrangement/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 Residence	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
<i>OTHER</i>											
NSW	5	35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	43
VIC	8	69	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	92
QLD	14	63	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	110
SA	5	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
WA	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	18
TAS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NT	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ACT	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Total	42	198	36	4	0	0	0	0	2	13	295
<i>NIL INCOME</i>											
NSW	5	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	96
VIC	6	55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	72
QLD	2	46	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	50
SA	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
WA	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
TAS	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
NT	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
ACT	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	14	229	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	18	264
<i>NOT KNOWN OR SPECIFIED</i>											
NSW	10	123	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	158
VIC	34	220	22	18	0	0	0	0	0	42	336
QLD	17	37	58	2	0	0	2	0	0	5	121
SA	7	28	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	41
WA	2	10	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	16
TAS	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
NT	2	9	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
ACT	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	21
Total	78	447	106	26	0	0	4	4	0	55	720

Table 59: (Continued) Consumers on the Books: Main Income Source by Living Arrangement/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	No Usual Residence	Not Known or Specified	
NSW	1,940	7,904	1,203	643	35	10	187	3	251	12,176	
VIC	2,016	6,821	970	335	5	7	64	8	875	11,101	
QLD	1,289	4,511	728	242	14	9	11	10	86	6,900	
SA	751	1,892	434	92	8	2	259	8	58	3,504	
WA	655	2,457	405	353	35	2	51	6	38	4,002	
TAS	193	628	83	39	1	0	20	0	4	968	
NT	69	188	40	9	1	0	3	0	2	312	
ACT	135	394	123	9	1	1	0	40	18	721	
Total	7,048	24,795	3,986	1,722	100	31	595	75	1,332	39,684	

Table 60: Employed Consumers: Wage Level by Weekly 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	7	4	2	0	17.38	13
\$1-20	57	16	10	5	0	8.02	88
\$21-40	134	15	8	4	0	5.85	161
\$41-60	124	57	15	15	0	9.21	211
\$61-80	50	182	12	11	0	10.10	255
\$81-100	22	364	32	9	0	10.63	427
\$101-200	11	1,135	890	242	0	17.68	2,278
\$201-300	0	105	1,462	548	3	25.70	2,118
\$301-400	0	3	472	1,482	10	35.02	1,967
More than \$400	0	4	120	1,722	48	37.56	1,894
Total	398	1,888	3,025	4,040	61	26.10	9,412
<i>SWS PRODUCTIVITY BASED WAGE</i>							
No Wage	0	1	4	0	0	21.40	5
\$1-20	12	26	93	35	0	23.05	166
\$21-40	10	27	37	38	0	22.81	112
\$41-60	10	240	146	147	0	20.21	543
\$61-80	0	100	72	67	1	21.47	240
\$81-100	1	51	86	59	0	23.54	197
\$101-200	0	72	293	185	2	25.81	552
\$201-300	0	6	69	109	0	31.57	184
\$301-400	1	2	60	115	4	32.93	182
More than \$400	0	0	0	7	0	37.71	7
Total	34	525	860	762	7	24.48	2,188
<i>OTHER PRO RATA/PRODUCTIVITY BASED WAGE</i>							
No Wage	5	4	2	0	0	11.09	11
\$1-20	69	138	164	70	0	18.30	441
\$21-40	34	174	300	326	0	24.25	834
\$41-60	11	115	324	670	0	30.12	1,120
\$61-80	2	65	179	376	1	29.52	623
\$81-100	3	54	168	198	3	28.31	426
\$101-200	1	25	219	311	5	30.26	561
\$201-300	0	0	41	70	0	32.32	111
\$301-400	0	1	10	18	0	32.17	29
More than \$400	0	0	1	13	0	37.64	14
Total	125	576	1,408	2,052	9	27.49	4,170
<i>ENTERPRISE OR CERTIFIED AGREEMENT</i>							
No Wage	0	0	1	4	0	35.20	5
\$1-20	18	38	65	122	0	24.84	243
\$21-40	1	14	131	415	0	30.25	561
\$41-60	3	9	75	700	0	35.38	787
\$61-80	0	3	15	144	0	34.80	162
\$81-100	0	3	2	68	0	35.58	73
\$101-200	0	14	11	32	0	27.33	57
\$201-300	0	0	15	43	0	33.86	58
\$301-400	0	0	2	15	0	36.06	17
More than \$400	0	0	1	41	4	38.30	46
Total	22	81	318	1,584	4	32.43	2,009

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

Wage	Weekly Hours					Average Hours	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>INDIVIDUAL WORKPLACE AGREEMENT/EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT</i>							
No Wage	3	5	2	0	0	13.10	10
\$1-20	6	17	19	5	0	18.09	47
\$21-40	3	27	77	44	1	24.46	152
\$41-60	3	18	60	256	2	32.64	339
\$61-80	0	21	8	126	0	31.98	155
\$81-100	1	26	10	24	0	22.44	61
\$101-200	0	18	18	111	0	32.74	147
\$201-300	0	1	17	6	0	26.54	24
\$301-400	0	0	5	17	0	35.23	22
More than \$400	0	0	2	28	6	39.08	36
Total	16	133	218	617	9	29.93	993
<i>WAGE NOT BASED ON AWARD/AGREEMENT</i>							
No Wage	28	19	13	2	0	11.23	62
\$1-20	157	327	816	1,405	0	28.27	2,705
\$21-40	45	153	783	1,124	0	28.91	2,105
\$41-60	16	84	429	1,830	0	33.42	2,359
\$61-80	4	57	125	677	0	32.76	863
\$81-100	0	45	62	213	0	30.70	320
\$101-200	0	54	87	155	1	28.79	297
\$201-300	0	5	47	22	2	27.54	76
\$301-400	0	1	18	32	0	33.73	51
More than \$400	0	0	7	48	6	37.92	61
Total	250	745	2,387	5,508	9	30.30	8,899
<i>TOTAL</i>							
No Wage	36	36	26	8	0	13.75	106
\$1-20	319	562	1,167	1,642	0	26.01	3,690
\$21-40	227	410	1,336	1,951	1	26.82	3,925
\$41-60	167	523	1,049	3,618	2	30.67	5,359
\$61-80	56	428	411	1,401	2	28.28	2,298
\$81-100	27	543	360	571	3	23.29	1,504
\$101-200	12	1,318	1,518	1,036	8	22.20	3,892
\$201-300	0	117	1,651	798	5	26.65	2,571
\$301-400	1	7	567	1,679	14	34.79	2,268
More than \$400	0	4	131	1,859	64	37.61	2,058
Total	845	3,948	8,216	14,563	99	28.13	27,671

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>NSW</i>							
Intellectual	112	629	1,692	3,737	15	29.83	6,185
Specific Learning/ADD	1	7	29	58	1	30.91	96
Autism	0	6	31	38	0	30.20	75
Physical	8	69	170	438	1	30.33	686
Deafblind	0	1	4	10	0	31.80	15
Vision	4	21	71	151	0	30.13	247
Hearing	3	20	28	121	0	31.44	172
Speech	0	2	6	22	0	32.87	30
Psychiatric	81	171	338	345	4	23.92	939
Neurological	1	16	27	81	0	29.62	125
ABI	6	33	52	171	1	29.81	263
Not Categorised	0	2	2	7	0	28.91	11
Total	216	977	2,450	5,179	22	29.31	8,844
<i>VIC</i>							
Intellectual	109	501	1,110	1,893	9	28.18	3,622
Specific Learning/ADD	5	31	54	58	1	25.71	149
Autism	2	13	20	35	0	27.50	70
Physical	31	205	329	372	5	25.14	942
Deafblind	1	2	5	10	0	28.06	18
Vision	3	32	77	263	3	32.52	378
Hearing	3	33	66	149	3	29.92	254
Speech	0	7	5	16	0	28.71	28
Psychiatric	114	298	349	309	4	21.69	1,074
Neurological	15	58	69	79	0	23.56	221
ABI	8	48	96	97	1	25.51	250
Not Categorised	0	1	0	9	0	34.90	10
Total	291	1,229	2,180	3,290	26	26.79	7,016
<i>QLD</i>							
Intellectual	73	336	709	1,546	11	29.65	2,675
Specific Learning/ADD	2	22	34	49	1	27.09	108
Autism	2	11	13	21	0	25.79	47
Physical	18	112	214	183	4	24.49	531
Deafblind	0	1	2	0	0	20.00	3
Vision	2	13	41	72	0	29.94	128
Hearing	9	39	63	80	0	25.92	191
Speech	0	1	3	6	0	30.00	10
Psychiatric	23	120	146	138	4	23.03	431
Neurological	8	35	32	33	2	22.48	110
ABI	8	37	68	50	1	24.00	164
Not Categorised	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	145	727	1,325	2,178	23	27.73	4,398

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		
SA							
Intellectual	32	139	551	1,342	2	31.34	2,066
Specific Learning/ADD	1	2	7	16	0	31.50	26
Autism	1	10	12	13	0	23.61	36
Physical	8	57	91	123	2	26.56	281
Deafblind	0	0	2	1	0	26.67	3
Vision	1	9	71	40	0	25.84	121
Hearing	2	1	6	24	0	31.97	33
Speech	0	1	2	4	0	28.57	7
Psychiatric	13	52	71	67	2	23.50	205
Neurological	0	4	19	43	0	32.08	66
ABI	4	11	27	17	0	24.31	59
Not Categorised	0	1	2	5	0	33.00	8
Total	62	287	861	1,695	6	29.88	2,911
WA							
Intellectual	50	262	621	1,107	9	27.89	2,049
Specific Learning/ADD	3	13	22	72	2	31.38	112
Autism	2	14	20	13	0	22.27	49
Physical	9	64	112	171	0	26.37	356
Deafblind	0	3	4	6	0	25.31	13
Vision	1	14	35	40	1	27.88	91
Hearing	1	7	13	45	2	32.38	68
Speech	0	1	6	8	0	28.93	15
Psychiatric	14	42	72	72	3	24.53	203
Neurological	3	14	35	44	0	26.78	96
ABI	6	34	35	35	1	22.59	111
Not Categorised	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	89	468	975	1,613	18	27.41	3,163
TAS							
Intellectual	12	56	131	344	0	30.42	543
Specific Learning/ADD	0	1	5	12	0	31.33	18
Autism	0	0	1	3	0	35.75	4
Physical	1	10	12	12	0	22.74	35
Deafblind	0	0	0	2	0	38.00	2
Vision	0	1	2	1	0	25.00	4
Hearing	1	2	5	6	0	27.50	14
Speech	0	0	0	1	0	37.00	1
Psychiatric	6	14	3	9	0	17.63	32
Neurological	0	1	2	5	0	31.13	8
ABI	0	4	11	12	0	27.04	27
Not Categorised	0	0	0	4	0	38.00	4
Total	20	89	172	411	0	29.36	692

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>NT</i>							
Intellectual	2	20	40	39	0	25.66	101
Specific Learning/ADD	0	0	0	0	0		0
Autism	0	0	2	1	0	31.00	3
Physical	0	10	11	2	0	17.30	23
Deafblind	0	0	0	0	0		0
Vision	0	0	2	1	0	25.67	3
Hearing	0	3	2	4	0	25.44	9
Speech	0	0	1	0	0	20.00	1
Psychiatric	2	10	7	9	2	23.70	30
Neurological	0	2	1	2	0	22.60	5
ABI	4	6	4	6	0	19.25	20
Not Categorised	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	8	51	70	64	2	23.68	195
<i>ACT</i>							
Intellectual	6	66	142	81	0	23.96	295
Specific Learning/ADD	1	2	2	12	0	30.12	17
Autism	1	3	0	0	0	10.50	4
Physical	1	9	5	7	0	21.86	22
Deafblind	0	0	0	0	0		0
Vision	0	1	6	3	0	24.70	10
Hearing	0	2	3	2	0	25.00	7
Speech	0	0	1	0	0	24.00	1
Psychiatric	3	30	17	21	1	22.32	72
Neurological	0	2	3	1	0	21.50	6
ABI	2	5	4	6	1	22.39	18
Not Categorised	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	14	120	183	133	2	23.65	452
<i>TOTAL</i>							
Intellectual	396	2,009	4,996	10,089	46	29.31	17,536
Specific Learning/ADD	13	78	153	277	5	28.77	526
Autism	8	57	99	124	0	26.46	288
Physical	76	536	944	1,308	12	26.43	2,876
Deafblind	1	7	17	29	0	28.28	54
Vision	11	91	305	571	4	30.20	982
Hearing	19	107	186	431	5	29.42	748
Speech	0	12	24	57	0	30.16	93
Psychiatric	256	737	1,003	970	20	22.89	2,986
Neurological	27	132	188	288	2	26.00	637
ABI	38	178	297	394	5	25.89	912
Not Categorised	0	4	4	25	0	32.82	33
Total	845	3,948	8,216	14,563	99	28.13	27,671

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

Wage	Support/Assistance Needed										
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Living	Home	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working	Other Day Activity
No Wage	43	48	33	16	27	14	17	6	4	39	
\$1-20	1,365	1,742	1,195	204	747	522	653	105	61	302	
\$21-40	1,481	1,997	1,180	484	499	234	395	202	204	748	
\$41-60	2,719	3,249	1,958	1,126	1,065	497	902	411	560	1,633	
\$61-80	1,449	1,566	998	713	616	359	534	301	269	829	
\$81-100	993	1,043	727	592	477	310	436	267	169	711	
\$101-200	2,767	2,788	2,019	1,956	1,504	1,004	1,350	807	406	2,086	
\$201-300	1,886	1,842	1,396	1,433	1,148	852	1,008	683	282	1,502	
\$301-400	1,722	1,708	1,265	1,311	1,118	832	989	647	284	1,332	
More than \$400	1,633	1,500	1,344	1,416	1,259	1,023	1,116	947	316	1,317	
Total	16,058	17,483	12,115	9,251	8,460	5,647	7,400	4,376	2,555	10,499	
<i>NONE</i>											
<i>OCCASIONAL</i>											
No Wage	27	36	31	38	28	24	37	30	26	29	
\$1-20	1,201	1,044	1,118	344	1,338	1,179	1,421	522	626	547	
\$21-40	1,272	1,012	1,316	920	1,528	1,214	1,450	1,280	1,400	1,146	
\$41-60	1,472	1,203	1,855	1,607	2,343	2,140	2,310	2,275	2,293	1,616	
\$61-80	551	434	818	754	1,017	996	1,046	1,088	1,125	715	
\$81-100	322	308	508	484	662	691	639	689	778	413	
\$101-200	691	735	1,267	1,136	1,612	1,856	1,671	1,828	2,175	1,066	
\$201-300	415	512	873	736	970	1,151	1,031	1,208	1,543	611	
\$301-400	315	366	692	521	798	993	861	1,001	1,326	432	
More than \$400	250	420	505	430	569	771	668	803	1,347	474	
Total	6,516	6,070	8,983	6,970	10,865	11,015	11,134	10,724	12,639	7,049	

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

Wage	Support/Assistance Needed										Other Day Activity
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working		
<i>FREQUENT</i>											
No Wage	20	13	32	26	35	42	31	37	42	21	
\$1-20	526	403	658	1,780	847	971	844	2,139	818	1,827	
\$21-40	507	486	839	966	1,247	1,477	1,290	1,518	1,403	731	
\$41-60	456	436	991	1053	1273	1648	1370	1648	1510	712	
\$61-80	138	133	321	398	446	640	471	608	579	259	
\$81-100	80	67	164	216	245	358	284	356	365	134	
\$101-200	148	188	390	430	523	725	540	860	942	231	
\$201-300	43	91	198	180	276	384	296	467	519	89	
\$301-400	39	63	176	257	196	286	238	482	396	183	
More than \$400	33	71	140	100	157	184	168	225	289	33	
Total	1,990	1,951	3909	5,406	5,245	6,715	5,532	8,340	6,863	4,220	
<i>CONTINUAL</i>											
No Wage	10	7	9	21	13	24	16	30	33	12	
\$1-20	369	379	610	970	634	860	641	858	954	603	
\$21-40	255	358	534	837	560	887	662	813	832	392	
\$41-60	207	287	453	717	455	864	534	881	942	366	
\$61-80	48	116	128	204	145	231	169	245	305	96	
\$81-100	38	48	71	91	73	100	89	150	164	41	
\$101-200	54	65	107	133	118	182	162	298	322	64	
\$201-300	27	33	37	34	52	71	83	113	192	20	
\$301-400	12	29	45	24	47	55	52	88	104	13	
More than \$400	17	30	31	25	24	37	48	58	92	15	
Total	1,037	1,352	2,025	3,056	2,121	3,311	2,456	3,534	3,940	1,622	

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

Wage	Support/Assistance Needed										Other Day Activity
	Self Care	Mobility	Communication	Home Living	Social Skills	Self Direction	Managing Emotions	Learning	Working		
No Wage	6	2	1	5	3	2	5	3	1	5	
\$1-20	229	122	109	392	124	158	131	66	1,231	411	
\$21-40	410	72	56	718	91	113	128	112	86	908	
\$41-60	505	184	102	856	223	210	243	144	54	1,032	
\$61-80	112	49	33	229	74	72	78	56	20	399	
\$81-100	71	38	34	121	47	45	56	42	28	205	
\$101-200	232	116	109	237	135	125	169	99	47	445	
\$201-300	200	93	67	188	125	113	153	100	35	349	
\$301-400	180	102	90	155	109	102	128	50	158	308	
More than \$400	125	37	38	87	49	43	58	25	14	219	
Total	2,070	815	639	2988	980	983	1,149	697	1,674	4,281	
<i>TOTAL</i>											
Total	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671	27,671

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

Wage	Weekly Hours					Average	Total
	<8	8-15	16-30	31-40	>40		
<i>EMPLOYED IN SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SETTING</i>							
No Wage	12	13	18	6	0	18.14	49
\$1-20	218	469	1,138	1,631	0	27.11	3,456
\$21-40	70	299	1,275	1,942	1	28.43	3,587
\$41-60	35	151	873	3,556	2	33.35	4,617
\$61-80	11	104	303	1,365	1	32.45	1,784
\$81-100	2	73	203	523	3	31.22	804
\$101-200	0	57	233	620	5	32.11	915
\$201-300	0	0	68	112	0	32.07	180
\$301-400	0	0	16	47	0	34.35	63
More than \$400	0	1	4	36	0	35.71	41
Total	348	1,167	4,131	9,838	12	30.48	15,496
<i>EMPLOYED IN OPEN LABOUR MARKET</i>							
No Wage	18	14	8	2	0	10.69	42
\$1-20	85	58	16	4	0	8.11	163
\$21-40	141	87	25	7	0	8.27	260
\$41-60	114	349	116	18	0	11.80	597
\$61-80	42	279	80	18	0	12.75	419
\$81-100	23	453	134	28	0	13.30	638
\$101-200	11	1,235	1,231	360	1	18.83	2,838
\$201-300	0	113	1,540	661	5	26.22	2,319
\$301-400	0	7	507	1,546	11	34.93	2,071
More than \$400	0	3	125	1,798	62	37.64	1,988
Total	434	2,598	3,782	4,442	79	25.25	11,335
<i>EMPLOYED IN OTHER SETTING</i>							
No Wage	6	9	0	0	0	8.00	15
\$1-20	16	35	13	7	0	13.42	71
\$21-40	16	24	36	2	0	14.71	78
\$41-60	18	23	60	44	0	23.33	145
\$61-80	3	45	28	18	1	18.43	95
\$81-100	2	17	23	20	0	23.21	62
\$101-200	1	26	54	56	2	25.93	139
\$201-300	0	4	43	25	0	26.92	72
\$301-400	1	0	44	86	3	32.96	134
More than \$400	0	0	2	25	2	38.55	29
Total	63	183	303	283	8	23.65	840
<i>TOTAL</i>							
No Wage	36	36	26	8	0	13.75	106
\$1-20	319	562	1,167	1,642	0	26.01	3,690
\$21-40	227	410	1,336	1,951	1	26.82	3,925
\$41-60	167	523	1,049	3,618	2	30.67	5,359
\$61-80	56	428	411	1,401	2	28.28	2,298
\$81-100	27	543	360	571	3	23.29	1,504
\$101-200	12	1318	1,518	1,036	8	22.20	3,892
\$201-300	0	117	1,651	798	5	26.65	2,571
\$301-400	1	7	567	1,679	14	34.79	2,268
More than \$400	0	4	131	1,859	64	37.61	2,058
Total	845	3,948	8,216	14,563	99	28.13	27,671



Commonwealth Department of
Health and
Family Services

1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census 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 Health and Family 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 017 776**.

Snapshot Date

The reference date is **Wednesday 21 October 1998**. 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 noted in the comments field.

Due Date

The due date for the return of census forms is **Friday 13 November 1998**. Please ensure that you 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 **1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census, Disability Services Program, MDP 112, Department of Health and Family Services, GPO Box 9848, Canberra 2601**.

Contact person in your organisation for any queries *(see Data Guide page 2)*

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

1. STAFF HOURS. Please enter total HOURS worked by staff and volunteers during the week FROM THURSDAY 15 OCTOBER UP TO AND INCLUDING WEDNESDAY 21 OCTOBER 1998.

Paid staff	- direct support	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	(see Data Guide page 2)
	- indirect support	<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"/>	<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"/>	
Unpaid staff (include volunteers)	- direct support	<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"/>	

2. Has this service operated for the FULL 1997/1998 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)

- no regular daily pattern of operation .

4. How many DAYS A WEEK does this service usually operate? (see Data Guide page 4)

- no regular weekly pattern of operation .

5. How many WEEKS A YEAR does this service usually operate? (see Data Guide page 4)

- 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.

1998 Commonwealth Disability Services Census



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

PLEASE REFER TO THE DATA GUIDE FOR ASSISTANCE AND DEFINITIONS

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

2. What is the consumer's SEX? Male (see Data Guide
page 7)
Female

3. In which COUNTRY WAS THE CONSUMER BORN? (see Data Guide
page 7)

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 8)
(Tick ONE box only)

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

6. What is the MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN in the CONSUMER'S HOME? (Tick ONE box only) (see Data Guide page 9)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| English | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Arabic/Lebanese | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <i>If the consumer lives in disability specific accommodation, eg group home, hostel, institution etc, refer to the language spoken in the prior family home.</i> |
| 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
(Please specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 | |
| Chinese
(all dialects) | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | Not known | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | |
-

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? (see Data Guide page 10)
(Tick ONE box only)

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
(Please specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Other community accommodation
(Please specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | | |
| | | <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 11)
 (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)

DISABILITY GROUP(S)?

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

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 (1)	Occasional (2)	Frequent (3)	Continual (4) or the consumer cannot do at all	Not known (5)
(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 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY 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 18)*
- 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"/> 9

15. Did this consumer RECEIVE SUPPORT TODAY (21 October 1998)? *(see Data Guide Page 18)*

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 <i>(Please specify)</i>	<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 20)*
(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 *(see Data Guide page 21)*
(Estimated to the nearest half hour)

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 23)*

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

Thank you for your time and effort



Commonwealth Department of
**Health and
Family Services**

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

1998
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 October 1998 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 017 776, or feel free to provide them in the comments section of your return.

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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 15 October up to and including Wednesday 21 October).

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 1997/98 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 21 October 1998, 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 21 October 1998, 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 21 October 1998).

- d. Number of consumers **during the week ending on snapshot day** is the number of consumers supported from Thursday 15 October up to and including Wednesday 21 October. 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 enquiry 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 21 October 1998.
- 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 Health and Family Services (DHFS) 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 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 21 October 1998 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 21 October 1998.

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.

1. DATE OF BIRTH

Defined as: The consumer's date of birth.

Classification: dd/mm/yy. 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 Accommodation

- 1 Lives alone
- 2 Lives with family member(s) and/or spouse
- 3 Special purpose (disability) community accommodation
- 4 Other community (to be specified)

Institutional accommodation

- 5 Nursing home
- 6 Hospital
- 7 Other Institutional (to be specified)

8 No usual residence

9 Not known

Examples:

Community	
Lives alone.	Lives alone in private or public housing (including houses, flats, mobile homes, caravan parks etc)
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.
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.
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:	
Nursing Home	
Hospital	General and specialist, including psychiatric.
Other institutional accommodation (<i>specify</i>)	Usually large (more than 20 people) special purpose accommodation, with 24 hour supervision or care.
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).
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 skills, 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. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS/BENEFITS

Defined as: Department of Social Security 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 (Dept of Social Security or 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 21 October 1998. 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 21 October 1998.

- 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.

7 Related Publications

Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, Disability Services Census 1997, ISBN 0 642 393556 7.

Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services, Disability Services Census Report 1995, ISBN 0 642 27277 8.

Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health, Disability Services, Service Consumer Profile Report 1993, ISBN 0644 351764.

Feedback on the 1998 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 1998 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 6844.

Feedback on the 1998 Commonwealth Disability Services 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