
F Community services sector overview

CONTENTS

F.1 Introduction	F.1
F.2 Sector performance indicator framework	F.13
F.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues	F.39
F.4 Future directions in performance reporting	F.44
F.5 List of attachment tables	F.44
F.6 References	F.45

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this sector overview by a 'FA' prefix (for example, table FA.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this sector overview, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

F.1 Introduction

This sector overview provides an introduction to the Aged care services (chapter 13), Services for people with disability (chapter 14), Child protection services (chapter 15) and Youth justice services (chapter 16) chapters of this Report. It provides an overview of the community services sector, presenting both contextual information and high level performance information.

Major improvements in reporting on community services this year are identified in each of the service-specific community services chapters.

Policy context

Families are the principal providers of care for children, older people and people with disability (ABS 2010; Australian Government 2008). Community services aim to:

- support families to fulfil their caring roles
- provide care when families are unable to
- provide interventions when a person's needs are not able to be met within the community without special intervention.

Community services provide support to sustain and nurture the functioning of individuals, families and groups, to maximise their potential and to enhance community wellbeing (Australian Council of Social Service 2009). Although community services generally target individuals, they can be delivered at an institutional level. Services are typically provided by government and the not-for-profit sector, but the for-profit sector also has an important role (for example, as owners of aged care facilities). Community services also contribute to the development of community infrastructure to service needs (AIHW 2005).

Sector scope

Although there is a broad understanding of the nature of community services, the sector is complex, and consistent aggregate reporting across the community services sector is not possible at this time.

Definitions of the sector vary in their scope and can change over time. Community services' activities typically include activities that support individual and family functioning. They can include financial assistance and relief to people in crisis but exclude acute health care services and long term housing assistance. Some of these interventions are included elsewhere in this Report; for example, Public hospitals (chapter 10), Mental health management (chapter 12), Housing (chapter 17), and Homelessness services (chapter 18).

The definition of community services activities in this sector overview is based on the National Classification of Community Services developed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW 2003) (box F.1). The scope of the sector overview is therefore somewhat broader than the four service-specific chapters in this section of the Report (Aged care services, Services for people with disability, Child protection services and Youth justice services).

Box F.1 Community services' activities

Community services' activities include:

Personal and social support — activities that provide support for personal or social functioning in daily life. Such activities promote the development of personal skills for successful functioning as individuals, family members and members of the wider community. Personal and social support activities include: the provision of information, advice and referral; personal, social and systemic advocacy; counselling; domestic assistance; provision of services that enable people to remain in their homes; disability services and other personal assistance services. The purpose of such support is to enable individuals to live and function in their own homes or normal places of residence.

Support for children, families and carers — activities that seek to promote child and family welfare by supporting families and protecting children from abuse and neglect or harm through statutory intervention.

Training, vocational rehabilitation and employment — activities that assist people who are disadvantaged in the labour market by providing training, job search skills, help in finding work, placement and support in open employment or, where appropriate, supported employment.

Financial and material assistance — activities that enhance personal functioning and facilitate access to community services, through the provision of emergency or immediate financial assistance and material goods.

Residential care and supported accommodation — activities that are provided in special purpose residential facilities, including accommodation in conjunction with other types of support, such as assistance with necessary day-to-day living tasks and intensive forms of care such as nursing care.

Corrective services — activities in relation to young people and people with intellectual and psychiatric disabilities on court orders that involve correctional and rehabilitative supervision and the protection of public safety, through corrective arrangements and advice to courts and releasing authorities.^a

Service and community development and support — activities that provide support aimed at articulating and promoting improved social policies; promoting greater public awareness of social issues; developing and supporting community based activities, special interest and cultural groups; and developing and facilitating the delivery of quality community services. Activities include the development of public policy submissions, social planning and social action, the provision of expert advice, coordination, training, staff and volunteer development, and management support to service providers.

^a This Report uses the term 'youth justice' to refer to detention and community-based supervision services for young people who have committed or allegedly committed an offence while considered by law to be a juvenile (chapter 16).

Source: AIHW (2003); State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Other definitions of community services have even broader scope and include activities such as the provision of income support and concessions, advocacy, public transport, community safety, and emotional support.

Profile of the community services sector

This section examines the size and scope of the community services sector and the role of government in providing community services. Detailed profiles for the services within the community services sector are reported in chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16, and cover:

- size and scope of the individual service types
- funding and expenditure.

Roles and responsibilities

The Australian, State and Territory governments have major roles in the provision of community services. These roles are based on mandates to ensure basic rights and an acceptable standard of living, and a requirement to protect and support vulnerable people in society.

Local governments are also funders and providers of community services (AIHW 2005). However, community services funded solely by local government are not included in this Report.

Roles and responsibilities for the health sector were confirmed by COAG under the *National Health Reform Agreement* during 2011. Under that Agreement, changes in roles and responsibilities for the Home and Community Care (HACC) program across the aged care and disability services' sectors also came into effect on 1 July 2011 (for more detail see section F.3, box 13.1 and box 14.5).

Government involvement in community services includes:

- providing services directly to clients
- funding non-government community service providers (which then provide services to clients)
- legislating for, and regulating, government and non-government providers
- undertaking strategic planning, policy development and administration
- undertaking monitoring and evaluation of community services' programs.

The roles and funding arrangements for community services vary across service areas and programs:

- statutory child protection, out-of-home care services, intensive family support services and youth justice services are funded and delivered primarily by State and Territory governments, with some non-government sector involvement, particularly in the delivery of out-of-home care services. Family support and early intervention (assessment and referral) services are funded by State and Territory governments and services are delivered primarily by non-government organisations
- specialist disability services, excluding employment services, are funded primarily by State and Territory governments (with some Australian Government contribution) and are delivered primarily by State and Territory governments and the non-government sector. Employment services are funded and provided primarily by the Australian Government
- residential aged care is funded primarily by the Australian Government and services are delivered primarily by the non-government sector
- the funding and program responsibilities for HACC services across states and territories (except in Victoria and WA) are split — the Australian Government funds services for older people and State and Territory governments fund services for younger people. HACC services for older people and younger people are jointly funded by the Australian and Victorian governments in Victoria and the Australian and WA governments in WA. Services are delivered by a combination of local government, non-government community organisations, religious or charitable bodies, State and Territory government agencies, and private (for profit) organisations.

Effective regulation of non-government agencies (through licensing, accreditation and quality assurance) enables agencies to provide services within a framework of agreed standards. Examples include the accreditation of residential aged care services and the Community Care Common Standards that came into effect on 1 March 2011. The Community Care Common Standards apply for the HACC program, Community Aged Care Packages (CACP), Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH), EACH-Dementia (EACH-D) and National Respite for Carers Program (NRCP).

Expenditure

Community services expenditure

Estimates of community services expenditure are influenced by the scope of the services to be included. The following broad estimates of community services expenditure provide context for material included in the relevant chapters of this Report.

Australia's welfare 2013 (AIHW 2013) analyses community services expenditure incurred by governments, non-government organisations and individual households in providing services to assist members of the community with special needs (families and children, older people, people with disability and other disadvantaged groups). It estimates that:

- welfare expenditure broadly comprises spending on welfare services and cash payments. In 2010–11, welfare expenditure was estimated to be \$119.4 billion, \$90.0 billion (75 per cent) of this was in cash payments while \$29.4 billion (25 per cent) was for welfare services (AIHW 2013)
- over the decade to 2010–11, the percentage of gross domestic product spent annually on welfare ranged from 8.4 per cent to 9.6 per cent. The exception was the 10.4 per cent recorded in 2008–09, which coincided with the Australian Government's Economic Security Strategy in response to the global financial crisis (AIHW 2011)
- of the \$90.0 billion in cash payments, \$36.3 billion was for older people and \$25.5 billion was for families and children. The average amount spent by governments on welfare service per Australian resident in 2010-11 was \$1308 (AIHW 2011).

Community Services Australia, 2008-09 (ABS 2010) provides data on community services expenditure incurred by governments and non-government organisations (for-profit and not-for-profit) in providing services to assist members of the community with special needs, including personal and social support, residential care and other social assistance services. These data apply to organisations engaged in providing a wide variety of social support services directly to clients, including (but not limited to), welfare services, disabilities assistance and the operation of adult day care centres.

Community Services Australia estimates that, during 2008-09, \$25.2 billion was spent on direct community services activities and a further \$4.0 billion on non-direct and related community services activities. The majority of services were provided by the not-for-profit sector, which received most of its funding from

government. Total expenditure on direct activities comprised \$13.8 billion by not-for-profit organisations, \$6.7 billion by for-profit organisations, \$3.8 billion by Australian, State and Territory governments and \$0.9 billion by local government. In addition, Australian, State and Territory governments provided funding of \$9.5 billion to other private organisations and self-employed contractors for the direct provision of community services:

- Personal and social support comprises activities relating to information, advice and referral, individual and family support, independent and community living support, and support in the home. During 2008–09, total expenditure on personal and social support was \$5.9 billion, which accounted for 24 per cent of all direct community services expenditure. Not-for-profit organisations received the majority of this (\$4.3 billion). The main components of personal and social support expenditure were \$1.6 billion for individual and family support, \$1.5 billion for support in the home, and \$1.5 billion for other personal and social support.
- Direct expenditure on residential care across the community services sector was \$12.6 billion in 2008–09. Not-for-profit organisations had the largest allocation with \$7.2 billion, followed by for-profit organisations with \$3.3 billion, and government organisations with \$2.0 billion. Aged and disability care was the most significant activity within residential care, accounting for \$10.3 billion of total expenditure. The main components of this were high level care (\$6.8 billion or 66 per cent), and low level care (\$3.5 billion or 34 per cent). Not-for-profit organisations accounted for \$3.3 billion (48 per cent) of the high level care expenditure and \$2.5 billion (73 per cent) of the low level care expenditure.

Community services expenditure included in this Report

The following analysis relates only to expenditure on programs reported in the community services' chapters of this Report (box F.2).

Box F.2 Major programs included in community services' expenditure in the Report

The major programs reported on include:

- aged care services — aged care assessment, residential care and community care, including HACC services
- services for people with disability — services as outlined in the National Disability Agreement
- child protection services — child protection, out-of-home care and intensive family support services
- youth justice services — community and detention-based supervision and group conferencing.

Each chapter includes more detailed analysis of expenditure items reported.

Recurrent expenditure included in the Report

Total Australian, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on community services covered by this Report was estimated to be \$25.3 billion in 2012-13 (table F.1). This was equivalent to 1.7 per cent of GDP in that year, and 9.3 per cent of total government outlays (table F.1 and ABS 2013).

Between 2008-09 and 2012-13, real government recurrent expenditure on these services increased by \$5.6 billion or 28.2 per cent. The largest proportional increase in real expenditure was on child protection services, which increased by 40.8 per cent between 2008-09 and 2012-13. Part of this increase is explained by the addition from 2011-12 onwards of expenditure data for family support services. The largest absolute dollar increase for a particular service between 2008-09 and 2012-13 was \$2.5 billion for aged care services (table F.1).

Table F.1 **Real government recurrent expenditure on community services (2012-13 dollars)^{a, b, c, d, e}**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>ACS</i>	<i>SPDW</i>	<i>CPS (f)</i>	<i>YJS (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2008-09	\$m	11 174.4	5 817.9	2 756.5		19 748.7
2009-10	\$m	11 893.7	6 207.0	3 050.8		21 151.5
2010-11	\$m	12 601.7	6 419.3	3 231.2		22 252.3
2011-12	\$m	13 070.4	6 893.6	3 762.4	651.2	24 377.6
2012-13	\$m	13 629.7	7 151.8	3 881.8	663.2	25 326.5
Increase 2008-09 to 2012-13	%	22.0	22.9	40.8	..	28.2

ACS = Aged care services. **SPDW** = Services for people with disability. **CPS** = Child protection services. **YJS** = Youth justice services.

^a Real dollars are previous years' expenditure in current year's dollars after basing expenditure on the ABS GGFCE chain price deflator 2012-13 = 100 (table 2A.51). GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions. See Chapter 2 (section 2.5) for details. ^b Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^c See box F.2 for the major programs included in expenditure for each service. ^d NSW provided funding via a transfer of \$131 million (2011-12) and \$130 million (2012-13) to the Australian Government for the notional support costs for younger people receiving residential and packaged aged care, as required under the National Partnership Agreement on Transitioning Responsibilities for Aged Care and Disability Services. This expenditure is included in NSW disability figures when reporting to NSW central agencies. This expenditure is not included in disability expenditure in this Report. This expenditure is included in the Aged Care expenditure. ^e More detailed expenditure data can be found in the relevant chapters of the Report. ^f Expenditure for family support services is included in Child protection services totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13. ^g Data for Youth justice services are not available for 2010-11 and previous years.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 13A.6, 14A.4, 15A.1, 16A.1 and 2A.51.

Expenditure available for reporting at a State and Territory level

Table F.2 identifies expenditure on community services included in this Report by State and Territory governments and the Australian Government, available for reporting by State and Territory for 2012-13.

Table F.2 **Government recurrent expenditure on community services, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d, e, f,}**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Recurrent expenditure on community services										
ACS	\$m	4350.9	3430.7	2591.0	1256.4	1279.4	369.9	161.7	81.9	13629.7
SPWD	\$m	2072.8	1530.9	1112.2	717.7	477.4	162.9	93.6	73.3	7151.8
CPS	\$m	1401.9	735.7	817.3	409.7	219.2	75.1	46.2	176.6	3881.8
YJS	\$m	207.0	116.3	144.3	100.3	36.3	18.0	19.3	21.8	663.2
Total	\$m	8032.6	5813.6	4664.7	2484.1	2012.4	625.8	320.7	353.7	25326.5
Proportion of recurrent expenditure by service										
ACS	%	54.2	59.0	55.5	50.6	63.6	59.1	50.4	23.2	53.8
SPWD	%	25.8	26.3	23.8	28.9	23.7	26.0	29.2	20.7	28.2
CPS	%	17.5	12.7	17.5	16.5	10.9	12.0	14.4	49.9	15.3
YJS	%	2.6	2.0	3.1	4.0	1.8	2.9	6.0	6.2	2.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Recurrent expenditure on community services per person in the population^f										
ACS	\$	592.0	604.0	561.9	508.1	769.7	721.8	426.0	345.7	595.0
SPWD	\$	282.1	269.5	241.2	290.2	287.2	317.8	246.6	309.6	312.2
CPS	\$	842.2	580.0	727.2	712.3	609.3	642.7	550.6	2781.9	738.5
YJS	\$	287.5	215.7	300.6	409.0	228.2	342.2	556.9	825.7	293.8
Total	\$	2003.8	1669.3	1830.9	1919.6	1894.4	2024.5	1780.1	4262.9	2003.8

ACS = Aged care services. SPWD = Services for people with disability. CPS = Child protection services. YJS = Youth justice services.

^a For aged care services and services for people with disability, Australian Government expenditure not allocated to a State or Territory is included in the totals (\$106.9 million in aged care services and \$911.2 million in services for people with disability). ^b Collection and reporting methods may vary across jurisdictions and services, therefore, these data should be interpreted with care. ^c See box F.2 for the major programs included in expenditure for each service. More detailed expenditure data can be found in the relevant chapters of the Report. ^d Totals may not add due to rounding. ^e Expenditure for aged care does not include capital expenditure. ^f Population at 31 December 2012. For child protection services and youth justice services, recurrent expenditure per person is calculated using population data for children 0-17 years (child protection) and 10-17 years (youth justice).

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 13A.5, 14A.4, 15A.1 and 16A.1.

Size and scope

Current data on the size and scope of the community services sector are limited. The ABS survey of community services collected data on the number of organisations that provided community services in 2009. Almost 11 000 organisations were providing community services. These included 5809 not-for-profit organisations, 4638 for-profit organisations and 520 government organisations (ABS 2010).

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

In general, relatively disadvantaged members of the community live shorter lives and have higher rates of illness and disability than those whose circumstances are

advantageous. For example, higher levels of education and income are associated with lower prevalence of risk factors to health such as smoking and obesity, and better health outcomes generally (AIHW 2010).

Disadvantage also limits the extent to which individuals and families can participate in society. Economic participation conveys financial, health and social benefits to individuals, households and families and is central to population welfare. Economic participation can be described as a person's engagement in education and employment, and access to economic resources including income and wealth. The various aspects of economic participation are inter-related, and are also associated with positive social and health outcomes (AIHW 2011).

Child protection and youth justice services

No single factor can predict whether a child will require child protection services. Factors commonly associated with child protection involvement include: early child bearing, parental alcohol and drug use, family violence, adult mental illness, social isolation, children with health, disability or behavioural problems, and families under financial stress (families who are reliant on pensions and benefits are overrepresented in the child protection system) (Bromfield and Holzer 2008; Allen Consulting Group 2003).

Similarly, no single factor can predict which children will come into contact with the justice system or be subject to youth justice supervision. A range of factors are associated with youth justice system involvement, including a young person's lack of maturity, his or her propensity to take risks and susceptibility to peer influence, intellectual disability, mental illness, and entrenched socioeconomic disadvantage (Richards 2011).

Disability services

The Productivity Commission report (PC 2011a) into the disability care and support sector describes the sector as underfunded, unfair, fragmented, and inefficient, which gives people with disability little choice and no certainty of access to appropriate supports. The disability sector reflects social barriers such as prejudice, out-of-date practices, and poorly designed infrastructure. On 13 February 2011, COAG formally endorsed the National Disability Strategy 2010-2020. The Strategy outlines a ten-year national policy framework to improve the lives of people with disability, promote participation, and create a more inclusive society. It guides public policy across governments and aims to bring about change in all mainstream and specialist services and programs, as well as community infrastructure, to ensure

they are accessible and responsive to the needs of people with disability. This change is important to ensuring that people with disability have the same opportunities as other Australians — a quality education, health care, a job where possible and access to buildings, transport and social activities.

Aged care services

The ageing population is one of the key factors that will affect the demand for aged care services over the next 35 years. The number of people aged 65 years or over is expected to more than double increasing from 14.5 per cent of the total population in June 2013 (table 13A.1) to 25.3 per cent by 2047 (PC 2011b). An even bigger relative increase (around four times) in the number of people aged over 85 years is anticipated. This age cohort are the main users of aged care services (PC 2011b).

The Productivity Commission report (PC 2011b) into caring for older Australians highlighted the increasing numbers of older people who are likely to require care (by 2050 it is estimated the 3.5 million Australians will use aged care services), along with their increasing expectations of care and the relative fall in the number of informal carers. The Australian Government's aged care reform package, announced during 2012, includes a focus on increased consumer choice and control; more affordable and easier access to a full range of services; improved and expanded home care, support and residential care; better information; and more sustainable financing arrangements.

The National Health and Hospitals Reform Commission also noted a number of additional challenges facing the aged care sector including significant shifts in the type of care demanded, due to reduced access to carers and family support caused by changes in social and economic circumstances (NHHRC 2009).

Service-sector objectives

The overarching service sector objectives in box F.3 draw together the objectives from each of the specific services detailed in this Report. More detailed objectives can be found in chapters 13 (Aged care services), 14 (Services for people with disability), 15 (Child protection services) and 16 (Youth justice services).

Box F.3 Objectives for community services

The overarching objective of the community services' sector is to ensure that older people, people with disability and vulnerable children are supported or assisted and have the opportunity to fully participate in the community.

The specific objectives of the services that comprise the community services' sector are summarised below:

- *Aged care services* (chapter 13) aim to promote the wellbeing and independence of frail older people and their carers through the funding and delivery of care services that are accessible, appropriate to needs, high quality, efficient, and person-centred. These objectives are consistent with the Australian, State and Territory governments' long-term aged care objectives articulated under the NHA: that 'older Australians receive appropriate high quality and affordable health and aged care services' (COAG 2009).
- *Services for people with disability* (chapter 14) aim to enhance the quality of life experienced by people with disability by assisting them to live as valued and participating members of the community.
- *Child protection services* (chapter 15) aim to support families to care for their children and to protect children who are at risk of harm.
- *Youth justice services* (chapter 16) aim to contribute to a reduction in the frequency and severity of youth offending, recognise the rights of victims, and promote community safety.

Source: Chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16.

F.2 Sector performance indicator framework

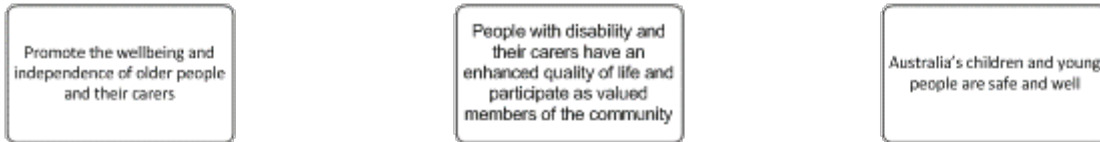
This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure F.1). This framework is made up of the following elements:

- Sector objectives — three sector objectives are a précis of the key objectives of the community services sector (box F.3)
- Sector-wide indicators — sector-wide indicators are high level indicators which cut across community services
- Service-specific indicators — information from the service-specific performance indicator frameworks that relate to community services. Discussed in more detail in chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16, the service-specific frameworks provide comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of these services.

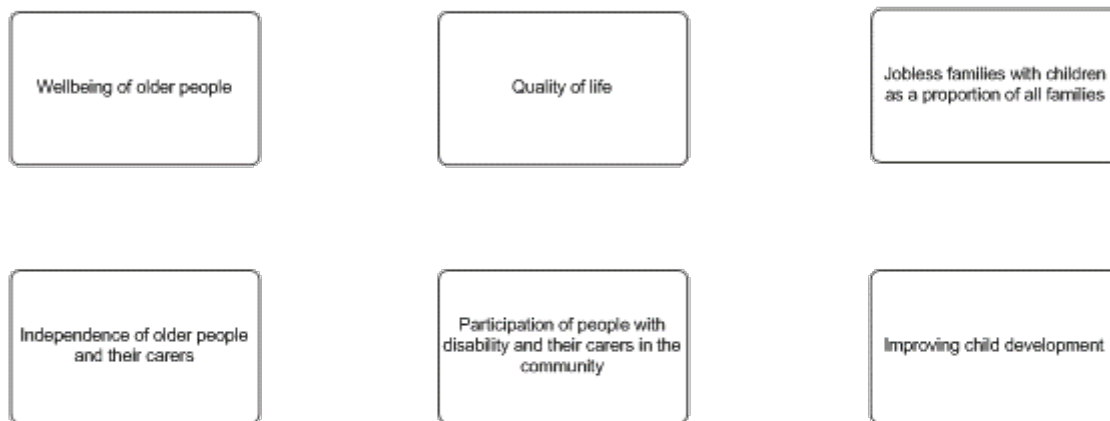
This sector overview provides an overview of relevant performance information. Chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16 and their associated attachment tables provide more detailed information.

Figure F.1 Community services performance indicator framework

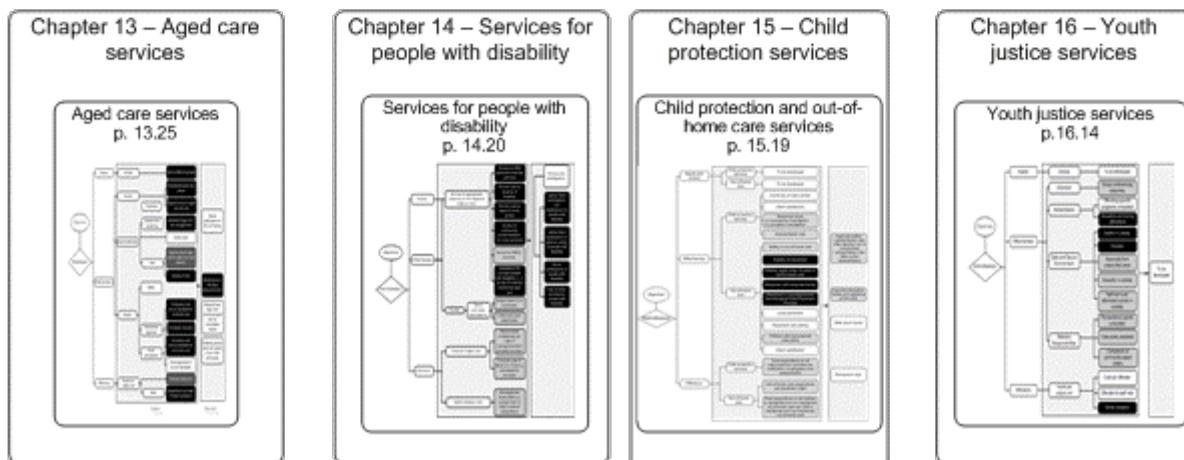
Sector objectives



Sector-wide indicators



Service-specific performance indicator frameworks



Sector-wide indicators

This section includes high level indicators of community services' outcomes. Many factors are likely to influence these outcomes — not solely the performance of government services. However, these outcomes inform the development of appropriate policies and the delivery of government services.

Wellbeing of older people

'Wellbeing of older people' is an indicator of governments' objective to promote the wellbeing and independence of older people and their carers (box F.4).

Box F.4 Wellbeing of older people

'Wellbeing of older people' is defined as overall life satisfaction of older people and is measured by the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who were mostly satisfied with their lives.

A high proportion of people who are mostly satisfied with their lives is desirable.

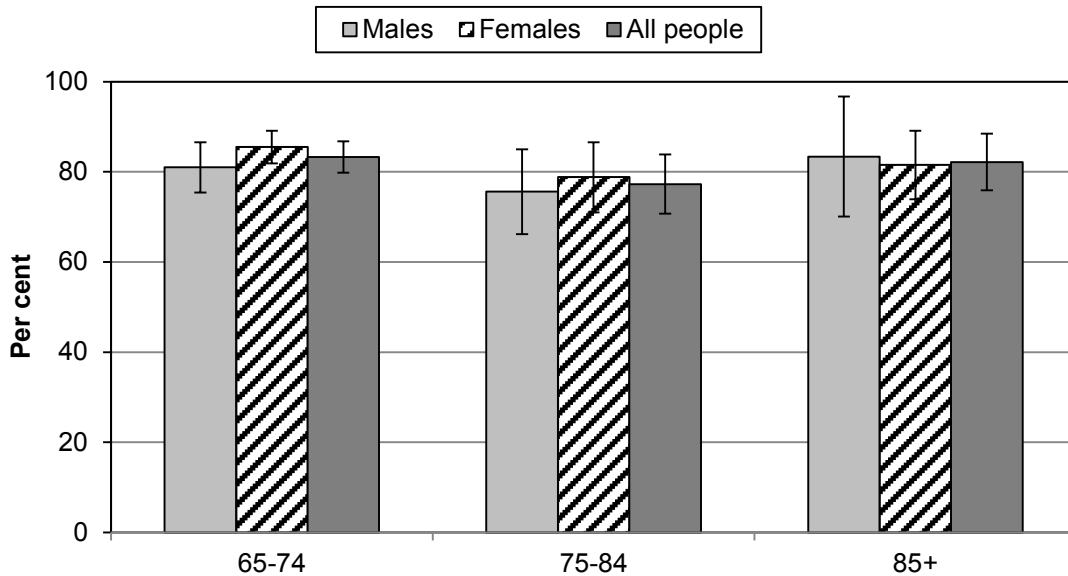
Data reported for this indicator are:

- national level and single year only
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2010 data were not available for any State or Territory.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2010, 83.3 per cent of people aged 65–74 years were mostly satisfied with their lives, 77.3 per cent of people aged 75–84 years were mostly satisfied with their lives and 82.2 per cent of people aged 85 years and over were mostly satisfied with their lives (figure F.2).

Figure F.2 **Proportion of people aged 65 years or over who were mostly satisfied with their lives, 2010^{a, b, c}**



^a People who felt delighted, pleased or mostly satisfied with their lives as a proportion of all people who provided a response to overall life satisfaction. ^b Excludes those who did not provide a response or did not know how they felt. ^c Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS 2011 (unpublished), *General Social Survey 2010*, Cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra; table FA.7.

Independence of older people and their carers

‘Independence of older people and their carers’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote the wellbeing and independence of older people and their carers (box F.5).

Box F.5 Independence of older people and their carers

'Independence of older people and their carers' is defined as participation in the community by older people and their carers and is measured by the number of people living in households aged 65 or over who participated in social or community activities away from home in the past three months divided by the number of people aged 65 years or over living in households.

A high proportion of people aged 65 years or over who participate in the community is desirable.

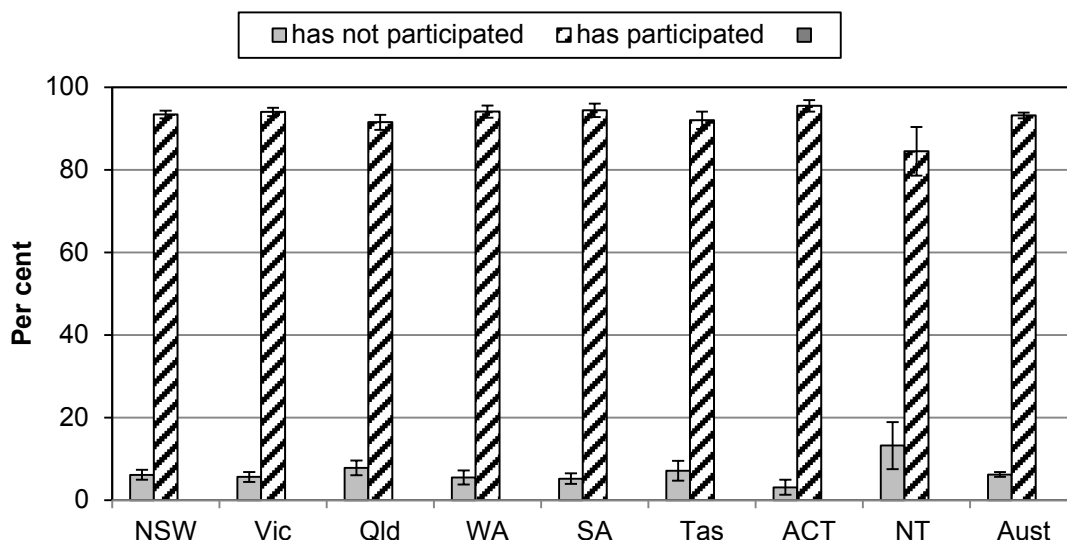
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for 2012 but a break in series means that data for 2009 and earlier years are not comparable to data for 2012
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, in 2012, among people aged 65 years or over living in households, the proportion of people who participated in social or community activities away from home in the past 3 months was 93.2±0.7 per cent (figure F.3).

Figure F.3 **Proportion of all people living in households aged 65 years or over, who participated in social or community activities away from home in the last three months, 2012^a**



^a Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS unpublished, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012.; table FA.1.

Quality of life

‘Quality of life’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for people with disability and their carers to have an enhanced quality of life and participate as valued members of the community (box F.6).

Box F.6 Quality of life

‘Quality of life’ is defined as overall life satisfaction of people with disability and their carers, and is measured by the number of people with disability who were mostly satisfied or better with their lives divided by the total number of people with a mild, moderate, severe or profound disability who provided a response.

A high proportion of people with disability who were mostly satisfied with their lives is desirable.

Overall life satisfaction is a summary indicator of subjective wellbeing. A number of circumstances may influence overall life satisfaction, such as health, education, employment, income, personality, family and social connections, civil and human rights, levels of trust and altruism, and opportunities for democratic participation (Diener 1984; Stutzer and Frey 2010).

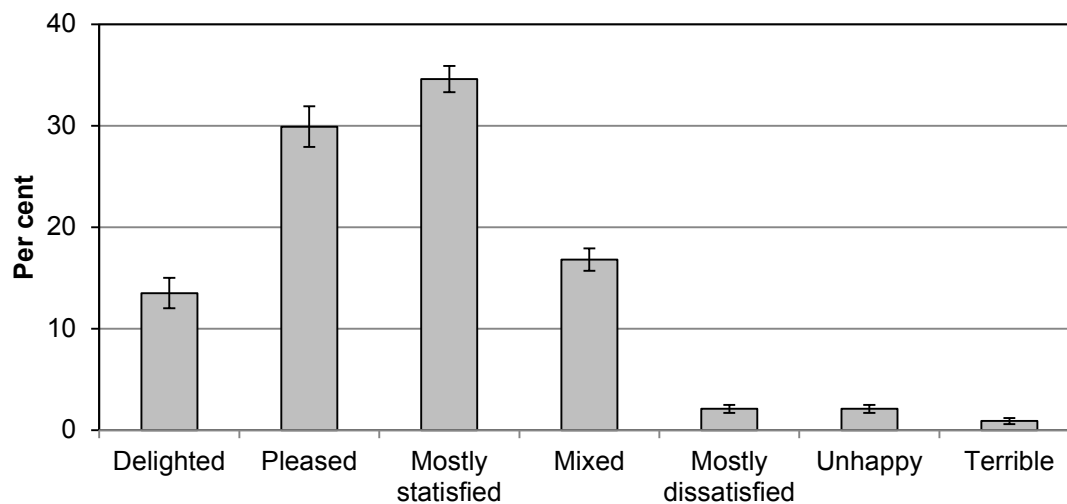
Data reported for this indicator are:

- national level and single year only
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2010 data were not available for any State or Territory.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, in 2010, about 78.0 per cent of people with disability described their satisfaction with their lives as mostly satisfied or better, compared with 16.8 \pm 1.1 per cent who described their satisfaction as mixed, 2.1 \pm 0.4 per cent mostly dissatisfied, 2.1 \pm 0.4 per cent unhappy and 0.9 \pm 0.3 per cent terrible (figure F.4).

Figure F.4 Proportion of people with disability who were satisfied with their lives, 2010^{a, b}



^a Excludes those who did not provide a response or did not know how they felt. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS 2011 (unpublished), *General Social Survey 2010*, Cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra; table FA.6.

Participation of people with disability and their carers in the community

‘Participation of people with disability and their carers in the community’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for people with disability and their carers to participate as valued members of the community and have an enhanced quality of life (box F.7).

Box F.7 Participation of people with disability and their carers in the community

'Participation of people with disability and their carers in the community' is defined as social and community participation of people with disability and their carers' and is measured by:

- the proportion people with disability and their carers who participated in social or community activities (away from home or at home) in the past 3 months
- the proportion of primary carers who participated in social or community activities (away from home or at home) in the last three months.

A high proportion of people with disability and their carers who participated in social or community activities is desirable.

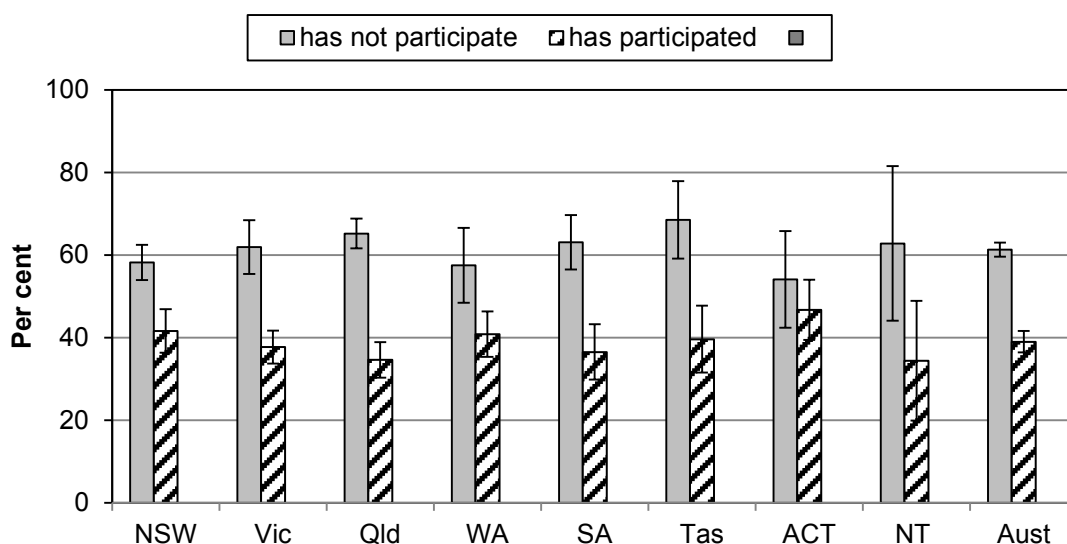
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for 2012 but a break in series means that data for 2009 and earlier years are not comparable to data for 2012
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2012, 39.0 ± 2.6 per cent of primary carers participated in social or community activities away from home and without the recipient of care in the past three months. 61.3 ± 1.7 per cent of primary carers did not participate in social or community activities away from home without the recipient of care in the past three months (figure F.5).

Figure F.5 Proportion of primary carers who participated in social or community activities away from home and without the recipient of care in the past three months 2012^{a, b, c}



^a 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, with one or more of the core activities of mobility, self-care or communication. In this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. ^b The random adjustment of estimates, by perturbation, for the purpose of maintaining confidentiality, may result in the sum of components not equalling the total, or subtotal. In these cases, the difference between the sum of components and its total will be small and will not impact the overall information value of the estimate for the total or any individual component. ^c Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; table FA.2.

Jobless families with children as a proportion of all families

‘Jobless families with children as a proportion of all families’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure positive family environments for Australia’s children and young people (box F.8). This indicator is consistent with the Australian Government’s Social Inclusion Agenda, and the activities of the Australian Social Inclusion Board, which identifies a reduction in family joblessness as a key priority for addressing the barriers and entrenched disadvantage faced by some households (Australian Government 2011).

The Australian Social Inclusion Board notes that a reduction in the number of jobless families is important, as there are many costs to the country of family joblessness, including:

- the direct costs of lost national output and supporting families who are not participating in the workforce

-
- the indirect costs of reduced labour market attachment of children from jobless families, poorer health outcomes, and reduced income and overall wellbeing arising from joblessness (Commonwealth of Australia 2011).

Box F.8 Jobless families with children as a proportion of all families

'Jobless families with children as a proportion of all families' is defined as the number of families with children without jobs as a proportion of all families. Family is defined as two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family (ABS 2007)

The jobless rate is reported for three measures:

- all families as a proportion of all families
- families with dependants (including children aged under 15 years) as a proportion of all families with dependants (including children aged under 15 years)
- families with children aged under 15 years as a proportion of all families with children aged under 15 years

A low or decreasing number of jobless families as a proportion of all families is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

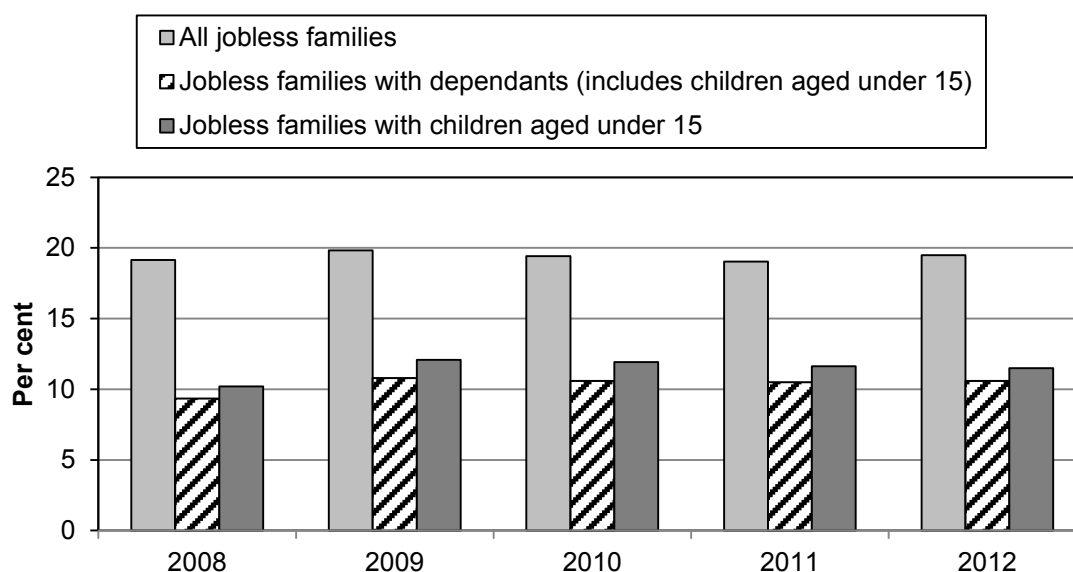
- national level and single year only
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2012 data were not available for any State or Territory.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, 19.5 per cent of all families were jobless at 30 June 2012 (figure F.6). This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points from 30 June 2011 (19.0 per cent) (attachment FA.4).

Nationally at 30 June 2012, 10.6 per cent of jobless families had dependants (including children under 15) while 11.5 per cent of jobless families had children aged under 15 (figure F.6).

Figure F.6 **Jobless families as a proportion of all families, at 30 June 2012**



Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, June 2012*, Cat. no. 6224.0.55.001; table FA.4.

Improving child development

‘Improving child development’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that Australia’s children and young people are safe and well (box F.9).

Box F.9 Improving child development

'Improving child development' is defined as the proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) domains.

A low or decreasing proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDI domains is desirable.

The AEDI is a population measure of young children's development as they enter school. A population measure places the focus on all children in the community and therefore the AEDI reports on early childhood development across the whole community. Every three years, teachers complete a checklist for children in their first year of full-time school. The checklist measures five key areas, or domains, of early childhood development:

- physical health and wellbeing
- social competence
- emotional maturity
- language and cognitive skills (school-based)
- communication skills and general knowledge.

These areas are closely linked to the predictors of good adult health, education and social outcomes.

The next data collection for the AEDI will take place from May to July 2012, with results expected to be available in 2014.

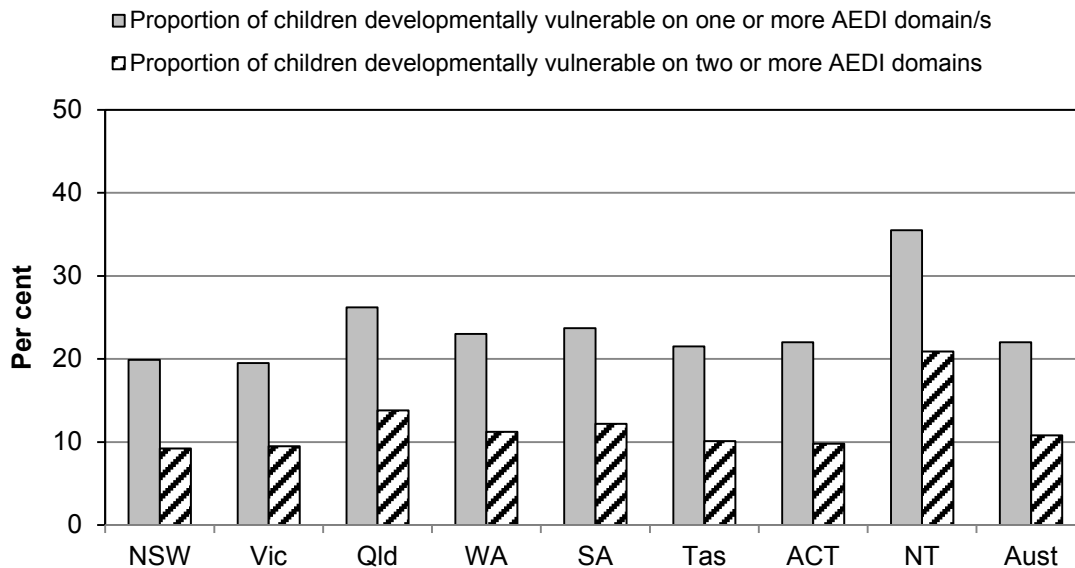
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, in 2012, 22.0 per cent of children were developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDI domain/s, while 10.8 per cent of children were developmentally vulnerable on two or more AEDI domains (F.7).

Figure F.7 **Children developmentally vulnerable, June 2012**



Source: Centre for Community Child Health and Telethon Institute for Child Health Research (2013), *A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia — AEDI National Report 2012*, Australian Government, Canberra; table FA.5.

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

This section summarises information from the Aged care services’ service-specific indicator framework in chapter 13, the Services for people with disability service-specific indicator framework in chapter 14, the Child protection service-specific indicator framework in chapter 15 and the Youth justice service-specific indicator framework in chapter 16.

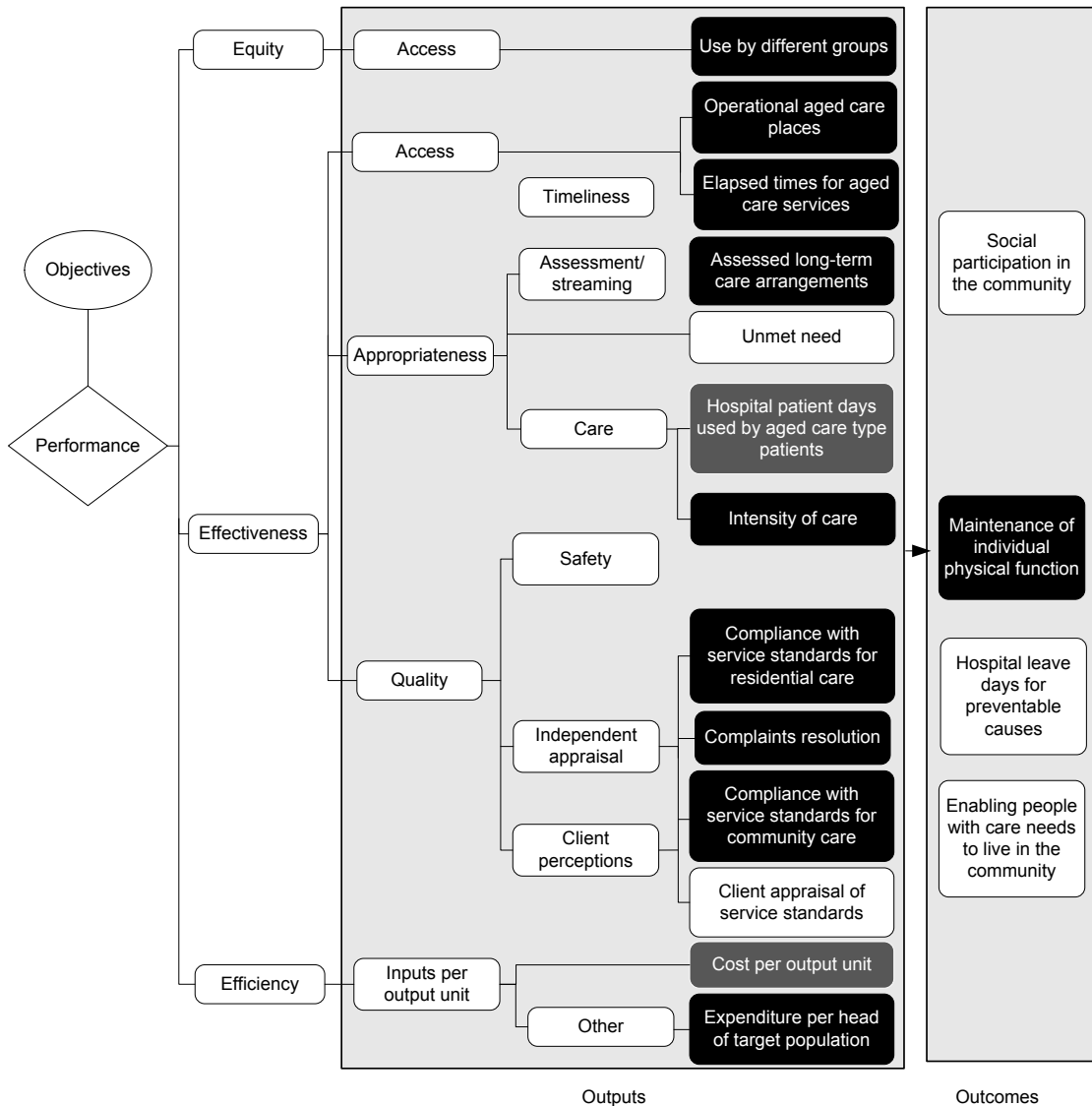
Additional information is available to assist the interpretation of these results:

- indicator interpretation boxes, which define the measures used and indicate any significant conceptual or methodological issues with the reported information (chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16)
- caveats and footnotes to the reported data (chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16 and attachments 13A, 14A, 15A and 16A)
- additional measures and further disaggregation of reported measures (for example, by Indigenous status, remoteness, language background, sex and age (chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16 and attachments 13A, 14A, 15A and 16A)
- data quality information for many indicators (chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16 Data Quality Information).

Aged care services

The performance indicator framework for aged care services is presented in figure F.8. This framework provides comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and the outcomes of aged care services.

Figure F.8 **Aged care services performance indicator framework**



Key to indicators*

- Text** Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text** Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text** Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text** No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

An overview of aged care performance indicator results are presented in table F.3. Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 13 and the footnotes in attachment 13A.

Table F.3 Performance indicators for aged care services^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	<i>Source</i>
Equity — access indicators										
Use by different groups										
Access to residential aged care services by all people — aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 65 years or over and Indigenous Australians aged 50–64 years, 30 June 2013										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	53.7	53.5	48.4	46.7	59.8	48.5	44.5	27.7	52.0	13A.28
Access to residential aged care services by Indigenous Australians — Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over, 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	12.8	27.2	19.3	28.5	42.2	7.8	5.0	30.8	21.0	13A.33
Veterans in residential care per 1000 eligible veterans 65 years or over, 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	170.3	174.6	133.7	135.5	172.9	151.6	108.0	48.3	158.0	13A.14
Access to the HACC program — service hours per 1000 people aged 65 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50–64 years, 2012-13 (no.)										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
Major cities	8 836	10 526	11 579	10 258	11 308	..	8 606	..	10 130	13A.48
Inner regional	7 438	11 973	9 211	10 922	7 667	11 201	..	..	9 414	13A.49
Outer regional	9 136	15 364	11 004	12 296	10 655	8 685	..	3 027	10 737	13A.50
Remote	12 468	24 321	14 671	10 659	11 757	7 094	..	4 518	11 591	13A.51
Very remote	11 498	..	13 536	15 225	22 582	14 476	..	6 156	12 816	13A.52
All areas	8 545	11 158	10 992	10 599	10 876	10 266	8 594	4 207	10 071	13A.46
Effectiveness — access indicators										
Total operational aged care places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over (excluding transition care), 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	111.3	110.4	109.2	113.8	117.8	106.7	115.5	213.5	111.7	13A.24
Elapsed times for aged care services — proportion of people entering high care residential services entered within 3 months of approval, 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	74.0	77.2	66.1	66.3	70.6	73.2	56.3	50.0	72.0	13A.66
Effectiveness — appropriateness indicators										
Assessed longer term care arrangements — proportion of clients recommended to remain in the community, 2011-12										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	49.0	58.2	42.0	54.0	38.9	60.6	76.4	63.8	50.7	13A.70

(continued on next page)

Table F.3 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Source
Hospital patient days used by aged care type patients — proportion of separations for 'aged care type' public hospitals patients that were 35 days or longer, 2011-12										
Most recent data for this measure are complete but are not comparable (chapter 13)										
%	7.8	26.6	16.7	14.5	10.2	17.4	10.2	37.5	11.9	13A.72
Intensity of care — proportion of people who stayed in the same residential aged care service when changing from low care to high care, 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	88.1	92.5	91.3	92.4	91.8	93.8	95.4	92.9	91.0	13A.37
Effectiveness — quality indicators										
Compliance with service standards for residential care — proportion of re-accredited residential aged care services that were granted a re-accreditation approval for a period of three years during 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	95.7	95.9	90.8	89.3	93.8	100.0	66.7	20.0	93.2	13A.74
Complaints — number of complaints received by the Complaints Scheme per 1000 permanent care recipients, 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	20.5	23.4	26.1	24.9	20.1	20.8	28.0	28.6	22.7	13A.79
<i>Compliance with service standards for community care — proportion of CACP, EACH, EACH-D and NRCP service reviews for which an Outcome 1 'effective processes and systems in place was received'</i>										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	67.5	83.8	47.2	80.8	92.9	76.9	66.7	50.0	70.0	13A.81
Efficiency indicators										
Cost per ACAT assessment — Australian Government expenditure on aged care assessments, per assessment, 2011-12										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
\$	509	447	505	474	676	439	449	1 197	502	13A.84
Expenditure per head of target population — Australian Government (DoHA and DVA) real expenditure on residential services per person aged 65 years or over and Indigenous Australians aged 50–64 years (including payroll tax), 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
\$	2 629	2 807	2 546	2 439	3 143	2 483	2 137	1 550	2 661	13A.86
Outcome indicators										
Maintenance of individual functioning — improvement in Transition Care Program (TCP) client's level of functioning, reflected in the movement from the average Modified Barthel Index (MBI) score on entry to the average MBI score on exit, 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
Average MBI on entry										
no.	80	66	78	58	67	66	82	79	72	13A.90
Average MBI on exit										
no.	91	74	90	64	84	83	94	89	83	13A.90

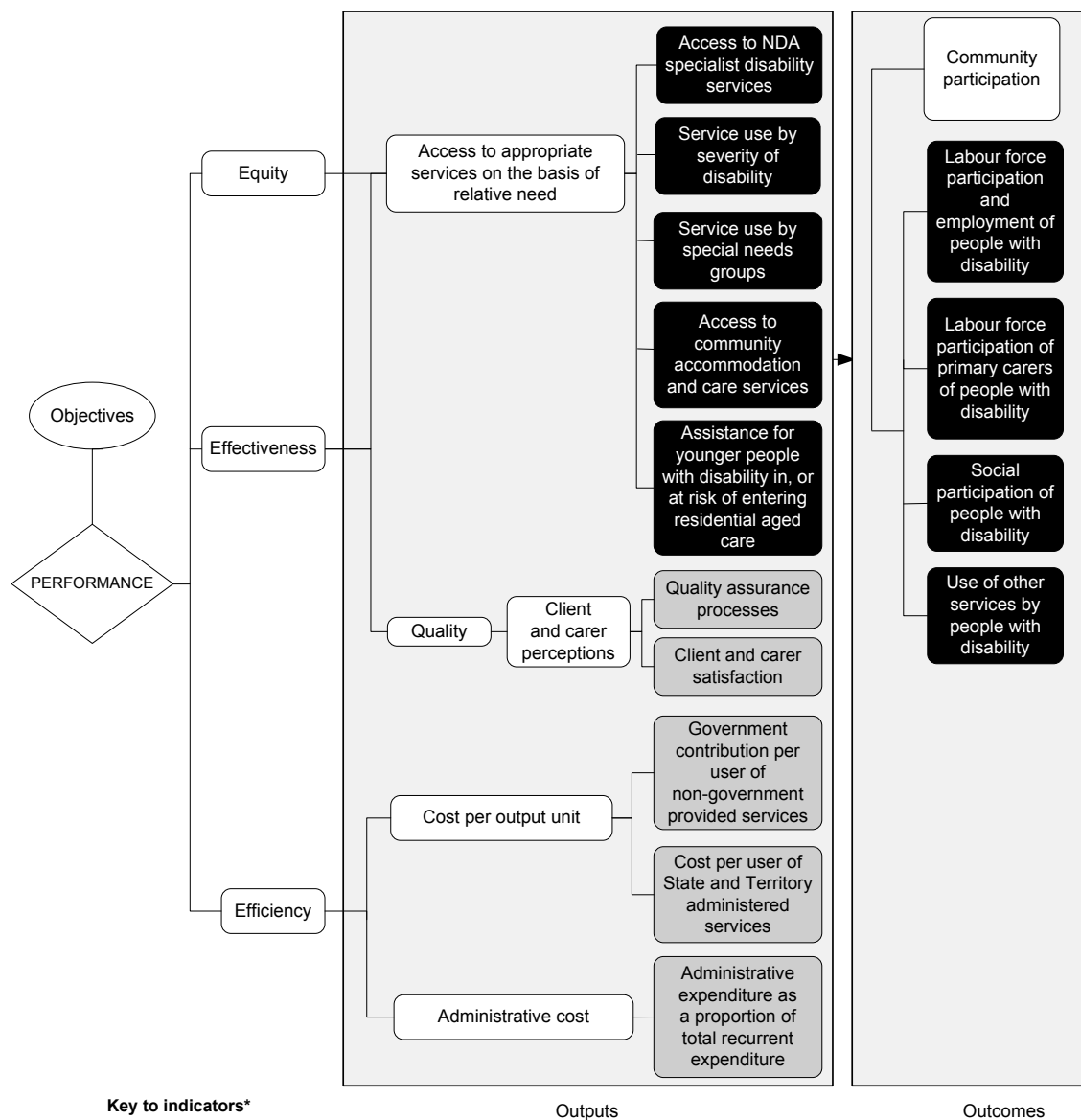
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 13 and Attachment 13A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in Chapter 13 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 13 and Attachment 13A. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 13 and Attachment 13A.

Services for people with disability

The performance indicator framework for services for people with disability is presented in figure F.9. This framework provides comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and the outcomes of disability services.

Figure F.9 **Services for people with disability performance indicator framework**



Key to indicators*

- Text Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

An overview of services for people with disability performance indicator results for 2011-12 are presented in table F.4. Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 14 and the footnotes in attachment 14A.

Table F.4 Performance indicators for services for people with disability, 2011-12^{a, b, c, d}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Source
Equity — access indicators										
Access to NDA accommodation support services										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 14)										
<i>Proportion of potential population who used accommodation support services</i>										
%	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.7	14.6	11.3	5.7	3.6	7.0	14A.16
Users of NDA accommodation support services by severity of disability										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 14)										
<i>Proportion of users who need help with Assisted Daily Living</i>										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 14)										
%	84.2	75.8	88.5	94.2	79.1	89.5	89.5	88.3	83.9	14A.24
Service use by special needs groups										
<i>Proportion of Indigenous Australians using accommodation support services per 1000 Indigenous potential population</i>										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 14)										
%	48.0	53.5	66.6	86.6	170.9	39.8	47.1	70.3	65.6	14A.41
Access to community accommodation and care services										
<i>Users of NDA community accommodation and care services as a proportion of all accommodation support service users</i>										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 14)										
%	87.4	95.3	89.4	92.3	89.8	85.6	100.0	100.0	90.5	14A.57
Assistance for younger people with disability in residential aged care										
<i>Rate of younger people admitted to permanent residential aged care per 10 000 potential population (2012-13)</i>										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 14)										
%	44.8	<42.8	33.3	26.6	42.6	60.8	21.6	np	38.7	14A.64
Efficiency indicators										
Government contribution per user of non-government provided services										
<i>Government funding per user of non-government provided accommodation support services in institutional/residential setting</i>										
Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 14)										
\$	79 365	30 270	55 686	86 198	56 894	40 950	..	..	59 551	14A.77

(continued on next page)

Table F.4 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Source
Cost per user of State and territory administered services										
<i>Total estimated expenditure per service user, State and Territory government administered programs</i>										
Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 14)										
\$	36 761	23 815	38 991	39 049	22 139	23 410	19 734	25 900	35 640	14A.80
Administrative expenditure as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure										
<i>Administration expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure (including actual and imputed payroll tax) (2012-13)</i>										
Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 14)										
%	8.3	7.1	6.1	3.9	4.3	7.9	7.9	5.2	6.7	14A.81
Outcome indicators										
Labour force participation and employment of people with disability										
<i>Labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15-64 years</i>										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 14)										
%	76.3	77.8	79.9	81.7	77.9	73.9	83.5	86.0	78.2	14A.83
	±1.0	±1.0	±1.1	±1.4	±1.3	±2.7	±1.5	±1.8	±0.4	
Labour force participation of primary carers of people with disability										
<i>Labour force participation rate for primary carers aged 15-64 years (2009)</i>										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 14)										
%	47.5	53.4	55.6	59.4	52.7	58.2	67.8	91.2	52.8	14A.100
	±7.3	±4.4	±6.6	±8.6	±9.6	±12.7	±14.7	±21.1	±3.2	
Social participation of people with disability										
<i>People with disability aged 15-64 years who have had face to face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week</i>										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 14)										
%	72.8	76.3	69.7	77.6	77.5	78.1	73.8	72.7	74.2	14A.115
	±2.9	±3.2	±1.6	±3.0	±2.6	±5.9	±20.4	±5.3	±1.2	
Use of other services by people with disability										
<i>People with a profound/severe disability (children aged 3-5 years) who attended pre-school (2011)</i>										
%	51.1	45.5	30.4	36.8	41.6	25.3	48.4	44.1	42.6	14A.140

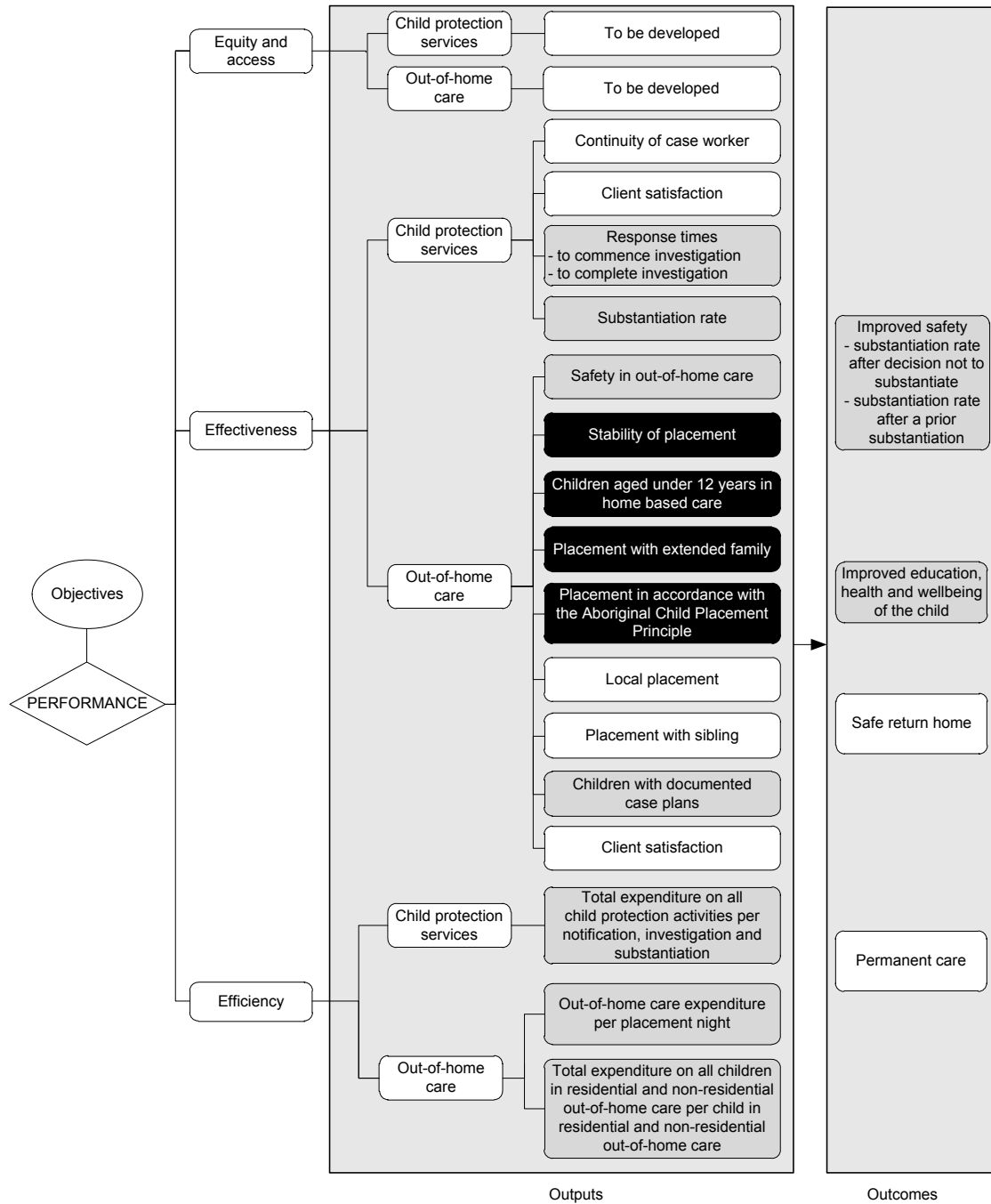
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 14 and Attachment 14A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in Chapter 14 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 14 and Attachment 14A. ^c Data are for 2011-12 except where noted. ^d Data are as at 30 June 2012 except where noted. .. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: Chapter 14 and Attachment 14A.

Child protection services

The performance indicator framework for child protection services is presented in figure F.10. This framework provides comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and the outcomes of child protection and out-of-home care services.

Figure F.10 Child protection services performance indicator framework



Key to indicators*

- Text** Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text** Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text** Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text** No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

An overview of child protection and out-of-home care services performance indicator results for 2012-13 are presented in table F.5. Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 15 and the footnotes in attachment 15A.

Table F.5 Performance indicators for child protection services, 2012-13^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Source
Effectiveness — child protection indicators										
Response times										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)										
<i>Proportion of investigations completed within 28 days of notification</i>										
%	43.7	31.3	27.0	27.3	31.5	48.5	28.2	57.5	36.4	15A.16
<i>Proportion of investigations completed in more than 90 days from notification</i>										
%	29.4	23.9	21.8	32.8	30.5	11.7	12.8	16.6	26.4	15A.16
Substantiation rate										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)										
<i>Proportion of finalised child protection investigations that were substantiated</i>										
%	51.2	58.3	36.6	31.1	47.7	58.2	37.2	44.4	47.3	15A.9
Effectiveness — out-of-home care indicators										
Safety in out-of-home care										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)										
<i>Children in care who were the subject of a substantiation and the person responsible was living in the household providing out-of-home care, as a proportion of all children in care</i>										
%	0.1	0.6	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	na	..	15A.27
Stability of placement										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 15)										
<i>Proportion of children on a care and protection order exiting care after less than 12 months in 1 or 2 placements</i>										
%	90.1	85.4	87.3	na	83.2	80.3	85.4	88.9	86.6	15A.26
<i>Proportion of children on a care and protection order exiting care after 12 months or more in 1 or 2 placements</i>										
%	53.3	54.6	37.7	na	44.4	50.8	59.7	43.7	48.6	15A.26
Children aged under 12 years in home-based care										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 15)										
<i>Proportion of children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care who were in a home-based placement at 30 June</i>										
%	99.5	98.5	98.1	84.8	92.0	96.0	98.2	93.5	96.5	15A.25
Placement with extended family										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 15)										
<i>Proportion of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin at 30 June</i>										
%	55.8	49.9	37.2	44.5	44.8	28.4	52.1	5.3	47.7	15A.23

(continued on next page)

Table F.5 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Source
Placement in accordance with Aboriginal Child Placement Principle										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 15)										
<i>Proportion of Indigenous children placed in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle</i>										
%	81.7	60.9	55.5	65.9	67.1	40.0	60.0	43.9	68.8	15A.24
Efficiency – child protection services										
Total expenditure on all child protection activities, per notification, investigation and substantiation										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)										
<i>Expenditure per notification</i>										
\$	3 470	2 709	12 434	8 434	2 713	1 714	880	6 451	..	15A.2
<i>Expenditure per investigation</i>										
\$	6 706	10 462	12 434	11 639	9 726	10 452	5 135	16 911	..	15A.2
<i>Expenditure per substantiation</i>										
\$	13 540	19 001	38 158	43 827	23 353	20 389	16 568	47 414	..	15A.2
Efficiency – out-of-home care services										
Total expenditure on all out-of-home care divided by the number of children in all out-of-home care at 30 June										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)										
\$	44 016	58 214	50 643	58 675	58 849	39 332	54 560	102 250	..	15A.3
Out-of-home care expenditure per placement night										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)										
\$	121	148	142	184	160	111	149	282	140	15A.29
Outcomes										
Improved safety										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)										
<i>Substantiation rate after decision not to substantiate, 3 months</i>										
%	4.5	2.3	3.4	1.7	5.2	4.1	6.5	4.3	..	15A.10
<i>Substantiation rate after decision not to substantiate, 12 months</i>										
%	8.2	12.5	9.8	7.7	14.1	10.8	17.6	12.8	..	15A.10
<i>Substantiation rate after a prior substantiation, 3 months</i>										
%	8.5	1.2	8.4	3.1	8.3	5.5	16.5	6.4	..	15A.11
<i>Substantiation rate after a prior substantiation, 12 months</i>										
%	16.0	10.6	20.4	12.4	18.4	17.7	33.8	18.4	..	15A.11

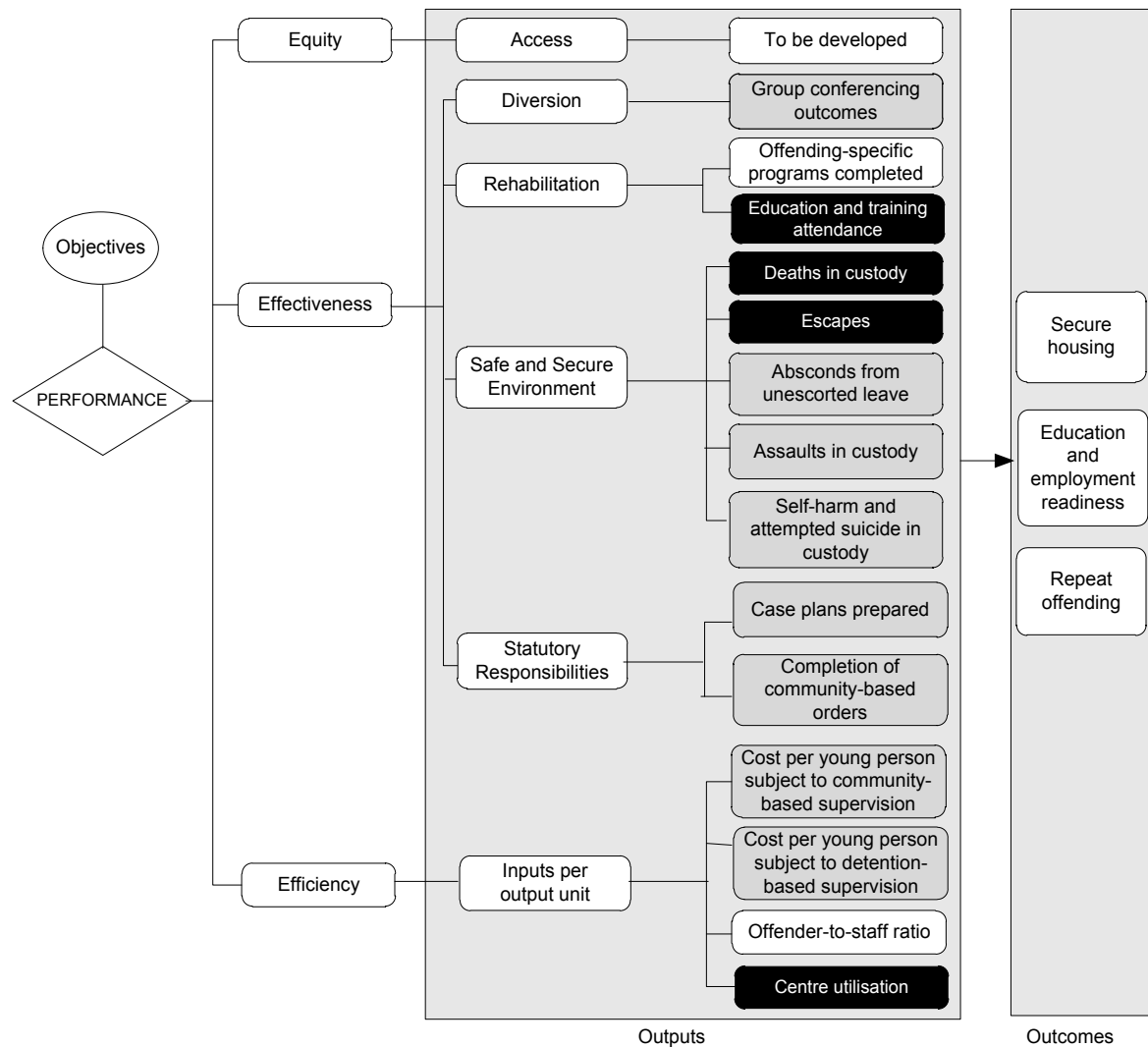
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 15 and Attachment 15A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in Chapter 15 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 15 and Attachment 15A. .. Not applicable. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 15 and Attachment 15A.

Youth justice services

The performance indicator framework for youth justice services is presented in figure F.10. This framework provides comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and the outcomes of youth justice services.

Figure F.9 Youth justice services performance indicator framework



Key to indicators*

- Text** Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text** Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text** Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text** No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

An overview of youth justice services performance indicator results for 2012-13 are presented in table F.6. Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be

found in the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 16 and the footnotes in attachment 16A.

Table F.6 Performance indicators for youth justice services, 2012-13^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Source
Effectiveness — diversion										
Group conferencing outcomes										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 16)										
<i>Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement</i>										
%	99.4	100.0	94.6	na	90.2	93.0	98.4	100.0	95.0	16A.13
Effectiveness — rehabilitation										
Education and training attendance										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 16)										
<i>Proportion of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course</i>										
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	16A.15
Effectiveness – safe and secure environment										
Deaths in custody										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 16)										
no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16A.14
Escapes										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 16)										
<i>Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 custody nights</i>										
%	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	1.1	0.1	16A.16
<i>Rate of escapes from escorted movement per 10 000 escorted movements</i>										
%	-	-	-	na	-	-	-	-	-	16A.16
Absconds from unescorted leave										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 16)										
<i>Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave</i>										
%	-	-	..	..	-	-	-	-	-	16A.17
Assaults in custody										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 16)										
<i>Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights</i>										
%	-	1.1	0.3	na	-	-	-	-	..	16A.18
<i>Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights</i>										
%	2.8	na	6.8	na	24.2	32.6	3.1	5.0	..	16A.19

(continued on next page)

Table F.6 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Source
<i>Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody</i>										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 16)										
<i>Rate of incidents of self-harm in custody requiring hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights</i>										
%	0.6	–	–	na	–	–	–	0.6	..	16A.20
<i>Rate of incidents of self-harm in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights</i>										
%	3.0	0.8	3.1	na	11.9	11.9	4.6	17.9	..	16A.20
Effectiveness – statutory responsibilities										
Completion of orders										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)										
<i>Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed</i>										
%	84.7	90.6	77.3	63.4	85.6	92.8	na	54.0	80.0	16A.21
Case plans prepared										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 16)										
<i>Proportion of case plans prepared or reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order</i>										
%	100.0	99.0	81.6	100.0	na	na	83.3	100.0	97.8	16A.22
<i>Proportion of case plans prepared or reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order</i>										
%	97.4	95.8	85.7	66.1	na	na	100.0	25.2	82.8	16A.22
Efficiency indicators										
Centre utilisation										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 16)										
%	75.0	78.5	90.2	95.4	62.4	61.6	44.7	76.7	78.7	16A.25

^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 16 and Attachment 16A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in Chapter 16 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 16 and Attachment 16A. .. Not applicable. na Not available. np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 16 and Attachment 16A.

F.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

Community services pathways

Although this Report discusses three areas of community services in separate chapters, it is recognised that there are many linkages between different community services. Governments are increasingly emphasising the need for integrated, client centred community services.

Many community services are linked by the provision of different services to individuals at different stages of life. Other services are not as strictly, or not at all, age-specific, and some individuals may receive multiple services at the same time — for example, a child who is in receipt of youth justice services together with homelessness, child protection or disability services. Disability services can continue throughout an individual’s lifetime and overlap with the provision of aged care services.

The sequence of interventions or services can be referred to as ‘pathways’ of community service provision. However, there is a paucity of information on the patterns of access by individuals to the range of community services, either concurrently or in succession over a lifetime. A greater understanding of the links between the use of various community services, the nature of these links, and whether interventions in one area of service provision result in reduced need for other services, will help to inform government social policy.

Examples of relevant research include:

- a cohort study carried out in Queensland, which found a correlation between contact with child protection services and the youth justice system. Of the 24 255 children born in 1983 or 1984 who had a contact with one or more of child protection services, police cautioning or children’s courts, 6.2 per cent had both a child protection services contact and a children’s court appearance. These 1500 children represented 28.7 per cent of those with a children’s court appearance and 15.7 per cent of those with a child protection history (Stewart, Dennison and Hurren 2005)
- data linkage projects being undertaken by the AIHW involving the linkage of available homelessness data, youth justice data and child protection data. These projects involve analysing the characteristics and pathways of children and young people who are involved in these sectors
- a longitudinal study of Indigenous children (*Footprints In Time*) into the links between early childhood experiences and later life outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, covering areas such as health, culture, education, housing and family relationships (FaHCSIA 2008)
- the Australian Community Sector Survey (ACSS) is an annual national survey which collects data about the non-government, non-profit community services and welfare sector (Australian Council of Social Service 2011).

In September 2009, the Australian Government launched the Australian Institute for Population Ageing Research (AIPAR), based at the University of New South Wales. The AIPAR brings together cross-disciplinary research on the issue of

population ageing to inform economic and social policy. The AIPAR also maintains a ‘Longevity Index’ to track the extent to which Australians are able to maintain their living standards over their lifetime (UNSW 2009).

On 30 April 2009, COAG endorsed *Protecting Children is Everyone’s Business: National Framework for Protecting Australia’s Children 2009–2020* (the National Framework). The National Framework emphasises that protecting children should be seen as a community and cross-sector responsibility. The National Framework is intended to deliver a more integrated response to protecting Australia’s children and emphasises the role of government, the non-government sector, and the community in achieving these aims. The Second Action Plan 2012–15 was released in 2012. It prioritises early intervention, prevention and collaboration with mental health, domestic and family violence, drug and alcohol, education, health and other services. As reporting for the National Framework progresses, the Steering Committee will further consider the suitability of some of the high-level, cross-sector performance indicators in the National Framework for inclusion in the Community services sector overview in future Reports.

There are also links between community services and other government services. Access to effective community services can influence outcomes for clients of education, health, housing and justice sector services. In turn, access to these other service areas can affect community services outcomes.

A recent report, *Children and young people at risk of social exclusion* (AIHW 2012), presents findings from analysis of linked client data across three service areas: homelessness, youth justice, and child protection. This analysis revealed that people with involvement in one of these three services are more likely to be involved in another of these services than the general population. For example:

- approximately 15 per cent of young people under youth justice supervision received specialist homelessness support the year before their most recent period of supervision, and 8 per cent received specialist homelessness support in the year after their most recent period of youth justice supervision. Approximately 6 per cent of children who were the subject of a child protection notification received specialist homelessness support in the year prior to the notification, and 7 per cent received specialist homelessness support in the year after their most recent substantiated notification. These figures are in stark contrast to the general population, where approximately 1 per cent of people aged 10 and older receive specialist homelessness support in a year, and approximately 2 per cent receive specialist homelessness support as an accompanying child in a year

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- approximately 10 per cent of adult specialist homelessness clients had a history of youth justice supervision, compared to approximately 1 per cent of the general population aged 16 or 17 years (the peak age for youth justice supervision).

The results of this analysis highlight the extent of multiple-sector involvement across these service areas. Further analysis of pathways through these services, and common factors giving rise to contact with these services, is likely to assist governments in targeting prevention and rehabilitation activities.

The community services and health sectors are closely related and their effective interaction assists the provision of services in both sectors. The disability sector is also closely linked to health services by the needs of clients, as people with disability tend to have a larger number of poor health conditions than the general population (AIHW 2006). Other links, such as the role of medical and other health professional staff as a source of child protection notifications, also reinforce the importance of the relationship between community services and health.

Basic Community Care (HACC) across the community services sector

Historically within the Report, HACC services have been included in the Aged care services chapter, but the scope of the program is wider than aged care. Provision of HACC services is primarily to older people, but younger people with disability and carers are also recipients of HACC assistance.

HACC data are reported in the Aged care services chapter for people aged 65 years and older and Indigenous Australians 50–64 years. Service use information on HACC clients outside the Aged care services chapter's target (people aged 64 years and under and Indigenous Australians aged 49 years and under) are reported in the Disability services chapter.

The Australian, State and Territory governments committed to the National Health Reform Agreement (NHRA) on 2 August 2011. The NHRA reaffirmed previous commitments on health and aged care (and their implications for services for people with disability) under the National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement and the Heads of Agreement — National Health Reform.

Changes to roles and responsibilities under the National Health Reform Agreement are aimed at creating a national aged care system and a national disability services system. Under the National Health Reform Agreement:

- the Australian Government is responsible for:

-
- regulating packaged community (CACP, EACH and EACH-D) and residential aged care
 - funding packaged community and residential aged care for people aged 65 years or over (50 years or over for Indigenous Australians)
 - funding and regulating basic community care services (previously delivered under the HACC program) for people aged 65 years or over (50 years or over for Indigenous Australians)
 - funding specialist disability services delivered by the State and Territory governments under the NDA for people aged 65 years or over (50 years or over for Indigenous Australians).
- the State and Territory governments are responsible for:
 - regulating specialist disability services delivered under the NDA
 - funding and regulating basic community care services (previously delivered under the HACC program) for people aged under 65 years, except for Indigenous Australians aged 50 years or over
 - funding packaged community (CACP, EACH and EACH-D) and residential aged care for people aged under 65 years, except for Indigenous Australians aged 50 years or over.

The basic community care reforms (HACC reforms) occurred over two phases (except in Victoria and WA). On 1 July 2011, the Australian Government assumed funding and policy responsibility for basic community care services for people aged 65 years or over (50 years or over for Indigenous Australians), and on 1 July 2012 they also assumed operational responsibility for these services. On 1 July 2011, State and Territory governments (except in Victoria and WA) assumed full funding and program responsibility for basic community care services provided to younger people aged under 65 years (or under the age of 50 for Indigenous Australians).

The changes to roles and responsibilities for basic community care, aged care and specialist disability services do not apply to Victoria and WA. In these states, basic community care continues to be delivered under HACC as a joint Australian and State governments' funded program. The Australian Government and the Victorian and WA governments have maintained bilateral agreements for that purpose.

Housing

Livable Housing Australia (LHA) is a not-for-profit organisation established to encourage Australians constructing new homes to comply with design standards to meet the changing needs of home occupants across their lifetime. LHA promotes

greater understanding of the value of universal housing design practices and has developed guidelines to help guide the residential and building industry and all levels of government. The Livable Housing Design guidelines seek to raise national awareness about the benefits of designing homes for everyone, irrespective of their abilities.

The housing industry, the disability and the ageing sectors are working towards having all new homes built to reflect the new standards by 2020. They have also committed to a strategic plan that provides a pathway over the next decade to work towards this target.

The Australian Government is investing \$1 million to drive this innovative partnership with the building and property sectors to promote universal housing design.

F.4 Future directions in performance reporting

This community services sector overview will continue to be developed in future reports.

The Aged care services, Service for people with disability, Child protection services and Youth justice chapters contain a service-specific section on future directions in performance reporting.

F.5 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an 'FA' prefix (for example, table FA.1). Attachment tables are available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Table FA.1	Estimate of all people living in households aged 65 years and over, type of social or community activities participated in away from home in the last three months ('000)
Table FA.2	Primary carers living in households, whether participated in social activities at home in last 3 months without the recipient of care ('000)
Table FA.3	Self-assessed health status of disabled people aged 18 years and over (000's)
Table FA.4	Jobless families, at June
Table FA.5	Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) Data
Table FA.6	Overall life satisfaction, by sex, 2010 (per cent)
Table FA.7	Adults at least satisfied with their lives, by age, 2010 (per cent)

F.6 References

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FA Community Services — attachment

Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data in this Report are examined by the Aged Care Working Group, Disability Services Working Group and the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

Attachment contents

Table FA.1	Estimate of all people living in households aged 65 years and over, type of social or community activities participated in away from home in the last three months ('000)
Table FA.2	Primary carers living in households, whether participated in social activities at home in last 3 months without the recipient of care ('000)
Table FA.3	Self-assessed health status of disabled people aged 18 years and over (000's)
Table FA.4	Jobless families, at June
Table FA.5	Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) Data, 2009
Table FA.6	Overall life satisfaction, by sex, 2010 (per cent)
Table FA.7	Adults at least satisfied with their lives, by age, 2010 (per cent)

TABLE FA.1

Table FA.1 **Estimate of all people living in households aged 65 years and over, type of social or community activities participated in away from home in the last three months ('000) (a),(b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimate of number of people participating in a social or community activity away from home in the last three months by type of activity										
Visited relatives/friends	no.	880.9 ± 20.8	675.9 ± 17.2	501.3 ± 14.3	249.2 ± 6.8	224.3 ± 8.0	67.4 ± 3.2	34.8 ± 1.5	8.5 ± 0.9	2642.4 ± 33.9
Went to restaurant/club	no.	747.1 ± 24.9	538.9 ± 21.2	393.6 ± 22.5	175.8 ± 12.4	183.3 ± 9.4	55.3 ± 4.1	31.5 ± 1.8	7.1 ± 0.9	2131.7 ± 39.6
Church activities	no.	270.5 ± 21.5	218.1 ± 20.0	111.4 ± 14.8	52.5 ± 9.1	71.3 ± 7.4	15.3 ± 3.6	9.0 ± 2.0	1.8 ± 0.8	751.8 ± 38.2
Voluntary activities	no.	197.6 ± 21.7	162.6 ± 17.1	102.6 ± 15.6	56.7 ± 9.1	59.7 ± 6.0	16.4 ± 3.4	9.4 ± 2.0	2.2 ± 0.7	608.6 ± 30.7
Performing arts group activity	no.	52.9 ± 10.6	60.9 ± 11.0	33.6 ± 9.1	12.8 ± 3.5	12.7 ± 3.4	3.9 ± 1.8	4.1 ± 1.6	0.7 ± 0.5	181.9 ± 17.0
Art/craft group activity	no.	68.3 ± 11.0	52.7 ± 10.7	39.0 ± 8.1	18.1 ± 4.3	19.6 ± 4.0	6.6 ± 1.9	4.0 ± 1.3	0.5 ± 0.4	209.0 ± 19.0
Other special interest group activity	no.	158.6 ± 20.2	135.1 ± 15.5	86.4 ± 12.0	40.9 ± 6.5	35.1 ± 5.0	11.8 ± 2.5	9.0 ± 2.2	1.8 ± 0.7	479.2 ± 31.3
Other activity not specified elsewhere	no.	45.5 ± 10.2	32.9 ± 7.3	30.0 ± 6.6	16.3 ± 4.9	13.6 ± 3.9	5.2 ± 1.8	3.0 ± 1.1	0.6 ± 0.4	148.0 ± 14.0
Total participated in an activity away from home	no.	973.4 ± 17.7	727.5 ± 15.0	549.1 ± 13.9	260.7 ± 6.1	240.8 ± 7.7	73.8 ± 2.2	38.4 ± 1.0	9.8 ± 0.8	2873.9 ± 28.7
Did not participate in any social or community activities away from home	no.	63.4 ± 12.3	43.6 ± 9.0	46.6 ± 10.9	15.2 ± 4.6	13.3 ± 3.2	5.7 ± 1.9	1.2 ± 0.7	1.5 ± 0.7	192.2 ± 18.7
Does not leave home	no.	6.3 ± 3.9	2.2 ± 3.1	4.8 ± 3.2	2.3 ± np	1.4 ± np	0.9 ± np	0.0 ± np	0.0 ± np	20.3 ± 5.5
Total persons	no.	1042.2 ± 15.8	773.8 ± 13.5	600.2 ± 9.3	277.0 ± 4.7	254.9 ± 6.9	80.3 ± 1.5	40.2 ± 0.8	11.6 ± 0.4	3084.7 ± 21.3
Proportion of the estimated number of people participating in a social or community activity away from home in the last three months by type of activity										
Visited relatives/friends	%.	84.5 ± 1.5	87.3 ± 1.6	83.5 ± 2.0	90.0 ± 1.9	88.0 ± 2.0	83.9 ± 3.7	86.6 ± 3.3	73.4 ± 7.0	85.7 ± 0.9
Went to restaurant/club	%.	71.7 ± 2.1	69.6 ± 2.4	65.6 ± 3.6	63.5 ± 4.3	71.9 ± 3.1	68.8 ± 5.0	78.2 ± 4.2	61.4 ± 7.5	69.1 ± 1.2
Church activities	%.	26.0 ± 2.0	28.2 ± 2.5	18.6 ± 2.5	19.0 ± 3.3	28.0 ± 2.8	19.1 ± 4.5	22.3 ± 5.0	15.3 ± 6.6	24.4 ± 1.2
Voluntary activities	%.	19.0 ± 2.1	21.0 ± 2.2	17.1 ± 2.6	20.5 ± 3.3	23.4 ± 2.3	20.4 ± 4.2	23.5 ± 4.9	18.9 ± 6.0	19.7 ± 1.0
Performing arts group activity	%.	5.1 ± 1.0	7.9 ± 1.4	5.6 ± 1.5	4.6 ± 1.3	5.0 ± 1.3	4.8 ± 2.2	10.1 ± 3.9	6.4 ± 4.6	5.9 ± 0.5

TABLE FA.1

Table FA.1 **Estimate of all people living in households aged 65 years and over, type of social or community activities participated in away from home in the last three months ('000) (a),(b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Art/craft group activity	%.	6.6 ± 1.0	6.8 ± 1.4	6.5 ± 1.3	6.5 ± 1.5	7.7 ± 1.6	8.3 ± 2.3	9.8 ± 3.1	4.0 ± 3.4	6.8 ± 0.6
Other special interest group	%.	15.2 ± 1.9	17.5 ± 2.0	14.4 ± 2.0	14.8 ± 2.3	13.8 ± 1.9	14.7 ± 3.1	22.3 ± 5.5	15.2 ± 6.4	15.5 ± 1.0
Other activity not specified elsewhere	%.	4.4 ± 1.0	4.3 ± 0.9	5.0 ± 1.1	5.9 ± 1.8	5.3 ± 1.5	6.5 ± 2.2	7.5 ± 2.9	4.9 ± 3.6	4.8 ± 0.5
Total participated in an activity away from home	%.	93.4 ± 0.9	94.0 ± 1.0	91.5 ± 1.8	94.1 ± 1.5	94.4 ± 1.6	92.0 ± 2.1	95.5 ± 1.4	84.5 ± 5.9	93.2 ± 0.7
Did not participate in any social or community activities away from home	%.	6.1 ± 1.2	5.6 ± 1.2	7.8 ± 1.8	5.5 ± 1.7	5.2 ± 1.3	7.1 ± 2.4	3.1 ± 1.8	13.2 ± 5.7	6.2 ± 0.6
Does not leave home	%.	0.6 ± 0.4	0.3 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.5	0.8 ± np	0.5 ± np	1.2 ± np	0.0 ± np	0.0 ± np	0.7 ± 0.2
Total persons	%.	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0

(a) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

(b) Components of social and community activities are not mutually exclusive and therefore may not add up to total.

(c) The random adjustment of estimates, by perturbation, for the purpose of maintaining confidentiality, may result in the sum of components not equalling the total, or subtotal. In these cases, the difference between the sum of components and its total will be small and will not impact the overall information value of the estimate for the total or any individual component.

Source: ABS unpublished, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012.

TABLE FA.2

Table FA.2 **Primary carers living in households, whether participated in social activities at home in last 3 months without the recipient of care ('000) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus</i>
<i>2012</i>										
Has not participated in social activities at home without the recipient of care in the last 3 months										
Estimate	no.	146.6±17.3	134.9±19.4	98.7±11.1	35.2±7.4	35.3±5.6	14.7±3.3	5.8±1.7	1.3±0.6	471.5±25.2
Has participated in social activities at home without the recipient of care in the last 3 months										
Estimate	no.	104.7±16.5	82.1±12.0	52.4±8.3	25.0±5.0	20.4±5.6	6.3±2.0	5.0±1.3	0.7*±0.4	300.3±24.5
Total number of primary carers										
Estimate	no.	251.8±23.4	217.8±21.4	151.4±14.9	61.3±8.8	56.0±6.6	21.4±3.7	10.8±2.2	2.1 ±0.7	769.8±35.6
Has not participated in social activities at home without the recipient of care in the last 3 months										
Estimate	%.	58.2±4.3	61.9±6.5	65.2±3.6	57.5±9.1	63.1±6.6	68.5±9.4	54.1±11.7	62.8±18.7	61.3±1.7
Has participated in social activities at home without the recipient of care in the last 3 months										
Estimate	%.	41.6±5.3	37.7±4.0	34.6±4.3	40.8±5.5	36.5±6.7	29.6±8.1	46.7±7.3	34.4±14.5	39.0±2.6

- (a) 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, with one or more of the core activities of mobility, self-care or communication. In this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted.
- (b) The random adjustment of estimates, by perturbation, for the purpose of maintaining confidentiality, may result in the sum of components not equalling the total, or subtotal. In these cases, the difference between the sum of components and its total will be small and will not impact the overall information value of the estimate for the total or any individual component.
- (c) * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- (d) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

Source: ABS unpublished, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012.

TABLE FA.3

Table FA.3 Self-assessed health status of all people aged 18 years and over (000's)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
2002				
Number (000's)				
Excellent/Very good	no.	4206.0	4381.0	8587.0
Good	no.	1825.0	1788.0	3613.0
Fair/Poor	no.	1146.0	1158.0	2304.0
Total	no.	7177.0	7327.0	14504.0
Proportion (%)				
Excellent/Very good	%	58.6	59.8	59.2
Good	%	25.4	24.4	24.9
Fair/Poor	%	16.0	15.8	15.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006				
Number (000's)				
Excellent/Very good	no.	4329.0	4491.0	8820.0
Good	no.	2059.0	2007.0	4065.0
Fair/Poor	no.	1166.0	1256.0	2422.0
Total	no.	7554.0	7754.0	15307.0
Proportion (%)				
Excellent/Very good	%	57.3	57.9	57.6
Good	%	27.3	25.9	26.6
Fair/Poor	%	15.4	16.2	15.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010				
Number (000's)				
Excellent/Very good	no.	4296.0	4541.0	8837.0
Good	no.	2561.0	2560.0	5121.0
Fair/Poor	no.	1425.0	1405.0	2830.0
Total	no.	8282.0	8506.0	16788.0
Proportion (%)				
Excellent/Very good	%	51.9	53.4	52.6
Good	%	30.9	30.1	30.5
Fair/Poor	%	17.2	16.5	16.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS General Social Survey, 2010 (unpublished)

TABLE FA.4

Table FA.4 **Jobless families, at June (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All jobless families in Australia						
All jobless families	'000	1150.6	1219.4	1218.0	1218.3	1255.7
Jobless families with dependants (includes children under 15)	'000	258.4	302.4	303.8	308.2	315.3
Jobless families with children under 15	'000	231.7	278.1	278.3	275.3	276.4
All families in Australia						
All families	'000	6010.5	6151.1	6270.6	6399.9	6448.3
All families with dependants (includes children under 15)	'000	2763.9	2799.5	2871.8	2937.4	2980.6
All families with children under 15	'000	2268.5	2302.4	2335.6	2367.0	2398.8
Jobless families as a proportion of all families						
All jobless families	%	19.1	19.8	19.4	19.0	19.5
Jobless families with dependants (includes children under 15)	%	9.3	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.6
Jobless families with children under 15	%	10.2	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.5

(a) All families includes: Other families, Couple families and One parent families with or without dependants.

(b) All families with dependants includes: Couple families and one parent families with children under 15 years, and families with children 15 to 24 years attending school or full-time tertiary education.

(c) Jobless family is a family where no person usually resident in the family was employed. This includes dependants. Families with labour force status not determined and Other families are not included in the estimates of jobless families.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 6224.0.55.001 Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, June 2012.

TABLE FA.5

Table FA.5 Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) Data

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009										
Developmental vulnerability										
Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDI domain/s	%	21.3	20.3	29.6	24.7	22.8	21.8	22.2	38.7	23.6
Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on two or more AEDI domains	%	10.3	10	15.8	12.2	11.5	10.8	10.9	23.4	11.8
2012										
Developmental vulnerability										
Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDI domain/s	%	21.3	20.3	29.6	24.7	22.8	21.8	22.2	38.7	23.6
Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on two or more AEDI domains	%	10.3	10	15.8	12.2	11.5	10.8	10.9	23.4	11.8

Source: Centre for Community Child Health and Murdoch Children's Research Institute (2013). A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia 2012 - AEDI National Report 2012, Australian Government, Canberra. Centre for Community Child Health and Telethon Institute for Child Health Research (2009). A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia - AEDI National Report 2009, Australian Government, Canberra.

Table FA.6 Overall life satisfaction, by sex, 2010 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Delighted	%	12.2* ± 1.7	14.8* ± 2.1	13.5* ± 1.5
Pleased	%	30.7* ± 2.7	29.2* ± 2.6	29.9* ± 2.0
Mostly satisfied	%	34.5* ± 1.9	34.6* ± 1.8	34.6* ± 1.3
Mixed	%	16.7* ± 1.4	16.9* ± 1.8	16.8* ± 1.1
Mostly dissatisfied	%	2.3* ± 0.6	2.0* ± 0.5	2.1* ± 0.4
Unhappy	%	2.5* ± 0.7	1.7* ± 0.5	2.1* ± 0.4
Terrible	%	1.1* ± 0.5	0.8* ± 0.3	0.9* ± 0.3
Total	%	100.0* ± 0.0	100.0* ± 0.0	100.0* ± 0.0

(a) A '*' indicates a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Data with RSEs over 50 per cent are not published.

(b) Excludes those who did not provide a response or did not know how they felt.

(c) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS unpublished 2010 General Social Survey

TABLE FA.7

Table FA.7 **Adults at least satisfied with their lives, by age, 2010 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>75-84</i>	<i>85+</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	%	77.5 ± 6.8	79.7 ± 4.5	76.7 ± 4.6	77.0 ± 4.4	73.7 ± 4.4	81.0 ± 5.6	75.6 ± 9.4	83.4 ± 13.3	77.4 ± 1.8
Females	%	79.1 ± 7.1	81.0 ± 4.0	78.7 ± 4.9	70.5 ± 4.9	79.9 ± 4.8	85.5 ± 3.6	78.8 ± 7.8	81.5 ± 7.6	78.6 ± 2.0
All people	%	78.3 ± 5.1	80.3 ± 3.1	77.8 ± 3.0	73.7 ± 3.3	76.8 ± 3.4	83.3 ± 3.5	77.3 ± 6.6	82.2 ± 6.3	78.0 ± 1.2

(a) A '*' indicates a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Data with RSEs over 50 per cent are not published.

(b) Persons who felt Delighted, Pleased or Mostly satisfied with their lives as a proportion of all people who provided a response to overall life satisfaction.

(c) Excludes those who did not provide a response or did not know how they felt.

(d) The rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

Source: ABS 2011 (unpublished), *General Social Survey 2010*, Cat no 5149.0, Canberra