

Supported accommodation options for people with disability: Investigating responses to the urban village concept.

NATSEM Working Paper 12/16

Laurie Brown
Binod Nepal
Sarah Yu

January 2012



ABOUT NATSEM

The National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling was established on 1 January 1993, and supports its activities through research grants, commissioned research and longer term contracts for model maintenance and development.

NATSEM aims to be a key contributor to social and economic policy debate and analysis by developing models of the highest quality, undertaking independent and impartial research, and supplying valued consultancy services.

Policy changes often have to be made without sufficient information about either the current environment or the consequences of change. NATSEM specialises in analysing data and producing models so that decision makers have the best possible quantitative information on which to base their decisions.

NATSEM has an international reputation as a centre of excellence for analysing microdata and constructing microsimulation models. Such data and models commence with the records of real (but unidentifiable) Australians. Analysis typically begins by looking at either the characteristics or the impact of a policy change on an individual household, building up to the bigger picture by looking at many individual cases through the use of large datasets.

It must be emphasised that NATSEM does not have views on policy. All opinions are the authors' own and are not necessarily shared by NATSEM.

Director: Alan Duncan

© NATSEM, University of Canberra 2012

All rights reserved. Apart from fair dealing for the purposes of research or private study, or criticism or review, as permitted under *the Copyright Act 1968*, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior permission in writing of the publisher.

National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling
University of Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

Phone + 61 2 6201 2780

Fax + 61 2 6201 2751

Email natsem@natsem.canberra.edu.au

Website www.natsem.canberra.edu.au

CONTENTS

About NATSEM	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Author Note	4
Acknowledgements	4
General caveat	4
Summary	5
1. Introduction	6
2. Empirical model	7
3 Data and definitions	9
4. Preliminary data analysis	14
5.Estimated results	18
5.1 Education and life satisfaction	18
5.2 Other factors influencing life satisfaction	19
6. Conclusions and Discussion	21
References	23
Appendices	25

AUTHOR NOTE

Laurie Brown is a Professor at the University of Canberra and Research Director and Head of the Health and Ageing research team at the National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling (NATSEM) at the University of Canberra. Dr Binod Nepal is a Senior Research Fellow at NATSEM, and Sarah Yu is a PhD student at NATSEM.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research uses survey data collected by the ACT Community Living Project Inc (CLP). The findings and views reported in this paper are, however, those of the authors and should not be attributed to CLP.

The authors would like to acknowledge Alison McGregor, Co-ordinator, and Aruni Fonseka from CLP for their input into and advice on the project.

GENERAL CAVEAT

NATSEM research findings are generally based on estimated characteristics of the population. Such estimates are usually derived from the application of microsimulation modelling techniques to micro-data based on sample surveys.

These estimates may be different from the actual characteristics of the population because of sampling and non-sampling errors in the micro-data and because of the assumptions underlying the modelling techniques.

The micro-data do not contain any information that enables identification of the individuals or families to which they refer.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACT Community Living Project Inc (CLP) is a not-for-profit organisation seeking quality life choices for people with disability, including a choice of accommodation that suits their individual needs as well as social inclusion opportunities within the wider community. CLP conducted a survey in 2010-11 in the ACT designed at gathering detailed information on the areas of care and supervision levels for the person with disability, availability of respite and other disability services, future planning and financial support levels for the person with disability once they are no longer able to be supported in the family home. The aim of the survey was to obtain data from impacted families to develop an evidence-based supported accommodation model that meets the needs of care recipients, their families and carers.

1 INTRODUCTION

The ACT Community Living Project Inc (CLP) is a not-for-profit organisation, comprised of over 350 families and community members, seeking quality life choices for people with disability. CLP developed from a small group of parents in Canberra who met in early 2008 to discuss their concerns about the lack of assistance available to them as they care for their children with a disability at home. CLP believes that people with disability should be entitled to the same opportunities as members of the rest of the community. These include

- a choice of accommodation that suits their individual needs;
- access to lifelong education and training;
- meaningful things to do every day - employment, paid or voluntary activities;
- access to adequate, appropriate and timely medical and dental care;
- opportunities to mix with their peers; and
- social inclusion opportunities within the wider community (<http://communitylivingproject.org.au/>)

Since its inception in 2008, CLP has conducted a range of research activities about the needs of people with disability, particularly those with moderate to severe intellectual disability, many of whom have multiple health challenges. Areas covered by this research have included the availability and choice of supported accommodation for people with disability once they can no longer be supported in the family home, employment and day program opportunities once they leave school, medical and health care needs and provision, and the opportunities for people with disability to mix with their peers and be part of the wider community.

The Community Living Project was initiated by parents and carers who were seeking to establish supported accommodation for young people and adults with significant intellectual and other disabilities for whom they care. Previous research by CLP showed that 96 per cent of this group still lived at home, many with ageing parents. In the ACT and surrounding area, there is a lack of assistance available to carers as they care for these young people at home and a serious lack of any supported accommodation options for their children in the future when families can no longer care for them.

much of the precise information needed by CLP to develop its supported accommodation model is not known and not available from any source, other than CLP families. CLP has now conducted two surveys seeking this information from families.

CLP was formed to find positive solutions to address these problems and it was decided an environment similar to the best-practice retirement villages that many older Australians currently enjoy could be ideal. The CLP "urban village" concept envisages a holistic model of accommodation, care, lifestyle supports, and meaningful activity, operating within a small community setting of between 50 and 150 people with close links to the wider community.

“The Village” concept we are pursuing is broadly based on the best aspects of successful retirement communities already being enjoyed by many older Australians. Nutritious food, good facilities, job opportunities and varied day programs would provide residents with meaningful life opportunities and positive outcomes. Parents believe the "retirement village model" would offer their children with a disability a long-term, safe, and rewarding environment through their adult years and provide some peace of mind to families.

More than half the respondents at time of reporting indicate that the CLP Urban Village would provide suitable accommodation for their family member when they are no longer able to provide the care for them in the family home.

Australia wide there has been a steady increase in the number of people in community group homes. ⁷ Disability ACT indicates that there are approximately 70 group homes with 170 residents in the ACT funded and managed by the ACT Government. ⁸ These 170 residents comprise 2% of the population with severe and profound disability in the ACT. There are no large residential complexes for people with disabilities within the ACT.

Residential aged care costs per bed for residents with high care needs are about one quarter of the cost of group homes.³⁴ While it is anticipated that the cost per resident of people with a disability in the CLP Urban Village environment will be higher than frail aged, there should still be some economies of scale that would make this model one of a number of alternatives for people with a disability to choose from.

The CLP Urban Village project as planned meets a need as carers age and the issue of support for their family members with severe or profound disabilities becomes ever more important. Residential aged care provides services and activities in an environment that supports the interests and abilities of the residents. The CLP Urban Village proposal³⁵ proposes a home like environment for its residential care with appropriate activities, support, employment opportunities and community access and involvement to provide quality of life choices.

There is no choice for where they would like to live except for limited places in group homes.

CLP was formed to find positive solutions to address these problems and after much consideration it was decided an environment similar to the best-practice retirement villages that many older Australians currently enjoy could be ideal for this group of people with a disability.

In July 2008, over 100 people attended a public meeting organised by CLP to gauge the need and level of public support for the proposal. The meeting endorsed the plan to work towards establishing a purpose-built community where young people with a disability could live with respect, support, safety and loving care, and where families and other people with or without disabilities could share activities and access the services available there. A further 250 families registered interest in the project through responding to a survey.

A concept plan for an Urban Village was developed as a result of the ongoing work of the Steering Committee. A survey was conducted in early 2009 which gathered definitive information about the families' needs and aspirations, and research was completed by a number of CLP members.

It is hoped that the CLP Urban Village concept will be embraced by government as an exciting and innovative project that can be funded as a pilot in Canberra, and potentially rolled out in communities elsewhere, providing further choices and support for people with disabilities and their carers.

2 SURVEY

The CLP 2010-11 survey was designed with the objective of gathering detailed information that has not been captured before about the group being represented. This survey is more comprehensive than the previous 2009 survey, probing more deeply into the areas of care and supervision levels for the person with disability, availability of respite and other disability services, future planning and financial support levels for the person with disability once they are no longer able to be supported in the family home. The survey consists of two main parts: part 1 requesting general details about the carer and the family structure and part 2 focussing on the person with a disability.

The survey was initially hosted in a commercial data base management system designed to meet international privacy and confidentiality standards for clinical trials. Later, considering the feedback from the respondents, the CLP Board decided to make the survey available as a paper copy, giving the respondents the option to do it online or to return a completed paper copy. The respondents were also given the choice to remain anonymous and/or skip any question that they preferred not to answer.

CLP 2010-11 survey was provided to its members through its email list, through the CLP website <https://communityliving.org.au> and was also distributed to ACT region families through the government school sector (Learning Support Unit classes and Special Schools). It was open to the public between September 2010 and February 2011. A total of 186 families completed the survey, either online or on paper. A further 25 people completed the first part of the survey online but did not complete the second part of the survey. These responses have not been included in the data produced for this report. The responses received on paper were entered to the same online database by a designated group of three CLP volunteers.

3 DATA AND DEFINITIONS

The data used in this analysis are from Wave 9 of the HILDA survey. The HILDA survey follows the same individuals every year and asks them questions on their demographics

Table 2 Mean and SD of non-category variables

Variables	Mean	SD
Age	49.53	15.66
HH equivalised income (\$000)	46.13	29.27
Home value(\$000)	418.31	424.90
Individual gross income(\$000)	49.69	53.03
No. of kids younger than 15 at home	0.54	0.97
Extroversion	4.37	1.07
Agreeableness	5.37	0.93
Conscientiousness	5.15	1.00
Emotional stability	5.29	1.05
Openness to experience	4.13	1.07

Note: Sample has been restricted to those aged 25 and above. The satisfaction level is out of 10. The mean and SD are weighted.

Source: Authors' calculations from HILDA Wave 9

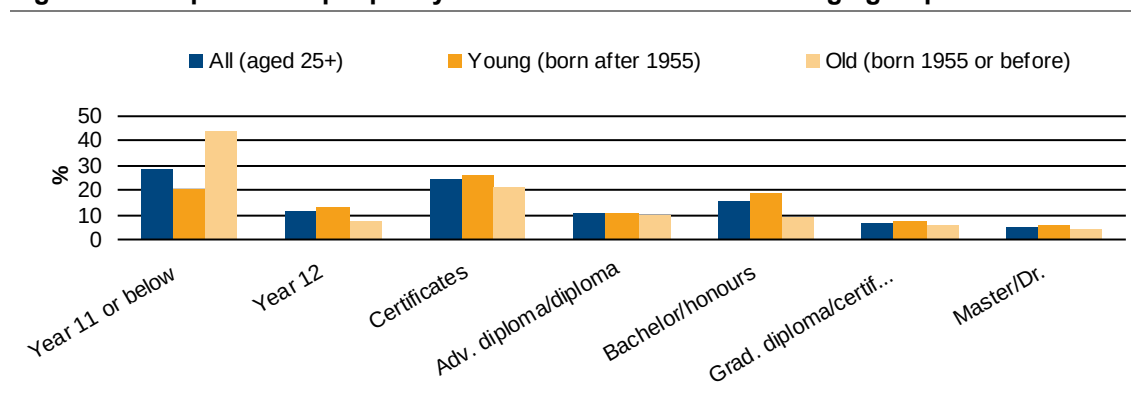
Table 3, Sample size by categories (for variables used in life satisfaction model)

Variables	Categories	Sample	Per cent
Total		9,023	100
Age group	Young age group (Born after 1955)	5,539	61.39
	Old age group (Born 1955 or before)	3,484	38.61
Education (younger age group, born after 1955)	Year 11 or below	1082	19.55
	Year 12	730	13.19
	Certificates	1,408	25.45
	Adv. diploma/diploma	582	10.52
	Bachelor/honours	1,033	18.67
	Grad. diploma/certificates	407	7.36
	Master/Dr.	291	5.26
Education (older age group, born 1955 or before)	Year 11 or below	1484	42.68
	Year 12	252	7.25
	Certificates	750	21.57
	Adv. diploma/diploma	346	9.95
	Bachelor/honours	317	9.12
	Grad. diploma/certificates	196	5.64
	Master/Dr.	132	3.8
LFST	Full time	3488	38.66
	Part time (want to work more)	342	3.79
	Part time (do not want to work more)	962	10.66
	Self employed	1057	11.71
	Unemployed	189	2.09
	Voluntarily not in labour force	2476	27.44
	Involuntarily not in labour force	464	5.14
	Other not in labour force	45	0.5
Currently working	No	3174	35.18
	Yes	5849	64.82
Work more than 40 hours	No	5856	64.9
	Yes	3167	35.1
Gender	Male	4204	46.59
	Female	4819	53.41
Long-term health condition	Yes	2843	31.51
	No	6180	68.49
Marital status	Legally married	5353	59.33
	De facto	1204	13.34
	Separated	261	2.89
	Divorced	646	7.16
	Widowed	518	5.74
	Always single	1041	11.54
Country of birth	Born in Australia	6969	77.24
	Born overseas (English speaking)	1029	11.4
	Born overseas (non-English speaking)	1025	11.36
Capital city	No	3520	39.01

	Yes	5503	60.99
Home ownership	Owner	3391	37.58
	Buyer	3293	36.5
	Public renter	317	3.51
	Private renter	1786	19.79
	Other tenure type	236	2.62
Life event	Negative life events	2812	0.31
	Positive life events	1568	0.17

Note: Sample has been restricted to those aged 25 and plus
Source: HILDA 2009.

Figure 2 Proportion of people by education achievement and age group



Source: Authors' calculations from HILDA Wave 9

4 ESTIMATED RESULTS

4.1 EDUCATION AND LIFE SATISFACTION

Table 6 presents the estimated correlation between educational achievement and life satisfaction by aspects and age groups after controlling for other variables. The older age group still have relative higher life satisfaction levels than the younger age group except for satisfaction with finances.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Our analysis shows that the determinants of life satisfaction are complicated. As expected, we find many elements to be significantly associated with life satisfaction, including age, gender, education, age group, health, marital status, labour force status, social connection, income, wealth, personality, and recent significant life events.

REFERENCES

ABS (2010) Education and Work, Australia, May 2010. Cat. no. 6227.0, Canberra.

- Becker, G. 1975. Human Capital, 2nd ed. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL.
- Becker, G. 1976. The Economic Approach to Human Behaviour, University of Chicago Press, Chicago IL.
- Beggs, J.J. and Chapman B.J., 1988. "Immigrant wage adjustment in Australia: cross section and time series estimates", *Economic Record*, 64(186), pp.161-7.
- Booth, A.L. and Ours, J. C. V. 2009. Hours of Work and Gender Identity: Does Part-time Work Make the Family Happier? , *Economica* 76, vol.301, pp. 176-196.
- Borjas, G.J., 1999. "Economic analysis of immigration" in Orley Ashenfelter and David card (eds.) *Handbook of Labour Economics*, Vol 3A, pp. 1697-1760, Amsterdam, New York and oxford: Elsevier Science, North-Holland.
- Brickman, P., Coates, D., Janoff-Bulman, R, 1978 . 'Lottery winners and accident victims: Is happiness relative?' *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, vol. 6, no. 8, pp 917-927
- Carson, E & Kerr, L 2001. 'Bust for the 'baby-boomers': the real mid-life crisis', *Journal of Economic and Social Policy*, vol.6, no. 1.
- Clark, A.E., 1997. 'Job Satisfaction and Gender: Why Are Women So Happy at Work?' *Labour Economics*, vol. 4, issue 4, pp 341-372
- Diener, E.D., 1994. "Assessing subjective well-being: progress and opportunities". *Social Indicators Research*, Vol 31(2), pp.103-157.
- Dockery A. M. 2003 'Happiness, life satisfaction and the role of work: Evidence from two Australian surveys', *HILDA Working Paper No.3/10*
- Dockery, A.M. 2005, The happiness of Young Australians: Empirical Evidence on the Role of Labour Market Experience, *Economic Record*, vol.81, no. 2005, pp. 322-335.

APPENDICES

Appendix A1 Factors influencing life satisfaction level

	Life satisfaction					
Sample: Personality reported	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sample: currently working	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Controlling personality	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controlling occupation/industry	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Highest education						
Lower 11 or below						
Year 12	-0.175 [0.099]*	-0.040 [0.127]	-0.047 [0.129]	-0.100 [0.129]	-0.054 [0.138]	-0.040 [0.156]
Certificates	-0.040 [0.076]	0.055 [0.107]	0.048 [0.108]	0.032 [0.108]	-0.082 [0.121]	-0.081 [0.136]
Adv. diploma/diploma	-0.226	-0.028	-0.043	-0.117	-0.149	-0.062

	[0.089]**	[0.120]	[0.121]	[0.122]	[0.139]	[0.162]
Bachelor/honours	-0.169	-0.038	-0.054	-0.148	-0.277	-0.208
	[0.085]**	[0.114]	[0.114]	[0.112]	[0.126]**	[0.149]
Grad. diploma/certificates	-0.022	0.096	0.082	-0.067	-0.087	0.028
	[0.103]	[0.132]	[0.133]	[0.140]	[0.163]	[0.186]
Master/Dr.	-0.207	0.011	-0.005	0.018	-0.050	-0.106
	[0.120]*	[0.146]	[0.146]	[0.150]	[0.174]	[0.204]
Year 11 or below*elder		0.538	0.554	0.531	-0.091	-0.154
		[0.141]***	[0.142]***	[0.146]***	[0.211]	[0.258]
Year 12*elder		0.255	0.270	0.370	-0.143	-0.035
		[0.206]	[0.208]	[0.206]*	[0.280]	[0.334]
Certificates * elder		0.390	0.394	0.339	0.001	-0.144
		[0.130]***	[0.132]***	[0.134]**	[0.176]	[0.206]
Adv. diploma/diploma		0.125	0.149	0.105	-0.341	-0.685
		[0.163]	[0.164]	[0.164]	[0.271]	[0.324]**
Bachelor/honours		0.254	0.288	0.292	0.114	0.164
		[0.145]*	[0.146]**	[0.148]**	[0.196]	[0.234]
Grad. diploma/certificates		0.336	0.364	0.486	0.066	-0.060
		[0.202]*	[0.202]*	[0.210]**	[0.275]	[0.294]
Master/Dr.		-0.014	-0.008	-0.133	-0.367	-0.549
		[0.237]	[0.238]	[0.241]	[0.276]	[0.293]*
Age	-0.052	-0.056	-0.057	-0.059	-0.118	-0.147
	[0.011]***	[0.012]***	[0.012]***	[0.011]***	[0.021]***	[0.028]***
Age square	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
	[0.000]***	[0.000]***	[0.000]***	[0.000]***	[0.000]***	[0.000]***
Female	0.124	0.119	0.118	-0.132	-0.287	-0.399
	[0.055]**	[0.055]**	[0.055]**	[0.060]**	[0.075]***	[0.097]***
LFST						
Full time						
Part time (want to work more)	-0.065	-0.057	-0.069	-0.081	-0.078	-0.091
	[0.145]	[0.146]	[0.148]	[0.151]	[0.171]	[0.189]
Part time (do not want to work more)	0.150	0.133	0.144	0.115	0.187	0.199
	[0.097]	[0.096]	[0.097]	[0.097]	[0.106]*	[0.118]*
Self employed	-0.092	-0.100	-0.100	-0.125	-0.129	
	[0.070]	[0.071]	[0.071]	[0.072]*	[0.082]	
Unemployed	-0.461	-0.459	-0.469	-0.542		
	[0.279]*	[0.278]*	[0.279]*	[0.273]**		
Voluntarily not in labour force	0.078	0.036	0.053	0.074		
	[0.103]	[0.104]	[0.105]	[0.108]		
Involuntarily not in labour force	-0.350	-0.363	-0.373	-0.376		
	[0.155]**	[0.155]**	[0.156]**	[0.155]**		
Other not in labour force	-0.142	-0.168	-0.161	-0.399		
	[0.796]	[0.801]	[0.803]	[0.800]		
Work 40 hours or more	-0.037	-0.041	-0.035	-0.070	-0.080	-0.026
	[0.068]	[0.069]	[0.069]	[0.072]	[0.082]	[0.099]
No health condition	0.602	0.598	0.596	0.486	0.452	0.418
	[0.060]***	[0.060]***	[0.061]***	[0.062]***	[0.083]***	[0.093]***
Marital status						
Legally married						
De facto	0.053	0.059	0.059	0.147	0.107	0.122
	[0.078]	[0.078]	[0.078]	[0.074]**	[0.087]	[0.101]

Separated	-1.026 [0.203]***	-1.011 [0.200]***	-1.022 [0.202]***	-1.056 [0.205]***	-1.239 [0.266]***	-1.239 [0.325]***
Divorced	-0.666 [0.125]***	-0.674 [0.125]***	-0.697 [0.127]***	-0.807 [0.135]***	-0.580 [0.152]***	-0.519 [0.160]***
Widowed	-0.267 [0.140]*	-0.246 [0.140]*	-0.258 [0.144]*	-0.353 [0.144]**	-0.026 [0.342]	0.165 [0.444]
Always single	-0.656 [0.094]***	-0.649 [0.094]***	-0.658 [0.095]***	-0.570 [0.096]***	-0.704 [0.116]***	-0.711 [0.127]***
Kids younger than 15	0.011 [0.032]	0.031 [0.033]	0.034 [0.034]	0.043 [0.033]	0.012 [0.037]	0.020 [0.044]
ln(HH equivalized income)	0.218 [0.052]***	0.218 [0.052]***	0.220 [0.053]***	0.201 [0.052]***	0.197 [0.067]***	0.252 [0.096]***
Home ownership						
Owner						
Buyer	-0.153 [0.066]**	-0.129 [0.066]*	-0.125 [0.067]*	-0.165 [0.068]**	-0.128 [0.079]	-0.144 [0.092]
Public renter	0.603 [0.371]	0.626 [0.370]*	0.593 [0.377]	0.756 [0.381]**	0.639 [0.525]	0.365 [0.602]
Private renter	0.740 [0.330]**	0.762 [0.331]**	0.754 [0.335]**	0.775 [0.338]**	0.678 [0.438]	0.378 [0.538]
Other tenure type	0.772 [0.356]**	0.787 [0.357]**	0.753 [0.362]**	0.837 [0.360]**	0.964 [0.472]**	0.762 [0.580]
ln(housing value)	0.147 [0.052]***	0.147 [0.052]***	0.143 [0.053]***	0.156 [0.053]***	0.137 [0.069]**	0.097 [0.086]
Country of birth						
Born in Australia						
Born overseas (English speaking)	0.068 [0.071]	0.073 [0.072]	0.085 [0.072]	0.080 [0.072]	0.069 [0.092]	-0.054 [0.106]
Born overseas (non-English speaking)	-0.146 [0.092]	-0.144 [0.092]	-0.103 [0.092]	-0.036 [0.093]	-0.035 [0.126]	-0.045 [0.152]
Not club member	-0.293 [0.050]***	-0.291 [0.050]***	-0.299 [0.051]***	-0.244 [0.051]***	-0.283 [0.063]***	-0.301 [0.073]***
Capital city	-0.258 [0.051]***	-0.259 [0.051]***	-0.258 [0.051]***	-0.271 [0.051]***	-0.208 [0.062]***	-0.136 [0.073]*
Life events in 12 months						
Any negative event	-0.354 [0.055]***	-0.354 [0.055]***	-0.348 [0.056]***	-0.374 [0.057]***	-0.421 [0.071]***	-0.433 [0.081]***
Any positive event	0.297 [0.068]***	0.281 [0.068]***	0.274 [0.068]***	0.289 [0.068]***	0.329 [0.077]***	0.356 [0.085]***
Personality		[0.237]	[0.238]	[0.241]	[0.276]	[0.293]*
Extroversion				0.150 [0.025]***	0.184 [0.031]***	0.217 [0.034]***
Agreeableness				0.312 [0.036]***	0.363 [0.044]***	0.371 [0.051]***
Conscientiousness				0.118 [0.028]***	0.111 [0.037]***	0.088 [0.040]**
Emotional stability				0.341 [0.028]***	0.372 [0.034]***	0.364 [0.037]***
Openness to experience				-0.012	-0.010	-0.011
Public sector						0.158 [0.104]

Work schedule	
Regular day	
Regular evening	-0.157 [0.272]
Regular night	-0.199 [0.322]
Rotating shift (day/evening/night)	-0.208 [0.138]
Split shift	-0.304 [0.329]
On call	-0.360 [0.640]
Irregular schedule	-0.046 [0.174]
Other schedule	-0.223 [0.436]
Contract type	
Fixed term	
On a casual basis	-0.043 [0.158]
Permanent/ongoing	-0.033 [0.114]
Other contract type	-0.648 [0.469]
Occupation	
Managers	
Professionals	-0.162 [0.117]
Technicians and trade workers	-0.223 [0.156]
Community and personal service workers	-0.047 [0.167]
Clerical and administrative workers	-0.024 [0.140]
Sales workers	-0.382 [0.187]**
Machinery operator and drivers	-0.058 [0.192]
Labourers	0.430 [0.207]**
Industry	
Mining	
Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	-0.052 [0.363]
Manufacturing	-0.146 [0.257]
Electricity Gas Water and Waste service	0.063 [0.396]
Construction	-0.035 [0.254]
Whole sale trade	-0.001

Retail trade						[0.280]
						0.009
						[0.271]
Accommodation and food service						0.066
						[0.330]
Transport postal and warehouse						-0.166
						[0.274]
Information Media and Telecommunications						-0.339
						[0.317]
Financial and Insurance Service						-0.372
						[0.271]
Rental Hiring and Real Estate Service						-0.062
						[0.385]
Professional Scientific and Technical Services						-0.332
						[0.250]
Administrative and Support Service						-0.066
						[0.345]
Public Administration and Safety						-0.297
						[0.275]
Education and Training						-0.062
						[0.265]
Health care and Social Assistance						-0.107
						[0.270]
Arts and Recreation Services						-0.266
						[0.315]
Other services						0.225
						[0.040]
Observations	9092	9092	8971	8971	5820	4680

Note: Robust standard errors in brackets; * significant at 10per cent ; ** significant at 5per cent ; *** significant at 1per cent .**Source:** Source: HILDA 2009.

Resolution Consulting Services (2010) ACT Community Living Project Phase 1 - Research