



Australian Government

Department of Social Services

Analysis of Income Support recipients with disability and their participation in the workforce

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Today's presentation:

- An analysis of some of the trends and drivers of change for recipients of income support with disability
 - Primarily focussing on jobseekers with a partial capacity to work (PCW).
- A look at barriers faced by PCWs and their re-entry into the workforce
- Some methods by which providers can address constraints to re-entry into the workforce.

Payment Eligibility:

Broadly:

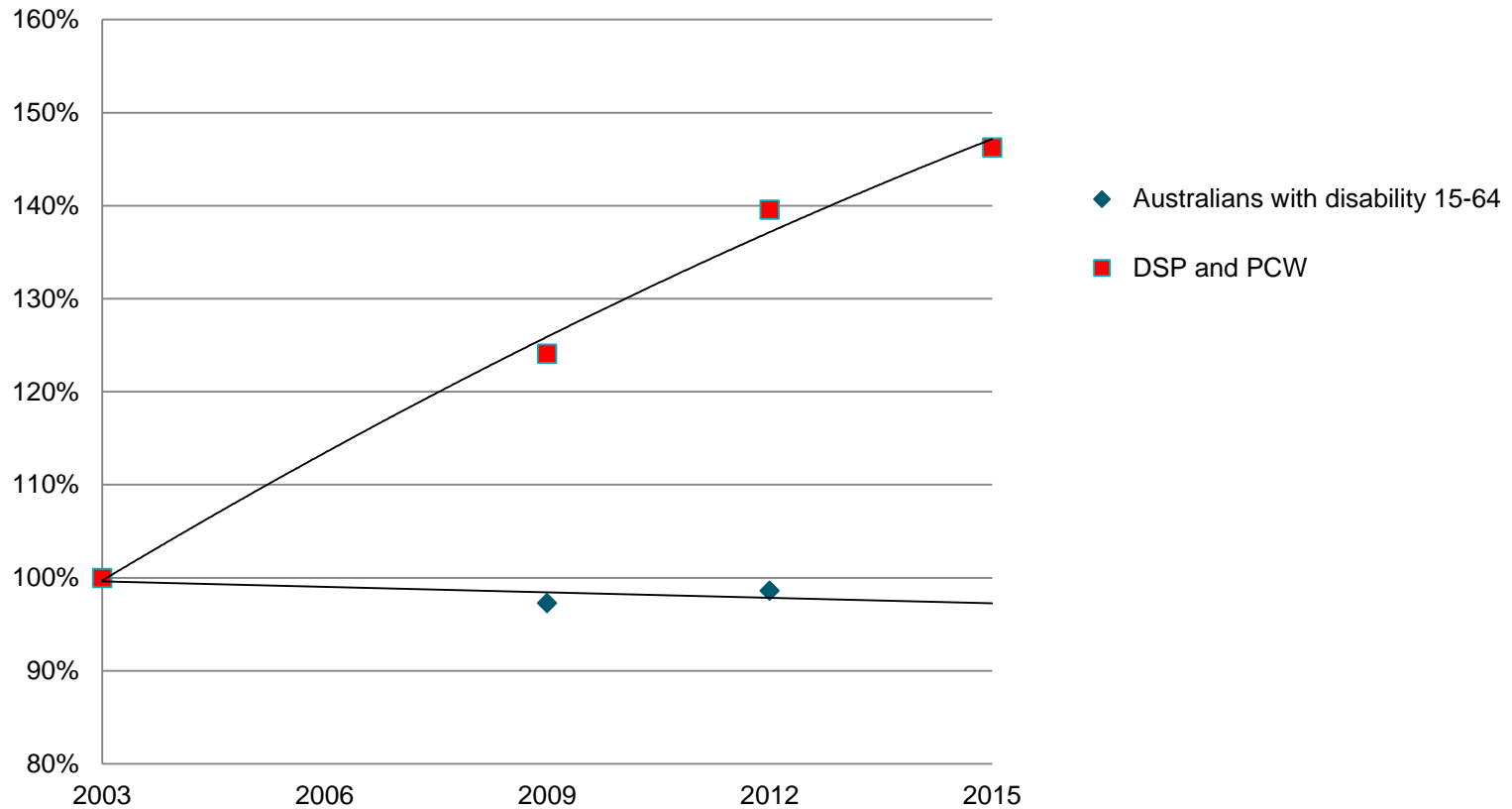
Payment	Individuals with disabilities that, within the next two years:
Disability Support Pension (DSP)	prevent them working 15 hours or more per week
Newstart or Youth Allowance with a Partial Capacity to work (PCW)	prevent them working 30 hours or more per week
Newstart or Youth Allowance	do not reduce their assessed capacity to work below 30 hours per week

Who are the PCW cohort?

Profile of Partial Capacity Recipients of NSA		
Cohort	% of Partial Capacity	% of NSA
Under 25 years	5%	10%
Mature Age (55+)	29%	19%
Indigenous	5%	9%
Principal Carer Parent	11%	16%
Single Principal Carer	8%	13%
Single	75%	77%
Partnered	25%	23%

Source: Department of Human Services administrative data.

Proportionate Increase in recipients with disability

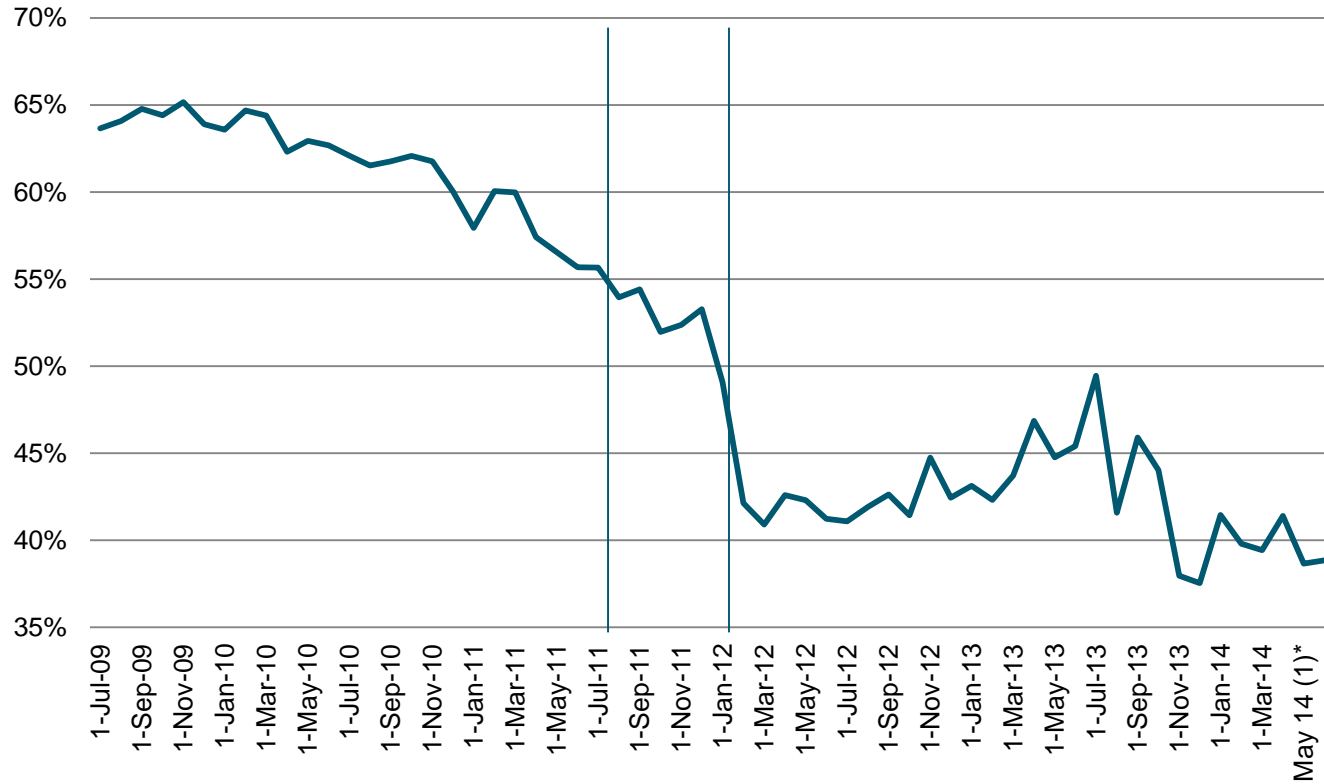


Australians with disability source: ABS Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012
DSP and PCW source: Department of Human Services administrative data.

What is contributing to the increase?

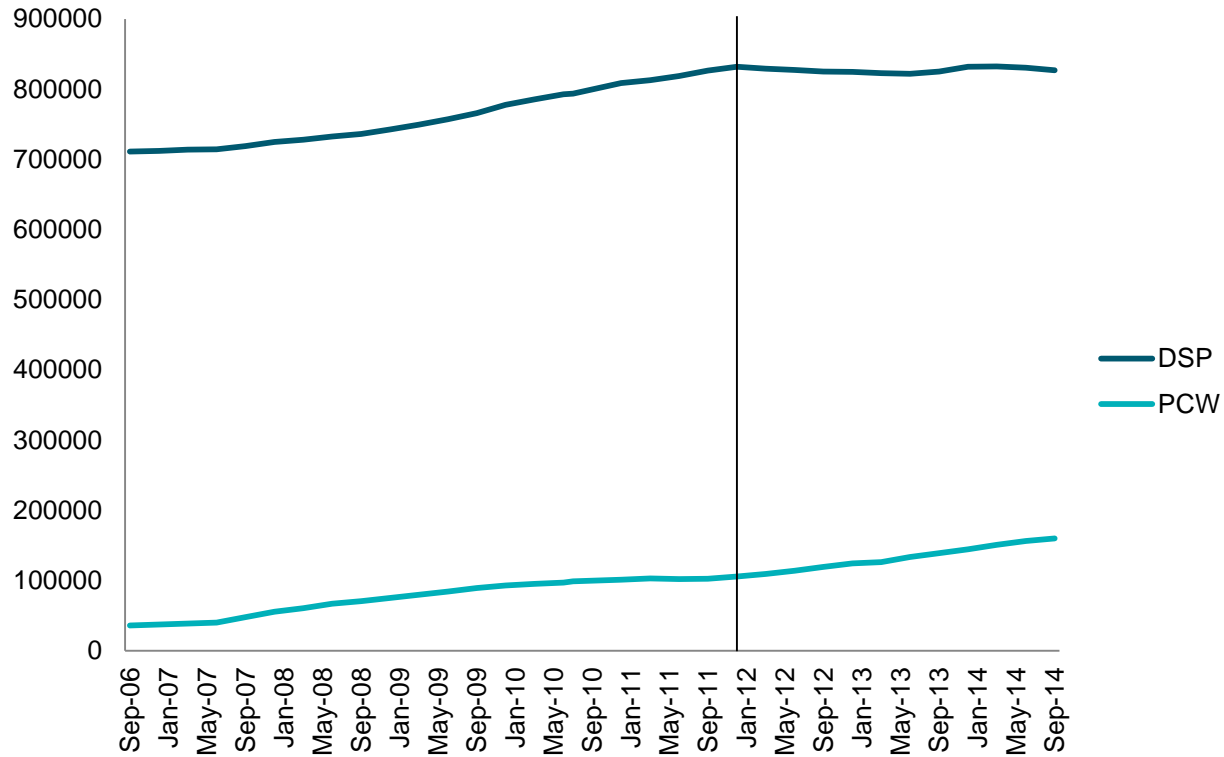
- Policy changes?
- Economic conditions?
- Demographics?
- All of the above?

Grant rate of Disability Support Pension

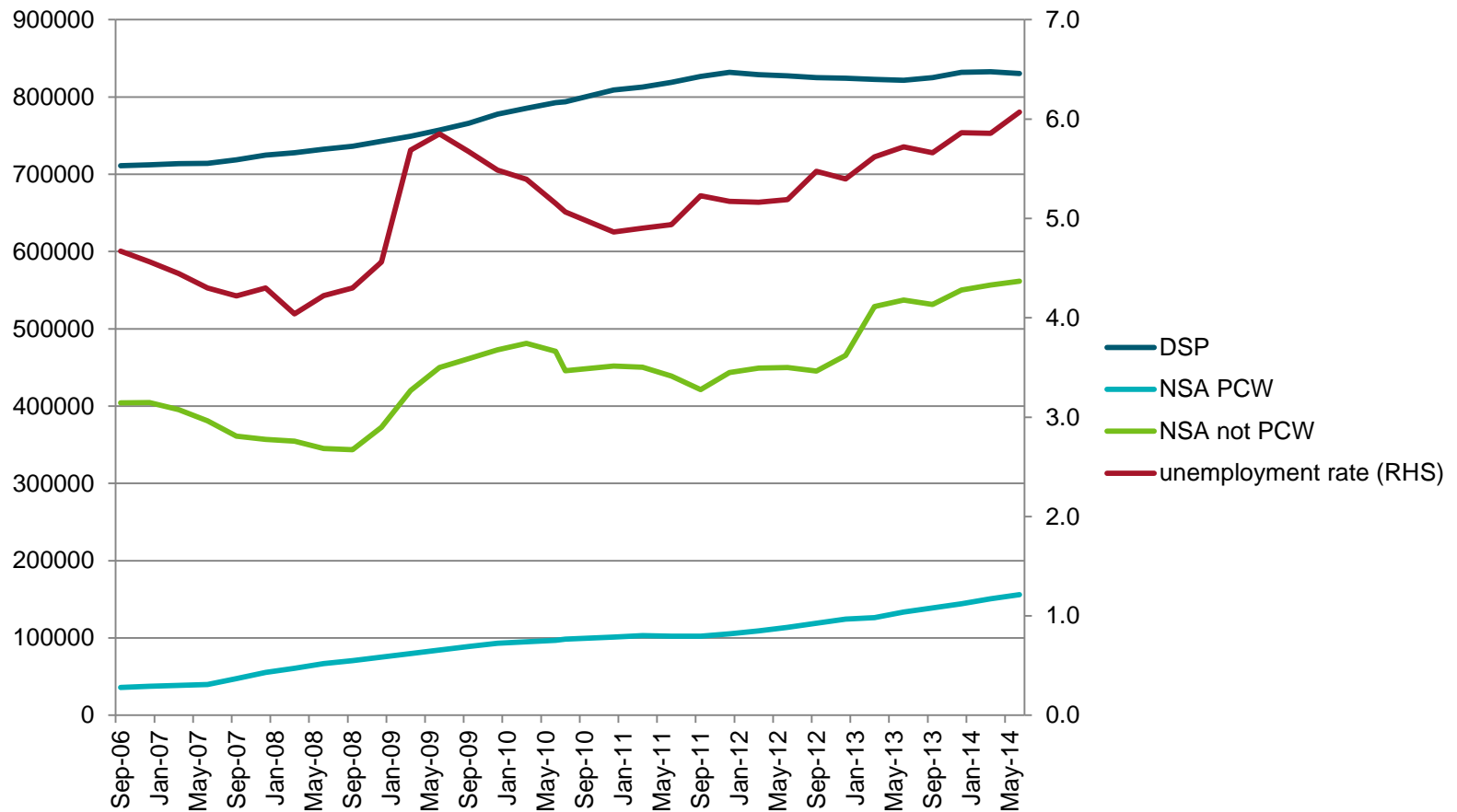


Source: Department of Human Services administrative data.

DSP and PCW recipients

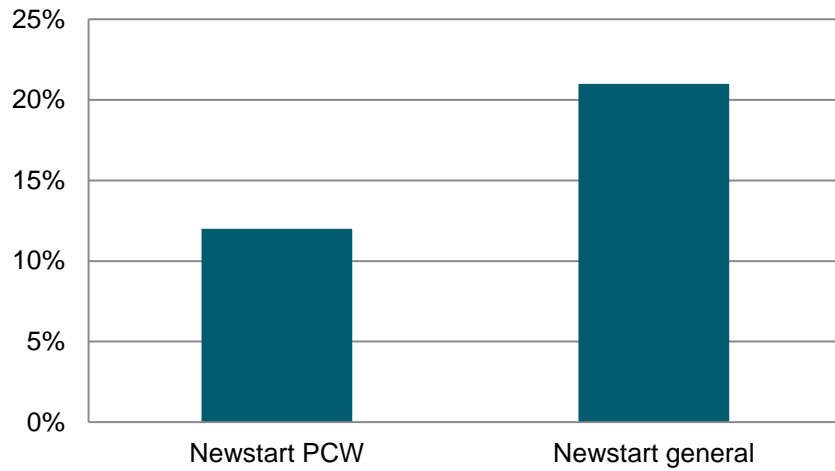


Source: Department of Human Services administrative data.

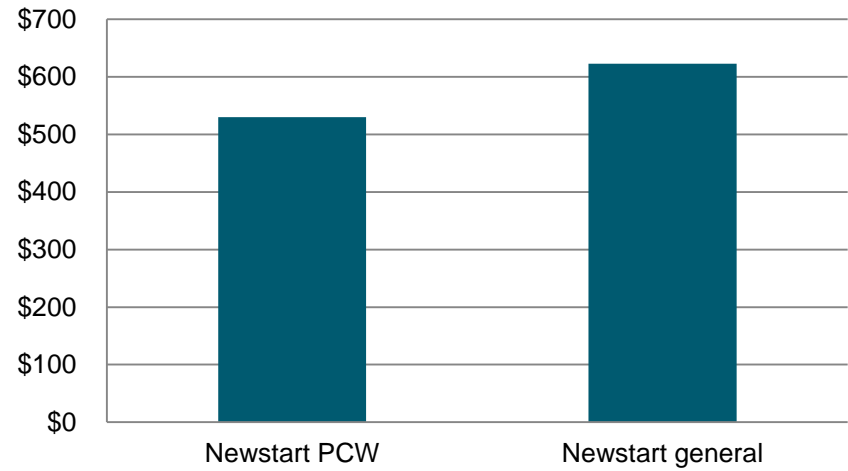


ABS 6202.0 Labour Force, Australia - seasonally adjusted
 DSP and PCW source: Department of Human Services administrative data.

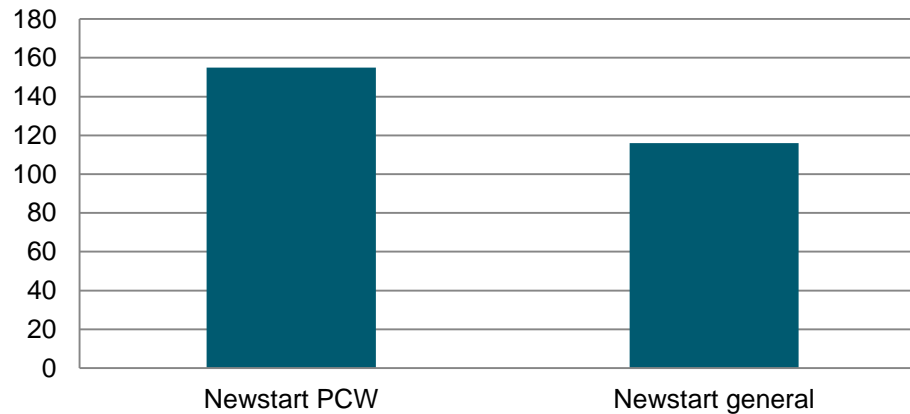
Proportion reporting earnings



Average fortnightly earnings



Average payment duration (weeks)

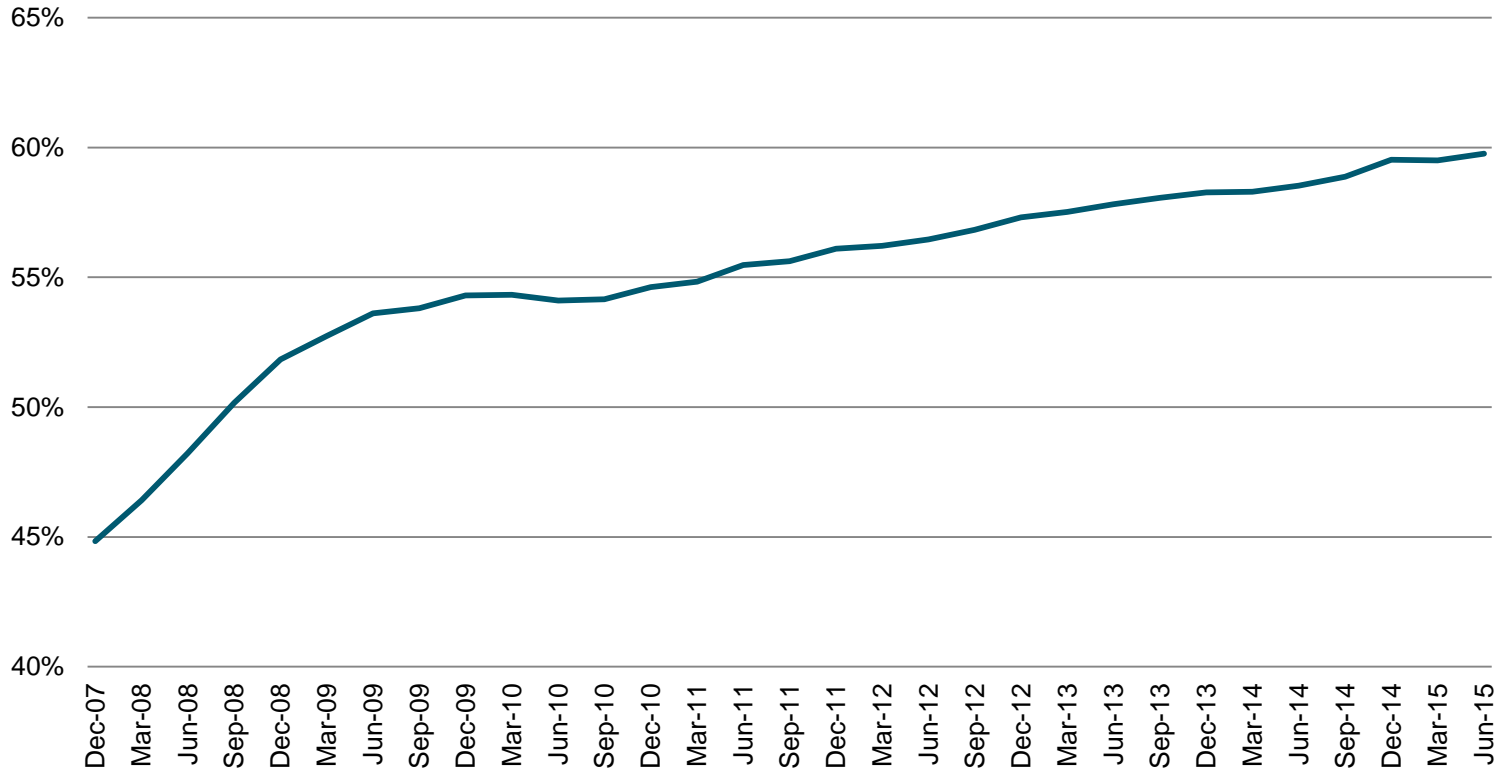


Department of Human Services administrative data.

A number of demographic factors increase the chances of recipients with an assessed PCW remaining on payment long term, including where the recipient:

- has a mental health condition (particularly if they are male);
- has multiple health conditions;
- is single (particularly if they are female);
- has a lower assessed capacity to work.

Percentage of PCWs with psychological conditions



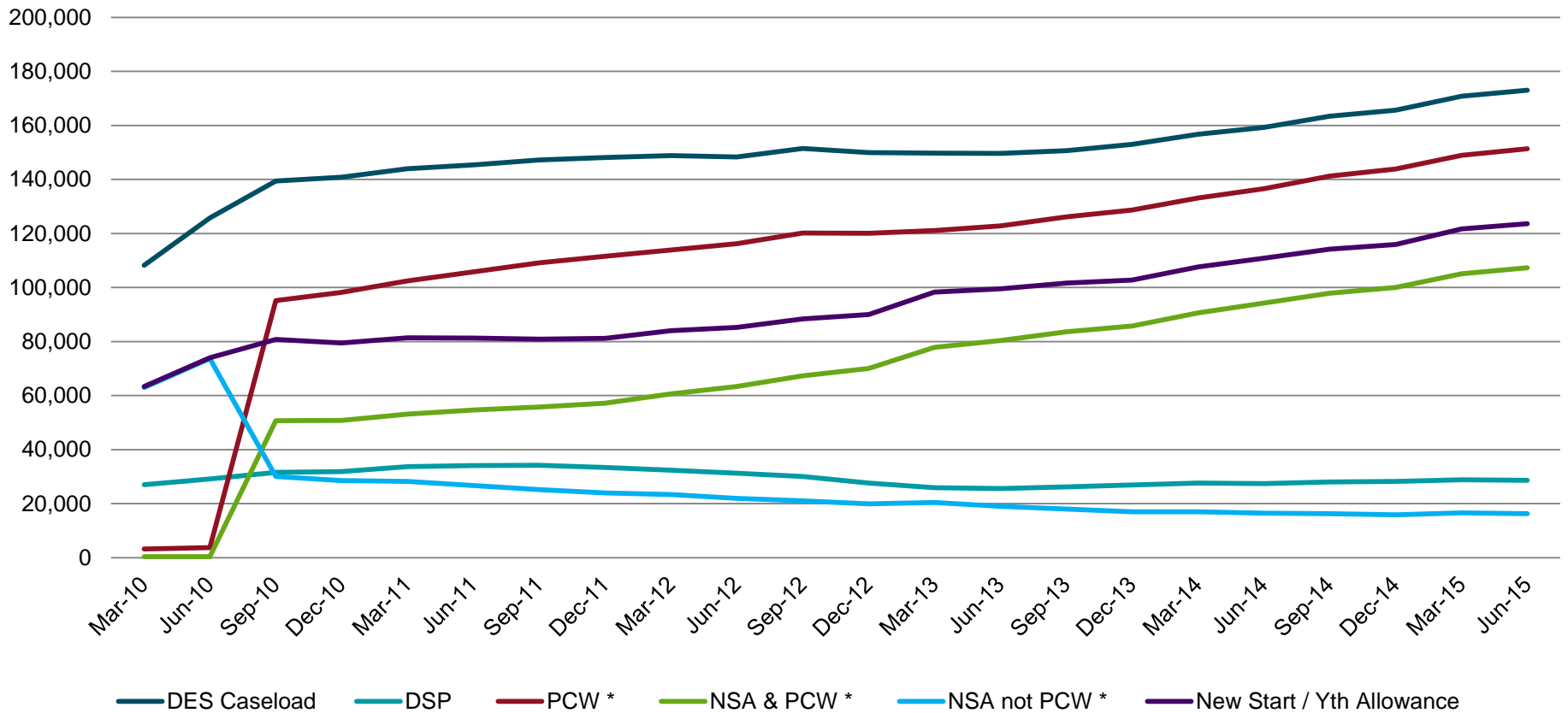
Source: Department of Human Services administrative data.

Disability Employment Services

- As at 30 June 2015:
 - over 173,000 participants are in DES
 - over 265,000 job placements achieved
 - over 141,000 26 week outcomes achieved

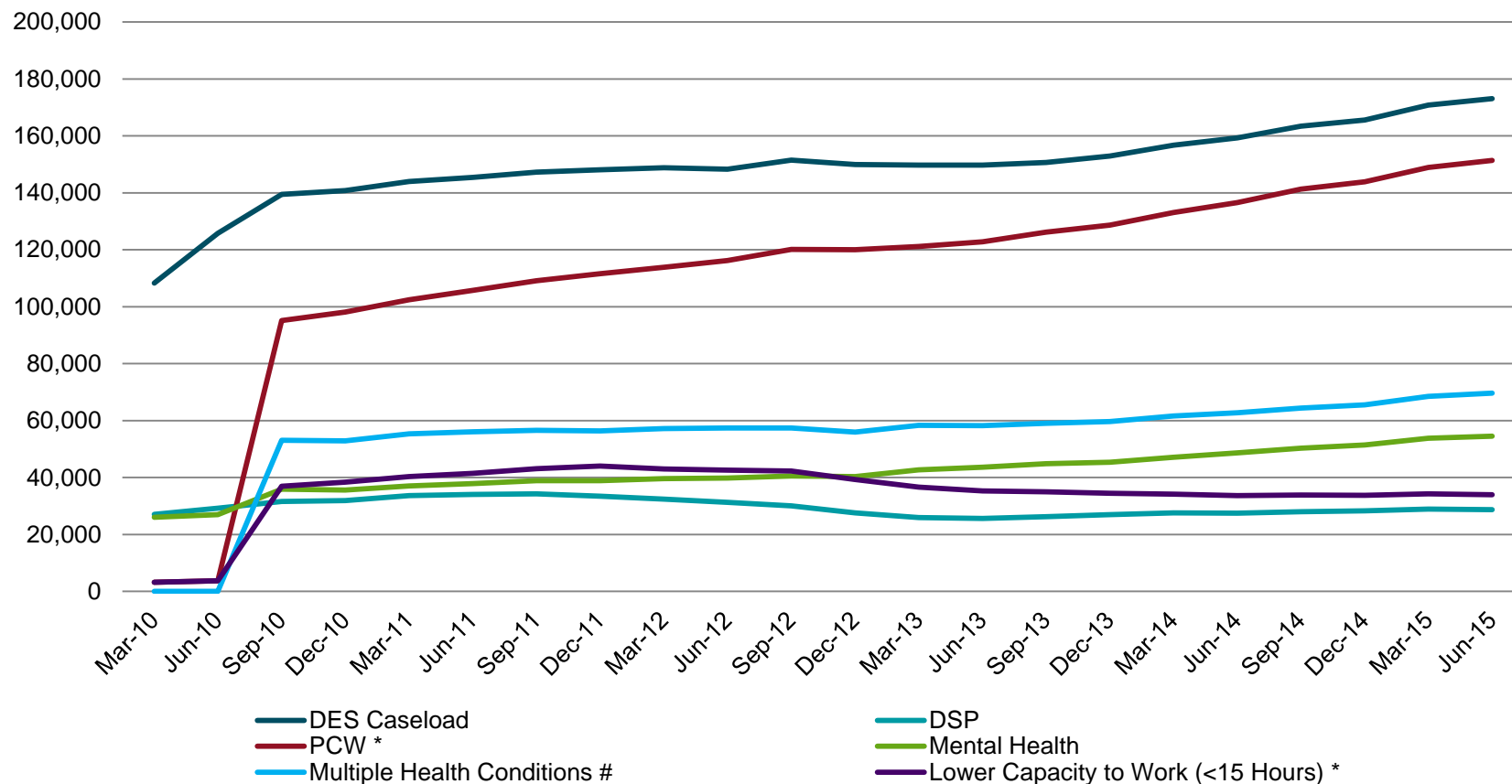
- Of these 173,000 participants:
 - over 28,000 participants on DSP (16%)
 - over 123,000 participants on NSA or YA (71%)
 - over 20,000 participants classified as 'Other' (12%)

DES Caseload vs Allowance Type



* From 1 March 2010 to 30 June 2010, the only PCW indicator was 8+ hours per week

DES Caseload & Other Characteristics



* From 1 March 2010 to 30 June 2010, the only PCW indicator was 8+ hours per week

Multiple Health Conditions not measured till September 2010

DES Evaluation – Key Findings

- DES is assisting more people with disability than ever before
 - 35 per cent of the target group to around 42 per cent
- DES is successful at finding work for people with temporary disabilities
 - 41 per cent of people with temporary disability found a job
- Long-term placements for people with permanent disability have remained steady since the introduction of DES

DES Evaluation – Key Findings

Factors leading to employment outcomes

- Recent work experience nearly doubled the likelihood of an employment outcome
 - 29.8% compared to 16.7% in DMS
 - 30.3% compared to 18.3% in ESS
- Vocational qualifications significantly increase the odds of getting and keeping a job
 - 27.9% compared to 13.9% in DMS
 - 22.6% compared to 14.7% in ESS
- Disability type had no impact on employment outcomes

DES Evaluation – Key Findings

Differences between DMS and ESS comparison groups

DMS

- Youngest and oldest age groups had significantly fewer outcomes than those of prime working age
- Participants with an employment benchmark of 30 hours per week had lower outcomes than participants with a 15 hour benchmark

ESS

- Older participants less likely to get a job than younger participants
- Indigenous status associated with lower outcomes
- Participants in regional and remote areas had higher outcomes than those in major cities

Strategies for Improvement

- Work Experience
- Education
- Motivational Interviewing
- Employer Incentives
- Provider Training

Assisting people with mental illness

Individual Placement and Support (IPS)

- Evidence-based, supported employment providing a means for individuals living with mental illness to seek and obtain competitive employment
- IPS model based around eight key principles
- QLD, NSW, Victoria and WA have implemented the IPS model

DSS National Trials

- IPS Trial
- DES Youth Mental Health Trial

Mental Health Capability Training

Questions?