# National Disability Agreement performance reporting

## Framework for National Agreement reporting

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) endorsed a new Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (IGA) in November 2008 (COAG 2009a) and reaffirmed its commitment in August 2011 (COAG 2011a). The IGA includes six National Agreements (NAs):

* *National Healthcare Agreement*
* *National Education Agreement*
* *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development*
* *National Affordable Housing Agreement*
* *National Disability Agreement*
* *National Indigenous Reform Agreement.*

Five of the NAs are associated with a national Specific Purpose Payment (SPP) that can provide funding to the states and territories for the sector covered by the NA. These five SPPs cover schools, vocational education and training (VET), disability services, healthcare and affordable housing. The National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) is not associated with a SPP, but draws together Indigenous elements from the other NAs and is associated with several National Partnership agreements (NPs).

A review of the National Disability Agreement (NDA) performance reporting framework was completed and recommendations endorsed by COAG on 25 July 2012 (and subsequently amended on 7 December 2012 to incorporate performance benchmarks). This report and the previous report reflect the outcomes from the review.

### National Agreement reporting roles and responsibilities

The Standing Council for Federal Financial Relations (SCFFR) has general oversight of the operations of the IGA on behalf of COAG. [IGA para. A4(a)]

The COAG Reform Council (CRC) is responsible for monitoring and assessing the performance of all governments in achieving the outcomes and benchmarks specified in each NA. The CRC is required to provide to COAG the NA performance information and a comparative analysis of this information within three months of receipt from the Steering Committee. [IGA paras. C14-C15]

The Steering Committee has overall responsibility for collating and preparing the necessary NA performance data [IGA para. C9]. Reports from the Steering Committee to the CRC are required:

* by end-June on the education and training sector (Agreements on Education and Skills and Workforce Development), commencing with 2008 data
* by end-December on the other sectors (Agreements on Healthcare, Affordable Housing, Disability and Indigenous Reform), commencing with 2008-09 data
* to include the provision of quality statements prepared by the collection agencies (based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics’ [ABS] data quality framework)
* to include comment on the quality of the performance information based on the quality statements.

The CRC has also requested the Steering Committee to collate data on the performance benchmarks for the reward components of selected NP agreements. The Steering Committee’s reports to the CRC can be found on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

## Performance reporting

The Steering Committee is required to collate performance information for the NDA and provide it to the CRC no later than 31 December 2013. The CRC has requested the Steering Committee to provide information on all performance categories in the NAs (variously referred to as ‘outputs’, ‘performance indicators’, ‘performance benchmarks’ and ‘targets’).

The NDA includes the performance categories of ‘outputs’, ‘performance indicators’ and ‘performance benchmarks’. The link between the objective, outcomes and associated performance categories in the NDA are illustrated in Figure 1.

Throughout this report, the term ‘Indigenous Australians’ is used to refer to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. In most cases, the data on Indigenous status used in this report are based on self-identification, and therefore reflect an individual’s view of their Indigenous status.

Figure 1 NDA performance reporting**a, b**

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| **Objective***People with disability and their carers have an enhanced quality of life and participate as valued members of the community***Outcomes***eg People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion***Performance benchmarks** *eg Between 2009 and 2018, there will be a five percentage point national increase in the proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force.***Performance Indicators***eg Labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15-64 years***Outputs***eg Services that assist families and carers in their caring role* |

a Shaded boxes indicate categories of performance information included in this report. b The NDA has multiple outcomes, outputs, performance indicators and performance benchmarks. Only one example of each is included in this Figure for illustrative purposes.

The NDA outputs are not statistical measures, and are not intended to relate only to specialist disability services. The outputs relate to broad outcomes for people with disability, and go beyond specialist disability services, to include income support, mainstream services and community and family support.

This report includes available data for the following:

* NDA performance benchmarks
* NDA performance indicators.

This is the fifth NDA report prepared by the Steering Committee. The first three reports provided performance information for the previous NDA performance indicator framework (COAG 2009b). This report and the previous report provided performance information for the revised NDA (COAG 2012), with data for new or altered measures provided back to the baseline reporting period where possible (2008-09 or most recent available data at the time of preparing the baseline NDA performance report).

This report contains the original data quality statements (DQSs) completed by relevant data collection agencies, and comments by the Steering Committee on the quality of reported data (based on the DQSs). This report also includes Steering Committee views on areas for development of NDA ‘performance indicators’ and ‘performance benchmarks’. Box 1 identifies the key issues in reporting on the performance categories in the NDA.

A separate appendix (*National Agreement Performance Information 2012–13: Appendix*) provides general contextual information about each jurisdiction, to assist interpretation of the performance data. Contextual information is provided on population size and trends, family and household characteristics, geography, and socioeconomic status.

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| Attachment tables |
| Data for the performance indicators in this report are presented in a separate set of attachment tables. Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this report by a ‘NDA’ prefix (for example, table NDA.c.3). |
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| Box 1 Key issues in reporting against the NDA |
| General comments* Disaggregation of performance data by socioeconomic status (SES) is a priority. Work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for people with disability, and carers of people with disability. The AIHW is currently investigating how to disaggregate data by SES from the Disability Services National Minimum Dataset (DS NMDS).
* The Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), the main data collection for NDA performance reporting (performance indicators (a), (b), (e), (g), (h) and (i)), does not include people living in very remote areas. The Northern Territory (NT) has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas. As the SDAC provides the most comprehensive data on disability prevalence, this scope limitation may also affect the accuracy and comparability of the prevalence estimates for the NT.
* The size of the relative standard errors means that SDAC data may not be suitable for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the relative standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.
* Multiple sources have been used to provide data for some indicators (including estimating the potential population). Comments on comparability of different data sources within an indicator have been provided in relevant comments on data quality.

Performance benchmarks* Of the three performance benchmarks, two are provisional and one is yet to be agreed (performance benchmark C for the NDA outcome related to carers and families).
* The two reportable performance benchmarks are related to performance indicators, and both have new data available for this cycle of reporting:
* performance benchmark A relates to performance indicator (a)
* performance benchmark B relates to performance indicator (e).
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| Box 1 (continued) |
| Performance indicators* All nine performance indicators included in this report can be reported against.
* Due to a change in the 2012 SDAC, the age scope for performance indicator (b), measure b.ii has been revised from 5–64 years to 15–64 years. Data have been backcast to the baseline reporting year (2003 SDAC).
* Following the 2011 Census, the ABS rebased the Australian population back to 1991. Performance indicator (d), which uses population data, has been backcast to the baseline reporting period. Rebased Indigenous population data are not yet available, and Indigenous disaggregation for performance indicators (d) and (f) continue to use 2006-based population data, and cannot be compared to data which uses the 2011 Census based population data.
* The Steering Committee recommends a review of the method used to derive sub‑state geographic location for performance indicator (d). Geographic location is generally attributed to the usual residence of the individual. For this indicator, at the sub-state level, it is reported using a combination of State and Territory of service delivery, and remoteness location of the individual's place of usual residence.
* With the 2012 SDAC release, data are available for the first time on:
* satisfaction with services (range, adequacy and quality) for all people with disability and/or primary carers of people with disability (performance indicator (e) [measures e.ii and e.iii] and performance indicator (i) [measures i.ii and i.iii])
* underemployment for all people with disability (performance indicator (a), measure a.iv), and primary carers of people with disability (performance indicator (g), measure g.iv). Unemployment and underemployment combined provides an estimate of underutilisation of labour for people with disability (measures a.iii and a.iv), and primary carers of people with disability (measures g.iii and g.iv).
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## Changes from the previous National Disability Agreement performance report

Table 1 details changes to indicator specifications, measures or data from the previous NDA performance report.

In general, this report only includes new data that were not included in previous reports. However, where there has been a change in an indicator, measure or data collection, data for previous years have been reported, where possible, to provide a consistent time series.

### CRC advice to the Steering Committee on data requirements

Under the IGA, the CRC ‘may advise on where changes might be made to the performance reporting framework’ [IGA para. C30]. The CRC recommended changes to indicators in its four NDA reports to COAG (CRC 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013), as well as providing additional advice to the Steering Committee. Where practicable, the Steering Committee has incorporated the CRC recommendations and advice in this report.

 Table 1 Changes from the previous NDA performance report

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| Change | Indicator |
| Due to revised estimated resident population (ERP) data — used to calculate the potential population (denominator) — data are backcast to the baseline reporting year (2008-09) | NDA indicator (d)  |
| Following feedback from the CRC, comparator data for people without disability receiving income support and who report earnings are provided | NDA indicator (c) — measure c.ii |
| Following feedback from the CRC, data are no longer disaggregated by ‘need for assistance in life area’ | NDA indicator (d) |
| Following a change in the SDAC, the age scope for the proportion of people with disability aged 5–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks has been amended to persons aged 15–64 years. Data are revised back to the baseline reporting year (2003 SDAC). | NDA indicator (b) — measure b.ii |
| Data for underemployment are available for the first time. | NDA indicator (a) — measure a.ivNDA indicator (g) — measure g.iv |
| Data are available for the first time on satisfaction with services (range, adequacy and quality) for all people with disability and/or primary carers of people with disability | NDA indicator (e) — measures e.ii and e.iiiNDA indicator (i) — measures i.ii and i.iii |

## Context for National Disability Agreement performance reporting

The objective of the NDA is that ‘People with disability and their carers have an enhanced quality of life and participate as valued members of the community’ [NDA para. 9]. Further to this, the NDA aims to contribute to the following outcomes:

* 1. people with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion
	2. people with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and opportunity to live as independently as possible
	3. families and carers are well supported [NDA para. 10].

The focus of the NDA is on the provision and funding of specialist disability services. The National Disability Strategy (NDS), endorsed by COAG on 13 February 2011, complements the NDA, and focuses on the provision of mainstream services for people with disability (COAG 2011c).

Due to the large size and scope of the disability sector, the information provided in this section focuses on a broad overview of the key factors that should be considered in interpreting the performance information in this report.

### Scope of roles and responsibilities

The Commonwealth is responsible for providing income support and employment services, and funding disability services for people aged 65 years and over and Indigenous Australians aged 50 years and over [NDA para. 17]. The states and territories are responsible for the provision of specialist disability services (except employment services). From 1 July 2011, states and territories (except Victoria and WA) are responsible for funding and regulating basic community care; and funding packaged community and residential aged care for people under the age of 65 years with the exception of Indigenous Australians aged 50 years and over [NDA para. 18]. Shared roles include developing national policy and provision of data [NDA para. 16].

The Australian Government funds income support payments for people with disability, their carers, and those temporarily incapacitated from work as a result of illness, with payments made to those who meet the eligibility criteria. The provision of income support for people with disability and their carers is an output under the NDA. Data on the number of people with disability receiving income support payments are included under NDA performance indicator (c).

In 2011-12, 1653 agencies providing disability services (72.6 per cent) were funded by State and Territory governments, with a further 624 agencies (27.4 per cent) funded by the Australian Government (AIHW 2013a). During this period, approximately 317 600 people of all ages used NDA services (AIHW 2013b) (table 2).

 Table 2 Users of NDA services, people of all ages, by State and Territory, 2011-12 (number)**a**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Austb |
| State/Territory Services | 52 617 | 76 170 | 25 477 | 16 783 | 19 561 | 6 463 | 4 593 | 2 471 | 203 371 |
| Employment services | 43 482 | 33 370 | 27 808 | 11 345 | 11 591 | 3 207 | 1 605 | 676 | 132 949 |
| **Total**c | **91 313** | **104 718** | **50 406** | **25 265** | **28 980** | **9 243** | **5 949** | **3 059** | **317 616** |

a Victoria and Queensland provide specialist psychiatric services under the NDA, whilst other jurisdictions provide these services under health. These data includes those who only receive specialist psychiatric disability services. This differs from performance indicator (d) data which excludes these data. b Totals for Australia may not be the sum of services components because service users may have accessed services in more than one State or Territory during the year. c Total service users may not be the sum of service group components because service users may have accessed more than one service group over the year.

*Source*: AIHW (2013) *Disability Support Services: Appendix 2011-12*, Cat. no. AUS 173, Canberra.

Nationally, 5.3 per cent of users of NDA services (aged 0–64 years) identified as Indigenous in 2011-12, while 3.4 per cent of the general population (aged 0‑64 years) identified as Indigenous as at 30 June 2011. The proportion of users of NDA services who identified as Indigenous was higher than the Indigenous proportion of the population in all states and territories except Tasmania (table 3).

 Table 3 Proportion of NDA service users by Indigenous status and proportion of Indigenous Australians, aged 0–64 years, by State and Territory, 2011‑12**a**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
| Indigenous | 6.6 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 63.0 | 5.3 |
| Non-Indigenous | 90.8 | 85.3 | 91.6 | 89.6 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 94.2 | 34.8 | 88.8 |
| Not stated/not collected | 2.6 | 12.8 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 5.8 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Indigenous proportion of populationb | 3.3 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 30.5 | 3.4 |

a Service user data are estimates after use of a statistical linkage key to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period. b At 30 June 2011 estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

*Source*: AIHW (2013) *Disability Support Services: Appendix 2011-12*, Cat. no. AUS 173, Canberra; SCRGSP (2013) *National Agreement Performance Information 2012-13: Appendix*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

The *Report on Government Services 2013*, chapter 14, Services for people with disability (SCRGSP 2013) contains more information on government roles and responsibilities, funding arrangements, and size and scope of the disability sector (the *Report on Government Services 2014* is due to be released on 31 January 2014). Additional information on specialist disability services is available from the *Disability Support Services 2011-12* publication (AIHW 2013).

### Disability prevalence

The way in which information is collected has a direct impact on the number of people identified as having disability. The ABS recommends the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) as the source of disability prevalence estimates (ABS 2010b).

According to the SDAC, around one in five people in Australia (4.2 million people or 18.5 per cent of the population) reported a disability in 2012. Disability is defined as any activity limitation, restriction or impairment that restricts everyday activities and lasts longer than six months (ABS 2013a). The national rate of profound or severe core activity limitation was 6.1 per cent.

The disability rate remained constant between 2009 and 2012, while the rate of profound or severe core activity limitation increased slightly from 5.8 per cent to 6.1 per cent. For people with profound core activity limitation, the proportion increased from 2.9 per cent to 3.2 per cent, while the proportion of people with severe core activity limitation remained steady at 2.9 per cent (ABS 2013a). Age standardised state and territory rates for 2012 are presented in table 4.

 Table 4 Disability rates, by State and Territory, 2012 (age standardised per 100 people)**a, b, c**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
| Severe/profound core activity limitationd | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.8 |
| All with reported disability | 16.9 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 16.1 | 19.1 | 22.1 | 16.3 | 13.3 | 17.4 |

a Rates are age standardised to 2001. b Includes people of all ages. c The SDAC is not conducted in very remote areas. This has a small impact on estimates, except for the NT where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population. d Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2013. Table NDA.context.1

#### Indigenous Australians

The most recent and comprehensive data on disability prevalence for Indigenous Australians come from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) component of the 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. The ABS estimates that, nationally in 2012‑13, the age standardised rate of disability for Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over was about 50 per cent (table 5).

 Table 5 Disability rates for Indigenous people aged 15 years or over, by State and Territory, 2012‑13 (age standardised per 100 people)**a**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACTb | NT | Aust |
| Severe/profound core activity limitationc |  8.0 |  8.9 |  8.6 |  8.2 |  13.5 |  12.7 |  10.6 |  7.6 |  8.7 |
| All with reported disabilityd |  53.3 |  56.9 |  47.1 |  51.1 |  55.1 |  53.4 |  57.7 |  42.8 |  50.7 |

a Rates are age standardised to June 2001. b The ACT rate for severe/profound core activity limitation has a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. c Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care. d Due to differences in collection methodology, 'All with reported disability' is not comparable to NATSISS or Australian Health Survey (AHS) data.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13. Table NDA.context.2

The ABS recommends that comparisons between the disability rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians are made using age standardised data from the 2012‑13 NATSIHS and the 2011‑12 Australian Health Survey (AHS). The criteria used to determine disability in these two collections are similar (that is, they both use the same module). These data indicate that Indigenous Australians were twice as likely as non‑Indigenous Australians to have a severe or profound core activity limitation (table 6).

 Table 6 Age standardised rates of people with profound/severe core activity limitation, by Indigenous status, 2011-13 (per cent)**a, b**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas |  ACT  | NT | Aust |
| Indigenous |  7.4 |  8.6 |  7.4 |  7.2 |  12.2 |  11.7 |  11.7 |  7.2 |  7.9 |
| Non-Indigenous |  4.0 |  3.1 |  4.9 |  3.3 |  4.9 |  4.7 |  3.6 |  2.4 |  3.9 |

a Rates are age standardised to 2001. b Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13; ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011‑12.

The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011*, chapter 4.8, Disability and chronic disease (SCRGSP 2011), contains more information on Indigenous Australians’ experience of disability. The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2014* is anticipated to be released in late 2014.

#### Other characteristics of disability prevalence

The prevalence of disability steadily increases with age. In 2012, the disability rate among 15–24 year olds was 7.8 per cent and the rate was higher for successively older age groups: 18.1 per cent of 45–54 year olds; 32.8 per cent of 60–64 year olds; 44.2 per cent of 70–74 year olds; and 85.9 per cent of people aged 90 years or over (ABS 2013a).

Disability prevalence rates vary according to country of birth. The rate for people born outside Australia, and with English as a main language was higher, and the rate for people born in non-English speaking countries was lower, than the rate for people born in Australia (ABS 2013a).

Disability is more common in regional and remote areas than major cities (AIHW 2008, ABS 2013a). Within major cities, the most disadvantaged statistical local areas (SLAs) tend to have the highest rates of severe disability, while the most advantaged SLAs tend to have the lowest rates (AIHW 2009a).

##### Socioeconomic disadvantage

The review of the (NDA) performance reporting framework (endorsed by COAG in 2012) recommended the disaggregation of data by the ABS Socio‑Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD) (COAG 2012b).

SEIFA IRSD is a common tool for measuring socioeconomic disadvantage. A disability variable (people aged under 70 who have a long‑term health condition or disability) is currently used in the construction of SEIFA IRSD to indicate relative disadvantage (ABS 2013b). It is based on the Census question on need for assistance, which was developed to provide an indication of whether people have a profound or severe disability. The inclusion of a disability variable in the SEIFA IRSD may confound the results if the SEIFA IRSD is applied to the population of people with disability. Further work is required to investigate the appropriateness of SEIFA IRSD as a measure of socioeconomic disadvantage for people with disability, and to identify other options for SES measures in NDA reporting.

Other variables can be considered as proxies for socioeconomic disadvantage, including employment, English language skills and social participation. Data on the number of people with disability, and their carers participating in the labour force are included under NDA performance indicators (a) and (g) respectively. Data on the number of people with disability who participate in social and community activities are included under NDA performance indicator (b).

#### Education and economic participation

In 2012, there were 2.2 million Australians with disability aged 15–64 years (employment age), up from 1.7 million in 1993. The labour force participation rate for people with disability was 52.8 per cent, dropping to 35.9 per cent for people with severe core activity limitation and 20.0 per cent for people with profound core activity limitation, much lower than the rate for those without disability (82.5 per cent) (ABS 2013a). Performance indicator (a) includes information on workforce participation for people with and without disability.

In 2012, just over one third (35.6 per cent) of people with disability aged
15–64 years and over had completed year 12 or equivalent (31.2 per cent for people with severe core activity limitation and 23.8 per cent for people with profound core activity limitation), compared to 59.8 per cent of people without disability. Around one in seven people (14.8 per cent) with disability had completed a bachelor degree or above (12.1 per cent for people with severe core activity limitation and 4.9 per cent for people with profound core activity limitation), compared to over one quarter of people without disability (26.2 per cent) (ABS 2013a).

### Families and carers

In 2012, approximately 2.7 million people provided assistance to those who needed help because of disability, long term conditions, or older age. Around 769 800 of those providing assistance (28.6 per cent) were identified as primary carers (ABS 2013a). The number of people who provided assistance, and the proportion who were primary carers, has remained fairly stable since 2009 (2.6 million and 29.3 per cent respectively). These rates cannot be compared to the proportion of primary carers in 2003 (19 per cent), because the method of identifying primary carers has changed (ABS 2010a). The 2012 SDAC data in this report are based on the new primary carer definition (established for the 2009 SDAC). The previous NDA report provided 2009 data on both the new and the old primary carer definition.

Providing care to a person with disability can affect a carer’s participation in the labour force, with less time for paid employment, reduced household income, reduced superannuation and lower standards of living (ABS 2012; Hill, Thompson and Cass 2011). Care giving is associated with a higher probability of experiencing poverty in Australia compared to most other OECD countries. Carers of working age, and females carers, are at the highest risk of poverty (OECD 2011). Performance indicator (g) includes information on the various measures related to workforce participation for carers of people with disability.

Male and female carers tend to experience different outcomes in relation to their caring roles. Females are more likely to be carers, and in 2012, over two thirds of primary carers (69.7 per cent) were women. Overall, 13.3 per cent of women had caring responsibilities, compared with 10.5 per cent of men (ABS 2013a). Indigenous women have also been found to be more likely than Indigenous men to provide a greater level of unpaid assistance for others with disability, a long-term illness, or problems related to old age (Yap and Biddle 2012). Female carers have lower rates of employment and labour force participation than their male carer counterparts (Cummins et al. 2007; Edwards et al. 2008).

### Potential population for users of disability services

A true count of the number of people who may be eligible for specialist disability services is not available. An estimate of the population that would most likely access specialist disability services is the ‘potential population’.

Estimates of potential population are used in this report as denominators (the scope of the potential population also applies to numerators in some cases) to calculate access to services under:

* performance benchmark b (relates to performance measure e.i — proportion of the potential population who report a need for more formal assistance) — denominator and numerator
* performance indicator (d) (performance measure d.i — proportion of the potential population who used State/Territory delivered disability support services; performance measure d.iii — proportion of the potential population who used supported employment) — denominator only
* performance indicator (e) (performance measure e.i — proportion of the potential population who report a need for more formal assistance) — denominator and numerator
* performance indicator (f) (performance measure f.i — rate of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care) — denominator only.

In early 2012, the Disability Policy Research Working Group (DPRWG — a subcommittee of the Community and Disability Services Ministers Advisory Committee) developed a revised scope for the potential population, with the aim of creating a single method for application to all relevant national reporting exercises. The revised scope, incorporated in the current NDA performance report, is also used for the Report on Government Services, and by Community and Disability senior officials in the National Need and Supply Model.

The scope of the potential population includes a person:

* under the age of 65 years (15–64 years for employment related items) and an Australian citizen or permanent resident
* who is most appropriately supported by disability services
* who requires ongoing and/or long t**e**rm episodic support or would benefit from early intervention
* with a permanent /chronic impairment
* with a substantially reduced capacity in one or more core activities.

More detail on the method of estimating the potential population is outlined in Appendix A in the Data Quality Statements section.

## Performance benchmarks

The CRC has requested the Steering Committee to report against the performance benchmarks identified in the NDA. At its 7 December 2012 meeting, COAG agreed to provisional performance benchmarks, which will be reviewed following the Standing Council on Federal Financial Relations’ review of funding adequacy in 2013.

The provisional performance benchmarks in the NDA are:

* 1. between 2009 and 2018, there will be a five percentage point national increase in the proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force
	2. between 2009 and 2018, there will be a five percentage point national decrease in the proportion of people with disability who report a need for more formal assistance.

Further work will be undertaken to develop a benchmark with a quantifiable target for NDA Outcome C (families and carers are well supported) following the Standing Council on Federal Financial Relations’ review of funding adequacy in 2013. [NDA paras. 20 to 24]

Outlined below are the performance benchmarks, any associated issues and, where available, data for the most recent reporting period. Links are provided to the related NDA outcome and, where relevant, to the related performance indicator.

### Performance benchmark (a): Between 2009 and 2018, there will be a five percentage point national increase in the proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This benchmark is unchanged from the previous NDA. |
| Outcome: | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion |
| Measure: | The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change (between SDAC survey years) in the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 who are in the labour forceThe measure is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed)
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years

and is expressed as a *percentage**95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.* |
| Related performance indicator: | Performance indicator a: Proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* — Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018). |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SDAC — 2012 |
| Baseline: | The baseline for the benchmark is 2009 |
| Cross tabulations provided: | National  |

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| Box 2 Results |
| For this report, data for this benchmark are available for 2012. The national estimate for 2012 is in table NDA.a.1. |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.a.1** | Labour force profile (people aged 15–64 years) by disability status, by State and Territory, 2012 |

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| Box 3 Comment on data quality |
| Details are included in the comment on data quality for NDA performance indicator (a). |
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### Performance benchmark (b): Between 2009 and 2018, there will be a five percentage point national decrease in the proportion of people with disability who report a need for more formal assistance.

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| --- | --- |
| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This benchmark is unchanged from the previous NDA. |
| Outcome: | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and the opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| Measure: | The benchmark is measured by the national percentage change (between SDAC survey years) in the proportion of people with disability who report a need for more formal assistance.The measure is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons (aged 0–64 years) in the potential population with a need for more formal assistance (including those who do not currently receive any assistance)
* *denominator* — potential population (people aged 0–64 years) for the SDAC reporting period

and is expressed as a *percentage**95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.* |
| Related performance indicator: | Performance indicator e: Proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* — Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018). |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SDAC — 2012.  |
| Baseline: | The baseline for the benchmark is 2009 |
| Cross tabulations provided: | National  |

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| Box 4 Results |
| For this report, data for this benchmark are available for 2012. The national estimate for 2012 is in table NDA.e.1. |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.e.1** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |

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| Box 5 Comment on data quality |
| Details are included in the comment on data quality for NDA performance indicator (e). |
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## Performance indicators

The performance indicators in this report cover the nine performance indicators included in the NDA (table 7).

Data for the performance indicators in this report are presented in attachment tables identified in references throughout this report by a ‘NDA’ prefix. The CRC has requested that data included in the previous NDA performance report not be reproduced in subsequent reports. Therefore, this report contains only data that relate to more recent reporting periods, or which have been revised since earlier NDA reports or where there are new indicators/measures.

 Table 7 Performance indicators in the National Disability Agreement**a**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Performance indicator | Page no. in this report |
| 1. proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force
 | 23 |
| 1. proportion of people with disability who participate in social and community activities
 | 31 |
| 1. proportion of income support recipients with disability who report earnings
 | 38 |
| 1. proportion of people with disability accessing disability services
 | 38 |
| 1. proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided
 | 54 |
| 1. proportion of younger people entering, living in, and exiting, permanent residential aged care
 | 60 |
| 1. proportion of carers of people with disability participating in the labour force
 | 64 |
| 1. proportion of carers of people with disability who report their health and wellbeing as positive
 | 73 |
| 1. proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided, to the person with disability and to the carer
 | 77 |

a The performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording from p. 5-6 of the NDA (2012). This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators in this report.

### Performance indicator (a): Proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | Data for underemployment (measure a.iv) are available for the first time. |
| Outcome: | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion |
| Measure: | There are four measures for this indicator:* Measure a.i is the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 years, who are in the labour force
* Measure a.ii is the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 years, who are employed
* Measure a.iii is the proportion of people with disability in the labour force aged 15–64 years, who are unemployed
* Measure a.iv is the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64, who usually work less than 35 hours per week, who wanted to work more hours and would be able to start work with more hours in the next 4 weeks

Measure a.i is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed)
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure a.ii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are employed
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure a.iii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are unemployed
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed)

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure a.iv is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are employed and usually work less than 35 hours per week, who wanted to work more hours and would be able to start work with more hours in the next 4 weeks
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed)

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure a.iii (unemployment) and a.iv (underemployment) combined provides an estimate of underutilisation of labour for people with disability.*95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.* |
| Data source: | Numerator and denominator — * (all) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* (Indigenous people) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS). Data are collected on alternating 3-yearly cycles.
 |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | (all) SDAC — 2012. (Indigenous people) NATSIHS — 2012-13. |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Labour force profile, State and Territory, by:* disability status (with reported disability, with no reported disability)

Measures a.i and a.ii:All with reported disability, State and Territory, by:* disability status (has profound or severe disability, other disability, total with disability, has no disability, total)
* sex (male, female, persons)
* remoteness area (major cities, other, total)

National, by:* age group (15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, Total 15–64 years)
* (for measure a.i only) sex by age group (male, female, persons by 15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, Total 15–64 years)
* country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)

Indigenous people with reported disability, State and Territory, by:* disability status (has profound or severe disability, other disability, total with disability, has no disability, total)
* sex (male, female, persons)
* remoteness area (major cities, other, total)

Indigenous people with reported disability, National, by:* age group (15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, total 15–64 years)

Measures a.iii and a.iv:All with reported disability, State and Territory, by:* disability status (has profound or severe disability, other disability, total with disability, has no disability, total)
* (for measure a.iii only) Indigenous people with reported disability, State and Territory, by, disability status (has profound or severe disability, other disability, total with disability, has no disability, total)

[Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates] |
| Box 6 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2012 (total population) and 2012-13 (Indigenous population). * Labour force profile data by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.a.1–3
* Indigenous labour force profile data by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.g.4–6.
* Labour force participation data by disability status, by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.a.7-9
* Indigenous persons in tables NDA.a.20–22.
* Labour force participation data for all with reported disability, by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.a.10–12
* remoteness area in tables NDA.a.13–15
* Indigenous persons by sex in tables NDA.a.23–25
* Indigenous persons by remoteness area in tables NDA.a.26–28.
* National data on labour force participation rate for all with reported disability and are presented by:
* sex, by age in tables NDA.a.16–18
* country of birth in table NDA.a.19
* Indigenous persons by age in table NDA.a.29.
* Employment to population rate data by disability status, by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.a.30–32
* Indigenous persons in tables NDA.a.41–43.
* Employment to population rate data for all with reported disability, by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.a.33–35
* remoteness area in tables NDA.a.36–38
* Indigenous persons, by sex in tables NDA.a.44–46
* Indigenous persons by remoteness area in tables NDA.a.47–49.
* National data on the employment to population rate for all with reported disability are presented by:
* age in table NDA.a.39
* country of birth in table NDA.a.40
* Indigenous persons by age in table NDA.a.50.
 |
| (continued next page) |

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| Box 6 (continued) |
| * National data on the employment to population rate for all with reported disability are presented by:
* age in table NDA.a.39
* country of birth in table NDA.a.40
* Indigenous persons by age in table NDA.a.50.
* Unemployment rate data by disability status by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.a.51–53
* Indigenous unemployment rate data by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.g.54–56.
* Underemployed rate data, by disability status, by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.a.57–59.

Results for 2009 (total population) are reported in the 2010-11 performance report. Results for 2008 (Indigenous population) are reported in the baseline 2008-09 performance report. |
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#### Attachment table

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| **Table NDA.a.1** | Labour force profile (people aged 15–64 years) by disability status, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.2** | Relative standard error for labour force profile (people aged 15–64 years) by disability status, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.3** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force profile (people aged 15–64 years) by disability status, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.4** | Labour force profile (Indigenous people aged 15–64 years) by disability status, by State and Territory, 2012-13  |
| **Table NDA.a.5** | Relative standard error for labour force profile (Indigenous people aged 15–64 years) by disability status, by State and Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.6** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force profile (Indigenous people aged 15–64 years) by disability status, by State and Territory, 2012-13  |
| **Table NDA.a.7** | Labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.8** | Relative standard errors for labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.9** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.10** | Labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.11** | Relative standard errors for labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.12** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.13** | Labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.14** | Relative standard errors for labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.a.15** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.16** | Labour force participation rate for people with disability (all with reported disability aged 15–64 years) by sex and by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.17** | Relative standard errors for labour force participation rate for people with disability (all with reported disability aged 15–64 years) by sex and by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.18** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for people with disability (all with reported disability aged 15–64 years) by sex and by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.19** | Labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by country of birth, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.a.20** | Labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.21** | Relative standard errors for labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.22** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.23** | Labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.24** | Relative standard errors for labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.25** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.26** | Labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.27** | Relative standard errors for labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.28** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.29** | Labour force participation rate for Indigenous people with disability (all with reported disability aged 15–64 years) by age group, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.30** | Employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.31** | Relative standard errors for employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.32** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.33** | Employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.34** | Relative standard errors for employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.35** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.36** | Employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.37** | Relative standard errors for employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.38** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.a.39** | Employment to population rate for people with disability (all with reported disability aged 15–64 years) by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.40** | Employment to population rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.41** | Employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.42** | Relative standard errors for employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.43** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.44** | Employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.45** | Relative standard errors for employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.46** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.47** | employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.48** | Relative standard errors for employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.49** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.50** | Employment to population rate for Indigenous people with disability (all with reported disability aged 15–64 years) by age group, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.51** | Unemployment rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.52** | Relative standard errors for unemployment rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.53** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for unemployment rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.54** | Unemployment rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.55** | Relative standard errors for unemployment rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.56** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for unemployment rate for Indigenous people with disability aged 15–64 years, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012-13 |
| **Table NDA.a.57** | Rate for people with disability aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.a.58** | Relative standard errors for the rate of people with disability aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.a.59** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for the rate of people with disability aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |

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| Box 7 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the proportion of people with disability who are participating in the labour force, who are employed, unemployed and who would like to work more. Data are available for Indigenous people, but are not available by socioeconomic status (SES).
* Data for the total population are available from the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), with data for the Indigenous population available from the ABS three yearly cycle of Indigenous surveys.
* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years, with the most recent data available for 2012. The most recent available data for Indigenous people are from the 2012-13 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). Data from the NATSIHS are not directly comparable with data from the SDAC.
* The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas. This may affect the NT results, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.
* Data for Indigenous people collected from the 2012-13 NATSIHS, disaggregated by sex, remoteness area and age group are only reported by ’all with reported disability’. These data are not comparable with data from the 2008 NATSISS.
* Some SDAC and NATSIHS estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
* Additional data from the data provider are available online, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* For SDAC estimates and proportions with relative standard errors (RSEs) greater than 50 per cent, the ABS has supressed the relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals (CI) information. These estimates and proportions are considered too unreliable for general use.
* Indigenous data reported by ‘severe and profound disability’ are comparable with data from the 2008 NATSISS.
* The size of the standard errors means that data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.
* Disaggregation of this indicator by SES is a priority. Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for people with disability.
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### Performance indicator (b): Proportion of people with disability who participate in social and community activities

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | Measure b.ii has been amended to persons aged 15–64 years (from 5–64 years) due to a change in the age scope in the 2012 SDAC. Data are revised back to the baseline reporting year of 2003. |
| Outcome: | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion |
| Measure: | There are three measures for this indicator:* Measure b.i is the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week
* Measure b.ii is the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks
* Measure b.iii is the proportion of people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition

Measure b.i is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons aged 15–64 years with disability who had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week
* *denominator* — total number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure b.ii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons aged 15–64 years with disability who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure b.iii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons aged 5–64 years with disability who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability aged 5–64 years

and is expressed as a *percentage**95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.*  |
| Data source: | *Numerator* and *denominator* — * (All measures) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* (Measure b.i only, and only for persons with and without disability aged 18 years and over) General Social Survey (GSS). Data are collected every four years.
* (Indigenous people) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected every six years.
 |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | All measures: SDAC — 2012Measure b.ii: SDAC — 2009 and 2003 (backcast to baseline for change in age scope) |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measure b.i: * State/Territory, by disability status (has profound or severe disability, other disability, total with disability)

Measures b.ii and b.iii: * State/Territory, by disability status (has profound or severe disability, other disability, total with disability, [has no disability for b.ii only], total)

All measures:All with reported disability by State/Territory, by:* Sex (male, female, persons)
* remoteness area (major cities, other, total)

All with reported disability, National, by:* country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)
* sex by age group (male, female, persons and [5–14 for measure b.iii only], 15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, total)

[Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates] |

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| Box 8 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2012. * Data on face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week by State and Territory are presented by:
* disability status in tables NDA.b.1–3
* sex in tables NDA.b.4–6
* remoteness area in tables NDA.b.7–9.
* National data on face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week are presented by:
* sex, age group in tables NDA.b.10–12
* country of birth in table NDA.b.13.
* Data on travel to a social activity in the last two weeks by State and Territory are presented by:
* disability status in tables NDA.b.14–16 [2009 data are presented in tables NDA.b.17–19. 2003 data are presented in tables NDA.b.20–22].
* sex in tables NDA.b.23–25
* remoteness area in tables NDA.b.26–28.
* National data on travel to a social activity in the last two weeks are presented by:
* country of birth in table NDA.b.29
* sex, age group in tables NDA.b.30–32
* Data on the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, by State and Territory are presented by:
* disability status in tables NDA.b.33–35
* sex in tables NDA.b.36–38
* remoteness area in tables NDA.b.39–41.
* National data on the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition are presented by:
* country of birth in table NDA.b.42
* sex, age group in tables NDA.b.43–45.

For measures b.i and b.iii, results for 2009 are reported in the 2010-11 performance report and results for 2003 are reported in the baseline 2008-09 performance report. 2008 NATSISS data are reported in the baseline report. |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.b.1** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.2** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.3** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.4** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.5** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.6** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.7** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.8** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.9** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.10** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by sex, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.11** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by sex, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.12** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by sex, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.13** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week, by country of birth, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.b.14** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.15** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.16** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.17** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.b.18** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.b.19** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.b.20** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.b.21** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.b.22** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.b.23** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.24** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.25** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.26** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.b.27** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.b.28** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.b.29** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.30** | People with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by sex, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.31** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by sex, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.32** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks, all with reported disability, by sex, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.33** | People with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.34** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.35** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by disability status, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.36** | People with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.37** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.38** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.39** | People with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.40** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.41** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.42** | People with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.43** | People with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by sex and by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.44** | Relative standard errors for people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability by sex and by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.b.45** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition, all with reported disability, by sex and by age group, 2012 |

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| Box 9 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on people with disability who have participated in social activities. Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES).
* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years, with the most recent data available for 2012.
* The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas. This may affect the NT results, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.
* Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
* Additional data from the data provider are available online, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* The size of the standard errors means that SDAC data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.
* Disaggregation of this indicator by Indigenous status and SES is a priority. Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for carers of people with disability.
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### Performance indicator (c): Proportion of income support recipients with disability who report earnings

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | Following a recommendation by the CRC in its 2011-12 report, comparator data for people without disability receiving income support who report earnings are now included. |
| Outcome: | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion  |
| Measure: | There are two measures for this indicator:* Measure c.i is the proportion of Disability Support Pension recipients who report earnings
* Measure c.ii is the proportion of Newstart and Youth Allowance recipients and an assessed future work capacity of 0–14 hours or 15–29 hours per week who report earnings, by disability status

Measure c.i is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension at end of reporting period, who report earnings
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension at end of reporting period

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure c.ii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons with disability and an assessed further work capacity of 0–14 hours or 15–29 hours per week (two groups of hours separately identified and total) and persons without disability, aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance at end of reporting period, who report earnings
* *denominator* — number of persons with disability and an assessed further work capacity of 0–14 hours or 15–29 hours per week (two groups of hours separately identified and total) and persons without disability, aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance at end of reporting period

and is expressed as a *percentage* |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* — * (measure c.i) Department of Social Services (DSS)[[1]](#footnote-1) Disability Support Pension (DSP) data. Data are available annually
* (measure c.ii) DSS[[2]](#footnote-2) Newstart data and Youth Allowance data. Data are available annually
 |
| Data provider: | DSS1 |
| Data availability: | DSS (DSP and Newstart and Youth Allowance) — 28 June 2013 |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measure c.i:All persons with reported disability aged 16–64 years by State/Territory, by:* sex (male, female, persons) and age group (16–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, total 16–64 years)
* country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)
* Indigenous persons with reported disability aged 16–64 years, by sex (male, female, persons)

Measure c.ii: (0–14 hours, 15–29 hours per week and total) All persons with reported disability aged 16–64 years by State/Territory, by:* sex (male, female, persons)

(0–29 hours only) All persons with reported disability aged 16–64 years by State/Territory, by:* age group (16–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, total 16–64 years)
* country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)
* Indigenous persons with reported disability aged 16–64 years

All persons with no reported disability, aged 16–64 years by State/Territory [Data disaggregation will depend on sufficient numbers] |

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| Box 10 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2013.* Data on Disability Support Pension recipients who report earnings by State and Territory are presented by:
* age and sex in table NDA.c.1
* country of birth in table NDA.c.2
* Indigenous persons by sex in table NDA.c.3.
* Data for people with disability on Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings, by assessed further work capacity (hours per week) by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in table NDA.c.4
* age in table NDA.c.5
* country of birth in table NDA.c.6
* Indigenous persons in table NDA.c.7.
* Data for people without disability on Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings, by assessed further work capacity (hours per week) by State and Territory, by sex are presented in table NDA.c.8.

Results for 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are reported in the 2011-12 performance report.  |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.c.1** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, by sex and age group, State/Territory, 28 June 2013 |
| **Table NDA.c.2** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, by country of birth, State/Territory, 28 June 2013 |
| **Table NDA.c.3** | Indigenous people with disability, aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, 28 June 2013 |
| **Table NDA.c.4** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings, by assessed further work capacity (hours per week), by sex, State/Territory, 28 June 2013 |
| **Table NDA.c.5** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings (assessed further work capacity 0–29 hours per week), by age group, State/Territory, 28 June 2013 |
| **Table NDA.c.6** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings (assessed further work capacity 0–29 hours per week), by country of birth, State/Territory, 28 June 2013 |
| **Table NDA.c.7** | Indigenous people with disability aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings (assessed further work capacity 0–29 hours per week), by State/Territory, 28 June 2013 |
| **Table NDA.c.8** | People without disability aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings (assessed further work capacity 0–29 hours per week), by sex, State/Territory, 28 June 2013 |

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| Box 11 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by FAHCSIA and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the proportion of people with disability aged 16–64 years receiving the disability support pension (DSP), Newstart or Youth Allowance, who report earnings. Data for Newstart or Youth Allowance are also available for people without disability as a comparator. Data are not available by socioeconomic status (SES). People with disability may receive other forms of income support that are not included for reporting against this indicator, as disability is generally not part of the eligibility requirement for those payments.
* Annual data are available. The most recent data are for 2013. Data are reported as at the last Friday of June.
* Indigenous identification is optional for income support recipients. Indigenous recipients include only those who have voluntarily identified as Indigenous. These data may therefore represent an undercount.
* Data are subject to legislative and policy changes over time.
* Data are not publicly available. Additional information can be requested from the data provider.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:* The data are reported by income support type and are not able to be aggregated, as eligibility criteria are different. Data on Newstart and Youth Allowance recipients with disability and an assessed future work capacity of 0–14 hours are reported (where possible) to enable comparison with Disability Support Pension recipients (people who are unable to work, or to be retrained to work, 15 hours or more per week).
* The data on Newstart or Youth Allowance recipients by assessed work hour are subject to variability and changing health circumstances of the support recipient.
* Further work is required to determine the quality of Indigenous identification in the income support data, including the ability to identify non-Indigenous recipients and those for whom Indigenous status is not stated.
* Disaggregation of this indicator by SES is a priority. Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for people with disability.
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### Performance indicator (d): Proportion of people with disability accessing disability services

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | Data are backcast to 2008-09 due to revised estimated resident population (ERP) data in the potential population for the denominator. The CRC has advised the Secretariat that it does not require service use data disaggregated by need for assistance in life area.[For measure d.i only] Following DPRWG advice in relation to changes as a result of the National Health Reform Agreement and the NDA, data on basic community care are now included (2011-12 and 2012-13).  |
| Outcome: | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and the opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| Measure: | There are three measures for this indicator:* Measure d.i is the proportion of the potential population (people aged 0–64 years) who used State/Territory delivered disability support services
* Measure d.ii is the proportion of people with disability (people aged 15–64 years) with an employment restriction who used Disability Employment Services (Open Employment)
* Measure d.iii is the proportion of the potential population (people aged 15–64 years) who used Australian Disability Enterprises (Supported Employment)

Measure d.i is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support services in the reporting period
* *denominator* — potential population on 30 June at the start of the reporting period

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure d.ii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons aged 15–64 years who used Disability Employment Services (includes Employment Support Services and Disability Management Services) in the reporting period
* *denominator* — people with disability (people aged 15–64 years) on 30 June at the start of the reporting period

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure d.iii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons aged 15–64 years who used Australian Disability Enterprises in the reporting period
* *denominator* — potential population (people aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force participation) on 30 June at the start of the reporting period

and is expressed as a *percentage**These measures exclude specialist psychiatric disability services in Victoria, Queensland and WA* |

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| Data source: | *Numerator*— * (all) Disability Services National Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS). Data are collected annually.
* (Measure d.ii only, and only for the Disability Management Services component of the Disability Employment Services) Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) Employment Support System. Data are collected monthly.

*Denominator* — * 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* (total population) (2011 revised estimates) ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Data are collected quarterly (June quarter data are used). (2006 Census based) ABS Experimental Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Data are available annually, but updated every five years.
* (Indigenous and non-Indigenous population) (2006 Census based) ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Data are collected quarterly (June quarter data are used). (2006 Census based) ABS Experimental Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Data are available annually, but updated every five years.
* 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Census). Data are collected every five years.

Data are available for reporting annually |
| Data provider: | AIHW |
| Data availability: | (all measures) DS NMDS 2011-12 (backcast for 2010‑11, 2009-10, 2008-09 due to revised ERP data in the potential population for the denominator)(measure d.i only) DSS[[3]](#footnote-3) Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set (HACC NMDS) 2012-13 and 2011-12(measure d.ii only) DSS[[4]](#footnote-4)DEEWR Employment Support System data 2011-12 (backcast for 2010-11 due to revised ERP data in the potential population for the denominator) |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measure d.i: * For each service group (accommodation support, community support, community access, respite\* and total):
* State/Territory
* State/Territory, by remoteness area (Major Cities, other, total) (ASGS)
* National, by sex (male, female, total) by age group (0–9, 10–14, 15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55­–64, subtotal 0–49 years, total 0–64 years)
* National, by country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)
* State/Territory, Indigenous people (aged 0–64 years)
* Indigenous people, Disability support services (total), by State/Territory, by age group (0–49, 50–64, 0–64 years)
* Number of basic community care services (HACC), State/Territory, by Indigenous people and total (except for Vic and WA)

*\* The denominator for the respite disaggregation will be the potential population (people aged 0–64* years *and restricted to those people within the potential population who also reported a primary carer)**\* The definition of Primary Carer (refer to note in PI h and i) impacts on the scope of the potential population for respite, limiting it to severe and profound core activity limitation.*Measure d.ii and d.iii:* State/Territory by sex (male, female, total)
* National, by age (15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, subtotal 15–49 years, total 15–64 years)
* National, by remoteness area (Major Cities, other, total)
* National by country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)
* State/Territory, Indigenous people (aged 15–64 years)

[Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates] |

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| Box 12 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2011-12.* Data on the potential population who used State/Territory delivered disability services, by State and Territory are presented by:
* service type in table NDA.d.1
* remoteness in tables NDA.d.5, 9, 13, 17 and 21
* Indigenous persons in tables NDA.d.25 and 26
* [revised data for 2010-11 can be found in tables NDA.d.2, 6, 10, 14, 18, and 22]
* [revised data for 2009-10 can be found in tables NDA.d.3, 7, 11, 15, 19, and 23]
* [revised data for 2008-09 can be found in tables NDA.d.4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 24].
* National data on the potential population who used State/Territory delivered disability services are presented by:
* sex, by age in tables NDA.d.31, 35, 39, 43 and 47
* country of birth in table NDA.d.51
* [revised data for 2010-11 can be found in tables NDA.d.32, 36, 40, 44, 48, and 52]
* [revised data for 2009-10 can be found in tables NDA.d.33, 37, 41, 45, 49, and 53]
* [revised data for 2008-09 can be found in tables NDA.d.34, 38, 42, 46, 50, and 54].
* Data on the basic community care services (HACC) received in 2012-13, are presented by:
* State and Territory in table NDA.d.27
* Indigenous status, by State and Territory in table NDA.d.28
* [data for 2011-12 can be found in tables NDA.d.29 and 30].
* Data on people with disability who accessed Disability Employment Services/ Open Employment Services are presented by:
* sex, in tables NDA.d.55 and 59
* Indigenous persons by age in tables NDA.d.61 and 62
* [revised data for 2010-11 can be found in tables NDA.d.56 and 60]
* [revised data for 2009-10 can be found in table NDA.d.57]
* [revised data for 2008-09 can be found in table NDA.d.58].
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| Box 12 (continued) |
| * National data on people with disability who accessed Disability Employment Services/ Open Employment Services are presented by:
* age in tables NDA.d.63 and 67
* country of birth in tables NDA.d.69 and 73
* remoteness in table NDA.d.69
* [revised data for 2010-11 can be found in tables NDA.d.64, 68, 70 and 74]
* [revised data for 2009-10 can be found in table NDA.d.65 and 71]
* [revised data for 2008-09 can be found in table NDA.d.66 and 72].
* Data on the potential population who accessed Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by State and Territory are presented by:
* by sex, in table NDA.d.75
* Indigenous persons by age in table NDA.d.79
* [revised data for 2010-11 can be found in tables NDA.d.76 and 80]
* [revised data for 2009-10 can be found in table NDA.d.77 and 81]
* [revised data for 2008-09 can be found in table NDA.d.78 and 82].
* National data on the potential population who accessed Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by State and Territory are presented by:
* age in table NDA.d.83
* country of birth and remoteness in table NDA.d.87
* [revised data for 2010-11 can be found in tables NDA.d.84 and 88]
* [revised data for 2009-10 can be found in table NDA.d.85 and 89]
* [revised data for 2008-09 can be found in table NDA.d.86 and 90].

Results for State/Territory delivered disability service use by Indigenous persons for 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 are reported in the 2011-12 performance report. |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.d.1** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services, by service type, by State/Territory, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.2** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services, by service type, by State/Territory, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.3** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services, by service type, by State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.4** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services, by service type, by State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.5** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.6** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.7** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.8** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.9** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.10** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.11** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.12** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.13** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.14** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.15** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.16** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.17** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.18** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.19** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.20** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.21** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.22** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.23** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.24** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.25** | Indigenous potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services, by service group and State/Territory, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.26** | Indigenous potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.27** | HACC services received by people aged 64 years and under and Indigenous Australians aged 49 years and under, 2012­13  |
| **Table NDA.d.28** | HACC services received by Indigenous Australians aged 49 years and under, 2012­13  |
| **Table NDA.d.29** | HACC services received by people aged 64 years and under and Indigenous Australians aged 49 years and under, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.30** | HACC services received by Indigenous Australians aged 49 years and under, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.31** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by sex, by age group, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.32** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by sex, by age group, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.33** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by sex, by age group, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.34** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by sex, by age group, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.35** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by sex, by age group, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.36** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by sex, by age group, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.37** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by sex, by age group, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.38** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by sex, by age group, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.39** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by sex, by age group, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.40** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by sex, by age group, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.41** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by sex, by age group, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.42** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by sex, by age group, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.43** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by sex, by age group, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.44** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by sex, by age group, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.45** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by sex, by age group, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.46** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by sex, by age group, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.47** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by sex, by age group, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.48** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by sex, by age group, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.49** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by sex, by age group, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.50** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by sex, by age group, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.51** | Potential population aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support services, by type of service, by country of birth, 2011­12 |
| **Table NDA.d.52** | Potential population aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support services, by type of service, by country of birth, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.53** | Potential population aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support services, by type of service, by country of birth, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.54** | Potential population aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support services, by type of service, by country of birth, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.55** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by sex, State/Territory, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.56** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by sex, State/Territory, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.57** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by sex, State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.58** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by sex, State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.59** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Disability Management Services (Open Employment Services), by sex, State/Territory, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.60** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Disability Management Services (Open Employment Services), by sex, State/Territory, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.61** | Indigenous people with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by age, State/Territory, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.62** | Indigenous people with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Disability Management Services (Open Employment Services), by age, State/Territory, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.63** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by age group, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.64** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by age group, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.65** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by age group, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.66** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by age group, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.67** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Disability Management Services (Open Employment Services), by age group, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.68** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Disability Management Services (Open Employment Services), by age group, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.69** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by country of birth and remoteness, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.70** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by country of birth and remoteness, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.71** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by country of birth and remoteness, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.72** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Employment Support Services (Open Employment Services), by country of birth and remoteness, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.73** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Disability Management Services (Open Employment Services), by country of birth, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.74** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/ Disability Management Services (Open Employment Services), by country of birth, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.75** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by sex, State/Territory, 2011­12 " |
| **Table NDA.d.76** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by sex, State/Territory, 2010­11 |
| **Table NDA.d.77** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by sex, State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.78** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by sex, State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.79** | Indigenous people with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by age, State/Territory, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.80** | Indigenous people with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by age, State/Territory, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.81** | Indigenous people with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by age, State/Territory, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.82** | Indigenous people with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by age, State/Territory, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.83** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by age group, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.84** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by age group, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.85** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by age group, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.86** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by age group, 2008­09 |
| **Table NDA.d.87** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by country of birth and remoteness, 2011­12  |
| **Table NDA.d.88** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by country of birth and remoteness, 2010­11  |
| **Table NDA.d.89** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by country of birth and remoteness, 2009­10 |
| **Table NDA.d.90** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by country of birth and remoteness, 2008­09 |

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| Box 13 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on:
* the proportion of the potential population accessing State and Territory delivered disability support services, and Australian Disability Enterprises (supported employment services),
* the proportion of people with disability aged 15-64 years with an employment restriction accessing Disability Employment Services (open employment services)
* the basic community care services (HACC) received by Australians aged less than 65 years (less than 50 years for Indigenous Australians).
* Data are available for Indigenous people. Data are not available by socioeconomic status (SES).
* Annual data are available. The most recent available data are 2012-13 for Basic community care services (HACC) and 2011-12 for State and Territory delivered disability support services and Australian Government employment services.
* People with disability are known to use both basic community care services (HACC) and specialist disability services, and these people are counted in both the DS NMDS and the HACC MDS. At this time it is not possible to identify people who use both services, and adding these two populations together would introduce double counting.
* The numerators and denominators used for the measures in this indicator are drawn from differently defined populations and different data sources.
* Numerator: DS NMDS data (which include all services covered under this indicator except Disability Management Services) are derived from service delivery administrative data. It is assumed that service delivery processes involve the assessment of disability support needs following broadly consistent principles and practices across jurisdictions. However, this assumption is untested.
* Denominator: The SDAC (a source for all the denominators [d.i to d.iii]) does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. Data for denominators for all three measures (including the potential population applicable to measures d.i and d.iii) have been estimated from several different sources, from different years, under key assumptions, which may reduce the accuracy of the estimates. Furthermore:
* the 2009 SDAC data are used in this report. Results of the 2012 SDAC were not available in time for deriving the denominators for this report

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| Box 13 (continued) |
| * 2006 Census data are used in the derivation of Indigenous, remoteness and country of birth disaggregations. Further work is required to assess the appropriateness of using 2011 Census information on people with a need for assistance with core activities in the estimation of the potential population
* following the release of the 2011 Census, the ABS has revised the estimated resident population (ERP) data. These rebased estimates have been used in calculation of the potential population for all years back to the 2008-09 baseline. Indigenous population data are still based on the 2006 Census, as revised Indigenous population data are not available until 2014.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:* Due to revisions to the ERP, and the lag in the release of Indigenous population projections, Indigenous status data are based on the 2006 Census and are not comparable with the general population data which are based on the 2011 Census.
* Remoteness data have been provided according to the State and Territory of service provision but, at the sub-state level (remoteness area), the data have been classified by the clients’ place of usual residence. For example, a person who usually resides in a very remote area of the Northern Territory who is treated in a hospital in a major city of Victoria, would be classified for remoteness purposes as very remote/Victoria (even though Victoria itself has no very remote areas under the ABS remoteness classification). Further work is required to determine whether geographic location for this indicator should be based on usual residence of the patient or location of the service provision.
* Disaggregation of this indicator by SES is a priority. The AIHW is currently investigating how to disaggregate data by SES from the Disability Services National Minimum Dataset (DS NMDS).

The comparability of the denominator over time is yet to be tested. It would be appropriate to review the scope and application of the denominator after the impact of the 2012 SDAC and 2011 Census is assessed. |
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### Performance indicator (e): Proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | Measures and data for satisfaction of all people with disability (measures e.ii and e.iii) are available for the first time. Satisfaction measures are reported for all people with disability (rather than the potential population) as the data on satisfaction are limited to the sample who were interviewed personally. |
| Outcome: | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and the opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| Measure: | There are three measures for this indicator:* Measure e.i is the proportion of the potential population of people with disability who report a need for more formal assistance
* Measure e.ii is the proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available
* Measure e.iii is the proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months

Measure e.i is defined as:* *numerator* — number of persons aged 0–64 years in the potential population with a need for more formal assistance (including those who do not currently receive any assistance)
* *denominator* — potential population (people aged 0–64 years) for the SDAC reporting period

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure e.ii is defined as: * *numerator* — number of persons aged 15–64 years with disability, who report being satisfied with the range of formal services available for all activities they receive assistance with from formal service providers and report being satisfied for all activities they need formal assistance with, where they aren’t currently receiving that assistance
* *denominator* — number of persons aged 15–64 years, who were personally interviewed and reported receiving formal assistance for at least one activity and/or who report needing formal assistance with at least one activity

and is expressed as a *percentage*.Measure e.iii is defined as: * *numerator* — number of persons aged 15–64 years with disability who report being satisfied with the quality of formal services they have received, for all activities they receive assistance with from formal services
* *denominator* — number of persons aged 15–64 years, who were personally interviewed and reported receiving formal assistance for at least one activity and/or who report needing formal assistance with at least one activity

and is expressed as a *percentage*.*95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.* |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* — Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018). |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SDAC — 2012  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measure e.i:Potential population, by State/Territory, by:* sex (male, female, persons) remoteness area (Major Cities, Other, total)

Potential population, National, by:* age group (0–9, 10–14, 15–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–64, total 0–64 years)
* country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)

Measures e.ii and e.iii:All with reported disability, by State/Territory, by:* sex (male, female, persons)
* remoteness area (Major Cities, Other, total)

All with reported disability, National, by:* age group (15–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–64, total 15–64 years)
* country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)

[Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates] |

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| Box 14 Results |
| For this report, data for this indicator are provided for 2012. * Data on the potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.e.1–3
* remoteness area in tables NDA.e.4–6.
* National data on the potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving are presented by:
* age in table NDA.e.7
* country of birth in table NDA.e.8.
* Data on the potential population who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.e.9–11
* remoteness area in tables NDA.e.12–14.
* National data on the potential population who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available are presented by:
* age in table NDA.e.15
* country of birth in table NDA.e.16.
* Data on the potential population who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.e.17–19
* remoteness area in tables NDA.e.20–22.
* National data on the potential population who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months are presented by:
* age in table NDA.e.23
* country of birth in table NDA.e.24.

2009 results for the potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving are reported in the 2011-12 performance report.  |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.e.1** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.2** | Relative standard errors for people aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.3** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.4** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.5** | Relative standard errors for people aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.6** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for people aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.7** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by age group, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.8** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.9** | Persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by sex, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.10** | Relative standard errors for persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.11** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.12** | Persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by remoteness, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.13** | Relative standard errors for persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by remoteness, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.14** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by remoteness, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.15** | Persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by age, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.16** | Persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available, by country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.17** | Persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.18** | Relative standard errors for persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.19** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.20** | Persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by remoteness, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.21** | Relative standard errors for persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by remoteness, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.22** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by remoteness, by State/Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.23** | Persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by age, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.e.24** | Persons with reported disability aged 15–64 years who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months, by country of birth, 2012 |

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| Box 15 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the potential population who report needing more formal assistance with activities of daily living (including those who do not currently receive any assistance), and satisfaction with the options for, and quality of, these services. Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES).
* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years from 2012. The most recent available data are for 2012.
* Data on satisfaction with the range of formal services available, and with the quality of the formal services received, were collected for the first time in the 2012 SDAC.
* The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas. This may affect the NT results, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.
* Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
* Additional data from the data provider are available online, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* For SDAC estimates and proportions with relative standard errors (RSEs) greater than 50 per cent, the ABS has supressed the relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals (CI) information. These estimates and proportions are considered too unreliable for general use.
* The size of the standard errors means that SDAC data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.
* Disaggregation of this indicator by Indigenous status and SES is a priority. Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for people with disability.
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### Performance indicator (f): Proportion of younger people entering, living in, and exiting, permanent residential aged care

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This indicator is unchanged from the previous NDA. |
| Outcome: | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and the opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| Measure: | There are three measures for this indicator:* Measure f.i is the rate of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care
* Measure f.ii is the number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years receiving permanent residential aged care services
* Measure f.iii is the number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years who separated from permanent residential aged care to return to home/family

Measure f.i is defined as:* *numerator* — non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care in the reporting period
* *denominator* — non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years potential population on 30 June at the start of the reporting period

and is expressed as a *rate per 10 000 potential population*Measure f.ii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years receiving permanent residential aged care services in the reporting period

and is expressed as a *number*Measure f.iii is defined as:* numerator — number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years who separated from permanent residential aged care to return to home/family in the reporting period

and is expressed as a *number* |
| Data source: | (All) *Numerator* — Department of Social Services (DSS)[[5]](#footnote-5) Aged care data warehouse. Data are available annually.(Measure f.i) *Denominator* — * 2009 ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* (total population) (2011 revised estimates) ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Data are collected quarterly (June quarter data are used). (2006 Census based) ABS Experimental Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Data are available annually, but updated every five years.
* (Non-Indigenous and Indigenous population) (2006 Census based) ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Data are collected quarterly (June quarter data are used). (2006 Census based) ABS Experimental Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Data are available annually, but updated every five years. 2006 ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). Data are collected every five years.

Data are available for reporting annually |
| Data provider: | AIHW |
| Data availability: | DSS Aged care data warehouse – 2012-13 (measure f.i — backcast for 2011‑12, 2010‑11, 2009-10, 2008-09 due to revised ERP data in the potential population for the denominator)  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | (Non-Indigenous) State/Territory by age group (0–49 years, 50–64 years and total 0–64 years)(Indigenous) State/Territory (0–49 years) |

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| Box 16 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2012-13. * Data on the rate of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care by State and Territory are presented in table NDA.f.1
* The number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years receiving permanent residential aged care services by State and Territory are presented in table NDA.f.2
* The number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years who separated from permanent residential aged care to return to home/family by State and Territory are presented in table NDA.f.3.

Results for 2011-12, 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 are reported in the 2011-12 performance report.  |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.f.1** | Younger people (non­Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years) admitted to permanent residential aged care, 2012­-13 (per 10 000 potential population) |
| **Table NDA.f.2** | Non­Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years receiving permanent residential aged care, during 2012­13 (number)  |
| **Table NDA.f.3** | Non­Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years who separated from permanent residential aged care to return to home/family, 2012­13 (number)  |

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| Box 17 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the AIHW and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the rate and number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people admitted to residential aged care, and the number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people receiving, and separated from, residential aged care. Data are not available by socioeconomic status (SES).
* Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2012-13.
* The numerator and denominator for measure f.1 are drawn from differently defined populations and different data sources. The numerator relates to people who used specialist residential aged care services. The denominator relates to the estimated population requiring disability services.
* The denominator for measure f.1 (the potential population) has been estimated from several different sources, from different years, under key assumptions, which may reduce the accuracy of the estimates. Furthermore:
* the 2009 SDAC data are used in this report. Results of the 2012 SDAC were not available in time for deriving the potential population results for this report
* 2006 Census data are used in the derivation of the Indigenous disaggregation. Further work is required to assess the appropriateness of using 2011 Census information on people with a need for assistance with core activities in the estimation of the potential population.
* Additional data from the data source are available online, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:* To maintain comparability between Indigenous and non-Indigenous data, the potential population for non-Indigenous people is calculated using Estimated Resident Population data based on the 2006 Census. The potential population for Indigenous people is calculated using population projections which are also based on the 2006 Census.
* Further work is required to record disability status for young people entering, receiving or exiting residential aged care.
* Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for people with disability.
* The comparability of the denominator over time is yet to be tested. It would be appropriate to review the scope and application of the denominator after the impact of the 2012 SDAC is assessed.
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### Performance indicator (g): Proportion of carers of people with disability participating in the labour force

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | Data for underemployment (measure g.iv) are available for the first time. |
| Outcome: | Families and carers are well supported  |
| Measure: | There are four measures for this indicator:* Measure g.i is the proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who are in the labour force
* Measure g.ii is the proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who are employed
* Measure g.iii is the proportion of carers (of people with disability) in the labour force aged 15–64 years, who are unemployed
* Measure g.iv is the proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who usually work less than 35 hours per week, who wanted to work more hours and would be able to start work with more hours in the next 4 weeks

Measure g.i is defined as:* *numerator* — number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed)
* *denominator* — total number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability)

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure g.ii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are employed
* *denominator* — total number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability)

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure g.iii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are unemployed
* *denominator* — number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed)

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure g.iv is defined as:* *numerator* — number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are employed and work less than 35 hours per week, who wanted to work more hours and would be able to start work with more hours in the next 4 weeks
* *denominator* — number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed)

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure g.iii (unemployment) and measure g.iv (underemployment) combined provide a measure of underutilisation of labour for carers of people with disability*95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.**Primary carers (aged 15–64 years) with a main recipient aged 0–64 years or with a non-main recipient aged 0–64 years, with a profound or severe core activity limitation.*  |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* — Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018). |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SDAC — 2012  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measures g.i, g.ii and g.iii: Labour force profile by State and Territory, by:* carer status groups (primary carers, all carers and non-carers)

All measures:For each of the following carer status groups:* Primary carer
* All carers
* Non-carers

State/Territory, by:* Carer sex (male, female, persons)
* Carer remoteness area (major cities, Other, total) [except for unemployed Primary Carers]

National, by:* Carer age group (15–44, 45–64, total 15–64 years) (for g.i, Carer sex and Carer age group)
* Carer country of birth (Australia, other, total)

[Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates] |

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| Box 18 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2012. * Labour force profile data by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.g.1–3
* Labour force participation data for primary carers by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.g.4–6
* remoteness area in tables NDA.g.7–9.
* Labour force participation data for all carers, and non-carers by State and Territory are presented by:
* by sex in tables NDA.g.12–14
* remoteness area in tables NDA.g.15–17.
* National labour force participation data are presented by:
* primary carers, by age by sex in table NDA.g.10
* all carers, and non-carers, by age by sex in table NDA.g.18
* primary carers, all carers and non-carers by country of birth in table NDA.g.11.
* Employment to population data for primary carers by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.g.19–21
* remoteness area in tables NDA.g.22–24.
* Employment to population data for all carers, and non-carers by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.g.27–29
* remoteness area in tables NDA.g.30–32.
* National employment to population data are presented by:
* primary carers, by age in table NDA.g.25
* all carers, and non-carers, by age in table NDA.g.33
* primary carers, all carers and non-carers by country of birth in table NDA.g.26.
* Unemployment rate data for primary carers by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.g.34–36
* Unemployment rate data for all carers, and non-carers by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.g.39–41
* remoteness area in tables NDA.g.42–44.
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| Box 18 (continued) |
| * National unemployment rate data are presented by:
* primary carers, by age in table NDA.g.37
* all carers, and non-carers, by age in table NDA.g.45
* primary carers, all carers and non-carers by country of birth in table NDA.g.38.
* Underemployed data for primary carers by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.g.46–48
* remoteness area in tables NDA.g.49–51.
* Underemployed data for all carers, and non-carers by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.g.54–56
* remoteness area in tables NDA.g.57–59.
* National underemployed data are presented by:
* primary carers, by age in table NDA.g.52
* all carers, and non-carers, by age in table NDA.g.60
* primary carers, all carers and non-carers by country of birth in table NDA.g.53.

Results for 2009 and 2003 are reported in the 2011-12 performance report. Data on underemployment are only available in the current report. |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.g.1** | Labour force profile for primary carers and all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.2** | Relative standard error for labour force profile for primary carers and all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.3** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force profile for primary carers and all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.4** | Labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.5** | Relative standard error for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.6** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.7** | Labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.8** | Relative standard error for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.9** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.10** | Labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.11** | Labour force participation rate for primary carers and all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers, people aged 15–64 years, by country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.12** | Labour force participation rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.13** | Relative standard error for labour force participation rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.14** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.15** | Labour force participation rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.16** | Relative standard error for labour force participation rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.17** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.18** | Labour force participation rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.19** | Employment to population ratio for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.20** | Relative standard error for employment to population ratio for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.21** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population ratio for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.22** | Employment to population ratio for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.23** | Relative standard error for employment to population ratio for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.24** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population ratio for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.25** | Employment to population ratio for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer age group, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.26** | Employment to population ratio for primary carers and all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.27** | Employment to population ratio for all carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.28** | Relative standard error for employment to population ratio for all carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.29** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population ratio for all carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.30** | Employment to population ratio for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.31** | Relative standard error for employment to population ratio for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.32** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment to population ratio for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.33** | Employment to population ratio for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.34** | Unemployment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.35** | Relative standard error for unemployment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.36** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for unemployment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.37** | Unemployment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years, by carer age group, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.38** | Unemployment rate for primary carers and all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers, people aged 15–64 years, by country of birth 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.39** | Unemployment rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.40** | Relative standard error for unemployment rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.41** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for unemployment rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.42** | Unemployment rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.43** | Relative standard error for unemployment rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.44** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for unemployment rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.45** | Unemployment rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.46** | Rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.47** | Relative standard error for rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.48** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.49** | Rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.50** | Relative standard error for rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.51** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.52** | Rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by carer age group, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.53** | Rate for primary carers and all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.54** | Rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.55** | Relative standard error for rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.56** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for the rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.57** | Rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.58** | Relative standard error for rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012  |
| **Table NDA.g.59** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.g.60** | Rate for all carers (carers of people with disability aged 0-64 years) and non-carers aged 15–64 years who are underemployed, by age group, 2012 |

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| Box 19 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on workforce participation of carers of people with disability (labour force participation rates, employment to population rates, unemployment rates and underemployment rates). Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES).
* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years. The most recent available data are for 2012.
* The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas. This may affect the NT results, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.
* Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
* Additional data from the data provider are available online, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* For SDAC estimates and proportions with relative standard errors (RSEs) greater than 50 per cent, the ABS has supressed the relative standard errors (RSE) and 95 per cent confidence intervals (CI) information. These estimates and proportions are considered too unreliable for general use. In particular, this effects data for measures g.iii (unemployment), g.iv (underemployed).
* The size of the standard errors means that SDAC data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.
* Disaggregation of this indicator by Indigenous status and SES is a priority. Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for carers of people with disability.
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### Performance indicator (h): Proportion of carers of people with disability who report their health and wellbeing as positive

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This indicator is unchanged from the previous NDA. |
| Outcome: | Families and carers are well supported  |
| Measure: | There are two measures for this indicator:* Measure h.i is the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who feel satisfied with their caring role
* Measure h.ii is the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role

Measure h.i is defined as:* *numerator* — number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability), who feel satisfied with their caring role
* *denominator* — total number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability)

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure h.ii is defined as:* *numerator* — number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability), who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role
* *denominator* — total number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability)

and is expressed as a *percentage**95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.**The SDAC data on carers who report their health and wellbeing as positive are only available for primary carers (not all carers). Primary carers (aged 15 years or over) with a main recipient aged 0–64 years or with a non-main recipient aged 0–64 years, with a profound or severe core activity limitation.* |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* — Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018). |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SDAC — 2012  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | All measures:Primary carers, State/Territory, by:* Carer sex (male, female, persons)
* Carer remoteness area (Major cities, Other, Total)

Primary carers, National, by:* Carer age group (15–44, 45–64, 65 years and over, subtotal

15–64 years, total)* Carer country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)

[Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates] |

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| Box 20 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2012. * Data on primary carers of people with disability who feel satisfied with their caring role by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.h.1–3
* remoteness area in tables NDA.h.4–6.
* National data on primary carers of people with disability who feel satisfied with their caring role are presented by:
* age in table NDA.h.7
* by country of birth in table NDA.h.8.
* Data on primary carers of people with disability who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.h.9–11
* remoteness area in tables NDA.h.12–14.
* National data on primary carers of people with disability who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role are presented by:
* age in table NDA.h.15
* by country of birth in table NDA.h.16.

Results for 2009 and 2003 are reported in the 2011-12 performance report.  |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.h.1** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.2** | Relative standard error for the proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.3** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.4** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.5** | Relative standard error for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.6** | 95 per cent confidence interval for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.7** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.8** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.9** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.10** | Relative standard errors for the proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.11** | 95 per cent confidence interval for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.12** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.13** | Relative standard error for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.14** | 95 per cent confidence interval for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.15** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role, by carer age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.h.16** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role, by carer country of birth, 2012 |

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| Box 21 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, on the satisfaction and health and wellbeing of carers of people with disability. Data for this indicator are available for primary carers only. Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES).
* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years. The most recent data are for 2012.
* The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas. This may affect the NT results, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.
* The total number of primary carers reported for this indicator is different to that reported for performance indicator (i). Data for this indicator are from the SDAC carer self-enumeration form and may be subject to an element of non-response bias. The reported data exclude not stated responses to the question on physical or emotional effects of the caring role.
* Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
* Additional data from the data provider are available online, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* For SDAC estimates and proportions with relative standard errors (RSEs) greater than 50 per cent, the ABS has supressed the relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals (CI) information. These estimates and proportions are considered too unreliable for general use.
* The size of the standard errors means that SDAC data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.
* Disaggregation of this indicator by Indigenous status and SES is a priority. Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for carers of people with disability.
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### Performance indicator (i): Proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided, to the person with disability and to the carer

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | Measures and data for satisfaction of carers of people with disability (measures i.ii and i.iii) are available for the first time. |
| Outcome: | Families and carers are well supported |
| Measure: | There are three measures for this indicator: * Measure i.i is the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles
* Measure i.ii is the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of formal service options available to help them in their caring role
* Measure i.iii is the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from formal services, by the person with disability and by the carer in the last six months

Measure i.i is defined as: * *numerator* — number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability), who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles
* *denominator* — number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years)

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure i.ii is defined as: * *numerator* — number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who report being satisfied with the range of formal services available to help them in their caring role
* *denominator* — number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years) who were interviewed personally

and is expressed as a *percentage*Measure i.iii is defined as: * *numerator* — number of primary carers of persons aged 0–64 years who report being satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help them in their caring role
* *denominator* — number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years) who were interviewed personally and reported receiving formal assistance in their caring role in the previous 6 months

and is expressed as a *percentage**95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.**Primary carers (aged 15 years or over) with a main recipient aged 0–64 years or with a non-main recipient aged 0–64 years, with a profound or severe core activity limitation.* |
| Data source: | Numerator and denominator — Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018). |
| Data provider: | ABS |
| Data availability: | SDAC — 2012  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | All measures: Primary Carers, State/Territory, by:* Carer sex
* Carer Remoteness Area (Major cities, Other, Total)

Primary Carers, National, by:* Carer age group (15–44, 45–64, 65 years and over, subtotal 15–64 years, total)
* Carer country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)

[Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates]  |

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| Box 22 Results |
| For this report, data for this indicator are provided for 2012. * Data on primary carers who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.i.1–3
* remoteness area in tables NDA.i.4–6.
* National data on primary carers who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles are presented by:
* age in table NDA.i.7
* country of birth in table NDA.i.8.
* Data on primary carers who are satisfied with the range of formal service options available, by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.i.9–11
* remoteness area in tables NDA.i.12–14.
* National data on primary carers who are satisfied with the range of formal service options available are presented by:
* age in table NDA.i.15
* country of birth in table NDA.i.16.
* Data on primary carers who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from formal services in the last six months, by State and Territory are presented by:
* sex in tables NDA.i.17–19
* remoteness area in tables NDA.i.20–22.
* National data on primary carers who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from formal services in the last six months are presented by:
* age in table NDA.i.23
* country of birth in table NDA.i.24.

2009 results for primary carers who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles are reported in the 2011-12 performance report.  |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.i.1** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.2** | Relative standard errors of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.3** | 95 per cent confidence intervals of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.4** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.5** | Relative standard error for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.6** | 95 per cent confidence interval for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.7** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.8** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles, by carer country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.9** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.10** | Relative standard errors of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.11** | 95 per cent confidence intervals of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.12** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.13** | Relative standard error for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.14** | 95 per cent confidence interval for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.15** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.16** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role, by carer country of birth, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.17** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help in their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.18** | Relative standard errors of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help in their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.19** | 95 per cent confidence intervals of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help in their caring role, by carer sex, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.20** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help in their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.21** | Relative standard error for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help in their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.22** | 95 per cent confidence interval for proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help in their caring role, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.23** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help in their caring role, by age group, 2012 |
| **Table NDA.i.24** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who are satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help in their caring role, by carer country of birth, 2012 |

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| Box 23 Comment on data quality |
| The DQS for this indicator has been prepared by the ABS and is included in its original form in the section of this report titled ‘Data Quality Statements’. Key points from the DQS are summarised below.* The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, for primary carers of people with disability who report needing further assistance with their caring roles, as well as satisfaction with the range and quality of assistance provided and/or required. Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES).
* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years from 2012. The most recent available data are for 2012.
* The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results.
* Data on satisfaction with the range of formal services available, and with the quality of the formal services received, were collected for the first time in the 2012 SDAC.
* The total number of primary carers reported for this indicator is different to that reported for performance indicator (h). Data for indicator (h) are from the SDAC carer self-enumeration form and excludes carers who did not respond to the question on physical or emotional effects of the caring role, as relevant to that indicator. Data for measure i.ii and i.iii are from the SDAC carer self-enumeration form and excludes carers who did not respond to the question on satisfaction with the range of formal services, and carers who did not respond to the questions of receipt and satisfaction with quality of formal services, respectively.
* Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution.
* Additional data from the data provider are available online, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:* The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018).
* For SDAC estimates and proportions with relative standard errors (RSEs) greater than 50 per cent, the ABS has supressed the relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals (CI) information. These estimates and proportions are considered too unreliable for general use.
* The size of the standard errors means that SDAC data may not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of the standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between estimates.
* Disaggregation of this indicator by Indigenous status and SES is a priority. Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for carers of people with disability.
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## Data Quality Statements

This attachment includes copies of all DQSs as provided by the data providers. The Steering Committee has not made any amendments to the content of these DQSs.

Table 8 lists each performance benchmark in the NDA and the page reference for the associated DQS. Data quality statements for performance benchmarks are only included if data are reported against the benchmark for this cycle of reporting.

 Table 8 Data quality statements for performance benchmarks in the National Disability Agreement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Performance benchmark | Page no. in this report |
| (a) Between 2009 and 2018, there will be a five percentage point national increase in the proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force. | 500 |
| (b) Between 2009 and 2018, there will be a five percentage point national decrease in the proportion of people with disability who report a need for more formal assistance. | 532 |

Table 9 lists each performance indicator in the NDA and the page reference for the associated DQS. Data quality statements for performance indicators are only included if data are reported against the indicator for this cycle of reporting.

 Table 9 Data quality statements for performance indicators in the National Disability Agreement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Performance indicator | Page no. in this report |
| 1. Proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force
 | 500 |
| 1. Proportion of people with disability who participate in social and community activities
 | 504 |
| 1. Proportion of income support recipients with disability who report earnings
 | 507 |
| 1. Proportion of people with disability accessing disability services
 | 509 |
| 1. Proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided
 | 532 |
| 1. Proportion of younger people entering, living in, and exiting, permanent residential aged care
 | 535 |
| 1. Proportion of carers of people with disability participating in the labour force
 | 540 |
| 1. Proportion of carers of people with disability who report their health and wellbeing as positive
 | 545 |
| 1. Proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided, to the person with disability and to the carer
 | 549 |

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (a): Proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force

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| **Target/Outcome** | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure a.i —** the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 years, who are in the labour force**Numerator**: number of people with disability aged 15–64 years who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed).**Denominator**: total number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years.**Measure a.ii —** the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 years, who are employed**Numerator:** number of people with disability aged 15–64 years who are employed.**Denominator:** total number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years.**Measure a.iii** — the proportion of people with disability in the labour force aged 15–64 years, who are unemployed**Numerator**: number of people with disability aged 15–64 years who are unemployed.**Denominator**: total number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed).**Measure a.iv** — the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64, who usually work less than 35 hours per week, who wanted to work more hours and would be able to start work with more hours in the next 4 weeks**Numerator**: number of people with disability aged 15–64 years who employed and usually work less than 35 hours per week, who wanted to work more hours and would be able to start work with more hours in the next 4 weeks. **Denominator**: total number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed). |
| **Data source/s** | For the general population: The numerator and denominator for this indicator are drawn from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC).For the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population: the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) comprises three surveys — the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS), the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey (NATSINPAS) and the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health measurements Survey (NATSIHMS). Data for people with disability participating in the labour force is sourced from the NATSIHS component of AATSIHS. |
| **Institutional environment** | The SDAC and NATSIHS are collected, processed and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within a framework that includes the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* and the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*. These ensure the independence from political influence and impartiality of the ABS and the confidentiality of respondents.For more information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including legislative obligations, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65%21OpenDocument).  |
| **Relevance** | The SDAC contains the most comprehensive and accurate measure of disability produced by the ABS, using 125 questions to collect information on any conditions people may have, whether these conditions cause restrictions, and the nature and severity of any restrictions. The NATSIHS collected data on a broad range of health conditions a person may have, with the primary focus on current and long-term conditions.Labour force participation data is collected in the SDAC and NATSIHS using the ABS standard ‘minimum set’ of questions to produce estimates of the current economically active population. Aggregates produced from these questions are designed to be consistent with international concepts of employment and unemployment. |
| **Timeliness** | The SDAC is conducted every three years over a 6 month period. Results from the 2012 survey were released in November 2013.The 2012-13 NATSIHS was conducted from May 2012 to February 2013. Results were released in November 2013. The previous NATSIHS was conducted in 2004-05. |
| **Accuracy** | **Sample and Response Rate:**The SDAC is conducted in all States and Territories, excluding very remote areas, and includes people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments). Dwellings in each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. After sample loss, the 2012 SDAC sample included approximately 27,400 private dwellings, 1,000 health establishments and 500 other non-private dwellings.The 2012 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.8%, and for establishments was 87.5%. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.The NATSIHS was conducted in all states and territories, including very remote areas. Non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes and short-stay caravan parks were excluded from the survey. The final response rate was 80%.**Scope and Coverage:** Information on the scope and coverage for SDAC is available in the publication [Explanatory Notes](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4430.0Explanatory%20Notes5002012?OpenDocument#Chapter1) (paragraphs 7 and) for [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The SDAC excludes very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from its estimates. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates if making inferences about the population at large. However, the Northern Territory has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas and/or Indigenous Communities. As such it is important to interpret Northern Territory estimates in light of these areas being excluded from scope. For the first time in 2012, SDAC has excluded a small number of private dwellings that are in Collection Districts where the population contribution of an Indigenous Community exceeds 75% within the CD, but the private dwellings themselves are outside the community. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates. However, it could have an impact on Northern Territory estimates, as around 10% of Northern Territory households that were previously included are now excluded. As such, estimates in the 2012 publication are not comparable to the 2009 survey. Estimates displayed as proportions are comparable with previous surveys.The SDAC also excludes people in gaols and correctional institutions.Information on the scope and coverage for the 2012-13 NATSIHS is available in the Explanatory Notes for [Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, Australia, 2012-13](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.001Chapter1502011-12) (ABS cat. no. 4727.0.55.001). **Reliability of Estimates:** All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, please refer to the publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) and for NATSIHS, refer to [Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, Australia, 2012-13](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.001Chapter1502011-12) (ABS cat. no. 4727.0.55.001). For NATSIHS data, estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.For SDAC data, the RSE for each estimate and proportion have been supplied. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25% and 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE above 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published. |
| **Coherence** | The SDAC and NATSIHS collects a range of demographic, financial and other information that can be analysed in conjunction with the disability status and labour force participation rate of respondents. The labour force information collected in SDAC is designed to be comparable with data collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey and other surveys.Data for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people collected from the 2012-13 NATSIHS, disaggregated by sex, Remoteness Area and age group are only reported by ’all with reported disability’ and are not comparable with data from the 2008 NATSISS. |
| **Accessibility** | See publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no.4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request – see further information in the [SDAC Quality Declaration](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Quality%20Declaration02012?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=).The publication [Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, Australia, 2012-13](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4364.0.55.001Main%20Features12011-12?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4364.0.55.001&issue=2011-12&num=&view=) (ABS cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) provides an overview of results from the NATSIHS. Other information from the survey is available on request. |
| **Interpretability** | **Confidentiality**:To minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics, a technique is used to randomly adjust cell values. This technique is called perturbation. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of the statistics and is considered the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable statistics while maximising the range of information that can be released. These adjustments have a negligible impact on the underlying pattern of the statistics.After perturbation, a given published cell value will be consistent across all tables. However, adding up cell values to derive a total will not necessarily give the same result as published totals. The introduction of perturbation in publications ensures that these statistics are consistent with statistics released via services such as Table Builder.**Additional** **Information**: Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data in the publication, [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical note on Data Quality, and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.Information is available to aid interpretation of NATSIHS data in the Explanatory Notes in [Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, 2012-13](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4364.0.55.001Chapter1502011-12) (ABS cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) and the [Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users’ Guide, 2012-13](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/mf/4727.0.55.002?OpenDocument) (ABS cat. no. 4727.0.55.002). |

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (b): Proportion of people with disability who participate in social and community activities

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| **Target/Outcome** | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of people with disability who participate in social and community activities |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure b.i** — the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 years who have had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week**Numerator**: number of persons aged 15–64 years with disability who had face-to-face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week**Denominator**: total number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years**Measure b.ii** is the proportion of people with disability aged 15–64 years who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks**Numerator**: number of persons aged 15–64 years with disability who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks**Denominator**: number of persons with disability aged 15–64 years**Measure b.iii** is the proportion of people with disability aged 5–64 years who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition**Numerator**: number of persons aged 5–64 years with disability who report the main reason for not leaving home as often as they would like is their disability or condition**Denominator**: number of persons with disability aged 5–64 years |
| **Data source/s** | The numerator and denominator for this indicator are drawn from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). |
| **Institutional environment** | The SDAC is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* and the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents.For more information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including legislative obligations, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65%21OpenDocument).  |
| **Relevance** | The SDAC contains the most comprehensive and accurate measure of disability produced by the ABS, using 125 questions to collect information on any conditions people may have, whether these conditions cause restrictions, and the nature and severity of any restrictions. A range of social and community participation data are collected in the SDAC from persons aged 5 years and over with disability. |
| **Timeliness** | The SDAC is conducted every three years over a variable length enumeration period. Results from the 2012 survey were released in November 2013. |
| **Accuracy** | **Sample and Response Rate:**The SDAC is conducted in all States and Territories, excluding very remote areas, and includes people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments). Dwellings in each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. After sample loss, the 2012 SDAC sample included approximately 27,400 private dwellings, 1,000 health establishments and 500 other non-private dwellings.The 2012 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.8%, and for establishments was 87.5%. SDAC data are weighted to account for non‑response.**Scope and Coverage:** Information on the scope and coverage for SDAC is available in the publication [Explanatory Notes](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4430.0Explanatory%20Notes5002012?OpenDocument#Chapter1) (paragraphs 7 and) for [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The SDAC excludes very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from its estimates. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates if making inferences about the population at large. However, the Northern Territory has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas and/or Indigenous Communities. As such it is important to interpret Northern Territory estimates in light of these areas being excluded from scope. For the first time in 2012, SDAC has excluded a small number of private dwellings that are in Collection Districts where the population contribution of an Indigenous Community exceeds 75% within the CD, but the private dwellings themselves are outside the community. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates. However, it could have an impact on Northern Territory estimates, as around 10% of Northern Territory households that were previously included are now excluded. As such, estimates in the 2012 publication are not comparable to the 2009 survey. Estimates displayed as proportions are comparable with previous surveys.The SDAC also excludes people in gaols and correctional institutions.**Reliability of Estimates:** All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, please refer to the publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for each estimate and proportion have been supplied. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25% and 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE above 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published. |
| **Coherence** | The SDAC collects a range of demographic, financial and other information that can be analysed in conjunction with the social participation of people with disability. |
| **Accessibility** | See publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no.4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request – see further information in the [SDAC Quality Declaration](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Quality%20Declaration02012?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). |
| **Interpretability** | **Confidentiality**:To minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics, a technique is used to randomly adjust cell values. This technique is called perturbation. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of the statistics and is considered the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable statistics while maximising the range of information that can be released. These adjustments have a negligible impact on the underlying pattern of the statistics.After perturbation, a given published cell value will be consistent across all tables. However, adding up cell values to derive a total will not necessarily give the same result as published totals. The introduction of perturbation in publications ensures that these statistics are consistent with statistics released via services such as Table Builder.**Additional** **Information**: Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data in the publication, [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical note on Data Quality, and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics. |

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (c): Proportion of income support recipients with disability who report earnings

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| **Target/Outcome** | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of income support recipients with disability who report earnings. |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure c.i —** is the proportion of Disability Support Pension recipients who report earnings.**Numerator**: number of persons with disability aged 16-64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension at end of reporting period who report earnings.**Denominator**: number of persons with disability aged 16-64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension at the end of reporting period. Rate or proportion is expressed as a percentage.**Measure c.ii** — is the proportion of Newstart and Youth Allowance recipients with disability and an assessed future work capacity of 0-14 hours (to enable comparison with Disability Support Pension recipients) or 15-19 hours per week who report earnings.**Numerator**: number of persons with disability aged 16-64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance at end of reporting period and an assessed work capacity of 0-14 hours or 15-19 hours per week (two groups of hours separately identified and total) who report earnings.**Denominator**: number of persons with disability aged 16-64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance at end of reporting period and an assessed work capacity of 0-14 hours or 15-19 hours per week (two groups of hours separately identified and total).Rate or proportion is expressed as a percentage. |
| **Data source/s** | Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) Bluebook dataset (Centrelink Administrative Data). |
| **Institutional environment** | Payments of the Disability Support Pension are made by Centrelink on behalf of the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA). Payments of the Newstart and Youth Allowance are made by Centrelink on behalf of DEEWR. Centrelink has responsibility for delivering services and welfare payments, as negotiated with Australian Government departments. Disability Support Pension, Newstart and Youth Allowance data for this indicator is sourced from Centrelink administrative data as at last Friday of June 2013. Disability Support Pension data was provided by FaHCSIA, Newstart and Youth Allowance data was provided by DEEWR. |
| **Relevance** | Administrative data on recipients of the Disability Support Pension, Newstart and Youth Allowance is the data source for the numerator and denominator. Persons with disability, however, may receive other forms of income support, such as disability pension paid under the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986. These other forms of income support are not able to be included in the numerator or denominator for this indicator, as presence of disability is not generally part of the eligibility criteria for these payments. |
| **Timeliness** | Centrelink data on persons who receive Disability Support Pension is available on a monthly basis and is released by FaHCSIA in an annual report.Centrelink data on persons who receive the Newstart and Youth Allowance is available on a monthly basis and reported monthly by DEEWR in the Monthly Reports. |
| **Accuracy** | The Disability Support Pension, Newstart and Youth Allowance dataset administered by Centrelink is continually updated. As the data is used to process payments, and the information contained within it is used to determine eligibility for the payment, the dataset is considered to have a high level of completeness. It should be noted that Indigenous identification for income support recipients is optional. It should also be noted that the country of birth groups are based on a classification devised by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. This is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. Confidentiality provisions are applied where cell sizes are less than 20. |
| **Coherence** | The data is subject to changes in legislation and policy over time, such as changes to payment eligibility criteria. |
| **Accessibility** | The data is not publicly available.Information can be requested from the relevant Department. |
| **Interpretability** | The supplementary data is not publicly available.Information can be requested from the relevant Department. |

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (d): Proportion of people with disability accessing disability services

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| **Target/Outcome** | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and the opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of people with disability accessing disability services |
| **Key data quality points** | 1. Data collected in the Disability Services/Commonwealth-State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Dataset (DS/CSTDA NMDS) and the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations’ (DEEWR’s) Disability Employment Services (DES) collection are generated by processes that deliver services to people. It is assumed that DS/CSTDA NMDS processes involve the determination of eligibility and the assessment of disability support needs following broadly consistent principles across jurisdictions, although it is known that differing assessment tools are in use across jurisdictions. This assumption is untested. DES eligibility criteria are determined by DEEWR, resulting in consistency of eligibility across all states/territories.2. Data measuring the potential population is not available for the required time point and so has been estimated from several sources (see ‘Data Sources’ below) based on the following assumptions:(i) For the purposes of calculation, it is assumed that age-sex specific proportions of the potential population remain constant over time. This is contradicted by comparison of age-sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) 2003 and SDAC 2009, which indicate an overall slight decline in rates between these two time periods (note that the potential population on the current definition has not been derived for SDAC 2003). However, it is not currently possible to account for this slight decline in a way which would produce more appropriate year-on-year potential population estimates.(ii) The assumption that national age-sex specific proportions of the potential population from SDAC 2009 apply consistently across states/territories is untested.3. There are issues with the consistency of the numerator and denominator for this performance indicator, as the numerator and denominator are drawn from differently defined populations and different data sources. These issues are described in detail in the ‘Relevance’ and ‘Timeliness’ sections below.4. The quality of data about Indigenous status varies substantially between jurisdictions and data sources. Caution should be exercised when interpreting these data. It is recommended that these data be viewed in close conjunction with information about data quality.5. Data measuring the Indigenous potential population is not available for the required time point and so has been estimated from several data sources under several key assumptions:(i) Previous research has confirmed that Indigenous Australians experience severe or profound core activity limitation at more than twice the rate as non-Indigenous Australians; this has been accounted for in calculations. However, relative rates by age group and sex, across states and territories and remoteness areas, have not been fully investigated, and adjustment has been applied consistently by age and sex assuming that higher rates for Indigenous Australians are consistent – this assumption is untested. In particular, caution should be exercised in comparing indicators for jurisdictions with very different remoteness area distributions of Indigenous population.(ii) The use of 2006 Census data to adjust underlying age-sex specific potential population rates to account for the higher level of disability among Indigenous Australians involves mixing self-reported data from relatively simple questions on need for assistance with sample survey data collected by trained interviewers using a comprehensive survey questionnaire. This assumes that the cultural appropriateness for Indigenous people of data collection questionnaires designed for the total population, whereas this is in fact not known; nor is it known how this, combined with different data collection methods, affects the accuracy of the estimated Indigenous potential population used in this indicator. More detail on these assumptions can be found in the ‘Relevance’ section below. |
| **Measure (computation)** | Note that the definition of the potential population used in most denominators was revised, commencing with the 2013 report. For more information on the new definition, see Appendix A.**PI d (i)** — proportion of people with disability aged 0-64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability services**Numerator**:number of persons aged 0–64 years who used state/territory delivered disability support services in the reporting period.**Denominator**: potential population (people aged 0–64 years) on 30 June at the start of the reporting period.For proportions of people with disability aged 0-64 years who used respite services, the denominator was restricted to those people in the potential population who had a primary carer.Note that, commencing with the 2014 report, tables are presented for users of Home and Community Care Services aged 0-64 years for non-Indigenous users and 0-49 years for Indigenous users.For more information on the method of calculation of the potential population, see Appendix A.**PI d (ii)** — proportion of people with disability aged 15-64 years who used Disability Employment Services**Numerator**: Number of persons aged 15–64 years who used Disability Employment Services (includes Employment Support Services (ESS) and Disability Management Services (DMS)) in the reporting period. **Denominator**: Estimated number of people aged 15 to 64 years with disability and an employment restriction on 30 June at the start of reporting period.Note that, unlike PI d(i) and PI d(iii), the denominator for PI d(ii) is broader than the potential population.Also note that two sets of PI d(ii) tables are provided: one for ESS users, the other for DMS users. ESS user data is sourced from the DS/CSTDA NMDS; DMS user data is sourced from the DEEWR DES collection.It has been recognised that users of DMS should be included in this performance measure. This program commenced in March 2010, therefore information for 2009-10 is not available. It is not yet possible to identify the number of people using both ESS and DMS, so tables for ESS and DMS have been presented separately and should not be summed. Information on Remoteness Area is not collected, and thus not available for DMS collection data.**PI d (iii)** The proportion of people with disability aged 15-64 years who used Australian Disability Enterprises**Numerator**: number of persons aged 15–64 years who used Australian Disability Enterprises in the reporting period.**Denominator**: potential population (people aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force participation) on 30 June at the start of the reporting period.For more information on the method of calculation of the potential population, see Appendix A. |
| **Data source/s** | **Numerator***DS/CSTDA NMDS (All service users, including ESS users but excluding DMS users)*This data source is used for PI d(i), (ii) and (iii). It was formerly known as the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Data Set (CSTDA NMDS). This data set provides annual estimates of the number of people who used specialist disability support services provided under the National Disability Agreement (NDA) from 1 January 2009 (and under the CSTDA 2002–2008). Further information about the DS/CSTDA NMDS is available on the [AIHW website](http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/csda_public/index.cfm).DEEWR DES collection (DMS)This data source is used for some PI d(ii) tables. DoHA Home and Community Care Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS)This data source is used for some PI d(i) tables. **Denominator**2009 SDAC, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Census 2006), ERP and Indigenous Population Projections. |
| **Institutional environment** | **AIHW**The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. The AIHW provides expert analysis of data on health, housing and community services. More information about the AIHW is available on the [AIHW website](http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/csda_public/index.cfm).When errors are found in published data, those errors are corrected immediately in publications on the AIHW website, and where necessary, in online tables and online interactive data cubes. Corrections are documented on the AIHW website.**DS/CSTDA NMDS**DS/CSTDA NMDS data are provided by both non-government service providers and state/territory and Australian Government agencies. (The DS NMDS’ name was changed, from the Commonwealth-State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Dataset, on 1 January 2009.) Service providers collate data in relation to each of their service type outlets providing services under the NDA, as well as the service users who access these outlets. A limited number of data items are provided by government agencies. Government agencies compile, edit and verify the data, and supply a final data set to the AIHW for further verification, national collation and analysis.The set of privacy and data principles for the DS/CSTDA NMDS collection are outlined in the Data Guide, the most recent version of which is available on the [AIHW website](http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/csda_public/index.cfm).All state and territory governments and the Australian Government are required to provide data annually for the DS/CSTDA NMDS, and are responsible for the quality and timeliness of the data. **HACC MDS**Since 1 July 2012, the Australian Government assumed funding of, and operational responsibility for, Health and Community Care (HACC) services for people aged 65 and over (50 and over for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people) (see <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/hacc-index.htm>).The Commonwealth HACC program does not apply in Western Australia and Victoria, where services for all ages continue to be delivered by the state governments.The HACC Program provides a comprehensive range of basic maintenance and support services for frail aged people, people with disability and their carers so they can remain in the community. (Note that NDA PI d only reports on users of HACC services aged under 65 years.) The program provides services such as domestic assistance, personal care as well as professional allied health care and nursing services, aids and equipment, transport, meals, home modifications and maintenance, and counselling, information and advocacy.The HACC Minimum Data Set (MDS) is client-based and collected nationally by HACC agencies every 3 months. Data are forwarded to the HACC National Data Repository at DoHA. HACC agencies include those organisations or organisational sub-units responsible for the direct provision of HACC-funded assistance to clients. Data are only collected on clients who have received HACC-funded services from an agency within the 3-month reporting period. Therefore, not all clients or type(s) of assistance received will necessarily be included in each collection period.**ABS**For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/Websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65%21OpenDocument).**DEEWR DES collection (from which DMS data is sourced)**The DEEWR DES collection provides monthly and annual estimates of the number of people receiving Disability Management Services. The DES collection is conducted in the course of operations by Employment Service Provider Agencies funded by DEEWR to provide employment services. These providers are required to use the DEEWR-built and supplied Employment Services System to monitor the provision of services, to manage client information and to provide management information to DEEWR, including DES collection information. |
| **Relevance** | Data from several different sources, each referencing different time periods, are used to produce performance indicator d. Data used are from the CSTDA NMDS 2008–09, DS NMDS 2009–10, 2010–11 and 2011-12, the HACC MDS, the DEEWR DES collection 2010-11 and 2011-12, the 2009 SDAC, ERP June 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, and the 2006 Census. (The DS NMDS’ name was changed, from the Commonwealth-State/Territory Disability Agreement National Minimum Dataset, on 30 June 2009.) For instance, tables for 2011-12 referenced DS NMDS 2011-12, the 2009 SDAC, ERP June 2011 and the 2006 Census. This may reduce the overall accuracy of the estimates. **SDAC 2009**Data from the SDAC 2009 does not cover very remote areas nor Indigenous communities, whereas the other data sources cover all geographical areas of Australia.The use of SDAC 2009 age-specific potential population rates to calculate 30 June 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 potential populations assumes these rates to be consistent over time. The potential population, as defined following the 2012 revision, has not been derived for SDAC 2003. Therefore, the change in the currently-defined potential population over time cannot be measured. However, the previous definition (severe and profound core activity limitation) has been estimated from both SDAC 2003 and SDAC 2009. On this basis, most age-sex specific rates have declined between these two time periods.The use of national level SDAC 2009 age-sex specific potential population rates assumes these rates to be consistent across states and territories. This assumption is untested.**2006 Census of Population and Housing**Information from the 2006 Census about people with need for assistance with core activities is based on the self-enumerated completion of four questions, whereas people are defined as being in the potential population in SDAC 2009 on the basis of a comprehensive interviewer administered module of questions. These two populations are thus different but conceptually closely related.The use of 2006 Census data about country of birth and Remoteness Area distributions for people with need for assistance with core activities assumes these distributions to be consistent over time. This assumption is untested.**DS/CSTDA NMDS**DS/CSTDA NMDS data are generated by processes that deliver services to people. It is assumed that these processes involve the determination of eligibility and the assessment of disability support needs following broadly consistent principles across jurisdictions, although it is known that differing assessment tools are in use across jurisdictions. This assumption is untested.The DS/CSTDA NMDS collects data about specialist disability support services according to nationally agreed data definitions. It includes data on all such services (including ESS data) except DMS data, which is collected from the DEEWR DES collection. The 2008–09 CSTDA NMDS includes services received, or purchased with, funding under the third CSTDA during the period 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2008, and/or provided under the NDA during the period 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009. The 2009–10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 DS NMDS include services provided under the NDA during the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.Data collected in the DS/CSTDA NMDS include characteristics of specialist disability services provided during the reporting period, the people receiving services and the outlets providing services. Disaggregation by state and territory, Remoteness Area, demographic characteristics, support needs, broad service groups and service types are available.The scope of services varied in terms of programs that were provided under the CSTDA/NDA across jurisdictions. In particular, the provision of specialist psychiatric disability and early childhood intervention services differed across states and territories. In Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia (in some cases), specialist psychiatric disability services were provided under the CSTDA/NDA. In all other jurisdictions specific mental health services were funded and provided under health, rather than disability, portfolios. To facilitate comparability of data, specialist psychiatric disability services in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia are excluded from the NDA performance indicators. That is, the data excludes those who only receive specialist psychiatric disability services, but does not exclude those people with a psychiatric condition who receive other specialist disability services. In addition, the predominant service models vary across jurisdictions, and this may affect comparability of data. For example, differences across the states and territories in the predominant model of accommodation support lead to differences in the number of people accessing those services. Caution is recommended in the use or interpretation of performance at the service type level. There is a risk when service type level data is interpreted in isolation as various service types are complementary and the emphasis on different services reflects jurisdictional policy directions. For more information, see [*Disability support services 2011-12*](http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129543841).Counts of service users are estimates derived using a statistical linkage key. Invalid or incomplete linkage keys mean that it is not possible to fully eliminate multiple counting of service users. This is believed to lead to a slight overestimate of service user numbers. In 2011-12, the proportion of invalid linkage keys was 0.5%, ranging from zero to 2.2% of the total number of service user records in each jurisdiction. In 2010-11, the proportion of invalid linkage keys was 0.6%, ranging from zero to 2.6% of the total number of service user records in each jurisdiction. A small number of invalid linkage keys were recovered for the final data sets by comparison with records from current or previous years. The process for collecting the statistical linkage key in Victoria leads to a relatively high number of invalid linkage keys and an associated high estimate of service users. In Victoria, the process for collecting service user information is an ‘opt-in’ approach. All other states and territories follow an ‘opt-out’ approach in which individuals may elect not to provide their information for the NMDS, although procedures for opting out of the data collection vary. This affects the comparability of counts of service users across jurisdictions.**HACC MDS**The HACC Target Population is defined as persons in households with a moderate, severe or profound disability, as reported in the ABS 2009 SDAC. This is a broader population than the potential population used for calculating rates for NDA performance indicators, which used persons with a severe or profound disability as a starting point.The HACC program is a major provider of essential community care services to frail aged people and younger people with disabilities, and their carers. Most HACC program clients are over 65 years of age. However, only HACC clients aged 0 to 64 years are reported in NDA PI d (i) tables.Many people are known to use both HACC services and specialist disability services, and these people are reported in both the DS/CSTDA NMDS and the HACC MDS. However, at this time it is not possible to identify people who use both services in either dataset, so consolidated numbers of users of either or both services have not been presented. **DEEWR DES collection (source of DMS numerators)**DES eligibility criteria are determined by DEEWR, resulting in consistency of eligibility across all states/territories. Eligibility for DMS support is based on the presence of a disability or medical condition, which results in ongoing support in the workplace. It is not currently possible to distinguish between DMS users who do and who do not have a disability.DMS services are funded as part of DEEWR’s general funding allocation.Data collected in the DES collection include the state/territory where the service was provided, referrals/commencements/exits, job placement outcomes, Indigenous status, country of birth, age, sex, broad medical condition and allowance type, and homeless/refugee/previous offender flags.The scope of services provided under the DMS is not known to vary across jurisdictions. |
| **Timeliness** | Performance measures are provided for 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The source data that becomes available at the latest date is the DS/CSTDA NMDS data. This is typically published 15 months after the end of the reference year, e.g. the 2011-12 report was released on 11 July 2013.HACC MDS data is provided to the AIHW before publication for the current reporting year (for the 2014 report this is 2012-13). However, the latest HACC statistical report to be published is for 2010-11.DEEWR DES information for a reference year is generally available four months after the end of that year.The 2009 SDAC is used to provide prevalence rates of people in the potential population. Results of the 2012 SDAC will be progressively released from 13 November 2013 and were not available for use in calculating the potential population for the 2014 Report.Results from the 2011 Census have been released. However, at the time of preparation of information for the 2014 Report, there was not sufficient time to assess the appropriateness of using 2011 Census information on people with a need for assistance with core activities in the estimation of the potential population.Estimated Resident Population data are produced each quarter, with results published six months after the reference date. On 20 June 2013, the ABS released final ERP rebased to the 2011 Census and recast estimates back to September 1991. These rebased/recast estimates have been used in calculation of the potential population for all years.Indigenous Population Projections are produced irregularly – the most recent release was in 2009. As these data are projections, there is no timeliness issue as information for the performance measure reference years has been available for some time prior to those reference years. Indigenous Population Projections based on the 2011 Census will be released by the ABS in 2014. |
| **Accuracy** | **DS/CSTDA NMDS**Potential sources of error in the DS/CSTDA NMDS are data items for which the response is not stated or not collected. If the characteristics of the people for whom the information is not available are different to those people for whom information is reported, there is potential for bias to be introduced into the data. Not stated/not collected rates vary substantially across jurisdictions and data items. The DS/CSTDA NMDS aims to provide complete national data on all services provided under the NDA/CSTDA, service type outlets and service users each year. The national response rate for service type outlets is based on the number of service type outlets that responded out of the total number of funded outlets in each jurisdiction (97.5% in 2011-12 and 96.9% in 2010-11). It is not possible to calculate a national response rate for service users, as some outlets do not report on all service users due to administrative or other error. In addition, some service types are not required to report service user information.‘Not stated/not collected’ rates for individual data items varied substantially across items and jurisdictions. Further information about ‘not stated/not collected’ rates is available in the accompanying appendix tables.The 2008–09 CSTDA NMDS data was initially confirmed by state/territory and Australian Government agencies in July 2010. Some coding errors were subsequently identified and, following National Disability Information Management Group (NDIMG) endorsement in March 2011, revisions were made to the data set. The revised data set was used to produce the 2008–09 performance indicators in this report. The 2009–10 DS NMDS data confirmed by state/territory and Australian Government agencies in March 2011 were used to produce 2009–10 performance indicators. Coding errors advised subsequently were reported in Disability Support Services 2009-10. In response to concerns expressed by some jurisdictions, changes were made to the DS/CSTDA NMDS processing rules in 2010. These changes were to be effective for the 2008–09 NMDS and future collections. The changes involve no longer attempting to match records with either missing sex or an estimated date of birth with existing records within the same year’s data or previous years’ DS/CSTDA NMDS data. The matching process provided a means by which these not stated or estimated values could be updated based on other records that, given their high match in other items, were assumed to represent the same service user. By no longer performing these functions these records now stand alone, thereby increasing slightly the number of unique service users within the DS/CSTDA NMDS. **SDAC 2009**Estimates from the 2009 SDAC are subject to sampling variability as the SDAC is a sample survey. A measure of the sampling variability, the relative standard error (RSE), is estimated below for the age-sex specific potential population rates.**Estimated RSE for age-sex potential population rates at national level (per cent)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | General potential population | Respite care potential population | DES/Open Employment potential population |
| Age group (years) | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0-9 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 14.8 | na | na |
| 10-14 | 8.5 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 21.7 | na | na |
| 15-24 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 8.8 | 7.7 |
| 25-34 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 6.7 | 5.7 |
| 35-44 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 21.3 | 19.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| 45-49 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 27.6 | 24.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 |
| 50-54 | 19.1 | 15.5 | 25.5 | 24.3 | 6.8 | 6.0 |
| 55-64 | 4.3 | 10.8 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 |

na Not applicable.*Source*: ABS (unpublished) Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2009.**HACC MDS**During 2010-11 (the latest year reported) there was an average of 97% of HACC agencies reporting data each quarter.For more information on HACC data quality, see the Data Quality sheet of the [2010 – 2011 HACC MDS Annual Bulletin Excel Workbook](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/28557CCBE3618FADCA2576CE001D9397/%24File/2010_11%20HACC_Annual_Bulletin.xlsx).**DEEWR DES collection (source of DMS numerators)**The quality of DMS data is enhanced using the Employment Services System, in three ways:* The Employment Services System is used for all services provided by Employment Provider Agencies, not just DES users, which improves the quality of DMS data as missing or conflicting data can be resolved by comparison with data from other programs
* Information is linked with Centrelink data for the purposes of determining eligibility for payments, and this provides another opportunity to complete missing information and correct errors
* It is a condition of provision of services that a client provide complete and correct information.

As a result, information presented on DMS data has negligible missing values.Information on users is derived from data on episodes of assistance over the course of the reference year. Individuals’ multiple episodes are linked by means of a linkage key called the Job Seeker ID. When a potential user contacts a Provider Agency for assistance, information including name, address and date of birth is used to match them to previous episodes of assistance.**2006 Census of Population and Housing**Potential sources of error in Census data include failure to return a Census form or failure to answer applicable questions. Data distributions calculated from 2006 Census data excluded people for whom data item information was not available. Should the characteristics of interest of the people excluded differ from those people included, there is potential for bias to be introduced into the data distributions. Quality statements about 2006 Census data items can be found on the [ABS website](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/Census%2BData%2BQuality).See also ABS data quality statements. |
| **Coherence** | The DS/CSTDA NMDS consists of a set of nationally significant data items that are collected in all jurisdictions (state/territory and Australian Government) and an agreed method of collection and transmission. Data items and definitions have remained consistent each year since the launch of the redeveloped national collection in 2002. Data items are largely based on national community services data standards to enable comparability between collections. Items are also designed to be comparable with other major collections such as the SDAC and international standards including the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning and Disability (ICF). More information about the design and comparability of CSTDA NMDS data items is given in the AIHW publication [*Australia's national disability services data collection: Redeveloping the Commonwealth-state/territory disability agreement National Minimum Data Set*](http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/8558). From 1 October 2008, targeted support services previously delivered by the Australian Government and included in the service group ‘employment services’ were transferred to State/Territory governments and thus recorded as State/Territory delivered disability support services. Targeted support services delivered by the Australian Government are not included in the NDA performance indicators.As detailed in the ‘Relevance’ and ‘Timeliness’ sections, there are issues with the consistency of the numerator and denominator for this performance indicator, as the numerator and denominator are drawn from differently defined populations and different data sources. These issues reduce the consistency of the performance indicators and lead to quality issues such as rates of service use greater than 100%.The denominator ‘estimated potential population for specialist disability services’ is defined in Appendix A. However, this does not match well with the numerator, which comprises people who used specialist disability services. People who used these services do not necessarily have the same health conditions or core activity limitations as those people included in the potential population. They may instead have a mild/moderate core activity limitation or limitations in other activities—for example, with working or education.  |
| **Accessibility** | **DS/CSTDA NMDS**The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the DS/CSTDA NMDS. Published products available on the AIHW website are:* Disability support services (annual report/bulletin): These publications are available for free download from the [AIHW website](http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability/csda_public/index.cfm)
* Interactive disability data cubes: These contain subsets of national information from the 1999 NMDS onwards, which allow people to construct data tables online according to their needs
* Australia’s Welfare (biennial report)
* Ad hoc data are available on request (charges apply to recover costs)
* METeOR – online metadata repository
* National Community Services Data Dictionary.

DS/CSTDA NMDS data are used for service planning and monitoring in individual jurisdictions, and for reporting national performance indicators. Performance indicators formed part of the accountability measures under the third CSTDA, and were published annually as part of the FaHCSIA publication Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement annual public report. The AIHW also released supporting web publications which included these indicator tables in more detail, and these are available on the AIHW website. A set of performance indicators relating to disability which use DS/CSTDA NMDS data is also published annually in the [*Report on Government Services*](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2012) produced by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP).**ABS**The ABS website provides information and data on the ERP, Census Need for Assistance and information on disability recorded in the SDAC. Detailed data extractions are available through the National Information Referral Service (cost-recovery applies).**HACC MDS**The DoHA publishes information about the HACC Program, particularly in relation to its clients, their characteristics and the services they receive. The information HACC services provided in all states and territories is summarised by financial year. The latest published report is the 2010 – 2011 HACC MDS Annual Bulletin, and comprises [a report in PDF format](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/28557CCBE3618FADCA2576CE001D9397/%24File/2010_11%20HACC_Annual_Bulletin.pdf) and [associated tables in Excel format](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/28557CCBE3618FADCA2576CE001D9397/%24File/2010_11%20HACC_Annual_Bulletin.xlsx). |
| **Interpretability** | Information to assist in interpretation of the performance indicator is contained in the NDA performance indicator glossary, which accompanies these Data Quality Statements.Supporting information on the quality and use of the DS/CSTDA NMDS are published annually in ‘Disability support services’ available in hard copy or on the AIHW website (<www.aihw.gov.au>). As well, the annual [DS/CSTDA NMDS Data Guide](http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability-services-nmds-collection/) and the data specifications in [METeOR](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/181162), AIHW’s online metadata registry aid in interpretation of DS/CSTDA NMDS data. |

#### Appendix A: Method of Estimation of the Potential Population for Specialist Disability Services

##### General definition

The potential population is defined as all those people:

* under the age of 65 years and Australian citizens or permanent residents[[6]](#footnote-6)1; and
* who are most appropriately supported by disability services; and
* require ongoing and/or long term episodic support or would benefit from early intervention; and
* with a permanent /chronic impairment; and
* with a substantially reduced capacity in one or more core activities.

##### The Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers Potential Population Extract

The potential population for a reporting period is calculated using a subset of the number of people with disability identified in the SDAC 09 as a starting point. This subset (the ‘SDAC potential population’) is defined according to several criteria.

###### Main health condition

*Most appropriately supported by disability services:* One criterion that is used in determining whether people are included in the potential population is the main health condition they record in the SDAC. Depending on other criteria, people with disability are excluded if they have a main health condition that means they are more appropriately supported by health or palliative care services, or are more likely to use those services rather than disability services.

*Would benefit from early intervention:* As well, health conditions that are suitable for early intervention with disability services were included regardless of the level of reduction in capacity in a core activity.

Lists of conditions that result in inclusion or exclusion from the potential population are in table 1 and table 2.

###### With a disability but without restriction or need for support

Requires ongoing and/or long term episodic support: People with a disability but without some form of restriction or need for support were excluded, as these people were not considered to require ongoing and/or long-term episodic support.

###### Children

All children aged under 10 years with a disability and an included health condition who had any need for assistance (see below), including only schooling restrictions, were included in the potential population, as they were considered to require ongoing and/or long-term episodic support from disability services.

###### Impairment groups and core activity limitations

*With a permanent/chronic impairment:* For the purposes of identifying permanent/chronic impairment in SDAC, six broad impairment groups were identified: Intellectual, Psychiatric, Sensory, Acquired Brain Injury (ABI), Physical and Neurological. Main health conditions were mapped to these six impairment groups.

*With a substantially reduced capacity in one or more core activities:* To determine this, core activities in the SDAC were identified as Communication, Mobility and Self-care. Reduced capacity was understood in the context of four levels of core activity limitation:

* profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core activity task
* severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core activity task
* moderate: the person needs no help, but has difficulty with a core activity task
* mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment (for example).

The level of core activity limitation that was used to include people in the SDAC potential population (along with other criteria) varied according to their impairment group, as follows:

* people in Intellectual, Neurological and ABI impairment groups were all included regardless of level of core activity limitation
* people in Sensory and Psychiatric impairment groups were only included if they had severe or profound limitations
* people in the Physical impairment group were only included if they had a profound limitation.

###### SDAC Potential Population for Respite Care Services and Disability Employment Services

A further two SDAC extracts are produced for two service types: respite care services and Disability Employment Services (DES).

Respite care

The respite care services potential population starts with the main SDAC potential population, with records for some people with disability removed. Respite care is accessed by people with disability who have a primary carer in need of respite. Therefore, only people in the potential population with a primary carer are included in the respite care potential population.

However, in SDAC, the primary carer is only identified for people with a severe or profound core activity limitation. Therefore, the resulting extract is defined as people in the potential population with a primary carer and a severe or profound core activity limitation.

Disability Employment Services

DES are intended for all people with disability who require assistance in obtaining or maintaining mainstream employment. This is distinct from Australian Disability Enterprises, which provides employment for people with a disability that restricts them from engaging in mainstream employment.

As DES are available for all people with a disability, the SDAC extract for this type of service is information on all people with a disability in SDAC with an employment restriction, regardless of the criteria used in generating the more restricted potential population.

Inferring Attributes of the Potential Population

The SDAC extracts are produced, disaggregated by ten year age groups and by sex, at the national level. Assessment of the SDAC has shown that disaggregation of the SDAC extracts by State/Territory results in relative standard errors too high for use in calculating rates. Further, information about Indigenous status in SDAC has not been released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics due to concerns about coverage of Indigenous people in the survey.

Therefore, other data sources are used to impute the State/Territory distribution of the potential population, and the Indigenous potential population subgroup.

As well, these data sources are used to determine the distribution of the potential population by Remoteness Area (Major City/Inner Regional/Outer Regional/Remote/Very Remote) and by Country of Birth (Australia-born/Main English-Speaking Country/Non-English Speaking Country).

This process is also used to estimate potential populations for 30 June. 30 June estimates are used to produce rates for the following year, such as the rate of disability service users in 2010-11, which uses the potential population estimated for 30 June 2010.

###### State/Territory Distributions and Indigenous Factors

The first step in the process of estimating State/Territory distributions of the potential population is to calculate from SDAC the proportions of the population in each age-sex group who were in the potential population, at the national level.

These proportions were multiplied by the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the same age and sex groups at 30 June 2009. The ERP is produced by the ABS.

It is recognised that Australia’s Indigenous peoples are more likely to be represented in the potential population than other Australians. This means that the national proportions of the SDAC potential population will differ from those in each State and Territory, according to the proportion of Indigenous people in those States and Territories.

Each State’s and Territory’s potential population was therefore weighted according to the proportion of Indigenous people in that State/Territory. The proportion of Indigenous people was derived using ABS ERP and Indigenous Population Projections for 30 June 2009.

Each Indigenous person was given a weight of 2.4. The weights were calculated to ensure that the sum of the potential populations for each State/Territory would not change, i.e. the Australian figure would not be affected by the State/Territory Indigenous Factor weighting.

###### Indigenous Potential Population

As mentioned above, Indigenous Status is not available from the SDAC. Therefore, the size and age-sex-State/Territory distribution of the potential population is calculated indirectly, using data from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Census 2006).

Census 2006 collected information about people’s core activity need for assistance. This information is similar to core activity limitation information in the 2009 SDAC. Census 2006 core activity need for assistance data was broken down by Indigenous status, age, sex and State/Territory, along with general data on the population by Indigenous status, age and sex. This was used to calculate the proportions of each Indigenous-age-sex-State/Territory group who had a need for assistance.

Census 2006 was used in the following steps:

* The proportions for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people were compared to produce a ratio of the extent to which Indigenous people were over-represented among people with a need for assistance
* These ‘rate ratios’ for each age-sex-State/Territory group were applied to the general potential population rates in each group to estimate the rates of Indigenous people in the potential population
* The rates were then multiplied by the Indigenous Population Projections for 30 June 2009 to derive the number of Indigenous people in the potential population
* Finally, these were then summed to produce age, sex, State/Territory and Australia totals of the Indigenous potential population.

An example follows, using 0-9 year old males in New South Wales, in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Example of Indigenous Potential Population Calculation, 0-9 years Males, New South Wales, 30 June 2009

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Source data: 2009 SDAC - Australia** |  |  |
| Australian 0-9 years male potential population (A) | Australian 0-9 years male total population (B) | A divided by B =  | SDAC 0-9 years male potential population rate (C) |
| 76,500 | 1,413,100 |  | 0.054 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Source data: 2006 Census - NSW** |  |  |
| Indigenous 0-9 years boys with core activity need for assistance (D) | All 0-9 years Indigenous boys (E)  | D divided by E = | Rate of need for assistance, 0-9 years Indigenous boys (F) |
| 546 | 8,720 |  | 0.063 |
|  |  |  |  |
| All 0-9 years boys with core activity need for assistance (G) | All 0-9 years boys (H) | G divided by H =  | Rate of need for assistance, all 0-9 years boys (I) |
| 7,788 | 205,494 |  | 0.038 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | F divided by I = | Rate ratio of need for assistance for 0-9 years boys (J) |
|  |  |  | 1.652 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | C multiplied by J = | Indigenous SDAC potential population rate for 0-9 years boys (K) |
|  |  |  | 0.089 |
| **Source data: ABS Indigenous Population Projections** |  |  |
| Indigenous 0-9 years male Population Projection, 30 June 2009 (L) | K multiplied by L =  | Indigenous potential population, 0-9 years boys, 30 June 2009 |
| 20,102 |  | 1,798 |

###### Remoteness Area and Country of Birth

The general and Indigenous potential populations are presented by Remoteness Area (RA) and Country of Birth, as well as by age and sex. To estimate the potential population by RA, and by Country of Birth, a similar technique is used to the technique for estimating the Indigenous potential population.

Census 2006 data on core activity need for assistance has been extracted, which is broken down by RA, and also by Country of Birth (though not cross-tabulating these two characteristics). This Census 2006 data is used to calculate the distribution of people with a need for assistance in each RA category, and each Country of Birth category, by State and Territory. These proportions are multiplied by each State’s and Territory’s potential population.

Table 1 Conditions inclusions list (based on SDAC MURF codes)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ABS code | ABS name | Impairment code |
| 102 | Poliomyelitis | Physical |
| 500 | Mental and behavioural disorders n.f.d. | Psychiatric |
| 511 | Dementia (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 512 | Schizophrenia | Psychiatric |
| 513 | Depression/Mood affective disorders (excluding postnatal depression) | Psychiatric |
| 519 | Other psychoses | Psychiatric |
| 520 | Neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders | Psychiatric |
| 521 | Phobic and anxiety disorders | Psychiatric |
| 522 | Nervous tension/stress | Psychiatric |
| 523 | Obsessive-compulsive disorder | Psychiatric |
| 529 | Other neurotic, stress related and somatoform disorders | Psychiatric |
| 530 | Intellectual and developmental disorders n.e.c. | Intellectual |
| 531 | Mental retardation/intellectual disability | Intellectual |
| 532 | Autism and related disorders (including Rett's syndrome and Asperger's syndrome) (early intervention condition) | Intellectual |
| 533 | Developmental learning disorders | Psychiatric |
| 539 | Other developmental disorders | Psychiatric |
| 591 | Mental disorders due to alcohol and other psychoactive substance use | Psychiatric |
| 594 | Adult personality and behavioural disorders | Psychiatric |
| 596 | Speech impediment | Sensory |
| 597 | Other childhood/adolescent onset mental and behavioural disorders | Psychiatric |
| 599 | Other mental and behavioural disorders | Psychiatric |
| 601 | Meningitis and Encephalitis (excluding 'viral') (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 602 | Huntington's disease (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 603 | Motor neurone disease (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 604 | Parkinson's disease (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 605 | Alzheimer's disease (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 606 | Brain disease/disorders—acquired (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 607 | Multiple sclerosis (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 608 | Epilepsy | Neurological |
| 610 | Muscular dystrophy (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 611 | Cerebral palsy (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 612 | Paralysis (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 613 | Chronic/postviral fatigue syndrome | Neurological |
| 699 | Other diseases of the nervous system (including T.I.A.'s) (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 701 | Corneal disorders/defects | Sensory |
| 702 | Cataracts  | Sensory |
| 703 | Retinal disorders/defects | Sensory |
| 704 | Glaucoma | Sensory |
| 705 | Refraction and accommodation disorders | Sensory |
|  |  | (Continued over page) |

Table 1 (continued)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ABS code | ABS name | Impairment code |
| 706 | Visual disturbances | Sensory |
| 707 | Sight loss | Sensory |
| 799 | Other diseases of the eye and adnexa | Sensory |
| 801 | Diseases of external ear | Sensory |
| 802 | Diseases of middle ear and mastoid | Sensory |
| 803 | Diseases of inner ear (except noise induced deafness) | Sensory |
| 804 | Tinnitus | Sensory |
| 810 | Deafness/hearing loss | Sensory |
| 811 | Deafness/hearing loss—noise induced | Sensory |
| 812 | Deafness/hearing loss—congenital | Sensory |
| 813 | Deafness/hearing loss—due to accident | Sensory |
| 814 | Deaf mutism | Sensory |
| 819 | Other deafness/hearing loss | Sensory |
| 899 | Other diseases of the ear and mastoid process | Sensory |
| 923 | Stroke (early intervention condition) | Neurological |
| 1501 | Birth trauma/injury | Intellectual/Physical |
| 1502 | Respiratory problems related to birth | Intellectual/Physical |
| 1599 | Other conditions originating in the perinatal period | Intellectual/Physical |
| 1600 | Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities n.f.d. | Physical |
| 1601 | Spina bifida  | Physical |
| 1602 | Deformities of joints/limbs—congenital | Physical |
| 1603 | Down's syndrome | Intellectual |
| 1604 | Other chromosomal abnormalities | Intellectual/Physical |
| 1605 | Congenital brain damage/malformation | Intellectual |
| 1699 | Other congenital malformations and deformations | Intellectual/Physical |
| 1702 | Bowel/faecal incontinence | Physical |
| 1705 | Unspecified speech difficulties | Sensory |
| 1708 | Blackouts, fainting, convulsions n.e.c. | Physical |
| 1710 | Incontinence | Physical |
| 1801 | Head injury/acquired brain damage (early intervention condition) | ABI |
| 1802 | Arm/hand/shoulder damage from injury/accident | Physical |
| 1803 | Amputation of the finger/thumb/hand/arm | Physical |
| 1804 | Leg/knee/foot/hip damage from injury/accident | Physical |
| 1805 | Amputation of toe/foot/leg | Physical |
| 1808 | Complications/consequences of surgery and medical care n.e.c. | Physical |
| 1899 | Other injury, poisoning and consequences of external causes | Physical |
| 1901 | Limited use of arms or fingers | Physical |
| 1902 | Difficulty gripping or holding things | Physical |
| 1903 | Limited use of feet or legs | Physical |

Table 2 Conditions exclusions list (based on SDAC MURF codes)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ABS code | ABS name | Impairment code |
| 101 | Tuberculosis (TB) | Physical |
| 103 | HIV/AIDS | Physical |
| 199 | Other infectious and parasitic diseases | Physical |
| 200 | Neoplasms (tumours/cancers) n.e.c. | Physical |
| 201 | Colon cancer | Physical |
| 202 | Lung cancer | Physical |
| 203 | Skin cancer | Physical |
| 204 | Breast cancer | Physical |
| 205 | Prostate cancer | Physical |
| 206 | Brain cancer | Physical |
| 207 | Hodgkin's disease | Physical |
| 208 | Lymphoma | Physical |
| 209 | Leukaemia  | Physical |
| 210 | Other malignant tumours | Physical |
| 299 | Other neoplasms (including benign tumours) | Physical |
| 300 | Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system n.f.d. | Physical |
| 301 | Anaemia (all forms) | Physical |
| 302 | Haemophilia | Physical |
| 303 | Immunodeficiency disorder (except AIDS) | Physical |
| 399 | Other diseases of blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system | Physical |
| 401 | Disorders of the thyroid gland | Physical |
| 402 | Diabetes  | Physical |
| 403 | Obesity | Physical |
| 404 | High cholesterol | Physical |
| 499 | Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders | Physical |
| 592 | Eating disorders | Psychiatric |
| 593 | Postnatal depression | Psychiatric |
| 595 | Attention deficit disorder/hyperactivity | Psychiatric |
| 609 | Migraine | Neurological |
| 900 | Diseases of the circulatory system (heart) n.f.d. | Physical |
| 910 | Heart disease | Physical |
| 911 | Rheumatic fever/chorea with heart disease | Physical |
| 912 | Rheumatic heart disease | Physical |
| 913 | Angina | Physical |
| 914 | Myocardial infarction (heart attack) | Physical |
| 919 | Other heart diseases | Physical |
| 920 | Diseases of the circulatory system | Physical |
| 921 | Rheumatic fever/chorea without heart disease | Physical |
| 922 | Hypertension (high blood pressure) | Physical |
|  |  | (Continued next page) |

Table 2 (Continued)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ABS code | ABS name | Impairment code |
| 1004 | Emphysema | Physical |
| 1005 | Asthma | Physical |
| 1006 | Asbestosis | Physical |
| 1099 | Other diseases of the respiratory system | Physical |
| 1101 | Stomach/duodenal ulcer | Physical |
| 1102 | Abdominal hernia (except congenital) | Physical |
| 1103 | Enteritis and colitis | Physical |
| 1104 | Other diseases of the intestine | Physical |
| 1105 | Diseases of the peritoneum | Physical |
| 1106 | Diseases of the liver | Physical |
| 1199 | Other diseases of the digestive system | Physical |
| 1200 | Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue n.f.d. | Physical |
| 1201 | Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections | Physical |
| 1202 | Skin allergies (Dermatitis and Eczema) | Physical |
| 1203 | Disorders of skin appendages | Physical |
| 1204 | Scars | Physical |
| 1299 | Other diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue | Physical |
| 1301 | Arthritis and related disorders | Physical |
| 1302 | Deformities of joints/limbs—acquired | Physical |
| 1303 | Back problems (dorsopathies) | Physical |
| 1304 | Repetitive Strain Injury/Occupational Overuse Syndrome | Physical |
| 1305 | Synovitis/tenosynovitis | Physical |
| 1306 | Other soft tissue/muscle disorders (including Rheumatism) | Physical |
| 1307 | Osteoporosis | Physical |
| 1308 | Other acquired deformities of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue | Physical |
| 1399 | Other disorders of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue | Physical |
| 1401 | Kidney and urinary system (bladder) disorders (except incontinence) | Physical |
| 1402 | Stress/urinary incontinence  | Physical |
| 1403 | Prostate disorders | Physical |
| 1404 | Breast disorders | Physical |
| 1405 | Menopause disorders | Physical |
| 1499 | Other diseases of the genitourinary system | Physical |
| 1701 | Breathing difficulties/shortness of breath | Physical |
| 1703 | Headaches | Physical |
| 1704 | Pain n.f.d. | Physical |
| 1706 | Malaise and fatigue | Physical |
| 1709 | Memory loss n.f.d. | Physical |
| 1711 | Incontinence n.f.d. | Physical |
| 1799 | Other symptoms and signs n.e.c. | Physical |

#### Appendix B: ‘Not stated/not collected’ rates

Table B.1 ‘Not stated / not collected’ response rates for service user data items in the DS NMDS, by State/territory, 2010-11 (service users aged 0–64 years)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Data item | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aus Gov | Australia |
| Not stated/not collected |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sex | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Indigenous status | 4.3 | 13.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 4.3 |
| Country of birth | 4.0 | 13.2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 4.3 |
| Postcode of usual residence (used to derive Remoteness Area) | – | 6.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 37.4 | – | 2.1 |
| Carer—existence of | 4.7 | 32.4 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 42.6 | – | 8.3 |
| Carer—primary status | 7.1 | 26.1 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 18.4 | 11.0 |
| Carer—residency status | 19.7 | 27.8 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 24.1 | 15.6 |
| Carer—relationship to service user (also used to derive carer sex) | 22.6 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | – | 0.3 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 12.6 |
| Carer—age group | 27.5 | 32.8 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 6.23 | 26.8 |

*–* Nil or rounded to zero

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished), DS NMDS 2010-11.

Table B.2 ‘Not stated / not collected’ response rates for service user data items in the DS NMDS, by State/territory, 2011-12 (service users aged 0–64 years)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Data item | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aus Gov | Australia |
| Not stated/not collected |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sex | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Indigenous status | 3.9 | 17.8 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 5.1 |
| Country of birth | 3.4 | 19.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| Postcode of usual residence (used to derive Remoteness Area) | – | – | 0.1 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 3.4 | – | 0.4 |
| Carer—existence of | 4.0 | 12.4 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 32.2 | – | 4.3 |
| Carer—primary status | 0.9 | 48.9 | 3.2 | 10.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 21.0 | 16.6 |
| Carer—residency status | 2.8 | 49.2 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 24.6 | 17.1 |
| Carer—relationship to service user (also used to derive carer sex) | 6.1 | 47.6 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | – | 0.8 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 14.6 |
| Carer—age group | 8.1 | 53.3 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 56.5 | 24.7 |

*–* Nil or rounded to zero

*Source*: AIHW (unpublished), DS NMDS 2011-12.

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (e): Proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided

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| --- | --- |
| **Target/Outcome** | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and the opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure e.i** — the proportion of the potential population of people with disability who report a need for more formal assistance**Numerator:** number of people in the ‘potential population’ (as specified and agreed by DPRWG in August 2012) who need more formal assistance with an activity than they are currently receiving (including those who do not currently receive any assistance).**Denominator:** total number of persons in the ‘potential population’ for 2012**Measure e.ii** — the proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal service options available**Numerator:** number of people aged 15-64 years with disability, who reported being satisfied with the range of formal services available for all activities they receive assistance with, including those who were not currently receiving that assistance**Denominator:** number of persons aged 15–64 years, who were personally interviewed and reported receiving formal assistance for at least one activity and/or who report needing formal assistance with at least one activity**Measure e.iii** — the proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services in the last six months**Numerator:** number of people aged 15-64 years with disability who report being satisfied with the quality of formal services they have received, for all activities they receive assistance with**Denominator:** number of persons aged 15–64 years, who were personally interviewed and reported receiving formal assistance for at least one activity and/or who report needing formal assistance with at least one activity |
| **Data source/s** | The numerator and denominator for this indicator are drawn from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). |
| **Institutional environment** | The SDAC is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* and the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents.For more information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including legislative obligations, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65%21OpenDocument).  |
| **Relevance** | The SDAC contains the most comprehensive and accurate measure of disability produced by the ABS, using 125 questions to collect information on any conditions people may have, whether these conditions cause restrictions, and the nature and severity of any restrictions. A range of need and receipt of assistance data are collected in the SDAC from persons with disability. These include asking about whether people need assistance and receive assistance with activities of daily living (self-care, mobility, communication, property maintenance, meal preparation, household chores, reading and writing, cognitive and emotional tasks and transport). Persons who reported needing more formal assistance with at least one of the nine considered daily activities are included in this indicator.Data on satisfaction with the range of formal services available, and with the quality of the formal services they have received was collected for the first time in the 2012 SDAC. |
| **Timeliness** | The SDAC is conducted every three years over an approximate 6 month period. Results from the 2012 survey were released in November 2013. |
| **Accuracy** | **Sample and Response Rate:**The SDAC is conducted in all States and Territories, excluding very remote areas, and includes people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments). Dwellings in each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. After sample loss, the 2012 SDAC sample included approximately 27,400 private dwellings, 1,000 health establishments and 500 other non-private dwellings.The 2012 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.8%, and for establishments was 87.5%. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.**Scope and Coverage:** Information on the scope and coverage for SDAC is available in the publication [Explanatory Notes](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4430.0Explanatory%20Notes5002012?OpenDocument#Chapter1) (paragraphs 7 and) for [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The SDAC excludes very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from its estimates. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates if making inferences about the population at large. However, the Northern Territory has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas and/or Indigenous Communities. As such it is important to interpret Northern Territory estimates in light of these areas being excluded from scope. For the first time in 2012, SDAC has excluded a small number of private dwellings that are in Collection Districts where the population contribution of an Indigenous Community exceeds 75% within the CD, but the private dwellings themselves are outside the community. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates. However, it could have an impact on Northern Territory estimates, as around 10% of Northern Territory households that were previously included are now excluded. As such, estimates in the 2012 publication are not comparable to the 2009 survey. Estimates displayed as proportions are comparable with previous surveys.The SDAC also excludes people in gaols and correctional institutions.**Reliability of Estimates:** All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, please refer to the publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for each estimate and proportion have been supplied. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25% and 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE above 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published. |
| **Coherence** | The SDAC collects a range of information such as disability status, main health condition, use of aids, patient experience etc, that can be analysed in conjunction with these measures. |
| **Accessibility** | See publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no.4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request – see further information in the [SDAC Quality Declaration](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Quality%20Declaration02012?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). |
| **Interpretability** | **Confidentiality**:To minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics, a technique is used to randomly adjust cell values. This technique is called perturbation. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of the statistics and is considered the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable statistics while maximising the range of information that can be released. These adjustments have a negligible impact on the underlying pattern of the statistics.After perturbation, a given published cell value will be consistent across all tables. However, adding up cell values to derive a total will not necessarily give the same result as published totals. The introduction of perturbation in publications ensures that these statistics are consistent with statistics released via services such as Table Builder.**Additional Information:** Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data in the publication, [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical note on Data Quality, and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics. |

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (f): Proportion of younger people entering, living in, and exiting, permanent residential aged care

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| --- | --- |
| **Target/Outcome** | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and the opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of younger people entering, living in, and exiting, permanent residential aged care |
| **Key data quality points** | 1. The data used to measure the number of younger people in residential aged care are from an administrative data collection designed for payment of subsidies to service providers.2. Data measuring the potential population is not available for the required time point and so has been estimated from several sources (see ‘Data Sources’ below) based on the following assumptions:(i) For the purposes of calculation, it is assumed that age-sex specific proportions of the potential population remain constant over time. This is contradicted by comparison of age-sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) 2003 and SDAC 2009, which indicate an overall slight decline in rates between these two time periods (note that the potential population on the current definition has not been derived for SDAC 2003). However, it is not currently possible to account for this slight decline in a way which would produce more appropriate year-on-year potential population estimates.(ii) The assumption that national age-sex specific proportions of the potential population from SDAC 2009 apply consistently across states/territories is untested.3. There are issues with the consistency of the numerator and denominator for this performance indicator, as the numerator and denominator are drawn from differently defined populations and different data sources. These issues are described in detail in the ‘Relevance’ and ‘Timeliness’ sections below.4. The quality of data about Indigenous status varies substantially between jurisdictions and data sources. Caution should be exercised when interpreting these data. It is recommended that these data be viewed in close conjunction with information about data quality.5. Data measuring the Indigenous potential population is not available for the required time point and so has been estimated from several data sources under several key assumptions:(i) Previous research has confirmed that Indigenous Australians experience severe or profound core activity limitation at more than twice the rate as non-Indigenous Australians; this has been accounted for in calculations. However, relative rates by age group and sex, across states and territories and remoteness areas, have not been fully investigated, and adjustment has been applied consistently by age and sex assuming that higher rates for Indigenous Australians are consistent – this assumption is untested. In particular, caution should be exercised in comparing indicators for jurisdictions with very different remoteness area distributions of Indigenous population.(ii) The use of 2006 Census data to adjust underlying age-sex specific potential population rates to account for the higher level of disability among Indigenous Australians involves mixing self-reported data from relatively simple questions on need for assistance with sample survey data collected by trained interviewers using a comprehensive survey questionnaire. This assumes the cultural appropriateness for Indigenous people of data collection questionnaires designed for the total population, whereas this is in fact not known; nor is it known how this, combined with different data collection methods, affects the accuracy of the estimated Indigenous potential population used in this indicator. More detail on these assumptions can be found in the ‘Relevance’ section below. |
| **Measure (computation)** | Note that the definition of the potential population used in most denominators was revised, commencing with the 2013 report. For more information on the new definition, see Appendix A of the Data Quality Statement for PI d.**Measure f (i)** — is the rate of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care**Numerator**: number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0-49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care.**Denominator**: estimated potential population for specialist disability services on 30 June at the start of reporting period.**Measure f (ii)** — Numerator: number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0-49 years receiving permanent residential aged care services.**Measure f (iii)** — Numerator: number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0-49 years who separated from permanent residential aged care to return to home/family. |
| **Data source/s** | Numerator: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) Aged Care Data Warehouse. This collection was transferred to the Department of Social Services in September 2012. The Aged Care Data Warehouse is a consolidated data warehouse of service, approved-provider and service recipient data held by the Ageing and Aged Care Division and the Office of Aged Care Quality and Compliance.Denominator: 2009 SDAC, 2006 Census of Population and Housing (Census 2006), Estimated Residential Population and Indigenous Population Projections. |
| **Institutional environment** | Approved providers of residential and community care submit data to Medicare Australia to claim subsidies from the Australian Government. These data are provided to the DoHA to administer services under the Aged Care Act 1997 and the Aged Care Principles. Data for the numerator of this benchmark were prepared by the DoHA. The AIHW did not have all of the relevant datasets required to independently verify the data tables for this indicator.The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. The AIHW provides expert analysis of data on health, housing and community services. More information about the AIHW is available on the [AIHW website](http://www.aihw.gov.au/favicon.ico).For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/Websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65%21OpenDocument). |
| **Relevance** | Data from several different sources, each referencing different time periods, are used to produce performance indicator f. Data used are from the DoHA Aged Care Data Warehouse, SDAC 2009, ERP and ABS Indigenous Population Projections. This may reduce the overall accuracy of the estimates. In particular:* Data from DoHA Aged Care Data Warehouse, ERP, Indigenous projections , and the Census cover all geographical areas of Australia, whereas the SDAC 2009 does not cover very remote areas nor Indigenous communities.
* The use of SDAC 2009 age-sex specific potential population rates to calculate 30 June 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 potential population assumes these rates to be consistent over time. The potential population, as defined following the 2012 revision, has not been derived for SDAC 2003. Therefore, the change in the currently-defined potential population over time cannot be measured. However, the previous definition (severe and profound core activity limitation) has been estimated from both SDAC 2003 and SDAC 2009. On this basis, most age-sex specific rates have declined between these two time periods. Overall, the rate of severe/profound core activity limitation for people aged 0-64 years has declined from 3.9% in 2003 to 3.6% in 2009.
* The use of national level SDAC 2009 age-sex specific potential population rates assumes these rates to be consistent across States/Territories. This assumption is untested.
* Information from Census 2006 about people with need for assistance with core activities is based on the self-enumerated completion of four questions, whereas people are defined as being in the potential population in SDAC 2009 on the basis of a comprehensive interviewer administered module of questions. These two populations are thus different although they are conceptually related.
* The use of Census 2006 data about country of birth and Remoteness Area distributions for people with need for assistance with core activities assumes these distributions to be consistent over time. This assumption is untested.

The DoHA Aged Care Data Warehouse provides complete coverage of aged care services funded by the Australian Government under residential age care, Community Aged Care Packages (CACP), Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH), and Extended Age Care at Home Dementia (EACHD) programs. |
| **Timeliness** | Performance measures are provided for 2012-13.DoHA Aged Care Data Warehouse: Claims are submitted by approved providers on a monthly basis for services delivered under residential age care, CACP, EACH and EACHD. Data for the previous financial year are available in October each year.SDAC 2009 and Census 2006 data is used in estimating the potential population. These collections will be updated in 2013. SDAC 2009 is used to provide prevalence rates of people in the potential population. Results of SDAC 2012 will be progressively released from 13 November 2013 and were not available for use in calculating the potential population for the 2014 Report.Results from Census 2011 have been released. However, at the time of preparation of information for the 2014 Report, analysis of Census 2011 information on people with a need for assistance with core activities had not been completed.ERP data are produced each quarter, with results published six months after the reference date. On 20 June 2013, the ABS released final ERP rebased to Census 2011 and recast estimates back to September 1991. These rebased/recast estimates have been used in calculation of the potential population for all years.Indigenous Population Projections are produced irregularly – the most recent release was in 2009. As these data are projections, there is no timeliness issue as information for the performance measure reference years has been available for some time prior to those reference years. Indigenous Population Projections based on Census 2011 will be released by the ABS in 2014. |
| **Accuracy** | The DoHA aged care data used to calculate the numerator of this benchmark are from an administrative data collection designed for payment of subsidies to service providers and have accurate data on the number and location of funded aged care places. Being a sample survey, estimates from SDAC 2009 are subject to sampling variability. A measure of the sampling variability, the relative standard error (RSE), is estimated below for the age-sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation (the previous potential population definition).**Estimated RSE for age-sex potential population rates at national level (per cent)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age group (years) | Male | Female |
| 0–9 | 7.0 | 8.3 |
| 10–14 | 8.5 | 15.3 |
| 15–24 | 11.3 | 12.8 |
| 25–34 | 10.5 | 10.8 |
| 35–44 | 12.1 | 11.5 |
| 45–49 | 15.8 | 14.4 |
| 50–54 | 19.1 | 15.5 |
| 55–64 | 4.3 | 10.8 |

*Source(s)*: ABS (unpublished), Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2009Potential sources of error in Census data include failure to return a Census form or failure to answer applicable questions. Data distributions calculated from Census 2006 data excluded people for whom data item information was not available. Should the characteristics of interest of the people excluded differ from those people included, there is potential for bias to be introduced into the data distributions. Quality statements about Census 2006 data items can be found on the [ABS website](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/Census%2BData%2BQuality).See also ABS data quality statements. |
| **Coherence** | The DoHA aged care data used to construct the numerator of this benchmark are consistent and comparable over time. For measure f (i), there are issues with the consistency of the numerator and denominator, as the numerator and denominator are drawn from differently defined populations and different data sources. These issues reduce the consistency of the performance indicators and lead to quality issues.While the numerator is taken from the DoHA Aged Care Data Warehouse, the denominator is an estimate derived from SDAC and ERP data. In the denominator, ‘estimated potential population for specialist disability services’ is defined as the estimated population requiring, or entitled to, disability services. However, this does not match well with the numerator, which consists of people who used specialist residential aged care services. People who used these services may have a mild or moderate core activity limitation or limitations in other activities. |
| **Accessibility** | Information on definitions used in the DoHA Aged Care Data Warehouse is available in the Aged Care Act 1997 and Aged Care Principles, and in The Residential Aged Care Manual 2009.The ABS website provides information and data on the ERP, Census Need for Assistance and the SDAC. Detailed data extractions are available through the National Information Referral Service (cost-recovery applies). |
| **Interpretability** | Information to assist in interpretation of the performance indicator is contained in the NDA performance indicator glossary, which accompanies these Data Quality Statements. |

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (g): Proportion of carers of people with disability participating in the labour force

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| --- | --- |
| **Target/Outcome** | Families and carers are well supported |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of carers of people with disability participating in the labour force |
| **Measure (computation)** | Measure g.i — the proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who are in the labour force**Numerator**: number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed).**Denominator**: total number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability)Measure g.ii — the proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who are employed**Numerator**: number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are employed**Denominator**: total number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) Measure g.iii — the proportion of carers (of people with disability) in the labour force aged 15–64 years, who are unemployed**Numerator**: number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are unemployed**Denominator**: total number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed)Measure g.iv — the proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who usually work less than 35 hours per week, who wanted to work more hours and would be able to start work with more hours in the next 4 weeks**Numerator**: number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are employed and work less than 35 hours per week, who wanted to work more hours and would be able to start work with more hours in the next 4 weeks**Denominator**: total number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who are in the labour force (employed or unemployed) |
| **Data source/s** | The numerator and denominator for this indicator are drawn from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). |
| **Institutional environment** | The SDAC is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* and the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents.For more information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including legislative obligations, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65%21OpenDocument).  |
| **Relevance** | The SDAC collects information about primary carers and non-primary carers of people with disabilities. Tables for this indicator are presented for two groups of carers – ‘primary carers’ and ‘all carers’ (primary and non-primary carers combined) – with a third population group (‘non-carers’) included for comparison purposes.**SDAC Definitions of primary carers and carers:**A primary carer is a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more of the core activities of mobility, self-care or communication. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. In this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted.Where the primary carer has more than one recipient of care, the main recipient of care is the one receiving the most help or supervision. A sole recipient is also classed as a main recipient. More generally, a carer is a person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long-term health conditions or persons who are elderly (i.e. aged 65 years or over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. Assistance to a person in a different household related to ‘everyday activities’, without specific information on the activities. Where the care recipient lives in the same household, the assistance is for one or more of the following core and non-core activities:* cognition/emotion
* communication
* health care
* household chores
* meal preparation
* mobility
* property maintenance
* reading or writing
* self-care
* transport.

**Definitions used in this indicator:**The scope of primary carers for these indicators are primary carers with a main recipient of care aged:* 0-64 years, or
* 65 years and over, but only where the carer is also caring for someone aged 0-64 years who lives with the carer and the recipient aged 0-64 years has a profound or severe core activity limitation.

The scope of ‘all carers’ for these indicators are primary carers as specified above, and non-primary carers of co-resident recipients of care aged 0-64 years. As these data pertain to carers of recipients aged 0-64 years, carers (including primary carers) who only provide care to persons aged 65 years and over have been excluded. As age and disability status are collected or derived from information provided in interviews with the responsible adult and/or the recipient of care, these data items are only available for recipients of care (other than, for primary carers, the main recipient of care) where the recipient lives with the carer. Therefore, the data may exclude some carers who would otherwise be in-scope if age and disability status information was available for all their recipients of care.‘Non-carers’ consist of people not identified in the SDAC as having a caring role to people of any age.**Labour force, employment and unemployment:**Labour force participation data is collected in the SDAC using the ABS standard ‘minimum set’ of questions to produce estimates of the current economically active population. Aggregates produced from these questions are designed to be consistent with international concepts of employment and unemployment.**Underemployment:**A person is considered underemployed if they: are employed, usually work 34 hours or less per week, would like a job with more hours, and are available to start work with more hours if offered a job in the next four weeks.In the SDAC, the definition of 'underemployed' excludes persons employed full-time who worked only part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (eg: through being stood down or due to insufficient work available).**Age Restriction:** All tables for this indicator are restricted to people aged 15-64 years. |
| **Timeliness** | The ABS conducts the SDAC every three years. The most recent SDAC was conducted from August 2012 to March 2013. Results from the 2012 survey were released in November 2013. |
| **Accuracy** | **Sample and Response Rate:**The SDAC is conducted in all States and Territories, excluding very remote areas, and includes people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments). Dwellings in each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. After sample loss, the 2012 SDAC sample included approximately 27,400 private dwellings, 1,000 health establishments and 500 other non-private dwellings.The 2012 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.8%, and for establishments was 87.5%. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.**Scope and Coverage:** Information on the scope and coverage for SDAC is available in the publication [Explanatory Notes](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4430.0Explanatory%20Notes5002012?OpenDocument#Chapter1) (paragraphs 7 and) for [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The SDAC excludes very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from its estimates. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates if making inferences about the population at large. However, the Northern Territory has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas and/or Indigenous Communities. As such it is important to interpret Northern Territory estimates in light of these areas being excluded from scope. For the first time in 2012, SDAC has excluded a small number of private dwellings that are in Collection Districts where the population contribution of an Indigenous Community exceeds 75% within the CD, but the private dwellings themselves are outside the community. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates. However, it could have an impact on Northern Territory estimates, as around 10% of Northern Territory households that were previously included are now excluded. As such, estimates in the 2012 publication are not comparable to the 2009 survey. Estimates displayed as proportions are comparable with previous surveys.The SDAC also excludes people in gaols and correctional institutions.**Reliability of Estimates:** All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, please refer to the publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for each estimate and proportion have been supplied. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25% and 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE above 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published.In addition, in a very small number of instances, an estimate is provided but the proportion has not been published, due to the impact of perturbation. |
| **Coherence** | The SDAC collects a range of demographic, financial and other information that can be analysed in conjunction with the labour force participation rate of carers of persons with disability.The labour force information collected in SDAC is designed to be comparable with data collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey and other surveys. The exception is the definition of underemployment which excludes persons employed full-time who worked only part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (eg: through being stood down or due to insufficient work available). This information is not collected on the ABS standard ‘minimum set’ of labour force questions.Both the numerator and the denominator are drawn from the same dataset, with the numerator being a subset of the denominator population. The denominator population is the same in all applicable tables (either total persons or total labour force, aged 15-64 years).Estimates of primary carers in a particular population group presented in these tables may not match estimates for primary carers in the same population group presented in other NDA indicators.The particular specification of the in-scope carer population for this indicator represents only 56% of the carer population (aged 15-64 years), and 66% of the primary carer population (aged 15-64 years) identified in the SDAC. Therefore comparisons with other published information on carers and primary carers sourced from the SDAC should be made with caution.The sum of ‘all carers’ and ‘non-carers’ in these tables will not provide the total population aged 15-64 years as the tables exclude completely the remaining 44% of carers (aged 15-64 years) identified in the SDAC who are out-of-scope for this indicator. Mostly, these carers are out-of-scope because they are not caring for someone aged 0-64 years.The Explanatory Notes section of [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no. 4430.0) provides more detailed information on the differences between the SDAC over time. |
| **Accessibility** | See publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no.4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request – see further information in the [SDAC Quality Declaration](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Quality%20Declaration02012?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). |
| **Interpretability** | **Confidentiality:**To minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics, a technique is used to randomly adjust cell values. This technique is called perturbation. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of the statistics and is considered the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable statistics while maximising the range of information that can be released. These adjustments have a negligible impact on the underlying pattern of the statistics.After perturbation, a given published cell value will be consistent across all tables. However, adding up cell values to derive a total will not necessarily give the same result as published totals. The introduction of perturbation in publications ensures that these statistics are consistent with statistics released via services such as Table Builder.**Additional Information:** Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data in the publication, [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical note on Data Quality, and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics. |

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (h): Proportion of carers of people with disability who report their health and wellbeing as positive

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| **Target/Outcome** | Families and carers are well supported |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of carers of people with disability who report their health and wellbeing as positive |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure h.i** — the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who feel satisfied with their caring role**Numerator**: number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability), who feel satisfied with their caring role**Denominator**: total number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability)**Measure h.ii** — the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role**Numerator**: number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability), who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role**Denominator**: total number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability) |
| **Data source/s** | The numerator and denominator for this indicator are drawn from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). |
| **Institutional environment** | The SDAC is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* and the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents.For more information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including legislative obligations, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65%21OpenDocument).  |
| **Relevance** | The SDAC collects information about primary carers and non-primary carers of people with disabilities. A primary carer is a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more of the core activities of mobility, self-care or communication. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. In this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted.Persons who confirm they are the primary carer of a person with disability are asked about the assistance they provide, the assistance they can call on, and their employment experience. They are also asked to complete a self-enumeration form which collects information about their attitudes to, and experience of, their caring role. Where the carer has more than one recipient of care, the information collected in the personal interview and self-enumeration form is in regard to the person receiving the most help or supervision from him/her (the main recipient of care).* The scope of primary carers for these indicators are primary carers with a main recipient of care aged: 0-64 years, or
* 65 years and over, but only where the carer is also caring for someone aged 0-64 years who lives with the carer and the recipient aged 0-64 years has a profound or severe core activity limitation.

As age and disability status are collected or derived from information provided in interviews with the responsible adult and/or the recipient of care, these data items are only available for recipients of care (other than the main recipient of care) where the recipient lives with the carer. Therefore, the data may exclude some primary carers who would otherwise be in-scope if age and disability status information was available for all their recipients of care.Data for this indicator are available for primary carers only.In the SDAC carer self-enumeration form, primary carers are asked whether they have experienced a number of specific physical or emotional effects as a result of their caring role:1. Physical or emotional well-being has changed
2. Feel satisfied
3. Feel weary or lack energy
4. Frequently feel worried or depressed
5. Frequently feel angry or resentful
6. Have been diagnosed as having a stress-related illness
7. None of the above.

Primary carers who did not respond to this question were excluded from measures h.i and h.ii.The numerator for measure h.i relates to those primary carers who answered positively to category 2 above (i.e. reported feeling satisfied as a result of their caring role).The numerator for measure h.ii relates to those primary carers who did not answer positively to at least one of categories 3-6 above (i.e. did not report frequently feeling worried, depressed, angry or resentful; did not report feeling weary or lacking energy; and did not report having been diagnosed with a stress related illness due to their caring role). |
| **Timeliness** | The ABS conducts the SDAC every three years. The most recent SDAC was conducted from August 2012 to March 2013. Results from the 2012 survey were released in November 2013. |
| **Accuracy** | **Sample and Response Rate:**The SDAC is conducted in all States and Territories, excluding very remote areas, and includes people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments). Dwellings in each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. After sample loss, the 2012 SDAC sample included approximately 27,400 private dwellings, 1,000 health establishments and 500 other non-private dwellings.The 2012 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.8%, and for establishments was 87.5%. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.**Scope and Coverage:** Information on the scope and coverage for SDAC is available in the publication [Explanatory Notes](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4430.0Explanatory%20Notes5002012?OpenDocument#Chapter1) (paragraphs 7 and) for [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The SDAC excludes very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from its estimates. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates if making inferences about the population at large. However, the Northern Territory has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas and/or Indigenous Communities. As such it is important to interpret Northern Territory estimates in light of these areas being excluded from scope. For the first time in 2012, SDAC has excluded a small number of private dwellings that are in Collection Districts where the population contribution of an Indigenous Community exceeds 75% within the CD, but the private dwellings themselves are outside the community. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates. However, it could have an impact on Northern Territory estimates, as around 10% of Northern Territory households that were previously included are now excluded. As such, estimates in the 2012 publication are not comparable to the 2009 survey. Estimates displayed as proportions are comparable with previous surveys.The SDAC also excludes people in gaols and correctional institutions.**Reliability of Estimates:** All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, please refer to the publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for each estimate and proportion have been supplied. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25% and 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE above 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published.In addition, in a very small number of instances, an estimate is provided but the proportion has not been published, due to the impact of perturbation.**“Not-stated” responses for self-enumerated data items relating to caring:**In the 2012 SDAC some of the data items relating to caring which were self-enumerated by primary carers had moderately high levels of not stated responses (approximately 25% of the estimated population of primary carers). This introduces the potential for non-response bias if those who did respond were inherently different to the total population of primary carers. However, analysis showed there were no substantial differences between primary carers who responded and all primary carers on the following characteristics: sex, age, labour force status, remoteness, country of birth, income, marital status, relationship with the recipient of care, duration of care provision and hours of care provided weekly. For more information on non-response rates for this indicator see the explanatory notes section of [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Additional data cubes, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4430.0.55.009Explanatory%20Notes12012?OpenDocument), 2012 (cat. no. 4430.0.55.009). |
| **Coherence** | Both the numerator and the denominator are drawn from the same dataset, with the numerator being a subset of the denominator population. Estimates of primary carers in a particular population group presented in these tables will not match estimates for primary carers in the same population group presented in other NDA indicators due to the exclusion from this indicator of carers where effects of caring role were not stated.The particular specification of the in-scope primary carer population for this indicator represents only 54% of the primary carer population identified in the SDAC, and therefore comparisons with other published information on primary carers sourced from the SDAC should be made with caution. Mostly, the primary carers that are out-of-scope are not included because they are not caring for someone aged 0-64 years.The Explanatory Notes section of [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no. 4430.0) provides more detailed information on the differences between the SDAC over time. |
| **Accessibility** | See publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no.4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request – see further information in the [SDAC Quality Declaration](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Quality%20Declaration02012?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). |
| **Interpretability** | **Confidentiality:**To minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics, a technique is used to randomly adjust cell values. This technique is called perturbation. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of the statistics and is considered the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable statistics while maximising the range of information that can be released. These adjustments have a negligible impact on the underlying pattern of the statistics.After perturbation, a given published cell value will be consistent across all tables. However, adding up cell values to derive a total will not necessarily give the same result as published totals. The introduction of perturbation in publications ensures that these statistics are consistent with statistics released via services such as Table Builder.**Additional Information:** Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data in the publication, [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical note on Data Quality, and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics. |

### Data Quality Statement – performance indicator (i): Proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided, to the person with disability and to the carer

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| **Target/Outcome** | Families and carers are well supported |
| **Indicator** | Proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided, to the person with disability and to the carer |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure** **i.i** — the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles**Numerator**: number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability), who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles **Denominator**:number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability) **Measure** **i.ii** — the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of formal service options available to help them in their caring role**Numerator**: number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years with disability) who report being satisfied with the range of formal services available to help them in their caring role**Denominator**: number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years) who were interviewed personally**Measure** **i.iii** — the proportion of primary carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from formal services, by the person with disability and by the carer in the last six months**Numerator**: number of primary carers (of persons aged 0–64 years) who report being satisfied with the quality of formal services received to help them in their caring role**Denominator**: number of primary carers (of people aged 0–64 years) who were interviewed personally and reported receiving formal assistance in their caring role in the previous 6 months |
| **Data source/s** | The numerator and denominator for this indicator are drawn from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). |
| **Institutional environment** | The SDAC is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* and the *Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975*. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents.For more information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including legislative obligations, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see [ABS Institutional Environment](http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/4a256353001af3ed4b2562bb00121564/10ca14cb967e5b83ca2573ae00197b65%21OpenDocument).  |
| **Relevance** | The SDAC collects information about primary carers and non-primary carers of people with disabilities. A primary carer is a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more of the core activities of mobility, self-care or communication. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. In this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted.Persons who confirm they are the primary carer of a person with disability are asked about the assistance they provide, the assistance they can call on, and their employment experience. They are also asked to complete a self-enumeration form which collects information about their attitudes to, and experience of, their caring role. Where the carer has more than one recipient of care, the information collected in the personal interview and self-enumeration form is in regard to the person receiving the most help or supervision from him/her (the main recipient of care).* The scope of primary carers for these indicators are primary carers with a main recipient of care aged: 0-64 years, or
* 65 years and over, but only where the carer is also caring for someone aged 0-64 years who lives with the carer and the recipient aged 0-64 years has a profound or severe core activity limitation.

As age and disability status are collected or derived from information provided in interviews with the responsible adult and/or the recipient of care, these data items are only available for recipients of care (other than the main recipient of care) where the recipient lives with the carer. Therefore, the data may exclude some primary carers who would otherwise be in-scope if age and disability status information was available for all their recipients of care.Data for this indicator are available for primary carers only.**Measure i.i**In the SDAC interview, primary carers are asked a series of questions about regular assistance they may receive that helps them care for the main recipient, considering both organisations and individual helpers:1. Whether anyone usually helps to care for the main recipient (and, if so, relationship and whether lives with the carer)
2. Whether needs (more) assistance from other people to help care for the main recipient on weekdays, on weeknights or on weekends

The numerator for measure i.i relates to those primary carers who answered positively to any of the three questions in 2 above (i.e. reported a need for assistance on weekdays, weeknights and/or weekends).**Measure i.ii**This measure excludes primary carers who did not state their satisfaction with the range of formal services available to help in their caring role on the self‑enumeration form.This measure is further limited to those primary carers who were interviewed personally (ie not by proxy).**Measure i.iii (restricted primary carer population)**In the SDAC self-enumeration form, primary carers are asked a series of questions about the assistance they receive from organised services:1. Whether received assistance from any organised services in the last month
2. Satisfaction with quality of assistance received from these organised services (e.g. with regard to timeliness and appropriateness of the service).

The primary carer population for both the numerator and denominator of measure i.iii excludes people who did not receive formal assistance in their caring role in the previous 6 months. This measure also excludes primary carers who did not state their receipt and satisfaction with the quality of formal services received on the self-enumeration form.Measure i.ii and i.iii are further limited to those primary carers who were interviewed personally (ie not by proxy). |
| **Timeliness** | The ABS conducts the SDAC every three years. The most recent SDAC was conducted from August 2012 to March 2013. Results from the 2012 survey were released in November 2013. |
| **Accuracy** | **Sample and Response Rate:**The SDAC is conducted in all States and Territories, excluding very remote areas, and includes people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments). Dwellings in each state and territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. After sample loss, the 2012 SDAC sample included approximately 27,400 private dwellings, 1,000 health establishments and 500 other non-private dwellings.The 2012 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.8%, and for establishments was 87.5%. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.**Scope and Coverage:** Information on the scope and coverage for SDAC is available in the publication [Explanatory Notes](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4430.0Explanatory%20Notes5002012?OpenDocument#Chapter1) (paragraphs 7 and) for [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The SDAC excludes very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from its estimates. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates if making inferences about the population at large. However, the Northern Territory has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas and/or Indigenous Communities. As such it is important to interpret Northern Territory estimates in light of these areas being excluded from scope. For the first time in 2012, SDAC has excluded a small number of private dwellings that are in Collection Districts where the population contribution of an Indigenous Community exceeds 75% within the CD, but the private dwellings themselves are outside the community. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates. However, it could have an impact on Northern Territory estimates, as around 10% of Northern Territory households that were previously included are now excluded. As such, estimates in the 2012 publication are not comparable to the 2009 survey. Estimates displayed as proportions are comparable with previous surveys.The SDAC also excludes people in gaols and correctional institutions.**Reliability of Estimates:** All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, please refer to the publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). The Relative Standard Errors (RSE) for each estimate and proportion have been supplied. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25% and 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE above 50%, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published.In addition, in a very small number of instances, an estimate is provided but the proportion has not been published, due to the impact of perturbation.**“Not-stated” responses for self-enumerated data items relating to caring:**In the 2012 SDAC some of the data items relating to caring which were self-enumerated by primary carers had moderately high levels of not stated responses (approximately 25% of the estimated population of primary carers). This introduces the potential for non-response bias if those who did respond were inherently different to the total population of primary carers. However, analysis showed there were no substantial differences between primary carers who responded and all primary carers on the following characteristics: sex, age, labour force status, remoteness, country of birth, income, marital status, relationship with the recipient of care, duration of care provision and hours of care provided weekly. For more information on non-response rates for this indicator see the explanatory notes section of [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Additional data cubes, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/4430.0.55.009Explanatory%20Notes12012?OpenDocument), 2012 (cat. no. 4430.0.55.009). |
| **Coherence** | Both the numerator and the denominator are drawn from the same dataset, with the numerator being a subset of the denominator population. Estimates of primary carers in a particular population group presented in these tables may not match estimates for primary carers in the same population group presented in other NDA indicators.The particular specification of the in-scope primary carer population for this indicator represents only 54% of the primary carer population identified in the SDAC, and therefore comparisons with other published information on primary carers sourced from the SDAC should be made with caution. Mostly, the primary carers that are out-of-scope are not included because they are not caring for someone aged 0-64 years.The Explanatory Notes section of [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no. 4430.0) provides more detailed information on the differences between the SDAC over time. |
| **Accessibility** | See publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) (cat. no.4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request – see further information in the [SDAC Quality Declaration](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Quality%20Declaration02012?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=). |
| **Interpretability** | **Confidentiality:**To minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics, a technique is used to randomly adjust cell values. This technique is called perturbation. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of the statistics and is considered the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable statistics while maximising the range of information that can be released. These adjustments have a negligible impact on the underlying pattern of the statistics.After perturbation, a given published cell value will be consistent across all tables. However, adding up cell values to derive a total will not necessarily give the same result as published totals. The introduction of perturbation in publications ensures that these statistics are consistent with statistics released via services such as Table Builder.**Additional Information:** Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data in the publication, [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Main%20Features12012?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=) on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical note on Data Quality, and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics. |

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## Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ACT Australian Capital Territory

ADL Activities of daily living

AIHW Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

AIL Activities of independent living

AWEC Activities of work, education and community living

CALD Cultural and Linguistic Diversity

CACP Community Aged Care Package

Census Census of Population and Housing

COAG Council of Australian Governments

CRC COAG Reform Council

CSTDA Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement

DEEWR Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

DIAC Department of Immigration and Citizenship

DoE Department of Education

DoH Department of Health

DoHA Department of Health and Ageing

DPRWG Disability Policy and Research Working Group (subgroup of Community and Disability Services Ministers Advisory Council)

DQS Data Quality Statement(s)

DS Disability Services

DSP Disability Support Pension

DSS Department of Social Services

EACH Extended Aged Care at Home

EACHD Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia

ERP Estimated Resident Population

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

GSS General Social Survey

HACC Home and Community Care

HILDA Household, Income and Labour Dynamics Australia (Survey)

ICF International Classification of Functioning and Disability

IGA Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations

LOTE Language other than English

MCFFR Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations

NA National Agreement

NATSIHS National Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

NATSISS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

NDA National Disability Agreement

NDIMG National Disability Information Management Group

NDS National Disability Strategy

NHS National Health Survey

NMDS National Minimum Data Set

NP National Partnership

NSW New South Wales

NT Northern Territory

PES Post Enumeration Survey

Qld Queensland

RSE Relative standard error

SA South Australia

SCRGSP Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision

SDAC Survey of Disability and Carers

SES Socioeconomic Status

SET Survey of Education and Training Experience

SLA Statistical Local Area

SPP Specific Purpose Payment

Tas Tasmania

VET Vocational Education and Training

Vic Victoria

WA Western Australia

## Glossary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Accommodation support services | Services received under the NDA that provide accommodation to people with disability and services needed to enable a person with disability to remain in their existing accommodation or to move to more suitable or appropriate accommodation. These services are classified as follows:* Large residentials/institutions (>20 places) (service type 1.01)
* Small residentials/institutions (7–20 places) (service type 1.02)
* Hostels (service type 1.03)
* Group homes (<7 places) (service type 1.04)
* Attendant care/personal care (service type 1.05)
* In-home accommodation support (service type 1.06)
* Alternative family placement (service type 1.07)
* Other accommodation support (service type 1.08)

 For further information, see AIHW 2009b. |  |
| Australian Disability Enterprises (ADE) | Previously referred to as Supported employment services. Services received under the NDA that provide employment opportunities and assistance to people with disabilities to work in specialised and supported work environments. For more information, see AIHW 2009b. |  |
| Carer (SDAC) | A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help orsupervision, to persons with disabilities or long-term conditions or persons who are elderly (i.e. aged 60 years and over). This assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. |  |
| Community access services | Services received under the NDA that are designed to provide opportunities for people with disability to gain and use their abilities to enjoy their full potential for social independence. People who do not attend school, or who are not employed full-time mainly use these services. The key features are that the services are flexible and responsive to personal needs and interests; range from educational to leisure and recreational pursuits; range from facility- to home-based activities; include supervision and physical care, and models which link people into activities which are offered to the whole community; range from long-term day support to time-limited and goal-oriented education that maximises personal independent functioning and may complement other community services. These services are classified as follows:* Learning and life skills development (service type 3.01)
* Recreation/holiday programs (3.02)
* Other community access (3.03)

For further information, see AIHW 2009b. |  |
| Community support services | Services received under the NDA that provide the support need for a person with disability to live in a non-institutional setting. These services are classified as follows:* Therapy support for individuals (service type 2.01)
* Early childhood intervention (service type 2.02)
* Behaviour/specialist intervention (service type 2.03)
* Counselling (individual/family/group) (service type 2.04)
* Regional resource and support teams (service type 2.05)
* Case management, local coordination and development (service type 2.06)
* Other community support (service type 2.07)

For further information, see AIHW 2009. |  |
| Core activities | The three core activities are communication, mobility and self-care. These are also referred to as ‘activities of daily living’. |  |
| Core activity limitation (SDAC) | Four levels of core activity limitation are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the core activities. A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities. The four levels of limitation are:* mild, the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but:
* uses aids and equipment
* cannot easily walk 200 metres
* cannot walk up and down stairs without a handrail
* cannot easily bend to pick up an object from the floor
* cannot use public transport
* can use public transport, but needs help or supervision
* needs no help or supervision, but has difficulty using public transport.
* moderate, the person needs no help, but has difficulty with a core activity task
* severe, the person:
* sometimes needs help with a core activity task
* has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends
* can communicate more easily using sign language or other non-spoken forms of
* communication.
* profound, the person is unable to do or always needs help with, a core activity task.
 |  |
| Country of birth groups | An ‘English proficiency index’—a standard tool developed by the Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and Population Research—was used to classify countries into five categories based on English proficiency: one group for people born in Australia, and four groups for those born overseas (AIHW 2009b; DIMA 2003). For those born overseas, groupings are based on the typical ability of migrants from each country to speak English. Countries with the most skilled English speakers, on average, are in English Proficiency Group 1, which is referred to as ‘other English speaking countries’ in the performance indicators. This group consists of Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, United States of America, and Zimbabwe. All other countries (English Proficiency Groups 2–4) are referred to as ‘non-English speaking countries’. |  |
| Disability (SDAC) | A person is considered to have a disability if they report that they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities (ABS 2010a). This includes:* loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)
* loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used
* speech difficulties
* shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction
* chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction
* blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness
* difficulty learning or understanding
* incomplete use of arms or fingers
* difficulty gripping or holding things
* incomplete use of feet or legs
* nervous or emotional condition causing restriction
* restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work
* disfigurement or deformity
* mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision
* long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction
* receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still restricted
* any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.
 |  |
| Disability Employment Services | Previously referred to as Open employment services. Changes to open employment services were made in 2010. Existing programs have been streamlined into two programs:* Disability Management Service (DMS): for job seekers with disability, injury or health condition who require the assistance of a disability employment service but are not expected to need long-term support in the workplace.
* Employment Support Service (ESS): for job seekers with permanent disability and with an assessed need for more long-term, regular support in the workplace.
 |  |
| Disability Services National Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS) | Formerly referred to as the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA) NMDS — the NDA replaced the CSTDA on 1 January 2009, and the CSTDA NMDS was renamed the Disability Services (DS) NMDS from 1 July 2009.A nationally agreed set of data definitions to describe services provided under the NDA and an agreed data transmission protocol. |  |
| Employment restriction (SDAC) | An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:* are permanently unable to work
* are restricted in the type of work they can or could do
* need or would need at least one day a week off work on average
* are restricted in the number of hours they can or could work
* require or would require an employer to provide special equipment, modify the work environment or make special arrangements
* requires assistance from a disability job placement program or agency
* need or would need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision
* would find it difficult to change jobs or get a better job.
 |  |
| Full time workers | Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week. |  |
| Need for assistance (DS NMDS) | Information is collected about each service user’s frequency of need for personal help or supervision in nine life areas: * activities of daily living (self-care, mobility and communication)
* activities of independent living (interpersonal interactions and relationships)
* learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands
* domestic life
* education, community (civic) and economic life; and working

In performance indicator d, need for assistance is based on the person’s highest reported need for help or supervision according to the following categories: * Activities of daily living (ADL): This includes people who sometimes need help or supervision, or are unable to do or always need help or supervision with one or more ADL (communication, mobility and self-care). These correspond to the three core activity areas reported in the SDAC and in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Service users recorded as always or sometimes requiring assistance with ADL in the NMDS are conceptually similar to people reported as having a severe or profound core-activity limitation in the SDAC.
* Activities of independent living (AIL) or activities of work, education and community living (AWEC) but not with ADL: This includes people who sometimes need help or supervision, or are unable to do or always need help or supervision with AIL or AWEC (interpersonal interactions and relationships; learning, applying knowledge and general tasks and demands; education; community (civic) and economic life; domestic life; working). This category excludes people who sometimes or always need assistance with ADL. The AWEC category is collected and analysed for service users aged 5 years or over.
* No need for help or supervision: This category includes people who do not need help or supervision for each of the nine life areas, including those who use aids and/or equipment.
* Level of assistance not determined: This category includes people whose need for assistance was ‘not stated’, ‘not collected’ or ‘not applicable (due to age)’.

Results of need for assistance data items in the NMDS should be evaluated with regard to data quality, including ‘not stated’ rates. It should be noted that some service providers may not be in a position to accurately assess a person’s support needs in all life areas. Furthermore, some consider it an infringement of privacy principles to collect information that is not directly required for service provision. |  |
| Part time workers | Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work during the reference week. |  |
| Potential Population | The potential population for disability services is an estimate of the number of people who are likely to require a disability service at some time. The potential population is the estimated number of:People aged 0-9 years with: * a disability with a restriction (i.e. extends beyond severe/profound limitation in core activities for all impairment groups)

People aged 10-64 years (10-49 years for Indigenous people) includes people with: * a physical disability - profound core activity limitation (i.e. restricted to profound category in the SDAC)
* a psychiatric/sensory disability - severe/profound core activity limitation
* an intellectual/neurological disability/Acquired Brain Injury - with a restriction (i.e. extends beyond severe/profound limitation in core activities as per SDAC categories).

In these performance indicators, this is calculated as follows: * Indicator e — no adjustments to the above scope as the numerator is also from the SDAC
* Indicator d (all persons) — the potential population was calculated by applying the age-sex weighted scope for core activity limitation rates from the SDAC 2009 to the Estimated Resident Population at the beginning of the reporting period by State/Territory by age group by sex.
* Indicator d and f (Indigenous persons) — The Indigenous potential population is calculated by applying adjusted age-sex scope core activity limitation rates from the SDAC 2009 to the State/Territory by age group by Estimated Indigenous Resident Population at the beginning of the reporting period. The SDAC 2009 age-sex rates will be adjusted by rate ratio of Indigenous core activity need for assistance to all persons core activity need for assistance as calculated from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
* Indicator d (respite services) — the potential population was calculated by restricting to those people within the potential population who also reported a primary carer. The definition of Primary Carer (a person (15 years or over) who provides the most care for someone with a profound or severe core activity limitation) impacts on the scope of the potential population for respite, limiting it to severe and profound core activity limitation.
* Indicator f (non-Indigenous persons) — the non-Indigenous potential population was calculated by subtracting the Indigenous potential population from the total potential population.
 |  |
| Primary carer | A primary carer is a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility and self-care).In the SDAC, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted.In 2003, primary carers were identified by asking a responsible adult to complete screening questions on behalf of the household, as to whether anyone provided assistance with communication, mobility or self-care to members of the household. The identified person was then personally interviewed and asked to confirm that the nominated recipient of that care was the person they provided the most care for. If they indicated that this was the case, they were recorded as a 'primary carer'. The person who was receiving the care did not contribute to the identification process.In 2009, this identification process was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider. |  |
| Remoteness Areas | Information on people’s location is presented using Remoteness Areas. The Remoteness Areas are structured on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS (ABS 2006); categories include Major Cities, Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote, and Very Remote Areas. These areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA), and are structured to provide an indication of the degree of remoteness (or distance) from major urban centres. * In the DS NMDS, a service user’s Remoteness Area was calculated based on their residential postcode. Remoteness Area was calculated based on the ASGC 2009 classification (ABS 2009).
* In the ABS SDAC 2009, the ASGC 2006 Collection Districts were used (ABS 2006). The Remoteness Areas were derived by calculating the average ARIA index value for each Collection District and applying the ASGC 2006 Remoteness Area criteria. Very Remote Areas were excluded from the scope of this survey. As a result, remoteness data is presented as Major Cities, Inner Regional and Outer Regional/Remote.
 |  |
| Respite services | Respite services provide a short-term and time-limited break for families and other voluntary caregivers of people with disability, to assist in supporting and maintaining the primary care giving relationship, while providing a positive experience for the person with disability.* Own home respite (service type 4.01)
* Centre-based respite/respite homes (4.02)
* Host family respite/peer support respite (4.03)
* Flexible respite (4.04)
* Other respite (4.05)
 |  |
| Support services that assist in the caring role | This includes services specifically aimed at providing relief from the caring role (such as respite), along with services for the service user/person with disability which have a secondary effect of carer respite and which give the carer an opportunity to pursue their other interests and activities as a by-product of providing support to the person they provide care to (such as day programs). The following three categories of services from the DS NMDS are classified as ‘support services that assist in the caring role’ (For more information, see AIHW 2009):* In-home accommodation support
* Attendant care/personal care (service type 1.05)
* In-home accommodation support (1.06)
* Community access services—See ‘community access services’ glossary entry.
* Respite services—See ‘respite services’ glossary entry.
 |  |

1. Data for this report were from the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Data for this report were from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Data for this report were from the Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Data for this report were from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Data for this report were provided by the Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 1 In future years, the age restriction will comprise non-Indigenous people aged under 65 years and Indigenous people aged under 50 years. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)