



**Australian Government**

**Department of Employment and  
Workplace Relations**

# Characteristics of Disability Support Pension Recipients

June 2005

## **DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION - OVERVIEW**

### ***Who is this Payment for?***

Centrelink Disability Support Pension (DSP) is paid to people who are unable to work for at least 30 hours per week, or be re-skilled for such work, for more than two years because of a disability. DSP is intended to ensure that people with disabilities have adequate levels of income and maximum opportunities to participate in society.

### ***Eligibility Requirements***

To qualify for DSP a person must be 16 or over and be under Age Pension age (currently 62½ for women and 65 for men); and

- be permanently blind; or
- have a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment (assessed at 20 points or more under the Impairment Tables); and be unable to do any work, 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.

### ***Trends***

As at June 2005, there were 706,782 people receiving DSP, an increase of 1.4% (10,040) over June 2004. Two thirds of the total population were aged 45 years or over; 59.4% were male; 73.3% were born in Australia; and, on average, they had been in receipt of an income support payment for 9.7 years. The three main medical conditions were musculo-skeletal and connective tissue conditions, representing 33.9% of the total DSP population, psychological/psychiatric conditions, representing 26.2%, and intellectual/learning difficulties, representing 11.0%.

The number of male DSP recipients increased by only 1,244 from June 2004 to June 2005. This small increase is due to a combination of:

- a decrease of 7.9% in (male) claims processed for DSP,
- an increase in the proportion of claims being rejected; and
- more cancellations of DSP payments.

There were no significant changes in the demographics of males during the 2004/05 financial year.

Since 1982 the DSP customer population has been steadily increasing, with the greatest growth, of 13.3%, occurring in 1992 following the introduction of the Disability Reform Package (DSP replaced the Invalid Pension and Sheltered Employment Allowance in November 1991). Between 1996 and 2001 the growth rate reduced gradually from 7.5% to 3.6%. It increased to 5.6% in 2002, dropped to 2.2% in 2003 (with the introduction of the AWT Better Assessment and Early Intervention initiative) and increased again in 2004 to 3.5%. In 2005 it increased by 1.4%, the lowest increase for over 20 years. The proportion of females on DSP has increased each year since 1989 and now represents 40.6% of the total DSP population.

Over 69,800 claims for DSP were granted in the 2004-05 financial year and just over 42,000 claims rejected (37.7% of total claims processed). Not being sufficiently impaired was the main reason for rejecting a claim for DSP (37.8%).

Of people receiving DSP in June 2005 who were not receiving DSP 12 months earlier, over half came from other income support payments (35.3% from Newstart or Youth Allowance, 6.3% from Parenting Payments and 1.8% from Sickness Allowance), while 45.3% had not been in receipt of an income support payment.

The number of people who were on DSP at June 2004 but left payment by June 2005 increased by 21.0% over the previous 12 month period. The largest group were those transferring to the Age Pension (55.6%).

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### **Source of Data**

Centrelink administrative data.

# 1 DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSION POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

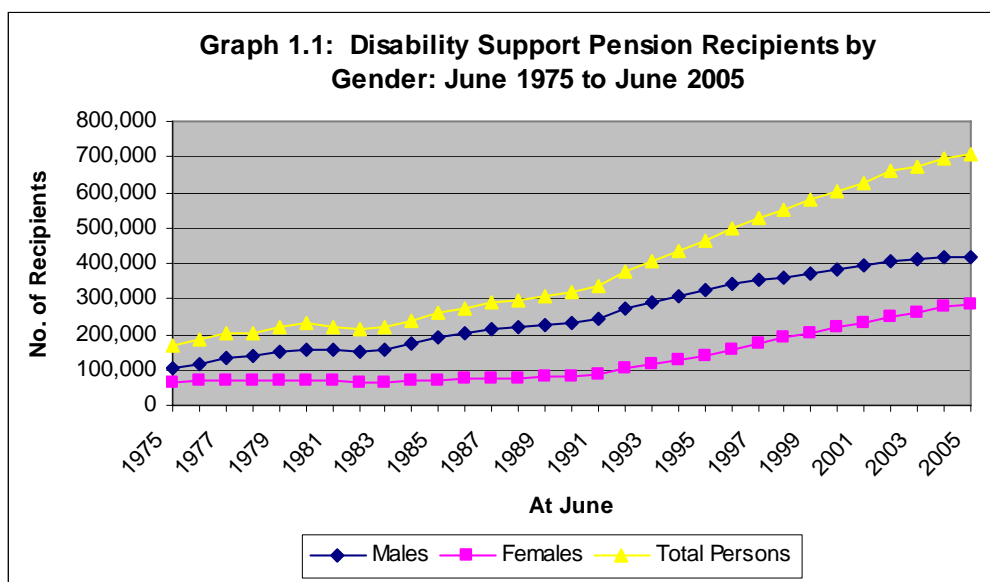
## 1.1 Recipients by Gender 1972 to 2005

As at June 2005, the number of people receiving Disability Support Pension (DSP) was 706,782 and has been steadily increasing since 1982, with the greatest growth period (13.3%) occurring in 1992 following the introduction of the Disability Reform Package. The growth rate in DSP for 2004-05 was 1.4%, down on the 3.5% increase in 2003-04. This is the lowest increase in the population for over 20 years, and is due to fewer claims for payment and a reduction in the proportion of claims being granted.

Several factors have been suggested as contributing to the increases in the DSP recipient numbers in the last decade:

- changed eligibility criteria for disability payments following the introduction of the Disability Reform Package;
- loss of access to other forms of support such as Veterans' Affairs Service Pension, Widow B and Wife Pension;
- increases in the Age Pension qualifying age for females;
- demographic effects such as the ageing of the population; and
- changes in the labour market which have resulted in a reduced capacity for people with disabilities to retain or find work.

The female proportion of the DSP population continues to increase, from a low of 26.2% in 1989 to the current figure of 40.6%.



**Table 1.1: DSP Recipients by Gender: 1972 to 2005**

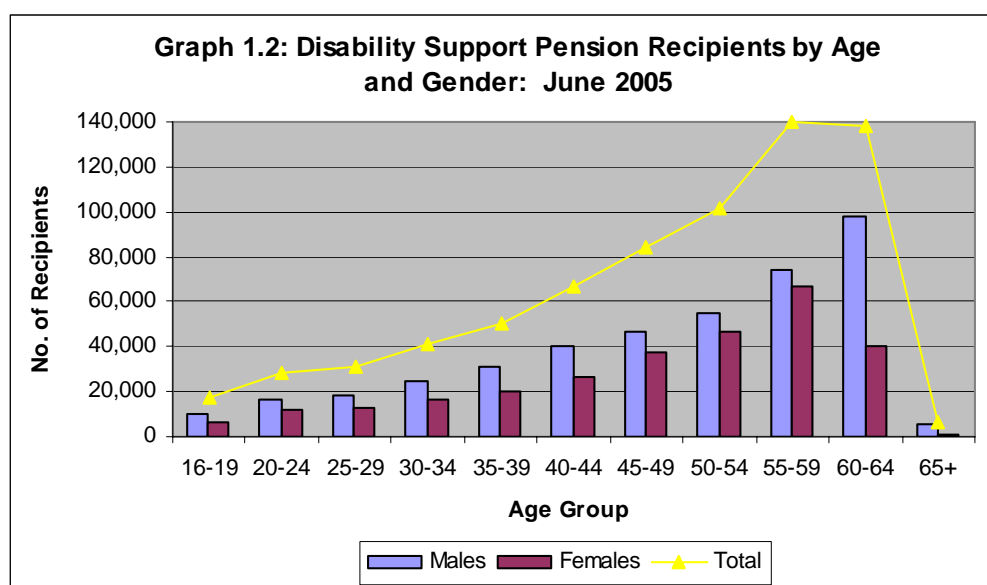
At June each year	Males			Females			Total Persons		
	Count	Change	% of Total	Count	Change	% of Total	Count	Change	% Growth
1972	77,133		<b>55.6%</b>	61,685		<b>44.4%</b>	138,818		
1973	85,305	85,305	<b>57.0%</b>	64,304	64,304	<b>43.0%</b>	149,609	10,791	<b>7.8%</b>
1974	92,140	6,835	<b>58.8%</b>	64,643	339	<b>41.2%</b>	156,783	7,174	<b>4.8%</b>
1975	102,817	10,677	<b>60.9%</b>	65,967	1,324	<b>39.1%</b>	168,784	12,001	<b>7.7%</b>
1976	116,118	13,301	<b>63.2%</b>	67,669	1,702	<b>36.8%</b>	183,787	15,003	<b>8.9%</b>
1977	133,209	17,091	<b>65.6%</b>	69,754	2,085	<b>34.4%</b>	202,963	19,176	<b>10.4%</b>
1978	137,245	4,036	<b>67.0%</b>	67,699	-2,055	<b>33.0%</b>	204,944	1,981	<b>1.0%</b>
1979	149,759	12,514	<b>68.1%</b>	70,084	2,385	<b>31.9%</b>	219,843	14,899	<b>7.3%</b>
1980	158,327	8,568	<b>69.1%</b>	70,892	808	<b>30.9%</b>	229,219	9,376	<b>4.3%</b>
1981	153,889	-4,438	<b>69.3%</b>	68,062	-2,830	<b>30.7%</b>	221,951	-7,268	<b>-3.2%</b>
1982	151,146	-2,743	<b>69.8%</b>	65,503	-2,559	<b>30.2%</b>	216,649	-5,302	<b>-2.4%</b>
1983	155,672	4,526	<b>70.7%</b>	64,617	-886	<b>29.3%</b>	220,289	3,640	<b>1.7%</b>
1984	173,063	17,391	<b>71.9%</b>	67,511	2,894	<b>28.1%</b>	240,574	20,285	<b>9.2%</b>
1985	188,713	15,650	<b>72.8%</b>	70,449	2,938	<b>27.2%</b>	259,162	18,588	<b>7.7%</b>
1986	200,898	12,185	<b>73.4%</b>	72,912	2,463	<b>26.6%</b>	273,810	14,648	<b>5.7%</b>
1987	213,290	12,392	<b>73.8%</b>	75,760	2,848	<b>26.2%</b>	289,050	15,240	<b>5.6%</b>
1988	219,168	5,878	<b>73.8%</b>	77,745	1,985	<b>26.2%</b>	296,913	7,863	<b>2.7%</b>
1989	227,285	8,117	<b>73.8%</b>	80,510	2,765	<b>26.2%</b>	307,795	10,882	<b>3.7%</b>
1990	233,251	5,966	<b>73.6%</b>	83,462	2,952	<b>26.4%</b>	316,713	8,918	<b>2.9%</b>
1991	244,699	11,448	<b>73.2%</b>	89,535	6,073	<b>26.8%</b>	334,234	17,521	<b>5.5%</b>
1992	273,697	28,998	<b>72.3%</b>	104,861	15,326	<b>27.7%</b>	378,558	44,324	<b>13.3%</b>
1993	291,471	17,774	<b>71.7%</b>	115,101	10,240	<b>28.3%</b>	406,572	28,014	<b>7.4%</b>
1994	309,123	17,652	<b>70.9%</b>	127,111	12,010	<b>29.1%</b>	436,234	29,662	<b>7.3%</b>
1995	324,672	15,549	<b>69.9%</b>	139,758	12,647	<b>30.1%</b>	464,430	28,196	<b>6.5%</b>
1996	340,256	15,584	<b>68.2%</b>	158,979	19,221	<b>31.8%</b>	499,235	34,805	<b>7.5%</b>
1997	352,607	12,351	<b>66.8%</b>	174,907	15,928	<b>33.2%</b>	527,514	28,279	<b>5.7%</b>
1998	361,539	8,932	<b>65.3%</b>	191,797	16,890	<b>34.7%</b>	553,336	25,822	<b>4.9%</b>
1999	373,340	11,801	<b>64.6%</b>	204,342	12,545	<b>35.4%</b>	577,682	24,346	<b>4.4%</b>
2000	382,351	9,011	<b>63.5%</b>	219,929	15,587	<b>36.5%</b>	602,280	24,598	<b>4.3%</b>
2001	392,354	10,003	<b>62.9%</b>	231,572	11,643	<b>37.1%</b>	623,926	21,646	<b>3.6%</b>
2002	406,892	14,538	<b>61.8%</b>	252,021	20,449	<b>38.2%</b>	658,913	34,987	<b>5.6%</b>
2003	412,777	5,885	<b>61.3%</b>	260,557	8,536	<b>38.7%</b>	673,334	14,421	<b>2.2%</b>
2004	418,829	6,052	<b>60.1%</b>	277,913	17,356	<b>39.9%</b>	696,742	23,408	<b>3.5%</b>
2005	420,073	1,244	<b>59.4%</b>	286,709	8,796	<b>40.6%</b>	706,782	10,040	<b>1.4%</b>

From 1972 to the introduction of the Disability Reform Package in 1991 the number of male recipients more than tripled (77,133 to 244,699). In the same period of time the number of female recipients increased by less than half (61,685 to 89,535).

From 1991 to 2005 the number of male recipients has less than doubled (244,699 to 420,073) while the number of female recipients has more than tripled (89,535 to 286,709).

## 1.2 Recipients by Age and Gender

People aged 55 years and over represent 40.4% of the overall DSP recipient population. The smaller proportion of females in the 60-64 years age group is due to the lower Age Pension qualifying age for women, currently 62½ years. As the qualifying age increases for females, it is expected that this age group will grow and eventually exceed the number in the 55-59 years age group. The trend in graph 1.2 below is consistent with the trend for all Australians with a disability, which shows that the occurrence of a disability increases with age.



**Table 1.2: DSP Recipients by Age and Gender: June 2005**

Age	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
16-19	10,460	2.5%	6,833	2.4%	17,293	2.4%
20-24	16,730	4.0%	11,994	4.2%	28,724	4.1%
25-29	18,455	4.4%	12,626	4.4%	31,081	4.4%
30-34	24,582	5.9%	16,228	5.7%	40,810	5.8%
35-39	30,985	7.4%	19,760	6.9%	50,745	7.2%
40-44	40,103	9.5%	26,971	9.4%	67,074	9.5%
45-49	47,120	11.2%	37,261	13.0%	84,381	11.9%
50-54	54,448	13.0%	46,994	16.4%	101,442	14.4%
55-59	73,732	17.6%	66,566	23.2%	140,298	19.9%
60-64	97,861	23.3%	40,703	14.2%	138,564	19.6%
65+	5,597	1.3%	773	0.3%	6,370	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>420,073</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>286,709</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

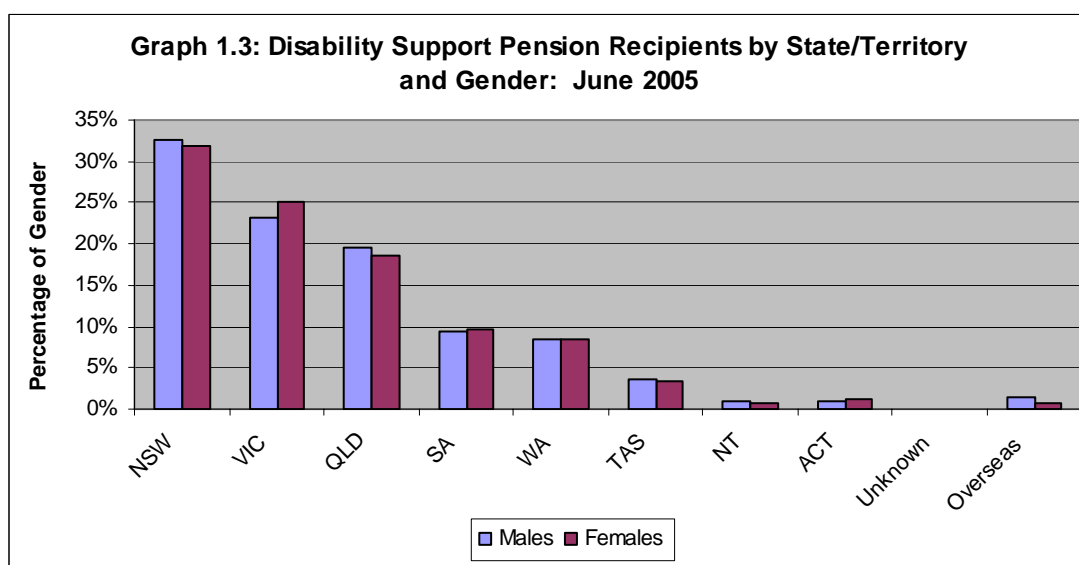
Males represent the majority of recipients in all age groups. Females made up 47.4% of recipients in the 55-59 year age group and only 39.3% of recipients in the 30-39 year age group. As mentioned above, the proportion of females in the 60-64 age group continues to increase (up from 27.7% in 2004 to 29.4% in 2005) as the qualifying age for Age Pension for women increases.

### 1.3 Recipients by Geographic State

As expected the majority of DSP recipients can be found in the more populous Australian States. New South Wales is the largest with 31.9% of the DSP population, while the Northern Territory is the smallest with 0.8%.

The ACT has the highest percentage of females (44.7%) while the Northern Territory has the lowest (38.1%).

When compared with the ABS Census 2001, the proportion of DSP recipients living in South Australia and Tasmania is higher than the proportion of the total Australian population in these States.



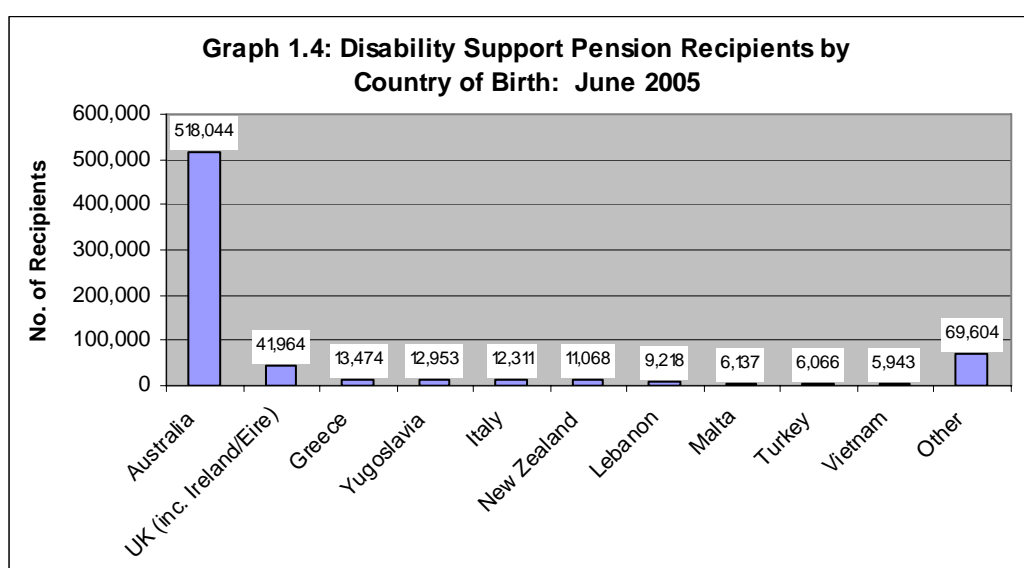
**Table 1.3: DSP Recipients by State: June 2005**

STATE	Males	%	Females	%	Total	State as % of Total	ABS Census 2001
NSW	136,466	32.5%	91,158	31.8%	227,624	32.2%	33.6%
VIC	96,915	23.1%	71,983	25.1%	168,898	23.9%	24.5%
QLD	82,575	19.7%	53,360	18.6%	135,935	19.2%	19.3%
SA	39,580	9.4%	27,984	9.8%	67,564	9.6%	7.7%
WA	35,340	8.4%	24,381	8.5%	59,721	8.4%	9.8%
TAS	15,133	3.6%	9,997	3.5%	25,130	3.6%	2.4%
NT	3,654	0.9%	2,234	0.8%	5,888	0.8%	1.6%
ACT	3,894	0.9%	3,137	1.1%	7,031	1.0%	1.1%
Unknown	186	0.0%	116	0.0%	302	0.0%	0.0%
Overseas	6,330	1.5%	2,359	0.8%	8,689	1.2%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>420,073</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>286,709</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 1.4 Recipients by Country of Birth

The following graph and table reports on the country of birth of DSP recipients. The 10 countries with the highest number of recipients are shown. Germany was previously the tenth highest country but was replaced by Vietnam in June 2005.

The majority of DSP recipients were born in Australia (73.3%). The next largest group was those born in the United Kingdom (including Ireland) (5.9%). When compared with ABS Census 2001 country of birth data, 8 out of the top 10 countries are over-represented on DSP (the exception being New Zealand and Vietnam).



**Table 1.4: DSP Recipients by Country of Birth: June 2005**

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Males	%	Females	%	Total DSP	DSP %	ABS Census 2001
Australia	305,951	<b>72.8%</b>	212,093	<b>74.0%</b>	518,044	<b>73.3%</b>	<b>71.8%</b>
UK (inc. Ireland/Eire)	25,795	<b>6.1%</b>	16,169	<b>5.6%</b>	41,964	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
Greece	7,980	<b>1.9%</b>	5,494	<b>1.9%</b>	13,474	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Yugoslavia	8,201	<b>2.0%</b>	4,752	<b>1.7%</b>	12,953	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Italy	7,690	<b>1.8%</b>	4,621	<b>1.6%</b>	12,311	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
New Zealand	6,579	<b>1.6%</b>	4,489	<b>1.6%</b>	11,068	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
Lebanon	6,198	<b>1.5%</b>	3,020	<b>1.1%</b>	9,218	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Malta	4,319	<b>1.0%</b>	1,818	<b>0.6%</b>	6,137	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Turkey	3,301	<b>0.8%</b>	2,765	<b>1.0%</b>	6,066	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Vietnam	3,600	<b>0.9%</b>	2,343	<b>0.8%</b>	5,943	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
Other	40,459	<b>9.6%</b>	29,145	<b>10.2%</b>	69,604	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>420,073</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>286,709</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

While males represent 49.4% of the Australian population (ABS Resident Population 2001), they represent 59.4% of the DSP population (June 2005). Males are over represented on DSP for all ten countries listed below with Malta (70.4% of DSP compared to 51.9% reported in the ABS Resident Population 2001) and Lebanon (67.2% of DSP compared to 52.0% reported in the ABS Resident Population 2001) having the highest over representation, while Turkey recorded the smallest (54.4% and 51.5% respectively).

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	DSP Population			ABS Resident Population		
	Male	Female	Difference	Male	Female	Difference
Australia	59.1%	40.9%	<b>18.1%</b>	49.3%	50.7%	<b>-1.5%</b>
UK (inc. Ireland/Eire)	61.5%	38.5%	<b>22.9%</b>	50.2%	49.8%	<b>0.4%</b>
Greece	59.2%	40.8%	<b>18.5%</b>	50.5%	49.5%	<b>1.0%</b>
Yugoslavia	63.3%	36.7%	<b>26.6%</b>	51.6%	48.4%	<b>3.3%</b>
Italy	62.5%	37.5%	<b>24.9%</b>	52.5%	47.5%	<b>5.0%</b>
New Zealand	59.4%	40.6%	<b>18.9%</b>	50.7%	49.3%	<b>1.3%</b>
Lebanon	67.2%	32.8%	<b>34.5%</b>	52.0%	48.0%	<b>4.0%</b>
Malta	70.4%	29.6%	<b>40.8%</b>	51.9%	48.1%	<b>3.8%</b>
Turkey	54.4%	45.6%	<b>8.8%</b>	51.5%	48.5%	<b>3.1%</b>
Vietnam	60.6%	39.4%	<b>21.2%</b>	48.5%	51.5%	<b>-3.1%</b>
Other	58.1%	41.9%	<b>16.3%</b>	49.1%	50.9%	<b>-1.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.4%</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>

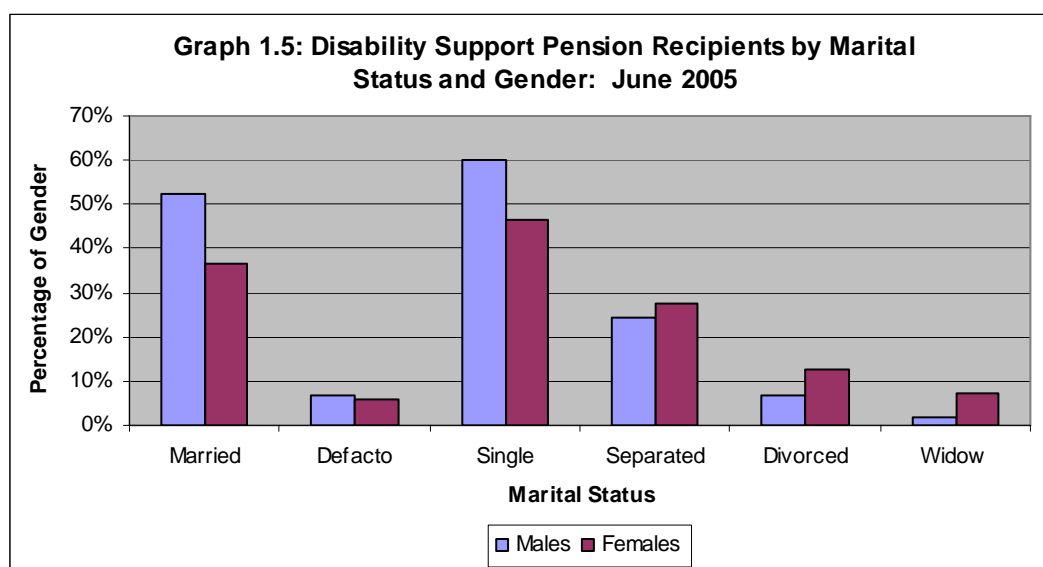
## 1.5 Recipients by Marital Status and Gender

The majority of DSP recipients are not partnered (64.3%) with females more likely to not have a partner than males (68.8% of the female population are not partnered, compared to 61.2% of males).

Proportionally, males and females are similar in the de facto category (4.3% and 4.4% respectively). Males are more likely than females to be married or single while females are more likely to be divorced, separated or widowed. Since 1998, there has been a decline in the proportion of DSP recipients who are partnered (40.4% in 1998 to 35.7% in 2005). This decline is due to a significant decrease in partnered males (from 47.4% in 1998 to 38.8% in 2005). The proportion of females who are partnered has been gradually increasing over this time.

The higher percentages of divorced, separated and widowed women could be the result of a number of factors:

- Women who have separated from a spouse who was the main income earner which resulted in them having to seek income support;
- The closing off of payments such as Widow B Pension; and
- The shorter lifespan of men increasing the probability of widowhood among women.



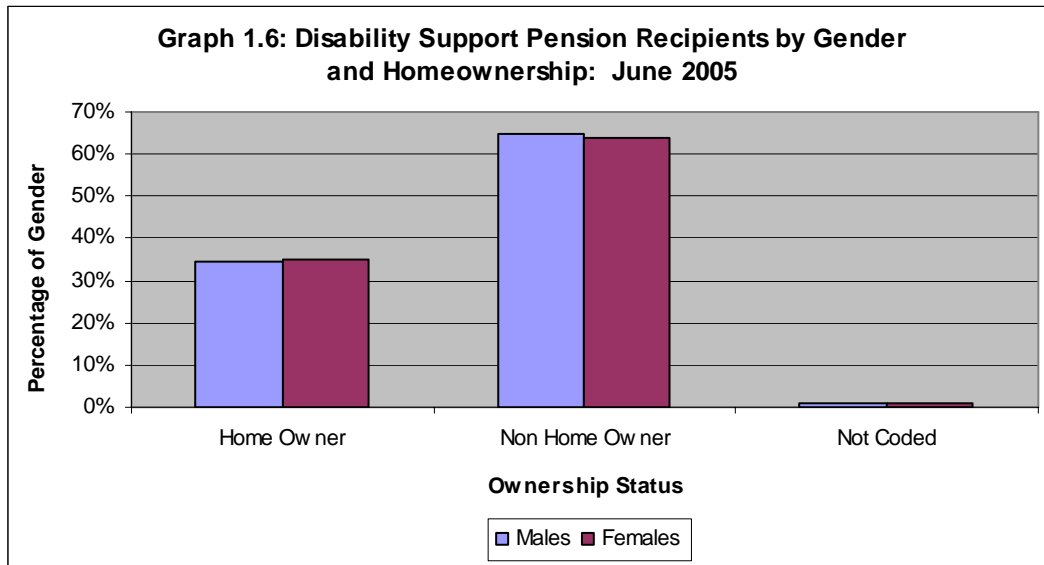
**Table 1.5: DSP Recipients by Marital Status and Gender: June 2005**

MARITAL STATUS	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Married	144,714	52.6%	76,849	36.6%	221,563	45.7%
Defacto	18,222	6.6%	12,514	6.0%	30,736	6.3%
Single	165,658	60.2%	97,449	46.4%	263,107	54.2%
Separated	67,712	24.6%	58,231	27.7%	125,943	26.0%
Divorced	18,387	6.7%	26,927	12.8%	45,314	9.3%
Widow	5,380	2.0%	14,739	7.0%	20,119	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>275,359</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>209,860</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>485,219</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 1.6 Recipients by Gender and Home Ownership

The majority of DSP recipients do not own their home (64.5%). Females receiving DSP are marginally more likely to own a home, including paying it off, than males (35.1% compared to 34.5%).

The proportion of homeowners increased from 34.4% in 1975 to 43.8% in 1989. The proportion has been steadily decreasing since 1989 and stands at 34.7% at June 2005.

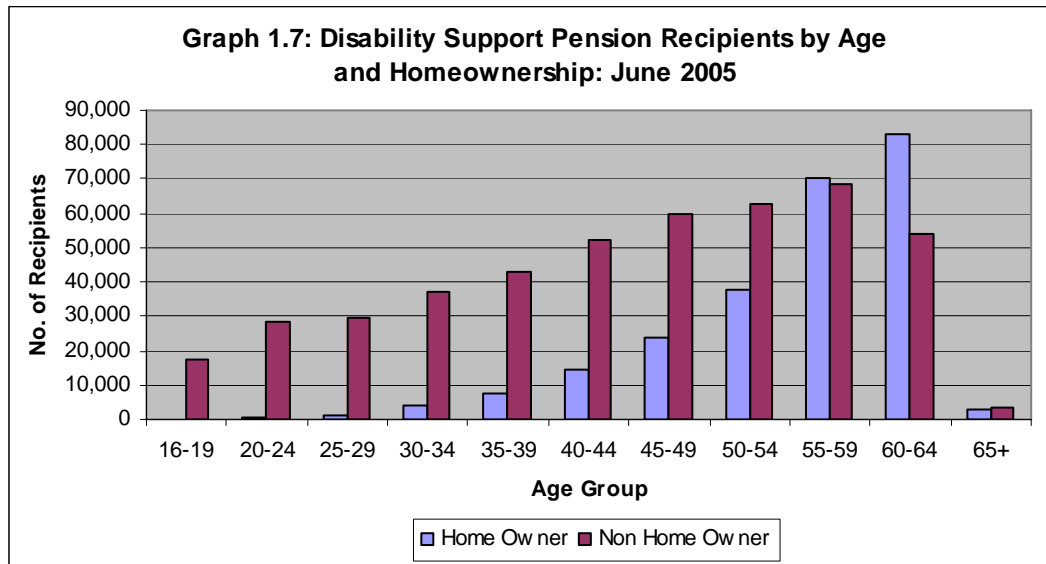


**Table 1.6: DSP Recipients by Gender and Homeownership: June 2005**

HOUSING STATUS	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
Home Owner	144,802	34.5%	100,733	35.1%	245,535	34.7%
Non Home Owner	271,835	64.7%	183,739	64.1%	455,574	64.5%
Not Coded	3,436	0.8%	2,237	0.8%	5,673	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>420,073</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>286,709</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 1.7 Recipients by Age and Home Ownership

DSP recipients who own their own home (either own their home outright or are paying it off) tend to be skewed towards the older age groups with the 50+ age groups containing more homeowners than non-homeowners. Of the total population aged 16-39, 92.0% are non-homeowners.



**Table 1.7: DSP Recipients by Age and Homeownership: June 2005**

AGE	Home Owner	%	Non Home Owner	%	Other	%	Total	%
16-19	144	0.1%	17,136	3.8%	13	0.2%	17,293	2.4%
20-24	455	0.2%	28,251	6.2%	18	0.3%	28,724	4.1%
25-29	1,430	0.6%	29,605	6.5%	46	0.8%	31,081	4.4%
30-34	3,819	1.6%	36,923	8.1%	68	1.2%	40,810	5.8%
35-39	7,571	3.1%	43,043	9.4%	131	2.3%	50,745	7.2%
40-44	14,289	5.8%	52,536	11.5%	249	4.4%	67,074	9.5%
45-49	24,078	9.8%	59,829	13.1%	474	8.4%	84,381	11.9%
50-54	37,885	15.4%	62,617	13.7%	940	16.6%	101,442	14.4%
55-59	70,035	28.5%	68,629	15.1%	1,634	28.8%	140,298	19.9%
60-64	82,866	33.7%	53,766	11.8%	1,932	34.1%	138,564	19.6%
65+	2,963	1.2%	3,239	0.7%	168	3.0%	6,370	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,535</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>455,574</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 2 MEDICAL CONDITION

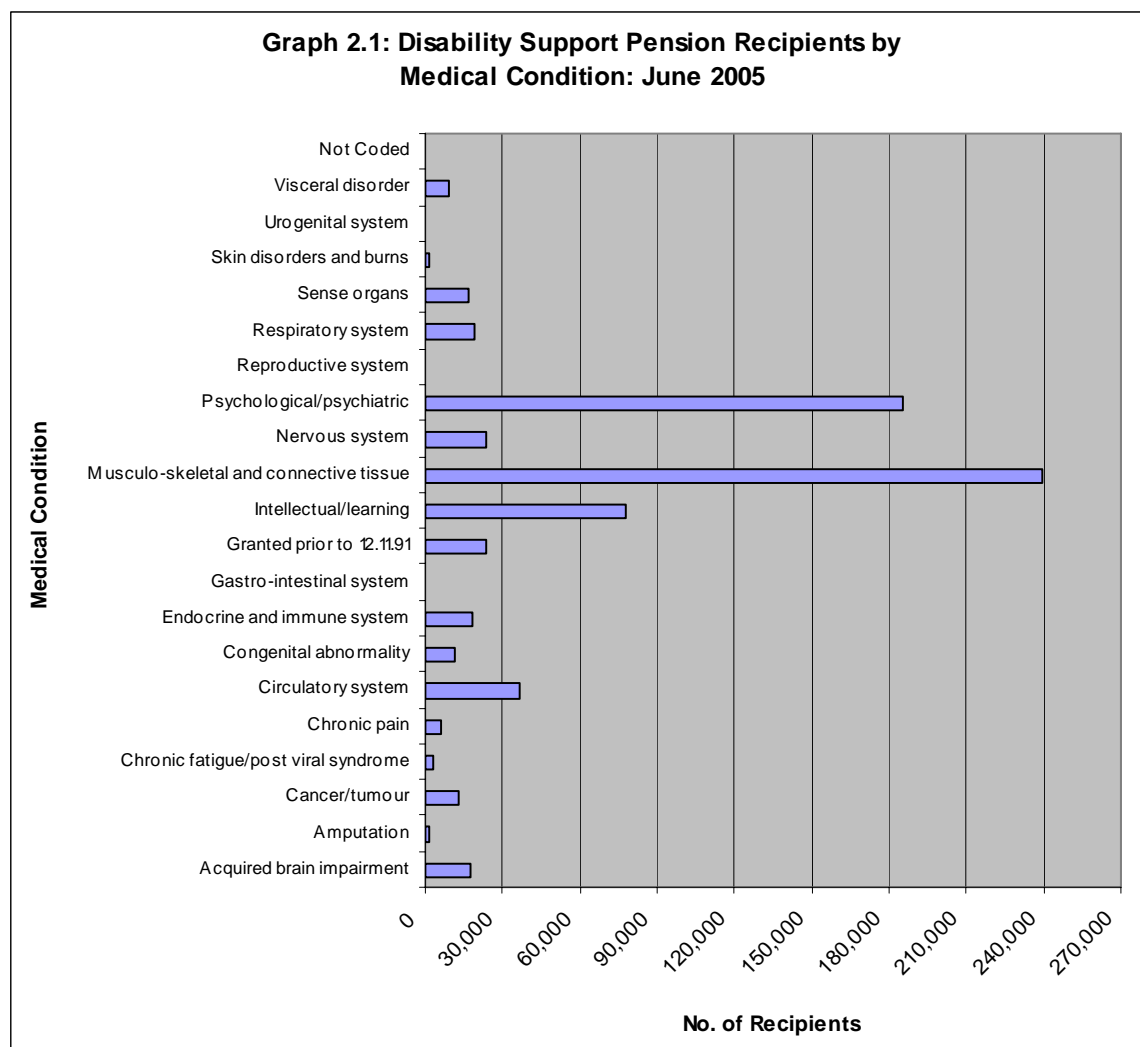
### 2.1 Recipients by Medical Condition

With the introduction of the Disability Reform Package in November 1991 those on the Invalid Pension were transferred to DSP. These recipients did not have a medical condition recorded on their Centrelink record. While they are being progressively reviewed and ascribed a medical condition, at June 2005 ex-Invalid Pension recipients without a medical condition recorded on their Centrelink record made up 3.4% of the total DSP population.

The medical conditions reported in graph 2.1 below represent the primary condition that is recorded on a recipient's record.

The three largest groups are recipients with musculo-skeletal/connective tissue (33.9%), psychological/ psychiatric (26.2%) or intellectual/learning medical conditions (11.0%).

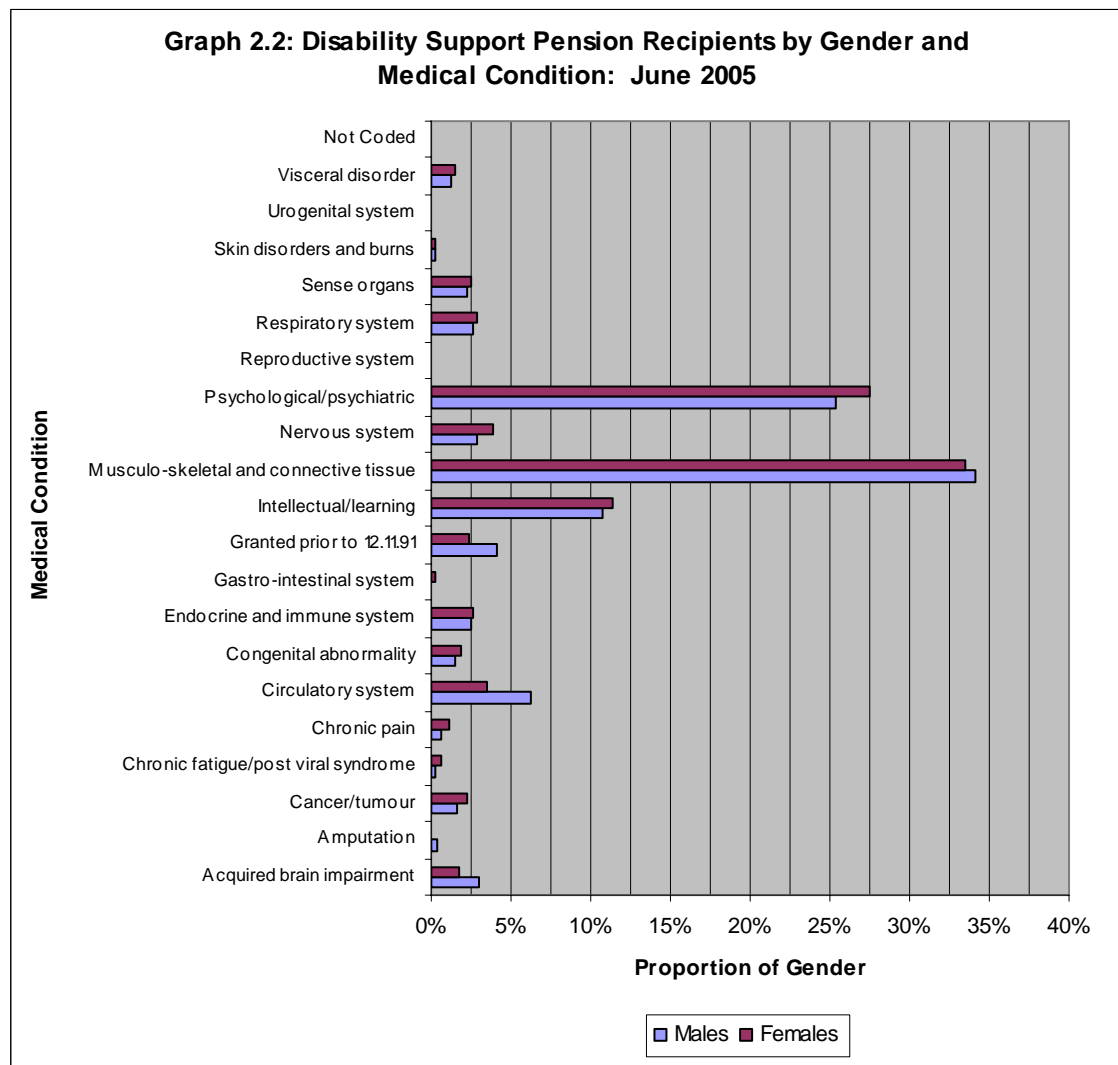
10,803 (1.5%) of DSP recipients are identified as being blind.



## 2.2 Recipients by Medical Condition and Gender

Males and females show a similar distribution of medical conditions. The only noticeable differences (ie. a greater than 2 percentage point difference) are for recipients with psychological/psychiatric conditions (25.3% male compared to 27.5% female) and for recipients with circulatory conditions (6.3% male and 3.5% female).

More males were former Invalid Pension recipients (granted prior to 1991) than females and therefore do not have their medical condition coded. This needs to be taken into account when interpreting the data as this may contribute to situations where the percentage of females with a particular condition appears greater than the percentage of males.



**Table 2.2: DSP Recipients by Gender and Medical Condition: June 2005**

<b>MEDICAL CONDITION</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Acquired brain impairment	12,453	<b>3.0%</b>	4,893	<b>1.7%</b>	17,346	<b>2.5%</b>
Amputation	1,332	<b>0.3%</b>	321	<b>0.1%</b>	1,653	<b>0.2%</b>
Cancer/tumour	7,055	<b>1.7%</b>	6,278	<b>2.2%</b>	13,333	<b>1.9%</b>
Chronic fatigue/post viral syndrome	1,262	<b>0.3%</b>	1,697	<b>0.6%</b>	2,959	<b>0.4%</b>
Chronic pain	2,711	<b>0.6%</b>	3,331	<b>1.2%</b>	6,042	<b>0.9%</b>
Circulatory system	26,378	<b>6.3%</b>	9,935	<b>3.5%</b>	36,313	<b>5.1%</b>
Congenital abnormality	6,243	<b>1.5%</b>	5,266	<b>1.8%</b>	11,509	<b>1.6%</b>
Endocrine and immune system	10,265	<b>2.4%</b>	7,661	<b>2.7%</b>	17,926	<b>2.5%</b>
Gastro-intestinal system	440	<b>0.1%</b>	631	<b>0.2%</b>	1,071	<b>0.2%</b>
Granted prior to 12.11.91	17,196	<b>4.1%</b>	6,725	<b>2.3%</b>	23,921	<b>3.4%</b>
Intellectual/learning	45,200	<b>10.8%</b>	32,654	<b>11.4%</b>	77,854	<b>11.0%</b>
Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue	143,605	<b>34.2%</b>	96,118	<b>33.5%</b>	239,723	<b>33.9%</b>
Nervous system	11,977	<b>2.9%</b>	11,289	<b>3.9%</b>	23,266	<b>3.3%</b>
Psychological/psychiatric	106,405	<b>25.3%</b>	78,946	<b>27.5%</b>	185,351	<b>26.2%</b>
Reproductive system	15	<b>0.0%</b>	99	<b>0.0%</b>	114	<b>0.0%</b>
Respiratory system	11,100	<b>2.6%</b>	8,340	<b>2.9%</b>	19,440	<b>2.8%</b>
Sense organs	9,696	<b>2.3%</b>	7,220	<b>2.5%</b>	16,916	<b>2.4%</b>
Skin disorders and burns	1,038	<b>0.2%</b>	809	<b>0.3%</b>	1,847	<b>0.3%</b>
Urogenital system	252	<b>0.1%</b>	220	<b>0.1%</b>	472	<b>0.1%</b>
Visceral disorder	5,240	<b>1.2%</b>	4,122	<b>1.4%</b>	9,362	<b>1.3%</b>
Not coded	210	<b>0.0%</b>	154	<b>0.1%</b>	364	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>420,073</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>286,709</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

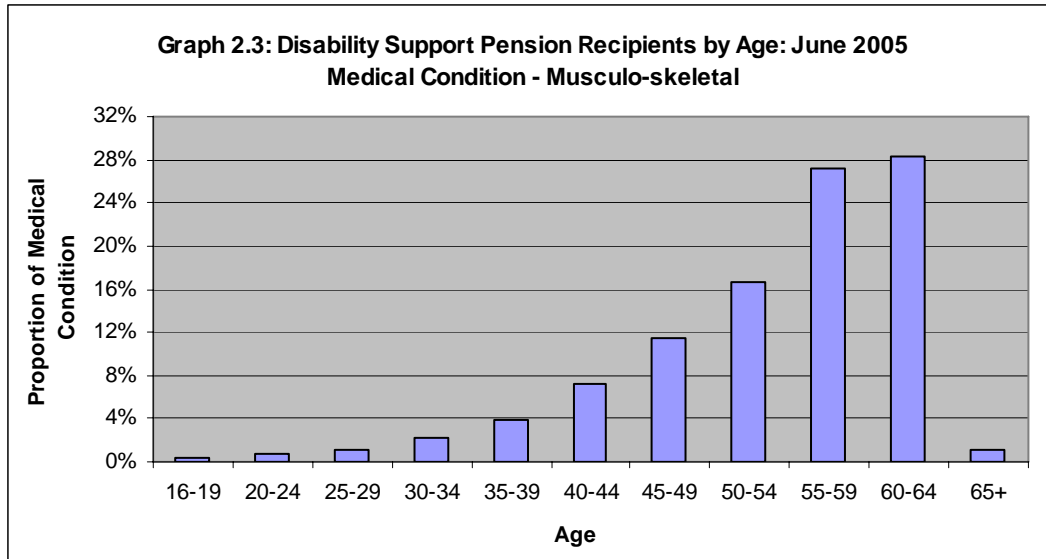
<b>MEDICAL CONDITION</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Acquired brain impairment	12,453	<b>71.8%</b>	4,893	<b>28.2%</b>	17,346	<b>100.0%</b>
Amputation	1,332	<b>80.6%</b>	321	<b>19.4%</b>	1,653	<b>100.0%</b>
Cancer/tumour	7,055	<b>52.9%</b>	6,278	<b>47.1%</b>	13,333	<b>100.0%</b>
Chronic fatigue/post viral syndrome	1,262	<b>42.6%</b>	1,697	<b>57.4%</b>	2,959	<b>100.0%</b>
Chronic pain	2,711	<b>44.9%</b>	3,331	<b>55.1%</b>	6,042	<b>100.0%</b>
Circulatory system	26,378	<b>72.6%</b>	9,935	<b>27.4%</b>	36,313	<b>100.0%</b>
Congenital abnormality	6,243	<b>54.2%</b>	5,266	<b>45.8%</b>	11,509	<b>100.0%</b>
Endocrine and immune system	10,265	<b>57.3%</b>	7,661	<b>42.7%</b>	17,926	<b>100.0%</b>
Gastro-intestinal system	440	<b>41.1%</b>	631	<b>58.9%</b>	1,071	<b>100.0%</b>
Granted prior to 12.11.91	17,196	<b>71.9%</b>	6,725	<b>28.1%</b>	23,921	<b>100.0%</b>
Intellectual/learning	45,200	<b>58.1%</b>	32,654	<b>41.9%</b>	77,854	<b>100.0%</b>
Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue	143,605	<b>59.9%</b>	96,118	<b>40.1%</b>	239,723	<b>100.0%</b>
Nervous system	11,977	<b>51.5%</b>	11,289	<b>48.5%</b>	23,266	<b>100.0%</b>
Psychological/psychiatric	106,405	<b>57.4%</b>	78,946	<b>42.6%</b>	185,351	<b>100.0%</b>
Reproductive system	15	<b>13.2%</b>	99	<b>86.8%</b>	114	<b>100.0%</b>
Respiratory system	11,100	<b>57.1%</b>	8,340	<b>42.9%</b>	19,440	<b>100.0%</b>
Sense organs	9,696	<b>57.3%</b>	7,220	<b>42.7%</b>	16,916	<b>100.0%</b>
Skin disorders and burns	1,038	<b>56.2%</b>	809	<b>43.8%</b>	1,847	<b>100.0%</b>
Urogenital system	252	<b>53.4%</b>	220	<b>46.6%</b>	472	<b>100.0%</b>
Visceral disorder	5,240	<b>56.0%</b>	4,122	<b>44.0%</b>	9,362	<b>100.0%</b>
Not Coded	210	<b>57.7%</b>	154	<b>42.3%</b>	364	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>420,073</b>	<b>59.4%</b>	<b>286,709</b>	<b>40.6%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Of the medical condition groups listed in table 2.1, females outnumbered males in only four groups. These groups are chronic fatigue/post viral syndrome (57.4%), chronic pain (55.1%), gastro-intestinal system (58.9%) and reproductive system (86.8%).

Male recipients make up 80.6% of the amputation medical condition group. The next highest male dominated group is circulatory system with 72.6% followed by acquired brain injury with 71.8%.

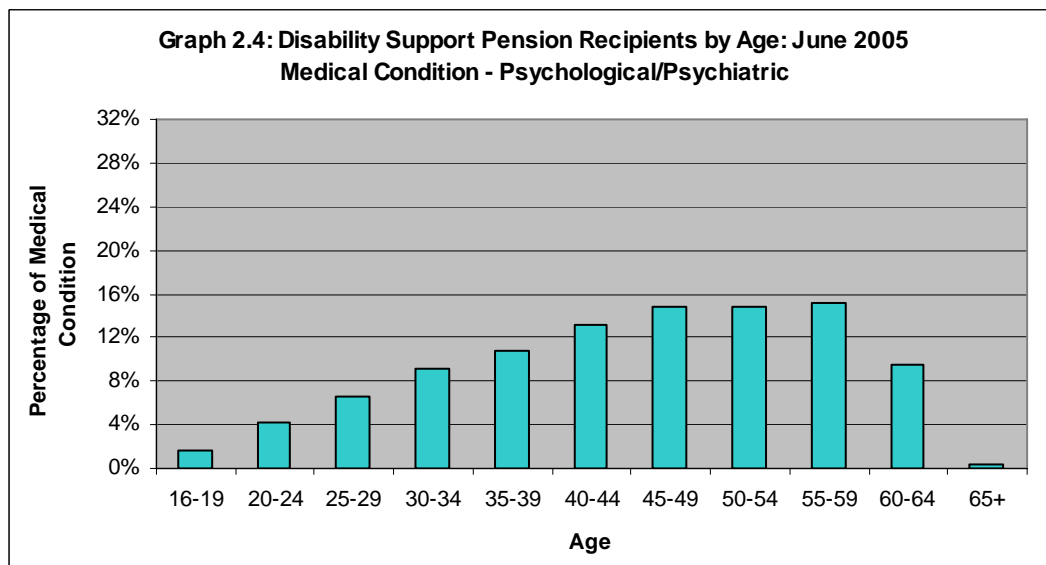
### 2.3 Recipients by Musculo-skeletal/Connective tissue Medical Conditions

The age distribution for recipients with musculo-skeletal/connective tissue conditions is skewed strongly towards the older age groups. This indicates a strong correlation between this type of condition and age.



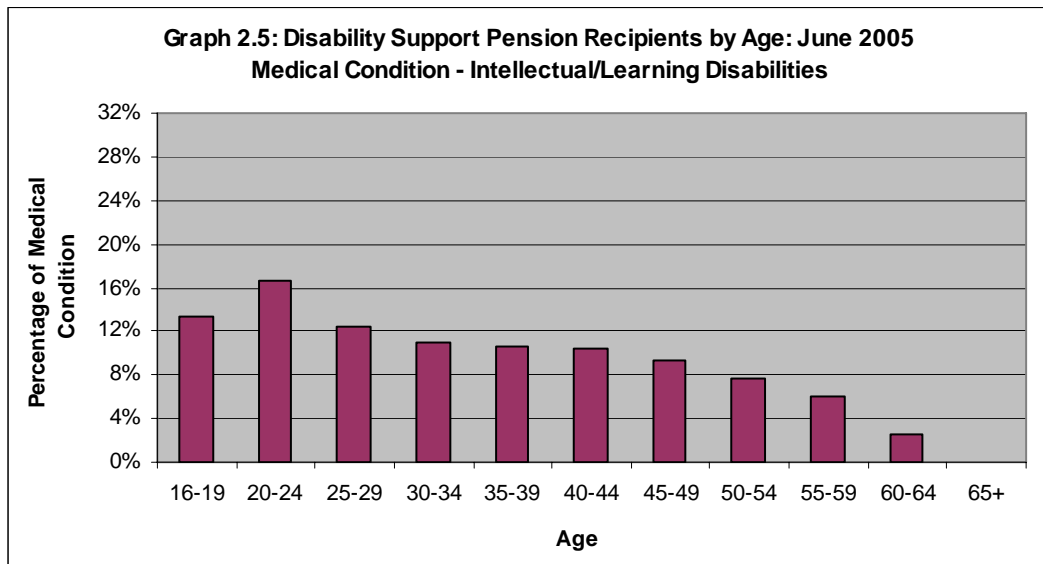
### 2.4 Recipients by Psychological/Psychiatric Medical Conditions

Psychological/psychiatric conditions also show a high representation in the older age groups but substantial numbers are in the younger age groups, leading to a more even distribution.



## 2.5 Recipients by Intellectual Medical Conditions

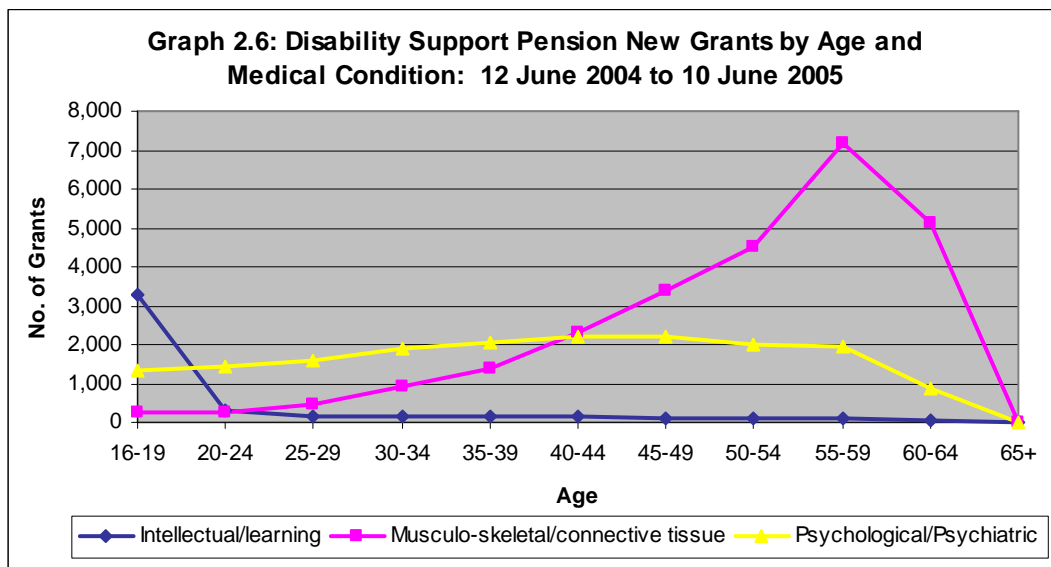
Recipients with intellectual/learning disabilities vary again in that they are skewed towards the younger age groups. The majority of these recipients are born with their condition and may have a reduced lifespan as a result of their condition. This is reflected in information on duration on DSP for recipients with these disabilities, where the average duration on payment is 14 years.



## 2.6 New Grants by Age and Medical Condition: 12 June 2004 to 10 June 2005

A comparison of the age distributions of the total DSP population to recipients granted in the 2004-05 financial year shows that:

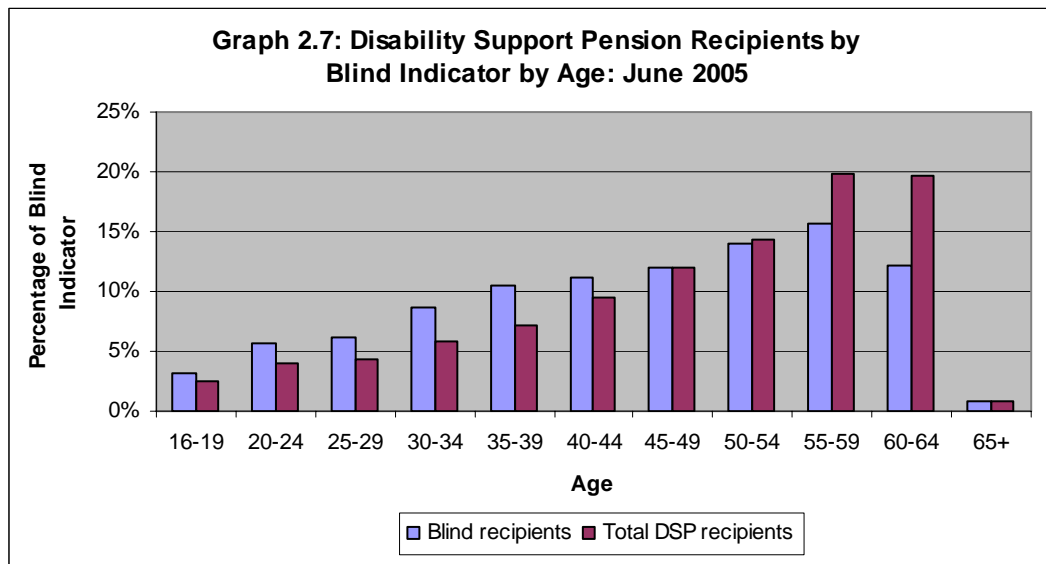
- new recipients with musculo-skeletal/connective tissue conditions have similar age distributions to the overall DSP population with the same condition;
- new recipients with psychological/psychiatric conditions tend to be in the younger age groups (less than 45 years old) than the overall DSP population with the same condition; and
- new recipients with intellectual/learning difficulties show a higher proportion of young recipients (under 20 years) coming onto payment.



## 2.7 Recipients by blind indicator

There were 10,803 recipients identified as permanently blind (1.5% of the total DSP population). Of these, 56.1% were male, compared to the total DSP population where 59.4% were male.

Recipients who are blind tend to be slightly younger than the total DSP population with nearly half (47.6%) aged 35-54.



**Table 2.7: DSP Recipients by Blind Indicator by Age and Gender: June 2005**

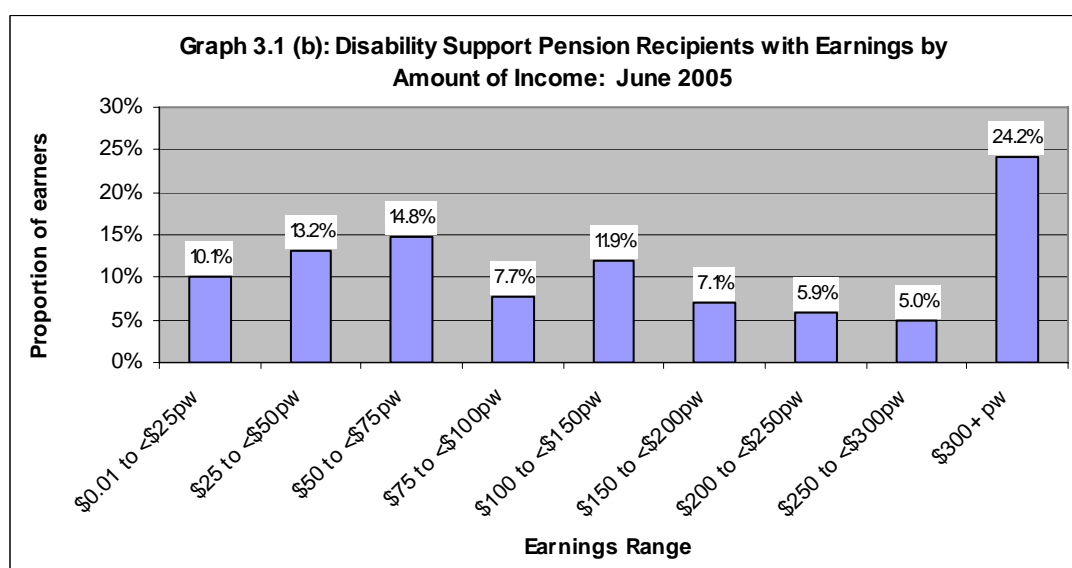
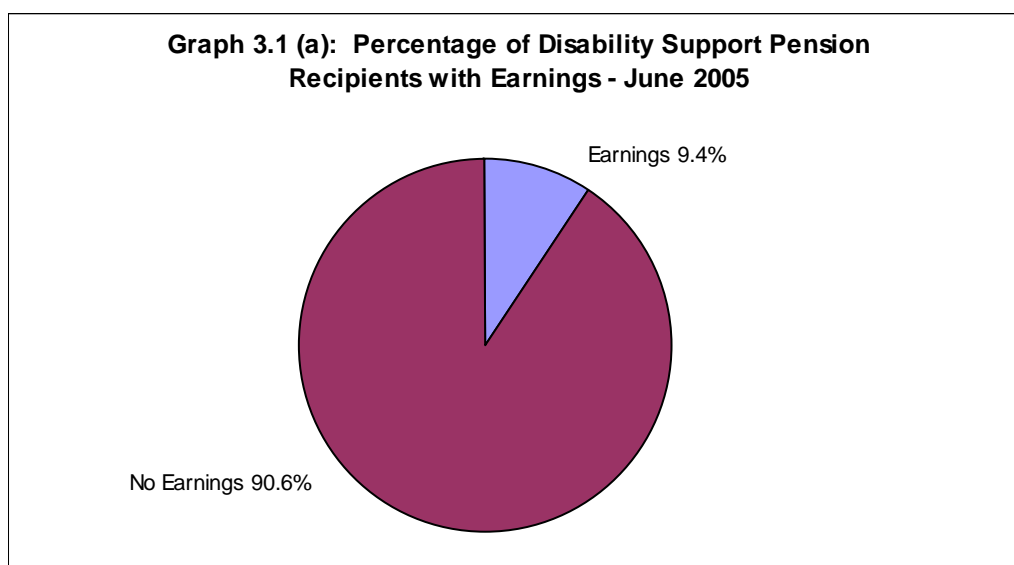
Age	Blind recipients						Total DSP recipients	
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Total	%
16-19	185	3.1%	164	3.5%	349	3.2%	17,293	2.4%
20-24	364	6.0%	247	5.2%	611	5.7%	28,724	4.1%
25-29	379	6.3%	290	6.1%	669	6.2%	31,081	4.4%
30-34	493	8.1%	439	9.3%	932	8.6%	40,810	5.8%
35-39	619	10.2%	513	10.8%	1,132	10.5%	50,745	7.2%
40-44	675	11.1%	536	11.3%	1,211	11.2%	67,074	9.5%
45-49	662	10.9%	628	13.2%	1,290	11.9%	84,381	11.9%
50-54	817	13.5%	694	14.6%	1,511	14.0%	101,442	14.4%
55-59	872	14.4%	823	17.4%	1,695	15.7%	140,298	19.9%
60-64	915	15.1%	401	8.5%	1,316	12.2%	138,564	19.6%
65+	79	1.3%	8	0.2%	87	0.8%	6,370	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>10,803</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 3 EARNINGS AND DURATION ON INCOME SUPPORT

#### 3.1 Recipients with Earnings from Employment

9.4% of DSP recipients declared income from employment. This is an increase on the 9.1% in June 2004. 57.7% of recipients earn less than \$150 per week, although almost one quarter earned \$300 or more per week.

Under the current income test, a single DSP recipient can earn up to \$61 per week without their payment being reduced. A couple can have a combined income of up to \$108 per week before the DSP recipient's rate is affected.



**Table 3.1: DSP Recipients by Earned income Range: June 2005**

Weekly earnings	Total	Earned only %	Total %
No Earnings	640,677	na	90.6%
\$0.01 to <\$25pw	6,709	10.1%	0.9%
\$25 to <\$50pw	8,695	13.2%	1.2%
\$50 to <\$75pw	9,800	14.8%	1.4%
\$75 to <\$100pw	5,081	7.7%	0.7%
\$100 to <\$150pw	7,882	11.9%	1.1%
\$150 to <\$200pw	4,717	7.1%	0.7%
\$200 to <\$250pw	3,911	5.9%	0.6%
\$250 to <\$300pw	3,294	5.0%	0.5%
\$300+ pw	16,030	24.2%	2.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>706,796</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

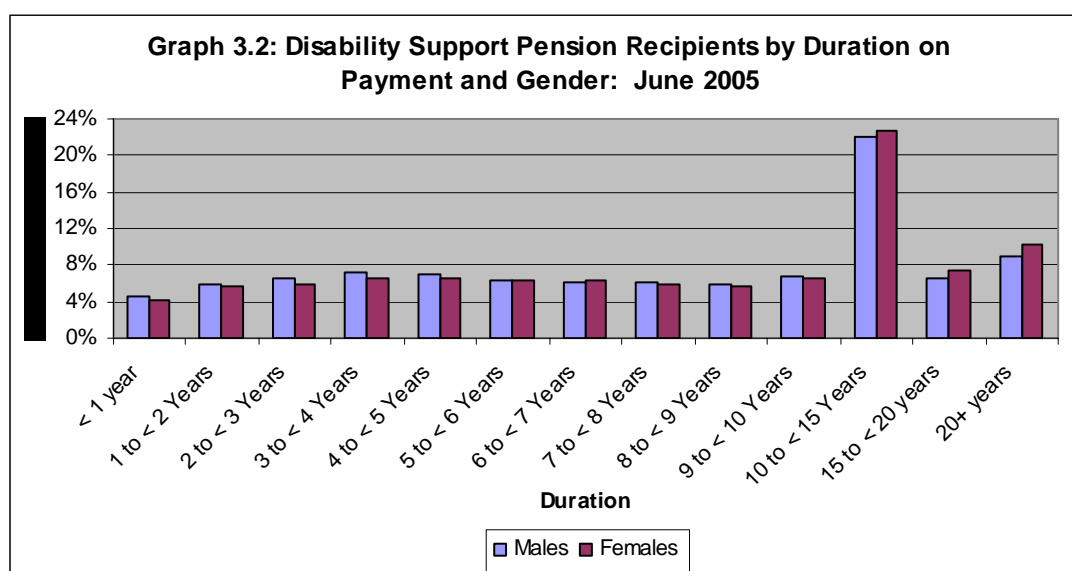
### 3.2 Recipients by Duration on Income Support and Gender

**Note:** *Duration on income support includes the period of time a recipient has been on DSP together with the period of time the recipient may have spent on any other income support payment/s prior to being granted DSP. This differs to the methodology used for reports pre 2004.*

**Correction:** *Duration data contained in the 2004 version of this report counted the time spent on any pension rather than the time spent on any income support payment.*

The distribution of DSP recipients by duration on income support is fairly even between 1 to less than 2 years and 9 to less than 10 years (around 6.3%). The largest category is recipients who have been on income support payment for 3 to less than 4 years, representing 6.9% of all DSP recipients. A significant proportion of recipients have been in receipt of an income support payment for 10 years or more (38.7%).

The average duration on income support for male recipients was 9.5 years, female recipients 10.0 years and 9.7 years for all DSP recipients.



**Table 3.2: DSP Recipients by Duration on Payment and Gender: June 2005**

Duration	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
< 1 year	18,882	4.5%	11,625	4.1%	30,507	4.3%
1 to < 2 Years	24,790	5.9%	16,324	5.7%	41,114	5.8%
2 to < 3 Years	27,397	6.5%	16,672	5.8%	44,069	6.2%
3 to < 4 Years	30,190	7.2%	18,486	6.4%	48,676	6.9%
4 to < 5 Years	29,348	7.0%	18,811	6.6%	48,159	6.8%
5 to < 6 Years	26,377	6.3%	18,334	6.4%	44,711	6.3%
6 to < 7 Years	25,875	6.2%	18,407	6.4%	44,282	6.3%
7 to < 8 Years	25,885	6.2%	17,096	6.0%	42,981	6.1%
8 to < 9 Years	24,914	5.9%	16,530	5.8%	41,444	5.9%
9 to < 10 Years	28,418	6.8%	18,551	6.5%	46,969	6.6%
10 to < 15 Years	92,174	22.0%	65,307	22.8%	157,481	22.3%
15 to < 20 years	27,595	6.6%	21,478	7.5%	49,073	6.9%
20+ years	37,962	9.0%	29,297	10.2%	67,259	9.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,807</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>286,918</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>706,725</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 3.3 Recipients by Duration on Income Support and Gender by those aged less than 50 and those aged 50 and over

**Note:** Duration on income support includes the period of time a recipient has been on DSP together with the period of time the recipient may have spent on any other income support payment/s prior to being granted DSP. This differs to the methodology used for reports pre 2004.

**Correction:** Duration data contained in the 2004 version of this report counted the time spent on any pension rather than the time spent on any income support payment.

DSP recipients aged 50 years or over make up over half of the total DSP population (54.7%). These recipients also tend to have been on an income support payment for longer periods than recipients aged less than 50 years (average of 10.1 years compared to 9.2 years respectively).

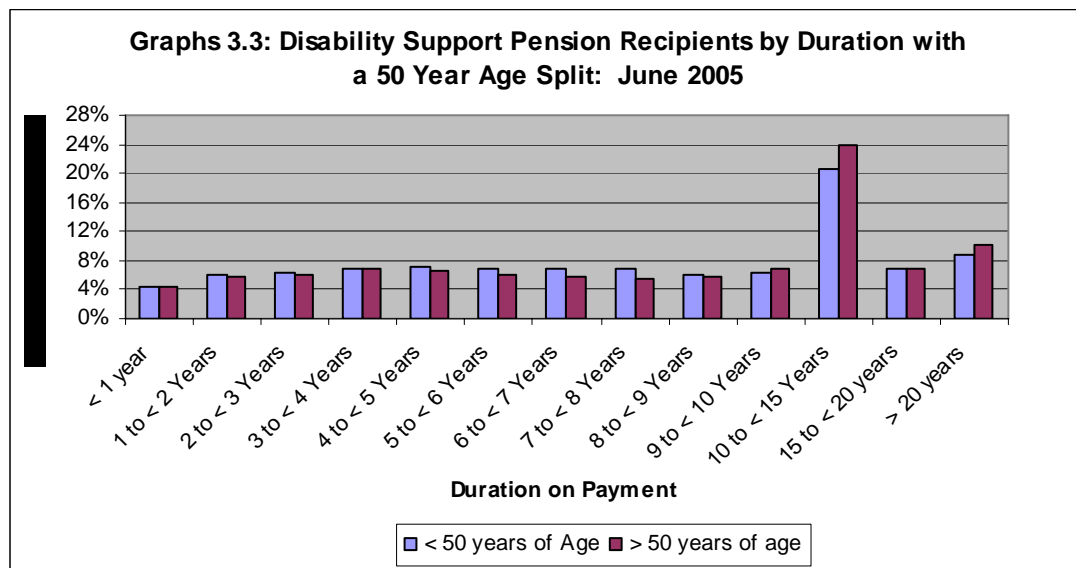


Table 3.3: DSP Recipients by Duration on Income Support, Age and Gender: June 2005

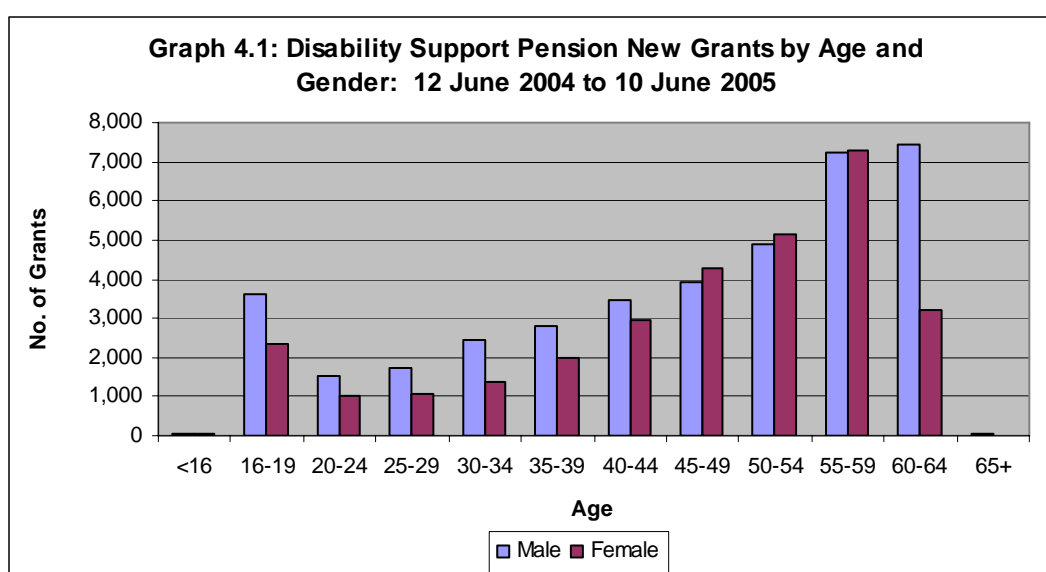
DURATION	<50 yrs				50+ yrs			
	Male	Female	Total	% of total <50 yrs	Male	Female	Total	% of total <50 yrs
< 1 year	9,048	4,933	13,981	4.4%	9,834	6,692	16,526	4.3%
1 to < 2 Years	11,826	7,192	19,018	5.9%	12,964	9,132	22,096	5.7%
2 to < 3 Years	12,544	7,935	20,479	6.4%	14,853	8,737	23,590	6.1%
3 to < 4 Years	13,682	8,601	22,283	7.0%	16,508	9,885	26,393	6.8%
4 to < 5 Years	13,968	9,214	23,182	7.2%	15,380	9,597	24,977	6.5%
5 to < 6 Years	12,779	9,092	21,871	6.8%	13,598	9,242	22,840	5.9%
6 to < 7 Years	12,505	9,139	21,644	6.8%	13,370	9,268	22,638	5.9%
7 to < 8 Years	13,257	8,499	21,756	6.8%	12,628	8,597	21,225	5.5%
8 to < 9 Years	11,853	7,647	19,500	6.1%	13,061	8,883	21,944	5.7%
9 to < 10 Years	12,159	8,360	20,519	6.4%	16,259	10,191	26,450	6.8%
10 to < 15 Years	37,848	27,651	65,499	20.5%	54,326	37,656	91,982	23.8%
15 to < 20 years	11,726	10,380	22,106	6.9%	15,869	11,098	26,967	7.0%
> 20 years	15,167	13,101	28,268	8.8%	22,795	16,196	38,991	10.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,362</b>	<b>131,744</b>	<b>320,106</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>231,445</b>	<b>155,174</b>	<b>386,619</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 4 NEW CLAIMS

### 4.1 New Claims Granted by Age and Gender

During the period 12 June 2004 to 10 June 2005, there were 112,106 new claims for DSP processed. Of these, 69,844 were granted (62.3%).

Males make up 56.1% of new grants for DSP while females comprise 43.9% (this compares to 57.3% for males and 42.7% for females in 2003-04). These proportions are similar to the percentage distribution of males and females in the overall DSP population (males currently make up 59.4% of the total DSP population and females 40.6%). The age distribution of new grants also shows a higher percentage of recipients in the age groups 16-19, and 55-59 than is found in the total DSP population.



**Table 4.1: Disability Support Pension New Grants by Age and Gender: 12 June 2004 to 10 June 2005**

AGE	New grants						Total DSP recipients	
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Total	%
<16	69	0.2%	32	0.1%	101	0.1%	0	0.0%
16-19	3,632	9.3%	2,364	7.7%	5,996	8.6%	17,293	2.4%
20-24	1,530	3.9%	1,014	3.3%	2,544	3.6%	28,724	4.1%
25-29	1,754	4.5%	1,069	3.5%	2,823	4.0%	31,081	4.4%
30-34	2,422	6.2%	1,393	4.5%	3,815	5.5%	40,810	5.8%
35-39	2,793	7.1%	1,969	6.4%	4,762	6.8%	50,745	7.2%
40-44	3,461	8.8%	2,978	9.7%	6,439	9.2%	67,074	9.5%
45-49	3,903	10.0%	4,256	13.9%	8,159	11.7%	84,381	11.9%
50-54	4,886	12.5%	5,126	16.7%	10,012	14.3%	101,442	14.4%
55-59	7,229	18.5%	7,280	23.7%	14,509	20.8%	140,298	19.9%
60-64	7,423	19.0%	3,197	10.4%	10,620	15.2%	138,564	19.6%
65+	63	0.2%	1	0.0%	64	0.1%	6,370	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,165</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>30,679</b>	<b>43.9%</b>	<b>69,844</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>706,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 4.2 Comparison of New Grants and Current Recipients by Medical Condition

The distributions of new grants and current recipients by medical condition are very similar. A few notable exceptions are the reduced percentage of new grants of recipients with intellectual/learning disabilities (6.7% of new grants compared to 11.4% of total DSP population) and the increased number of new grants for recipients with cancer/tumour (7.2% of new grants compared to 2.0% of total DSP population) and musculo-skeletal/connective tissue conditions (37.0% of new grants compared to 35.1% of total DSP population).

When Invalid Pension ceased in November 1991, these recipients were transferred to DSP. These recipients did not have a medical condition recorded on their Centrelink record. They are being progressively reviewed and ascribed a medical condition, but at June 2005, ex-Invalid Pension recipients without a medical condition recorded on their Centrelink record made up 3.4% of the total DSP population.

By including these recipients when looking at medical conditions, it has the effect of reducing the percentages in the other categories. Therefore, recipients granted DSP prior to 12 November 1991 have been excluded from graph 4.2 below to provide a clearer picture of the relationship between current recipients and new grants.



**Table 4.2: Disability Support Pension New Grants 2004/05 and Current Recipients at June 2005 by Medical Condition**

<b>MEDICAL CONDITION</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>New Grants</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total Recipients *</b>	<b>%</b>
Acquired brain impairment	851	2.2%	312	1.0%	1,163	1.7%	17,346	2.5%
Amputation	93	0.2%	26	0.1%	119	0.2%	1,653	0.2%
Cancer/tumour	2,906	7.4%	2,128	6.9%	5,034	7.2%	13,333	2.0%
Chronic fatigue/post viral syndrome	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	2,959	0.4%
Chronic Pain	304	0.8%	414	1.3%	718	1.0%	6,042	0.9%
Circulatory system	3,276	8.4%	1,410	4.6%	4,686	6.7%	36,313	5.3%
Congenital abnormality	228	0.6%	170	0.6%	398	0.6%	11,509	1.7%
Endocrine and immune system	990	2.5%	848	2.8%	1,838	2.6%	17,926	2.6%
Gastro-intestinal system	240	0.6%	364	1.2%	604	0.9%	1,071	0.2%
Intellectual/learning	2,936	7.5%	1,743	5.7%	4,679	6.7%	77,854	11.4%
Musculo-skeletal and connective tissue	13,753	35.1%	12,060	39.3%	25,813	37.0%	239,723	35.1%
Nervous system	1,144	2.9%	1,175	3.8%	2,319	3.3%	23,266	3.4%
Psychological/psychiatric	9,740	24.9%	7,759	25.3%	17,499	25.1%	185,351	27.1%
Reproductive system	10	0.0%	66	0.2%	76	0.1%	114	0.0%
Respiratory system	1,189	3.0%	1,000	3.3%	2,189	3.1%	19,440	2.8%
Sense organs	799	2.0%	663	2.2%	1,462	2.1%	16,916	2.5%
Skin disorders and burns	126	0.3%	96	0.3%	222	0.3%	1,847	0.3%
Urogenital system	147	0.4%	127	0.4%	274	0.4%	472	0.1%
Visceral disorder	403	1.0%	308	1.0%	711	1.0%	9,362	1.4%
Not coded	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	364	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,139</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30,671</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>69,810</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>682,861</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Excludes 23,921 recipients granted prior to 12 November 1991

### 4.3 New Claims Rejected by Reason and Gender

During the period 12 June 2004 to 10 June 2005, there were 112,106 new claims for DSP processed. Of these, 42,262 were rejected (37.7%). The main reasons for rejecting the claim were because the recipient had less than 20 points impairment as assessed under the Impairment Tables (37.8%), or had a short-term disability (17.7%).

Of the medical rejection reasons, females were more likely than males to be rejected because their disability was short-term or their impairment level was less than 20 points. Males were more likely than females to be rejected because their impairment level was greater than 20% but they could return to full time work or be re-skilled.

**Table 4.3: New Claims Rejected by Reason and Gender: 12 June 2004 to 10 June 2005**

	Males		Female		Total	
<b>Medical Rejection Reasons</b>						
Less than 20% impaired *auto	8,703	36.7%	7,287	39.2%	15,990	37.8%
Disability is short term	4,100	17.3%	3,397	18.3%	7,497	17.7%
Manifest - temporary	2,390	10.1%	1,950	10.5%	4,340	10.3%
>20% impaired/can work full time	615	2.6%	337	1.8%	952	2.3%
>20% impaired/can be reskilled	309	1.3%	179	1.0%	488	1.2%
Manifest - can work 30 HRS P/W	185	0.8%	112	0.6%	297	0.7%
Manifest - not sufficient impairment	52	0.2%	42	0.2%	94	0.2%
Not permanently blind	28	0.1%	20	0.1%	48	0.1%
Incapacitated/blinded overseas	3	0.0%	10	0.1%	13	0.0%
<b>Non-medical Rejection Reasons</b>						
Failed to supply requested information	3,242	13.7%	2,356	12.7%	5,598	13.2%
Fail to attend assessment/medical exam/interview	1,065	4.5%	715	3.9%	1,780	4.2%
Compensation	844	3.6%	323	1.7%	1,167	2.8%
Customer request	486	2.1%	387	2.1%	873	2.1%
Other	467	2.0%	373	2.0%	840	2.0%
Excess income	358	1.5%	386	2.1%	744	1.8%
Not residentially qualified	267	1.1%	235	1.3%	502	1.2%
Assets over limit	286	1.2%	205	1.1%	491	1.2%
Failed agreement specific rules	89	0.4%	89	0.5%	178	0.4%
Proof of identity not provided	76	0.3%	77	0.4%	153	0.4%
Not Coded	85	0.4%	40	0.2%	125	0.3%
DSP excess income/assets - no medical exam	42	0.2%	50	0.3%	92	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18,570</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>42,262</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

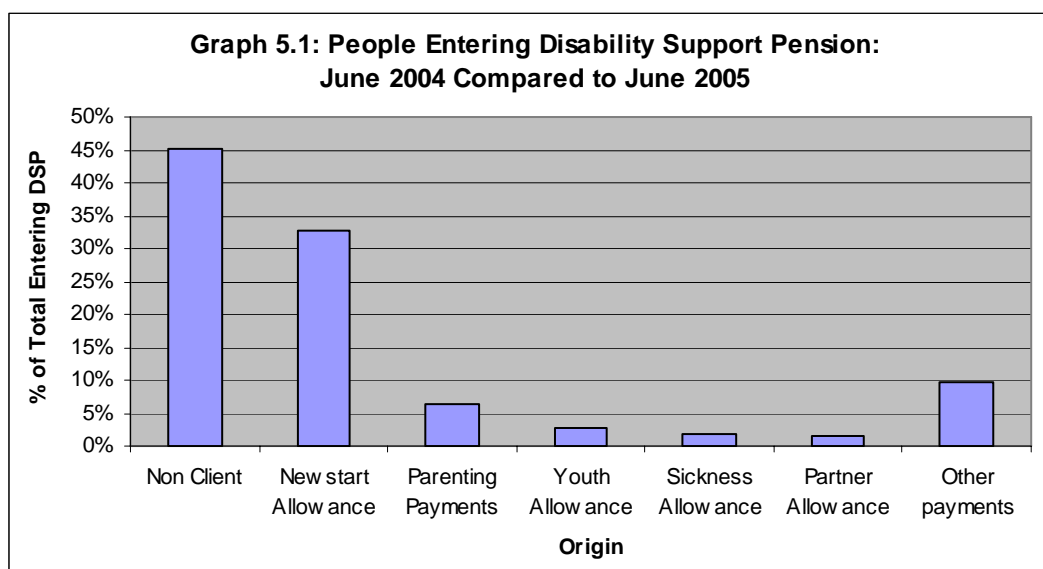
## 5 WHERE DSP RECIPIENTS ARE COMING FROM AND GOING TO

### 5.1 Where DSP Recipients Are Coming From

There were 64,954 people receiving DSP in June 2005 who were not receiving DSP in June 2004. These “new recipients” represent 9.2% of the total DSP population as at June 2005.

The largest group of people entering DSP are those who were not previously receiving an income support payment. These comprise 45.3% of new recipients on payment. The next largest source of DSP recipients is transfers from Newstart Allowance with 32.7% of new recipients, up from 32.3% in 2003/04, followed by Parenting Payment (both Single and Partnered) with 6.3% of new DSP recipients. A large group of recipients (15.7%) have their origins from a range of other payments such as Youth Allowance, Carer Payment and Special Benefit although the numbers from each payment are small. These proportions have remained fairly static for at least the last few financial years.

It should be noted that figures for recipient transfers do not exactly match those for new grants due to the different business rules used in extracting these data sets, for example, some new grants can be for the same recipient or a recipient may be granted DSP and then leave DSP within the same year.



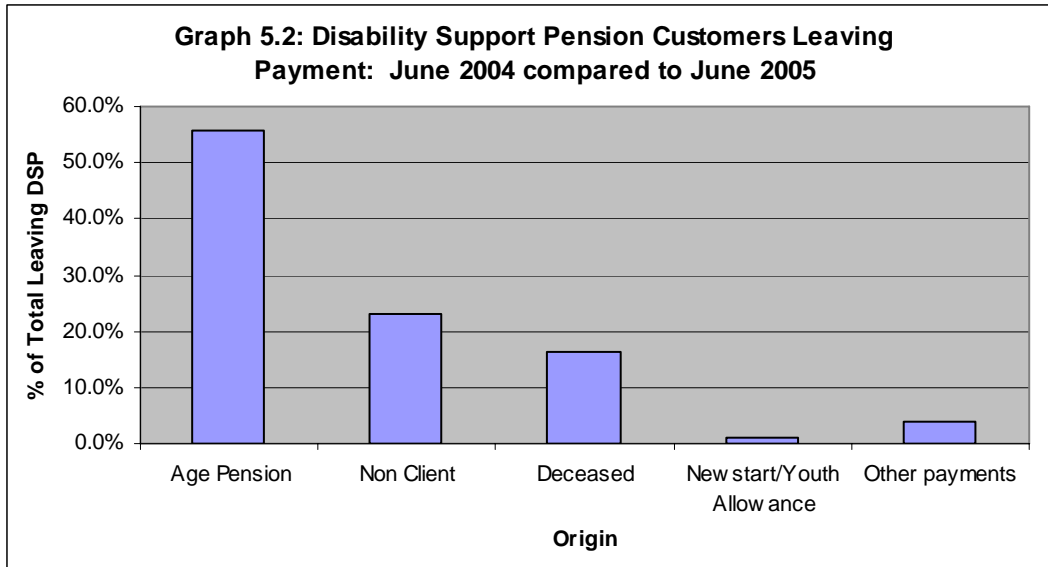
**Table 5.1: People Entering DSP: June 2004 compared to June 2005**

Origin	Count	%
Non Client	29,410	45.3%
Newstart Allowance	21,238	32.7%
Parenting Payments	4,108	6.3%
Youth Allowance	1,709	2.6%
Sickness Allowance	1,154	1.8%
Partner Allowance	1,082	1.7%
Other payments	6,253	9.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,954</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 5.2 Where DSP Recipients Are Going To

The majority of recipients who were on DSP in June 2004 but were not on DSP in June 2005 moved on to Age Pension (55.6%). As recipients reach Age Pension eligibility age the vast majority transfer across although a very small percentage of recipients choose to remain on DSP.

Of the people who left DSP, 23.0% left payments entirely. A substantial proportion (16.4%) of exits from DSP was because of the death of the recipient.



**Table 5.2: DSP Recipients Leaving Payment: June 2004 compared to June 2005**

Destination	Count	%
Age Pension	32,521	55.6%
Non Client	13,483	23.0%
Deceased	9,602	16.4%
Newstart/Youth Allowance	676	1.2%
Other payments	2,222	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,504</b>	<b>100.0%</b>