

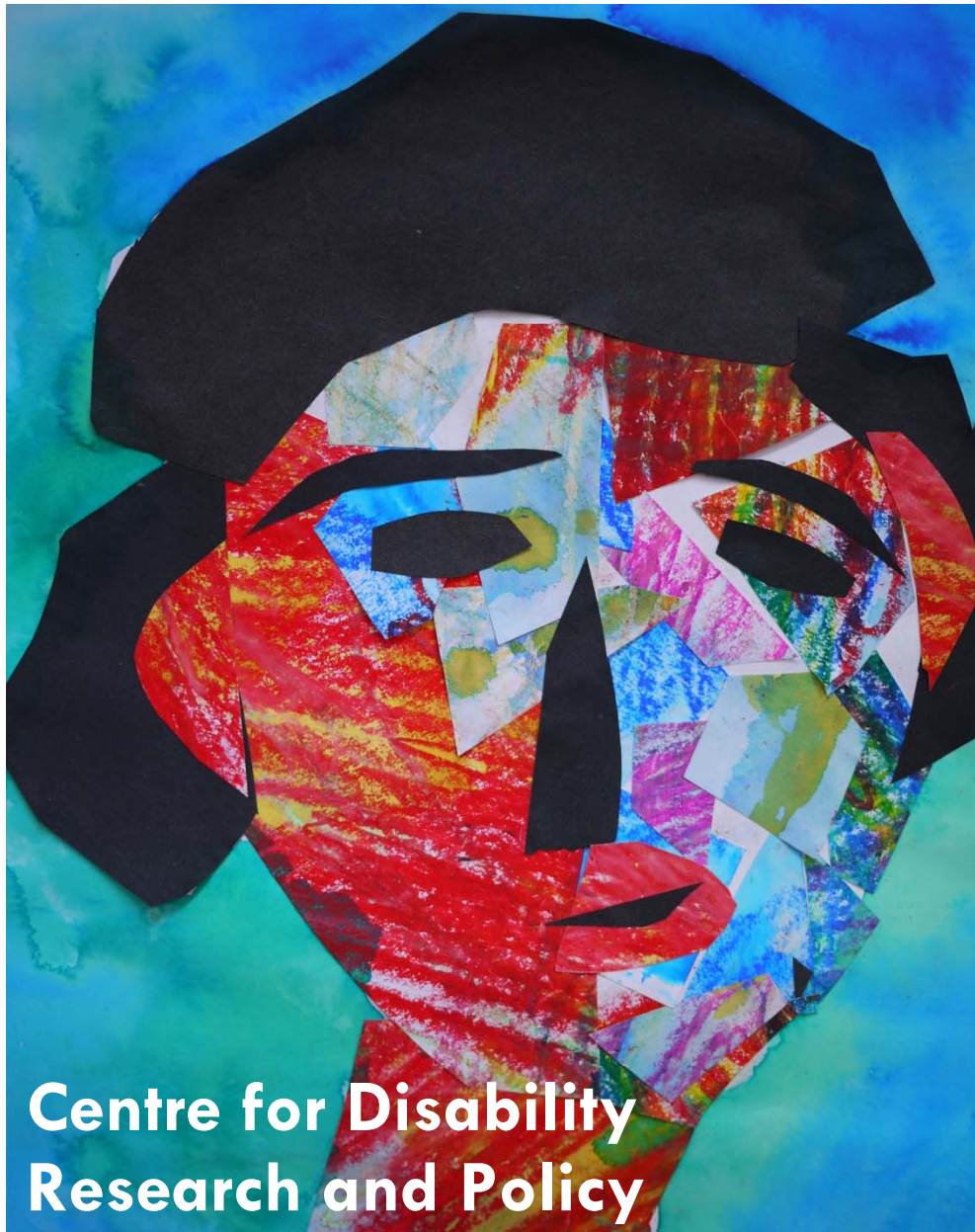


THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

TECHNICAL REPORT

A Fair Go?

Inequality, wellbeing and Australian adults with disabilities 2001-2015



TECHNICAL REPORT, 2017

November, 2017

ISBN: 978-1-74210-424-9

Professor Eric Emerson, Professor of Disability Population Health, Centre for Disability Research and Policy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney

Professor Gwynnyth Llewellyn, Director, Centre for Disability Research and Policy and Professor of Family and Disability Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney

This Report is available at

<http://sydney.edu.au/health-sciences/cdrp/publications/policy-bulletins.shtml>

Contact Details

Eric Emerson
Centre for Disability Research and Policy
Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney
PO Box 170, Lidcombe NSW 1825, Australia
eric.emerson@sydney.edu.au

Acknowledgements

This report uses unit record data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey. The HILDA Project was initiated and is funded by the Australian Government Department of Social Services (DSS) and is managed by the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research (Melbourne Institute). The findings and views reported in this report, however, are those of the authors and should not be attributed to either DSS or the Melbourne Institute.

© Centre for Disability Research and Policy

Cover Artwork: *Sunshine's Community Access Program Art Studio*

Contents

Summary	1
Background.....	3
Method	4
Measures of Australia’s Progress	4
HILDA	5
Identification of participants with a self-reported long-term health condition, impairment or disability.....	5
Indicators.....	5
Analyses.....	6
Results	7
Society: Health	7
Society: Close Relationships.....	9
Society: Home.....	10
Society: Safety.....	11
Society: Learning & Knowledge	12
Society: Community Connections & Diversity.....	13
Society: A Fair Go.....	14
Society: Enriched Lives	15
Economy: Opportunities.....	16
Economy: Jobs	17
Economy: Prosperity	18
Economy: Enhancing Living Standards	19
Governance: Trust.....	20
Appendix 1: Indicators.....	21
Appendix 2: Detailed Data Tables.....	25
Appendix 3: References	38

Summary

People with disabilities are at risk of being disadvantaged in many areas of their lives.[1, 2] In 2008 Australia ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). In doing so, Australia entered in to an international obligation to progressively realise the rights of people with disabilities and eliminate disability discrimination in all areas of life. In 2011, Australia published its National Disability Strategy (NDS) to achieve ‘an inclusive Australian society that enables people with disability to fulfil their potential as equal citizens’.[3]

In this report we present new data which provides compelling evidence that, despite the lofty ideals expressed in the NDS and Australia’s ambitions when ratifying the UNCRPD, little or no progress has been made in reducing the relative disadvantage experienced by Australian adults with disabilities.

Specifically, we examine how the relative disadvantage experienced by Australian adults with disabilities changed between 2001 and 2015 on 13 indicators of aspects of life which are important to all Australians. Each of these indicators is linked to a specific theme used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to measure Australia’s progress as a nation.[4] They are also linked to specific articles of UNCRPD. We explored the changing extent of relative disadvantage for three groups of adults: younger adults (age 15-23), ‘working age’ adults (age 24-64) and older adults (age 65 and older).

- For younger adults with disabilities, the relative disadvantage they experienced **remained unchanged** between 2001 and 2015 on 6 of the 13 indicators. On the remaining 7 indicators the relative disadvantage they experienced **got worse** between 2001 and 2015. On none of the indicators did we see any evidence of a move toward ‘an inclusive Australian society that enables people with disability to fulfil their potential as equal citizens’. In 2015 younger adults with disabilities were 2.8 times more likely to have been assaulted, 2.5 times more likely to be unemployed and 2.3 times more likely to experience housing insecurity than their non-disabled peers.
- For working age adults with disabilities, the relative disadvantage they experienced **remained unchanged** between 2001 and 2015 on 4 of the 13 indicators, **got worse** on 6 indicators and **improved** on just 3 indicators (health, prosperity, living standards). In 2015 working age adults with disabilities were 4.2 times more likely to have been assaulted, 2.5 times more likely to be unemployed and 2.0 times more likely to experience housing insecurity and financial stress than their non-disabled peers.
- For older adults with disabilities, the relative disadvantage they experienced **remained unchanged** between 2001 and 2015 on 8 of the 13 indicators, **got worse** on 2 indicators and **improved** on just 3 indicators (health, safety, community connections). In 2015 older age adults with disabilities were 2.6 times more likely to experience financial stress, 2.4 times more likely to have been assaulted and 2.1 times more likely to experience housing insecurity than their non-disabled peers.

These changes are summarised in the following graphic. Overall, the most likely outcome for younger and working age adults with disabilities is that the relative disadvantage they experience got worse over the period 2001-2015. The most likely outcome for older age adults with disabilities is that the relative disadvantage they experience remained unchanged over the period 2001-2015.

In the small number of areas where relative inequality has been reduced, the pace of change is often painfully slow. If this pace of change is maintained in the future it will take another

100 years to attain equality in health for working age and older adults with disabilities, and well over a century to attain equality in prosperity and living standards for working age adults with disabilities.

This new evidence suggests that, taken overall, Australia is failing to meet its international obligations to progressively realise the rights of people with disabilities and eliminate disability discrimination. Australia is also failing to make any significant progress in achieving 'an inclusive Australian society that enables people with disability to fulfil their potential as equal citizens'.

	Inequality reduced	Inequality remains unchanged	Inequality worse
Younger adults		Health Close relationships Safety Learning/knowledge Opportunities Prosperity	Home Connections A fair go Enhanced lives Jobs Living standards Trust
Working age adults	Health Prosperity Living standards	Connections Opportunities Jobs Trust	Close relationships Home Safety A fair go Enhanced lives Learning/knowledge
Older adults	Health Safety Connections	Close relationships Home Learning/knowledge A fair go Opportunities Jobs Prosperity Trust	Enhanced lives Living standards

Background

In recent years the Centre for Disability, Research and Policy (CDRP) has published a series of reports and a scientific paper on trends over time in the wellbeing of young Australian adults with and without disabilities.[5-9] These reports indicate that on many indicators young Australian adults with disabilities are being left behind their non-disabled peers as the wellbeing of young Australians has improved.

Initially the work used the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which Australia ratified in 2008 to identify indicators of wellbeing.[10] Subsequent reports used the Indicator Framework for Social Inclusion.[11] All the reports used data from the annual longitudinal survey of Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA).

In this report we expand this series by:

- Reporting data over a longer time – a 15 year period (2001-2015);
- Including the wellbeing of working age and older adults with and without disabilities;
- Using the ABS's *Measures of Australia's Progress* to examine the relative wellbeing of Australian adults with disabilities.[4]

Method

Measures of Australia's Progress

'A fair go' underpins the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Measures of Australia's Progress (MAP) (<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1370.0>).[4, 12, 13]

'Australians aspire to a fair society that enables everyone to meet their needs ... all Australians should have an equal opportunity to establish, improve and maintain their wellbeing, and have access to the services and opportunities that support this. This echoes the familiar Australian tradition of egalitarianism. It includes the ability of people to meet their basic needs, build their capabilities, gain income through employment and access information. It also relates to the quality and availability of infrastructure such as transport, which underpins these activities. The idea of an equal opportunity, or a fair go, was seen as particularly important for those who are at vulnerable points in their lives or who are marginalised or disadvantaged'.[13]

MAP includes the four main domains of society, environment, economy, governance with five to eight themes in each domain. The domains, themes and most recent assessment of Australia's progress overall are summarised in (Figure 1).[4] MAP was last updated by the Australian

Figure 1: The headline progress indicator for this theme has shown progress; The headline progress indicator for this theme has shown regress; The headline progress indicator for this theme has not changed greatly; There is a data gap for this theme as there is currently no headline progress indicator.



Bureau of Statistics in 2013.

Wherever possible in our analysis in relation to Australians with disability we used the indicators for each theme used by the ABS. Where this was not possible, we developed alternative indicators. We then used data from HILDA to investigate how Australian adults with and without disabilities did on each indicator from 2001 to 2015.

HILDA

We analysed data from Waves 1 (2001) to 15 (2015) of HILDA, full details of which are available in a series of technical reports and annual reports.[14-19] HILDA is a longitudinal panel survey that originated from a national probability sample of approximately 7,500 Australian households in 2001 (Wave 1). Continuing panel members include all panel members of Wave 1 households, any children subsequently born to or adopted by panel members and all new entrants to a household who have a child with an existing panel member. Information is also collected on temporary panel members as long as they share a household with a continuing panel member from Wave 2. All household members aged 15 or above are invited to participate in a personal interview. The sample was replenished in 2011 with the inclusion of an additional 2,153 households. The average sample size per year (2001-2015) for the three age groups in this report was: 2,122 younger adults aged 16-23; 9,872 'working age' adults aged 24-64; and 2,373 older adults aged 65+.

Identification of participants with a self-reported long-term health condition, impairment or disability

Participants in our analyses were those who answered in the positive to a question 'Do you have any impairment, long-term health condition or disability such as these [shown list] that restricts you in your

everyday activities and has lasted or is likely to last for 6 months or more?'

The examples provided in the list are shown in the box.

The average prevalence of disability for our three age groups was: 12.0% among younger adults (aged 16-23); 23.3% among working age adults (aged 24-64); and 56.3% among older adults (aged 65+).

Indicators

We used the indicators for each theme that are used by the ABS.

However, this was not possible in all instances for two reasons.

Sight problems not corrected by glasses/lenses
Hearing problems
Speech problems
Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness
Difficulty learning or understanding things
Limited use of arms or fingers
Difficulty gripping things
Limited use of feet or legs
A nervous or emotional condition which requires treatment
Any condition that restricts physical activity or physical work (e.g., back problems, migraines)
Any disfigurement or deformity
Any mental illness which requires help or supervision
Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
Chronic or recurring pain
Long term effects as a result of a head injury, stroke or other brain damage
A long-term condition or ailment which is still restrictive even though it is being treated or medication being taken for it
Any other long-term condition such as arthritis, asthma, heart disease, Alzheimer's disease, dementia etc

1. First, some ABS MAP indicators are about the environment, rather than individuals (e.g., average air quality index for capital cities). In such cases, it was not possible to develop an indicator that could be applied separately to adults with and without disabilities.
2. Second, we were constrained by the data that was available through HILDA. Data on some indicators (e.g., life expectancy at birth, homelessness rate) is not available in HILDA. Instead, we developed alternative indicators from data that were available.

In Appendix 1 we list the existing ABS MAP indicators and their relationship to the indicators we used. We have also indicated for each of the themes we were able to include the Article(s) of the UN Convention on the Rights of Disabled Person to which the theme is relevant.

Analyses

For each indicator and for each age group (15-23, 24-64, 65 and older) we calculated the percentage of Australian adults with and without disability who met the indicator definition (e.g., being employed) and for each year over the period 2001-2015.

We also derived an **Index of Disability Disadvantage** (the **Index**) for each age group for each indicator for each year. The index is the ratio of the percentage of Australians with disability who met the indicator definition divided by the percentage of Australians without disability who met the indicator definition. If both groups have the same score, no disability disadvantage would exist and the score would be 1. Technically, the index is equivalent to a prevalence rate ratio.[20, 21]

The **Index** was calculated to take account of any differences between participants with/without disability on age and gender for each age group. This adjustment was made using a statistical technique called Poisson regression with robust standard errors.[20] This method is also used to calculate the statistical significance of the **Index** that is, whether or not it is likely to have occurred by chance alone.

Some indicators express positive values (e.g., being employed, having someone to confide in), some express negative values (e.g., having been assaulted).

- For positive indicators disability disadvantage would be reflected by a score lower than 1. For example if employment rates are 25% for people with a disability and 50% for people without a disability the Index would be 0.5 (25/50) indicating that people with a disability are only half as likely to be employed than non-disabled people.
- For negative indicators disability disadvantage would be reflected by a score greater than 1. For example if poverty rates are 50% for people with a disability and 25% for people without a disability the Index would be 2 (50/25) indicating that people with a disability are twice as likely to be poor when compared to people without a disability.

To assess **change over time** we calculated Pearson's correlation coefficient between the year, the percentage of people with/without disability achieving the indicator, and the **Index**. We draw attention to statistically significant trends over time that is, changes that are unlikely to reflect chance fluctuations in the data. However, it is possible that statistical significance may overlook some changes that are of social significance.[22] We therefore also draw attention to trends over time that may not be statistically significant but that have 'moderate' or stronger effect sizes. We follow convention by designating correlation coefficients of 0.3 or greater to evidence 'moderate' effects over time and 0.5 or greater to evidence 'strong' effects over time.[23]

Results

Results are summarised in the following pages. Year by year data are presented Appendix 2. In the following pages we use three symbols to summarise progress:



Significant progress has been made in reducing the relative disadvantage faced by Australians' with disability



No progress has been made in reducing the relative disadvantage faced by Australians' with disability



When compared to their non-disabled peers, Australians' with disability have become more disadvantaged over time

Society: Health

Indicator: Self-rated health being reported to be 'excellent', 'very good' or 'good'.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **14% less likely** to report good health than their non-disabled peers

- In every year younger adults with disabilities reported poorer health than their peers
- The self-reported health of both younger adults with and without disabilities improved over time
- The extent of relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **37% less likely** to report good health than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities reported poorer health than their peers
- The self-reported health of working age adults with (but not without) disabilities improved over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **reduced over time**



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **42% less likely** to report good health than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities reported poorer health than their peers
- The self-reported health of both older adults with and without disabilities improved over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **reduced over time**



Society: Close Relationships

Indicator: Percentage of people who *have someone to confide in*.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **12% less likely** to have someone to confide in than their non-disabled peers

- In every year young adults with disabilities were less likely to have close relationships than their peers
- There was little change over time in the extent to which young adults with or without disabilities have close relationships
- The relative disadvantage experienced by young adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **13% less likely** to have someone to confide in than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities were less likely to have close relationships than their peers
- The percentage of working age adults without disabilities who have close relationships increased over time. There was little change for working age adults with disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **increased over time**



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **8% less likely** to have someone to confide in than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities were less likely to have close relationships than their peers
- The percentage of older adults with and without disabilities who have close relationships increased over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Society: Home

Indicator: Percentage of people who because of a shortage of money had either been unable to 'pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time' or 'the mortgage or rent on time'.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **2.3 times more likely** to report home insecurity than their non-disabled peers

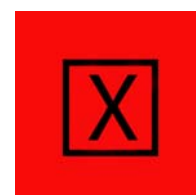
- In every year younger adults with disabilities reported greater home insecurity than their peers
- The percentage of younger adults with and without disabilities who report home insecurity reduced over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **increased over time**



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **2.0 times more likely** to report home insecurity than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities reported greater home insecurity than their peers
- The percentage of working age adults with and without disabilities who report home insecurity reduced over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **increased over time**



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **2.1 times more likely** to report home insecurity than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities reported greater home insecurity than their peers
- The percentage of older adults with and without disabilities who report home insecurity reduced over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Society: Safety

Indicator: The percentage of people who had been physically assaulted in the previous year.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **2.8 times more likely** to have been assaulted than their non-disabled peers

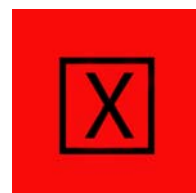
- In every year younger adults with disabilities were more likely to report having been assaulted than their peers
- The percentage of younger adults with and without disabilities who report being assaulted reduced over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **4.2 times more likely** to have been assaulted than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities were more likely to report having been assaulted than their peers
- The percentage of working age adults without disabilities who report being assaulted reduced over time. There was no consistent change for working age adults with disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **increased** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **2.4 times more likely** to have been assaulted than their non-disabled peers

- In the majority of years older adults with disabilities were more likely to report having been assaulted than their peers
- The percentage of older adults with and without disabilities who report being assaulted reduced over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **reduced** over time



Society: Learning & Knowledge

Indicator: Percentage of people with a vocational or higher education qualification.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **7% less likely** to have qualifications than their non-disabled peers

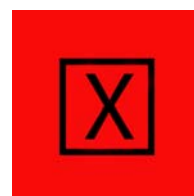
- In the vast majority of years younger adults with disabilities were less likely to have qualifications
- The percentage of younger adults with and without disabilities with qualifications increased over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **17% less likely** to have qualifications than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities were less likely to have qualifications
- The percentage of working age adults with and without disabilities with qualifications increased over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **increased** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **14% less likely** to have qualifications than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities were less likely to have qualifications
- The percentage of older adults with and without disabilities with qualifications increased over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



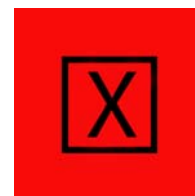
Society: Community Connections & Diversity

Indicator: Percentage of people who have had no involvement in social and community groups in the previous year.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **1.4 times more likely** to have no involvement in social and community groups

- In every year younger adults with disabilities reported lower levels of involvement than their peers
- The level of involvement reduced over time for younger adults with and without disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities has **increased** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **1.3 times more likely** to have no involvement in social and community groups

- In every year working age adults with disabilities reported lower levels of involvement than their peers
- The level of involvement reduced over time for working age adults with and without disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **1.2 times more likely** to have no involvement in social and community groups

- In every year older adults with disabilities reported lower levels of involvement than their peers
- The level of involvement reduced over time, but only for older adults with disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **reduced** over time



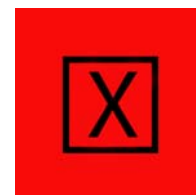
Society: A Fair Go

Indicator: Proportion of people that had experienced one or more financial stressors in the previous year.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **1.8 times more likely** to experience financial stress than their non-disabled peers

- In every year younger adults with disabilities reported higher levels of financial stress than their peers
- Levels of financial stress reduced over time for younger adults with and without disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **increased** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **2.0 times more likely** to experience financial stress than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities reported higher levels of financial stress than their peers
- Levels of financial stress reduced over time, but only for working age adults without disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **increased** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **2.6 times more likely** to experience financial stress than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities reported higher levels of financial stress than their peers
- Levels of financial stress have not changed over time for older adults with or without disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



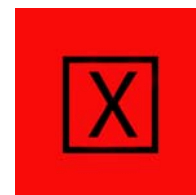
Society: Enriched Lives

Indicator: Percentage of people who report spending 30 minutes or more per week volunteering or caring for someone outside of the household.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **3% less likely** to report volunteering than their non-disabled peers

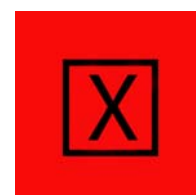
- There was no consistent pattern in differences between younger adults with and without disabilities in levels of volunteering
- While younger adults without disabilities showed increased levels of volunteering over time, there was no change for younger adults with disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities has **increased** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **13% less likely** to report volunteering than their non-disabled peers

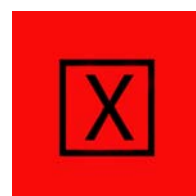
- In the vast majority of years working age adults with disabilities were less likely to volunteer than their peers
- Working age adults with and without disabilities showed reduced levels of volunteering over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **increased** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **31% less likely** to report volunteering than their non-disabled peers

- In each year older adults with disabilities were less likely to volunteer than their peers
- Older adults with and without disabilities showed increased levels of volunteering over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities has **increased** over time



Economy: Opportunities

Indicator: Percentage of people with a Certificate III or above or employed in a skilled occupation.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **28% less likely** to have good economic opportunities than their non-disabled peers

- In the vast majority of years younger adults with disabilities had lower economic opportunities than their peers
- For younger adults with and without disabilities economic opportunities improved over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **19% less likely** to have good economic opportunities than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities had lower economic opportunities than their peers
- For working age adults with and without disabilities economic opportunities significantly improved over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **16% less likely** to have good economic opportunities than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities had lower economic opportunities than their peers
- For older adults with and without disabilities economic opportunities improved over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Economy: Jobs

Indicator: Unemployment rate

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **2.5 times more likely** to be unemployed than their non-disabled peers

- In every year younger adults with disabilities were more likely to be unemployed than their peers
- Levels of unemployment increased for younger adults with disabilities over time. There was no change for people without disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **increased** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **2.5 times more likely** to be unemployed than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities were more likely to be unemployed than their peers
- There was no change over time in levels of unemployment for working age adults with or without disabilities over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **1.3 times more likely** to be unemployed than their non-disabled peers

- In the majority of years older adults with disabilities were more likely to be unemployed than their peers
- There was no change in levels of unemployment for older adults with or without disabilities over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Economy: Prosperity

Indicator: Percentage of people who rate their current financial situation as 'prosperous', 'very comfortable' or 'reasonably comfortable'.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **14% less likely** to be prosperous than their non-disabled peers

- In every year younger adults with disabilities reported poorer lower levels of prosperity than their peers
- The self-reported prosperity of both younger adults with and without disabilities improved over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **28% less likely** to be prosperous than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities reported poorer lower levels of prosperity than their peers
- The prosperity of both working age adults with and without disabilities improved over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **reduced** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **17% less likely** to report reasonable prosperity than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities reported poorer lower levels of prosperity than their peers
- The self-reported prosperity of both older adults with and without disabilities has improved over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



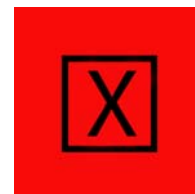
Economy: Enhancing Living Standards

Indicator: Labour force participation rate.

Younger adults

In 2015, younger adults with disabilities were **22% less likely** to participate in the labour force than their non-disabled peers

- In every year younger adults with disabilities were less likely to participate than their peers
- Participation rates for both younger adults with and without disabilities declined over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities **increased** over time



Working age adults

In 2015, working age adults with disabilities were **31% less likely** to participate in the labour force than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities were less likely to participate than their peers
- Participation rates for both working age adults with and without disabilities have increased over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **reduced** over time



Older adults

In 2015, older adults with disabilities were **50% less likely** to participate in the labour force than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities were less likely to participate than their peers
- Participation rates for both older adults with and without disabilities have increased over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **increased** over time



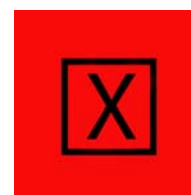
Governance: Trust

Indicator: The percentage of people that agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted.

Younger adults

In 2014 (the most recent year for which we have data), younger adults with disabilities were **28% less likely** to report that most people could be trusted than their non-disabled peers

- In every year younger adults with disabilities reported lower levels of trust than their peers
- Younger adults without disabilities reported increased levels of trust over time. There has been no change for younger adults with disabilities
- The relative disadvantage experienced by younger adults with disabilities has **increased** over time



Working age adults

In 2014, working age adults with disabilities were **21% less likely** to report that most people could be trusted than their non-disabled peers

- In every year working age adults with disabilities reported lower levels of trust than their peers
- Working age adults with and without disabilities have reported increased levels of trust over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by working age adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Older adults

In 2014, older adults with disabilities were **10% less likely** to report that most people could be trusted than their non-disabled peers

- In every year older adults with disabilities reported lower levels of trust than their peers
- Older adults with and without disabilities have reported increased levels of trust over time
- The relative disadvantage experienced by older adults with disabilities **did not change** over time



Appendix 1: Indicators

In the following table, the headline indicators for each theme are presented in **bold**, followed by subsidiary indicators. Subsidiary indicators are only included when the headline indicator is under development by the ABS, not applicable or unavailable in HILDA. We have also indicated for each of the themes we were able to include the Article(s) of the UN Convention on the Rights of Disabled Person to which the theme is relevant.

ABS Domain/theme & Relevant UNCRPD Article	Measures of Australia's Progress (ABS)	Data availability in HILDA
Society		
Health (UNCRPD: Article 25 Health)	Life expectancy at birth	Not available. Self-rated health used as alternative indicator
Close relationships (UNCRPD: Article 23 Respect for home and the family)	People who have family members living elsewhere that they can confide in	Direct equivalent not available. Alternative indicator used; percentage of people who disagree with the statement 'I don't have anyone I can confide in'.
Home (UNCRPD: Article 28 Adequate standard of living and social protection)	Homelessness rate per 10,000 population	Not available. Alternative indicator used; housing stress defined as self-report that 'Since January did any of the following happen to you because of a shortage of money?' they either 'could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time' or 'could not pay the mortgage or rent on time'.
Safety (UNCRPD: Article 16 Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse)	Physical assault victimisation rate	Available
Learning & Knowledge (UNCRPD: Article 24 Education)	Persons aged 25 – 64 years with a vocational or higher education qualification	Available
Community connections & diversity (UNCRPD: Article 29 Participation in political and public life, Article 30 Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport)	People who have had no involvement in social and community groups in the 12 months prior to being interviewed	Available

ABS Domain/theme & Relevant UNCRPD Article	Measures of Australia's Progress (ABS)	Data availability in HILDA
A Fair go (UNCRPD: Article 28 Adequate standard of living and social protection)	Headline indicator under development	
	Proportion of households that have low economic resources and have experienced one or more financial stressors	Direct equivalent not available. Alternative indicators used; Proportion of households that have experienced one or more financial stressors
	Education participation rates for people aged 18-24 years	Available
	Employment rate as a proportion of people who are in work or want to work	Available
	Average real equivalised disposable income for low and middle income households	Not applicable (specific to subgroup)
Enriched lives (UNCRPD: Article 29 Participation in political and public life, Article 30 Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport)	Headline indicator under development	
	Proportion of people that provided unpaid help to others living outside the household	Available
	Average time spent on recreation and leisure, and social and community interaction	Not available
	Participation rate in sport and physical recreation	Not available
	Attendance rate for cultural events and venues	Not available
	Participation rate for selected cultural activities	Not available
Economy		
Opportunities (UNCRPD: Article 24 Education, Article 27 Work and employment)	Persons with a Certificate III or above or employed in a skilled occupation	Available
Jobs (UNCRPD: Article 27 Work and employment)	Unemployment rate	Available
Prosperity (UNCRPD: Article 28 Adequate standard of living and social protection)	Net saving plus other changes in real net wealth per capita	Not available. Alternative indicator used; self-reported prosperity rated as 'prosperous', 'very comfortable, reasonably comfortable'
	Labour force underutilisation rate	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Multifactor productivity	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Real unit labour costs	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
A resilient economy	Multifactor productivity	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)

ABS Domain/theme & Relevant UNCRPD Article	Measures of Australia's Progress (ABS)	Data availability in HILDA
	Average duration of unemployment	Not available
	Consumer Price Index	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Total capital base ratio	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator) Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
Enhancing living standards (UNCRPD: Article 27 Work and employment)	Real net national disposable income per capita	Not available
	General government saving ratio	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Non-financial assets per capita	Not available
	Labour force participation rate	Available
	Product expansion by innovative business rate	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
Fair outcomes	Ratio of income received by low income households relative to middle income households	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Real net disposable income per capita	Not available
	Ration of income received by low income households relative to middle income households	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Resident taxation rate	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
International economic engagement	International trade rate	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Net overseas migration per capita	Not available
	International short term movements for education, business and conferences per capita	Not available
Environment		
Healthy natural environment	Headline indicator under development	
	Average air quality index for capital cities	Not applicable (area based, not individual indicator)
Appreciating the environment	Domestic trips(a) involving nature activities	Not available
	Proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people who recognise an area as homelands or traditional country	Not available
Protecting the environment	Headline indicator under development	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Total terrestrial and marine area protected	
	Proportion of native vegetation and wetland on agricultural	

ABS Domain/theme & Relevant UNCRPD Article	Measures of Australia's Progress (ABS)	Data availability in HILDA
	holdings being protected for conservation purposes	
Sustaining the environment	Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions(a), excluding wildfires	Not applicable (national, not individual indicator)
	Natural capital per capita, chain volume measures	Not available
	Amount of waste disposal per capita	Not available
Healthy built environments	Capital city residents who feel that their city has a good road network and minimal traffic congestion	Not available
Working together for a healthy environment	Headline indicator under development	
Governance		
Trust (UNCRPD: Article 17 Protecting the integrity of the person)	Level of generalised trust: Proportion of persons that agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted	Available in HILDA waves 6,8,10,11,14
Effective governance	Headline indicator under development	
Participation	Eligible Australians enrolled to vote	Not available
	Voter turnout at Federal elections	Not available
	Proportion of persons active in civic or political groups	Available
	Proportion of overseas-born Australian residents (who have lived here for five years or more) who are Australian citizens	Not available
People's rights and responsibilities	Headline indicator under development	
	Time on remand for unsentenced prisoners	Not available
	Proportion of people that feel they are able to have a say within the community on important issues	Not available

Appendix 2: Detailed Data Tables

Society: Health

Indicator used in the analysis

Self-rated health being reported to be 'excellent', 'very good' or 'good'. Self-rated health is a commonly used indicator of general health status that also predicts mortality.[24-27].

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	75.2%	94.6%	0.80	54.4%	93.8%	0.60	43.4%	84.8%	0.53
2002	77.6%	94.4%	0.82	51.9%	92.6%	0.57	39.2%	86.0%	0.47
2003	79.2%	94.4%	0.84	54.5%	92.9%	0.59	44.0%	86.8%	0.52
2004	83.7%	94.1%	0.89	54.7%	92.3%	0.60	45.7%	87.2%	0.54
2005	79.2%	95.1%	0.82	56.0%	92.7%	0.61	45.6%	88.5%	0.54
2006	80.5%	95.1%	0.85	55.8%	92.8%	0.61	46.1%	86.4%	0.57
2007	83.6%	94.8%	0.89	56.8%	93.4%	0.62	47.6%	89.1%	0.55
2008	75.6%	94.1%	0.80	55.4%	93.3%	0.61	46.5%	87.7%	0.53
2009	83.5%	95.6%	0.87	59.5%	93.7%	0.65	51.0%	91.2%	0.57
2010	76.4%	96.2%	0.80	55.1%	91.9%	0.62	48.9%	87.5%	0.57
2011	83.6%	95.6%	0.89	57.8%	93.9%	0.62	48.7%	89.5%	0.55
2012	84.2%	95.8%	0.88	57.9%	93.3%	0.63	50.8%	89.6%	0.58
2013	81.3%	94.9%	0.87	59.7%	93.9%	0.65	53.5%	91.4%	0.59
2014	78.7%	94.5%	0.82	57.3%	93.2%	0.63	50.2%	89.8%	0.57
2015	81.9%	95.7%	0.86	56.7%	92.6%	0.63	50.8%	90.3%	0.58
Correlation with year									
	+0.34	+0.64*	+0.29	+0.70**	+0.10	+0.80**	+0.88**	+0.83**	+0.78**
Average									
01-05	79.0%	94.4%	0.83	54.4%	93.0%	0.59	43.6%	86.8%	0.52
05-10	80.2%	95.2%	0.84	56.6%	93.0%	0.62	48.2%	88.4%	0.56
11-15	82.0%	95.6%	0.86	58.0%	93.4%	0.63	51.0%	90.2%	0.57

Society: Close Relationships

Indicator used in the analysis

Percentage of people who disagree with the statement 'I don't have anyone that I can confide in

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	72.3%	78.9%	0.91	69.1%	76.1%	0.92	66.1%	71.2%	0.94
2002	72.4%	80.1%	0.90	68.9%	76.3%	0.92	66.5%	70.6%	0.95
2003	72.1%	81.2%	0.87	68.8%	78.2%	0.89	66.5%	74.5%	0.89
2004	69.1%	81.3%	0.86	70.1%	78.4%	0.91	67.9%	76.7%	0.91
2005	72.0%	80.2%	0.91	69.4%	78.0%	0.90	67.6%	74.8%	0.91
2006	74.6%	79.6%	0.91	71.6%	78.3%	0.92	70.2%	77.2%	0.93
2007	72.2%	80.8%	0.91	68.6%	79.7%	0.87	73.2%	76.8%	0.97
2008	67.7%	81.9%	0.85	67.8%	80.4%	0.85	68.7%	75.0%	0.91
2009	77.1%	80.6%	0.97	70.2%	80.6%	0.88	74.4%	77.7%	0.96
2010	70.4%	79.0%	0.91	67.1%	79.6%	0.85	71.2%	75.7%	0.94
2011	70.5%	80.2%	0.92	70.7%	78.0%	0.91	70.7%	79.8%	0.89
2012	71.4%	80.9%	0.90	70.1%	80.6%	0.87	72.4%	80.9%	0.89
2013	69.4%	79.2%	0.87	69.3%	79.5%	0.87	73.5%	78.1%	0.94
2014	69.4%	78.1%	0.88	66.9%	78.5%	0.85	70.9%	79.3%	0.90
2015	71.1%	80.4%	0.88	68.9%	79.4%	0.87	73.4%	79.7%	0.92
Correlation with year	-0.27	-0.26	-0.04	-0.18	+0.67**	-0.68**	+0.82**	+0.84**	-0.20
Average									
01-05	71.4%	80.2%	0.89	69.2%	77.2%	0.91	67.2%	73.8%	0.92
05-10	72.4%	80.6%	0.91	69.2%	79.8%	0.87	71.4%	76.6%	0.94
11-15	70.2%	79.6%	0.89	69.2%	79.4%	0.87	72.2%	79.6%	0.91

Society: Home

Indicator used in the analysis

Housing stress defined as self-report in response to the question 'Since January did any of the following happen to you because of a shortage of money?' the respondent indicated that they either they 'could not pay electricity, gas or telephone bills on time' or 'could not pay the mortgage or rent on time'.

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	27.5%	20.4%	1.33	29.5%	20.0%	1.75	9.5%	6.6%	1.51
2002	37.8%	26.4%	1.42	33.1%	24.5%	1.56	22.7%	11.3%	1.84
2003	25.2%	13.7%	1.79	24.7%	16.3%	1.82	7.9%	4.9%	1.78
2004	18.9%	11.4%	1.64	24.0%	15.2%	1.97	6.8%	4.0%	1.86
2005	15.6%	10.9%	1.43	21.9%	14.6%	1.94	6.3%	4.9%	1.48
2006	14.4%	10.6%	1.24	22.3%	13.1%	2.08	6%	4.4%	1.57
2007	13.5%	10.9%	1.22	21.3%	13.2%	2.08	6.2%	5.0%	1.43
2008	15.9%	9.3%	1.71	20.9%	12.2%	2.12	6.3%	4.8%	1.20
2009	17.1%	9.3%	1.91	20.2%	12.2%	1.87	6.9%	5.2%	1.37
2010	Information not collected								
2011	13.5%	9.5%	1.19	26.0%	14.5%	2.08	7.6%	5.5%	1.41
2012	16.5%	8.3%	2.09	24.4%	13.9%	1.97	7.2%	4.9%	1.37
2013	19.0%	9.1%	2.01	22.2%	12.4%	2.03	6.3%	3.8%	1.77
2014	15.3%	8.1%	2.12	23.8%	12.2%	2.16	8.0%	3.2%	2.33
2015	15.6%	6.5%	2.32	22.8%	12.6%	2.04	6.3%	3.0%	2.13
Correlation with year	-0.62*	-0.77**	+0.66*	-0.48	-0.68**	+0.68**	-0.44	-0.60*	+0.27
Average									
01-05	25.2%	16.4%	1.52	26.8%	18.2%	1.81	10.8%	6.4%	1.69
05-10	15.3%	10.0%	1.52	21.0%	12.5%	2.04	6.3%	4.8%	1.39
11-15	16.2%	8.6%	1.95	23.8%	13.2%	2.06	7.0%	4.2%	1.80

Society: Safety

Indicator used in the analysis

The percentage of people who report they have been physically assaulted in the previous 12 months.

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	Information not collected								
2002	12.4%	3.9%	3.16	3.3%	1.5%	2.76	0.6%	0.4%	1.60
2003	9.5%	4.0%	2.31	2.6%	1.3%	2.40	0.8%	0.3%	7.41
2004	8.4%	2.7%	3.32	1.9%	1.2%	1.94	0.4%	0.5%	0.94
2005	8.0%	3.1%	2.53	2.3%	1.0%	3.10	0.2%	0.3%	0.57
2006	5.4%	3.2%	1.68	2.5%	0.9%	3.17	0.6%	0.3%	3.15
2007	5.6%	3.4%	1.69	2.3%	0.8%	3.46	0.5%	0.0%	n/a
2008	9.2%	2.9%	2.54	2.2%	1.3%	2.62	0.0%	0.4%	n/a
2009	3.1%	2.6%	1.49	1.7%	1.2%	1.88	0.3%	0.1%	1.15
2010	3.9%	2.9%	1.23	1.9%	0.9%	2.47	0.6%	0.4%	2.21
2011	5.7%	2.6%	2.27	2.4%	0.8%	3.89	0.4%	0.4%	1.01
2012	4.6%	2.9%	1.99	2.6%	0.9%	4.12	0.3%	0.3%	1.01
2013	4.5%	1.4%	3.19	1.9%	0.7%	3.08	0.3%	0.3%	0.98
2014	4.4%	1.7%	2.58	2.4%	0.9%	3.86	0.2%	0.3%	0.87
2015	3.7%	1.2%	2.76	2.6%	0.8%	4.24	0.3%	0.2%	2.44
Correlation with year	-0.78**	-0.81**	-0.09	-0.17	-0.45	+0.63*	-0.56*	-0.32	-0.36
Average									
01-05	9.5%	3.5%	2.83	2.5%	1.3%	2.55	0.5%	0.3%	2.63
05-10	5.4%	3.0%	1.73	2.2%	1.0%	2.72	0.8%	0.0%	2.17
11-15	4.8%	2.0%	2.56	2.4%	1.0%	3.84	0.0%	0.0%	1.26

Society: Learning & Knowledge

Indicator used in the analysis

Percentage of persons with a vocational or higher education qualification

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	14.9%	18.3%	0.73	43.4%	53.0%	0.84	27.7%	30.4%	0.92
2002	10.9%	17.6%	0.60	44.3%	55.1%	0.82	28.9%	33.3%	0.92
2003	13.2%	18.1%	0.75	44.1%	55.6%	0.81	29.4%	35.6%	0.88
2004	15.2%	18.0%	0.79	44.2%	56.7%	0.80	29.7%	34.8%	0.86
2005	20.5%	17.4%	1.13	47.4%	59.0%	0.83	30.4%	35.3%	0.95
2006	15.8%	17.4%	0.82	48.9%	59.8%	0.86	30.8%	37.2%	0.89
2007	16.1%	17.6%	0.86	48.0%	61.3%	0.82	30.7%	38.4%	0.84
2008	11.5%	17.3%	0.60	47.5%	62.6%	0.79	34.8%	37.4%	0.98
2009	14.5%	14.8%	0.85	50.1%	63.7%	0.81	33.9%	40.4%	0.90
2010	12.7%	15.5%	0.84	48.9%	65.3%	0.77	35.6%	39.9%	0.92
2011	14.0%	17.7%	0.77	53.8%	68.0%	0.82	37.4%	43.0%	0.92
2012	15.1%	18.6%	0.74	53.8%	69.3%	0.81	37.0%	47.3%	0.86
2013	17.4%	19.2%	0.76	55.6%	70.6%	0.80	41.0%	44.5%	0.98
2014	16.3%	20.6%	0.70	55.1%	71.6%	0.79	40.0%	47.4%	0.88
2015	19.9%	20.1%	0.93	58.3%	72.1%	0.83	39.6%	49.4%	0.86
Correlation with year									
	+0.33	+0.42	+0.10	+0.99**	+1.00**	-0.35	+0.97**	+0.97**	-0.05
Average									
01-05	15.0%	17.8%	0.80	44.4%	56.0%	0.82	29.2%	33.8%	0.91
05-10	14.4%	16.6%	0.79	48.8%	62.6%	0.81	33.4%	38.4%	0.91
11-15	16.4%	19.4%	0.78	55.4%	70.4%	0.81	39.0%	46.2%	0.90

Society: Community Connections & Diversity

Indicator used in the analysis

Percentage of people who have had no involvement in social and community groups in the 12 months prior to being interviewed.

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	61.1%	54.3%	1.13	66.4%	62.8%	1.14	59.8%	49.5%	1.22
2002	61.9%	55.4%	1.16	66.3%	61.9%	1.18	59.2%	48.5%	1.20
2003	55.7%	54.2%	1.02	66.9%	62.0%	1.22	56.6%	47.2%	1.19
2004	58.9%	53.8%	1.12	66.2%	63.0%	1.18	58.3%	46.0%	1.27
2005	63.9%	56.9%	1.18	67.8%	64.0%	1.18	57.9%	47.8%	1.16
2006	64.2%	59.4%	1.20	67.9%	63.6%	1.15	56.2%	47.2%	1.19
2007	66.3%	57.8%	1.19	66.6%	64.5%	1.12	57.6%	47.2%	1.23
2008	58.7%	58.1%	1.03	65.5%	63.4%	1.09	53.1%	44.3%	1.16
2009	60.3%	55.9%	1.10	66.5%	65.0%	1.08	55.1%	46.2%	1.18
2010	73.9%	62.3%	1.52	70.8%	66.7%	1.21	54.4%	44.0%	1.19
2011	64.3%	58.2%	1.19	67.7%	65.3%	1.11	53.8%	47.0%	1.14
2012	68.0%	56.1%	1.35	70.8%	68.2%	1.12	55.5%	52.9%	1.06
2013	65.0%	57.6%	1.16	69.9%	65.5%	1.19	53.8%	47.5%	1.15
2014	72.9%	62.3%	1.35	70.6%	67.2%	1.21	51.8%	47.9%	1.10
2015	68.0%	53.1%	1.41	72.1%	66.1%	1.25	56.0%	46.9%	1.20
Correlation with year									
	+0.66**	+0.41	+0.60*	+0.78**	+0.78**	+0.13	-0.79**	+0.02	-0.59*
Average									
01-05	60.4%	54.8%	1.12	66.6%	66.8%	1.18	58.4%	47.6%	1.20
05-10	64.6%	58.6%	1.19	67.4%	65.0%	1.12	55.2%	45.4%	1.19
11-15	67.6%	57.4%	1.28	70.4%	66.2%	1.18	54.2%	48.4%	1.12

Society: A Fair Go

Indicator used in the analysis

Proportion of households that have experienced one or more financial stressors

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	48.3%	35.8%	1.35	38.5%	27.7%	1.65	13.7%	8.4%	1.76
2002	52.4%	30.7%	1.68	36.4%	24.5%	1.77	13.3%	6.6%	2.14
2003	38.0%	25.5%	1.51	35.4%	22.6%	1.87	11.1%	6.0%	2.00
2004	33.9%	23.9%	1.41	34.6%	20.0%	2.12	10.1%	4.5%	2.42
2005	28.8%	21.7%	1.32	32.0%	20.3%	1.96	9.1%	6.1%	1.79
2006	26.6%	21.6%	1.20	30.4%	18.3%	2.02	7.8%	5.4%	1.59
2007	32.4%	21.6%	1.52	31.3%	19.2%	2.06	9.2%	5.0%	2.05
2008	27.2%	18.4%	1.44	29.0%	17.5%	2.08	9.2%	6.0%	1.54
2009	30.9%	20.7%	1.44	29.2%	18.1%	1.89	10.8%	6.5%	1.83
2010	Information not collected								
2011	28.8%	20.1%	1.37	36.4%	21.7%	1.99	12.8%	7.8%	1.77
2012	36.2%	19.8%	1.83	36.1%	19.8%	2.12	12.7%	7.3%	1.73
2013	31.9%	19.1%	1.69	32.6%	19.0%	2.00	10.5%	5.4%	2.11
2014	39.4%	22.5%	1.70	35.8%	20.7%	2.02	10.9%	5.2%	2.21
2015	27.0%	15.3%	1.76	33.6%	19.2%	2.03	10.7%	4.4%	2.60
Correlation with year	-0.50	-0.78**	+0.56	-0.16	-0.56*	+0.58*	-0.08	-0.29	+0.25
Average									
01-05	40.3%	27.5%	1.45	35.4%	23.0%	1.87	11.5%	6.3%	2.02
05-10	29.3%	20.6%	1.40	30.0%	18.3%	2.01	9.3%	5.7%	1.75
11-15	32.7%	19.4%	1.67	34.9%	20.1%	2.03	11.5%	6.2%	2.08

Society: Enriched Lives

Indicator used in the analysis

Percentage of people who report spending 30 minutes or more per week volunteering or caring for someone outside of the household.

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	10.8%	13.3%	0.84	22.9%	23.3%	0.92	21.8%	29.4%	0.81
2002	10.9%	8.5%	1.28	21.3%	21.6%	0.92	21.0%	27.0%	0.85
2003	16.4%	11.0%	1.48	23.5%	20.8%	1.00	20.8%	27.7%	0.86
2004	12.0%	10.3%	1.12	21.3%	20.4%	0.92	18.8%	30.4%	0.72
2005	9.0%	8.6%	0.91	20.6%	20.0%	0.93	19.3%	30.4%	0.72
2006	15.1%	11.5%	1.22	22.0%	22.8%	0.88	20.5%	30.8%	0.76
2007	14.6%	10.6%	1.39	19.4%	19.9%	0.85	19.8%	31.8%	0.69
2008	10.1%	9.6%	0.98	18.5%	19.9%	0.83	22.0%	33.9%	0.70
2009	12.1%	10.1%	1.06	20.1%	19.6%	0.91	22.2%	35.2%	0.70
2010	12.8%	11.0%	1.28	20.4%	22.5%	0.80	19.8%	34.8%	0.59
2011	6.7%	10.9%	0.62	20.2%	19.4%	0.89	23.7%	32.0%	0.74
2012	8.2%	12.3%	0.56	20.1%	17.9%	0.95	23.3%	30.5%	0.78
2013	14.7%	12.7%	1.13	20.0%	19.3%	0.89	26.5%	30.2%	0.87
2014	12.7%	12.0%	1.06	20.7%	21.5%	0.87	25.0%	35.7%	0.73
2015	12.1%	12.2%	0.97	19.3%	19.4%	0.87	22.3%	33.0%	0.69
Correlation with year	-0.11	+0.40	-0.34	-0.65**	-0.51	-0.42	+0.65**	+0.65**	-0.32
Average									
01-05	11.8%	10.3%	1.13	21.9%	21.2%	0.94	20.3%	29.0%	0.79
05-10	12.9%	10.6%	1.19	20.1%	20.9%	0.85	20.9%	33.3%	0.69
11-15	10.9%	12.0%	0.87	20.1%	19.5%	0.89	24.2%	32.3%	0.76

Economy: Opportunities

Indicator used in the analysis

Percentage of people with a Certificate III or above or employed in a skilled occupation.

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	21.9%	28.1%	0.74	52.6%	66.1%	0.80	29.5%	33.8%	0.87
2002	20.2%	29.6%	0.67	53.2%	68.5%	0.78	30.9%	37.4%	0.88
2003	21.4%	31.3%	0.68	52.8%	68.2%	0.79	30.9%	38.8%	0.87
2004	29.5%	31.0%	0.92	53.2%	69.7%	0.78	31.1%	39.1%	0.82
2005	30.5%	30.9%	1.01	55.3%	71.2%	0.80	32.0%	40.4%	0.89
2006	21.9%	32.7%	0.67	57.4%	72.3%	0.82	32.4%	40.7%	0.87
2007	36.5%	44.2%	0.78	60.8%	80.4%	0.78	32.8%	41.6%	0.85
2008	31.1%	40.4%	0.77	61.2%	81.1%	0.78	37.1%	41.6%	0.97
2009	34.0%	39.9%	0.82	63.0%	81.5%	0.79	36.3%	45.1%	0.87
2010	30.3%	39.7%	0.80	61.6%	82.4%	0.77	39.1%	44.7%	0.92
2011	26.8%	40.1%	0.68	65.2%	83.7%	0.80	40.2%	47.0%	0.92
2012	29.9%	41.1%	0.70	65.0%	84.0%	0.80	39.4%	51.6%	0.84
2013	33.1%	40.3%	0.75	66.3%	85.0%	0.80	43.3%	49.8%	0.93
2014	30.2%	42.5%	0.66	65.1%	84.9%	0.78	42.3%	52.7%	0.85
2015	31.3%	41.3%	0.72	68.0%	85.5%	0.81	41.9%	54.6%	0.84
Correlation with year									
	+0.58*	+0.83**	-0.23	+0.97**	+0.96**	+0.13	+0.96**	+0.98**	+0.08
Average									
01-05	24.8%	30.2%	0.80	53.4%	68.8%	0.79	31.0%	37.8%	0.87
05-10	30.8%	39.4%	0.77	60.8%	79.4%	0.79	35.4%	43.0%	0.90
11-15	30.2%	41.0%	0.70	65.8%	84.8%	0.80	41.2%	51.4%	0.88

Economy: Jobs

Indicator used in the analysis

Unemployment rate (base = number of people in the workforce)

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	11.8%	11.0%	1.04	5.3%	3.8%	1.54	0.0%	0.4%	n/a
2002	23.4%	13.1%	1.79	9.6%	3.8%	2.68	3.6%	0.0%	n/a
2003	21.1%	12.6%	1.72	7.6%	2.9%	2.73	0.0%	0.9%	n/a
2004	24.0%	12.3%	2.07	5.8%	2.8%	2.43	0.0%	4.7%	n/a
2005	14.2%	10.1%	1.28	6.8%	3.0%	2.52	1.7%	0.0%	n/a
2006	20.9%	10.8%	1.77	6.7%	2.4%	2.87	0.0%	3.2%	n/a
2007	15.5%	9.9%	1.53	6.7%	2.6%	2.78	0.0%	3.4%	n/a
2008	18.5%	10.2%	1.91	7.7%	2.3%	3.68	3.3%	0.0%	n/a
2009	18.8%	12.0%	1.73	6.5%	3.2%	2.36	2.9%	2.1%	1.63
2010	13.6%	11.8%	1.26	7.3%	3.2%	2.48	1.0%	0.0%	n/a
2011	20.0%	11.4%	1.57	5.9%	3.2%	2.14	2.2%	2.3%	1.05
2012	26.2%	12.6%	2.02	6.0%	3.3%	2.17	2.1%	1.7%	1.34
2013	25.6%	11.8%	2.44	6.5%	3.8%	2.02	0.7%	1.6%	0.38
2014	31.3%	13.7%	2.38	8.8%	3.8%	2.62	2.0%	0.4%	6.01
2015	30.2%	12.2%	2.53	8.5%	3.6%	2.51	2.0%	0.8%	1.27
Correlation with year									
	+0.58*	+0.24	+0.64*	+0.15	+0.25	-0.02	+0.28	-0.05	+0.29
Average									
01-05	18.9%	11.8%	1.58	7.0%	3.3%	2.38	1.1%	1.2%	n/a
05-10	17.5%	10.9%	1.64	7.0%	2.7%	2.83	1.4%	1.7%	1.63
11-15	26.7%	12.3%	2.19	7.1%	3.5%	2.29	1.8%	1.4%	2.01

Economy: Prosperity

Indicator used in the analysis

Self-reported current financial situation rated as 'prosperous', 'very comfortable' or 'reasonably comfortable'.

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	63.5%	73.8%	0.86	48.0%	67.9%	0.70	62.7%	72.9%	0.84
2002	56.2%	72.3%	0.78	47.0%	66.5%	0.69	64.0%	73.7%	0.84
2003	66.0%	75.2%	0.87	50.8%	70.6%	0.69	70.0%	78.2%	0.87
2004	65.8%	77.7%	0.86	50.1%	70.1%	0.69	66.1%	76.9%	0.83
2005	72.4%	78.8%	0.92	50.3%	72.3%	0.71	67.3%	79.7%	0.82
2006	64.2%	76.6%	0.83	52.7%	70.7%	0.73	67.6%	78.8%	0.85
2007	68.4%	76.5%	0.89	55.8%	73.8%	0.73	73.3%	77.5%	0.93
2008	67.8%	77.3%	0.90	51.6%	71.3%	0.71	68.5%	76.2%	0.89
2009	67.7%	77.8%	0.84	56.0%	75.1%	0.74	74.6%	82.0%	0.90
2010	64.9%	76.7%	0.87	51.7%	71.1%	0.71	70.7%	79.8%	0.86
2011	72.2%	78.9%	0.93	50.8%	71.9%	0.69	66.2%	79.0%	0.82
2012	68.2%	81.6%	0.85	52.4%	72.4%	0.71	66.8%	78.9%	0.83
2013	67.8%	79.1%	0.85	53.2%	72.3%	0.72	70.9%	80.2%	0.86
2014	70.0%	80.0%	0.88	52.7%	72.2%	0.72	67.6%	82.2%	0.81
2015	66.9%	80.0%	0.86	52.3%	71.4%	0.72	71.1%	85.0%	0.83
Correlation with year									
	+0.52+	+0.80**	+0.23	+0.054*	+0.52+	+0.45	+0.46	+0.80**	-0.15
Average									
01-05	64.8%	75.6%	0.86	49.2%	69.6%	0.70	66.0%	76.4%	0.84
05-10	66.6%	77.2%	0.87	53.8%	72.4%	0.72	71.2%	79.0%	0.89
11-15	69.0%	80.0%	0.87	52.2%	71.8%	0.71	68.9%	81.0%	0.83

Economy: Enhanced Living Standards

Indicator used in the analysis
Labour force participation rate.

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001	58.8%	71.8%	0.81	54.2%	81.7%	0.69	5.4%	9.5%	0.68
2002	64.2%	75.5%	0.85	50.4%	82.8%	0.63	5.9%	11.2%	0.63
2003	69.1%	75.5%	0.89	53.9%	82.3%	0.68	4.8%	13.5%	0.50
2004	71.4%	76.1%	0.96	53.7%	82.8%	0.68	4.5%	11.8%	0.68
2005	68.1%	74.7%	0.88	65.2%	84.8%	0.69	5.1%	14.3%	0.48
2006	66.0%	73.5%	0.90	57.6%	85.4%	0.71	4.9%	14.3%	0.45
2007	67.3%	75.4%	0.88	57.7%	85.9%	0.69	5.0%	13.6%	0.52
2008	64.8%	73.4%	0.88	57.5%	86.3%	0.70	5.4%	14.7%	0.48
2009	64.6%	71.9%	0.92	61.4%	85.7%	0.75	5.7%	16.8%	0.42
2010	54.1%	72.9%	0.74	58.8%	86.4%	0.71	8.3%	15.4%	0.63
2011	55.2%	71.8%	0.76	58.5%	85.9%	0.71	8.2%	17.3%	0.62
2012	57.7%	71.0%	0.79	57.3%	86.0%	0.69	8.1%	18.3%	0.56
2013	63.7%	71.1%	0.87	59.4%	86.0%	0.72	7.0%	20.8%	0.46
2014	60.6%	72.9%	0.82	58.7%	87.1%	0.69	8.1%	21.5%	0.49
2015	56.7%	70.9%	0.78	58.3%	87.2%	0.69	7.9%	20.5%	0.50
Correlation with year	-0.55*	-0.68**	-0.46	+0.49	+0.90**	+0.45	+0.80**	+0.96**	-0.39
Average									
01-05	66.3%	74.7%	0.88	55.5%	82.9%	0.67	5.1%	12.1%	0.59
05-10	63.4%	73.4%	0.86	58.6%	85.9%	0.71	5.9%	15.0%	0.50
11-15	58.8%	71.5%	0.80	58.4%	86.4%	0.70	7.9%	19.7%	0.53

Governance: Trust

Indicator used in the analysis

Level of generalised trust: the percentage of persons that agree or strongly agree that most people can be trusted.

	Age 15-23			Age 24-64			Age 65+		
	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index	PWD	Others	Index
2001									
2002									
2003									
2004									
2005	31.8%	39.2%	0.85	41.9%	50.4%	0.77	61.8%	67.7%	0.89
2006	47.9%	55.5%	0.83	54.6%	65.6%	0.80	74.4%	80.4%	0.92
2007									
2008	42.8%	56.3%	0.77	57.0%	64.7%	0.84	76.9%	84.3%	0.89
2009									
2010	47.6%	59.1%	0.82	56.6%	68.4%	0.79	76.5%	83.4%	0.91
2011	40.8%	57.8%	0.73	58.3%	66.2%	0.84	76.2%	81.9%	0.92
2012									
2013									
2014	40.7%	57.3%	0.72	54.6%	64.5%	0.79	75.6%	78.8%	0.90
2015									
Correlation with year									
	+0.20	+0.64	-0.85*	+0.58	+0.56	+0.21	+0.64	+0.47	+0.17
Average									
01-09	41.0%	50.3%	0.82	51.3%	60.3%	0.80	71.0%	77.3%	0.90
10-15	43.3%	58.0%	0.76	56.7%	66.3%	0.81	76.3%	81.3%	0.91

Appendix 3: References

1. World Health Organization: **World Report on Disability**. Geneva; 2011.
2. Commonwealth of Australia: **Shut Out: The Experience of People with Disabilities and Their Families in Australia**. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia; 2009.
3. Commonwealth of Australia: **2010–2020 National Disability Strategy** (<http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/sa/disability/progserv/govtint/Pages/nds.aspx>). Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia; 2011.
4. Australian Bureau of Statistics: **Measures of Australia's Progress 2013**. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics; 2014.
5. Emerson E, Honey A, Llewellyn G: **Left Behind: A Scorecard on Australia's Progress in Promoting the Social Inclusion of Young Australians with Disabilities: 2001-2011. Technical Report**. Sydney: Centre for Disability Research and Policy: University of Sydney; 2013.
6. Emerson E, Honey A, Madden R, Llewellyn G: **The Well-Being of Australian Adolescents and Young Adults with Self-Reported Long-Term Health Conditions, Impairments or Disabilities: 2001 and 2006** *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 2009, 44(1):37-53.
7. Llewellyn G, Emerson E, Honey A: **Left Behind: A Scorecard on Australia's Progress in Promoting the Social Inclusion of Young Australians with Disabilities: 2001-2011. Policy Briefing**. Sydney: Centre for Disability Research and Policy: University of Sydney; 2013.
8. Llewellyn G, Emerson E, Honey A, Kariuki M: **Left Behind: Monitoring the social inclusion of young Australians with self-reported long-term health conditions, impairments or disabilities, 2001-2009**. Sydney: University of Sydney; 2011.
9. Llewellyn G, Emerson E, Honey A, Kariuki M: **Left Behind: A Scorecard on Australia's Progress in Promoting the Social Inclusion of Young Australians with Disabilities: 2001-2010**. Sydney: University of Sydney; 2012.
10. United Nations: **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** New York: United Nations; 2006.
11. Australian Social Inclusion Board: **Social Inclusion in Australia: How Australia is faring**. Canberra: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet; 2010.
12. Trewin D, Hall J: **Measures of Australia's Progress - A Case Study of a National Report Based on Key Economic, Social and Environment Indicators**. In *Statistics, Knowledge and Policy: Key Indicators To Inform Decision Making*. Edited by Development OFEC-OA. Paris: Organisation For Economic Co-Operation And Development 2005.
13. Australian Bureau of Statistics: **Measures of Australia's Progress. Aspirations for our nation: a conversation with Australians about progress**. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics; 2012.
14. Wilkins R, Warren D: **Families, Incomes and Jobs, Volume 7: A Statistical Report on Waves 1 to 9 of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey**. Melbourne: University of Melbourne; 2012.
15. Summerfield M, Freidin S, Hahn M, La N, Li N, Macalalad N, O'Shea M, Watson N, Wilkins R, Wooden M: **HILDA User Manual - Release 15** Melbourne: Melbourne Institute, University of Melbourne; 2016.
16. Wilkins R: **The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey: Selected Findings from Waves 1 to 14**. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne; 2016.
17. Wilkins R: **The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey: Selected Findings from Waves 1 to 12**. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne; 2015.
18. Wilkins R: **Families, Incomes and Jobs, Volume 9: A Statistical Report on Waves 1 to 11 of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey**. Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne; 2014.

19. Wilkins R: **Families, Incomes and Jobs, Volume 8: A Statistical Report on Waves 1 to 10 of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey.** Melbourne: Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne; 2013.
20. Knol MJ, Le Cessie S, Algra A, Vandenbroucke JP, Groenwold RHH: **Overestimation of risk ratios by odds ratios in trials and cohort studies: alternatives for logistic regression.** *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 2012, **184**:895-899.
DOI:810.1503/cmaj.101715.
21. Zocchetti C, Consonni D, Bertazzi P: **Relationship between prevalence rate ratios and odds ratios in cross-sectional studies.** *International Journal of Epidemiology* 1997, **26**(1):220-223.
22. Dunst CJ, Hamby DW: **Guide for calculating and interpreting effect sizes and confidence intervals in intellectual and developmental disabilities research studies.** *Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability* 2012, **37**:89-99.
23. Cohen J: *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences (2nd ed.)*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum; 1988.
24. Idler EL, Benyamini Y: **Self-rated health and mortality: A review of twenty-seven community studies.** *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 1997, **38**:21-37.
25. Idler EL, Benyamini Y: **Community studies reporting association between self-rated health and mortality: additional studies, 1995 to 1998.** *Research on Aging* 1999, **21**:392-401.
26. Jylha M: **What is self-rated health and why does it predict mortality? Towards a unified conceptual model.** *Social Science & Medicine* 2009, **69**:307-316.
27. DeSalvo KB, Bloser N, Reynolds K, He J, Muntner P: **Mortality Prediction with a Single General Self-Rated Health Question: A Meta-Analysis.** *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 2006, **21**:267-275.