National Disability Agreement performance reporting

## Framework for National Agreement reporting

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 provides 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 is not associated with a SPP, but draws together Indigenous elements from the other NAs.

At its 7 December 2009 meeting, COAG agreed to a high level review of the NAs, National Partnership Agreements (NPs) and implementation plans. On 13 February 2011, COAG noted a report on this review and agreed to further reviews of the NA performance reporting frameworks (COAG 2011b). The 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 reflects 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 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 2012. 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.

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 fourth NDA report prepared by the Steering Committee. The previous three reports provided performance information for the previous NDA (COAG 2009b). This report provides performance information for the revised NDA (COAG 2012). The CRC has requested the Steering Committee collate data for new and/or revised indicators backcast to the baseline NDA reporting period (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 2011–12: 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 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   * This is the first NDA performance report for the revised NDA. The revised NDA has nine performance indicators (endorsed by COAG at its July 2012 meeting) and two performance benchmarks (endorsed by COAG at its December 2012 meeting), with a third benchmark to be developed. * At the request of the CRC, data have been backcast (where available) to the baseline reporting period of 2008-09 for new and/or revised indicators. * The Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), the main data collection for NDA performance reporting, does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. As the SDAC provides the most comprehensive data on disability prevalence, this scope limitation also affects the accuracy and comparability of the prevalence estimates for the NT. * 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'. A revised scope of the potential population has created a break in series, with comparable data only available back to 2008-09 (refer to 'Potential Population for users of disability services'). * Multiple sources have been used to provide data for some indicators in this report (including estimating the potential population). Comments on comparability of different data sources within an indicator have been provided where applicable.   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). * Data for the two performance benchmarks can be sourced from related performance indicators: * performance benchmark A relates to performance indicator a; no new data are available for reporting * performance benchmark B relates to performance indicator e; 2009 data are reported.   Performance indicators   * Of the nine performance indicators: * two had no new data for reporting (performance indicators a and b) * three were reported against partially, as not all measures could be reported (performance measures e.ii, e.iii, g.iv, i.ii and i.iii did not have data available) |
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| Box 1 (continued) |
| * The scope of carers and primary carers sourced from the SDAC has been amended to reflect more accurately the scope of the associated NDA indicator. Revised data have been provided for the previously reported measure, to enable comparison with new measures: * *Proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who are in the labour force* (performance measure g.i). * The amended scope of the potential population affects the denominators for four measures. Data have been backcast in this report and are not comparable to data in previous NDA reports: * *Proportion of the potential population aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support services* (performance measure d.i) * *Proportion of the potential population aged 15–64 years who used Australian Disability Enterprises (Supported Employment)* (performance measure d.iii) * *Proportion of the potential population people with disability who report a need for more formal assistance* (performance measure e.i and performance benchmark B — revised 2009 data are reported). * *Rate of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care* (performance measure f.i) * The scope of the denominator for performance measure d.ii (Open Employment Services) has expanded to capture all people with a disability aged 15–64 with an employment restriction. Data have been backcast in this report and are not comparable to data in previous reports. |
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## Changes from the previous National Disability Agreement performance report

### COAG review of the performance indicator frameworks

At its 25 July 2012 meeting, COAG endorsed a revised NDA (COAG 2012). A separate process was conducted for considering NDA benchmarks, with COAG endorsing the revised benchmarks at its meeting in December 2012. This report provides data for the performance indicators and performance benchmarks specified in the revised NDA performance indicator framework.

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

### 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 three NDA reports to COAG (CRC 2010, 2011, 2012), 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 |  |
| New (provisional) performance benchmarks. | NDA Benchmark A — relates to measure a.i (based on old indicator 1, measure b)  NDA Benchmark B — relates to measure e.i (based on old indicator 5, measure c) |  |
| New performance indicator. Where possible, data have been backcast to the baseline reporting year (details are provided in the specifications for each indicator) | NDA Indicator c (based on old indicator 10)  NDA Indicator f (based on old benchmark d)  NDA Indicator h |  |
| Performance indicator has new additional performance measure/s (details are provided in the specifications for each indicator) | NDA Indicator a — measure a.iv  NDA Indicator g — measures g.ii to g.iv  NDA Indicator i — measure i.i |  |
| New data for the denominator (due to a revised method of calculating the potential population) have led to a break in series. Data have been backcast and are not comparable with data in previous reports. | NDA Indicator d — measure d.i and d.iii  NDA Indicator e — measure e.i  NDA Indicator f — measure f.i |  |
| The scope of open/disability employment services has changed and now includes Disability Management Services (DMS), in addition to Employment Support Services (ESS). The denominator has also been revised to include a broader population — people with a disability with an employment restriction. Data have been backcast and are not comparable with data in previous reports. | NDA Indicator d — measure d.ii |  |
| Performance benchmarks and indicators have been removed from the NDA performance indicator framework. | [OLD] NDA performance benchmarks a, b, c, e, f  [OLD] NDA performance indicator 8 |  |

## 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, and launched by the Australian Government on 18 March 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 2010-11, 1652 agencies providing disability services (72.4 per cent) were funded by State and Territory governments, with a further 631 agencies (27.6 per cent) funded by the Australian Government (AIHW 2012). During this period, approximately 314 252 people of all ages used NDA services (table 2).

Table 2 Users of NDA services, people of all ages, by State and Territory, 2010-11 (number) **a**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Austb |
| State/Territory services | 50 993 | 77 657 | 25 012 | 16 577 | 21 822 | 6 356 | 4 213 | 2 378 | 204 226 |
| Employment | 42 266 | 32 213 | 26 175 | 10 631 | 11 914 | 3 139 | 1 578 | 596 | 128 321 |
| **Total**c | **88 822** | **105 309** | **48 478** | **24 344** | **31 052** | **9 100** | **5 523** | **2 908** | **314 252** |

a The number of NDA service users includes people accessing psychiatric services only (in Victoria and Queensland, this differs from performance indicator d 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 (2012) *Disability Support Services 2010-11*, Cat. no. 60, Canberra.

Nationally, 5.4 per cent of users of NDA services (aged 0–64 years) were Indigenous in 2010-11, while 2.8 per cent of the general population (aged  
0–64 years) were Indigenous as at 30 June 2006 (most recent available final population estimate for Indigenous people). The proportion of users of NDA services who were 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, by State and Territory, 2010‑11 (per cent)**a**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
| Indigenous | 6.2 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 62.3 | 5.4 |
| Non-Indigenous | 91.2 | 87.5 | 91.7 | 88.6 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 93.7 | 32.6 | 89.8 |
| Not stated/not collected | 2.6 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Indigenous proportion of populationb | 2.5 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 30.9 | 2.8 |

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 2006.

*Source*: AIHW (2012) *Disability Support Services 2010-11*, Cat. no. 60, Canberra; SCRGSP (2012) *National Agreement Performance Information 2010-11*: *Appendix*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

The *Report on Government Services 2012*, chapter 14, Services for people with disability (SCRGSP 2012) contains more information on government roles and responsibilities, funding arrangements, and size and scope of the disability sector (the *Report on Government Services 2013* is due to be released on 31 January 2013). Additional information on specialist disability services is available from the *2010-11* *Disability Support Services* publication (AIHW 2012).

### 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).

Around one in five people in Australia (4 026 200 or 18.5 per cent) reported a disability in 2009, according to the SDAC. Disability is defined as any activity limitation, restriction or impairment that restricts everyday activities and lasts longer than six months (ABS 2010a). The national rate of profound or severe core activity limitation was 5.8 per cent (ABS 2010a). These rates were slightly lower than those identified in the previous survey in 2003 (20.0 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively). The decrease in the prevalence of disability between 2003 and 2009 was due to a decline in the proportion of Australians disabled by physical health conditions, such as asthma and heart disease (ABS 2010a). Age standardised State and Territory rates for 2009 are presented in table 4.

Table 4 Disability rates (people of all ages), by State and Territory, 2009 (age standardised per 100 people)**a, b**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Aust |
| Severe/profound core activity limitationc | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| All with reported disability | 17.6 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 20.7 | 17.0 | 18.8 | 17.7 |

a Rates are age standardised to 2001. b Includes people of all ages. c Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2009.

#### Indigenous Australians

The most recent and comprehensive data on disability prevalence for Indigenous Australians come from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). The ABS estimates that nationally in 2008 the age standardised rate of disability for Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over was almost 50 per cent (table 5).

Table 5 Disability rates for Indigenous people aged 15 years or over, by State and Territory, 2008 (age standardised per 100 people)**a, b**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACTc | NT | Aust |
| Severe/profound core activity limitationd | 8.7 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 7.9 |
| All with reported disability | 52.4 | 55.9 | 48.0 | 45.8 | 54.8 | 49.9 | 56.2 | 46.3 | 49.8 |

a Rates are age standardised to June 2001. b The NATSISS uses different questions on disability for persons living in remote and non-remote areas, which are not comparable to non-Indigenous data and may result in an underestimate of the number of Indigenous persons with disability in remote areas. c 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. d Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

*Source*: ABS (2009) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

The ABS recommends that comparisons between the disability rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians are made using age standardised data for people aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas from the 2008 NATSISS and the 2007-08 National Health Survey (NHS). The criteria used to determine disability in these two collections are similar (that is, they both use the same short module). These data indicate that Indigenous Australians in non-remote areas were twice as likely as non‑Indigenous Australians to have a severe or profound core activity limitation (table 6).

Table 6 Aged standardised proportions of people aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas with profound/severe core activity limitation, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)**a, b**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NSW | Vic | Qldc | WA | SA | Tas | ACTc | NT | Aust |
| Indigenous | 11.1 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 10.3 |
| Non-Indigenous | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | np | 4.9 | np | 4.7 |

a Rates are age standardised to June 2001. b Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care. c The Queensland and ACT rate for Indigenous persons has a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. **np** Not published.

*Source*: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (2011) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

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.

#### Other characteristics of disability prevalence

The prevalence of disability steadily increases with age. In 2009, the disability rate among 15–24 year olds was 6.6 per cent and the rate was higher for successively older age groups: 18 per cent of 45–54 year olds; 31 per cent of 55–64 year olds; 40.1 per cent for people aged 65–69 years; and 88.3 per cent for people aged 90 years or over (ABS 2010a, 2012).

Disability is more common in regional and remote areas than major cities (AIHW 2008). 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).

Disability prevalence rates for people born in New Zealand and Asia are lower, and the rates for people born in Europe are higher, than the rates for people born in Australia (ABS 2010a).

#### Education and economic participation

In 2009, there were 2.2 million Australians aged 15–64 years (employment age) with disability, up from 1.7 million in 1993. The labour force participation rate was 54 per cent, dropping to 31 per cent for people with severe or profound core activity limitation, much lower than that for those without disability (83 per cent) (ABS 2012). Performance indicator (a) includes information on the various measures related to workforce participation for people with and without disability.

In 2009, a third (33.3 per cent) of people with disability aged 15–64 years had completed year 12 or equivalent (26.0 per cent for people with severe or profound core activity limitation), compared to over half (54.9 per cent) for those without disability. Around one in seven people (14.6 per cent) with disability had completed a bachelor degree or above (9.1 per cent for people with severe or profound core activity limitation), compared to nearly one in four people (24.3 per cent) without disability (ABS 2010a).

### Families and carers

In 2009, approximately 2.6 million people provided assistance to those who needed help because of disability or older age. Around one third of these (29 per cent) were identified as primary carers[[1]](#footnote-1), who provided the majority of informal help to a person with disability or person aged 60 years or over. This rate 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). 2009 data for primary carers in the attachment tables for this report are provided based on both the 2003 and the 2009 definitions (for time series and current year reporting, respectively).

Male and female carers tend to experience different levels of stress, depression, anxiety and poor health in relation to their caring roles, and females are more likely to be carers and have lower rates of employment and labour force participation than their male carer counterparts (Cummins et al. 2007; Edwards et al. 2008). In 2009, over two thirds of primary carers (68 per cent) were women. Thirteen per cent of women had caring responsibilities, compared with 11 per cent of men (ABS 2010a).

Providing care to a person with disability can affect a carer’s participation in the labour force, leading to less time for paid employment, reduced family income, reduced superannuation and lower standards of living (ABS 2011; 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.

### 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’. In this report, ‘potential population’ refers to the number of people, aged 0–64 years (15–64 years for employment related items), with the potential to need specialist disability services, including individuals who meet these criteria but who do not demand services.

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

* performance benchmark B (relates to performance measure e.i below) — 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.1 — *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 this Report, will also be used for the *Report on Government Services*, and is anticipated to be used by Community and Disability senior officials in the 2010-11 *National Need and Supply Model*.

The scope of the potential population includes a person:

* under the age of 65 years (50 years for Indigenous people from 1 July 2011 — this age restriction will not affect reporting for 2010-11 or earlier years where data will continue to be derived for the Indigenous potential population less than 65 years) and an Australian citizen or permanent resident; and
* who is most appropriately supported by disability services; and
* requires 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 potential population for a reporting period is defined and calculated according to several interconnected criteria. 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 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.

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| Key amendments from previous cycle of reporting: | This new (provisional) benchmark relates to performance indicator a, measure a.1. |  |
| 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 force  The 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: | No new data available for benchmark [2009 SDAC reported for the previous cycle.] |  |
| Baseline: | The baseline for the benchmark is 2009 |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |  |

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| Box 2 Comment on data quality |
| No new data were available for this report. The Steering Committee notes that the SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years from 2012 (guaranteed to 2018). |
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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 new (provisional) benchmark relates to performance indicator e, measure e.i. |  |
| 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 2009 |  |
| Baseline: | The baseline for the benchmark is 2009 |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | National estimate with 95 per cent confidence intervals and RSE. |  |

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| Box 3 Results |
| For this report, data for this benchmark are available for 2009. The national estimate for 2009 is in table NDA.e.1.  Data for other disaggregations for the associated indicator/measure are in tables NDA.e.1–10. |
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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, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.4** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by age group, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **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 age group, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **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 age group, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.7** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.8** | 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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.9** | 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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.10** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by country of birth, National, 2009 |

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| Box 4 Comment on data quality |
| Details are included in the comment on data quality for 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 | 22 |  |
| 1. proportion of people with disability who participate in social and community activities | 24 |  |
| 1. proportion of income support recipients with disability who report earnings | 26 |  |
| 1. proportion of people with disability accessing disability services | 31 |  |
| 1. proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided | 42 |  |
| 1. proportion of younger people entering, living in, and exiting, permanent residential aged care | 46 |  |
| 1. proportion of carers of people with disability participating in the labour force | 50 |  |
| 1. proportion of carers of people with disability who report their health and wellbeing as positive | 59 |  |
| 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 | 66 |  |

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.

.. Not applicable as no new data were available for 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: | This indicator is based on indicator 1 in the previous NDA, with one new additional measure included (measure a.iv). |  |
| 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) for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. |  |
| Data provider: | ABS |  |
| Data availability: | No new data available for measures a.i-a.iii. [2009 SDAC reported for the previous cycle. 2008 NATSISS reported for the baseline.]  Data not available for measure a.iv (anticipated to be available for the first time from the 2012 SDAC) |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |  |

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| Box 5 Comment on data quality |
| No new data are available for this report. The Steering Committee notes that the SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years from 2012 (guaranteed to 2018). |
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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: | This indicator is unchanged from indicator 2 in the previous NDA. No new data are available for this cycle of reporting |  |
| 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 5–64 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 5–64 years with disability who travelled to a social activity in the last two weeks * *denominator* — total number of persons with disability aged 5–64 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* — total 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: | No new data available. [2009 SDAC and 2010 GSS reported for the previous cycle. 2008 NATSISS reported for the baseline.] |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Nil |  |

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| Box 6 Comment on data quality |
| No new data are available for this report. The Steering Committee notes that the SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years from 2012 (guaranteed to 2018). |
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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: | This new indicator is based on indicator 10 in the previous NDA, with revised measures. The changes have resulted in a break of series with data included in previous reports. Data for the new indicator have been backcast to provide a comparable time series. |  |
| 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 with disability and an assessed future work capacity of 0–14 hours (to enable comparison with Disability Support Pension recipients) or 15–29 hours per week who report earnings   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 aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance at end of reporting period and an assessed further work capacity of 0–14 hours or 15–29 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 further work capacity of 0–14 hours or 15–29 hours per week (two groups of hours separately identified and total)   and is expressed as a *percentage* |  |
| Data source: | *Numerator and denominator* —   * (measure c.i) FAHCSIA Disability Support Pension (DSP) data. Data are available annually * (measure c.ii) DEEWR Newstart data and Youth Allowance data. Data are available annually |  |
| Data provider: | FAHCSIA |  |
| Data availability: | FAHCSIA (DSP) and DEEWR (Newstart and Youth Allowance) — 29 June 2012; 24 June 2011; 25 June 2010 and 26 June 2009 (backcast due to revised measures in the revised NDA) |  |
| 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:  All persons with reported disability aged 16–64 years by State/Territory, by:   * sex (male, female, persons) * 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   [Data disaggregation will depend on sufficient numbers] |  |

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| Box 7 Results |
| For this report, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 data are available for this new indicator.   * Data on Disability Support Pension recipients who report earnings by State and Territory are presented: * by age and sex in tables NDA.c.1, NDA.c.4, NDA.c.7 and NDA.c.10 * by country of birth in tables NDA.c.2, NDA.c.5, NDA.c.8 and NDA.c.11 * for Indigenous persons in tables NDA.c.3, NDA.c.6, NDA.c.9 and NDA.c.12. * Data on Newstart and Youth Allowance recipients with disability who report earnings by State and Territory are presented: * by sex and by assessed future work capacity (0–14 hours or 15–29 hours per week) in tables NDA.c.13, NDA.c.17, NDA.c.21 and NDA.c.25 * by age in tables NDA.c.14, NDA.c.18, NDA.c.22 and NDA.c.26 * by country of birth in tables NDA.c.15, NDA.c.19, NDA.c.23 and NDA.c.27 * for Indigenous persons in tables NDA.c.16, NDA.c.20, NDA.c.24 and NDA.c.28. |
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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, 29 June 2012 |
| **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, 29 June 2012 |
| **Table NDA.c.3** | Indigenous people with disability, aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, 29 June 2012 |
| **Table NDA.c.4** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, by sex and age group, State/Territory, 24 June 2011 |
| **Table NDA.c.5** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, by country of birth, State/Territory, 24 June 2011 |
| **Table NDA.c.6** | Indigenous people with disability, aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, 24 June 2011 |
| **Table NDA.c.7** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, by sex and age group, State/Territory, 25 June 2010 |
| **Table NDA.c.8** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, by country of birth, State/Territory, 25 June 2010 |
| **Table NDA.c.9** | Indigenous people with disability, aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, 25 June 2010 |
| **Table NDA.c.10** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, by sex and age group, State/Territory, 26 June 2009 |
| **Table NDA.c.11** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, by country of birth, State/Territory, 26 June 2009 |
| **Table NDA.c.12** | Indigenous people with disability, aged 16–64 years who receive the Disability Support Pension who report earnings, 26 June 2009 |
| **Table NDA.c.13** | 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, 29 June 2012 |
| **Table NDA.c.14** | 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, 29 June 2012 |
| **Table NDA.c.15** | 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, 29 June 2012 |
| **Table NDA.c.16** | 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 sex, State/Territory, 29 June 2012 |
| **Table NDA.c.17** | 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, 24 June 2011 |
| **Table NDA.c.18** | 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, 24 June 2011 |
| **Table NDA.c.19** | 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, 24 June 2011 |
| **Table NDA.c.20** | Indigenous people with disability aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings (assessed further work capacity of 0–29 hours per week), by sex, State/Territory, 24 June 2011 |
| **Table NDA.c.21** | 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, 25 June 2010 |
| **Table NDA.c.22** | 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, 25 June 2010 |
| **Table NDA.c.23** | 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, 25 June 2010 |
| **Table NDA.c.24** | 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 sex, State/Territory, 25 June 2010 |
| **Table NDA.c.25** | 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, 26 June 2009 |
| **Table NDA.c.26** | People with disability aged 16–64 years who receive Newstart or Youth Allowance who report earnings (assessed further work capacity of 0–29 hours per week), by age group, State/Territory, 26 June 2009 |
| **Table NDA.c.27** | 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, 26 June 2009 |
| **Table NDA.c.28** | 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 sex, State/Territory, 26 June 2009 |

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| Box 8 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 are not available by socioeconomic status (SES). People with disability may receive other forms of income support but are not included for reporting against this indicator, as presence of disability is generally not part of the eligibility requirement for these payments. * Annual data are available. The most recent data are for 2012. 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 and additional information would need to 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 being able 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: | This indicator is based on indicators 3 and 6 in the previous NDA.  A revised method of calculating the potential population affects the denominators. These changes have resulted in a break in series with data included in previous reports. Data have been backcast for 2008-09 and 2009‑10.  The scope of open employment services has changed and now includes DMS, in addition to ESS. Data have been backcast to provide a comparable time series. |  |
| 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 aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support services * Measure d.ii is the proportion of people with a disability 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 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 (people aged 0–64 years) 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 a disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) 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* |  |
| 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* — Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018). ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Data are collected quarterly (June quarter data are used). 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 2010-11  (measure d.i and d.iii) DS NMDS 2008-09 and 2009-10 (revised due to revised potential population for the denominator)  (measure d.ii) DEEWR Employment Support System data 2010-11. |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measure d.i: For each service group (accommodation support, community support, community access, respite\* and total):   * State/Territory 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)   \* The denominator for the respite disaggregation will be the potential population (people aged 0–64 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.*  Measures d.ii and d.iii:   * State/Territory by sex (male, female, total) by age group (15–24, 25–34,  35–44, 45–54, 55–64, subtotal 15–49 years, total 15–64 years)   The following disaggregations are presented for all three measures:   * Nationally by country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total) * Nationally by remoteness area (Major Cities, Inner Regional, Outer Regional/Remote, total) * State/Territory by need for assistance in life area (activities of daily living; activities of independent living or work, education or community but not activities of daily living; total needing assistance; no need for help or supervision; need for assistance not determined; total) [the denominator for this disaggregation will be the State/Territory total of the number of service users in the reporting period] * State/Territory (Indigenous people only) * Indigenous, State/Territory by age; by sex; need for assistance in life areas * Indigenous, Nationally by remoteness area |  |

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| Box 9 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2010-11.   * Data on the potential population who used State/Territory delivered disability services are presented: * by sex, by age group in tables NDA.d.1–5 * by country of birth and remoteness in table NDA.d.6 * by need for assistance in life area in tables NDA.d.7–11. * Data on people with disability who accessed Disability Employment Services/Open Employment Services are presented: * by sex, by age group in table NDA.d.12–13 * by country of birth and remoteness in tables NDA.d.14–15 * by need for assistance in life area in table NDA.d.16. * Data on the potential population who accessed Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services are presented: * by sex, by age group in table NDA.d.17 * by country of birth and remoteness in tables NDA.d.18 * by need for assistance in life area in tables NDA.d.19. * Revised data for 2009-10 are presented in tables NDA.d.20–29. * Revised data for 2008-09 are presented in tables NDA.d.30–39.   For this report, new data on the Indigenous potential population are available for  2010-11.   * Data on the Indigenous potential population who used State/Territory delivered disability services are presented: * by age group in table NDA.d.40 * by sex in table NDA.d.41 * by remoteness in table NDA.d.42 * by need for assistance in life area in table NDA.d.43 * by service group in table NDA.d.44 |
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| Box 9 (continued) |
| * Data on Indigenous people with disability who accessed Disability Employment Services/Open Employment Services are presented: * by age group in tables NDA.d.45–46 * by sex in tables NDA.d.47–48 * by remoteness in table NDA.d.49 * by need for assistance in life area in table NDA.d.50. * Data on the Indigenous potential population who used Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services are presented: * by age group in tables NDA.d.51 * by sex in table NDA.d.52 * by remoteness in table NDA.d.53 * by need for assistance in life area in table NDA.d.54. * Revised data for 2009-10 are presented in tables NDA.d.55–64. * Revised data for 2008-09 are presented in tables NDA.d.65–74. |
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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 (total), by sex, by age group and State/Territory, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.2** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by sex, by age group and State/Territory, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.3** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by sex, by age group and State/Territory, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.4** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by sex, by age group and State/Territory, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.5** | Potential population aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by sex, by age group and State/Territory, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.6** | Potential population aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support services, by type of service, by country of birth and remoteness, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.7** | Service users aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (total), by need for assistance in life area, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.8** | Service users aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (accommodation support), by need for assistance in life area, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.9** | Service users aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community support), by need for assistance in life area, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.10** | Service users aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (community access), by need for assistance in life area, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.11** | Service users aged 0–64 years accessing State/Territory delivered disability support services (respite), by need for assistance in life area, 2010-11 |
| **Table NDA.d.12** | People with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/Open Employment Services (Employment Support Services), by sex, age group and State/Territory, 2010-11 |
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| **Table NDA.d.69** | Indigenous people with disability (aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction) accessing Disability Employment Services/Open Employment Services (Employment Support Services), by age group and State/Territory, 2008-09 |
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| **Table NDA.d.73** | Indigenous potential population (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessing Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by sex and State/Territory, 2008-09 |
| **Table NDA.d.74** | Indigenous potential population (aged 15–64 years and adjusted for labour force status) accessed Australian Disability Enterprises/Supported Employment Services, by remoteness area, Australia, 2008-09 |

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| Box 10 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/Territory delivered disability support services and Australian Disability Enterprises (supported employment services) and on the proportion of people with disability accessing Disability Employment Services (open employment services). Data are available for Indigenous people. Data are not available by socioeconomic status (SES). * Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2010-11. * Under the revised NDA, the measure on Open Employment Services (measure d.ii) has been renamed Disability Employment Services (DES). * Two separate sets of data are now reported under DES: Employment Support Services (ESS); and Disability Management Services (DMS). DMS data should not be aggregated with ESS data. * DMS commenced in March 2010 and the only available data are for 2010-11. DMS eligibility criteria are determined by DEEWR, and consistent across jurisdictions. * The denominator for ESS has been revised to include a broader population than in previous reports — people with disability with an employment restriction (also the denominator for DMS), rather than the narrower scope of the potential population (which is the denominator for disability support services and supported employment services). ESS data have been backcast to 2008-09 and are comparable for the three years included in this report. * Under the revised NDA, the measure on Supported Employment Services (measure d.iii) has been renamed Australian Disability Services (to reflect a change to the name of the related program in November 2008). |
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| Box 10 (continued) |
| * The numerators and denominators used for the measures in this indicator are drawn from differently defined populations and different data sources. * Numerator: DS/CSTDA NMDS data (which include all services covered under this indicator except DMS) 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: Data for the potential population (the denominator for 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. 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. * The DPRWG has reviewed and revised the method and scope for deriving the potential population. This has resulted in revised data for performance measures d.i and d.iii. Data are available for 2010-11 and backcast for 2009-10 and  2008-09. Data are comparable for the three years included in this report. * Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * Disaggregation of this indicator by SES is a priority. The DS/CSTDA NMDS data collection does not currently include SES. Further work is required to determine the appropriate concept and definition of SES for people with disability. * Australian governments have committed to closing the gaps between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Further data development is needed to allow comparison of outcomes for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians 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 estimates from the 2012 SDAC are available. |
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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: | This new indicator incorporates indicator 4 from the previous NDA (no data available) and indicator 5, measure c (measure e.i — data are required to be backcast for 2009 due to a revised method of calculating the potential population which affects the numerator and denominator). |  |
| Outcome: | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion |  |
| 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*  *95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors calculated for proportions.*  [Details for measures e.ii and e.iii are still to be developed. Data not yet available for reporting.] |  |
| 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: | Measure e.i: SDAC 2009 [2009 data is the baseline year]  Measures e.ii-e.iii: Data not yet available (anticipated to be available for the first time from the 2012 SDAC) |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measure e.i:  Potential population, by State/Territory, by:   * sex (male, female, persons) * age group (0–9, 10–14, 15–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, total 0–64 years) * remoteness area (Major Cities, Inner Regional, Outer Regional/Remote, total) * 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 11 Results |
| For this report, revised data for this indicator are provided for 2009.   * 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 * by age group in tables NDA.e.4–6 * by remoteness area in tables NDA.e.7–9. * National data on the potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving are presented: * by country of birth in table NDA.e.10. |
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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, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.4** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by age group, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **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 age group, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **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 age group, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.7** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by remoteness area, by State/Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.8** | 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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.9** | 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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.e.10** | People aged 0–64 years in potential population who need more formal assistance than they are currently receiving, by country of birth, National, 2009 |

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| Box 12 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.   * There are three measures for this indicator. Data for measures e.ii and e.iii are not yet available. * 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). Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES). * The DPRWG has reviewed and revised the method and scope for deriving the potential population. This affects the numerator and denominator for this indicator. Revised data are available 2009. * The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. * The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years from 2012 (guaranteed to 2018). The most recent available data are for 2009. * Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent and are considered too unreliable for general use. * Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * 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. * Details for measures e.ii and e.iii are yet to be developed. ABS data items regarding satisfaction of people with disability with the range and quality of organised services have been trialled in the 2012 SDAC (data anticipated to be available in late 2013). * 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. * Comparable data from the previous SDAC are not available. Although information on the need for more assistance is available from the 2003 SDAC, it is not possible to identify the need for more *formal* assistance. |
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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 new indicator is based on performance benchmark d from the previous NDA (with additional reporting by Indigenous status). The changes have resulted in a break in series with data included in previous reports (data have been backcast for 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 to enable time series reporting). |  |
| 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 Health and Ageing (DoHA) Aged care data warehouse. Data are available annually.  (Measure f.i) *Denominator* — ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC). Data will be collected every three years (guaranteed to 2018). ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP). Data are collected quarterly (June quarter data are used). ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). Data are collected every five years.  Data are available for reporting annually |  |
| Data provider: | AIHW |  |
| Data availability: | DoHA Aged care data warehouse – 2011-12 (backcast for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 revised due to new measures and potential population for the denominator for measure f.i) |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | (Non-Indigenous) State/Territory by age group (0–49 years, 50–64 years and total 0–64 years)  (Indigenous) State/Territory |  |

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| Box 13 Results |
| 2011-12, 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 data are available for this revised indicator.   * 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 tables NDA.f.1–4 * 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 tables NDA.f.5–8 * 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 tables NDA.f.9–12. |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.f.1** | Non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care, 2011-12 (per 10 000 potential population) |
| **Table NDA.f.2** | Non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care, 2010-11 (per 10 000 potential population) |
| **Table NDA.f.3** | Non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care, 2009-10 (per 10 000 potential population) |
| **Table NDA.f.4** | Non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care, 2008-09 (per 10 000 potential population) |
| **Table NDA.f.5** | Non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years receiving permanent residential aged care, 2011-12 (number) |
| **Table NDA.f.6** | Non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years receiving permanent residential aged care, 2010-11 (number) |
| **Table NDA.f.7** | Non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years receiving permanent residential aged care, 2009-10 (number) |
| **Table NDA.f.8** | Non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0–49 years receiving permanent residential aged care, 2008-09 (number) |
| **Table NDA.f.9** | 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, 2011-12 (number) |
| **Table NDA.f.10** | 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, 2010-11 (number) |
| **Table NDA.f.11** | 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, 2009-10 (number) |
| **Table NDA.f.12** | 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, 2008-09 (number) |

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| Box 14 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 2011-12. * 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. * The DPRWG has reviewed and revised the method and scope for deriving the potential population. This has resulted in revised data for this indicator. Data are backcast for 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09. Data are comparable for the four years included in this report. * Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * 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 estimates from the 2012 SDAC are available. |
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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: | This indicator is based on indicator 7 in the previous NDA. Two additional measures are included in this report (measures gii-g.iii). Data are not available for the third additional measure (measure g.iv).  Data have been backcast to the baseline reporting year for:   * two new measures * amended scope of carers. |  |
| 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, 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 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: | Measure g.i: 2009 and 2003 (backcast to baseline to reflect amended scope of carers)  Measure g.ii-g.iii: 2009 and 2003 (backcast to baseline for new measures)  Measure g.iv: Data not available (anticipated to be available for the first time from the 2012 SDAC) |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measures g.i-g.iii:  For each of the following carer status groups:   * Primary carer (2009 definition for reporting) * Primary carer (2003 definition for time series) * All carers * Non-carers   2009 data will be presented by State/Territory, by:   * Carer sex by carer age group (15–44, 45–64, total 15–64 years) * Carer remoteness area (major cities, other, total)   2009 data will be presented Nationally, by:   * Carer remoteness area (major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, total) * Carer country of birth (Australia, other, total)   For Primary carers:  2009 data (using 2009 definition for reporting) will be presented by State/Territory, by:   * main recipient of care age group (0–14, 15–44, 45–64, total 0–64 years)   For each of the following carer status groups:   * Primary carer * All carers * Non-carers   2003 data will be presented by State/Territory, by :   * Carer sex by carer age group (15–44, 45–64, total 15–64 years) * Carer remoteness area (major cities, other, total)   [Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates] |  |

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| Box 15 Results |
| For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009.   * Labour force profile data by State and Territory are presented in tables NDA.g.1-6. * [Profile data for 2003 are presented in tables NDA.g.7–9] * Labour force participation data for primary carers by State and Territory are presented: * by sex, by age in tables NDA.g.10–12 * by remoteness area in tables NDA.g.13–15 * by age of care recipient in tables NDA.g.16–18 * Labour force participation data for all carers and non-carers by State and Territory are presented: * by sex, by age in tables NDA.g.19–21 * by remoteness area in tables NDA.g.22–24 * National data on labour force participation rate for primary carers, all carers and non-carers are presented: * by remoteness area in table NDA.g.25 * by country of birth in table NDA.g.26 * [Revised 2003 participation data are presented in tables NDA.g.27–30]. * Employment rate data for primary carers by State and Territory are presented: * by sex, by age in tables NDA.g.31–33 * by remoteness area in tables NDA.g.34–36 * Employment rate data for all carers and non-carers by State and Territory are presented: * by sex, by age in tables NDA.g.37–39 * by remoteness area in tables NDA.g.40–42 * National data on employment rate for primary carers, all carers and non-carers are presented: * by remoteness area in table NDA.g.43 * by country of birth in table NDA.g.44 * [2003 employment rate data are presented in tables NDA.g.45–47]. |
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| Box 15 (continued) |
| * National unemployment rate data for primary carers are presented by sex in table NDA.g.48 * Unemployment rate data for all carers and non-carers by State and Territory are presented: * by sex, by age (all carer and non-carer) in tables NDA.g.49–51 * by remoteness area in table NDA.g.52–54 * National data on unemployment rate for primary carers, all carers and non-carers are presented: * by remoteness area in table NDA.g.55 * by country of birth in table NDA.g.56 * [2003 unemployment rate data are presented in tables NDA.g.57–59]. |
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#### Attachment tables

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| **Table NDA.g.1** | Labour force profile for primary carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.2** | Relative standard error for labour force profile for primary carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.3** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force profile for primary carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.4** | Labour force profile for all carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.5** | Relative standard error for labour force profile for all carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.6** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force profile for all carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.7** | Labour force profile for carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) and non-carers, aged 15–64 years, by carer status, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.8** | Relative standard error for labour force profile for carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer status, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.9** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force profile for carers (carers of people aged 0–64 with disability) and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer status, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.10** | Labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.11** | Relative standard error for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.12** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.13** | Labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.14** | Relative standard error for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.15** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.16** | Labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.17** | Relative standard errors for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.18** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.19** | Labour force participation rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.20** | Relative standard error for labour force participation rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.21** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.22** | Labour force participation rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.23** | Relative standard error for labour force participation rate for all carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.24** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for labour force participation rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.25** | Labour force participation rate for carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64) and non-carers, people aged 15–64 years, by remoteness, National, 2009 |
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| **Table NDA.g.27** | Labour force participation rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
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| **Table NDA.g.29** | Labour force participation rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.30** | Labour force participation rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.31** | Employment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.32** | Relative standard error for employment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.33** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.34** | Employment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.35** | Relative standard error for employment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.36** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.37** | Employment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.38** | Relative standard error for employment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.39** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.40** | Employment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.41** | Relative standard error for employment rate for all carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.42** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for employment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.43** | Employment rate for carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64) and non-carers, people aged 15–64 years, by remoteness, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.44** | Employment rate for carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64) and non-carers, people aged 15–64 years, by carer country of birth, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.45** | Employment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, National, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.46** | Employment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.47** | Employment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.48** | Unemployment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.49** | Unemployment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.50** | Relative standard error for unemployment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.51** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for unemployment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.52** | Unemployment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.53** | Relative standard error for unemployment rate for all carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.54** | 95 per cent confidence intervals for unemployment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.55** | Unemployment rate for carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64) and non-carers, people aged 15–64 years, by remoteness, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.56** | Unemployment rate for carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64) and non-carers, people aged 15–64 years, by carer country of birth, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.g.57** | Unemployment rate for primary carers (carers of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.58** | Unemployment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.g.59** | Unemployment rate for all carers and non-carers aged 15–64 years of people with disability, by carer remoteness area, by State and Territory, 2003 |

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| Box 16 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 and unemployment rates). Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES). * The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. * The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018). The most recent available data are for 2009. * Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. In particular, data for measure g.iii (unemployment) and 2003 SDAC data are subject to higher levels of sampling error. Some data have not been provided for reasons of confidentiality and/or unreliability. * Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * Revised data are provided for measure g.i following data provider clarifications on the scope of available SDAC data for carers (and primary carers). These revised data are not comparable to data on carers in previous NDA performance reports. * Additional data are provided for all measures for 2009 due to the change in the identification of a 'primary carer' in the 2009 SDAC. The additional data for 2009 have the 2003 SDAC definition of a primary carer applied (where data are reliable) to enable time series analysis. * 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 is a new indicator. The SDAC data on carers who report their health and wellbeing as positive are only available for primary carers (not all carers). |  |
| 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.*  *Primary carers (aged 15 years or over) with a main recipient aged 0–64 years, or with a non-main recipient aged 0–64 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 – 2009 and 2003 (backcast to baseline for new measures) |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | 2009 data (2009 definition for current year reporting and 2003 definition for time series), by State/Territory, by:   * Carer sex by carer age group (15–44, 45–64, 65 years and over, subtotal  15–64 years, total) * Carer remoteness area (major cities, other, total)   2009 data by State/Territory, by:   * main recipient of care age group (0–14, 15–44, 45–64, total 0–64 years)   2009 data nationally, by:   * Carer Remoteness Area (major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, total) * Carer country of birth (Australia, other English speaking countries, all English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries, total)   2003 data by State/Territory, by:   * Carer sex by carer age group (15–44, 45–64, 65 years and over, subtotal 15–64 years, total) * Carer remoteness area (major cities, other, total)   [Data disaggregation will depend on the reliability of estimates] |  |

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| Box 17 Results |
| For this report, 2009 and 2003 data are available for this new indicator. 2009 data are available for:   * Data on primary carers of people with disability who feel satisfied with their caring role by State and Territory are presented: * by sex, by age group in tables NDA.h.1–3 * by remoteness area (major cities and other) in tables NDA.h.4–6 * by age of care recipient in tables NDA.h.7–9. * National data on primary carers of people with disability who feel satisfied with their caring role are presented: * by remoteness area (major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, total) in tables NDA.h.10 * by country of birth in tables NDA.h.11. * 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, by age group in tables NDA.h.18–20 * by remoteness area (major cities and other) in tables NDA.h.21–23 * by age of care recipient in tables NDA.h.24–26. * 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 remoteness area (major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote) in tables NDA.h.27 * by country of birth in tables NDA.h.28.   A selection of 2003 data are available:   * Data on primary carers of people with disability who feel satisfied with their caring role are presented by sex, age and remoteness in tables NDA.h.12–17 * Data on primary carers of people with disability who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role are presented in tables NDA.h.29–34. |
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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 carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.2** | 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 sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.3** | 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 sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.8** | 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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.9** | 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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.10** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer remoteness area, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.11** | 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, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.12** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who feel satisfied with their caring role, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.13** | 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 sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.14** | 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 sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.15** | 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, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.16** | 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, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.17** | 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, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.18** | Proportion of primary carers (carers of people with disability aged 0–64 years) who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to caring role, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.19** | 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 caring role, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.20** | 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 caring role, by carer sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.21** | 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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.22** | 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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.23** | 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, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.24** | 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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.25** | 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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.26** | 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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.27** | 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, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.28** | 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, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.h.29** | 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 carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.30** | 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 sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.31** | 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 carer age group, by State and Territory, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.32** | 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, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.33** | 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, 2003 |
| **Table NDA.h.34** | 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, 2003 |

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| Box 18 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 is available for primary carers only. Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES). * The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. * The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018). The most recent data are for 2009. * Data for this indicator are from the SDAC carer self-enumeration form and are subject to an element of non-response. The reported data exclude not stated responses to the question on physical or emotional effects of the caring role. The total number of primary carers reported for this indicator is different to data for indicator i. * There was a change in the identification of a 'primary carer' in the 2009 SDAC. This report includes 2009 data according to both the new 2009 definition and the previous 2003 definition (where data are reliable) to enable time series analysis. * Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. In particular, data for measure h.i (satisfaction) and 2003 SDAC data are subject to higher levels of sampling error. Some data have not been provided for reasons of confidentiality and/or unreliability. * Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * This is a new indicator in the revised NDA. To enable time series reporting a selected number of tables with 2003 data are included in this Report. * 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: | This new indicator is based on indicator 9 from the previous NDA (no data available), with one additional measure included (measure i.i — need for further assistance). |  |
| 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 a disability who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles * Measure i.ii is the proportion of carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of organised and formal services options available to help them in their caring role * Measure i.iii is the proportion of carers of people with disability who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from organised and formal services, for the person with disability and 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* — 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.*  [Details for measures i.ii and i.iii are still to be developed. Data not yet available for reporting.]  *Primary carers (aged 15 years or over) with a main recipient aged 0–64 years, or with a non-main recipient aged 0–64 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: | Measure i.i: SDAC – 2009 [2009 is the baseline year]  Measure i.ii and i.iii: Data not yet available. Data are anticipated to be available from the 2012 SDAC. |  |
| Cross tabulations provided: | Measure i.i: The following disaggregations will be presented by State/Territory, by:   * Carer sex, carer age group (for total persons only: 15–44, 45–64, 65 years and over, subtotal 15–64 years, total) * Carer Remoteness Area (major cities, other, total) * main recipient of care age group (0–14, 15–44, 45–64, total 0–64 years)   The following disaggregations will be presented Nationally, by   * Carer Remoteness Area (major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, 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]  Measures i.ii and i.iii: Nil |  |

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| Box 19 Results |
| 2009 data are available for this new indicator.   * Data on primary carers of people with a disability who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles by State and Territory are presented: * by sex, by age group in tables NDA.i.1–3 * by remoteness area (major cities and other) in tables NDA.i.4–6 * by age of care recipient in tables NDA.i.7–9 * National data on primary carers of people with disability who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles are presented: * by remoteness area (major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote) in tables NDA.i.10 * by country of birth in tables NDA.i.11. |
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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 carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.i.2** | 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 sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.i.3** | 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 sex, by carer age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **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, 2009 |
| **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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.i.8** | 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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.i.9** | 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 main recipient of care age group, by State and Territory, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.i.10** | 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, National, 2009 |
| **Table NDA.i.11** | 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, National, 2009 |

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| Box 20 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.   * There are three measures for this indicator. Data for measures i.ii and i.iii are not yet available. * The data provide relevant information, at the State and Territory level, who report needing further assistance with their caring roles. Data are not available by Indigenous status or socioeconomic status (SES). * The SDAC does not include people living in very remote areas, which affects the comparability of the NT results. * The SDAC is planned to be conducted every three years (guaranteed to 2018). The most recent data are for 2009. * The total number of primary carers reported for this indicator is different to that reported for indicator h. Data for indicator h is from the SDAC carer self-enumeration form and excludes carers who did not respond to the relevant question for that indicator. * Some SDAC estimates have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. Some data have not been provided for reasons of confidentiality and/or unreliability. * Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. * Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.   The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:   * This is a new performance indicator in the revised NDA and the 2009 SDAC is the baseline data source. Data from the 2003 SDAC are not comparable, due to the combined impact of a change in the primary carer definition and a change in the survey question response categories. * 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. * Details for measures i.ii and i.iii are yet to be developed. ABS data items regarding satisfaction of people with disability with the range and quality of organised services have been trialled in the 2012 SDAC (data anticipated to be available in late 2013). * 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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**BREAK IN PAGE SERIES**

**PAGES 71-585**

**SEE www.pc.gov.au/gsp FOR EXCEL ATTACHMENT TABLES**

## 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. | .. |  |
| (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. | 599 |  |

.. Not applicable as no new data were available for this report.

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 | .. |  |
| 1. Proportion of people with disability who participate in social and community activities | .. |  |
| 1. Proportion of income support recipients with disability who report earnings | 587 |  |
| 1. Proportion of people with disability accessing disability services | 589, 616 |  |
| 1. Proportion of people with disability who are satisfied with the range of services available, and with the adequacy and quality of services provided | 599, 616 |  |
| 1. Proportion of younger people entering, living in, and exiting, permanent residential aged care | 601, 616 |  |
| 1. Proportion of carers of people with disability participating in the labour force | 605 |  |
| 1. Proportion of carers of people with disability who report their health and wellbeing as positive | 609 |  |
| 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 | 613 |  |

.. Not applicable as no new data were available for this report.

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

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| --- | --- |
| **Outcome** | People with disability achieve economic participation and social inclusion |
| **Performance indicator** | Proportion of income support recipients with disability who report earnings |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure c.i** — 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 end of reporting period.  and is expressed as a percentage.  **Measure c.ii** — 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).  and is expressed as a percentage. |
| **Data source/s** | DEEWR Bluebook dataset (Centrelink Administrative Data) |
| **Institutional environment** | Payments of the Disability Support Pension (DSP) are made by Centrelink on behalf of the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA). Payments of the Newstart (NSA) and Youth Allowance (other) (YLO) are made by Centrelink on behalf of the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR). Under the Commonwealth Services Delivery Agency Act 1997, Centrelink is a statutory agency with responsibility for delivering services and welfare payments, as negotiated with Australian Government departments. DSP, NSA and YLO data for this indicator is sourced from Centrelink administrative data as at last Friday of June 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. DSP data was provided by FaHCSIA, NSA and YLO data was provided by DEEWR. |
| **Relevance** | Administrative data on recipients of the DSP, Newstart and Youth Allowance is the data source for the numerator and denominator.  Persons with a 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 DSP is available on a monthly basis and is released by FaHCSIA in an annual report.  Centrelink data on persons who receive the NSA and YLO is available on a monthly basis and reported monthly by DEEWR in the Monthly Reports. |
| **Accuracy** | The DSP, NSA and YLO 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.  Please note data previously provided for 2009 in PI10 in previous NDA was for the age group 16-62 years. The denominator data in these tables has now been replaced with data for the age group 16-64.  Confidentiality provisions have been 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 publically available  Information can be requested from the relevant Department. |
| **Interpretability** | The supplementary data is not publically available.  Information can be requested from the relevant Department. |

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

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| --- | --- |
| **Outcome** | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| **Performance indicator** | Proportion of people with disability accessing disability services |
| **Key data quality points** | 1. Data collected in the Disability Services National Minimum Dataset (DS 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 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 explicitly available for the required time point and so has been estimated from several different sources under several key assumptions (note that the potential population definition has changed for this reporting cycle). The assumption of constant age-sex specific proportions of the potential population over time 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 has not been derived for SDAC 2003). A further assumption that national level age-sex specific proportions of the potential population from SDAC 2009 apply consistently across states and 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.  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 the data quality.  5. Data measuring the Indigenous potential population is not explicitly available for the required time point and so has been estimated from several different data sources under several key assumptions. Previous research has confirmed that Indigenous Australians experience severe or profound core activity limitation at more than twice the rate as non-Indigenous Australians but relative rates by age group and sex, across states and territories and remoteness areas, have not been fully investigated. In particular, caution should be exercised in comparing indicators for jurisdictions with very different remoteness area distributions of Indigenous population.  6. 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-report data from a relatively simple instrument for measuring need for assistance with sample survey data collected by trained interviewers using a comprehensive survey instrument. The cultural appropriateness for Indigenous people of data collection instruments designed for the total population is not known; nor is it known how this, combined with different data collection methods, impacts on the accuracy of the estimated Indigenous potential population used in this indicator. |
| **Measure (computation)** | Note that the definition of the potential population used in most denominators has been revised. For more information on the new definition, see Appendix A.  **Measure d.i** — proportion of the potential population aged 0–64 years who used State/Territory delivered disability support 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 a disability aged 0-64 years who used respite services, the potential population was restricted to only include those people who had a severe or profound core activity limitation and a primary carer.  For more information on the method of calculation of the potential population, see Appendix A.  **Measure d.ii** — proportion of people with a disability aged 15–64 years with an employment restriction who used Disability Employment Services (Open Employment)  **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**: Estimated number of people aged 15 to 64 years with a 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 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 and 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 the Remoteness Area and Need for Assistance in Life Area are not available for DMS collection data.  **Measure d.iii** — proportion of the potential population aged 15–64 years who used Australian Disability Enterprises (Supported Employment)  **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 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/cstda-nmds-collection)  *DEEWR DES collection (DMS)*  This data source is used for some PI d(ii) tables. Further information is available on the [DEEWR website](http://www.deewr.gov.au/employment/programs/des/Pages/default.aspx).  **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.  When errors are found in published data, those errors are corrected immediately in publications on the AIHW website, and where necessary, in on-line tables and online interactive data cubes. Corrections are documented on the [AIHW website](http://www.aihw.gov.au/about).  **DS/CSTDA NMDS**  DS/CSTDA NMDS data were provided by both non-government service providers and state/territory and Australian Government agencies. Service providers collated data in relation to each of their service type outlets providing services under the NDA, as well as the service users who accessed these outlets. A limited number of data items were provided by government agencies. Government agencies compiled, edited and verified the data, and supplied a final data set to the AIHW for further verification, national collation and analysis.  The set of privacy and data principles for the DS 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-services-nmds-collection).  All state and territory governments and the Australian Government are required to provide data annually for the DS NMDS, and are responsible for the quality and timeliness of the data.  **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!OpenDocument).  **DEEWR DES collection (from which DMS data is sourced)**  The DEEWR DES collection provides monthly and annual numbers 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 provides the administrative data source for DEEWR to report on, 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, DS NMDS 2010–11, the DEEWR DES collection 2010-11, the 2009 SDAC, ERP June 2008 and June 2009, and Census 2006. 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-sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation to calculate 30 June 2008, 2009 and 2010 potential population assumes these rates to be consistent over time. A comparison of age-sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation from SDAC 2003 and SDAC 2009 indicates that most age-sex specific rates have declined between these two time periods (note that the potential population has not been derived for SDAC 2003). Overall, the rate of severe/profound core activity limitation for people aged 0-64 years has declined from 3.9 per cent in 2003 to 3.6 per cent in 2009.  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 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 having a severe/profound core activity limitation in SDAC 2009 on the basis of a comprehensive interviewer administered module of questions, and thus the two populations are 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.  **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 and 2010-11 DS NMDS include services provided under the NDA during the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 and 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.  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 2010-11*.](http://www.aihw.gov.au/disability-publications)  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 2010–11, the proportion of invalid linkage keys was 0.6 per cent, ranging from zero to 2.6 per cent of the total number of service user records in each jurisdiction. In 2009–10, the proportion of invalid linkage keys was 0.4 per cent, ranging from zero to 1.4 per cent 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, however, procedures for opting out of the data collection vary. This affects the comparability of counts of service users across jurisdictions.  **DEEWR DES collection (source of DMS numerators)**  DES eligibility criteria are determined by DEEWR, resulting in consistency of eligibility across all states and 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 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, 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 and 2010-11. The source data that becomes available at the latest date is the DS NMDS data. This is typically published 15 months after the end of the reference year, e.g. the 2010-11 report was released on 21 September 2012.  SDAC 2009 and Census 2006 data is used in estimating the potential population. These surveys will be updated in 2012 and 2011 respectively, with results to be made available in 12 to 18 months after the end of the reference year. Results for SDAC 2012 and Census 2011 had not been released at the time of preparation of the performance measures (SDAC 2012 is still being conducted).  Estimated Resident Population data are produced each quarter, with results published six months after the reference date.  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.  DEEWR DES information for a reference year is generally available four months after the end of that year. |
| **Accuracy** | 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 data item ‘need for assistance in life area’ has a particularly high not stated/not collected rate. For the 2009–10 data set the rate was 26.8 per cent overall, ranging from 3.1 per cent for Tasmania to 44.5 per cent for Northern Territory. For the 2008–09 data set the rate was 13.1 per cent overall, ranging from 0.0 per cent for Australian Government agencies to 42.2 per cent for Victoria.  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 per cent in 2009–10 and 96 per cent in 2008–09). 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, the NDIMG endorsed changes to the DS/CSTDA NMDS processing rules in 2010. These changes were to be effective for the 2008–09 NMDS and future collections, as well as retroactively to the 2007–08 data. 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.  Estimates from the SDAC 2009 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) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2009.  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.  Potential 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+Data+Quality).  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 ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (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/publication-detail/?id=6442467448).  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.  In 2008-09 the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) changed the coding procedures used for data about open employment service users for the ‘need for help or supervision with activities or participation in life areas’ data items. As a result of these changes caution should be used when comparing the 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 data in the ‘need for assistance with life areas’ tables for open employment users with data from previous years, as it is not possible to determine what quantum of change is due to change in characteristics of service users and what quantum of change is due to change in the coding procedures.  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 cells greater than 100 per cent.  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 of 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** | 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): These reports are available for free download from the [AIHW website](http://www.aihw.gov.au/cstda-nmds-collection) * 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.   The ABS website provides information and data on the ERP, Census Need for Assistance and SDAC profound/ severe core-activity limitation. Detailed data extractions are available through the National Information Referral Service (cost-recovery applies).  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/2011) produced by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP). |
| **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>](file:///\\mel_1\groups\Monitor\09%20National%20Agreement%20Report\02%20NAR%20Report%20WIP\2011-12%20NAR%20Report%20-%20tranche%202\2011-12%20NAR%20second%20draft\NDA\(%3cwww.aihw.gov.au%3e)). 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 1: ‘Not stated / not collected’ rates

Table 1: ‘Not stated / not collected’ response rates for service user data items in the DS NMDS, by State/territory, 2009–10 (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 | — | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.1 |
| Indigenous status | 4.5 | 12.7 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| Country of birth | 5.2 | 12.5 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 4.3 |
| Postcode of usual residence (used to derive Remoteness Area) | 0.1 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Need for assistance | 20.8 | 42.2 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 15.7 | 11.6 | — | 13.1 |
| Carer—existence of | 8.1 | 28.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 6.6 | — | — | 7.7 |
| Carer—primary status | 5.0 | 28.6 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 21.0 | 11.7 |
| Carer—residency status | 6.9 | 29.5 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 22.2 | 11.9 |
| Carer—relationship to service user (also used to derive carer sex) | 10.4 | 29.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | — | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 9.9 |
| Carer—age group | 15.8 | 33.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 26.6 | 16.8 |

*Notes:* ‘Need for assistance’ was derived from a number of data items on service user support needs. The ‘not stated/not collected’ rate for need for assistance includes service users for whom need for assistance was not able to be determined.

— nil

*Source:* DS NMDS 2009–10.

Table 2: ‘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 |
| Need for assistance | 18.9 | 45.1 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 11.0 | 44.5 | 29.0 | 26.8 |
| 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 |

*Notes:* ‘Need for assistance’ was derived from a number of data items on service user support needs. The ‘not stated/not collected’ rate for need for assistance includes service users for whom need for assistance was not able to be determined.

— nil

*Source:* DS NMDS 2010–11.

### Data Quality Statement – NDA 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome** | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| **Performance 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** — proportion 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 (as specified and agreed by DPRWG in August 2012) for 2009. |
| **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!OpenDocument). |
| **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 a 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. |
| **Timeliness** | The SDAC is currently conducted every three years. Results from the 2009 survey were released in April 2011. |
| **Accuracy** | The 2009 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.9 per cent, and for establishments was 90.9 per cent. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.  The SDAC is conducted in all states and territories including people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments) but excluding those in gaols and correctional institutions and very remote areas. The exclusion of persons usually resident in very remote areas has a small impact on estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population. As a consequence of this exclusion, comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in remote areas would not be available even if the same disability module was used in each survey. For more information on SDAC scope and coverage, see the Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide on the ABS website.  Being drawn from sample surveys, data for this indicator is subject to sampling error. Sampling error occurs because a proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated as it is calculated based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.  This indicator has acceptable levels of sampling error (relative standard errors less than 25 per cent) for the larger states for most tables, however data for some smaller jurisdictions have some RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are not considered reliable enough for general use. |
| **Coherence** | The SDAC and NATSISS collect 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 SDAC and NATSISS can be used to assess changes in disability status over time for the total and Indigenous populations, respectively. Due to the different modules used to collect disability status, however, these surveys cannot be used to compare disability rates in the total population with those in the Indigenous population.  The labour force information collected in SDAC is designed to be comparable with data collected in the monthly Labour Force Survey and other surveys. |
| **Accessibility** | See [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4430.0) (cat. no. 4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request. |
| **Interpretability** | Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data - see the [Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/AD3B3FB7F90EB3D4CA2570B500830B64?OpenDocument), on the ABS website. |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Outcome** | People with disability enjoy choice, wellbeing and opportunity to live as independently as possible |
| **Performance 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 explicitly available for the required time point and so has been estimated from several different sources under several key assumptions (note that the potential population definition has changed for this reporting cycle). The assumption of constant age-sex specific proportions of the potential population over time 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 has not been derived for SDAC 2003). A further assumption that national level age-sex specific proportions of the potential population from SDAC 2009 apply consistently across states and 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.  4. Data measuring the Indigenous potential population is not explicitly available for the required time point and so has been estimated from several different data sources under several key assumptions. Previous research has confirmed that Indigenous Australians experience severe or profound core activity limitation at more than twice the rate as non-Indigenous Australians but relative rates by age group and sex, across states and territories and remoteness areas, have not been fully investigated. In particular, caution should be exercised in comparing indicators for jurisdictions with very different remoteness area distributions of Indigenous population.  5. 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-report data from a relatively simple instrument for measuring need for assistance with sample survey data collected by trained interviewers using a comprehensive survey instrument. The cultural appropriateness for Indigenous people of data collection instruments designed for the total population is not known; nor is it known how this, combined with different data collection methods, impacts on the accuracy of the estimated Indigenous potential population used in this indicator. |
| **Measure (computation)** | **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  **Numerator**: number of non-Indigenous persons aged 0–64 years and Indigenous persons aged 0-49 years admitted to permanent residential aged care.  **Denominator**: potential population (Non-Indigenous people aged 0–64 years, Indigenous people aged 0–49 years) on 30 June at the start of the reporting period  Note that the definition of the potential population used in most denominators has been revised. For more information on the new definition, see Appendix A of the Data Quality Statement for PI d.  **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. The Aged Care Data Warehouse is a consolidated data warehouse of service provider and service recipient data held by the Ageing and Aged Care Division and the Office of Aged Care Quality and Compliance of the Department of Health and Ageing.  Denominator: 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 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. This data is provided to the Department of Health and Ageing to administer services under the Aged Care Act 1997 and the Aged Care Principles. The 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!OpenDocument). |
| **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 June 2010, ERP June 2009, ERP June 2008, ERP June 2007, and Census 2006 cover all geographical areas of Australia, whereas the SDAC 2009 does not cover very remote areas nor Indigenous communities. * 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-sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation to calculate 30 June 2008, 2009 and 2010 potential population assumes these rates to be consistent over time. A comparison of age-sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation from SDAC 2003 and SDAC 2009 indicates that most age-sex specific rates have declined between these two time periods (note that the potential population has not been derived for SDAC 2003). Overall, the rate of severe/profound core activity limitation for people aged 0-64 years has declined from 3.9 per cent in 2003 to 3.6 per cent 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 having a severe/profound core activity limitation in SDAC 2009 on the basis of a comprehensive interviewer administered module of questions, and thus the two populations are different although they are conceptually related.   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 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.  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 surveys will be updated in 2012 and 2011 respectively, with results to be made available in 12 to 18 months after the end of the reference year.  Results for SDAC 2012 and Census 2011 had not been released at the time of preparation of the performance measures (SDAC 2012 is still being conducted).  Estimated Resident Population data are produced each quarter, with results published six months after the reference date.  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. |
| **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 the SDAC 2009 are subject to sampling variability. A measure of the sampling variability, the relative standard error (RSE) per cent, is estimated below for the age-sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation.  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: Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2009 unpublished data.  Potential 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+Data+Quality).  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 with 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 SDAC profound or severe core activity limitation. 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 – NDA performance indicator g: Proportion of carers of people with disability participating in the labour force

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| **Outcome** | Families and carers are well supported |
| **Performance indicator** | Proportion of carers of people with a disability participating in the labour force |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure g.i** — proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who are in the labour force  **Measure g.ii** — proportion of carers (of people with disability) aged 15–64 years, who are employed  **Numerator (measure g.i)**: number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with a disability) who are in the labour force.  **Numerator (measure g.ii):** number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with a disability) who are employed.  **Denominator (measures g.i and g.ii):** total number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0-64 years with a disability).  **Measure g.iii** — proportion of carers (of people with disability) in the labour force aged 15–64 years, who are unemployed  **Numerator (measure g.iii):** number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with a disability) who are unemployed.  **Denominator (measure g.iii):** total number of carers aged 15–64 years (carers of people aged 0–64 years with a disability) who are in the labour force. |
| **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!OpenDocument). |
| **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.  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 this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted.  Where the primary carer has more than one recipient of care, the person who the carer considers receives the most care and attention from him/her is referred to as the main recipient of care.  More generally, a carer is a person who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long-term conditions or persons who are elderly (i.e. aged 60 years or over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. 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.   For this indicator, ‘primary carers’ consist of a subpopulation of primary carers identified in the SDAC. This category contains primary carers with 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.   ‘All carers’ is a subpopulation of carers identified in the SDAC, and consists of two groups of carers: primary carers as specified above, and a group of non-primary carers (i.e. carers who are not primary carers). This latter group contains carers who are caring for someone who lives with the carer and the recipient is either aged 60–64 years and has a reported disability, or is aged 0–59 years. Included are some carers identified in the SDAC as primary carers but who are not included as ‘primary carers’ for this indicator — those caring for a recipient as specified in the previous sentence but whose main recipient is aged 65 years and over.  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 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.  All tables for this indicator are restricted to people aged 15–64 years. |
| **Timeliness** | The SDAC is currently conducted every three years. Results from the 2009 survey were released in April 2011. |
| **Accuracy** | The 2009 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.9 per cent, and for establishments was 90.9 per cent. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.  The SDAC is conducted in all states and territories including people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments) but excluding those in gaols and correctional institutions and very remote areas. The exclusion of persons usually resident in very remote areas has a small impact on estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population. For more information on SDAC scope and coverage, see the Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide on the ABS website.  Being drawn from sample surveys, data for this indicator is subject to sampling error. Sampling error occurs because a proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated as it is calculated based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.  This indicator has varied levels of sampling error, and in some cases data are not able to be provided for confidentiality and unreliability reasons. This particularly affects data for measure g.iii (unemployment rate). As the total labour force is the sum of those employed and unemployed, where unemployment data cannot be provided, corresponding data for measure g.ii (employment rate) are also not able to be provided. The SDAC sample in 2009 was double compared to 2003, and therefore data for 2003 may be subject to higher levels of sampling error than corresponding data in 2009.  Tables for measure g.iii (unemployment rate) have relative standard errors (RSEs) consistently 25 per cent or greater, with some of the data having RSEs of 50 per cent or greater.  Tables for measures g.i (labour force participation rate) and g.ii (employment rate) tend to have lower levels of sampling error, with most estimates having RSEs of less than 25 per cent.  Data with RSEs of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution, and data with RSEs of 50 per cent or greater are not considered too unreliable for general use.  Disability status is derived from information provided in interviews with the responsible adult and/or the recipient of care. In a small number of cases (less than 1 per cent in 2009), the primary carer or the responsible adult indicated that assistance was provided with core activities, however the recipient (aged 0–59 years) did not have a reported disability (was either not identified in the disability screening questions answered by the responsible adult or, in the personal interview, stated that he/she did not need assistance with core activities). These carers remain in the data. |
| **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 a 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.  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.  Refinements have been made to the specifications of the two carer populations for this indicator, and therefore data for measure g.i (labour force participation – previously indicator 7) have been resupplied.  The particular specification of the in-scope carer population for this indicator represents only 55 per cent of the carer population (aged 15–64 years) identified in the SDAC, and therefore comparisons with other published information on 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 45 per cent 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.  In 2009, the identification process for primary carers in the SDAC was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider. Therefore, comparisons between 2009 data and previous years cannot be made. For some tables presented for this indicator, a primary carer definition based on the 2003 identification process is also included for the purposes of comparison with 2003 data. For further details on the methodology change, see explanatory notes in [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4430.0) (cat. no. 4430.0). |
| **Interpretability** | See [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4430.0) (cat. no. 4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request. |
| **Accessibility** | Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data - see the [Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/AD3B3FB7F90EB3D4CA2570B500830B64?OpenDocument), on the ABS website. |

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

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| **Outcome** | Families and carers are well supported |
| **Performance indicator** | Proportion of carers of people with disability who report their health and wellbeing as positive |
| **Measure (computation)** | **Measure h.i** — proportion of primary carers of people with disability who feel satisfied with their caring role  **Measure h.ii** — proportion of primary carers of people with disability who do not experience negative impacts on their wellbeing due to their caring role  **Numerator (measure h.i):** number of primary carers of people aged 0‑64 years with disability, who feel satisfied with their caring role.  **Numerator (measure h.ii):** 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, excluding where effects of caring role were not stated.  **Denominator (both measures):** total number of primary carers of people aged 0-64 years with disability, excluding where effects of caring role were not stated. |
| **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!OpenDocument). |
| **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 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 this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted.  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 who the carer considers receives the most care and attention from him/her (the main recipient of care).  The denominator for this indicator relates to a subpopulation of primary carers identified in the SDAC. This consists of primary carers with 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  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 SDAC is currently conducted every three years. Results from the 2009 survey were released in April 2011. |
| **Accuracy** | The 2009 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.9 per cent, and for establishments was 90.9 per cent. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.  The SDAC is conducted in all states and territories including people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments) but excluding those in gaols and correctional institutions and very remote areas. The exclusion of persons usually resident in very remote areas has a small impact on estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population. For more information on SDAC scope and coverage, see the [Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/AD3B3FB7F90EB3D4CA2570B500830B64?OpenDocument) on the ABS website.  Being drawn from sample surveys, data for this indicator is subject to sampling error. Sampling error occurs because a proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated as it is calculated based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.  This indicator has varied levels of sampling error, and in some cases data are not able to be provided for confidentiality and unreliability reasons. This particularly affects data for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the Northern Territory (NT), and age/sex disaggregations for all states and territories. The SDAC sample in 2009 was double compared to 2003, and therefore data for 2003 may be subject to higher levels of sampling error than corresponding data in 2009.  Tables for measure h.i have relative standard errors (RSEs) for the numerator consistently 25 per cent or greater, with much of the data for the smaller states and territories having RSEs of 50 per cent or greater.  Tables for measure h.ii tend to have lower levels of sampling error.  Data with RSEs of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution, and data with RSEs of 50 per cent or greater are considered too unreliable for general use.  The SDAC carer self-enumeration form is subject to an element of non‑response, both to individual questions and to the questionnaire as a whole. For 2009, exclusion due to non-response accounted for 9.5 per cent of the in-scope population of primary carers for this indicator. The numerator and denominator for this indicator, and consequently the proportion, both exclude primary carers who did not provide any response to the question on physical or emotional effects of the caring role but who would otherwise have been in-scope.  Disability status is derived from information provided in interviews with the responsible adult and/or the recipient of care. In a small number of cases (about 1 per cent in 2009), the primary carer indicated that he/she provided assistance with core activities because of the main recipient’s condition(s), however the recipient did not have a reported disability (was either not identified in the disability screening questions answered by the responsible adult or, in the personal interview, stated that he/she did not need assistance with core activities). These primary carers remain in the data. |
| **Coherence** | 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 tables.  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 55 per cent 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.  In 2009, the identification process for primary carers in the SDAC was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider. Therefore, comparisons between 2009 data and previous years cannot be made. For some tables presented for this indicator, a primary carer definition based on the 2003 identification process is also included for the purposes of comparison with 2003 data. For further details on the methodology change see explanatory notes in [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4430.0) (cat. no. 4430.0). |
| **Accessibility** | See [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4430.0) (cat. no. 4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request. |
| **Interpretability** | Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data - see the [Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/AD3B3FB7F90EB3D4CA2570B500830B64?OpenDocument), on the ABS website. |

### Data Quality Statement – NDA 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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| **Outcome** | Families and carers are well supported |
| **Performance 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** — proportion of primary carers of people with a 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:** 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!OpenDocument). |
| **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 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 this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted.  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 who the carer considers receives the most care and attention from him/her (the main recipient of care).  The denominator for this indicator relates to a subpopulation of primary carers identified in the SDAC. This consists of primary carers with 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 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). |
| **Timeliness** | The SDAC is currently conducted every three years. Results from the 2009 survey were released in April 2011. |
| **Accuracy** | The 2009 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.9 per cent, and for establishments was 90.9 per cent. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.  The SDAC is conducted in all states and territories including people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments) but excluding those in gaols and correctional institutions and very remote areas. The exclusion of persons usually resident in very remote areas has a small impact on estimates, except for the Northern Territory, where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population. For more information on SDAC scope and coverage, see the [Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/AD3B3FB7F90EB3D4CA2570B500830B64?OpenDocument) on the ABS website.  Being drawn from sample surveys, data for this indicator is subject to sampling error. Sampling error occurs because a proportion of the population is used to produce estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated as it is calculated based on the statistical methods used to design surveys.  This indicator has varied levels of sampling error, and in some cases data are not able to be provided for confidentiality and unreliability reasons. This particularly affects data for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the Northern Territory (NT), and age/sex disaggregations for all states and territories. The SDAC sample in 2009 was double compared to 2003, and therefore data for 2003 may be subject to higher levels of sampling error than corresponding data in 2009.  In tables disaggregated by state, relative standard errors (RSEs) are typically less than 25 per cent for the larger states, but can be higher in some tables. For the smaller states, RSEs are typically between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, and for the territories, 50 per cent or greater.  Data with RSEs of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution, and data with RSEs of 50 per cent or greater are considered too unreliable for general use.  Disability status is derived from information provided in interviews with the responsible adult and/or the recipient of care. In a small number of cases (about 1 per cent in 2009), the primary carer indicated that he/she provided assistance with core activities because of the main recipient’s condition(s), however the recipient did not have a reported disability (was either not identified in the disability screening questions answered by the responsible adult or, in the personal interview, stated that he/she did not need assistance with core activities). These primary carers remain in the data. |
| **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 55 per cent 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.  In 2009, the identification process for primary carers in the SDAC was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider. Therefore, comparisons between 2009 data and previous years cannot be made. For further details on the methodology change see explanatory notes in [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4430.0) (cat. no. 4430.0). |
| **Accessibility** | See [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4430.0) (cat. no. 4430.0) for an overview of results from the SDAC. Other information from the survey is available on request. |
| **Interpretability** | Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data - see the [Disability, Ageing and Carers User Guide](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/productsbyCatalogue/AD3B3FB7F90EB3D4CA2570B500830B64?OpenDocument), on the ABS website. |

## 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 ; 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 2009 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. Australian Disability Enterprises are commercial businesses that provide employment for people with moderate to severe disability in a supportive environment.

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 Conditions inclusions list (based on SDAC MURF codes) (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 over page) |  |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |

n.f.d Not further defined. n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

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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

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

DES Disability Employment Services

DMS Disability Management Services

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

EACH Extended Aged Care at Home

EACHD Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia

ERP Estimated Resident Population

ESS Employment Support Services

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

GSS General Social Survey

ICF International Classification of Functioning and Disability

IGA Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations

NA National Agreement

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

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

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 a disability and services needed to enable a person with a 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 or  supervision, 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 a 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 or aged 60 years and over. 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. Primary carers in the SDAC include persons aged 15 years or over for whom a personal interview was conducted (ABS 2010a). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)