

Glossary

ADL assistance—see ‘frequency of assistance required for activities of daily living’.

client—a person with a disability who received some direct support from an open employment agency site, during either 1995–96 or 1996–97 as appropriate.

direct support—support of clients from staff of an open employment agency directly attributable to a particular client.

frequency of assistance required for activities of daily living (ADL assistance)—the frequency of assistance required by a person with a disability in their overall situation, due to their condition, in one or more of the areas of self-care (bathing, dressing, eating and/or toileting), mobility (around home or away from home) and verbal communication. The assistance required is classed as ‘not at all’, ‘occasionally’, ‘frequently’ or ‘continually’. In the NIMS data dictionary this is termed ‘level of support required’, but has been renamed in this report to avoid confusion with the support the client received from an open employment agency.

mean hours of work per week—for each worker this is calculated as the total hours worked in all jobs during the support period divided by the number of weeks in support; that is, the average work time per week for all weeks in support including those without a job. This is a measure of overall time spent in employment.

mean hours of work per work week—the total hours worked in all jobs for each worker during the support period divided by the number of weeks in work; that is, the average weekly time spent in work when working.

mean income per support week—the amount of income earned from all jobs, calculated as the total salary earned from all jobs divided by the total number of weeks in support. It is a measure of the amount of income received by the worker over the support period.

mean wage per hour—the hourly wage rate for each worker calculated as the total salary earned from all jobs divided by the total number of hours worked.

mean wage per work week—the weekly wage rate while in work for each worker, calculated as the total salary earned from all jobs divided by the total number of weeks with a job. The mean wage per hour and the mean wage per work week are measures of the pay from all jobs.

primary job—the job in which the most aggregate hours were worked during the support period.

support hours—the total number of hours of support received by a client during either 1995–96 or 1996–97 from staff of an open employment agency site, and which were directly attributed by the staff to supporting the client (direct support).

support period—the period during either 1995–96 or 1996–97 during which the client was receiving support from an open employment agency. This period was measured in weeks (see Appendix 2 for details of the calculation of the support period).

support week—a week of the support period.

time in work—the total number of weeks during the support period that the worker had a job or job(s). If the worker had more than one job, then the weeks in work may not necessarily have been continuous. To adjust for the fact that the support period varied from worker to worker, the number of weeks in work can also be calculated as a percentage of the number of weeks of the support period.

weeks to get a job—applies only to workers who did not have a job at the beginning of the support period, and who were not recorded as having had a job previously. It is the number of weeks from the beginning of the support period to the start of the first (or only) job gained.

worker—a client who had a job at any time during the support period.

work week—a week during which a client was working in one or more jobs.