



Australian Government

**Department of Families, Housing,
Community Services and Indigenous Affairs**

Characteristics of Disability Support Pension Recipients

June 2011

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	3
LIST OF FIGURES	4
INTRODUCTION	5
HIGHLIGHTS	6
1 Population characteristics	8
1.1 Population and growth	8
1.2 Age	10
1.3 State/Territory	13
1.4 Country of birth	14
1.5 Relationship status	16
1.6 Home ownership	18
1.7 Age and home ownership	20
2 Primary medical condition	21
2.1 Medical condition	21
2.2 Top three primary medical conditions by age range and sex	25
3 Earnings and income support duration	28
3.1 Earnings	28
3.2 Income support duration	31
4 Finalised claims	34
4.1 Finalised claims by age and sex	34
4.2 Grants by primary medical condition	36
4.3 Rejections	40
5 Where DSP recipients are coming from and going to	43
5.1 Where DSP recipients are coming from	43
5.2 Where DSP recipients are exiting to	45

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 – DSP population and growth by sex – June 1972 to June 2011	8
Table 2 – Recipients by age range and sex – June 2011	10
Table 3 – Recipients by age range – June 2001 to June 2011	11
Table 4 – Recipients aged over/under 55 by sex – June 2001 to June 2011.....	12
Table 5 – Recipients by State/Territory - June 2011	13
Table 6 – Recipients by top 10 countries of birth – June 2011.....	14
Table 7 – Recipients by country of birth – Australia/other – June 2001 to June 2011	15
Table 8 – Recipients by relationship status and sex – June 2011	16
Table 9 – Recipients by relationship status – June 2001 to June 2011	17
Table 10 – Recipients by home ownership status and sex – June 2011	18
Table 11 – Recipients by home ownership status and sex – June 2001 to June 2011 .	19
Table 12 – Recipients by home ownership status and age – June 2011	20
Table 13 – Recipients by sex and primary medical condition – June 2011.....	21
Table 14 – Recipients by primary medical condition – top 5/other – June 2001 to June 2011	22
Table 15 – Proportion of recipients by primary medical condition (top 5), by sex – June 2001 to June 2011	23
Table 16 – Psychological/psychiatric recipients by age range and sex – June 2011 ...	25
Table 17 – Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue recipients by age range and sex – June 2011	26
Table 18 – Intellectual/learning recipients by age range and sex – June 2011	27
Table 19 – Recipients by earnings range and sex – fortnight to 24 June 2011.....	28
Table 20 – Recipients with earnings/no earnings by sex - 2007 to 2011	29
Table 21 – Recipients with earnings by earnings range - 2007 to 2011	30
Table 22 – Recipients by income support duration and sex – June 2011	31
Table 23 – Recipients by income support duration – June 2007 to June 2011.....	32
Table 24 – Recipients income support duration under/over 15 yrs – June 2007 to June 2011	33
Table 25 – Finalised claims by age and sex – 2010-11	34
Table 26 – Finalised claims and grant rate – 2006-07 to 2010-11.....	35
Table 27 – Grants by medical condition – 2010-11	36
Table 28 – Grants by top 5 primary medical conditions - 2006-07 to 2010-11.....	37
Table 29 – Grants by sex by primary medical condition – 2006-07 to 2010-11	38
Table 30 – Grants by top 5 primary medical conditions and age range - 2010-11	39
Table 31 – Rejections by reason and sex – 2010-11	40
Table 32 – Rejections by top 5 reasons – 2006-07 to 2010-11.....	41
Table 33 – Rejections by sex by top 5 rejection reasons – 2006-07 to 2010-11	42
Table 34 – New entrants by previous income support type – 2011	43
Table 35 – New entrants by prior income support type – 2001 to 2011.....	44
Table 36 – Exits by subsequent status/income support payment type – 2011.....	45
Table 37 – Exits by subsequent income support type –2001 to 2011.....	46

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – DSP population and growth – June 1972 to June 2011	9
Figure 2 – Recipients by age range and sex – June 2011	10
Figure 3 – Recipients by age range – June 2001 to June 2011	11
Figure 4 – Recipients aged 55 and over by sex – June 2001 to June 2011.....	12
Figure 5 – Recipients by State / Territory – June 2011	13
Figure 6 – Recipients by top 10 over seas countries of birth (excl. Australia) – June 2011	14
Figure 7 – Australian born by sex – June 2001 to June 2011	15
Figure 8 – Recipients by relationship status and sex – June 2011.....	16
Figure 9 – Recipients by relationship status – June 2001 to June 2011	17
Figure 10 – Recipients by homeownership status and sex – June 2011	18
Figure 11 – Home ownership rate by sex - 2001 to 2011	19
Figure 12 - Recipients by home ownership status and age – June 2011.....	20
Figure 13 – Recipients - top 5 primary medical conditions by sex – June 2011	21
Figure 14 – Recipients by top 3 primary medical conditions – June 2001 to June 2011	22
Figure 15 – Recipients sex by top 3 primary medical conditions – June 2001 to June 2011	23
Figure 16 – Psychological/psychiatric recipients by age range and sex – June 2011..	25
Figure 17 – Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue recipients by age range and sex – June 2011	26
Figure 18 – Intellectual/learning recipients by age range and sex – June 2011.....	27
Figure 19 – Recipients with earnings by range and sex - fortnight to 24 June 2011...	28
Figure 20 – Recipients with earnings by sex - 2007 to 2011	29
Figure 21 – Recipients with earnings by earnings range – 2007, 2009 and 2011	30
Figure 22 – Recipients by income support duration and sex– June 2011.....	31
Figure 23 – Recipients by income support duration – June 2007 to June 2011	32
Figure 24 – Recipients on income support for over 15 yrs duration by sex – June 2007 to June 2011	33
Figure 25 – Grant rate by age range and sex – 2010-11	34
Figure 26 – Grant rate by sex – 2006-07 to 2010-11	35
Figure 27 – Grants by top 5 primary medical conditions – 2010-11	36
Figure 28 – Grants by top 5 primary medical conditions – 2006-07 to 2010-11.....	37
Figure 29 – Grants by sex by primary medical condition – 2006-07 to 2010-11	38
Figure 30 – Grants for top 5 medical conditions by age range – 2010-11.....	39
Figure 31 – Rejections by top 5 reasons and sex – 2010-11.....	40
Figure 32 – Rejections by top 3 reasons – 2006-07 to 2010-11	41
Figure 33 – Rejections by sex by top 3 rejection reasons – 2006-07 to 2010-11	42
Figure 34 – New entrants by previous income support type – 2011	43
Figure 35 – New entrants by prior income support type – 2001 to 2011	44
Figure 36 – Exits by subsequent status/income support payment type – 2011	45
Figure 37 – Exits by subsequent income support type – 2001 to 2011	46

INTRODUCTION

This report has been published annually since 2001 and provides the characteristics of the population of Disability Support Pension (DSP) recipients.

Who is the Disability Support Pension for?

DSP is designed to give people an adequate means of support if they are unable to work for at least 15 hours per week at or above the relevant minimum wage, independent of a program of support, due to a permanent physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment.

Eligibility Requirements

To qualify for DSP a person must be 16 years or over and be under age pension age at the time of claim (as at June 2011 – 64 years for women and 65 years for men) and:

- be permanently blind; or
- have a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment (assessed at 20 points or more under the Impairment Tables);
- be unable to do any work of at least 15 hours a week, or be re-skilled for any work, for a period of at least two years; and
- have become unable to work while in Australia, or have 10 years qualifying Australian residence.

Notes

- The information contained in this report has been sourced from Centrelink Administrative Data as at 24 June 2011 and previous editions of this report. If an alternative source of data has been used it has been noted.
- Where items have been grouped in this report resulting percentages may not be equal to the sum of the constituent figures due to rounding.

HIGHLIGHTS

DSP population

At June 2011, the DSP population was 818,850, an increase of 3.3 percent over the June 2010 population of 792,581.

DSP by sex

As at June 2011 there were 446,600 male and 372,250 female DSP recipients. Between June 2010 and June 2011, females showed a greater percentage growth than males. Female recipient numbers increased by 3.7 percent over that year, while the number of men receiving DSP rose by 3.0 percent.

The trend for the population of women receiving DSP to grow at a faster rate than men has emerged over the last fifteen years. Since the 1990s there have been a number of policy changes that have affected women including:

- a gradual increase in the qualifying age for Age Pension;
- the closure to new entrants of alternative payments received primarily or solely by women (for example, Wife Pension, Widow B Pension and Partner Allowance); and
- a tightening of the eligibility criteria for Parenting Payment as part of the Welfare to Work changes.

DSP by medical condition

The primary medical conditions of the DSP population are primarily represented by three main categories:

- *Psychological/psychiatric* – 29.5 percent;
- *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* – 28.2 percent; and
- *Intellectual/learning* - 11.8 percent.

Since 2004 the proportion of recipients reporting against the *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* category has been falling while the proportions for *Psychological/psychiatric* and *Intellectual/learning* have been rising over the period since 2001. The proportion of DSP recipients with a *Psychological/psychiatric* primary medical condition surpassed *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* for the first time in 2011.

Claims processed

There were 151,815 DSP claims processed between June 2010 and June 2011, with 90,712 grants (59.8 percent) and 61,103 rejections (40.2 percent). The overall grant rate¹ rose from 63.0 percent in 2006-07 to 64.5 percent in 2008-09, but has fallen to 59.8 percent in 2010-11.

The grant rate for 16-19 year olds in 2010-11 was 66.2%, dropping in the 20-24 year age group to 49.3% and then rising as the age of the claimant increases.

¹ Grant rate (%) = Grants/(Grants + Rejections) x 100

In 2010-11 rejections on medical grounds accounted for 74.0 percent of rejections and rejections for non-medical reasons were 26.0 percent of rejections.

The main reason for rejection (34.2 percent) was that the claimant's medical condition was considered to be short-term.

There has been a change in the reason for claims being rejected in the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11. In 2006-07 the proportion of rejections due to the claimant's disability was considered to be short-term was 28.6 percent. This rejection reason reduced considerably over the next three years, however, significantly increased during 2010-11 to 34.2 percent.

Over the same period the proportion of rejections because the claimant's disability was of 'less than 20 points' rose consistently between 2006-07 to 2009-10, however dropped considerably (21.5 percentage points) during 2010-11.

Entrants to DSP

At June 2011, there were 84,607 DSP recipients who were not receiving DSP in June 2010. Of these 'new entrants'² to DSP, 44.5 percent were not in receipt of another income support payment in June 2010 and 55.5 percent were income support recipients, with 40.0 percent on Newstart Allowance at June 2010.

Exits from DSP

At June 2011, there were 58,338 'exits' from DSP (i.e. people who were receiving DSP in June 2010 but were no longer receiving DSP as at June 2011). Of these exits, transfers to Age Pension accounted for 61.9 percent and movement off income support payments (including deceased recipients) accounted for 35.9 percent.

In the years from 2001 to 2008 the proportion of exits from DSP to Age Pension fell from 58.3 percent to 47.9 percent. In 2011 it was 61.9 percent.

² Note that the number of 'new entrants' is not the same as the number of grants. This is because 'new entrants' are people on DSP in June 2011 who were not receiving DSP in June 2010, while the number of grants is a count of claims granted during a period and some clients may be granted more than once in the period, ie they may be granted, cancelled and re-granted or no longer be receiving DSP as at June 2011.

1 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Population and growth

Table 1 details the DSP population and annual growth, for the years from 1972 to 2011 by sex.

Table 1 – DSP population and growth by sex – June 1972 to June 2011

Year	SEX						Total		
	Female			Male			No.	Change	Annual growth
	No.	Change	Percent of total	No.	Change	Percent of total			
1972	61,685		44.4%	77,133		55.6%	138,818		
1973	64,304	2,619	43.0%	85,305	8,172	57.0%	149,609	10,791	7.8%
1974	64,643	339	41.2%	92,140	6,835	58.8%	156,783	7,174	4.8%
1975	65,967	1,324	39.1%	102,817	10,677	60.9%	168,784	12,001	7.7%
1976	67,669	1,702	36.8%	116,118	13,301	63.2%	183,787	15,003	8.9%
1977	69,754	2,085	34.4%	133,209	17,091	65.6%	202,963	19,176	10.4%
1978	67,699	-2,055	33.0%	137,245	4,036	67.0%	204,944	1,981	1.0%
1979	70,084	2,385	31.9%	149,759	12,514	68.1%	219,843	14,899	7.3%
1980	70,892	808	30.9%	158,327	8,568	69.1%	229,219	9,376	4.3%
1981	68,062	-2,830	30.7%	153,889	-4,438	69.3%	221,951	-7,268	-3.2%
1982	65,503	-2,559	30.2%	151,146	-2,743	69.8%	216,649	-5,302	-2.4%
1983	64,617	-886	29.3%	155,672	4,526	70.7%	220,289	3,640	1.7%
1984	67,511	2,894	28.1%	173,063	17,391	71.9%	240,574	20,285	9.2%
1985	70,449	2,938	27.2%	188,713	15,650	72.8%	259,162	18,588	7.7%
1986	72,912	2,463	26.6%	200,898	12,185	73.4%	273,810	14,648	5.7%
1987	75,760	2,848	26.2%	213,290	12,392	73.8%	289,050	15,240	5.6%
1988	77,745	1,985	26.2%	219,168	5,878	73.8%	296,913	7,863	2.7%
1989	80,510	2,765	26.2%	227,285	8,117	73.8%	307,795	10,882	3.7%
1990	83,462	2,952	26.4%	233,251	5,966	73.6%	316,713	8,918	2.9%
1991	89,535	6,073	26.8%	244,699	11,448	73.2%	334,234	17,521	5.5%
1992	104,861	15,326	27.7%	273,697	28,998	72.3%	378,558	44,324	13.3%
1993	115,101	10,240	28.3%	291,471	17,774	71.7%	406,572	28,014	7.4%
1994	127,111	12,010	29.1%	309,123	17,652	70.9%	436,234	29,662	7.3%
1995	139,758	12,647	30.1%	324,672	15,549	69.9%	464,430	28,196	6.5%
1996	158,979	19,221	31.8%	340,256	15,584	68.2%	499,235	34,805	7.5%
1997	174,907	15,928	33.2%	352,607	12,351	66.8%	527,514	28,279	5.7%
1998	191,797	16,890	34.7%	361,539	8,932	65.3%	553,336	25,822	4.9%
1999	204,342	12,545	35.4%	373,340	11,801	64.6%	577,682	24,346	4.4%
2000	219,929	15,587	36.5%	382,351	9,011	63.5%	602,280	24,598	4.3%
2001	231,572	11,643	37.1%	392,354	10,003	62.9%	623,926	21,646	3.6%
2002	252,022	20,450	38.2%	406,893	14,539	61.8%	658,915	34,989	5.6%
2003	260,557	8,535	38.7%	412,777	5,884	61.3%	673,334	14,419	2.2%
2004	277,913	17,356	39.9%	418,829	6,052	60.1%	696,742	23,408	3.5%
2005	286,709	8,796	40.6%	420,073	1,244	59.4%	706,782	10,040	1.4%
2006	296,545	9,836	41.6%	415,618	-4,455	58.4%	712,163	5,381	0.8%
2007	301,123	4,578	42.2%	413,033	-2,585	57.8%	714,156	1,993	0.3%
2008	318,883	17,760	43.5%	413,484	451	56.5%	732,367	18,211	2.6%
2009	334,828	15,945	44.2%	422,290	8,806	55.8%	757,118	24,751	3.4%
2010	359,125	24,297	45.3%	433,456	11,166	54.7%	792,581	35,463	4.7%
2011	372,250	13,125	45.5%	446,600	13,144	54.5%	818,850	26,269	3.3%

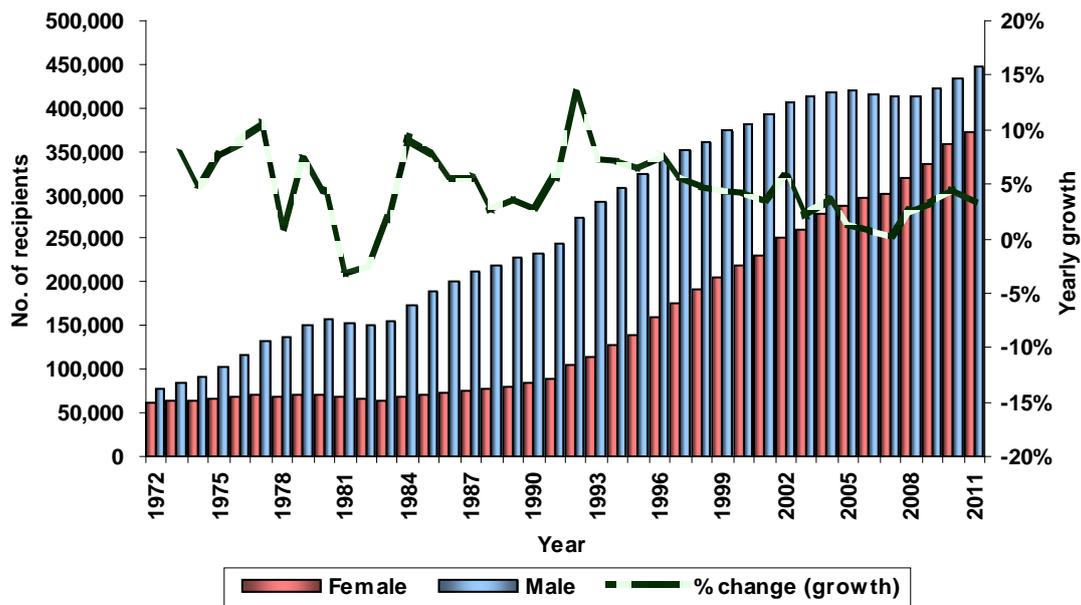
As at June 2011, the number of people receiving DSP was 818,850. The number of DSP recipients grew by 26,269 (3.3 percent) between June 2010 and June 2011.

At June 2011 males represented 54.5 percent of the DSP population and females 45.5 percent. The female population increased by 3.7 percent between June 2010 and June 2011, while the male population increased by 3.0 percent.

During the 12 months to June 2011 the DSP population grew by 26,269, of which 13,144 (50 percent) were male and 13,125 (50 percent) female.

Figure 1 shows overall trends in population by sex and growth in the years from June 1972 to June 2011.

Figure 1 – DSP population and growth – June 1972 to June 2011



The highest rate of growth in the DSP population over the period was 13.3 percent in 1992 and the lowest was -3.2 percent in 1981.

1.2 Age

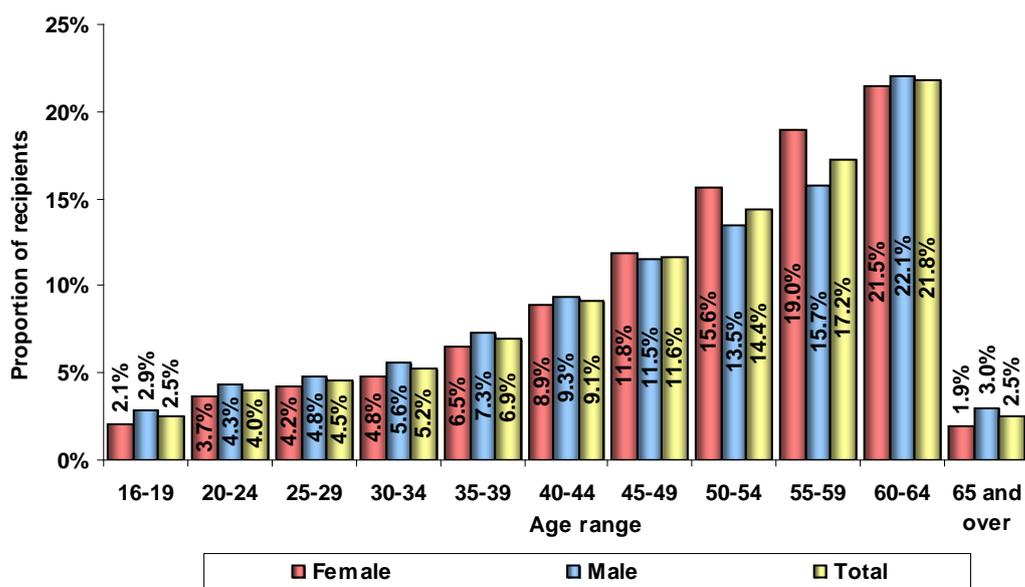
Table 2 details the DSP recipient population as at June 2011 by gender and age range.

Table 2 – Recipients by age range and sex – June 2011

Age range (years)	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
16-19	7,742	2.1%	12,962	2.9%	20,704	2.5%
20-24	13,715	3.7%	19,386	4.3%	33,101	4.0%
25-29	15,707	4.2%	21,549	4.8%	37,256	4.5%
30-34	17,816	4.8%	25,024	5.6%	42,840	5.2%
35-39	24,276	6.5%	32,532	7.3%	56,808	6.9%
40-44	33,223	8.9%	41,627	9.3%	74,850	9.1%
45-49	44,025	11.8%	51,256	11.5%	95,281	11.6%
50-54	58,130	15.6%	60,100	13.5%	118,230	14.4%
55-59	70,648	19.0%	70,194	15.7%	140,842	17.2%
60-64	79,872	21.5%	98,485	22.1%	178,357	21.8%
65 and over	7,096	1.9%	13,485	3.0%	20,581	2.5%
Total	372,250	100.0%	446,600	100.0%	818,850	100.0%

Figure 2 shows the proportion of DSP recipients by age range and sex as at June 2011.

Figure 2 – Recipients by age range and sex – June 2011



The number of DSP recipients in each age range increases up to Age Pension age. In the 50 to 59 age range the proportion of recipients by sex is nearly even with females accounting for 49.7 percent of the total. For the 16 to 49 age range only 43.4 percent are female.

As at June 2011, over half (55.9 percent) of all DSP recipients were over 50 years old and 2.5 percent aged over 65.

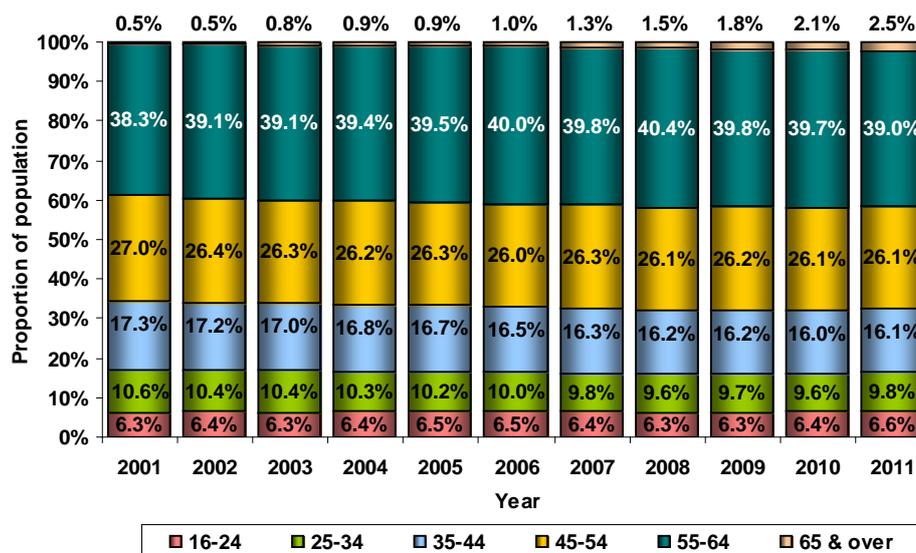
Table 3 details the number and proportion of DSP recipients by age range for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Table 3 – Recipients by age range – June 2001 to June 2011

Year	AGE RANGE (YEARS)												Total
	16-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 & over		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2001	39,368	6.3%	66,057	10.6%	108,102	17.3%	168,654	27.0%	238,740	38.3%	3,005	0.5%	623,926
2002	41,976	6.4%	68,679	10.4%	113,055	17.2%	174,195	26.4%	257,552	39.1%	3,458	0.5%	658,915
2003	42,748	6.3%	70,132	10.4%	114,719	17.0%	177,055	26.3%	263,525	39.1%	5,155	0.8%	673,334
2004	44,761	6.4%	71,541	10.3%	117,134	16.8%	182,500	26.2%	274,768	39.4%	6,038	0.9%	696,742
2005	46,017	6.5%	71,891	10.2%	117,819	16.7%	185,823	26.3%	278,862	39.5%	6,370	0.9%	706,782
2006	46,222	6.5%	70,889	10.0%	117,256	16.5%	185,514	26.0%	285,098	40.0%	7,184	1.0%	712,163
2007	46,013	6.4%	70,198	9.8%	116,629	16.3%	187,529	26.3%	284,539	39.8%	9,248	1.3%	714,156
2008	46,144	6.3%	70,443	9.6%	118,298	16.2%	191,241	26.1%	295,570	40.4%	10,671	1.5%	732,367
2009	48,074	6.3%	73,093	9.7%	122,293	16.2%	198,736	26.2%	301,300	39.8%	13,622	1.8%	757,118
2010	51,087	6.4%	76,437	9.6%	127,117	16.0%	206,594	26.1%	314,832	39.7%	16,514	2.1%	792,581
2011	53,805	6.6%	80,096	9.8%	131,658	16.1%	213,511	26.1%	319,199	39.0%	20,581	2.5%	818,850

Figure 3 shows the proportion of DSP recipients in each age range for the years 2001 to 2011.

Figure 3 – Recipients by age range – June 2001 to June 2011



Between June 2001 and June 2011 there have been some changes in the age profile of DSP recipients. While the proportion in the 16 to 24 year age range has increased slightly from 6.3 to 6.6 percent, there have been decreases in the proportion of those recipients aged between 25 and 54 years of age. The 55 to 64 year age range increased slightly from 38.3 percent to 39.0 percent and the 65 years and over age range increased from 0.5 to 2.5 percent.

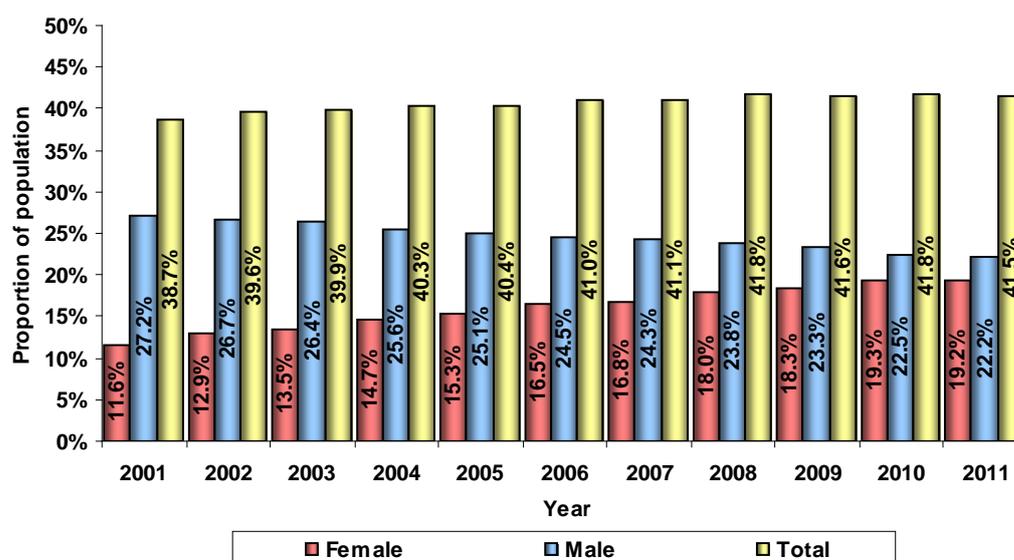
Table 4 details the number and proportion of DSP recipients by sex and whether they were under or over 55 years old for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Table 4 – Recipients aged over/under 55 by sex – June 2001 to June 2011

Year	UNDER 55						55 & OVER						Total
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2001	159,233	25.5%	222,948	35.7%	382,181	61.3%	72,339	11.6%	169,406	27.2%	241,745	38.7%	623,926
2002	166,867	25.3%	231,038	35.1%	397,905	60.4%	85,155	12.9%	175,855	26.7%	261,010	39.6%	658,915
2003	169,770	25.2%	234,884	34.9%	404,654	60.1%	90,787	13.5%	177,893	26.4%	268,680	39.9%	673,334
2004	175,243	25.2%	240,693	34.5%	415,936	59.7%	102,670	14.7%	178,136	25.6%	280,806	40.3%	696,742
2005	178,667	25.3%	242,883	34.4%	421,550	59.6%	108,042	15.3%	177,190	25.1%	285,232	40.4%	706,782
2006	179,037	25.1%	240,844	33.8%	419,881	59.0%	117,508	16.5%	174,774	24.5%	292,282	41.0%	712,163
2007	180,813	25.3%	239,556	33.5%	420,369	58.9%	120,310	16.8%	173,477	24.3%	293,787	41.1%	714,156
2008	186,768	25.5%	239,358	32.7%	426,126	58.2%	132,115	18.0%	174,126	23.8%	306,241	41.8%	732,367
2009	196,195	25.9%	246,001	32.5%	442,196	58.4%	138,633	18.3%	176,289	23.3%	314,922	41.6%	757,118
2010	206,275	26.0%	254,960	32.2%	461,235	58.2%	152,850	19.3%	178,496	22.5%	331,346	41.8%	792,581
2011	214,634	26.2%	264,436	32.3%	479,070	58.5%	157,616	19.2%	182,164	22.2%	339,780	41.5%	818,850

Figure 4 shows the change in the proportion of DSP recipients aged 55 and over by sex for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Figure 4 – Recipients aged 55 and over by sex – June 2001 to June 2011



The overall proportion of DSP recipients who were aged 55 and over at the date of data extraction rose slightly between June 2001 and June 2011. As at June 2001, 38.7 percent of recipients were aged 55 and over and by June 2011 that proportion had risen to 41.5 percent.

However, the gender mix of the cohort has changed. The proportion of male DSP recipients 55 and over was 27.2 percent of the total DSP population in June 2001 but by June 2011 that proportion had fallen to 22.2 percent. Conversely, the proportion of female DSP recipients aged 55 and over was 11.6 percent of the total DSP population in June 2001 but this had increased to 19.2 percent in June 2011.

The number of males aged 55 and over on DSP fell between June 2004 (178,136) and June 2007 (173,477), however it has since increased to 182,164 as at June 2011.

1.3 State/Territory

Table 5 details the number and proportion of DSP recipients by State or Territory of residence as at June 2011.

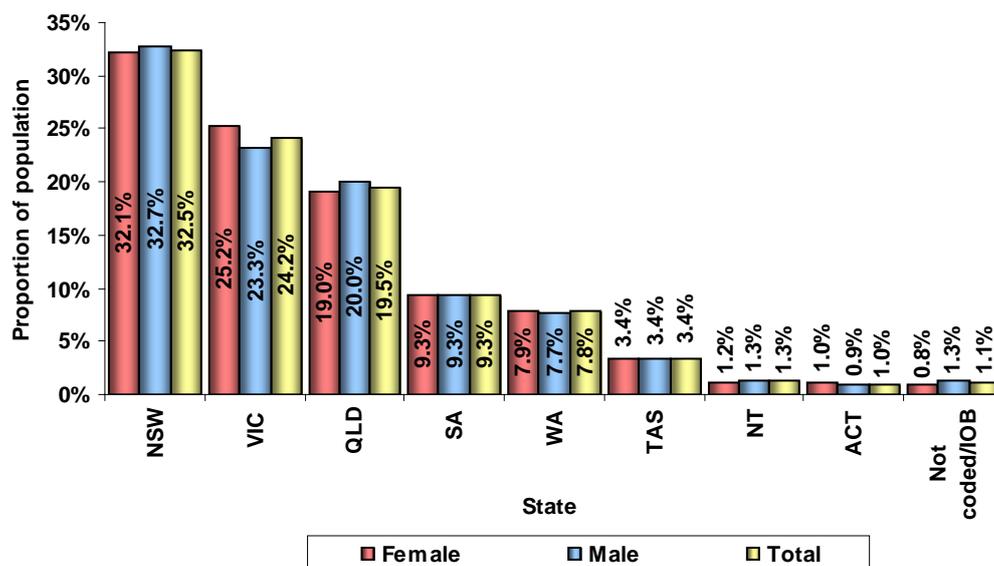
Table 5 – Recipients by State/Territory - June 2011

State / Territory	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
New South Wales	119,559	32.1%	146,200	32.7%	265,759	32.5%
Victoria	93,845	25.2%	103,928	23.3%	197,773	24.2%
Queensland	70,808	19.0%	89,152	20.0%	159,960	19.5%
South Australia	34,611	9.3%	41,605	9.3%	76,216	9.3%
Western Australia	29,399	7.9%	34,502	7.7%	63,901	7.8%
Tasmania	12,506	3.4%	15,253	3.4%	27,759	3.4%
Northern Territory	4,488	1.2%	5,900	1.3%	10,388	1.3%
ACT	3,894	1.0%	4,206	0.9%	8,100	1.0%
Not Coded/IOB	3,140	0.8%	5,854	1.3%	8,994	1.1%
Total	372,250	100.0%	446,600	100.0%	818,850	100.0%

IOB is the Centrelink International Operations Branch which manages the administration of payments to Centrelink customers who are overseas.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of DSP recipients by State or Territory of residence and sex as at June 2011.

Figure 5 – Recipients by State / Territory – June 2011



As expected, the majority of DSP recipients resided in the more populous Australian states. New South Wales was the largest with 32.5 percent of the DSP population, while the Australian Capital Territory was the smallest with 1.0 percent.

1.4 Country of birth

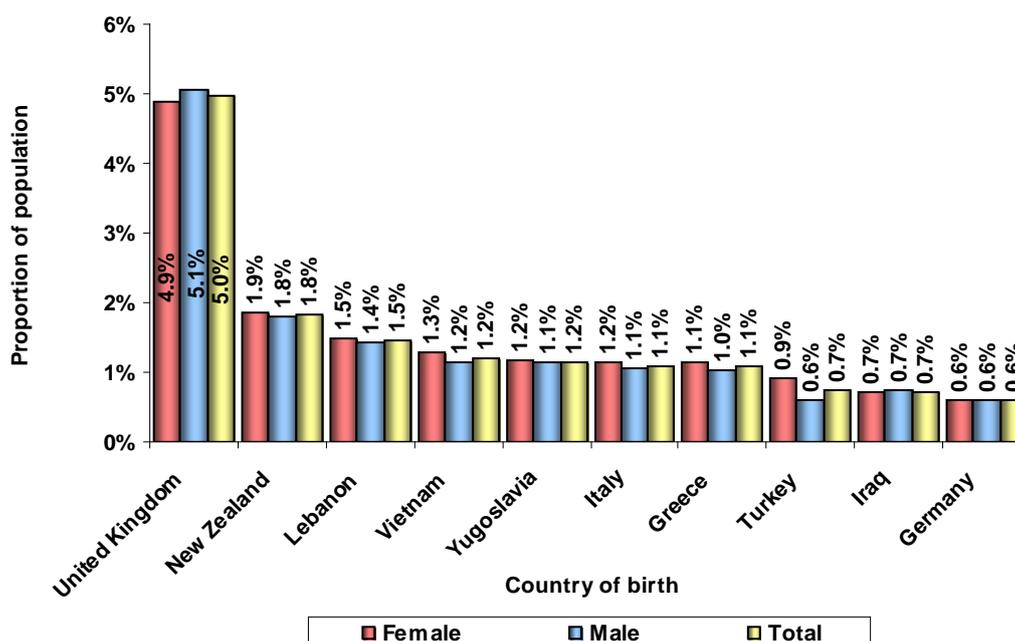
Table 6 details the top 10 countries of birth of DSP recipients as at June 2011 by sex.

Table 6 – Recipients by top 10 countries of birth – June 2011

Country of birth	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Australia	275,059	73.9%	340,469	76.2%	615,528	75.2%
UK (incl Ireland/Eire)	18,137	4.9%	22,629	5.1%	40,766	5.0%
New Zealand	6,946	1.9%	7,998	1.8%	14,944	1.8%
Lebanon	5,541	1.5%	6,363	1.4%	11,904	1.5%
Vietnam	4,755	1.3%	5,137	1.2%	9,892	1.2%
Yugoslavia	4,412	1.2%	5,051	1.1%	9,463	1.2%
Italy	4,301	1.2%	4,704	1.1%	9,005	1.1%
Greece	4,252	1.1%	4,573	1.0%	8,825	1.1%
Turkey	3,364	0.9%	2,633	0.6%	5,997	0.7%
Iraq	2,672	0.7%	3,281	0.7%	5,953	0.7%
Other	42,811	11.5%	43,762	9.8%	86,573	10.6%
Total	372,250	100.0%	446,600	100.0%	818,850	100.0%

Figure 6 shows the proportion of DSP recipients born outside Australia as at June 2011 by country of birth and sex.

Figure 6 – Recipients by top 10 over seas countries of birth (excl. Australia) – June 2011



Notes:

Percentages within chart are a proportion of the overall DSP population by sex.

UK includes Ireland & Eire.

Over 75 percent of DSP recipients were born in Australia, 73.9 percent of females and 76.2 percent of males. The second largest group was born in the United Kingdom (5.0 percent).

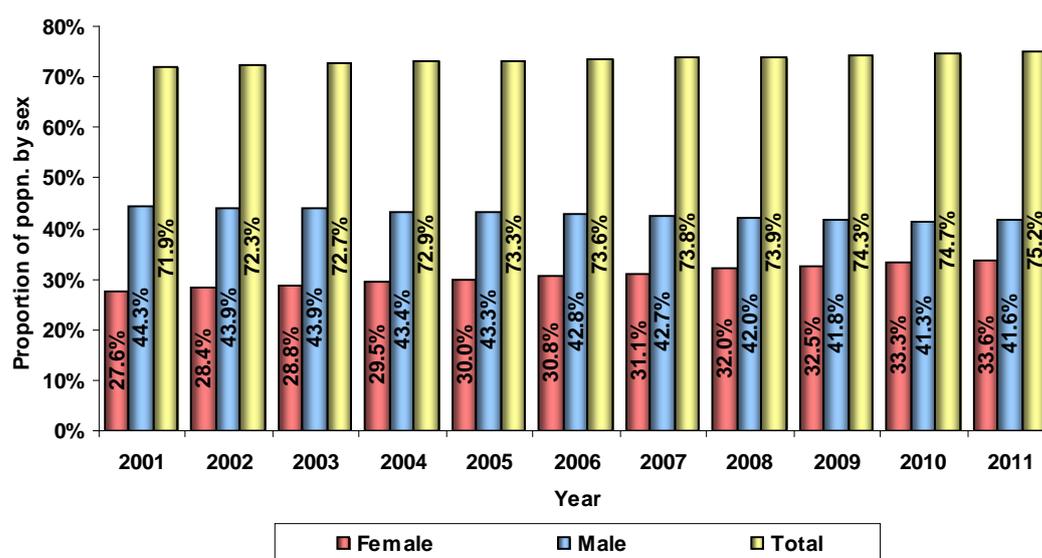
Table 7 details the number and proportion of DSP recipients by whether they were born in Australia or overseas for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Table 7 – Recipients by country of birth – Australia/other – June 2001 to June 2011

Year	AUSTRALIAN BORN						BORN OVERSEAS						Total
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2001	171,941	27.6%	276,527	44.3%	448,468	71.9%	59,631	9.6%	115,827	18.6%	175,458	28.1%	623,926
2002	187,296	28.4%	289,169	43.9%	476,465	72.3%	64,726	9.8%	117,724	17.9%	182,450	27.7%	658,915
2003	193,877	28.8%	295,432	43.9%	489,309	72.7%	66,680	9.9%	117,345	17.4%	184,025	27.3%	673,334
2004	205,852	29.5%	302,417	43.4%	508,269	72.9%	72,061	10.3%	116,412	16.7%	188,473	27.1%	696,742
2005	212,093	30.0%	305,951	43.3%	518,044	73.3%	74,616	10.6%	114,122	16.1%	188,738	26.7%	706,782
2006	219,102	30.8%	304,828	42.8%	523,930	73.6%	77,443	10.9%	110,790	15.6%	188,233	26.4%	712,163
2007	222,369	31.1%	304,696	42.7%	527,065	73.8%	78,754	11.0%	108,337	15.2%	187,091	26.2%	714,156
2008	234,264	32.0%	307,248	42.0%	541,512	73.9%	84,619	11.6%	106,236	14.5%	190,855	26.1%	732,367
2009	246,074	32.5%	316,289	41.8%	562,363	74.3%	88,754	11.7%	106,001	14.0%	194,755	25.7%	757,118
2010	263,994	33.3%	327,671	41.3%	591,665	74.7%	95,131	12.0%	105,785	13.3%	200,916	25.3%	792,581
2011	275,059	33.6%	340,469	41.6%	615,528	75.2%	97,191	11.9%	106,131	13.0%	203,322	24.8%	818,850

Figure 7 shows the proportion of Australian born DSP recipients between June 2001 and June 2011 by sex.

Figure 7 – Australian born by sex – June 2001 to June 2011



In June 2001, the majority of DSP recipients (71.9 percent – 27.6 percent females and 44.3 percent males) were Australian-born. By June 2011, the percentage of DSP recipients who were Australian born had risen to 75.2 percent – 33.6 percent female and 41.6 percent male.

Although the number of male DSP recipients has risen by 12.1 percent from 2001 to 2011 (see Table 1), the number and proportion of male recipients born overseas has fallen from 115,827 (18.6 percent) as at June 2001 to 106,131 (13.0 percent) as at June 2011.

1.5 Relationship status

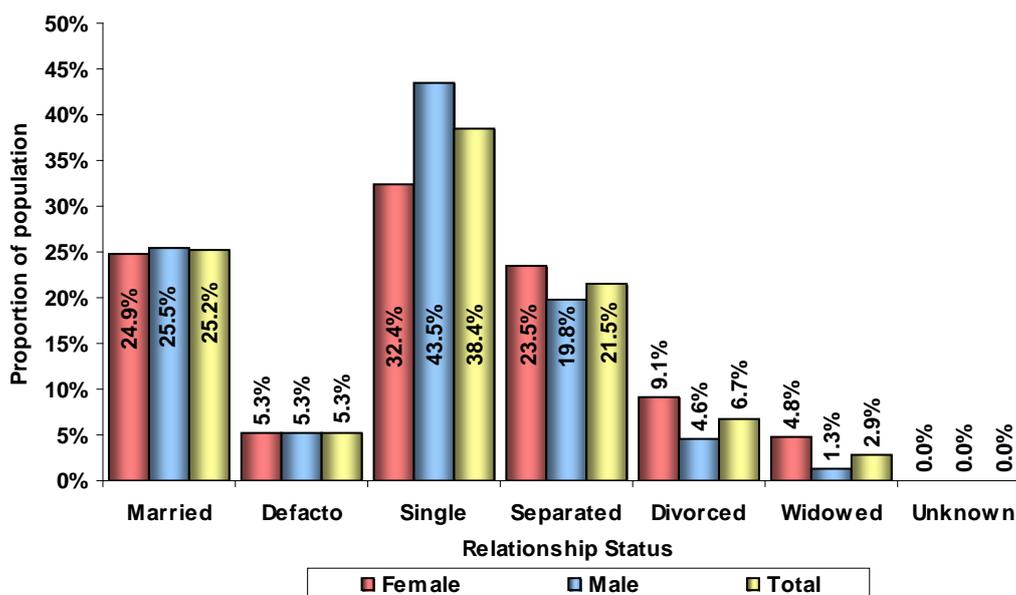
Table 8 details the DSP recipient population as at June 2011 by relationship status and sex.

Table 8 – Recipients by relationship status and sex – June 2011

Relationship status	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Married	92,540	24.9	113,884	25.5	206,424	25.2
Defacto	19,722	5.3	23,449	5.3	43,171	5.3
Single	120,553	32.4	194,165	43.5	314,718	38.4
Separated	87,592	23.5	88,634	19.8	176,226	21.5
Divorced	33,840	9.1	20,762	4.6	54,602	6.7
Widowed	17,957	4.8	5,669	1.3	23,626	2.9
Unknown	46	0.0	37	0.0	83	0.0
Total	372,250	100.0	446,600	100.0	818,850	100.0

Figure 8 shows the proportion of DSP recipients as at June 2011 by relationship status and sex.

Figure 8 – Recipients by relationship status and sex – June 2011



As at June 2011, the majority of DSP recipients (69.5 percent), were non-partnered³ and 30.5 percent were partnered either in married or de facto relationships.

Males are over ten percent more likely to be single (43.5 percent) than females (32.4 percent); females are more heavily represented in the divorced, separated or widowed categories.

³ Includes 'Unknown' status

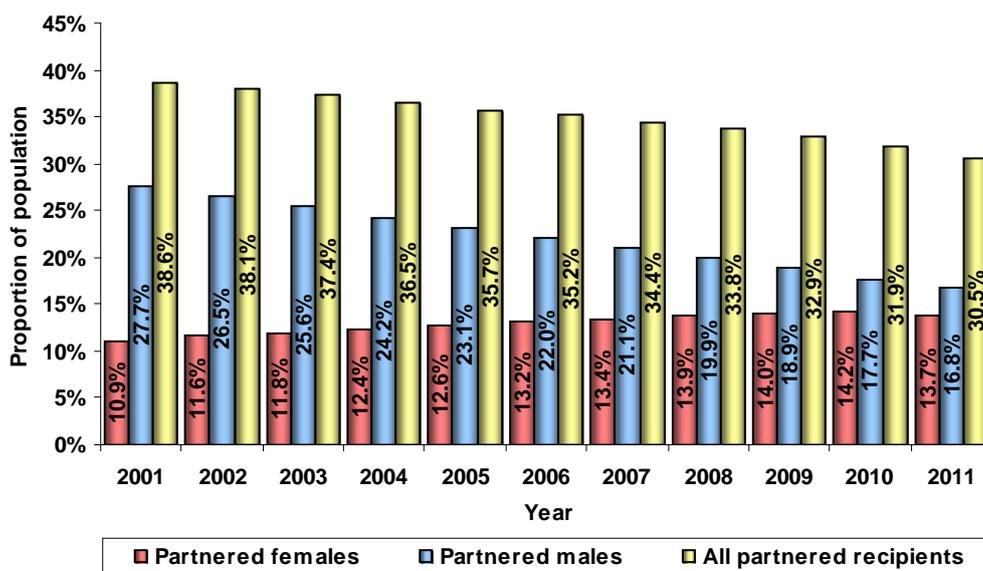
Table 9 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients who were partnered and non-partnered by sex for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Table 9 – Recipients by relationship status – June 2001 to June 2011

Year	PARTNERED						NOT PARTNERED						Total
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2001	68,295	10.9%	172,666	27.7%	240,961	38.6%	163,277	26.2%	219,688	35.2%	382,965	61.4%	623,926
2002	76,446	11.6%	174,574	26.5%	251,020	38.1%	175,576	26.6%	232,319	35.3%	407,895	61.9%	658,915
2003	79,555	11.8%	172,098	25.6%	251,653	37.4%	181,002	26.9%	240,679	35.7%	421,681	62.6%	673,334
2004	86,203	12.4%	168,389	24.2%	254,592	36.5%	191,710	27.5%	250,440	35.9%	442,150	63.5%	696,742
2005	89,363	12.6%	162,936	23.1%	252,299	35.7%	197,346	27.9%	257,137	36.4%	454,483	64.3%	706,782
2006	93,861	13.2%	156,793	22.0%	250,654	35.2%	202,684	28.5%	258,825	36.3%	461,509	64.8%	712,163
2007	95,458	13.4%	150,408	21.1%	245,866	34.4%	205,665	28.8%	262,625	36.8%	468,290	65.6%	714,156
2008	101,594	13.9%	145,861	19.9%	247,455	33.8%	217,289	29.7%	267,623	36.5%	484,912	66.2%	732,367
2009	106,200	14.0%	143,267	18.9%	249,467	32.9%	228,628	30.2%	279,023	36.9%	507,651	67.1%	757,118
2010	112,589	14.2%	140,053	17.7%	252,642	31.9%	246,536	31.1%	293,403	37.0%	539,939	68.1%	792,581
2011	112,262	13.7%	137,333	16.8%	249,595	30.5%	259,988	31.8%	309,267	37.8%	569,255	69.5%	818,850

Figure 9 shows the percentage of partnered recipients by sex for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Figure 9 – Recipients by relationship status – June 2001 to June 2011



In June 2001, partnered recipients accounted for 38.6 percent of the DSP recipient population (10.9 percent female and 27.7 percent male). Over the years to June 2011, that figure fell to 30.5 percent (13.7 percent female and 16.8 percent male).

While the number of male DSP recipients has risen by 12.1 percent from 2001 to 2011 (see Table 1), the number of male recipients who are partnered has decreased by 20.5 percent from 172,666 as at June 2001 to 137,333 as at June 2011.

At the same time the number of partnered females has risen by 64.4 percent while the number of females overall has risen by 59.2 percent.

1.6 Home ownership

Table 10 details the June 2011 DSP recipient population by homeownership status and sex. Homeowners are recipients who own or are buying a home.

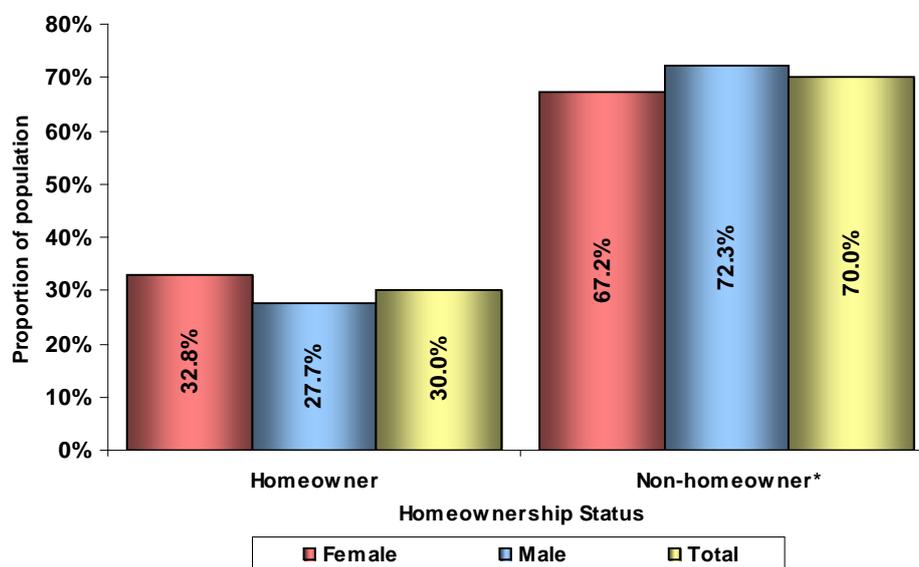
Table 10 – Recipients by home ownership status and sex – June 2011

Homeownership status	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Homeowner	122,084	32.8%	123,867	27.7%	245,951	30.0%
Non-homeowner*	250,166	67.2%	322,733	72.3%	572,899	70.0%
Total	372,250	100.0%	446,600	100.0%	818,850	100.0%

* Includes unknown status

Figure 10 shows the proportion of DSP recipients by homeownership status and sex as at June 2011.

Figure 10 – Recipients by homeownership status and sex – June 2011



As at June 2011, the majority of DSP recipients (70.0 percent) were non-homeowners. A higher proportion of females than males receiving DSP own a home, (32.8 percent compared to 27.7 percent).

Table 11 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients who were homeowners by sex for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Table 11 – Recipients by home ownership status and sex – June 2001 to June 2011

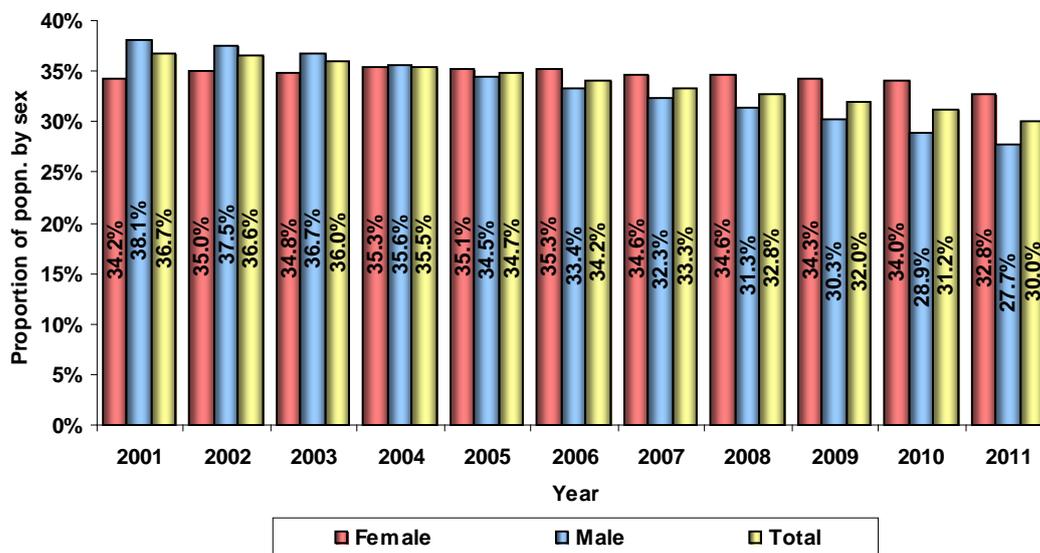
Year	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
	Homeowner		Non Home-owner*		Homeowner		Non Home-owner*		Homeowner		Non Home-owner*	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
2001	79,239	34.2%	152,333	65.8%	149,444	38.1%	242,910	61.9%	228,683	36.7%	395,243	63.3%
2002	88,228	35.0%	163,794	65.0%	152,650	37.5%	254,243	62.5%	240,878	36.6%	418,037	63.4%
2003	90,753	34.8%	169,804	65.2%	151,369	36.7%	261,408	63.3%	242,122	36.0%	431,212	64.0%
2004	98,136	35.3%	179,777	64.7%	149,014	35.6%	269,815	64.4%	247,150	35.5%	449,592	64.5%
2005	100,733	35.1%	185,976	64.9%	144,802	34.5%	275,271	65.5%	245,535	34.7%	461,247	65.3%
2006	104,623	35.3%	191,922	64.7%	138,626	33.4%	276,992	66.6%	243,249	34.2%	468,914	65.8%
2007	104,088	34.6%	197,035	65.4%	133,437	32.3%	279,596	67.7%	237,525	33.3%	476,631	66.7%
2008	110,474	34.6%	208,409	65.4%	129,443	31.3%	284,041	68.7%	239,917	32.8%	492,450	67.2%
2009	114,761	34.3%	220,067	65.7%	127,767	30.3%	294,523	69.7%	242,528	32.0%	514,590	68.0%
2010	122,104	34.0%	237,021	66.0%	125,399	28.9%	308,057	71.1%	247,503	31.2%	545,078	68.8%
2011	122,084	32.8%	250,166	67.2%	123,867	27.7%	322,733	72.3%	245,951	30.0%	572,899	70.0%

* Includes unknown status

2001 data source: Pensions SuperCross database 1/6/01 – Centrelink administrative data

Figure 11 shows the homeownership rate of DSP recipients by sex for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Figure 11 – Home ownership rate by sex - 2001 to 2011



In the years from June 2001 to June 2011 the homeownership rate for DSP recipients has fallen from 36.7 percent to 30.0 percent. While the female homeownership rate has remained at around 33 to 35 percent, the male homeownership rate has fallen from 38.1 percent in June 2001 to 27.7 percent in June 2011.

In June 2001 there were 149,444 male DSP recipients who were homeowners – 24.0 percent of the total DSP population. By June 2011 this figure had fallen to 123,867 – 15.1 percent of the DSP recipient population.

1.7 Age and home ownership

Table 12 details the number and percentage of DSP recipient homeowners by age range as at June 2011.

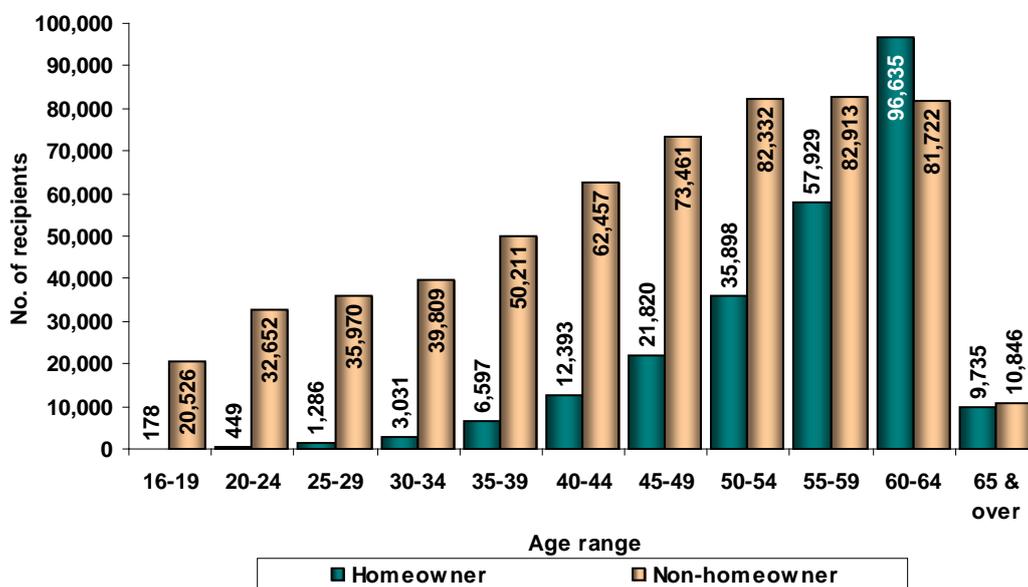
Table 12 – Recipients by home ownership status and age – June 2011

Age range (years)	HOMEOWNERSHIP STATUS				Total	
	Homeowner		Non-homeowner*		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
16-19	178	0.1%	20,526	3.6%	20,704	2.5%
20-24	449	0.2%	32,652	5.7%	33,101	4.0%
25-29	1,286	0.5%	35,970	6.3%	37,256	4.5%
30-34	3,031	1.2%	39,809	6.9%	42,840	5.2%
35-39	6,597	2.7%	50,211	8.8%	56,808	6.9%
40-44	12,393	5.0%	62,457	10.9%	74,850	9.1%
45-49	21,820	8.9%	73,461	12.8%	95,281	11.6%
50-54	35,898	14.6%	82,332	14.4%	118,230	14.4%
55-59	57,929	23.6%	82,913	14.5%	140,842	17.2%
60-64	96,635	39.3%	81,722	14.3%	178,357	21.8%
65 & over	9,735	4.0%	10,846	1.9%	20,581	2.5%
Total	245,951	100.0%	572,899	100.0%	818,850	100.0%

* Includes unknown status.

Figure 12 shows the number of homeowners and non-homeowners by age range as at June 2011.

Figure 12 - Recipients by home ownership status and age – June 2011



Over 80 percent of the DSP recipients who own their own home are over 50 years of age. In the 60 to 64 age range there are more homeowners than non-homeowners.

2 PRIMARY MEDICAL CONDITION

2.1 Medical condition

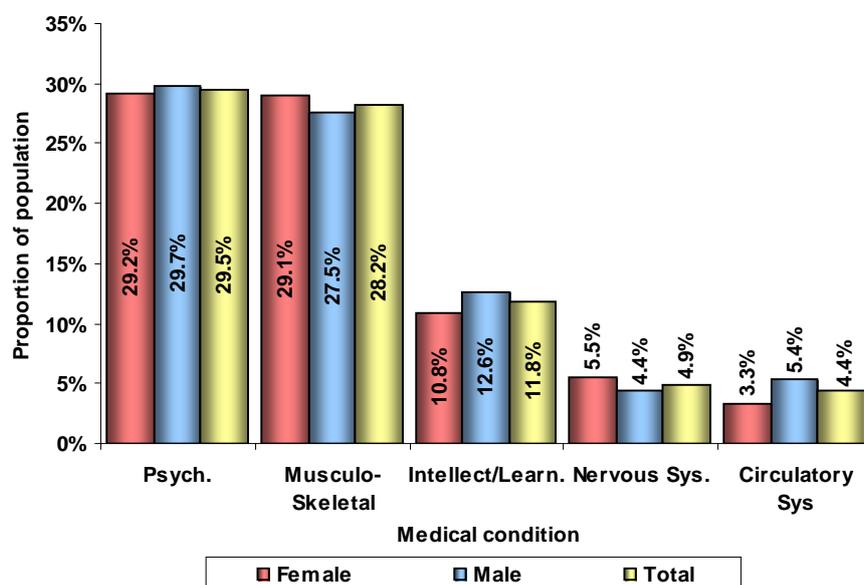
Table 13 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients by sex and primary medical condition.

Table 13 – Recipients by sex and primary medical condition – June 2011

Primary medical condition	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Psychological/Psychiatric	108,543	29.2%	132,792	29.7%	241,335	29.5%
Musculo-Skeletal & Connective Tissue	108,249	29.1%	122,976	27.5%	231,225	28.2%
Intellectual/Learning	40,239	10.8%	56,273	12.6%	96,512	11.8%
Nervous System	20,526	5.5%	19,646	4.4%	40,172	4.9%
Circulatory System	12,288	3.3%	24,132	5.4%	36,420	4.4%
Respiratory System	11,152	3.0%	11,118	2.5%	22,270	2.7%
Sense Organs	10,077	2.7%	11,529	2.6%	21,606	2.6%
Acquired Brain Impairment	6,206	1.7%	14,114	3.2%	20,320	2.5%
Endocrine & Immune System	8,784	2.4%	9,717	2.2%	18,501	2.3%
Cancer/Tumour	7,641	2.1%	7,667	1.7%	15,308	1.9%
Chronic Pain	7,365	2.0%	6,507	1.5%	13,872	1.7%
Granted Prior To 12/11/91	4,955	1.3%	7,701	1.7%	12,656	1.5%
Poorly Defined Cause	9,119	2.4%	3,454	0.8%	12,573	1.5%
Congenital Anomalies	5,944	1.6%	6,532	1.5%	12,476	1.5%
Gastro-Intestinal System	3,738	1.0%	2,608	0.6%	6,346	0.8%
Visceral Disorder	2,533	0.7%	3,567	0.8%	6,100	0.7%
Urogenital System	2,398	0.6%	2,482	0.6%	4,880	0.6%
Infectious Diseases	893	0.2%	1,625	0.4%	2,518	0.3%
Amputation	322	0.1%	1,243	0.3%	1,565	0.2%
Skin Disorder & Burns	343	0.1%	446	0.1%	789	0.1%
Inherited Disorders	346	0.1%	354	0.1%	700	0.1%
Reproductive System	510	0.1%	16	0.0%	526	0.1%
Unknown	79	0.0%	101	0.0%	180	0.0%
Total	372,250	100.0%	446,600	100.0%	818,850	100.0%

Figure 13 shows the percentage of DSP recipients of each sex and total for the top five primary medical conditions.

Figure 13 – Recipients - top 5 primary medical conditions by sex – June 2011



For both males and females, the most common medical categories were *Psychological/psychiatric* and *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue*, followed by *Intellectual/learning*.

The distribution of primary medical conditions is very similar for both sexes. The conditions with the largest differences are *Circulatory system* (almost twice as many males as females – 2.1 percentage point difference); *Poorly defined cause* (over two and a half times as many females as males – 1.6 percentage point difference); and *Acquired brain impairment* (over twice as many males as females - 1.5 percentage point difference).

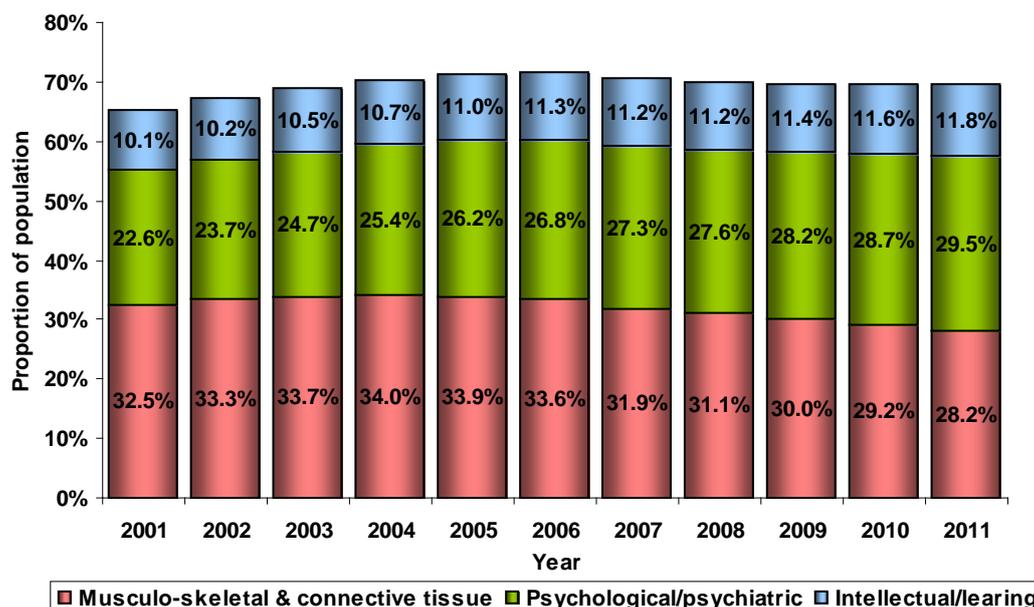
Table 14 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients reported against the top five medical conditions and others for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Table 14 – Recipients by primary medical condition – top 5/other – June 2001 to June 2011

Year	MEDICAL CONDITION												Total
	Psychological / psychiatric		Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue		Intellectual / learning		Nervous system		Circulatory system		Other		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2001	140,965	22.6%	202,732	32.5%	63,168	10.1%	19,270	3.1%	33,742	5.4%	164,049	26.3%	623,926
2002	155,998	23.7%	219,740	33.3%	67,090	10.2%	20,505	3.1%	35,485	5.4%	160,097	24.3%	658,915
2003	166,040	24.7%	226,989	33.7%	70,747	10.5%	21,538	3.2%	35,654	5.3%	152,366	22.6%	673,334
2004	177,048	25.4%	237,103	34.0%	74,453	10.7%	22,650	3.3%	36,507	5.2%	148,981	21.4%	696,742
2005	185,351	26.2%	239,723	33.9%	77,854	11.0%	23,266	3.3%	36,313	5.1%	144,275	20.4%	706,782
2006	190,793	26.8%	239,309	33.6%	80,742	11.3%	24,203	3.4%	36,101	5.1%	141,015	19.8%	712,163
2007	195,059	27.3%	228,134	31.9%	80,260	11.2%	30,927	4.3%	35,461	5.0%	144,315	20.2%	714,156
2008	202,421	27.6%	227,641	31.1%	82,368	11.2%	33,368	4.6%	35,627	4.9%	150,942	20.6%	732,367
2009	213,672	28.2%	227,271	30.0%	86,403	11.4%	35,809	4.7%	35,873	4.7%	158,090	20.9%	757,118
2010	227,420	28.7%	231,412	29.2%	91,824	11.6%	38,147	4.8%	36,558	4.6%	167,220	21.1%	792,581
2011	241,335	29.5%	231,225	28.2%	96,512	11.8%	40,172	4.9%	36,420	4.4%	173,186	21.1%	818,850

Figure 14 shows the percentage of DSP recipients reported against the top three medical conditions for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Figure 14 – Recipients by top 3 primary medical conditions – June 2001 to June 2011



As at June 2001, nearly two thirds (65.2 percent) of DSP recipients had *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue*, *Psychological/psychiatric* or *Intellectual/learning* as their primary medical condition. By June 2011 that figure was 69.5 percent. Of the three most common primary medical conditions, *Psychological/psychiatric* and *Intellectual/learning* have, in most years, been increasing in incidence while, *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* peaked at 34.0 percent of the recipient population in 2004 and has since had a decreasing representation. The number and proportion of DSP recipients with *Psychological/psychiatric* as their primary medical condition exceeded the number with *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* condition for the first time in 2011.

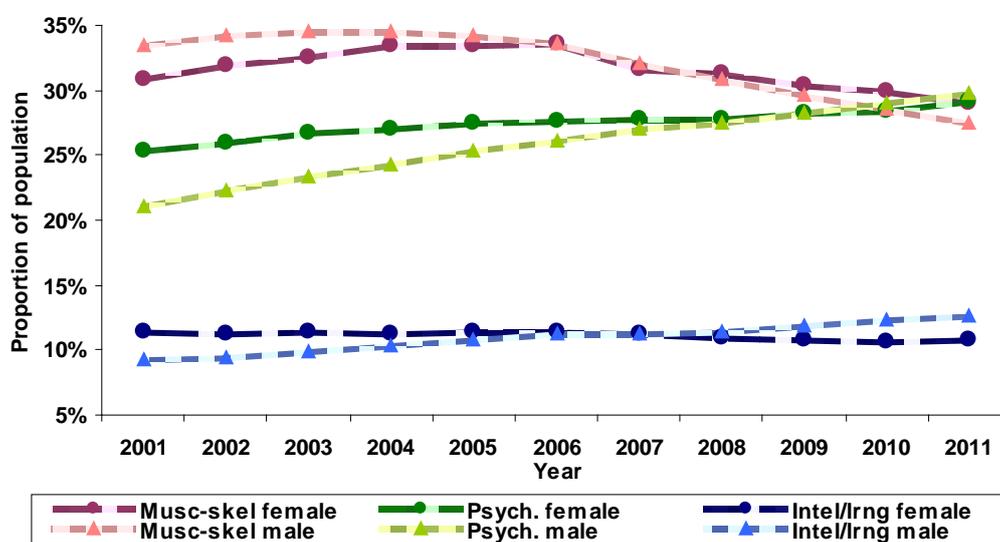
Table 15 details the percentage of DSP recipients of each sex reported against the top five primary medical conditions (and others) for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Table 15 – Proportion of recipients by primary medical condition (top 5), by sex – June 2001 to June 2011

Year	MEDICAL CONDITION											
	Psychological / psychiatric		Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue		Intellectual / learning		Nervous system		Circulatory system		Other	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2001	25.3%	21.0%	30.8%	33.5%	11.5%	9.3%	3.8%	2.7%	3.3%	6.7%	25.2%	26.9%
2002	26.0%	22.3%	32.0%	34.2%	11.3%	9.5%	3.8%	2.7%	3.4%	6.6%	23.7%	24.7%
2003	26.8%	23.3%	32.5%	34.5%	11.5%	9.9%	3.9%	2.8%	3.4%	6.5%	21.9%	23.0%
2004	27.0%	24.3%	33.4%	34.5%	11.3%	10.3%	3.9%	2.8%	3.5%	6.4%	20.9%	21.7%
2005	27.5%	25.3%	33.5%	34.2%	11.4%	10.8%	3.9%	2.9%	3.5%	6.3%	20.2%	20.5%
2006	27.7%	26.1%	33.6%	33.6%	11.4%	11.3%	4.0%	3.0%	3.6%	6.1%	19.7%	19.9%
2007	27.8%	27.0%	31.7%	32.1%	11.2%	11.3%	5.0%	3.8%	3.5%	6.1%	20.8%	19.7%
2008	27.8%	27.5%	31.3%	30.9%	10.9%	11.5%	5.2%	4.1%	3.5%	5.9%	21.4%	20.0%
2009	28.2%	28.3%	30.4%	29.7%	10.8%	11.9%	5.4%	4.2%	3.4%	5.8%	21.8%	20.2%
2010	28.4%	29.0%	30.0%	28.5%	10.7%	12.3%	5.4%	5.3%	3.4%	5.8%	22.1%	19.3%
2011	29.2%	29.7%	29.1%	27.5%	10.8%	12.6%	5.5%	4.4%	3.3%	5.4%	22.1%	20.3%

Figure 15 shows the percentage of DSP recipients of each sex for the top three primary medical conditions for the years from June 2001 to June 2011.

Figure 15 – Recipients sex by top 3 primary medical conditions – June 2001 to June 2011



In the years from June 2001 to June 2011 there has been a change in the proportion of each sex with the top three medical conditions as their primary medical condition. While the proportion of recipients with *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* recorded as their primary medical condition has been decreasing generally, that trend is more pronounced in the male population than the female. Similarly, *Psychological/psychiatric* has been increasing in proportion since 2001 and that trend is also occurring more with male recipients.

The proportion of females with *Intellectual/learning* recorded as their primary medical condition has fallen from 11.5 percent in June 2001 to 10.8 percent in June 2011 – this is the opposite of the male recipient population where the proportion of males reporting against the category has risen from 9.3 percent in 2001 to 12.6 percent in 2011.

2.2 Top three primary medical conditions by age range and sex

Psychological/psychiatric

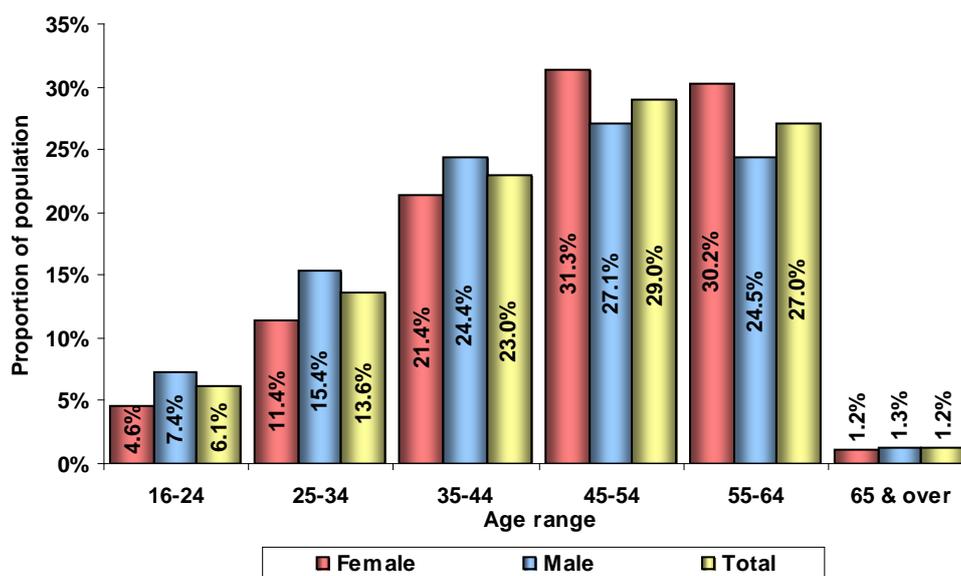
Table 16 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients with *Psychological/psychiatric* as their primary medical condition by age range and sex.

Table 16 – Psychological/psychiatric recipients by age range and sex – June 2011

Age range (years)	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
16-24	4,997	4.6%	9,773	7.4%	14,770	6.1%
25-34	12,367	11.4%	20,388	15.4%	32,755	13.6%
35-44	23,205	21.4%	32,369	24.4%	55,574	23.0%
45-54	33,960	31.3%	36,042	27.1%	70,002	29.0%
55-64	32,756	30.2%	32,477	24.5%	65,233	27.0%
65 & over	1,258	1.2%	1,743	1.3%	3,001	1.2%
Total	108,543	100.0%	132,792	100.0%	241,335	100.0%

Figure 16 shows the percentage of DSP recipients with *Psychological/psychiatric* medical condition by age range and sex.

Figure 16 – Psychological/psychiatric recipients by age range and sex – June 2011



Psychological/psychiatric condition is now the most common primary medical condition recorded and over half are aged 45 years and over.

There is a difference in the proportion of DSP recipients with a *Psychological/psychiatric* condition according to gender and whether they are aged over 45 years. Females under 45 account for only 37.4 percent of all females with the condition; while for males with *Psychological/psychiatric* condition, 47.1 percent are under 45 years old.

Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue

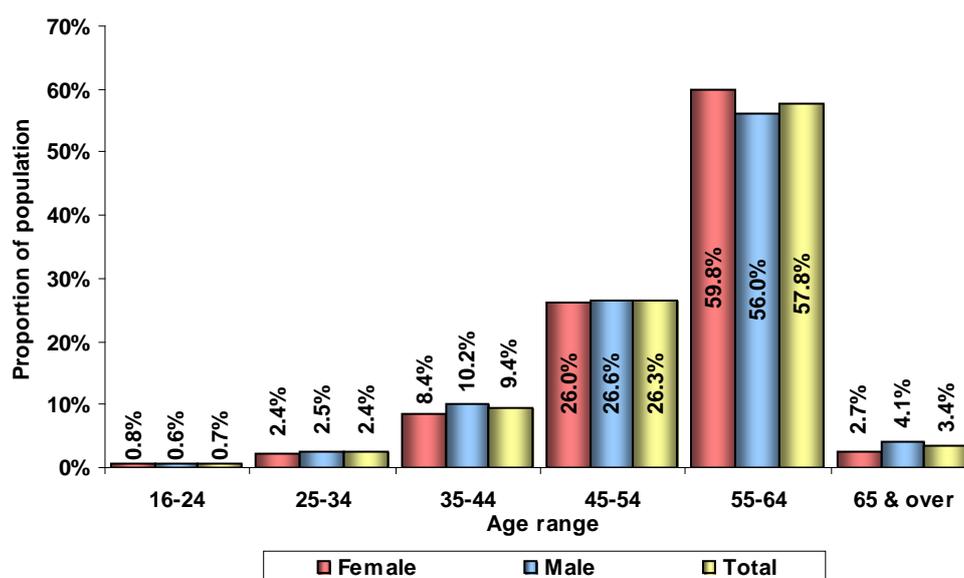
Table 17 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients with *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* as their primary medical condition by age range and sex.

Table 17 – Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue recipients by age range and sex – June 2011

Age range (years)	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male			
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
16-24	830	0.8%	769	0.6%	1,599	0.7%
25-34	2,547	2.4%	3,020	2.5%	5,567	2.4%
35-44	9,103	8.4%	12,521	10.2%	21,624	9.4%
45-54	28,179	26.0%	32,745	26.6%	60,924	26.3%
55-64	64,711	59.8%	68,888	56.0%	133,599	57.8%
65 & over	2,879	2.7%	5,033	4.1%	7,912	3.4%
Total	108,249	100.0%	122,976	100.0%	231,225	100.0%

Figure 17 shows the percentage of DSP recipients with *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* recorded as their primary medical condition by age range and sex.

Figure 17 – Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue recipients by age range and sex – June 2011



The age distribution for recipients with a primary medical condition of *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* is skewed strongly towards the older age ranges.

Intellectual/learning

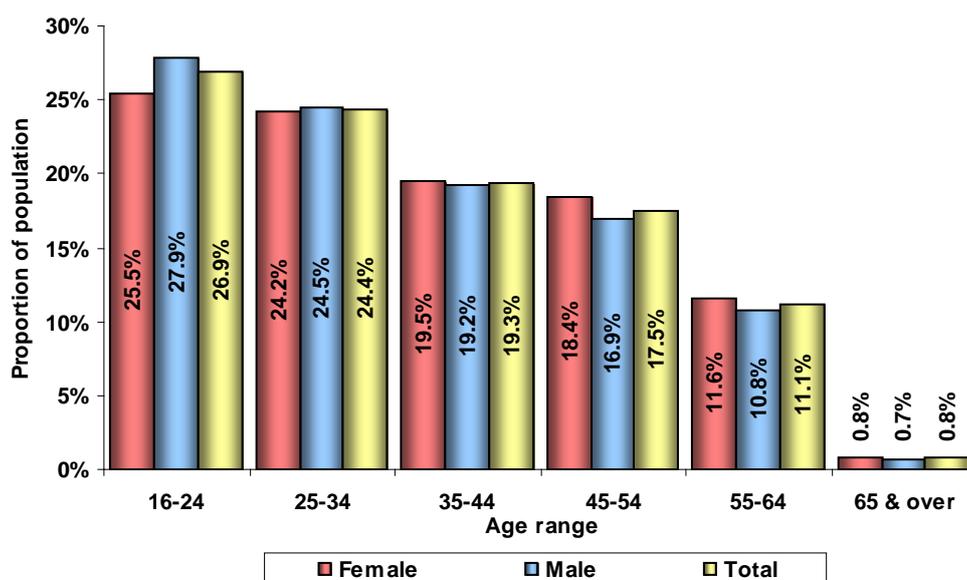
Table 18 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients with *Intellectual/learning* as their primary medical condition by age range and sex.

Table 18 – Intellectual/learning recipients by age range and sex – June 2011

Age range (years)	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
16-24	10,256	25.5%	15,692	27.9%	25,948	26.9%
25-34	9,730	24.2%	13,786	24.5%	23,516	24.4%
35-44	7,842	19.5%	10,811	19.2%	18,653	19.3%
45-54	7,413	18.4%	9,506	16.9%	16,919	17.5%
55-64	4,680	11.6%	6,062	10.8%	10,742	11.1%
65 & over	318	0.8%	416	0.7%	734	0.8%
Total	40,239	100.0%	56,273	100.0%	96,512	100.0%

Figure 18 shows the percentage of DSP recipients with *Intellectual/learning* as their primary medical condition by age range and sex.

Figure 18 – Intellectual/learning recipients by age range and sex – June 2011



Recipients with *Intellectual/learning* conditions are predominantly in the younger age ranges.

There are only slight differences in the age distribution by sex for recipients with a slightly higher proportion of males in the under 35 age ranges.

3 EARNINGS AND INCOME SUPPORT DURATION

3.1 Earnings

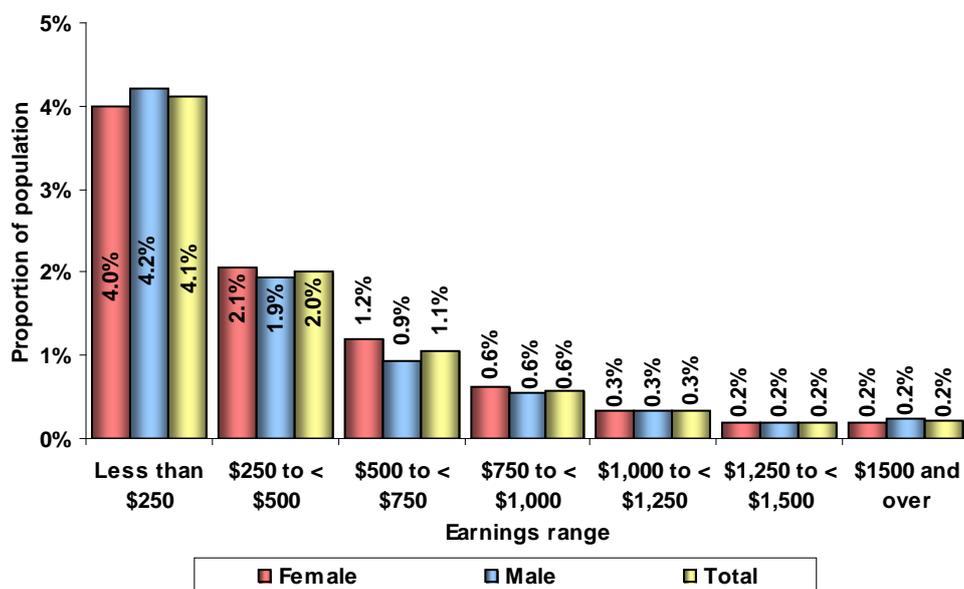
Table 19 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients by their earnings declared in the fortnight to the 24 June 2011 and sex.

Table 19 – Recipients by earnings range and sex – fortnight to 24 June 2011

Earnings range	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Nil earnings	340,270	91.4%	409,110	91.6%	749,380	91.5%
Less than \$250	14,861	4.0%	18,789	4.2%	33,650	4.1%
\$250 to < \$500	7,703	2.1%	8,657	1.9%	16,360	2.0%
\$500 to < \$750	4,466	1.2%	4,170	0.9%	8,636	1.1%
\$750 to < \$1,000	2,281	0.6%	2,491	0.6%	4,772	0.6%
\$1,000 to < \$1,250	1,276	0.3%	1,484	0.3%	2,760	0.3%
\$1,250 to < \$1,500	682	0.2%	828	0.2%	1,510	0.2%
\$1500 and over	711	0.2%	1,071	0.2%	1,782	0.2%
Total	372,250	100.0%	446,600	100.0%	818,850	100.0%

Figure 19 shows the percentage of DSP recipients of each sex by their earnings declared in the fortnight to 24 June 2011.

Figure 19 – Recipients with earnings by range and sex - fortnight to 24 June 2011



There were 69,470 DSP recipients (8.5 percent of all recipients) who declared earnings in the fortnight ending 24 June 2011.

Just over 4 per cent of DSP recipients reported earnings of less than \$250.00 in the fortnight. This is below the income free area for a couple.

A higher proportion of females than males declared earnings between \$250 and \$1250 in the fortnight (4.2 percent for females compared to 3.8 percent for males).

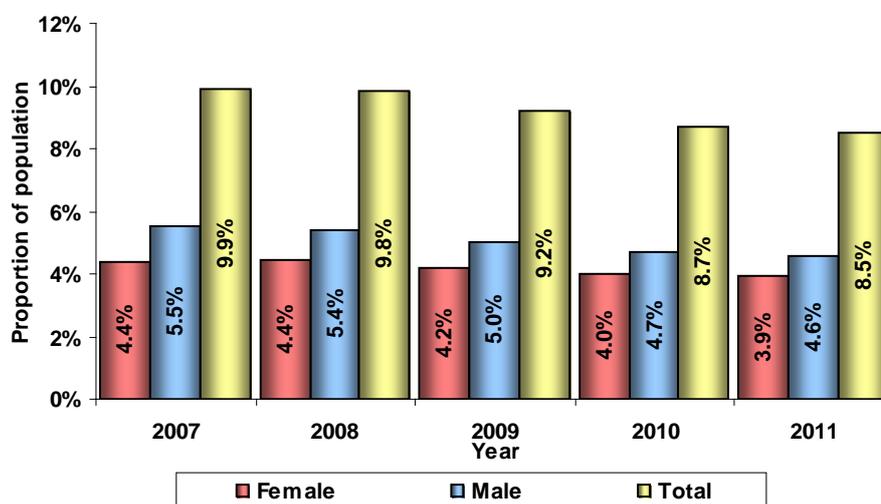
Table 20 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients who reported earnings in the fortnight before the data extraction date, and those with no reported earnings, by sex for the years from June 2007 to June 2011.

Table 20 – Recipients with earnings/no earnings by sex - 2007 to 2011

Year	WITH EARNINGS						NO EARNINGS						Total
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2007	31,238	4.4%	39,615	5.5%	70,853	9.9%	269,885	37.8%	373,418	52.3%	643,303	90.1%	714,156
2008	32,585	4.4%	39,322	5.4%	71,907	9.8%	286,298	39.1%	374,162	51.1%	660,460	90.2%	732,367
2009	31,891	4.2%	37,850	5.0%	69,741	9.2%	302,937	40.0%	384,440	50.8%	687,377	90.8%	757,118
2010	31,856	4.0%	37,336	4.7%	69,192	8.7%	327,269	41.3%	396,120	50.0%	723,389	91.3%	792,581
2011	31,980	3.9%	37,490	4.6%	69,470	8.5%	340,270	41.6%	409,110	50.0%	749,380	91.5%	818,850

Figure 20 shows the percentage of DSP recipients who reported earnings in the fortnight before the data extraction date, by sex for the years from 2007 to 2011.

Figure 20 – Recipients with earnings by sex - 2007 to 2011



The proportion of DSP recipients with earnings in the fortnight before the data extraction date has fallen from 9.9 percent in 2007 to 8.5 percent in 2011, with male recipients responsible for most of the fall.

In the years from 2007 to 2011 the number of male DSP recipients reporting earnings in the fortnight before the data extraction date fell by 2,125 – a fall of 5.4 percent - despite the total male recipient population rising by 33,567 (8.1 per cent).

Over the same years, the female DSP recipient population rose by 23.6 percent and the population who reported earnings rose by 2.4 percent.

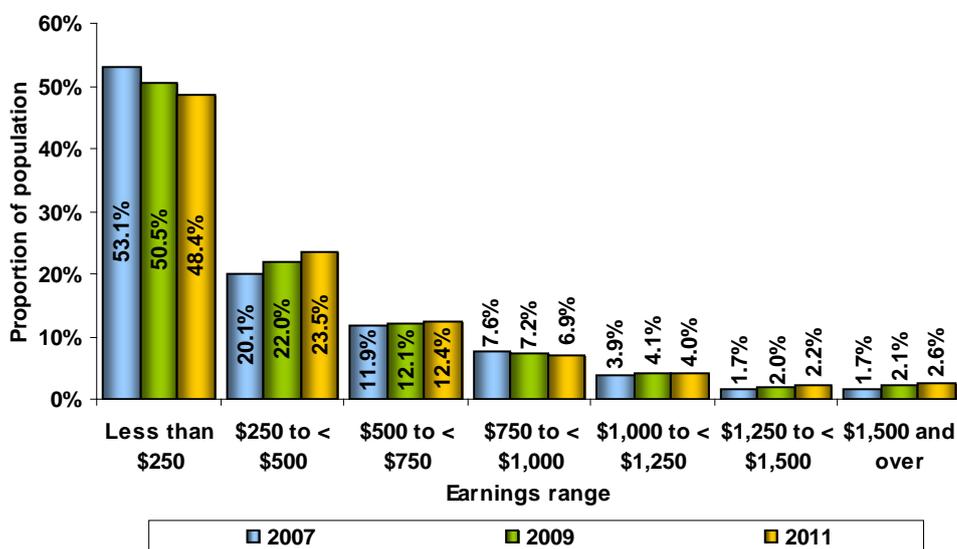
Table 21 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients who declared earnings by the earnings range for the years from 2007 to 2011.

Table 21 – Recipients with earnings by earnings range - 2007 to 2011

Year	EARNINGS RANGE														Total
	Less than \$250		\$250 to < \$500		\$500 to < \$750		\$750 to < \$1,000		\$1,000 to < \$1,250		\$1,250 to < \$1,500		\$1,500 and over		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2007	37,617	53.1%	14,208	20.1%	8,429	11.9%	5,356	7.6%	2,780	3.9%	1,236	1.7%	1,227	1.7%	70,853
2008	36,348	50.5%	15,188	21.1%	8,777	12.2%	5,680	7.9%	3,020	4.2%	1,418	2.0%	1,476	2.1%	71,907
2009	35,211	50.5%	15,339	22.0%	8,454	12.1%	5,045	7.2%	2,852	4.1%	1,377	2.0%	1,463	2.1%	69,741
2010	34,329	49.6%	15,879	22.9%	8,316	12.0%	4,924	7.1%	2,743	4.0%	1,424	2.1%	1,577	2.3%	69,192
2011	33,650	48.4%	16,360	23.5%	8,636	12.4%	4,772	6.9%	2,760	4.0%	1,510	2.2%	1,782	2.6%	69,470

Figure 21 shows the percentage of DSP recipients who declared earnings by the earnings range for the years from 2007 to 2011.

Figure 21 – Recipients with earnings by earnings range – 2007, 2009 and 2011



In the years from 2007 to 2011, the distribution of DSP recipients with earnings by the amount earned has remained relatively steady.

There has been a slight decrease in those earning less than \$250 and an increase in most other categories. In particular the proportion of earnings in the \$250 to less than \$500 range has increased from 20.1 percent in June 2007 to 23.5 percent in June 2011.

3.2 Income support duration

Note: Duration on income support includes the period of time a person has been in receipt of DSP together with the period of time the person may have been in receipt of any other income support payment(s).

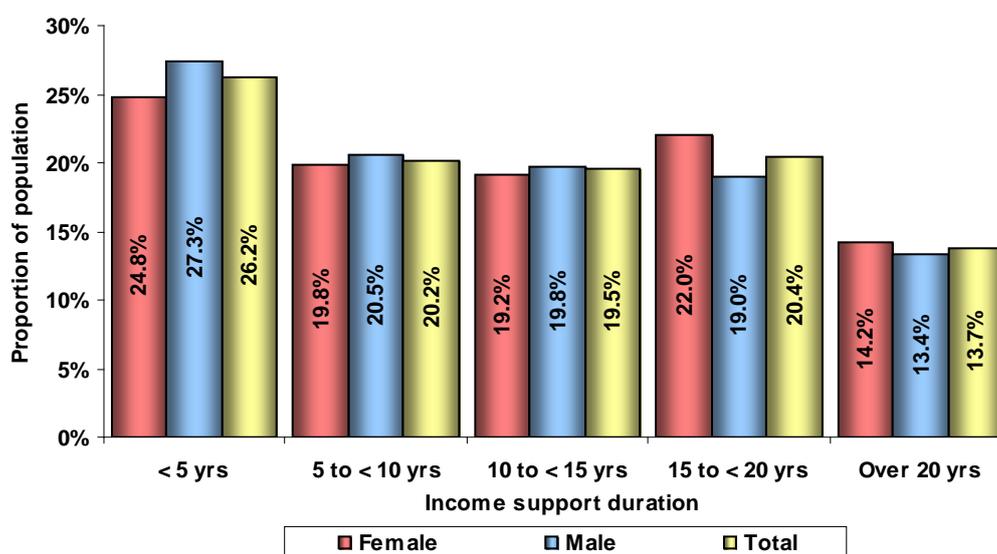
Table 22 details the number and percentage of DSP recipients by the duration of income support and sex as at June 2011.

Table 22 – Recipients by income support duration and sex – June 2011

Duration	SEX				Total	
	Female		Male			
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Under 1 yr	18,546	5.0%	27,383	6.1%	45,929	5.6%
1 to < 2 yrs	19,840	5.3%	25,253	5.7%	45,093	5.5%
2 to < 3 yrs	21,292	5.7%	27,927	6.3%	49,219	6.0%
3 to < 4 yrs	17,320	4.7%	22,175	5.0%	39,495	4.8%
4 to < 5 yrs	15,356	4.1%	19,371	4.3%	34,727	4.2%
5 to < 6 yrs	14,362	3.9%	18,467	4.1%	32,829	4.0%
6 to < 7 yrs	14,771	4.0%	18,403	4.1%	33,174	4.1%
7 to < 8 yrs	15,087	4.1%	18,161	4.1%	33,248	4.1%
8 to < 9 yrs	14,365	3.9%	18,334	4.1%	32,699	4.0%
9 to < 10 yrs	15,064	4.0%	18,390	4.1%	33,454	4.1%
10 to < 15 yrs	71,437	19.2%	88,213	19.8%	159,650	19.5%
15 to < 20 yrs	82,002	22.0%	84,869	19.0%	166,871	20.4%
Over 20 yrs	52,808	14.2%	59,654	13.4%	112,462	13.7%
Total	372,250	100.0%	446,600	100.0%	818,850	100.0%

Figure 22 shows the percentage of DSP recipients by the duration on income support by sex as at June 2011.

Figure 22 – Recipients by income support duration and sex– June 2011



Over a third of DSP recipients (34.1 percent) have been in receipt of either DSP or another income support payment for more than fifteen years (36.2 percent of females and 32.4 percent of males). Proportionally, more males have been in receipt of income support for less than ten years (47.9 percent) than females (44.6 percent).

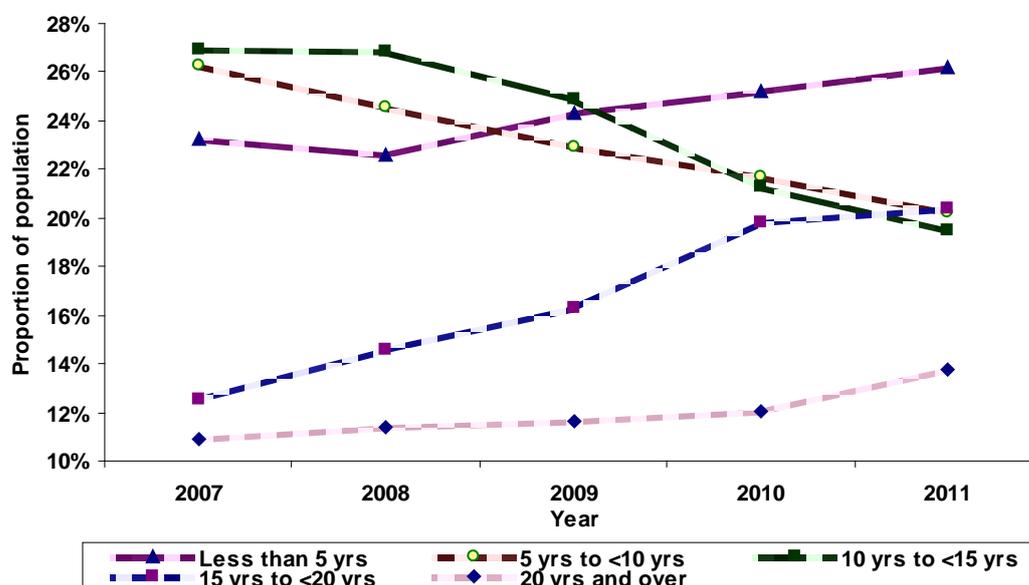
Table 23 details the DSP recipient population by their duration on income support for the years June 2007 to June 2011.

Table 23 – Recipients by income support duration – June 2007 to June 2011

Year	INCOME SUPPORT DURATION (RANGE)										Total
	Less than 5 years		5 years to <10 years		10 years to <15 years		15 years to <20 years		20 years and over		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2007	166,330	23.3%	187,734	26.3%	192,530	27.0%	89,705	12.6%	77,857	10.9%	714,156
2008	165,434	22.6%	180,155	24.6%	196,656	26.9%	106,831	14.6%	83,291	11.4%	732,367
2009	184,056	24.3%	173,288	22.9%	188,238	24.9%	123,404	16.3%	88,132	11.6%	757,118
2010	199,600	25.2%	171,969	21.7%	168,695	21.3%	156,940	19.8%	95,377	12.0%	792,581
2011	214,463	26.2%	165,404	20.2%	159,650	19.5%	166,871	20.4%	112,462	13.7%	818,850

Figure 23 shows the percentage of DSP recipients in each of the income support duration ranges for the years from June 2007 to June 2011.

Figure 23 – Recipients by income support duration – June 2007 to June 2011



Between June 2007 and June 2011 the proportion of DSP recipients who had been in receipt of income support for less than five years and over 15 years increased whereas the percentage in receipt of DSP between 5 and 15 years decreased.

Table 24 details the number and proportion of each sex of DSP recipients by whether they have been in receipt of income support for under or over fifteen years for the years from June 2007 to June 2011.

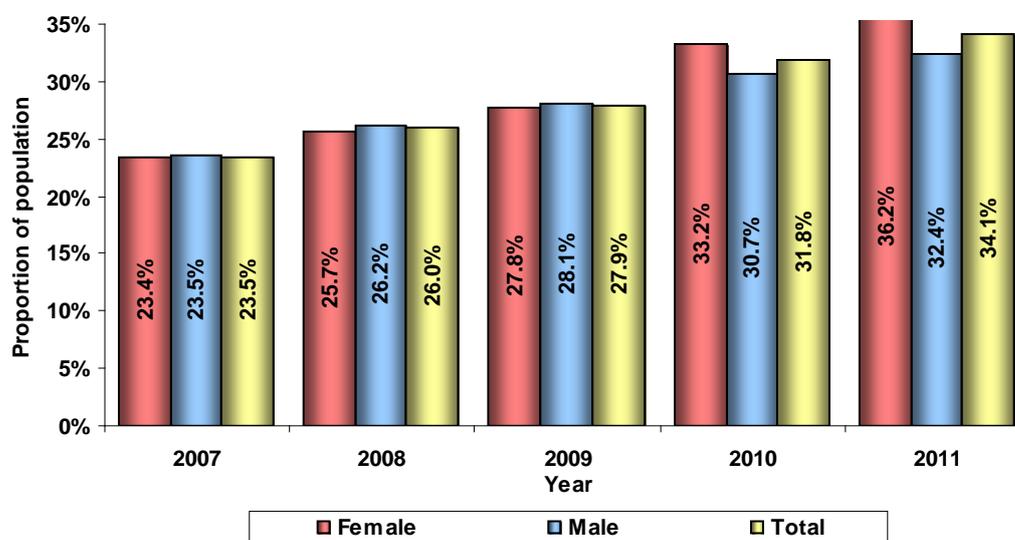
Table 24 – Recipients income support duration under/over 15 yrs – June 2007 to June 2011

Year	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
	Under 15 yrs		15 yrs & over		Under 15 yrs		15 yrs & over		Under 15 yrs		15 yrs & over	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
2007	230,535	76.6%	70,588	23.4%	316,059	76.5%	96,974	23.5%	546,594	76.5%	167,562	23.5%
2008	236,911	74.3%	81,972	25.7%	305,334	73.8%	108,150	26.2%	542,245	74.0%	190,122	26.0%
2009	241,757	72.2%	93,071	27.8%	303,825	71.9%	118,465	28.1%	545,582	72.1%	211,536	27.9%
2010	239,829	66.8%	119,296	33.2%	300,435	69.3%	133,021	30.7%	540,264	68.2%	252,317	31.8%
2011	237,440	63.8%	134,810	36.2%	302,077	67.6%	144,523	32.4%	539,517	65.9%	279,333	34.1%

As at June 2007 over three quarters (76.5 percent) of DSP recipients had been in receipt of income support for less than fifteen years. By June 2011 that figure had fallen to 65.9 percent.

Figure 24 shows the proportion of each sex of DSP recipients with a total income support duration of fifteen years and over for the years from June 2007 to June 2011.

Figure 24 – Recipients on income support for over 15 yrs duration by sex – June 2007 to June 2011



For the years from June 2007 to June 2009 the gender balance of recipients who had been in receipt of income support for more than fifteen years was similar and the proportion for both sexes had been growing at around 2 percent per year.

At June 2010 the previous balance began to change and at June 2011 over one third of female DSP recipients (36.2% - an increase of 3.0 percentage points over the previous year) have been in receipt of income support for fifteen years and over; whereas only 32.4 percent of males (an increase of 1.7 percentage points over the previous year) are in that cohort.

4 FINALISED CLAIMS

4.1 Finalised claims by age and sex

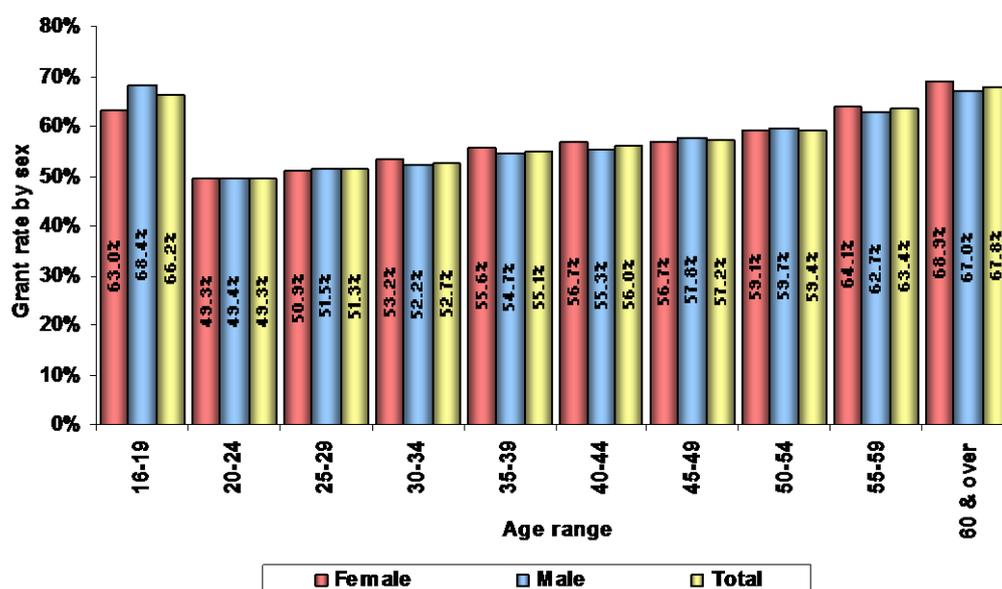
Table 25 details the volume and proportion of finalised claims by age range and sex for the period from June 2010 to June 2011.

Table 25 – Finalised claims by age and sex – 2010-11

Age	GRANTS					Grant Rate	REJECTIONS			TOTAL CLAIMS		
	Female		Male		Total Grants		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	No.	Grant rate	No.	Grant rate								
16-19	2,810	63.0%	4,632	68.4%	7,442	66.2%	1,653	2,140	3,793	4,463	6,772	11,235
20-24	1,511	49.3%	1,911	49.4%	3,422	49.3%	1,555	1,959	3,514	3,066	3,870	6,936
25-29	1,547	50.9%	2,228	51.5%	3,775	51.3%	1,495	2,095	3,590	3,042	4,323	7,365
30-34	2,039	53.2%	2,699	52.2%	4,738	52.7%	1,793	2,468	4,261	3,832	5,167	8,999
35-39	3,234	55.6%	3,784	54.7%	7,018	55.1%	2,586	3,139	5,725	5,820	6,923	12,743
40-44	4,452	56.7%	4,337	55.3%	8,789	56.0%	3,402	3,506	6,908	7,854	7,843	15,697
45-49	5,439	56.7%	4,989	57.8%	10,428	57.2%	4,152	3,638	7,790	9,591	8,627	18,218
50-54	6,607	59.1%	5,674	59.7%	12,281	59.4%	4,565	3,833	8,398	11,172	9,507	20,679
55-59	7,737	64.1%	7,344	62.7%	15,081	63.4%	4,337	4,376	8,713	12,074	11,720	23,794
60 & over	7,696	68.9%	10,042	67.0%	17,738	67.8%	3,474	4,937	8,411	11,170	14,979	26,149
Total	43,072	59.8%	47,640	59.8%	90,712	59.8%	29,012	32,091	61,103	72,084	79,731	151,815

Figure 25 shows the proportion of each sex granted DSP and the overall grant rate⁴ for each age range in the period from June 2010 to June 2011.

Figure 25 – Grant rate by age range and sex – 2010-11



From June 2010 to June 2011, there were 151,815 new claims for DSP processed. Of these, 90,712 (59.8 percent) were granted DSP and 61,103 (40.2 percent) were rejected.

Excluding the 16 to 19 age range, the number of grants in each age range increases as the age of the claimant rises from 3,422 for 20 to 24 year olds to 17,738 for those claimants 60 years old and over.

⁴ See footnote 1 (page 6).

Just over half (52.5 percent) of DSP grants were to males, and 47.5 percent were to females. The majority of grants to claimants aged under 40 and over 60 were to males. The majority of grants in the 40 to 60 age range were to females.

The 16 to 19 year old range has a grant rate of 66.2 percent. For the other age ranges, the grant rate rises with each age increment from 49.3% for 20 to 24 year olds to 67.8% for those aged 60 and over. The overall grant rate for females and males was identical (59.8%).

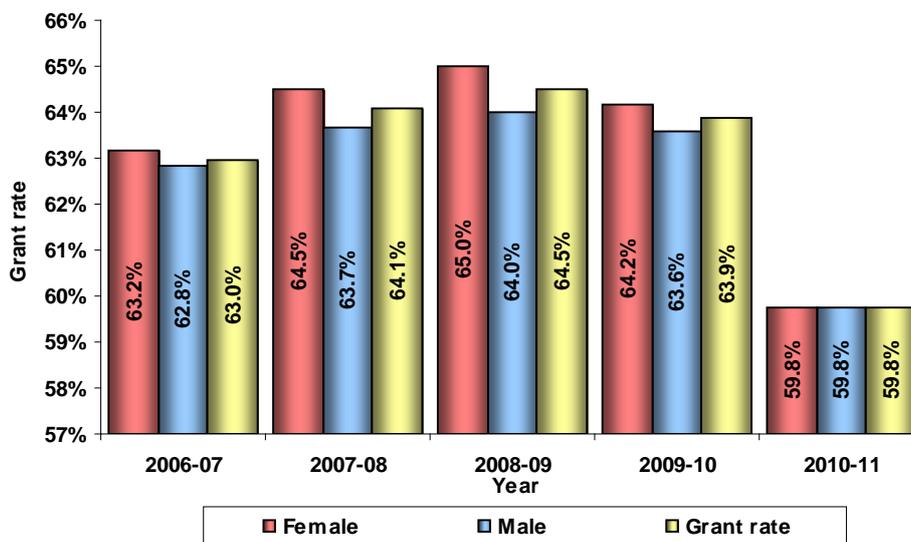
Table 26 details the number and proportion of each sex granted DSP, DSP rejections and total claims for each year for the years ending from 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Table 26 – Finalised claims and grant rate – 2006-07 to 2010-11

Year	GRANTS					Grant Rate	REJECTIONS			TOTAL CLAIMS		
	Female		Male		Total Grants		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	No.	Grant rate	No.	Grant rate								
2006-07	28,669	63.2%	33,939	62.8%	62,608	63.0%	16,723	20,087	36,810	45,392	54,026	99,418
2007-08	36,901	64.5%	37,778	63.7%	74,679	64.1%	20,296	21,555	41,851	57,197	59,333	116,530
2008-09	41,830	65.0%	45,000	64.0%	86,830	64.5%	22,509	25,315	47,824	64,339	70,315	134,654
2009-10	43,988	64.2%	47,143	63.6%	91,131	63.9%	24,557	27,021	51,578	68,545	74,164	142,709
2010-11	43,072	59.8%	47,640	59.8%	90,712	59.8%	29,012	32,091	61,103	72,084	79,731	151,815

Figure 26 shows the proportion of grants for each sex for the years from 2006 -07 to 2010-11.

Figure 26 – Grant rate by sex – 2006-07 to 2010-11



The number of DSP claims finalised rose from 99,418 in 2006-07 to 151,815 in 2010-11. In 2006-07 females accounted for 45.7 percent of claims finalised and by 2009-10 that figure was 47.5 percent. The grant rate rose from 63.0 percent in 2006-07 to 64.5 percent in 2008-09. In 2010-11 the grant rate fell to 59.8 percent.

Except for 2010-11 year the grant rate for females has been consistently above the rate for males over the period between 2006-07 and 2010-11. In 2006-07 female DSP claimants were 0.4 percent more likely than male claimants to be granted. In 2008-09 that gap had expanded to 1.0 percentage point but has contracted to 0.6 percentage points in 2009-10. In 2010-11 the grant rate was the same for male and female DSP claimants.

4.2 Grants by primary medical condition

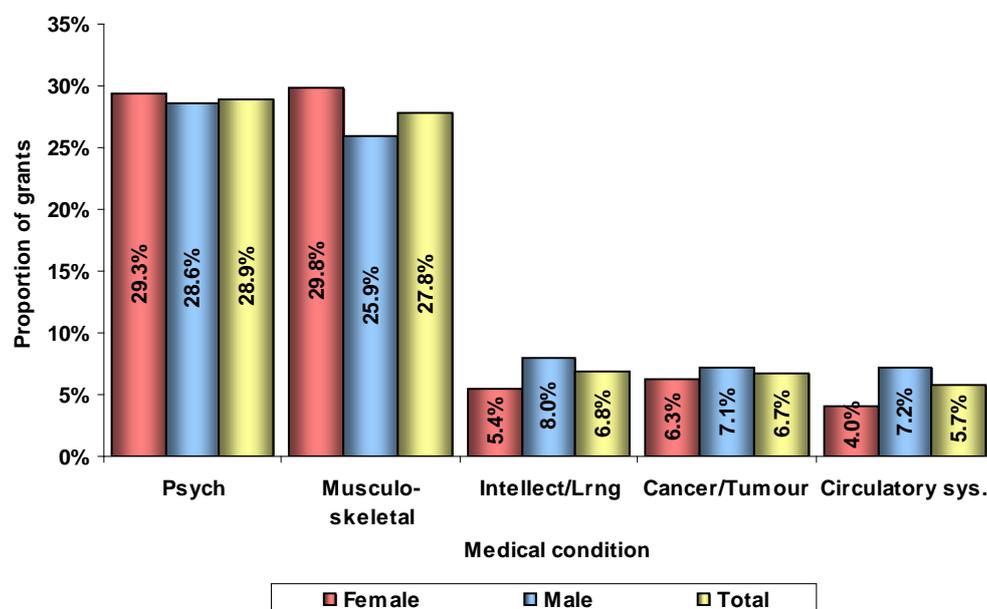
Table 27 details the number and percentage of DSP grants between June 2010 and June 2011 by the primary medical condition of the claimant.

Table 27 – Grants by medical condition – 2010-11

Primary medical condition	SEX				Total grants	
	Female		Male		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Psychological/Psychiatric	12,626	29.3%	13,621	28.6%	26,247	28.9%
Musculo-Skeletal & Connective Tissue	12,842	29.8%	12,348	25.9%	25,190	27.8%
Intellectual/Learning	2,343	5.4%	3,828	8.0%	6,171	6.8%
Cancer/Tumour	2,709	6.3%	3,392	7.1%	6,101	6.7%
Circulatory System	1,728	4.0%	3,446	7.2%	5,174	5.7%
Nervous System	2,160	5.0%	2,137	4.5%	4,297	4.7%
Respiratory System	1,470	3.4%	1,532	3.2%	3,002	3.3%
Endocrine & Immune System	1,242	2.9%	1,175	2.5%	2,417	2.7%
Acquired Brain Impairment	691	1.6%	1,436	3.0%	2,127	2.3%
Chronic Pain	1,136	2.6%	969	2.0%	2,105	2.3%
Sense Organs	864	2.0%	979	2.1%	1,843	2.0%
Poorly Defined Cause	1,285	3.0%	429	0.9%	1,714	1.9%
Gastro-Intestinal System	584	1.4%	474	1.0%	1,058	1.2%
Urogenital System	394	0.9%	462	1.0%	856	0.9%
Congenital Anomalies	362	0.8%	370	0.8%	732	0.8%
Visceral Disorder	184	0.4%	404	0.8%	588	0.6%
Infectious Diseases	131	0.3%	261	0.5%	392	0.4%
Other	321	0.7%	377	0.8%	698	0.8%
Total	43,072	100.0%	47,640	100.0%	90,712	100.0%

Figure 27 shows the percentage of grants in the period from June 2010 to June 2011 by the top five primary medical conditions and sex.

Figure 27 – Grants by top 5 primary medical conditions – 2010-11



Psychological/psychiatric and *Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue* are the largest categories granted accounting for 56.7 percent of grants. This is similar to the proportion in the recipient population (see Table 14) where these two primary medical conditions account for 57.7 percent of the population.

Psychological/psychiatric and *Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue* are the primary medical conditions for 59.1 percent of all grants to females and 54.5 percent of all grants to males.

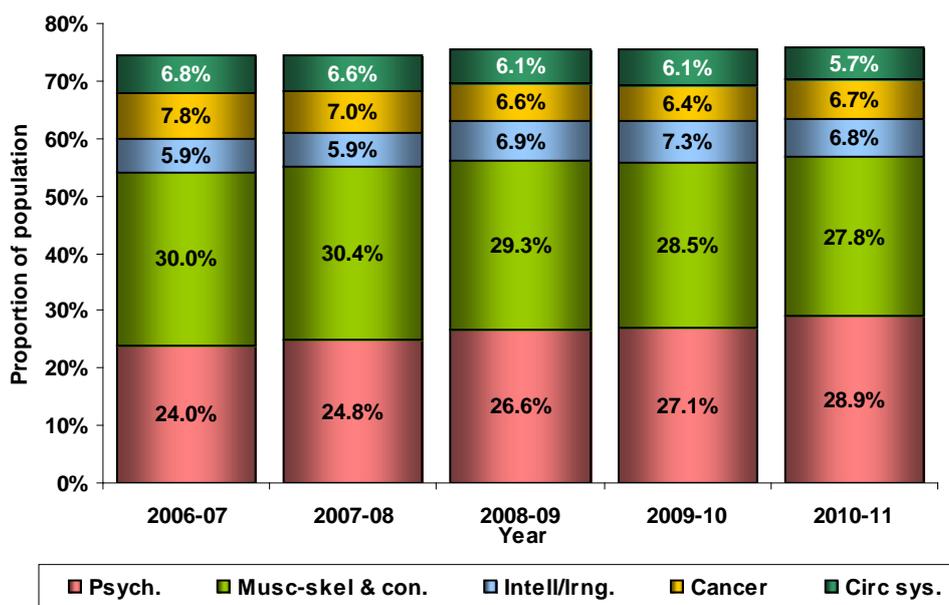
Table 28 details the count and proportion of DSP grants by medical condition (top five and others) for the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Table 28 – Grants by top 5 primary medical conditions - 2006-07 to 2010-11

Year	PRIMARY MEDICAL CONDITION												Total
	Psychological / psychiatric		Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue		Intellectual / learning		Cancer / Tumour		Circulatory system		Other		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2006-07	15,020	24.0%	18,807	30.0%	3,674	5.9%	4,889	7.8%	4,248	6.8%	15,970	25.5%	62,608
2007-08	18,500	24.8%	22,728	30.4%	4,404	5.9%	5,200	7.0%	4,901	6.6%	18,946	25.4%	74,679
2008-09	23,134	26.6%	25,479	29.3%	5,971	6.9%	5,713	6.6%	5,334	6.1%	21,199	24.4%	86,830
2009-10	24,707	27.1%	25,965	28.5%	6,615	7.3%	5,865	6.4%	5,544	6.1%	22,435	24.6%	91,131
2010-11	26,247	28.9%	25,190	27.8%	6,171	6.8%	6,101	6.7%	5,174	5.7%	21,829	24.1%	90,712

Figure 28 shows the proportion of DSP grants by the top five primary medical conditions for the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Figure 28 – Grants by top 5 primary medical conditions – 2006-07 to 2010-11



In the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11, the proportion of new grants in the *Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue*, *Cancer/tumour* and *Circulatory system* categories have fallen from 44.6 percent to 40.2 percent. In the same period, *Psychological/psychiatric* and *Intellectual/learning* have risen in proportion from 29.9 percent to 35.7 percent of grants.

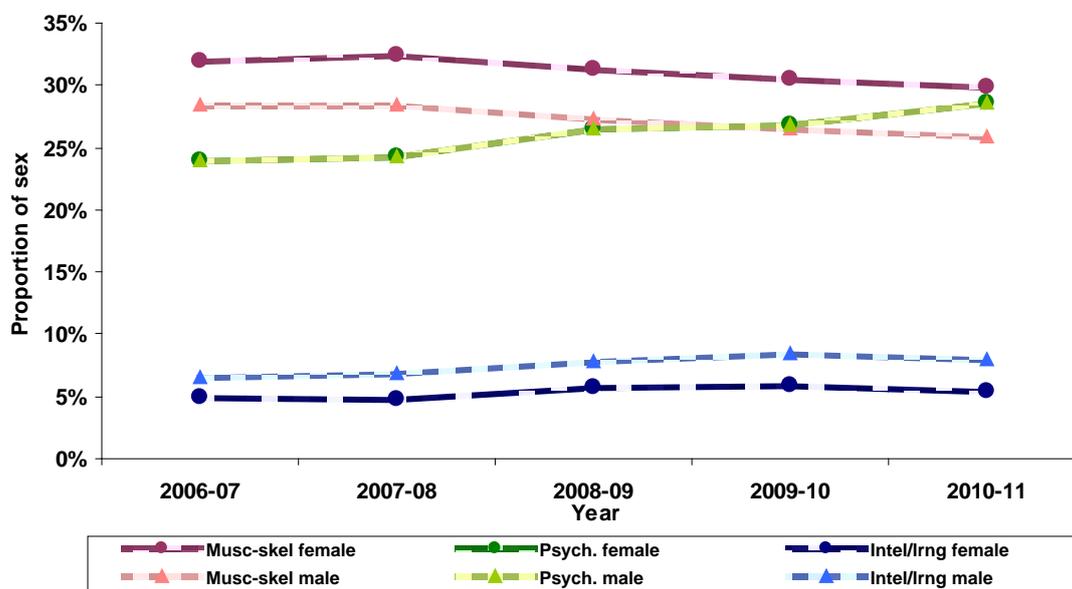
Table 29 details the proportion of new claims granted for each sex for the top five primary medical conditions for the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Table 29 – Grants by sex by primary medical condition – 2006-07 to 2010-11

Year	PRIMARY MEDICAL CONDITION											
	Psychological / psychiatric		Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue		Intellectual / learning		Cancer / Tumour		Circulatory system		Other	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2006-07	24.0%	24.0%	32.0%	28.4%	5.0%	6.6%	7.3%	8.2%	4.6%	8.7%	27.1%	24.1%
2007-08	25.3%	24.3%	32.5%	28.4%	4.8%	6.9%	6.2%	7.7%	4.4%	8.6%	26.8%	24.1%
2008-09	26.8%	26.5%	31.4%	27.4%	5.7%	7.9%	6.2%	6.9%	4.2%	7.9%	25.7%	23.4%
2009-10	27.3%	26.9%	30.5%	26.6%	5.9%	8.5%	6.1%	6.8%	4.4%	7.6%	25.8%	23.6%
2010-11	29.3%	28.6%	29.8%	25.9%	5.4%	8.0%	6.3%	7.1%	4.0%	7.2%	25.1%	23.1%

Figure 29 shows the proportion of each sex granted DSP for the top three primary medical conditions for the years 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Figure 29 – Grants by sex by primary medical condition – 2006-07 to 2010-11



The higher proportion of females granted with *Musculo-skeletal & connective tissue* conditions than males has been consistent throughout the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11, as has the lower proportion of females granted with *Intellectual/learning* conditions.

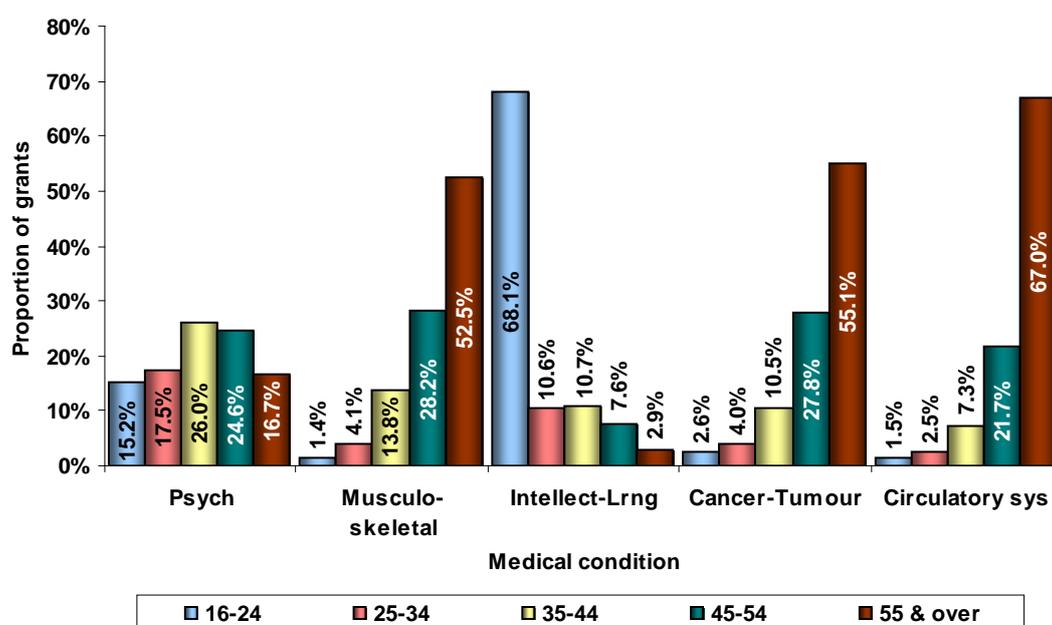
Table 30 details the DSP grants made from June 2009 to June 2011 by the top five primary medical conditions and age range.

Table 30 – Grants by top 5 primary medical conditions and age range - 2010-11

Age range (years)	PRIMARY MEDICAL CONDITION									
	Psychological / Psychiatric		Musculo-Skeletal & Connective Tissue		Intellectual / Learning		Cancer / Tumour		Circulatory System	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
16-24	3,979	15.2%	359	1.4%	4,205	68.1%	161	2.6%	87	1.5%
25-34	4,593	17.5%	1,023	4.1%	657	10.6%	242	4.0%	147	2.5%
35-44	6,827	26.0%	3,479	13.8%	661	10.7%	639	10.5%	421	7.3%
45-54	6,467	24.6%	7,094	28.2%	470	7.6%	1,696	27.8%	1,252	21.7%
55 & over	4,381	16.7%	13,235	52.5%	178	2.9%	3,363	55.1%	3,867	67.0%
Total	26,247	100.0%	25,190	100.0%	6,171	100.0%	6,101	100.0%	5,774	100.0%

Figure 30 shows the proportion of the 2010-11 grants for each of the top five primary medical conditions by age range.

Figure 30 – Grants for top 5 medical conditions by age range – 2010-11



Where *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* was recorded as the primary medical condition, the majority of granted claims (52.5 percent) were to people aged 55 years and above. The number of claims granted rises as the age of the claimant increases.

Granted claims for people with *Psychological/psychiatric* as the primary medical condition are fairly evenly spread across all of the age ranges. Over two thirds (68.1 percent) of claims granted where *Intellectual/learning* was recorded as the primary medical condition, were to claimants in the 16 to 24 year age range.

The distribution of claims granted across age ranges for applicants with *Cancer/tumour* and *Circulatory system* recorded as their primary medical condition is a similar pattern to that of the *Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue* category with the number of claims granted rising as the age of the claimant increases.

4.3 Rejections

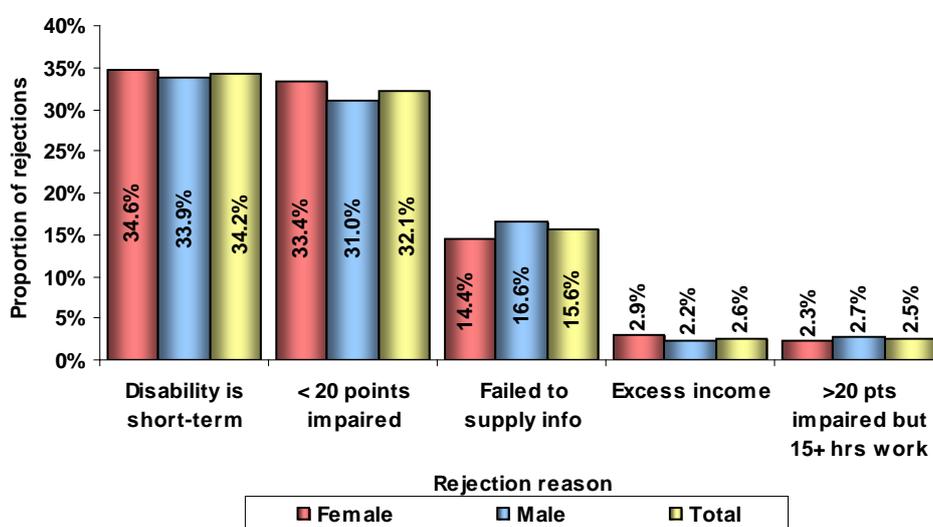
Table 31 details the number and proportion of claims rejected in the period from June 2009 to June 2011 by rejection reason and sex.

Table 31 – Rejections by reason and sex – 2010-11

Rejection reason	Female		Male		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Medical rejection reasons						
Disability is short-term	10,040	34.6%	10,872	33.9%	20,912	34.2%
Less than 20 points impaired	9,685	33.4%	9,947	31.0%	19,632	32.1%
>20 pts impaired / can work 15+ hrs p/w	671	2.3%	867	2.7%	1,538	2.5%
Manifest - temporary	560	1.9%	667	2.1%	1,227	2.0%
>20 pts Impaired / reskill 15+ hrs p/w	508	1.8%	671	2.1%	1,179	1.9%
Manifest - can work 15 hrs p/w	206	0.7%	184	0.6%	390	0.6%
Manifest - not sufficient impairment	142	0.5%	123	0.4%	265	0.4%
Manifest - can work 30 hrs p/w	22	0.1%	30	0.1%	52	0.1%
>20 pts impaired / can work full-time	7	0.0%	12	0.0%	19	0.0%
>20 pts impaired / can be re-skilled	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	5	0.0%
Not permanently blind	9	0.0%	9	0.0%	18	0.0%
Total medical rejections	21,851	75.3%	23,386	72.9%	45,237	74.0%
Non-medical rejection reasons						
Failed to supply requested information	4,181	14.4%	5,340	16.6%	9,521	15.6%
Excess income	853	2.9%	719	2.2%	1,572	2.6%
Fail to attend assessment/med exam	572	2.0%	708	2.2%	1,280	2.1%
Compensation related	391	1.3%	761	2.4%	1,152	1.9%
Residence related	458	1.6%	417	1.3%	875	1.4%
Failed agreement specific rules	216	0.7%	209	0.7%	425	0.7%
Assets over limit	81	0.3%	125	0.4%	206	0.3%
Withdrawn / voluntary surrender	96	0.3%	84	0.3%	180	0.3%
Doesn't meet age requirements	42	0.1%	34	0.1%	76	0.1%
Proof of identity not provided	23	0.1%	30	0.1%	53	0.1%
Other	248	0.9%	278	0.9%	526	0.9%
Total non-medical rejection reasons	7,161	24.7%	8,705	27.1%	15,866	26.0%
Total Rejections	29,012	100.0%	32,091	100.0%	61,103	100.0%

Figure 31 shows the proportion of claims rejected for each sex in the period from June 2009 to June 2011, by the top five rejection reasons.

Figure 31 – Rejections by top 5 reasons and sex – 2010-11



During the year June 2009 to June 2011 there were 151,815 claims for DSP finalised. Of these, 61,103 were rejected (40.2 percent). Medical rejections comprised 74.0 percent of all rejections, while non-medical rejections comprised 26.0 percent.

The main reason for rejection of DSP claims was that the disability was considered short-term (34.2 percent of all rejections), followed by claims that were considered to provide less than 20 impairment points (32.1 percent).

Males accounted for 52.5 percent of total rejections and females for 47.5 percent. Medical rejections comprised 75.3 percent of female rejections and 72.9 percent of male rejections.

For females, 34.6 percent of all rejections were because their impairment was assessed as short-term, for males this figure was 33.9 percent. Conversely, 16.6 percent of males and 14.4 percent of females were rejected for failing to provide requested information.

Table 32 details the number and proportion of DSP rejections by top five rejection reasons and others for the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11.

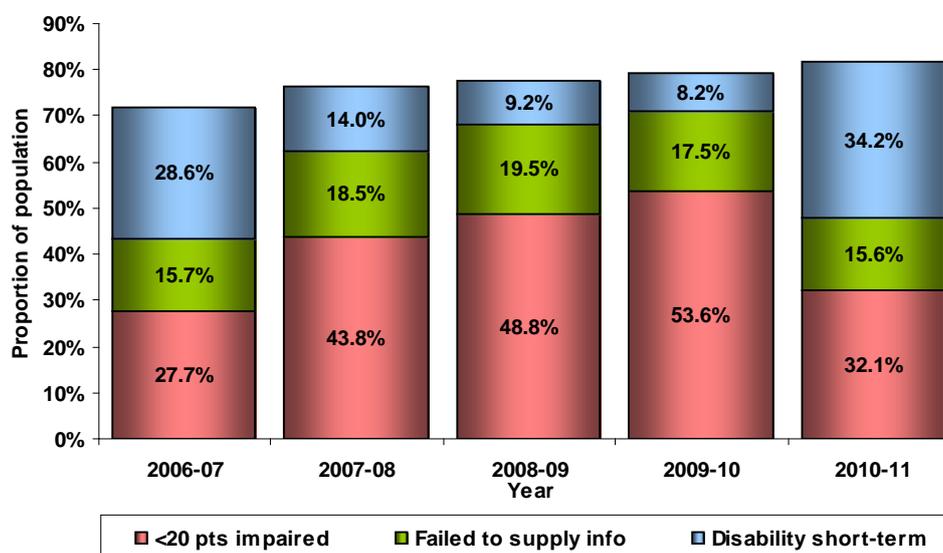
Table 32 – Rejections by top 5 reasons – 2006-07 to 2010-11

Year	REJECTION REASON												Total
	Disability short - term		<20 points impaired		Failed to supply info		Manifest - temporary		>20 pts but 15+ hrs work		Other		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2006-07	10,517	28.6%	10,178	27.7%	5,765	15.7%	1,071	2.9%	1,678	4.6%	7,601	20.6%	36,810
2007-08	5,876	14.0%	18,338	43.8%	7,760	18.5%	937	2.2%	1,717	4.1%	7,223	17.3%	41,851
2008-09	4,388	9.2%	23,341	48.8%	9,338	19.5%	1,644	3.4%	1,464	3.1%	7,649	16.0%	47,824
2009-10	4,221	8.2%	27,628	53.6%	9,021	17.5%	1,656	3.2%	1,540	3.0%	7,758	15.0%	51,578
2010-11	20,912	34.2%	19,632	32.1%	9,521	15.6%	1,227	2.0%	1,538	2.5%	8,273	13.5%	61,103

Note: Significant changes in counts for 2010-11 are a result of Centrelink administrative system changes.

Figure 32 shows the proportion of DSP rejections for the top three reasons for rejections for the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Figure 32 – Rejections by top 3 reasons – 2006-07 to 2010-11



There has been a change in the reason for claims being rejected in the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11. In 2006-07 the proportion of rejections due to the claimant's disability being considered as short-term was 28.6 percent. This rejection reason reduced considerably over the next three years, however, significantly increased during 2010-11 to 34.2 percent.

Over the same period the proportion of rejections because the claimant's disability was of 'less than 20 points' rose consistently between 2006-07 to 2009-10, however it dropped considerably (21.5 percentage points) during 2010-11.

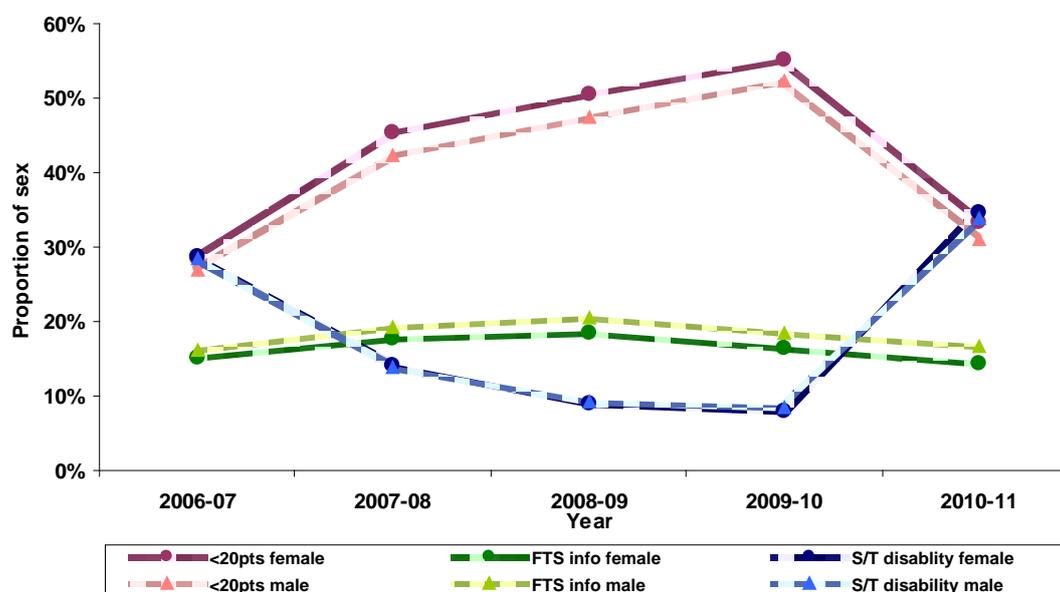
Table 33 details the number and percentage of clients of each sex with rejected DSP applications by the top five rejection reasons for the years 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Table 33 – Rejections by sex by top 5 rejection reasons – 2006-07 to 2010-11

Year	REJECTION REASON											
	Disability short - term		<20 points impaired		Failed to supply info		Manifest - temporary		>20 pts but 15+ hrs work		Other	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
2006-07	28.8%	28.4%	28.5%	26.9%	15.2%	16.1%	3.2%	2.7%	4.2%	4.9%	20.1%	21.0%
2007-08	14.2%	13.9%	45.4%	42.3%	17.7%	19.3%	2.2%	2.3%	3.8%	4.4%	16.7%	17.8%
2008-09	9.1%	9.3%	50.4%	47.4%	18.5%	20.5%	3.4%	3.5%	2.8%	3.3%	15.8%	16.0%
2009-10	8.0%	8.4%	55.1%	52.2%	16.4%	18.5%	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%	3.3%	14.5%	14.5%
2010-11	34.6%	33.9%	33.4%	31.0%	14.4%	16.6%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	13.9%	14.3%

Figure 33 shows the percentage of each sex with rejected DSP applications by the top three rejection reasons for the years 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Figure 33 – Rejections by sex by top 3 rejection reasons – 2006-07 to 2010-11



For the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11, a higher proportion of females than males were rejected on the basis that their impairment was assessed at less than twenty points against the Impairment Tables. A higher proportion of males than females were rejected for failing to supply requested information. Rejections because the claimant's disability is short-term have remained gender-balanced.

5 WHERE DSP RECIPIENTS ARE COMING FROM AND GOING TO

5.1 Where DSP recipients are coming from

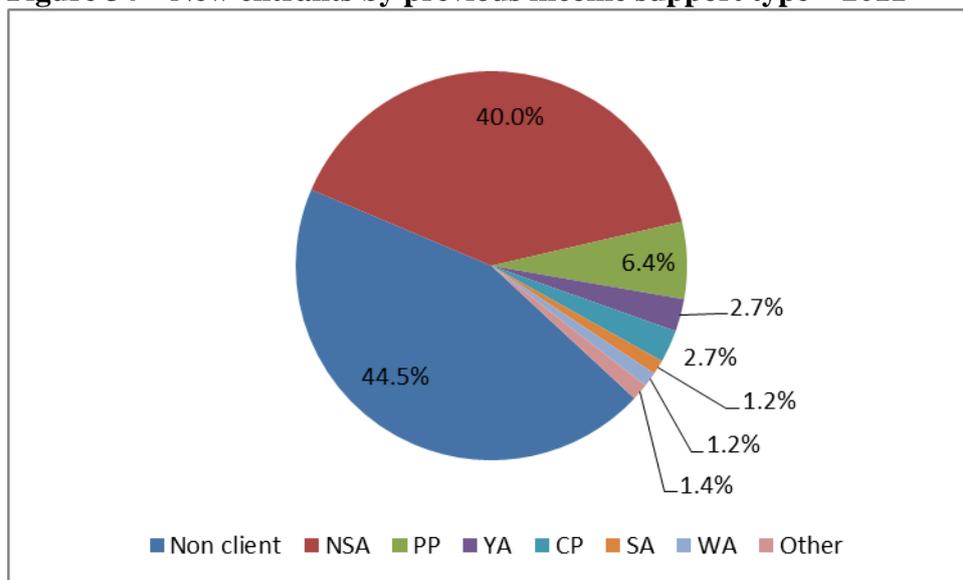
Table 34 details the number and proportion of ‘new entrants’⁵ between June 2010 and June 2011 by their previous income support payment.

Table 34 – New entrants by previous income support type – 2011

Movement onto DSP from	No.	Percent
Newstart	33,818	40.0%
Parenting Payment	5,392	6.4%
Carer Payment	2,277	2.7%
Sickness Allowance	1,010	1.2%
Youth Allowance	2,291	2.7%
Other	2,201	2.6%
Not receiving ISP	37,618	44.5%
Total	84,607	100.0%

Figure 34 shows the proportion of new entrants between June 2010 and June 2011 by their previous income support payment.

Figure 34 – New entrants by previous income support type – 2011



There were 84,607 DSP recipients in June 2011 who were not receiving DSP in June 2010. Of these ‘new entrants’, 44.5 percent were not receiving an income support payment in June 2010, while 55.5 percent were in receipt of another income support payment with Newstart Allowance being the largest accounting for 40.0 percent.

The remaining 15.5 percent of ‘new entrants’ to DSP were receiving a range of other payments, including Parenting Payment (Single & Partnered), Youth Allowance, Sickness Allowance and Partner Allowance.

⁵ See footnote 2 (page 7)

Table 35 details the number and proportion of ‘new entrants’ for each reporting year by their previous income support type for the reporting years from 2001 to 2011.

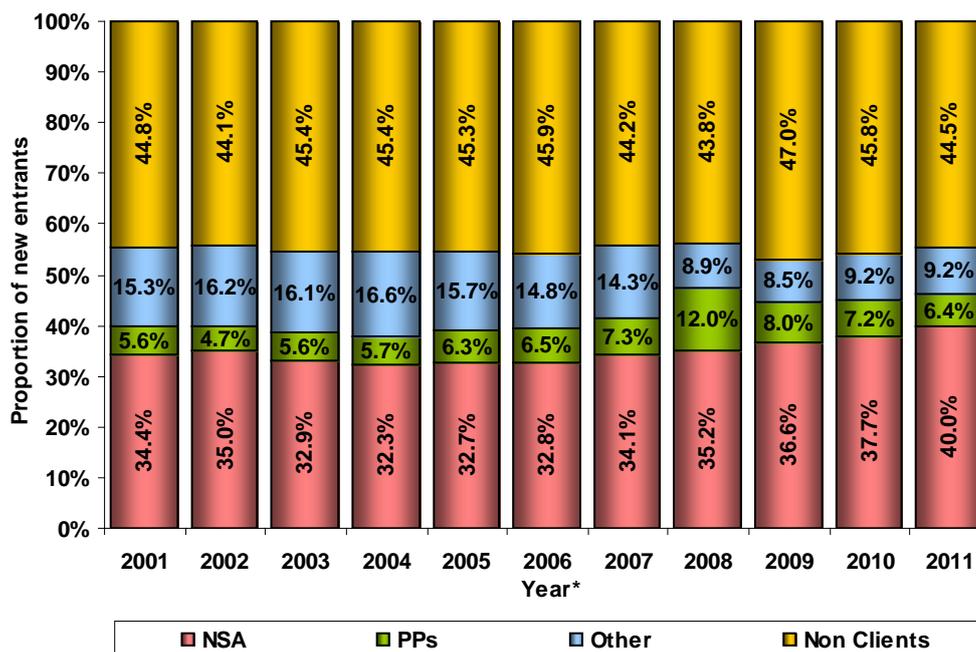
Table 35 – New entrants by prior income support type – 2001 to 2011

Year*	INCOME SUPPORT TYPE						Total Income Support		Non Client		Total new entrants
	Newstart Allowance		Parenting Payments		Other						
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2001	26,543	34.4%	4,314	5.6%	11,788	15.3%	42,645	55.2%	34,554	44.8%	77,199
2002	27,787	35.0%	3,754	4.7%	12,839	16.2%	44,380	55.9%	35,070	44.1%	79,450
2003	22,180	32.9%	3,745	5.6%	10,862	16.1%	36,787	54.6%	30,622	45.4%	67,409
2004	22,739	32.3%	4,045	5.7%	11,698	16.6%	38,482	54.6%	32,024	45.4%	70,506
2005	21,238	32.7%	4,108	6.3%	10,198	15.7%	35,544	54.7%	29,410	45.3%	64,954
2006	18,954	32.8%	3,751	6.5%	8,546	14.8%	31,251	54.1%	26,547	45.9%	57,798
2007	20,839	34.1%	4,471	7.3%	8,745	14.3%	34,055	55.8%	27,008	44.2%	61,063
2008	24,398	35.2%	8,326	12.0%	6,172	8.9%	38,896	56.2%	30,355	43.8%	69,251
2009	29,584	36.6%	6,453	8.0%	6,862	8.5%	42,899	53.0%	38,010	47.0%	80,909
2010	32,065	37.7%	6,142	7.2%	7,844	9.2%	46,051	54.2%	38,972	45.8%	85,023
2011	33,818	40.0%	5,392	6.4%	7,779	9.2%	46,989	55.5%	37,618	44.5%	84,607

* Denotes year of report – ie clients counted were in receipt of DSP as at June of that year but not June of the year before.

Figure 35 shows the proportion of ‘new entrants’ for each reporting year by their previous income support payment type for the reporting years from 2001 to 2011.

Figure 35 – New entrants by prior income support type – 2001 to 2011



* Denotes year of report – ie clients counted were in receipt of DSP as at June of that year but not June of the year before.

In the 2001 reporting year, the proportion of ‘new entrants’ to DSP whose previous income support payment type was Newstart Allowance was 34.4 percent. That figure fell to 32.3 percent in 2004, and has since risen to 40.0 percent in 2011.

The proportion of ‘new entrants’ who were not in receipt of another income support payment a year before the report date has been reasonably steady at around 45 percent in the reporting years from 2001 to 2011, having risen to 47.0 percent in the 2009 reporting year before falling to the current level of 44.5 percent.

5.2 Where DSP recipients are exiting to

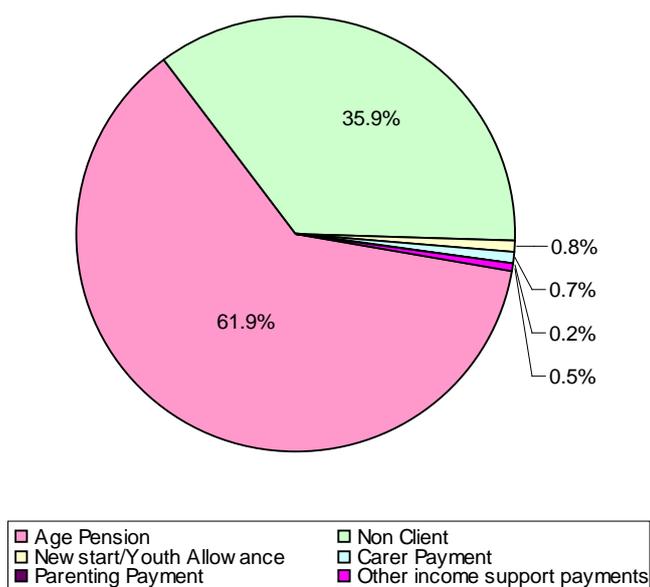
Table 36 details the number and proportion of clients who were DSP recipients as at June 2010 but no longer in receipt as at June 2011 ('exits from DSP') by their subsequent status or income support payment type.

Table 36 – Exits by subsequent status/income support payment type – 2011

Subsequent status / income support type	No.	Percent
Age Pension	36,127	61.9%
Non Client	20,945	35.9%
Newstart/Youth Allowance	461	0.8%
Carer Payment	424	0.7%
Parenting Payment	94	0.2%
Other income support payments	287	0.5%
Total	58,338	100.0%

Figure 36 shows the proportion of 'exits from DSP' by subsequent status or income support payment type as at June 2011.

Figure 36 – Exits by subsequent status/income support payment type – 2011



There were 58,338 clients who were in receipt of DSP as at June 2010 who were no longer receiving that pension in June 2011. Of these, 36,127 (61.9 percent) exited to Age Pension and 20,945 (35.9 percent) were no longer in receipt of income support or were deceased.

Table 37 details the number and proportion of ‘exits from DSP’ by their subsequent status or income support payment type for the reporting years from 2001 to 2011.

Table 37 – Exits by subsequent income support type –2001 to 2011

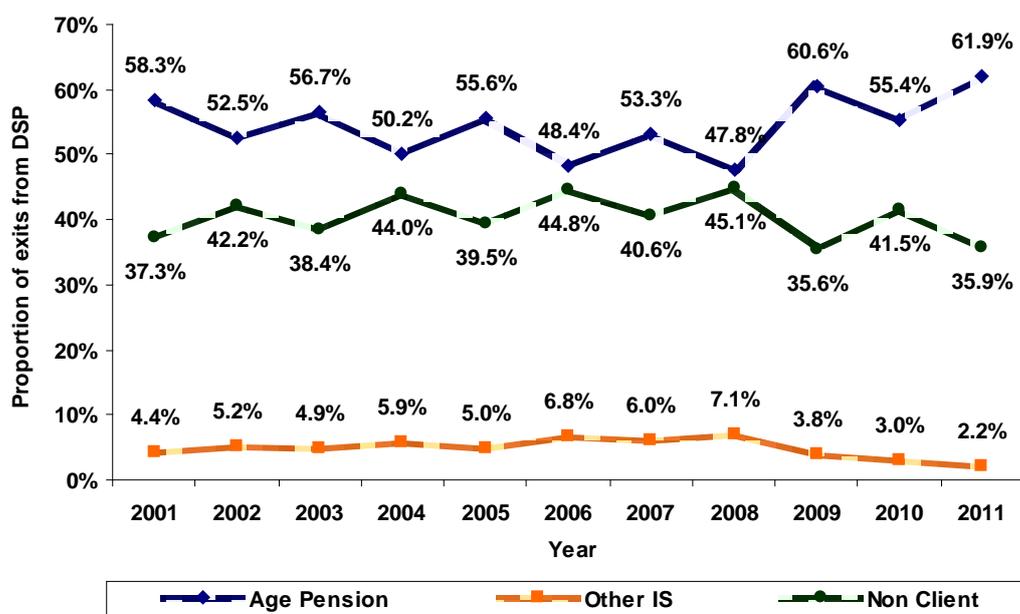
Year*	INCOME SUPPORT TYPE				Total income support		Non Client (includes deceased)		Total exits
	Age Pension		Other		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent					
2001	30,028	58.3%	2,268	4.4%	32,296	62.7%	19,211	37.3%	51,507
2002	25,315	52.5%	2,511	5.2%	27,826	57.8%	20,354	42.2%	48,180
2003	31,146	56.7%	2,681	4.9%	33,827	61.6%	21,112	38.4%	54,939
2004	24,246	50.2%	2,828	5.9%	27,074	56.0%	21,260	44.0%	48,334
2005	32,521	55.6%	2,898	5.0%	35,419	60.5%	23,085	39.5%	58,504
2006	26,224	48.4%	3,692	6.8%	29,916	55.2%	24,245	44.8%	54,161
2007	32,160	53.3%	3,641	6.0%	35,801	59.4%	24,494	40.6%	60,295
2008	24,431	47.8%	3,652	7.1%	28,083	54.9%	23,047	45.1%	51,130
2009	34,018	60.6%	2,157	3.8%	36,175	64.4%	19,983	35.6%	56,158
2010	27,478	55.4%	1,502	3.0%	28,980	58.5%	20,580	41.5%	49,560
2011	36,127	61.9%	1,266	2.2%	37,393	64.1%	20,945	35.9%	58,338

* Denotes the reporting year – ie the clients counted were not receiving DSP in June of that year but were DSP recipients at June of the previous year.

In the reporting years from 2001 to 2011 there is a fluctuation in the number of recipients exiting to Age Pension with odd numbered years having a higher value and even numbered years a lower value. This pattern coincides with the changing Age Pension qualification age for women, which has been rising by six months every two years.

Figure 37 shows the proportion of ‘exits from DSP’ by the subsequent status or income support type for the reporting years from 2001 to 2011.

Figure 37 – Exits by subsequent income support type – 2001 to 2011



In the years from 2001 to 2008 the proportion of exits from DSP to Age Pension fell from 58.3 percent to 47.8 percent. In 2010-11 it had increased to 61.9 percent.