
F Community services sector overview

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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 (Australian Bureau of Statistics (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, and/or families, 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 (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (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 typically include activities that support individual and family functioning. These activities 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 11), 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 — providing 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 — seeking 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 — assisting 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 — enhancing 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 — providing 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.

Youth justice services — dealing with 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 — providing 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 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.

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. The Australian Government and host jurisdictions are responsible for the cost of the National Disability Scheme (NDIS)

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- residential aged care and places provided under the Home Care Packages Program are funded primarily by the Australian Government and services are delivered primarily by the non-government sector
 - the funding and program responsibilities for Home and Community Care (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. For example, the accreditation of residential aged care services.

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 Home and Community Care (HACC) services
- services for people with disability — specialist disability services
- child protection services — child protection, out-of-home care, family support services 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 \$27.4 billion in 2013-14 (table F.1). This was equivalent to 1.7 per cent of GDP in that year, and 9.8 per cent of total government outlays (table F.1 and ABS 2014).

Between 2009-10 and 2013-14, real government recurrent expenditure on these services increased by \$6.0 billion or 27.4 per cent. The largest proportional increase in real expenditure was on child protection services, which increased by 29.6 per cent between 2009-10 and 2013-14. 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 2009-10 and 2013-14 was \$2.7 billion for aged care services (table F.1).

Table F.1 Real government recurrent expenditure on community services (2013-14 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>
2009-10	\$m	12 036.7	6 281.7	3 087.5	na	21 405.8
2010-11	\$m	12 667.3	6 452.7	3 248.1	na	22 368.1
2011-12	\$m	13 511.2	6 942.9	3 789.4	596.4	24 839.9
2012-13	\$m	14 148.7	7 195.8	3 908.1	666.6	25 919.3
2013-14	\$m	14 754.9	7 943.3	4 000.6	673.0	27 371.8
Increase 2009-10 to 2013-14	%	22.6	26.5	29.6	na	27.9

ACS = Aged care services. SPWD = 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 2013-14 = 100 (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) 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), \$130 million (2012-13) and 143 million in (2013-14) 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 data 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 through to 2013-14. ^g Expenditure data for youth justice services are not available prior to 2011-12. **na** Not available.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 13A.5, 14A.6, 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 2013-14.

Table F.2 Government recurrent expenditure on community services, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d, e, f}

	<i>Units</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	4739.8	3888.3	2727.3	1425.8	1338.7	375.4	167.7	91.9	14754.9
SPWD	\$m	2151.3	1626.1	1134.0	792.0	537.0	171.1	103.2	83.2	7493.3
CPS	\$m	1456.6	783.2	816.9	423.5	229.1	81.3	48.3	161.7	4 000.6
YJS	\$m	210.3	115.3	153.7	104.0	33.4	18.1	20.7	19.0	673.0
Total	\$m	8558.0	6412.9	4831.9	2745.3	2138.3	645.9	339.9	355.8	26921.8
Proportion of recurrent expenditure by service										
ACS	%	55.4	60.6	56.4	51.9	62.6	58.1	49.3	25.8	54.8
SPWD	%	25.1	25.4	23.5	28.8	25.1	26.5	30.4	23.4	27.8
CPS	%	17.0	12.2	16.9	15.4	10.7	12.6	14.2	45.4	14.9
YJS	%	2.5	1.8	3.2	3.8	1.6	2.8	6.1	5.3	2.5
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	\$	645.0	684.6	591.5	576.6	805.4	732.6	441.8	388.0	644.1
SPWD	\$	292.7	286.3	245.9	320.3	323.1	333.9	272.0	351.2	327.1
CPS	\$	864.7	615.3	731.5	724.8	639.6	708.3	567.6	2543.9	757.66
YJS	\$	291.4	212.8	318.4	418.8	210.8	348.8	596.6	714.7	296.9
Total	\$	2093.8	1799.0	1887.3	2040.1	1978.9	2123.6	1878.0	3997.8	2025.9

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 (\$895 million in services for people with disability). ^b Collection and reporting methods may vary across jurisdictions and services, therefore, these data need to 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 2013. 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.6, 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, the Council of Australian Governments (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, access to 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 14.7 per cent of the total population in June 2014 (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).

Future challenges include 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), expectations of care and a relative decrease in the number of informal carers (PC 2011b). 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.

Additional challenges facing the aged care sector include 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).

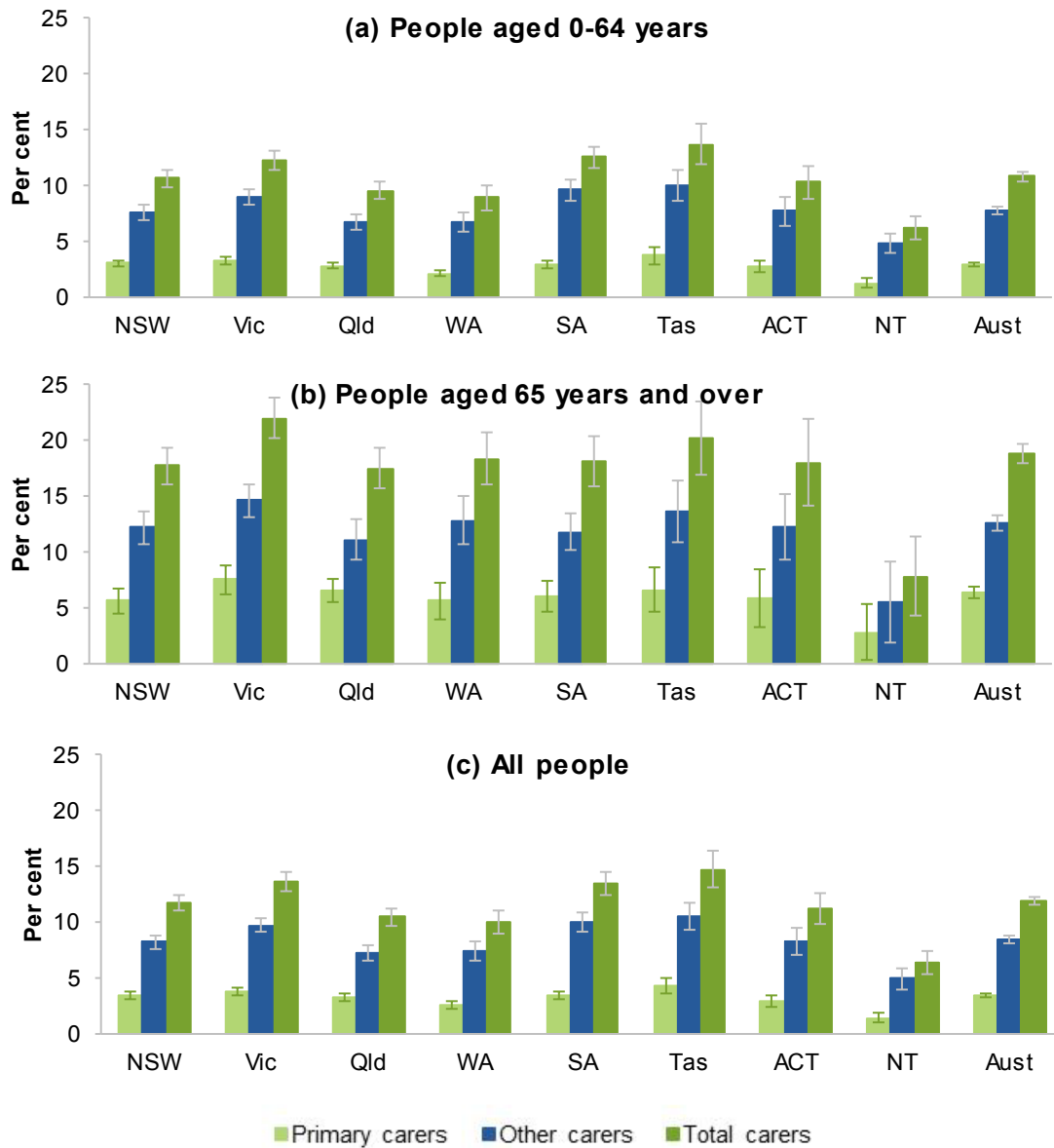
The role of carers across Australia

Informal carers play a vital role in supporting people in need to remain in the community. Carers enable older people to age in their homes and support people with disability and long-term health conditions to remain in their communities (ABS 2008).

The National Carer Strategy was launched by the Australian Government in August 2011 and gave effect to the *Carer Recognition Act 2010*. It forms part of the Australian Government's National Carer Recognition Framework. The strategy aims to ensure that carers are valued and respected and that they have rights, choices, opportunities and capabilities to participate in economic, social and community life. All State and Territory governments have committed to identifying initiatives and activities that complement the strategy, or identify areas that can be worked on cooperatively. Annual Progress Reports outline the progress that has been made since the Strategy's introduction.

In 2012, there were 2.7 million carers across Australia, around 769 800 of whom were primary carers (table FA.1). This equates to approximately 3.4 per cent of the Australian population being providers of primary care. The ABS defines primary carers as carers providing ongoing assistance for at least six months in one or more core activities of communication, mobility or self-care. Figure F.1 presents the proportion of the Australian population who are carers, disaggregated by jurisdiction, age and carer type.

Figure F.1 **Proportion of the Australian population who are carers, by jurisdiction, age, and carer type, 2012^{a, b, c, d}**



^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 Other carers comprises carers who are not primary carers. ^c Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^d The Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) is not conducted in very remote areas. This has a small impact on estimates, except for the NT where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.

Source: ABS (2013), *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of findings*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra; table FA.1.

Chapter 14 includes further information on carers, including the labour force participation of primary carers and the proportion of primary carers who report a need for further assistance in their caring roles. Detailed ABS surveys provide additional information on carers such as the reasons carers take on their caring roles, the way carers use their time, and the self-reported effects of undertaking caring roles (including, for example, the effects on social participation, carer wellbeing, and carer financial stress) (ABS 2014).

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.
- 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.2). 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

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- 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.2 Community services performance indicator framework

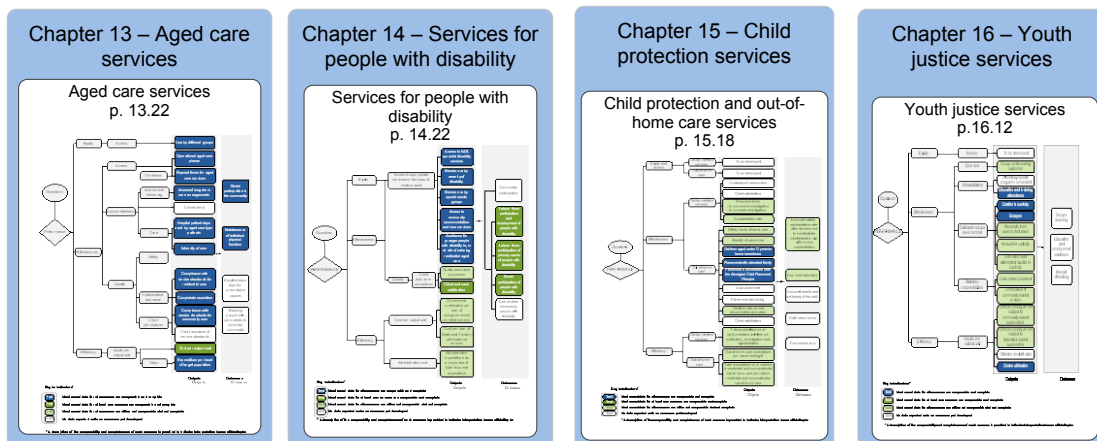
Sector objectives



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 (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 at least satisfied with their lives.

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

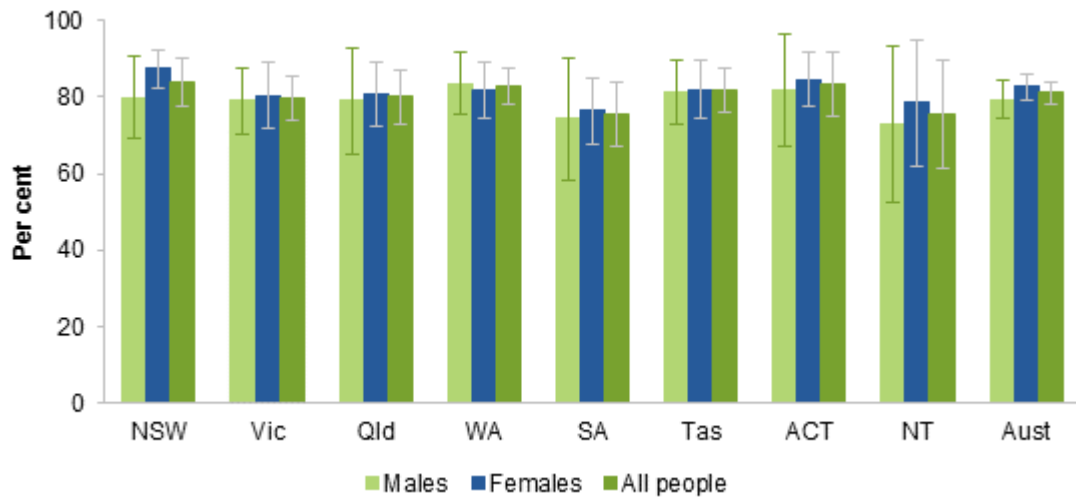
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for 2010
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, in 2010, 83.3±3.5 per cent of people aged 65–74 years were mostly satisfied with their lives, 77.3±6.6 per cent of people aged 75–84 years were mostly satisfied with their lives and 82.2±6.3 per cent of people aged 85 years and over were mostly satisfied with their lives (table FA.2). Figure F.3 illustrates the proportion of people aged 65 years and over who were mostly satisfied with their lives, by jurisdiction and sex.

Figure F.3 **Proportion of people aged 65 years and over who were mostly satisfied with their lives, by jurisdiction and sex, 2010^{a, b, c, d}**



^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. ^d Data for the NT need to be interpreted with care as very remote areas were excluded from the General Social Survey. This translates to over 20 per cent of the NT population.

Source: ABS (unpublished), *General Social Survey 2010*, Cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra; table FA.2.

Independence of older people

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

Box F.5 Independence of older people

‘Independence of older people’ is defined as participation in the community by older people 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 participated in the community is desirable.

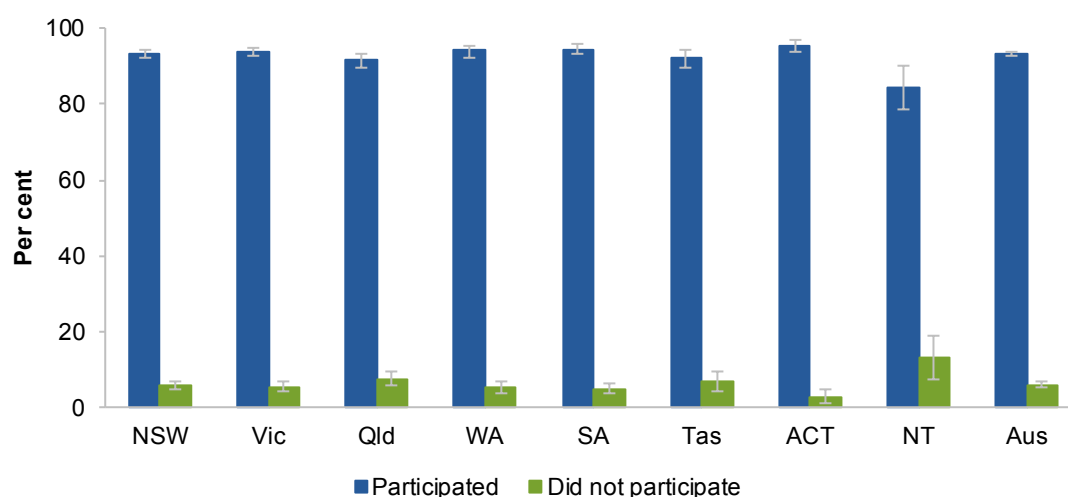
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions 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 at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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.4).

Figure F.4 Proportion of all people living in households aged 65 years or over, who participated in social or community activities away from home in the past three months, 2012^{a, b}



^a Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^b The SDAC is not conducted in very remote areas. This has a small impact on estimates, except for the NT where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.

Source: ABS unpublished, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012; table FA.3.

Quality of life of people with disability

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

Box F.6 Quality of life of people with disability

'Quality of life of people with disability' is defined as overall life satisfaction of people with disability, and is measured by the number of people with disability who were at least mostly satisfied 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 at least mostly satisfied with their lives is desirable.

Overall life satisfaction is a summary subjective indicator of 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).

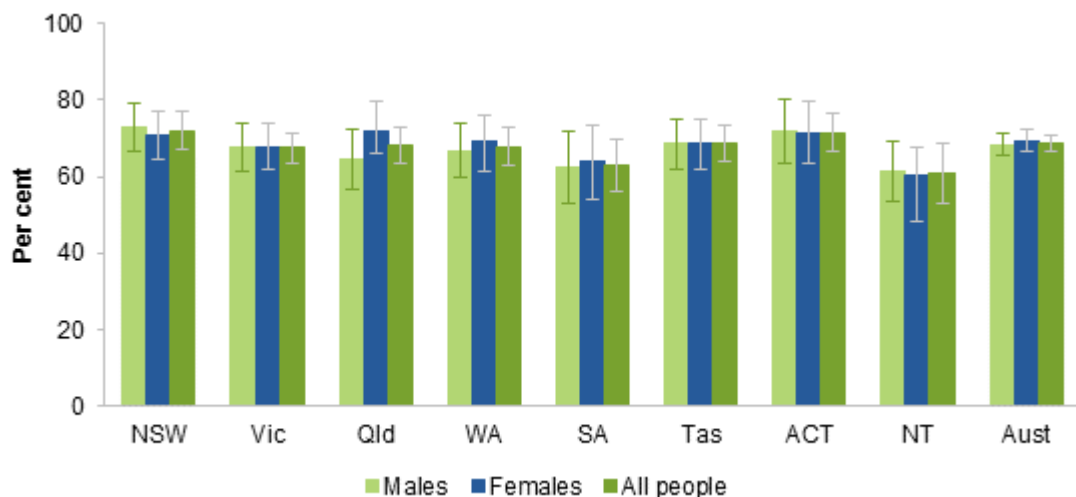
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for 2010
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2010 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, in 2010, 68.9±2.1 per cent of people with disability or long-term health condition were at least mostly satisfied with their lives (figure F.5).

Figure F.5 Proportion of people with disability or long-term health condition who were at least mostly satisfied with their lives, by sex and by jurisdiction, 2010^{a, b, c}



^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. ^c Data for the NT need to be interpreted with care as very remote areas were excluded from the General Social Survey. This translates to over 20 per cent of the NT population.

Source: ABS (unpublished), *General Social Survey 2010*, Cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra; table FA.4.

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

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

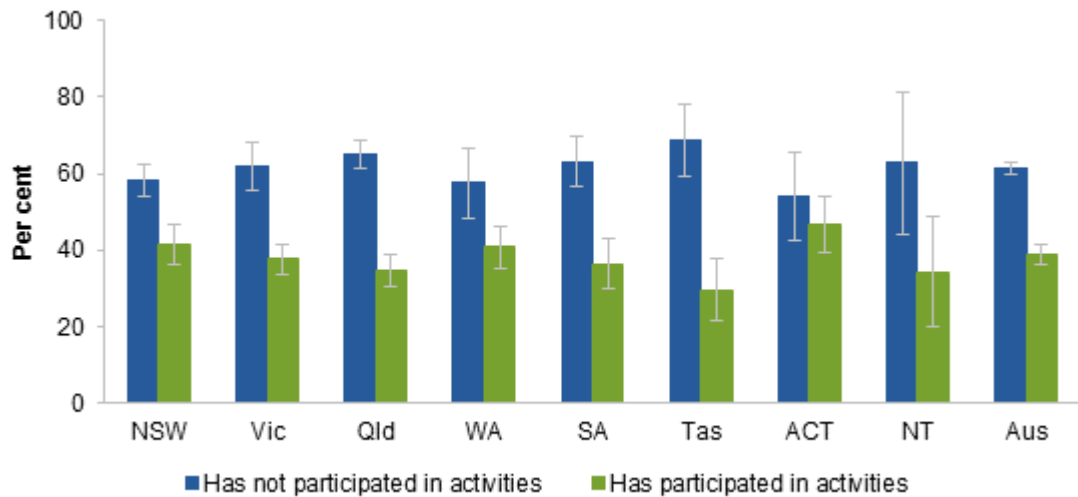
Data reported for this indicator are:

- 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 at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

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.6).

Figure F.6 **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. People aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^c The SDAC is not conducted in very remote areas. This has a small impact on estimates, except for the NT where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.

Source: ABS *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012*; table FA.5.

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).

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 (Australian Government 2011).

Box F.8 **Jobless families with children**

'Jobless families with children' is defined as the number of families without jobs who have children 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 2005).

Jobless families with children is reported for three measures:

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

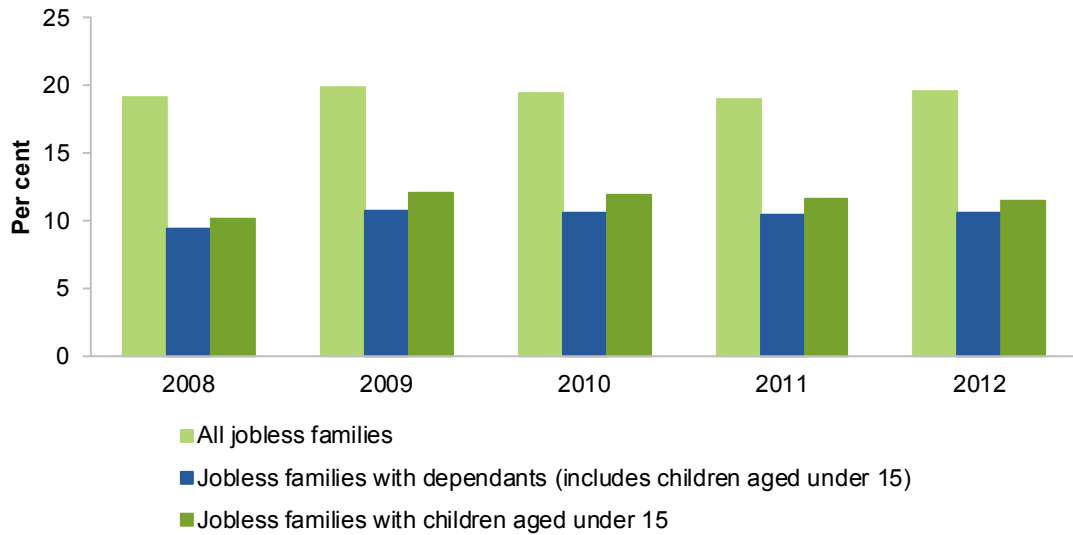
- comparable (subject to caveats) for 2012
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. 2013 data were not available for reporting this year.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, 19.5 per cent of all families were jobless at 30 June 2012 (figure F.7). This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points from 30 June 2011 (19.0 per cent) (attachment FA.6).

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.7).

Figure F.7 **Proportion of jobless families, at 30 June**



Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, June 2012*, Cat. no. 6224.0.55.001; table FA.6.

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 Census (AEDC) domains.

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

The AEDC 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 AEDC 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 AEDC will take place from May to July 2015, with results expected to be available in 2016.

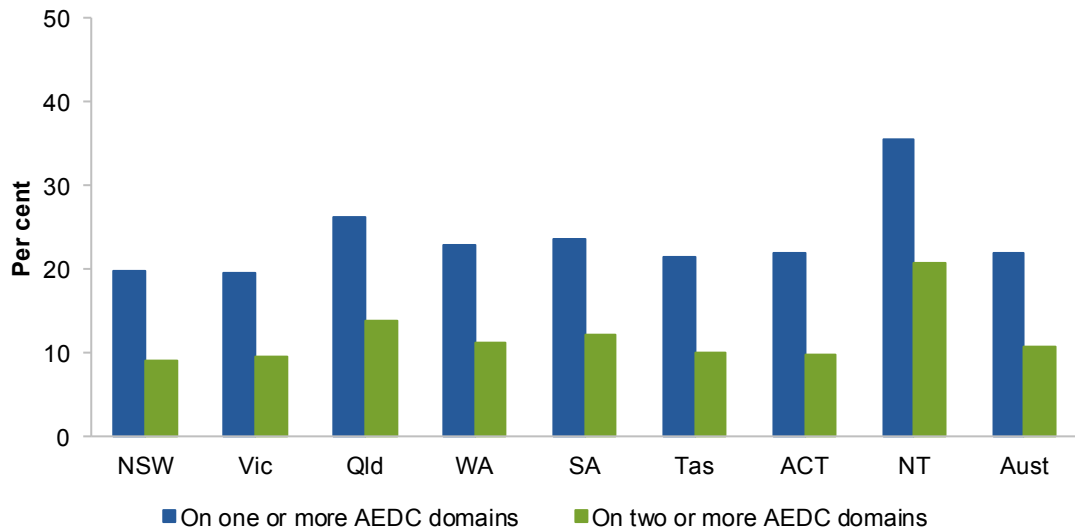
Data reported for this indicator are:

- 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 at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, in 2012, 22.0 per cent of children were developmentally vulnerable on one or more Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) domain/s, while 10.8 per cent of children were developmentally vulnerable on two or more AEDC domains (figure F.8).

Figure F.8 **Proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable, 2012**



Source: Centre for Community Child Health and Telethon Institute for Child Health Research (2013), *A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia — AEDC National Report 2012*, Australian Government, Canberra; table FA.7.

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.

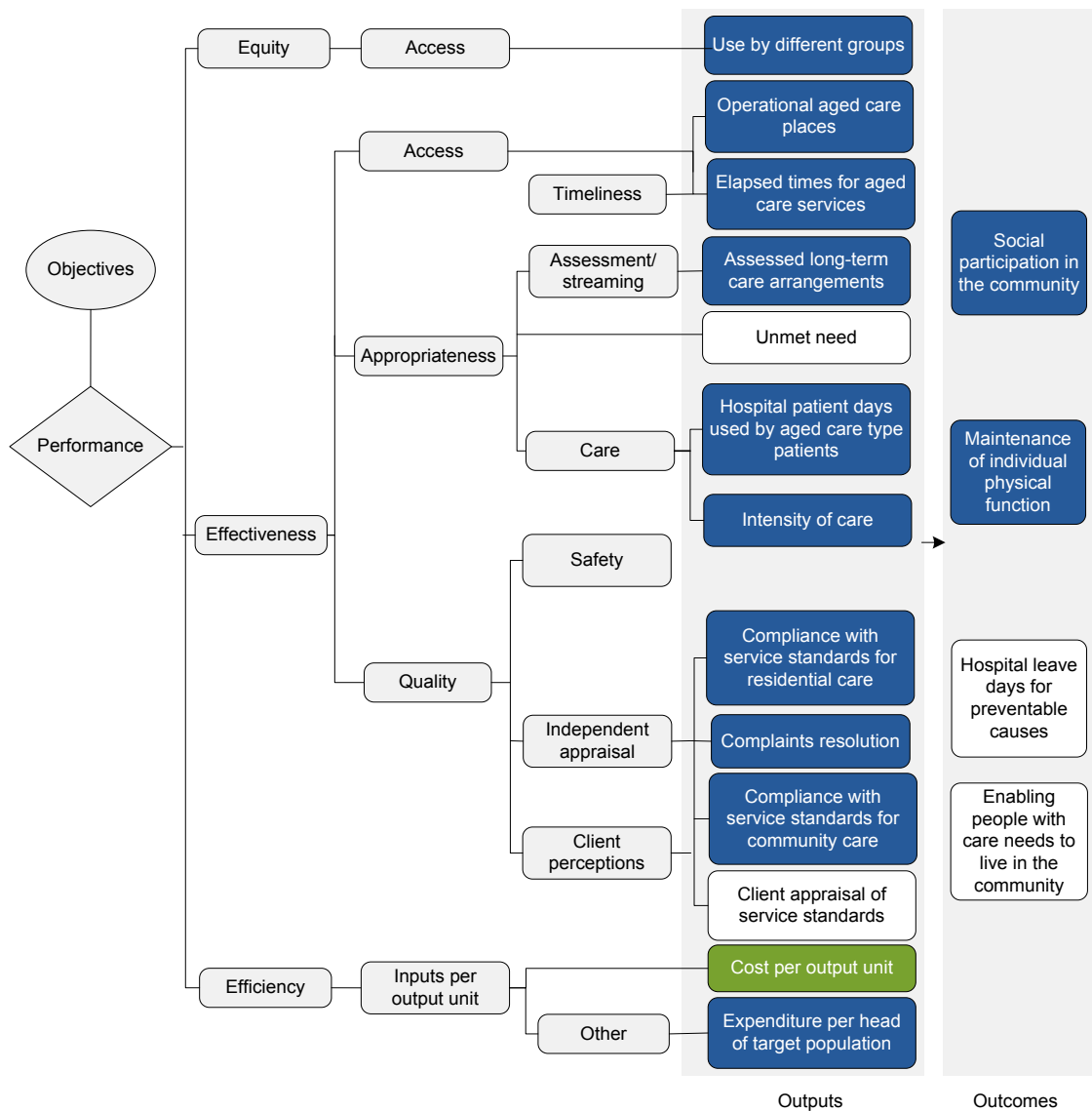
Additional information is available to assist the interpretation of these results:

- 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 (DQI) for many indicators (chapters 13, 14, 15 and 16 DQI).

Aged care services

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

Figure F.9 **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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 50–64 years, 30 June 2014										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	52.8	53.0	47.2	45.6	58.8	47.0	43.0	27.0	51.1	13A.22
Access to residential aged care services by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aged care recipients per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 years or over, 30 June 2014										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	11.3	22.9	17.4	24.8	33.1	5.5	5.0	32.2	18.5	13A.25
Veterans in residential care per 1000 eligible veterans 65 years or over, 2013-14										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	160.4	168.9	126.8	126.6	163.4	127.5	98.5	43.4	149.0	13A.13
Effectiveness — access indicators										
Total operational aged care places per 1000 people aged 70 years or over (excluding transition care), 2013-14										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
no.	111.2	111.1	108.4	110.1	118.2	107.5	110.7	198.9	111.3	13A.19
Elapsed times for aged care services — proportion of people entering high care residential services entered within 3 months of approval, 2013-14										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	71.9	75.0	63.5	62.3	66.6	70.1	52.2	45.1	69.4	13A.42
Effectiveness — appropriateness indicators										
Assessed long-term care arrangements — proportion of clients recommended to remain in the community, 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	51.4	59.9	43.8	53.4	39.7	62.2	68.7	71.1	52.4	13A.46
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, 2012-13										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	7.0	29.4	12.8	18.9	8.2	8.5	24.3	67.3	10.9	13A.48
Intensity of care — proportion of people who stayed in the same residential aged care service when changing from low care to high care, 2013-14										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	90.8	94.0	94.2	91.7	95.3	94.9	96.8	96.2	92.8	13A.28
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 2013-14										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)										
%	90.1	89.9	81.0	92.7	86.7	100.0	100.0	40.0	87.9	13A.50

Complaints resolution — number of complaints received by the Complaints Scheme per 1000 permanent care recipients, 2013-14

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)

no.	21.3	25.4	22.1	18.6	23.8	20.9	11.4	42.6	22.4	13A.54
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Compliance with service standards for community care — proportion of reviews that met all expected outcomes under each of the Standards (NRCP and Home Care services)

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)

Standard 1 — Effective management

%	77.8	63.8	24.3	100.0	95.2	66.7	50.0	42.3	67.2	13A.55
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Standard 2 — Appropriate access and service delivery

%	76.3	84.0	42.1	100.0	96.8	77.8	100.0	53.8	74.6	13A.55
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Standard 3 — Service user rights and responsibilities

%	93.4	96.8	59.8	100.0	87.3	77.8	100.0	57.7	85.5	13A.55
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Efficiency indicators

Cost per ACAT assessment — Australian Government expenditure on aged care assessments, per assessment, 2012-13

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)

\$	574	472	592	576	697	563	539	1 547	560	13A.57
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Expenditure per head of target population — Australian Government (DoHA and DVA) real expenditure on residential services per person aged 65 years or over and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 50–64 years (including payroll tax), 2013-14

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)

\$	2 828	3 025	2 680	2 535	3 229	2 688	2 040	1 130	2 828	13A.59
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Outcome indicators

Proportion of older people aged 65 years or over who did not leave home or did not leave home as often as they would like, 2012

With profound or severe disability

%	49.3 ± 4.7	44.9 ± 5.7	49.8 ± 6.9	39.2 ± 9.7	45.2 ± 9.1	40.6 ± 9.0	42.6 ± 11.2	56.3 ± 23.3	46.8 ± 2.5	13A.65
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Without disability

%	5.2 ± 1.5	6.6 ± 1.8	9.2 ± 2.3	4.7 ± 2.1	4.5 ± 1.7	10.4 ± 3.7	4.4 ± 3.3	6.3 ± 5.4	6.4 ± 0.7	13A.65
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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, 2013-14

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 13)

Average MBI on entry

no.	80	65	75	58	69	65	89	81	72	13A.66
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Average MBI on exit

no.	91	72	86	65	84	84	96	92	82	13A.66
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^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.

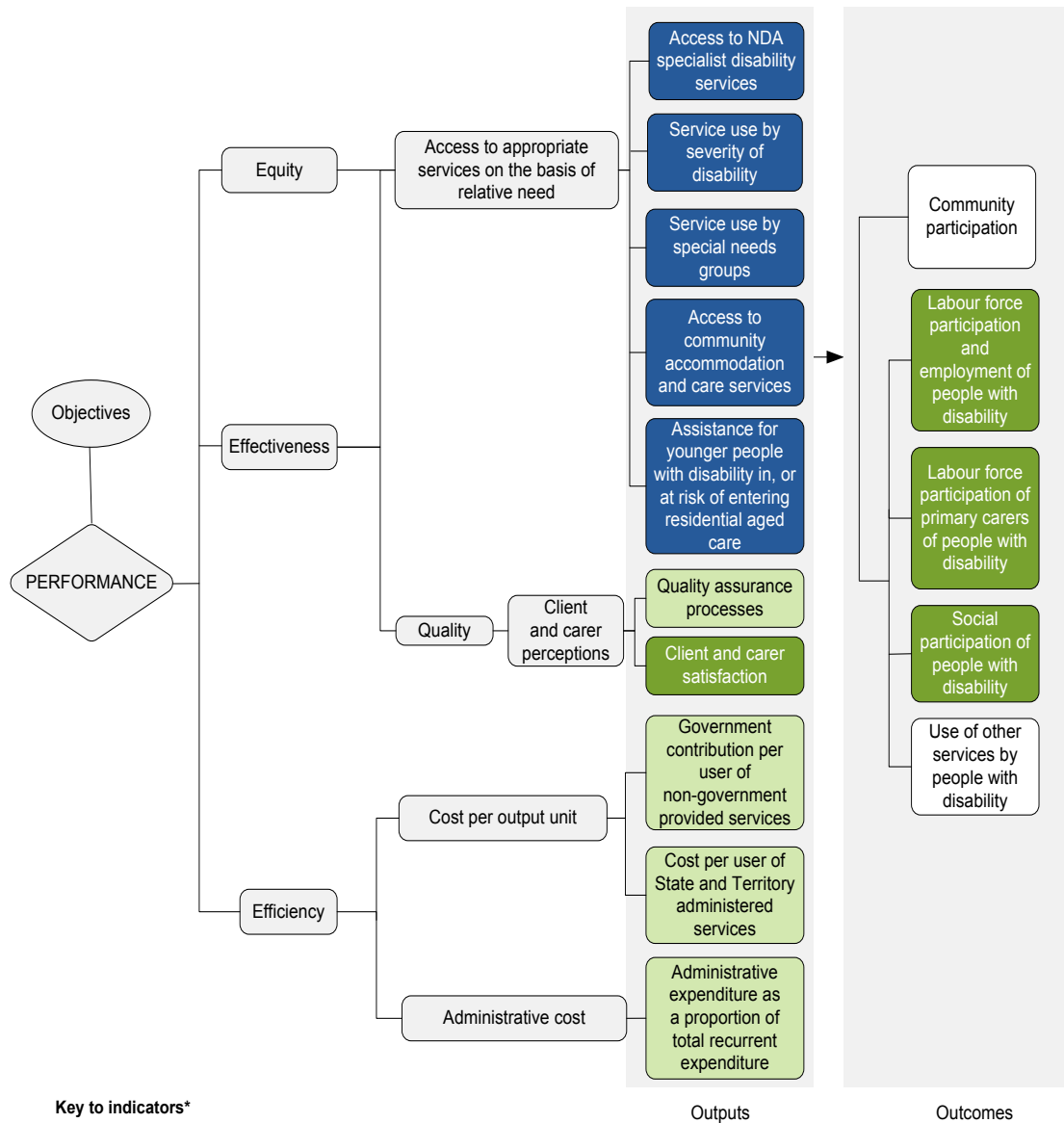
Source: Chapter 13 and attachment 13A.

Services for people with disability

The performance indicator framework for services for people with disability is presented in figure F.10. This framework provides comprehensive information on the equity,

effectiveness, efficiency and the outcomes of disability services.

Figure F.10 **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 2012-13 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, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Source
Equity — access indicators										
Access to National Disability Agreement (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>										
%	5.8	5.3	5.8	7.1	13.6	10.5	5.3	6.5	6.5	14A.18
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)										
%	84.5	77.9	80.6	94.5	82.1	89.6	86.1	79.9	83.5	14A.26
Service use by special needs groups										
<i>Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians using accommodation support services per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander potential population</i>										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 14)										
%	38.2	23.8	43.2	71.3	109.5	36.0	38.5	106.8	51.3	14A.43
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)										
%	87.2	95.3	89.3	95.7	90.5	86.8	100.0	100.0	91.0	14A.59
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, 2013-14</i>										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 14)										
%	41.2	39.9	31.1	28.1	41.1	53.2	15.5	8.3	36.7	14A.66
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)										
\$	59 910	27 932	67 935	90 683	86 156	50 425	63 519	14A.87
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)										
\$	39 632	26 184	40 461	41 658	25 964	24 874	20 029	26 602	38 224	14A.90
Administrative expenditure as a proportion of total recurrent expenditure										
<i>Administration expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure (including actual and imputed payroll tax), 2013-14</i>										
Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 14)										
%	7.5	7.5	6.0	3.6	4.0	11.2	5.4	5.0	6.4	14A.91

Outcome indicators

Labour force participation and employment of people with disability

Labour force participation rate for people with disability aged 15-64 years, 2012

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.93
	±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

Labour force participation rate for primary carers aged 15-64 years, 2012

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.110
	±7.3	±4.4	±6.6	±8.6	±9.6	±12.7	±14.7	±21.1	±3.2	

Social participation of people with disability

People with disability aged 15-64 years who have had face to face contact with ex-household family or friends in the previous week 2012

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.125
	±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

People with a profound/severe disability (children aged 3-5 years) who attended pre-school, 2011

%	51.1	45.5	30.4	36.8	41.6	25.3	48.4	44.1	42.6	14A.150
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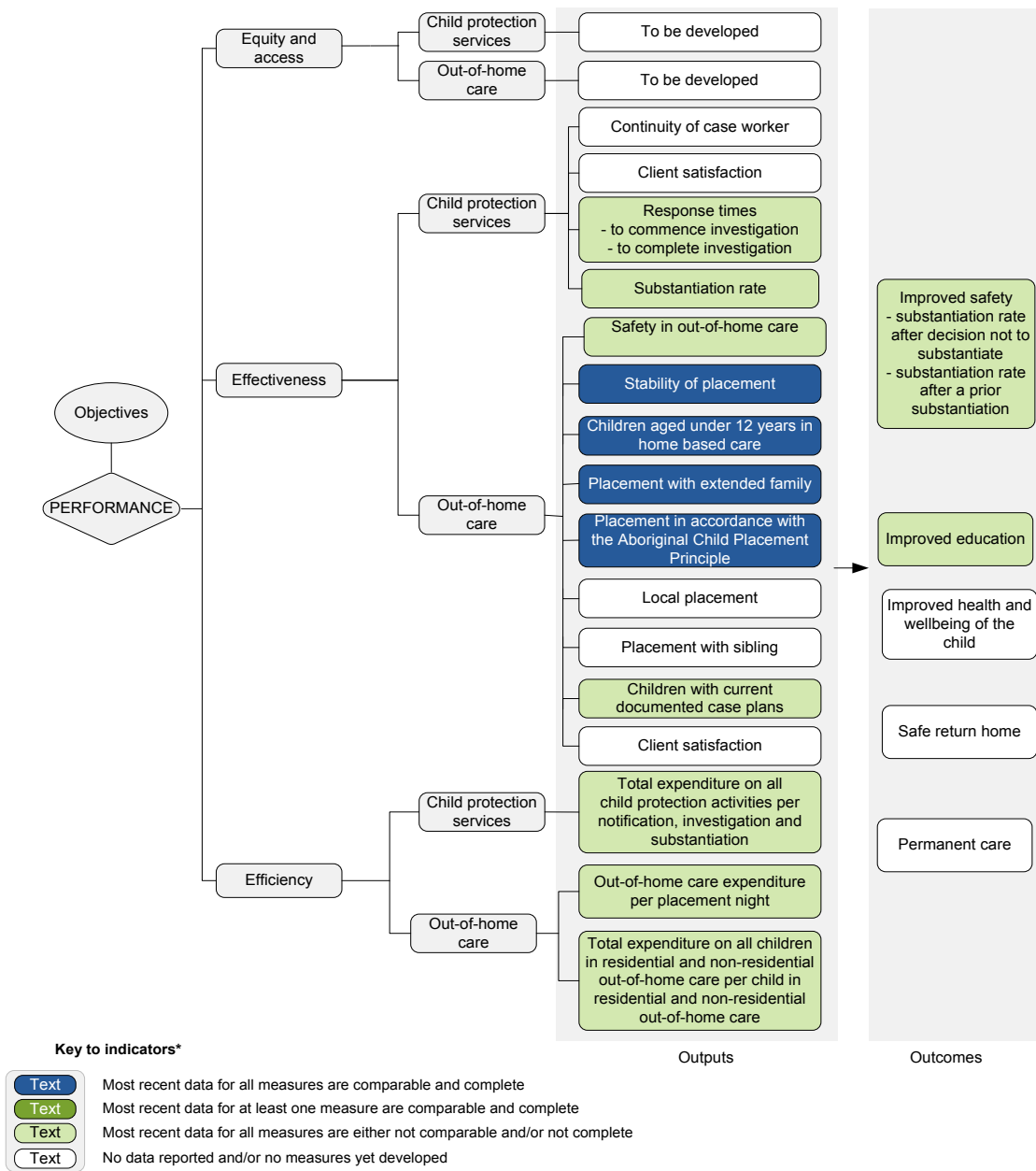
^a Caveats for these data are available in chapter 14 and attachment 14A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 14 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in chapter 14 and attachment 14A. ^c Data are for 2012-13 except where noted. ^d Data are as at 30 June 2013 except where noted. .. Not applicable.

Source: Chapter 14 and attachment 14A.

Child protection services

The performance indicator framework for child protection services is presented in figure F.11. This framework provides comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and the outcomes of child protection and out-of-home care services.

Figure F.11 Child protection services performance indicator framework



An overview of child protection and out-of-home care services performance indicator results for 2013-14 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, 2013-14^{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>										
%	62.9	33.6	26.5	27.6	32.8	29.2	19.5	37.1	45.8	15A.16
<i>Proportion of investigations completed in more than 90 days from notification</i>										
%	8.2	21.5	20.9	29.1	20.8	22.4	17.3	25.4	15.7	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>										
%	40.7	59.8	36.1	30.1	48.9	60.9	38.3	46.1	42.7	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>										
%	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.6	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>										
%	89.7	78.8	88.5	na	82.3	90.1	75.5	88.3	84.1	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>										
%	51.6	48.4	43.5	na	36.7	47.4	51.9	33.3	46.9	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>										
%	99.6	98.1	97.7	93.6	91.3	95.7	98.8	92.4	97.6	15A.25
Placement with extended family										
Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 15)										

Proportion of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin at 30 June

%	55.2	50.3	40.4	48.9	44.2	28.7	53.0	1.9	48.5	15A.23
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Placement in accordance with Aboriginal Child Placement Principle

Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 15)

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children placed in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle

%	81.4	66.9	55.1	65.9	66.7	40.5	55.3	42.6	68.7	15A.24
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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)

Expenditure per notification

\$	3 125	2 300	12 835	8 799	2 782	1 629	1 104	2 722	..	15A.2
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Expenditure per investigation

\$	5 980	8 887	12 835	11 384	8 332	14 266	8 711	7 182	..	15A.2
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Expenditure per substantiation

\$	15 019	15 796	40 305	42 254	19 889	26 938	26 075	21 577	..	15A.2
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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)

\$	43 908	52 157	51 246	60 695	61 539	44 839	55 047	91 058	..	15A.3
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Out-of-home care expenditure per placement night

Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)

\$	123	152	143	174	170	122	146	279	142	15A.29
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Outcomes

Improved safety

Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 15)

Substantiation rate after decision not to substantiate, 3 months

%	6.5	4.4	4.2	3.1	7.8	4.2	4.9	3.7	..	15A.10
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	--------

Substantiation rate after decision not to substantiate, 12 months

%	16.5	15.1	11.6	9.0	16.0	13.7	11.2	14.8	..	15A.10
---	------	------	------	-----	------	------	------	------	----	--------

Substantiation rate after a prior substantiation, 3 months

%	8.8	2.6	8.6	5.9	8.5	7.2	16.8	6.2	..	15A.11
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	----	--------

Substantiation rate after a prior substantiation, 12 months

%	22.2	13.2	19.8	13.4	20.3	21.6	28.4	20.5	..	15A.11
---	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	----	--------

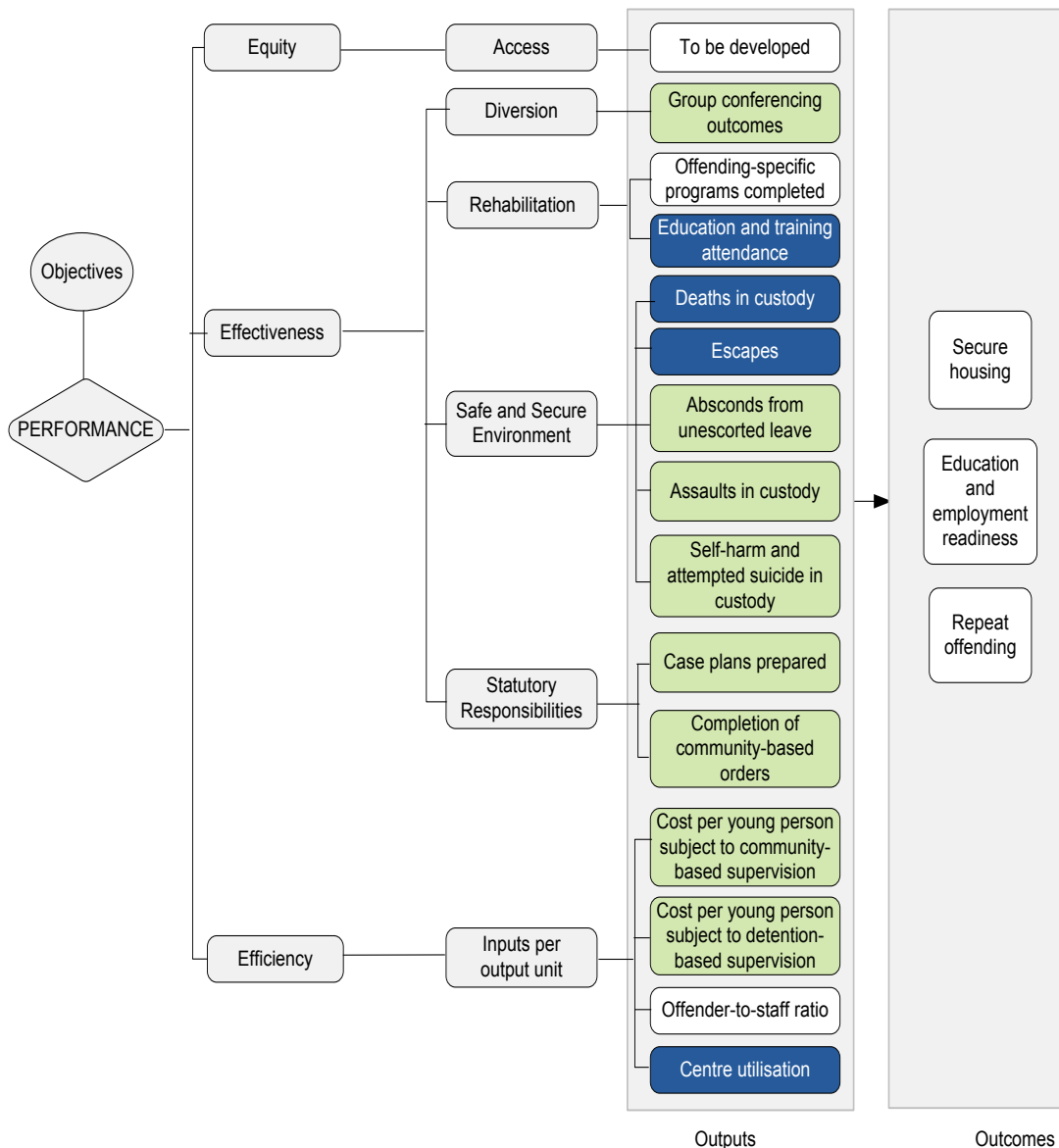
a Caveats for these data are available in chapter 15 and attachment 15A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 15 for information to assist with the interpretation of data presented in this table. **b** Some data are derived from detailed data in chapter 15 and attachment 15A. .. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: Chapter 15 and attachment 15A.

Youth justice services

The performance indicator framework for youth justice services is presented in figure F.12. This framework provides comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and the outcomes of youth justice services.

Figure F.12 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 2013-14 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, 2013-14^{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>										
%	99.0	100.0	95.4	92.3	85.9	89.3	95.9	100.0	92.9	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	90.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	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>										
Rate	–	0.2	–	–	–	7.0	–	2.3	0.2	16A.16
<i>Rate of escapes from escorted movement per 10 000 escorted movements</i>										
Rate	12.9	14.8	–	–	–	–	49.5	–	12.9	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>										
Rate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	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>										
Rate	–	1.1	0.3	na	0.5	–	1.7	–	–	16A.18
<i>Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights</i>										
Rate	3.0	10.4	7.1	na	11.5	53.7	5.1	14.4	–	16A.19
Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody										
Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 16)										

Rate of incidents of self-harm in custody requiring hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights

Rate	0.9	0.4	0.5	na	–	–	–	1.2	–	16A.20
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Rate of incidents of self-harm in custody that did not require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights

Rate	2.4	0.8	1.5	na	3.8	–	6.8	10.4	–	16A.20
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Effectiveness – statutory responsibilities

Completion of orders

Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 16)

Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed

%	80.8	91.2	78.7	66.9	88.6	90.5	65.1	59.0	79.6	16A.21
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Case plans prepared

Data for this indicator are not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 16)

Proportion of case plans prepared or reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order

%	100.0	96.5	84.7	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	88.2	96.9	16A.22
---	-------	------	------	-------	----	-------	-------	------	------	--------

Proportion of case plans prepared or reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order

%	96.9	97.1	88.1	na	na	56.5	93.0	11.6	90.1	16A.22
---	------	------	------	----	----	------	------	------	------	--------

Efficiency indicators

Centre utilisation

Data for this indicator are comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 16)

%	72.9	68.2	98.0	81.8	59.5	39.1	40.2	74.2	74.3	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. – 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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
- 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 services across the community services sector

Data are reported in the Aged care services chapter for people aged 65 years and older and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 50–64 years. Data are reported in the Services for people with disability chapter for people aged 64 years and under and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 49 years and under.

Box F.10 Basic Community Care / Home and Community Care services

Under the National Health Reform Agreement (NHRA), the Australian Government has:

- full policy and funding responsibility for aged care services (for people aged 65 years or over and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50–64 years), including basic community care services (delivered under the Commonwealth Home and Community Care (HACC) program)
- funding responsibility for specialist disability services delivered under the National Disability Agreement (NDA) for people aged 65 years or over and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50–64 years.

Under the NHRA the State and Territory governments have:

- full policy and funding responsibility for specialist disability services for people aged under 65 years and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 49 years or under, including Basic Community Care (BCC)
- funding responsibility for packaged community care and residential care delivered through aged care programs to people aged 64 years or under, except for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50–64 years.

In Victoria and WA, 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 services 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	Number of carers living in households, by jurisdiction and age, 2012
Table FA.2	Proportion of people who were at least satisfied with their lives, by age, 2010 (per cent)
Table FA.3	Number and proportion of all people living in households aged 65 years and over, type of social or community activities participated in away from home in the past three months, 2012 ('000)
Table FA.4	Overall life satisfaction of people with disability or a long-term health condition, by sex and by jurisdiction, 2010 (per cent)
Table FA.5	Number and proportion of primary carers who participated in social or community activities away from home and without the recipient of care in the past 3 months, 2012
Table FA.6	Jobless families, at June
Table FA.7	Proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable according to Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) data

F.6 References

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FA Community Services— attachment

Un sourced 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

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Table FA.7	Proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable according to Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) data

TABLE FA.1

Table FA.1 **Number of carers living in households, by jurisdiction and age, 2012 (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of people who are carers										
People aged 0-64 years										
Primary carers	'000	192.2	160.9	111.2	44.4	40.4	15.9	9.0	1.7	577.1
Other carers (e)	'000	479.2	443.5	267.7	140.2	133.4	42.2	25.8	6.7	1 537.8
Total carers	'000	670.9	602.7	381.2	185.5	173.4	57.8	34.4	8.5	2 113.9
Not a carer	'000	5 641.7	4 309.5	3 619.0	1 907.9	1 210.8	365.8	298.0	130.2	17 483.0
Total	'000	6 313.5	4 915.1	4 001.4	2 092.0	1 384.5	423.4	332.7	138.8	19 597.6
People aged 65 years and over										
Primary carers	'000	58.7	58.1	39.8	15.6	15.2	5.3	2.3	0.3	193.4
Other carers (e)	'000	127.1	112.9	66.4	35.3	30.1	10.9	4.9	0.6	387.3
Total carers	'000	184.4	170.6	104.8	50.6	46.2	16.2	7.2	0.9	580.0
Not a carer	'000	859.1	604.3	495.4	226.9	210.1	64.1	32.9	10.5	2 503.4
Total	'000	1 042.2	773.8	600.2	277.0	254.9	80.3	40.2	11.6	3 084.7
All people										
Primary carers	'000	251.8	217.8	151.4	61.3	56.0	21.4	10.8	2.1	769.8
Other carers (e)	'000	604.9	553.6	332.6	174.5	163.7	53.0	30.6	7.3	1 923.1
Total carers	'000	857.2	773.4	484.4	236.2	219.0	73.8	41.8	9.6	2 694.6
Not a carer	'000	6 499.3	4 916.6	4 117.4	2 134.6	1 419.9	429.2	330.8	140.6	19 987.1
Total	'000	7 355.1	5 689.6	4 601.5	2 369.3	1 638.7	503.6	372.7	150.3	22 681.0
Proportion of people who are carers										
People aged 0-64 years										
Primary carers	%	3.0 ± 0.3	3.3 ± 0.4	2.8 ± 0.3	2.1 ± 0.3	2.9 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 0.6	1.2 ± 0.4	2.9 ± 0.2

TABLE FA.1

Table FA.1 **Number of carers living in households, by jurisdiction and age, 2012 (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other carers (e)	%	7.6 ± 0.7	9.0 ± 0.7	6.7 ± 0.7	6.7 ± 0.9	9.6 ± 0.9	10.0 ± 1.4	7.7 ± 1.3	4.8 ± 0.9	7.8 ± 0.4
Total carers	%	10.6 ± 0.8	12.3 ± 0.9	9.5 ± 0.8	8.9 ± 1.1	12.5 ± 1.0	13.7 ± 1.8	10.3 ± 1.5	6.2 ± 1.1	10.8 ± 0.4
Not a carer	%	89.4 ± 0.9	87.7 ± 0.9	90.4 ± 0.9	91.2 ± 1.1	87.5 ± 1.0	86.4 ± 1.7	89.6 ± 1.4	93.8 ± 0.9	89.2 ± 0.3
Total	%	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –
People aged 65 years and over										
Primary carers	%	5.6 ± 1.1	7.5 ± 1.3	6.6 ± 1.0	5.6 ± 1.6	6.0 ± 1.4	6.6 ± 2.0	5.8 ± 2.6	2.8 ± 2.5	6.3 ± 0.5
Other carers (e)	%	12.2 ± 1.5	14.6 ± 1.5	11.1 ± 1.8	12.8 ± 2.2	11.8 ± 1.7	13.6 ± 2.8	12.2 ± 3.0	5.5 ± 3.6	12.6 ± 0.7
Total carers	%	17.7 ± 1.6	22.0 ± 1.9	17.5 ± 1.8	18.3 ± 2.3	18.1 ± 2.2	20.2 ± 3.2	18.0 ± 3.8	7.8 ± 3.6	18.8 ± 0.8
Not a carer	%	82.4 ± 1.5	78.1 ± 1.8	82.5 ± 1.8	81.9 ± 2.1	82.4 ± 2.6	79.8 ± 2.8	81.8 ± 3.7	89.9 ± 4.6	81.2 ± 0.8
Total	%	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –
All people										
Primary carers	%	3.4 ± 0.3	3.8 ± 0.4	3.3 ± 0.3	2.6 ± 0.4	3.4 ± 0.4	4.3 ± 0.7	2.9 ± 0.6	1.4 ± 0.4	3.4 ± 0.2
Other carers (e)	%	8.2 ± 0.6	9.7 ± 0.6	7.2 ± 0.7	7.4 ± 0.9	10.0 ± 0.8	10.5 ± 1.2	8.2 ± 1.2	4.9 ± 0.9	8.5 ± 0.3
Total carers	%	11.7 ± 0.8	13.6 ± 0.8	10.5 ± 0.8	10.0 ± 1.1	13.4 ± 1.0	14.7 ± 1.6	11.2 ± 1.4	6.4 ± 1.0	11.9 ± 0.4
Not a carer	%	88.4 ± 0.7	86.4 ± 0.8	89.5 ± 0.9	90.1 ± 1.1	86.6 ± 1.0	85.2 ± 1.7	88.8 ± 1.4	93.6 ± 0.9	88.1 ± 0.3
Total	%	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –	100.0 ± –

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

(c) 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.

(d) The SDAC is not conducted in very remote areas. This has a small impact on estimates, except for the NT where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.

(e) Other carers comprises carers who are not primary carers.

Table FA.1 **Number of carers living in households, by jurisdiction and age, 2012 (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2013), *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of findings*, Cat no 4430.0, Canberra

TABLE FA.2

Table FA.2 Proportion of people who were at least satisfied with their lives, by age, 2010 (per cent) (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 (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males										
18-24 years	%	74.9 ± 14.6	73.5 ± 19.5	79.0 ± 12.4	82.5 ± 14.2	86.1 ± 14.5	89.6 ± 8.9	83.9 ± 11.5	87.6 ± 12.3	77.5 ± 6.8
25-34 years	%	78.9 ± 9.2	80.5 ± 9.3	78.7 ± 12.9	85.7 ± 7.3	75.3 ± 12.4	84.6 ± 10.0	67.9 ± 12.3	79.4 ± 17.5	79.7 ± 4.5
35-44 years	%	81.8 ± 8.5	79.8 ± 9.3	65.5 ± 12.8	74.5 ± 11.8	76.6 ± 11.0	77.1 ± 10.1	83.8 ± 7.0	79.6 ± 11.5	76.7 ± 4.6
45-54 years	%	83.5 ± 8.2	79.5 ± 7.2	69.7 ± 11.7	69.2 ± 10.4	73.9 ± 13.7	71.8 ± 9.8	79.5 ± 8.1	66.3 ± 19.8	77.0 ± 4.4
55-64 years	%	79.5 ± 9.0	70.7 ± 9.3	76.9 ± 9.8	65.3 ± 14.2	62.8 ± 15.4	71.4 ± 11.1	79.2 ± 11.7	61.3 ± 19.3	73.7 ± 4.4
65-74 years	%	80.2 ± 14.4	78.0 ± 11.8	83.7 ± 11.8	86.7 ± 8.4	80.2 ± 16.9	80.5 ± 12.0	85.7 ± 18.8	69.1 ± 24.9	81.0 ± 5.6
75-84 years	%	79.5 ± 23.5	78.2 ± 15.5	65.8 ± 25.5	82.3 ± 15.2	64.2 ± 26.4	86.8 ± 11.8	74.7 ± 21.1	80.1 ± 42.0	75.6 ± 9.4
85+ years	%	79.8 ± 27.3	88.3 ± 17.0	97.4 ± 6.0	np	81.9 ± 28.9	66.0 ± 32.6	84.3 ± 40.2	np	83.4 ± 13.3
65+ years	%	79.9 ± 10.9	79.0 ± 8.7	79.0 ± 13.7	83.5 ± 8.0	74.3 ± 15.8	81.3 ± 8.2	81.8 ± 14.7	72.7 ± 20.4	79.4 ± 5.0
Total	%	80.0 ± 3.7	77.6 ± 4.1	74.4 ± 6.2	76.7 ± 4.3	74.5 ± 5.8	78.5 ± 3.9	78.7 ± 4.2	75.0 ± 7.4	77.4 ± 1.8
Females										
18-24 years	%	82.7 ± 11.1	75.2 ± 13.5	78.7 ± 11.6	71.3 ± 20.2	89.0 ± 11.0	80.7 ± 12.8	72.3 ± 16.8	87.4 ± 14.1	79.1 ± 7.1
25-34 years	%	81.6 ± 6.1	74.8 ± 10.9	86.0 ± 6.3	81.4 ± 8.4	85.8 ± 13.0	83.7 ± 8.1	78.1 ± 9.9	81.1 ± 12.1	81.0 ± 4.0
35-44 years	%	76.2 ± 9.0	80.2 ± 10.6	84.0 ± 7.9	75.1 ± 10.4	75.2 ± 13.4	79.0 ± 9.0	87.6 ± 7.0	64.3 ± 22.2	78.7 ± 4.9
45-54 years	%	62.3 ± 12.5	73.3 ± 8.9	77.3 ± 8.9	72.8 ± 9.6	72.4 ± 14.1	74.2 ± 9.8	77.1 ± 10.8	73.4 ± 21.2	70.5 ± 4.9
55-64 years	%	80.6 ± 10.6	82.7 ± 9.0	77.0 ± 10.9	86.4 ± 6.0	72.7 ± 12.6	70.3 ± 12.3	73.8 ± 11.2	74.8 ± 15.2	79.9 ± 4.8
65-74 years	%	93.0 ± 4.7	83.2 ± 7.9	76.7 ± 12.4	86.3 ± 7.0	84.2 ± 10.6	79.2 ± 9.9	82.3 ± 11.4	72.4 ± 24.7	85.5 ± 3.6
75-84 years	%	76.2 ± 15.1	76.8 ± 17.3	83.7 ± 16.9	85.4 ± 14.3	74.2 ± 17.9	89.5 ± 8.7	83.9 ± 9.1	92.8 ± 15.1	78.8 ± 7.8
85+ years	%	94.0 ± 6.5	77.3 ± 26.6	94.6 ± 8.2	47.5 ± 40.0	46.7 ± 25.6	73.8 ± 26.6	97.7 ± 4.1	np	81.5 ± 7.6
65+ years	%	87.5 ± 5.0	80.3 ± 8.6	80.9 ± 8.3	81.7 ± 7.3	76.4 ± 8.6	82.0 ± 7.7	84.5 ± 7.1	78.5 ± 16.4	82.8 ± 3.4
Total	%	78.2 ± 3.8	77.7 ± 3.7	80.9 ± 3.5	78.1 ± 5.2	77.9 ± 7.1	78.1 ± 3.8	79.2 ± 4.3	75.7 ± 7.5	78.6 ± 2.0
All people										
18-24 years	%	78.7 ± 8.3	74.3 ± 13.5	78.8 ± 8.5	77.2 ± 15.9	87.5 ± 9.1	85.2 ± 7.9	78.2 ± 9.1	87.5 ± 9.2	78.3 ± 5.1
25-34 years	%	80.3 ± 5.0	77.7 ± 7.2	82.4 ± 7.3	83.6 ± 5.2	80.5 ± 8.8	84.1 ± 5.4	73.0 ± 7.9	80.3 ± 10.2	80.3 ± 3.1
35-44 years	%	78.9 ± 5.2	80.0 ± 7.3	74.9 ± 7.4	74.8 ± 5.2	75.9 ± 9.3	78.1 ± 6.3	85.7 ± 5.4	72.0 ± 14.5	77.8 ± 3.0
45-54 years	%	72.7 ± 7.3	76.3 ± 5.6	73.6 ± 7.6	71.0 ± 7.8	73.2 ± 9.0	73.0 ± 7.9	78.3 ± 6.5	69.8 ± 15.6	73.7 ± 3.3
55-64 years	%	80.1 ± 7.0	76.8 ± 4.8	76.9 ± 8.1	75.7 ± 8.2	67.9 ± 10.2	70.8 ± 8.4	76.4 ± 7.9	67.6 ± 9.8	76.8 ± 3.4

TABLE FA.2

Table FA.2 **Proportion of people who were at least satisfied with their lives, by age, 2010 (per cent) (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 (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
65-74 years	%	86.8 ± 7.7	80.7 ± 7.1	80.2 ± 8.1	86.5 ± 5.7	82.3 ± 9.3	79.8 ± 7.6	83.9 ± 11.3	70.5 ± 19.2	83.3 ± 3.5
75-84 years	%	77.7 ± 16.4	77.5 ± 11.7	75.2 ± 14.8	83.9 ± 10.5	69.5 ± 17.5	88.3 ± 7.1	79.4 ± 12.4	87.0 ± 20.6	77.3 ± 6.6
85+ years	%	88.5 ± 11.2	81.8 ± 15.9	95.6 ± 5.5	<i>46.4 ± 34.8</i>	56.4 ± 17.6	70.7 ± 20.9	94.4 ± 8.9	91.7 ± 31.7	82.2 ± 6.3
65+ years	%	83.9 ± 6.2	79.7 ± 5.9	80.0 ± 7.0	82.6 ± 4.7	75.4 ± 8.4	81.7 ± 5.7	83.3 ± 8.4	75.3 ± 14.1	81.2 ± 2.9
Total	%	79.1 ± 2.4	77.6 ± 2.9	77.7 ± 3.4	77.4 ± 3.2	76.3 ± 4.4	78.3 ± 2.7	78.9 ± 2.6	75.3 ± 5.2	78.0 ± 1.2

(a) Data in italics 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).

(e) Data for the NT need to be interpreted with care as very remote areas were excluded from the General Social Survey. This translates to over 20 per cent of the NT population.

np Not published

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

TABLE FA.3

Table FA.3 **Number and proportion of all people living in households aged 65 years and over, type of social or community activities participated in away from home in the past three months, 2012 ('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>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 activities	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	–	–	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
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 activities	%	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

TABLE FA.3

Table FA.3 **Number and proportion of all people living in households aged 65 years and over, type of social or community activities participated in away from home in the past three months, 2012 ('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>Aust</i>
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	–	–	0.7 ± 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.

(d) The SDAC is not conducted in very remote areas. This has a small impact on estimates, except for the NT where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.

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

TABLE FA.4

Table FA.4 Overall life satisfaction of people with disability or a long-term health condition, by sex and by jurisdiction, 2010 (per cent) (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males										
Delighted	%	8.7 ± 4.2	10.7 ± 4.9	8.8 ± 3.8	13.0 ± 6.2	7.4 ± 5.7	11.4 ± 4.2	9.9 ± 3.8	6.2 ± 5.0	9.6 ± 2.1
Pleased	%	20.9 ± 7.7	20.7 ± 6.5	16.2 ± 5.8	23.7 ± 5.2	23.7 ± 7.8	19.8 ± 7.2	28.9 ± 8.3	27.4 ± 9.7	20.5 ± 3.0
Mostly satisfied	%	43.5 ± 8.0	36.2 ± 7.2	39.4 ± 9.2	30.1 ± 6.9	31.3 ± 7.4	37.4 ± 6.7	33.1 ± 7.4	28.0 ± 10.1	38.1 ± 3.3
<i>At least mostly satisfied</i>	%	73.1 ± 6.3	67.6 ± 6.4	64.4 ± 7.8	66.8 ± 7.2	62.5 ± 9.3	68.6 ± 6.5	71.9 ± 8.3	61.5 ± 7.8	68.3 ± 2.8
Mixed	%	16.7 ± 4.9	23.8 ± 5.5	22.1 ± 5.9	25.8 ± 7.0	24.3 ± 6.8	22.7 ± 5.3	21.0 ± 6.9	28.2 ± 7.8	21.4 ± 2.4
Mostly dissatisfied/unhappy/terrible	%	10.2 ± 4.5	8.7 ± 3.1	13.5 ± 4.8	7.4 ± 4.6	13.2 ± 6.2	8.7 ± 4.6	7.1 ± 4.0	10.3 ± 6.7	10.4 ± 1.8
Total	%	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -
Females										
Delighted	%	11.1 ± 6.6	13.5 ± 5.7	5.9 ± 3.0	10.2 ± 4.2	10.4 ± 6.5	8.8 ± 4.1	16.7 ± 6.2	9.4 ± 7.6	10.5 ± 2.5
Pleased	%	25.5 ± 8.4	18.9 ± 5.3	22.1 ± 5.9	25.4 ± 7.7	22.5 ± 9.4	20.7 ± 5.0	26.0 ± 6.2	20.6 ± 11.5	22.8 ± 3.7
Mostly satisfied	%	34.3 ± 7.1	35.4 ± 7.5	44.1 ± 6.0	33.5 ± 7.1	31.0 ± 7.8	39.0 ± 6.4	28.5 ± 7.6	30.1 ± 10.0	36.2 ± 3.0
<i>At least mostly satisfied</i>	%	71.0 ± 6.6	67.7 ± 6.0	72.0 ± 5.7	69.1 ± 7.8	63.9 ± 9.6	68.5 ± 6.4	71.2 ± 7.7	60.1 ± 11.7	69.5 ± 2.9
Mixed	%	23.8 ± 6.6	23.1 ± 6.1	18.5 ± 5.3	20.8 ± 7.2	28.0 ± 8.9	24.4 ± 6.2	22.8 ± 7.5	33.6 ± 11.5	22.7 ± 2.7
Mostly dissatisfied/unhappy/terrible	%	5.3 ± 1.8	9.2 ± 3.9	9.4 ± 3.7	10.0 ± 4.1	8.0 ± 3.2	7.1 ± 2.8	6.0 ± 3.1	6.3 ± 4.4	7.8 ± 1.4
Total	%	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -
All people										
Delighted	%	9.9 ± 3.5	12.0 ± 4.1	7.4 ± 2.8	11.6 ± 3.4	8.9 ± 4.8	10.0 ± 2.8	13.5 ± 3.5	7.8 ± 4.4	10.1 ± 1.6
Pleased	%	23.3 ± 5.6	19.8 ± 4.1	19.1 ± 4.3	24.5 ± 4.0	23.2 ± 5.5	20.3 ± 4.8	27.4 ± 4.9	24.1 ± 8.3	21.7 ± 2.6
Mostly satisfied	%	38.8 ± 4.6	35.8 ± 4.9	41.7 ± 5.6	31.8 ± 5.5	31.2 ± 5.7	38.2 ± 4.9	30.7 ± 5.8	29.0 ± 7.1	37.2 ± 2.1
<i>At least mostly satisfied</i>	%	72.0 ± 5.0	67.6 ± 3.9	68.2 ± 4.8	67.9 ± 5.0	63.2 ± 6.8	68.5 ± 4.7	71.5 ± 5.0	60.8 ± 7.9	68.9 ± 2.1
Mixed	%	20.3 ± 4.5	23.4 ± 3.4	20.3 ± 4.0	23.3 ± 5.0	26.2 ± 5.7	23.6 ± 4.3	22.0 ± 4.8	30.8 ± 7.1	22.0 ± 1.8
Mostly dissatisfied/unhappy/terrible	%	7.7 ± 2.5	8.9 ± 2.5	11.5 ± 3.4	8.7 ± 2.9	10.6 ± 3.5	7.9 ± 2.6	6.5 ± 2.5	8.3 ± 3.7	9.1 ± 1.2
Total	%	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -	100.0 ± -

Table FA.4 **Overall life satisfaction of people with disability or a long-term health condition, by sex and by jurisdiction, 2010 (per cent) (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data in italics indicates a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

(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 \pm X per cent).

(d) Data for the NT need to be interpreted with care as very remote areas were excluded from the General Social Survey. This translates to over 20 per cent of the NT population.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE FA.5

Table FA.5 Number and proportion of primary carers who participated in social or community activities away from home and without the recipient of care in the past 3 months, 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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>
Has not participated in social or community activities without the recipient of care in the past 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 or community activities without the recipient of care in the past 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 or community activities without the recipient of care in the past 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 or community activities without the recipient of care in the past 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) Data in italics indicates a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

(b) 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.

(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.

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

(e) The SDAC is not conducted in very remote areas. This has a small impact on estimates, except for the NT where such persons make up a relatively large proportion of the population.

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

Table FA.6 **Jobless families, at June (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All jobless families in Australia						
All jobless families	'000	1 150.6	1 219.4	1 218.0	1 218.3	1 255.7
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	6 010.5	6 151.1	6 270.6	6 399.9	6 448.3
All families with dependants (includes children under 15)	'000	2 763.9	2 799.5	2 871.8	2 937.4	2 980.6
All families with children under 15	'000	2 268.5	2 302.4	2 335.6	2 367.0	2 398.8
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: ABS (2012) Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, June 2012. Cat. no. 6224.0.55.001.

Table FA.7 Proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable according to Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) 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										
Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDC 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 AEDC domains	%	10.3	10	15.8	12.2	11.5	10.8	10.9	23.4	11.8
2012										
Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDC domain/s	%	19.9	19.5	26.2	23.0	23.7	21.5	22.0	35.5	22.0
Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on two or more AEDC domains	%	9.2	9.5	13.8	11.2	12.2	10.1	9.8	20.9	10.8

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

Data quality information — Community services sector overview F

Data Quality Information

Data quality information (DQI) for the Community services sector overview was prepared for the first time for the 2015 Report on Government Services. DQI provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for sector-wide performance indicators in the Community services sector overview.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Wellbeing of older people	2
Independence of older people	5
Quality of life of people with disability	8
Participation of people with disability and their primary carers in the community	11
Jobless families	15
Improving child development	18

Wellbeing of older people

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Report's community service working groups.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Sector-wide indicator
Indicator	Wellbeing of older people.
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>Wellbeing of older people is defined as the overall life satisfaction of older people, measured as the proportion of people aged 65 years or over who were at least mostly satisfied with their lives.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>The number of people aged 65 years or over who felt delighted, pleased or mostly satisfied with their lives.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>All people who provided a response to overall life satisfaction (i.e., the denominator excludes respondents who did not provide a response or who did not know how they felt).</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>General Social Survey 2010</i>, cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>General Social Survey 2010</i>, cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The General Social Survey (GSS) is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i> and the <i>Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975</i>. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see ABS Institutional Environment (www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4402.0Quality%20Declaration0June%202011?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4402.0&issue=June%202011&num=&view=).</p>
Relevance	<p>Wellbeing of older people is an indicator of governments' objective to promote the wellbeing and independence of older people.</p> <p>Overall life satisfaction is a summary measure of subjective wellbeing against a scale ranging from delighted to terrible. It measures a person's perceived level of life satisfaction in general and doesn't take into account specific illnesses or problems the person may have. For the purpose of this indicator, people who were at least mostly satisfied with their lives are defined as those who said they were delighted, pleased or mostly satisfied. Respondents who did not provide a response or who did not know how they felt have been excluded from the denominator. This group accounts for 0.3 per cent of the older people population.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The indicator is enumerated by data from the GSS. The most recently available GSS data are from 2010. The 2010 GSS is the third in the series, with the first GSS conducted in 2002, and again in 2006. The ABS 2010 GSS collected information for the first time about how people aged 18 years and over felt about their life as a whole using a scale of delighted, pleased, mostly satisfied, mixed, mostly dissatisfied, unhappy and terrible. It is planned to repeat the survey at regular</p>

	<p>intervals (currently four-yearly). Each cycle of the GSS collects comparable information to allow for analysis of changes over time. A cyclical component is also included to collect additional information on emerging or important topics of social concern. The cyclical component of the 2010 GSS included new topics relating to social inclusion, such as experience of homelessness and financial resilience and exclusion.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Sample and response rate: The GSS was designed to provide reliable estimates at the national level and for each State and Territory. For the 2010 cycle, the standard sampling methodology was adapted in order to provide better estimates of people experiencing disadvantage. The initial sample for the survey consisted of approximately 19 576 private dwellings. This number was reduced to approximately 17 158 dwellings due to the loss of households which had no residents in scope for the survey and where dwellings proved to be vacant, under construction or derelict. Of the eligible dwellings, 87.6 per cent responded fully (or adequately) which yielded a total sample from the survey of 15 028 dwellings.</p> <p>Scope and coverage: Information on the scope and coverage for GSS is available in <i>General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia, 2010</i> (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002). Only people who were usual residents of private dwellings in Australia were covered by the GSS. The GSS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, except for very remote parts of Australia. This exclusion is unlikely to impact on national estimates, and will only have a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except the NT where the excluded population accounts for over 20 per cent of people.</p> <p>Reliability of estimates: All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the GSS, refer to the publication <i>General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010</i>. The Report includes information on the relative standard errors (RSEs) of estimates published from the GSS. RSEs indicate the reliability of an estimate. RSEs show the size of the error relative to the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less confidence there is that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value of the population mean. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE above 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published.</p>
Coherence	<p>The numerator and denominator are sourced from the same collection, with the numerator being a subset of the denominator population.</p>
Accessibility	<p>A range of data drawn from the GSS are available on the ABS website. Additional data can be accessed from the ABS. Costs are associated with additional data and vary depending on the type of request. See <i>General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010</i> for an overview of results from the GSS. Results from the 2010 GSS is also available in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sub-set of tables in a spreadsheet format for each State and Territory (subject to standard error and confidentiality constraints and excluding time series tables) • a number of supplementary themed publications • a Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF). <p>Other information from the survey is available on request, subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Further technical details are available on the ABS website: www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4159.0Explanatory%20Notes12010?OpenDocument.</p> <p>Information is available to aid interpretation of GSS data in the publication, <i>General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia, 2010</i> on the ABS website. Detailed explanatory notes and a glossary are also included in <i>General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010</i> to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.</p>
<u>Data Gaps/Issues Analysis</u>	
Key data gaps/issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data reported for this indicator are considered comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for 2010 • GSS 2014 (currently in enumeration) asks respondents to rate their overall life

satisfaction on a scale from 0–10 which will affect comparability with 2010 data.

Independence of older people

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Report's community service working groups.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Sector-wide indicator
Indicator	Independence of older people and their carers.
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>Independence of older people is defined as the proportion of people living in households aged 65 years or over who participated in social or community activities away from home in the past three months.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>The number of people living in households aged 65 years or over who participated in social or community activities away from home in the past three months.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>The number of people aged 65 years or over living in households.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012</i>, cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012</i>, cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i> and the <i>Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975</i>. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see ABS Institutional Environment (www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4402.0Quality%20Declaration0June%202011?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4402.0&issue=June%202011&num=&view=).</p>
Relevance	<p>Independence of older people is an indicator of governments' objective to promote the wellbeing and independence of older people.</p> <p>The SDAC collected information from three target populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• people with disability• older people (i.e. those aged 65 years and over)• people who care for persons with disability, long-term health conditions or older people. <p>In 2012, the definition of an older person changed to 65 years and over, from 60 years and over in the 2009 survey. The increase of age for older persons was driven by social factors such as increases in life expectancy and changes to aged care policy and the retirement age.</p> <p>Older people's social and community activities participated in away from home in the past three months include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visited relatives or friends• Went to restaurant or club• Church activities• Voluntary activities• Performing Arts group activity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art or craft group activity • Other special interest group activities • Other activity not specified elsewhere.
Timeliness	The ABS conducts the SDAC every three years. The most recent SDAC was conducted from August 2012 to March 2013. Results from the 2012 survey were released in November 2013.
Accuracy	<p>Sample and response rate: The SDAC is conducted in all states and territories, excluding very remote areas, and includes people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments). Dwellings in each State and Territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. After sample loss, the 2012 SDAC sample included approximately 27 400 private dwellings, 1 000 health establishments and 500 other non-private dwellings. The 2012 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.8 per cent, and for establishments was 87.5 per cent. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>Scope and coverage: Information on the scope and coverage for SDAC is available in the publication Explanatory Notes (paragraphs 7 and 8) for the Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012. The SDAC excludes very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from its estimates. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates if making inferences about the population at large. However, the NT has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas and/or Indigenous communities. As such, it is important to interpret NT estimates in light of these areas being excluded from scope.</p> <p>For the first time in 2012, SDAC has excluded a small number of private dwellings that are in Collection Districts where the population contribution of an Indigenous Community exceeds 75 per cent within the CD, but the private dwellings themselves are outside the community. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates. However, it could have an impact on NT estimates, as around 10 per cent of NT households that were previously included are now excluded. As such, estimates in the 2012 publication are not comparable to the 2009 survey. Estimates displayed as proportions are comparable with previous surveys. The SDAC also excludes people in gaols and correctional institutions.</p> <p>Reliability of Estimates: All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the SDAC, refer to the publication Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012. The Report includes information on the Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) of estimates published from the SDAC. RSEs indicate the reliability of an estimate. RSEs show the size of the error relative to the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less confidence there is that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value of the population mean. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has an RSE above 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published.</p>
Coherence	The numerator and denominator are sourced from the same collection, with the numerator being a subset of the denominator population.
Accessibility	<p>A range of data drawn from the SDAC are available on the ABS. Additional data can be accessed from the ABS. Costs are associated with additional data and vary depending on the type of request.</p> <p>See Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012 for an overview of results from the SDAC. Results from the 2012 SDAC are also available in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sub-set of tables in a spreadsheet format for each State and Territory (subject to standard error and confidentiality constraints and excluding time series tables) • a number of supplementary themed publications • a Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) • a TableBuilder product. <p>Other information from the survey is available on request – see further information in the Quality Declarations - Summary.</p>
Interpretability	Confidentiality: To minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics,

in the 2012 SDAC a technique is used to randomly adjust cell values. This technique is called perturbation. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of the statistics and is considered the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable statistics while maximising the range of information that can be released. These adjustments have a negligible impact on the underlying pattern of the statistics.

After perturbation, a given published cell value will be consistent across all tables. However, adding up cell values to derive a total will not necessarily give the same result as published totals. The introduction of perturbation in publications ensures that these statistics are consistent with statistics released via services such as Table Builder.

Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data in the publication, Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012, on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical note on Data Quality, and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Further technical details are available on the ABS website: www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Quality%20Declaration02012?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- data reported for this indicator are considered comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for 2012. Note, however, that:
 - in the SDAC 2012, the definition of an older person changed to 65 years and over, from 60 years
 - social and community participation related data items were updated in SDAC 2012, although, social and community activities participated in away from home in the past three months for older people were not affected.
- data reported for this indicator are complete for the current reporting period.

Quality of life of people with disability

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Report's community service working groups.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Sector-wide indicator
Indicator	Quality of life
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>Quality of life people with disability is defined as overall life satisfaction of people with disability or long-term health condition, and is measured as the proportion of people with disability or long-term health condition who were at least mostly satisfied with their lives.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>The number of people aged 18 years and over with disability or a long-term health condition who were at least mostly satisfied with their lives.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>The total number of people aged 18 years and over with a disability or long-term health condition who provided a response to this survey item (i.e., the denominator excludes respondents who did not provide a response or who did not know how they felt).</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>General Social Survey 2010</i>, cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>General Social Survey 2010</i>, cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The General Social Survey (GSS) is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i> and the <i>Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975</i>. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see ABS Institutional Environment (www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4402.0Quality%20Declaration0June%202011?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4402.0&issue=June%2011&num=&view=).</p>
Relevance	<p>Quality of life people with disability 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.</p> <p>Overall life satisfaction is a summary measure of subjective wellbeing against a scale ranging from delighted to terrible. It measures a person's perceived level of life satisfaction in general and doesn't take into account specific illnesses or problems the person may have. For the purpose of this indicator, people who were at least mostly satisfied with their lives are defined as those who said they were Delighted, Pleased or Mostly Satisfied.</p> <p>Respondents who did not provide a response or who did not know how they felt have been excluded from the denominator. This group accounts for 0.5 per cent of people with disability or long-term health condition.</p> <p>A disability or long-term health condition exists if a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder, had lasted, or was likely to last for at least six months, and which restricted everyday activities. For further details on the definition of disability or long-term health condition in the GSS, refer to the Glossary in General Social</p>

Timeliness	<p>Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010.</p> <p>The indicator is enumerated by data from the GSS. The most recently available GSS data are from 2010. The 2010 GSS is the third in the series, with the first GSS conducted in 2002, and again in 2006. The ABS 2010 GSS collected information for the first time about how people aged 18 years and over felt about their life as a whole using a scale of Delighted, Pleased, Mostly Satisfied, Mixed, Mostly Dissatisfied, Unhappy and Terrible. It is planned to repeat the survey at regular intervals (currently four-yearly). Each cycle of the GSS collects comparable information to allow for analysis of changes over time. A cyclical component is also included to collect additional information on emerging or important topics of social concern. The cyclical component of the 2010 GSS included new topics relating to social inclusion, such as experience of homelessness and financial resilience and exclusion.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Sample and response rate: The GSS was designed to provide reliable estimates at the national level and for each State and Territory. For the 2010 cycle, the standard sampling methodology was adapted in order to provide better estimates of people experiencing disadvantage. The initial sample for the survey consisted of approximately 19 576 private dwellings. This number was reduced to approximately 17 158 dwellings due to the loss of households which had no residents in scope for the survey and where dwellings proved to be vacant, under construction or derelict. Of the eligible dwellings, 87.6 per cent responded fully (or adequately) which yielded a total sample from the survey of 15 028 dwellings.</p> <p>Scope and coverage: Information on the scope and coverage for GSS is available in General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 4159.0.55.002). Only people who were usual residents of private dwellings in Australia were covered by the GSS. The GSS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, except for very remote parts of Australia. This exclusion is unlikely to impact on national estimates, and will only have a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except the NT where the excluded population accounts for over 20 per cent of persons.</p> <p>Reliability of Estimates: All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the GSS, refer to the publication General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010. The Report includes information on the Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) of estimates published from the GSS. RSEs indicate the reliability of an estimate. RSEs show the size of the error relative to the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less confidence there is that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value of the population mean. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE above 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published.</p>
Coherence	<p>The numerator and denominator are sourced from the same collection, with the numerator being a subset of the denominator population.</p>
Accessibility	<p>A range of data drawn from the GSS are available on the ABS website. Additional data can be accessed from the ABS. Costs are associated with additional data and vary depending on the type of request.</p> <p>See General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010 for an overview of results from the GSS. Results from the 2010 GSS is also available in the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sub-set of tables in a spreadsheet format for each State and Territory (subject to standard error and confidentiality constraints and excluding time series tables) • a number of supplementary themed publications • a Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF).
Interpretability	<p>Other information from the survey is available on request, subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints.</p> <p>Further technical details are available on the ABS website: www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/4159.0Explanatory%20Notes12010?OpenDocument.</p> <p>Information is available to aid interpretation of GSS data in the publication, General Social Survey: User Guide, Australia, 2010 on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes and a Glossary are also included in General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2010 to provide information on the terminology,</p>

classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data
gaps/issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- data reported for this indicator are considered comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for 2010.
- GSS 2014 (currently in enumeration) asks respondents to rate their overall life satisfaction on a scale from 0-10 which will affect comparability with 2010 data.

Participation of people with disability and their primary carers in the community

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Report's community service working groups.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Sector-wide indicator
Indicator	Participation of people with disability and their primary carers in the community.
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>Participation of people with disability and their primary carers in the community is defined by two measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the proportion of people with disability who participated in social or community activities (away from home or at home) in the past three months2. the 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. <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The number of people with disability who participated in social or community activities (away from home or at home) in the past three months2. The number of primary carers who participated in social or community activities away from home and without the recipient of care in the past three months. <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Total number of people with disability who participated in the survey2. Total number of primary carers who participated in the survey. <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012</i>, cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Australian Bureau of Statistics, <i>Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2012</i>, cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The SDAC is collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within the framework of the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i> and the <i>Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975</i>. These ensure the independence and impartiality of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see ABS Institutional Environment (www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4402.0Quality%20Declaration0June%202011?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4402.0&issue=June%202011&num=&view=)</p>
Relevance	<p>Participation of people with disability and their primary 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. The SDAC contains the most comprehensive and accurate measure of disability produced by the ABS, using 125 questions to collect information on any conditions people may have, whether these conditions cause restrictions, and the nature and severity of any restrictions.</p> <p>A range of social and community participation data are collected in the SDAC from persons aged 5 years and over with disability. Persons who reported one or more instances of social or community participation in the specified timeframes are included in this indicator.</p> <p>Social and community activities participated in at home in the past three months</p>

include:

- Visits from family or friends
- Telephone calls with family or friends
- Art or craftwork (for or with other people)
- Church or special community activities
- Voluntary work (including advocacy).

Social and community activities participated in away from home in the past three months include:

- Visited relatives or friends
- Went to restaurant or club
- Church activities
- Voluntary activities
- Performing Arts group activity
- Art or craft group activity
- Other special interest group activities
- Other activity not specified elsewhere.

The SDAC collects information about primary carers and non-primary carers of people with disabilities. A primary carer is a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more of the core activities of mobility, self-care or communication. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. In this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted.

Social and community activities participated in, without the recipient of care, away from home in the past three months include:

- Visited relatives or friends
- Went to restaurant or club
- Church activities
- Voluntary activities
- Performing Arts group activity
- Art or craft group activity
- Other special interest group activities
- Other activity not specified elsewhere
- Participated in one or more of these activities.

Timeliness

The ABS conducts the SDAC every three years. The most recent SDAC was conducted from August 2012 to March 2013. Results from the 2012 survey were released in November 2013.

Accuracy

Sample and Response Rate: The SDAC is conducted in all states and territories, excluding very remote areas, and includes people in both private and non-private dwellings (including cared-accommodation establishments). Dwellings in each State and Territory were selected at random using a multi-stage area sample. After sample loss, the 2012 SDAC sample included approximately 27 400 private dwellings, 1 000 health establishments and 500 other non-private dwellings. The 2012 SDAC response rate for private dwellings was 89.8 per cent, and for establishments was 87.5 per cent. SDAC data are weighted to account for non-response.

Scope and coverage: Information on the scope and coverage for SDAC is available in the publication Explanatory Notes (paragraphs 7 and 8) for the Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012. The SDAC excludes very remote areas and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities from its estimates. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates if making inferences about the population at large. However, the NT has a significant proportion of the population in very remote areas and/or Indigenous Communities. As such it is important to interpret NT estimates in light of these areas being excluded from scope.

For the first time in 2012, SDAC has excluded a small number of private dwellings that are in Collection Districts where the population contribution of an Indigenous Community exceeds 75 per cent within the CD, but the private dwellings themselves are outside the community. This exclusion has minimal impact on Australia level estimates. However, it could have an impact on NT estimates, as around 10 per cent

of NT households that were previously included are now excluded. As such, estimates in the 2012 publication are not comparable to the 2009 survey. Estimates displayed as proportions are comparable with previous surveys. The SDAC also excludes people in gaols and correctional institutions.

Reliability of Estimates: All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. For more information relating to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, please refer to the publication Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012. The Report includes information on the Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) of estimates published from the SDAC. RSEs indicate the reliability of an estimate. RSEs show the size of the error relative to the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less confidence there is that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value of the population mean. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has an RSE above 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published.

Coherence

The numerator and denominator are sourced from the same collection, with the numerator being a subset of the denominator population.

Accessibility

A range of data drawn from the SDAC are available on the ABS. Additional data can be accessed from the ABS. Costs are associated with additional data and vary depending on the type of request.

See Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012 for an overview of results from the SDAC. Results from the 2012 SDAC are also available in the form of:

- a sub-set of tables in a spreadsheet format for each State and Territory (subject to standard error and confidentiality constraints and excluding time series tables)
- a number of supplementary themed publications
- a Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF)
- a TableBuilder product.

Other information from the survey is available on request – see further information in the Quality Declarations - Summary.

Interpretability

Confidentiality: To minimise the risk of identifying individuals in aggregate statistics, in the 2012 SDAC a technique is used to randomly adjust cell values. This technique is called perturbation. Perturbation involves small random adjustment of the statistics and is considered the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable statistics while maximising the range of information that can be released. These adjustments have a negligible impact on the underlying pattern of the statistics.

After perturbation, a given published cell value will be consistent across all tables. However, adding up cell values to derive a total will not necessarily give the same result as published totals. The introduction of perturbation in publications ensures that these statistics are consistent with statistics released via services such as Table Builder.

Information is available to aid interpretation of SDAC data in the publication, Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012, on the ABS website. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical note on Data Quality, and a Glossary are also included to provide information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Further technical details are available on the ABS website: www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4430.0Quality%20Declaration02012?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4430.0&issue=2012&num=&view=

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- data reported for this indicator are considered comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for 2012. Note, however, that:
 - in 2012, the identification process for possible primary carers changed to only require a carer to provide the most informal assistance for core activities overall, regardless of whether they were the secondary provider of this assistance. This change was found to increase the number of possible primary carers identified, although the overall number of primary carers identified was not affected
 - in 2009, primary carers who were not aged and did not have a disability

(i.e., those aged between 15 and 59 years of age, without disability) were not asked about their social and community participation without the person they cared for. The 2012 survey was developed to collect this information, allowing for a comparison of participation, without the recipient of care, across the whole primary carer population. Data for indicator 1 (people with disability) are considered comparable between 2009 and 2012.

- data reported for this indicator are complete for the current reporting period.

Jobless families

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Report's community service working groups.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Sector-wide indicator
Indicator	Jobless families with children as a proportion of all families
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>Jobless families is defined as the number of families without jobs as a proportion of all families. The jobless rate is reported for three measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. jobless families, as a proportion of all families2. jobless families with dependants (including children aged under 15 years), as a proportion of all families with dependants (including children aged under 15 years)3. jobless families with children aged under 15 years, as a proportion of all families with children aged under 15 years.

A jobless family is a family where no persons in the family aged 15 years or over are employed. This includes dependants. In a jobless family, all of the family members are either unemployed and/or not in the labour force. Families that have no employed members but do have members that are classified as undetermined in the scope of the labour force survey, such as members of the permanent Australian defence force, are not included in the number of jobless families.

Numerators:

1. Number of jobless families
2. Number of jobless families with dependants (including children aged under 15 years)
3. Number of jobless families with children aged under 15 years.

Denominators:

1. Total number of families
2. Total number of families with dependants (including children aged under 15 years)
3. Total number of families with children aged under 15 years.

Computation:

Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.

Data source/s

Numerators:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families*, June 2012, cat. no. 6224.0.55.001.

Denominators:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families*, June 2012, cat. no. 6224.0.55.001.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see ABS Institutional Environment (www.abs.gov.au/Ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4402.0Quality%20Declaration0June%202011?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4402.0&issue=June%2011&num=&view=)
Relevance	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

	more than one family.
Timeliness	The <i>Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families</i> is produced annually, based on <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> data.
Accuracy	<p><i>Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families</i>, is produced from data collected in the June 2012 Labour Force Survey. It includes detailed family data not featured in the monthly <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (cat. no. 6202.0) or <i>Labour Force Australia, Detailed — Electronic Delivery</i> publications.</p> <p>As these products are all based on data collected in the Labour Force Survey, the Explanatory Notes of publication <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> are relevant to all three publications. Additional information is provided in <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i>.</p> <p>The Labour Force Survey in 2012 was based on a sample of private dwellings (approximately 29 000 houses, flats etc) and non-private dwellings, such as hotels and motels. The sample covers about 0.33 per cent of the Australian civilian population aged 15 years or over. The Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to provide estimates of key labour force statistics for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each State and Territory.</p> <p>The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey. All sample surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling error. The Report includes information on Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) of estimates. RSEs indicate the reliability of an estimate. RSEs show the size of the error relative to the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less confidence there is that the estimate from the sample is close to the true value of the population mean. Where an estimate or proportion has a RSE between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is subject to a high RSE and should be used with caution. Where an estimate or proportion has an RSE above 50 per cent, the estimate or proportion is annotated to indicate that it is not reliable for general use, and the RSE is not published.</p>
Coherence	<p>The ABS has been conducting the Labour Force Survey each month since February 1978. While seeking to provide a high degree of consistency and comparability over time by minimising changes to the survey, sound survey practice requires careful and continuing maintenance and development to maintain the integrity of the data and the efficiency of the collection.</p> <p>The changes which have been made to the Labour Force Survey have included changes in sampling methods, estimation methods, concepts, data item definitions, classifications, and time series analysis techniques. In introducing these changes the ABS has generally revised previous estimates to ensure consistency and coherence with current estimates. For a full list of changes made to the Labour Force Survey see chapter 20 in <i>Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).</p> <p><i>Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families</i> data are based on data collected via the Labour Force Survey and population data collected as part of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for labour force survey estimates by nine months, the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates.</p> <p>Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasings'. From the January 2014, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2011 Census. Revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from June 1991 to December 2013. However the estimates in this indicator have not been rebased and therefore do not reflect the latest revisions to labour force released in February 2014.</p>
Accessibility	A range of data drawn from the Labour Force Survey are available on the ABS website. Additional data can be accessed from the ABS. Costs are associated with additional data and vary depending on the type of request.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available on the ABS website: www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/exnote/6224.0.55.001/
	<u>Data Gaps/Issues Analysis</u>
Key data	The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

gaps/issues

- data are comparable (subject to caveats) for 2012
- 2013 data were not available for reporting this year.
- disaggregation of this indicator by State and Territory is a priority.

Improving child development

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Report's community service working groups.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Sector-wide indicator
Indicator	Improving child development
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>Improving child development is defined as the proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more Australian Early Development Census (AEDC).</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>The number of children who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDC domains.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Total number of children who participated in the AEDC.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	Department of Education, <i>Australian Early Development Index</i> .

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	AEDC data are reported by teachers in the first year of full time school. It is a national collection of all children in the first year of primary school.
Relevance	<p>Improving child development is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure that Australia's children and young people are safe and well. Data are available on the basis of specific AEDC local communities, as well as state level.</p> <p>The AEDC 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 AEDC 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.</p>
Timeliness	Data are collected every three years. The most recent data were collected between May and July 2012.
Accuracy	<p>Teachers completed a checklist for each child in the first year of school. This was a census, which assessed almost 290 000 children.</p> <p>Some AEDC items, particularly items requiring teachers to know about a child's experiences outside school (such as a child's fluency in his or her second language and a child's early childcare and education experiences) recorded high 'don't know' rates among teachers.</p>
Coherence	The numerator and denominator are from the same collection.
Accessibility	<p>Summary data are available on the AEDC website: www.aedc.gov.au/data</p> <p>Additional, unpublished data can be requested from the AEDC Data Manager, as long as requests meet the requirements of the AEDC data protocol. This is on a fee for service basis. The AEDC data protocol details the requirements for public release of data.</p>
Interpretability	User guides and explanatory material are available on the AEDC website: www.aedc.gov.au/

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the five AEDC domains include: language and cognitive skills; physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity and communication skills and general knowledge. These domains are all interrelated aspects of child development• data reported for this indicator are comparable (subject to caveats) across
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jurisdictions and over time

- data reported for this indicator are complete for the current reporting period.