



Creating
an inclusive
community
together

Australia's Disability Strategy

2021 – 2031

Outcomes Framework



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Outcomes Framework

The Outcomes Framework measures, tracks and reports on outcomes for people with disability. This includes measuring the contribution key systems such as healthcare, housing, education and employment are making to achieve outcomes. It also tracks the changes in outcomes happening over time for people with disability.

The annual Outcomes Framework reports and dashboard (an interactive online reporting tool) show what progress is being made against each Policy Priority in the Strategy. Where data is available, information is disaggregated to provide detail on what progress is being made for specific cohorts of people with disability.

Governments will work together to link de-identified data between systems, to improve measures and to refine the Outcomes Framework. The Outcomes Framework is published on the Strategy's website. The version launched with the Strategy has future measures that will be introduced when data is improved and these measures will replace the measures used at launch.

For further information visit Australia's Disability Strategy website at www.disabilitygateway.gov.au/ads.

See endnotes for alignment to Sustainable Development Goals
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
(SDG-CRDP) performance indicators

OUTCOME AREA: EMPLOYMENT and FINANCIAL SECURITY

Objectives		Systems			Population			
Outcome	Indicators	Key systems	Key system outcomes	Key system measures	Population outcomes	Population measures		
People with disability have economic security, enabling them to plan for the future and exercise choice and control over their lives.	Economic participation (Policy Priority 1)	Disability Employment Services (DES)	DES supports people with disability to find and maintain employment	Number of people supported to achieve at least 12 months employment at their work capacity in Disability Employment Services (DES) ¹	Decrease in unemployment gap between people with and without disability	Gap in % of people with disability in the labour force who are unemployed compared to % of people without disability (SDAC) ² % of NDIS participants in the labour force aged 15–64 who are in open employment at full award wage (NDIA)		
		Jobactive	Jobactive supports people with disability to find employment	% of people with disability in the labour force who use jobactive and successfully find employment within 12 months (DESE)				
		National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)	NDIS supports participants to maintain employment	% of NDIS participants who get the help they need to do their job (NDIA) ³ % of NDIS participants with employment goal in receipt of employment income in last 12 months				
	Transition to employment (Policy Priority 2)	Vocational Education and Training (VET)	VET graduates with disability transition into employment	% of VET graduates with disability who are employed on completion of training (NCVER)			Increase in young people with disability moving from education to employment	% of young people (15–24 years) with disability in the labour force who are employed (SDAC) ⁴ % of school leavers with disability who are not in employment/education/training 12 months later
		National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)	NDIS supports young people leaving school to prepare for employment	% of NDIS young people (15-24 years) in employment (NDIA)				
		Economic independence (Policy Priority 3)	Public sector	The Australian, state, territory, and local government public service employs people with disability				

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OUTCOME AREA: INCLUSIVE HOMES and COMMUNITIES

Objectives		Systems			Population	
Outcome	Indicators	Key systems	Key system outcomes	Key system measures	Population outcomes	Population measures
People with disability live in inclusive, accessible and well-designed homes and communities.	Housing affordability/stress <i>(Policy Priority 1)</i>	Social housing	Social housing supports people with disability to live in secure housing	Average wait time for social housing for people with disability ⁷	A reduction in people with disability in housing stress	% of households with at least one person with disability in lowest 40% income whose housing costs exceed 30% of household income (SIH)
	Housing accessibility <i>(Policy Priority 2)</i>	Housing (accessibility) standards	Social housing is accessible Newly constructed housing is accessible	% of social housing dwellings that meet Livable Housing Design silver accessibility standards Number and % of homes that are built to standards according to the National Construction Code (NCC) and the Livable Housing Design, Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) Standard	Increase in people with disability who live in a suitable and accessible home	% of NDIS participants who are happy with current home (NDIA) % of people with disability whose home is suitable and accessible
	Social inclusion and participation <i>(Policy Priority 3)</i>	Social, recreational, sporting, religious and cultural organisations	Community organisations are accessible to people with disability	% of NDIS participants who spend free time doing activities that interest them (NDIA) Number of community, political, social, recreational, sporting, religious and cultural groups that have active inclusion policies for people with disability ⁹	Increased social inclusion and participation for people with disability	% of people with disability actively involved in community, cultural, or religious groups in the past 12 months or have taken part in an activity they organised (SDAC) ⁸
	The built and natural environment accessibility <i>(Policy Priority 4)</i>	National Construction Code and state/territory planning systems	Buildings are accessible	% of people with disability who have difficulty accessing government buildings (SDAC)	Increase in people with disability being able to access locations	% of people with disability who had no difficulty accessing buildings or facilities in the last 12 months (SDAC) ¹⁰
	Transport system accessibility <i>(Policy Priority 5)</i>	Public transport (accessibility) standards	Transport (whole of journey) is accessible	% of compliance with the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport	More people with disability can access transport in their community	% of people with disability who can use all forms of public transport with no difficulty (SDAC) ¹¹ % of people with disability who can access public or private transport when needed ¹³
	Information and communication systems accessibility <i>(Policy Priority 6)</i>	Information and communication accessibility standards	Information and communication systems are accessible	% of Australian, state and territory, and local government websites that meet Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 accessibility standard or above (Annual Reports) ¹²	Increase in people with disability being able to access communication and information networks	% difference in digital inclusion between people with disability and the Australian population (ADII) % of people with disability reporting the internet sites and apps they want to use are accessible

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OUTCOME AREA: SAFETY, RIGHTS and JUSTICE

Objectives		Systems			Population	
Outcome	Indicators	Key systems	Key system outcomes	Key system measures	Population outcomes	Population measures
The rights of people with disability are promoted, upheld and protected, and people with disability feel safe and enjoy equality before the law.	Safety from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation (Policy Priority 1)	NDIS quality and safeguards	NDIS services are high quality and safe	Number of complaints related to abuse and neglect per 1,000 NDIS participants (NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission)	Reduction in gap between safety for people with disability and without disability	% of people with disability 15 years and above who have experienced violence compared to people without disability (PSS) ¹³
	Trauma-informed policy, processes and programs (Policy Priority 2)	Services for people with disability	Services for people with disability are trauma-informed	Number of services for people with disability use a trauma-informed approach	Increase in people with disability accessing trauma-informed services	% of people with disability who experienced assault and sought advice or support after the most recent incident (PSS)
	Violence against women and their children (Policy Priority 3)	Child protection services	Child protection services keep children with disability safe and protected	Average length of time a child with disability remains in the child protection system compared to children without disability ¹⁴	Decrease in neglect and abuse of children with disability	Rate of children with disability aged 0–17 years who were the subject of a child protection re-substantiation in a given year
	Rights are protected and upheld (Policy Priority 4)	Domestic and family violence services	Domestic and family violence services provide assistance needed to women and children with disability	% of people with disability experiencing domestic and family violence who are assisted into safe and secure housing when requested % of domestic and family violence services that are accessible and inclusive for women with disability	Decrease in violence against women and children with disability	% of females with disability 15 years and above who have experienced family or domestic violence compared with women without disability (PSS)
	Access to justice (Policy Priority 5)	Individual advocacy	People with disability get the information and supports they need to have rights upheld and make their own decisions	% of people who accessed independent advocacy programs reporting improved choice and control to make their own decisions (NDAP)	Decrease in discrimination against people with disability	% of people with disability who have not experienced discrimination due to disability in the last 12 months (SDAC) ¹⁵ % of NDIS participants who feel able to advocate (stand up) for themselves (NDIA)
	Equitable treatment in criminal justice system (Policy Priority 6)	The legal system (legislation and regulation)	The Disability Discrimination Act is implemented effectively to ensure people with disability are not discriminated against	% of complaints related to disability discrimination lodged with the Australian Human Rights Commission/relevant state and territory bodies that are investigated and resolved (AHRC) ¹⁶	Increase in access to justice for people with disability	% of people with disability who reported having equal access to justice compared to people without disability
		The justice system	People with disability receive equitable treatment through the justice system	% of people with disability supported to communicate and participate when interacting with police or judicial officers at court	Reduction in the incarceration gap between people with disability and people without disability	% of people with disability detained in prisons and forensic facilities compared to people without disability ¹⁷
		Criminal justice system	The criminal justice system ensures the equitable treatment of people with disability	% of people with disability returning to corrective services within two years compared to % of people without disability		

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OUTCOME AREA: PERSONAL and COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Objectives		Systems			Population	
Outcome	Indicators	Key systems	Key system outcomes	Key system measures	Population outcomes	Population measures
People with disability have access to a range of supports to assist them to live independently and engage in their communities.	Availability of support (Policy Priority 1)	Universal and targeted support services	People with disability receive the supports they need	% of people with disability (aged 15-64, and 65 and over) who are satisfied with the quality of assistance received from formal service providers (SDAC) ¹⁸	Increase in people with disability accessing the services they need	% of people with disability who had their needs fully met (SDAC) % of people who report that they can access mainstream support services when they need them ¹⁹
	People with complex, high needs are supported (Policy Priority 2)	National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)	NDIS participants receive the support they need	% of participants aged 15 and over who responded "yes" to "Has the NDIS helped you have more choice and control over your life?" after two years in the scheme (NDIA) ²⁰	Increase in NDIS participants being effectively supported	% of NDIS participants who report systems accessed through their individual support package were effective (NDIA)
	Informal and carer supports (Policy Priority 3)	Carer support services	Carer support services provide carers of people with disability with appropriate assistance	% of carers who are satisfied with range of services available to assist in caring role (SDAC)	Increase in carers able to access suitable carer support	% of informal carers of people with disability who report that alternative care arrangements are available and affordable (SDAC)
	Availability of assistive technology (Policy Priority 4)	National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)	The NDIS provides participants with access to the assistive technology they require	% utilisation of NDIS participants' plans on assistive technology supports (NDIA) ²¹	Increase in the accessibility of assistive technology for people with disability	% of people with disability who do not need additional aids (SDAC) ²² % of people with disability who can access the assistive technology they need

See endnotes for alignment to Sustainable Development Goals
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OUTCOME AREA: EDUCATION and LEARNING

Objectives		Systems			Population	
Outcome	Indicators	Key systems	Key system outcomes	Key system measures	Population outcomes	Population measures
People with disability achieve their full potential through education and learning.	Participation in early childhood education (Policy Priority 1)	Preschool	The preschool system supports children with disability to achieve their full potential	% of children with disability enrolled in a pre-school program the year before full-time schooling vs representation in community (RoGS)	Increase in children with disability ready to start school in the first year of school	% of children with disability who meet school readiness indicators in first year of school (AEDC) ²³
	Participation in school education (Policy Priority 2)	School	Schools support quality outcomes, equal access and participation for students with disability	% of students with disability attending school 90% or more of the time (ACARA) % of students with disability in Year 9 achieving at or above the national minimum standard for reading (ACARA)	Increase in young people with disability completing secondary school	% of students with disability who complete Year 10 (or equivalent) (SDAC) ²⁴ % of students with disability who complete Year 12 (or equivalent) (SDAC)
	Participation in tertiary education (Policy Priority 3)	Vocational Education and Training (VET)	VET supports people with disability to continue their learning	% of VET students with disability (15-64 years) (NCVER)	Increase in young people transitioning into further study, training and completing qualifications	Qualification completion rate for VET students with disability compared to qualification completion rate for VET students without disability (15-64 years) ²⁵ (NCVER) % of students with disability who complete a higher education qualification (DESE, annual)
		Higher education	The higher education system supports people with disability to participate in higher education	% of undergraduate higher education students with disability (DESE, annual)		
Participation in informal education (life skills) (Policy Priority 4)	Adult and Community Education (ACE)	ACE supports equal access for people with disability	% of person with disability who reported satisfaction with their access to ACE (state data or survey)	Increase in people with disability learning in informal settings	% of people with disability who report having participated in an informal learning activity in the last 12 months	

Launch version
Future version

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OUTCOME AREA: HEALTH and WELLBEING

Objectives		Systems			Population	
Outcome	Indicators	Key systems	Key system outcomes	Key system measures	Population outcomes	Population measures
People with disability attain the highest possible health and wellbeing outcomes throughout their lives.	Health and wellbeing (Policy Priority 1)	Hospitals	Hospitals provide high-quality and suitable services to people with disability	% of people with disability who reported unmet need for hospital admission in the last 12 months (SDAC) ²⁶ Number of potentially avoidable deaths in hospital for people with disability compared to people without disability	Increase in people with disability experiencing good health	% of adults with disability who reported excellent, very good or good health compared with people without disability (NHS) ²⁷
	Prevention and early intervention (Policy Priority 2)	Allied and community health sector	The allied and community health sector provides high-quality services to people with disability	% of people with disability who are satisfied with the quality of care provided by the allied and community health sector		
		Primary health	Primary health care provides people with disability with high-quality prevention and early intervention services when they need them	Number of people with disability with GP-type emergency department presentations		
		Mental health (Policy Priority 3)	Mental health services	Mental health care providers provide people with disability high-quality and appropriate mental health services when they need them		
Emergency responses (Policy Priority 4)	Emergency services	Disaster management services have disability-inclusive disaster management plans in place	% (and number) of disaster management services that have disability inclusive plans in place ²⁹	Increase in people with disability experiencing good mental health	% of adults with disability with high or very high levels of psychological distress (NHS) ²⁸ % of NDIS participants who report feeling satisfied about their life in general now and in the future (NDIA)	
					Increase in accessibility of emergency preparedness and disaster prevention, response and recovery information and services for people with disability	% of people with disabilities reporting satisfaction in the accessibility of emergency, disaster preparedness and response information and services

* when involuntary hospital admissions are available this will add to rather than replace restraints in acute mental health hospital services

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OUTCOME AREA: COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

Outcome	Indicators	Outcome	Attitude measures ³⁰
Community attitudes support equality, inclusion, and participation in society for people with disability.	Employer attitudes to employing people with disability (Policy Priority 1)	The capabilities of people with disability are recognised, leading to increased employment	% of employers who value the contribution and benefits of employing people with disability
	Key sector attitudes to people with disability (Policy Priority 2)	Attitudinal barriers toward people with disability within key workforces are removed	Key professionals are disability confident and respond positively to people with disability % of educators % of health professionals % of personal and community support workers % of justice/legal sector workers
	People with disability in leadership roles (Policy Priority 3)	Increase in people with disability in leadership roles	% of people with disability who report feeling represented in leadership roles
	Value and respect for people with disability (Policy Priority 4)	Full inclusion in community and social life is available to people with disability	% of people with disability who report feeling valued and respected in their community

Glossary of Data Sources

Acronym	Description
ACARA	Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority
ADII	Australian Digital Inclusion Index
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census
AHRC	Australian Human Rights Commission
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
DES	Disability Employment Services
DESE	Department of Education, Skills and Employment
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NDAP	National Disability Advocacy Program

Acronym	Description
NDIA	National Disability Insurance Agency
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NHS	National Health Survey
NSRD	National Seclusion and Restraint Database
PSS	Personal Safety Survey
RoGS	Report on Government Services
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
SIH	Survey of Income and Housing

Endnotes

- 1 Aligns with SDG-CRPD 27.12 'Number and percentage of persons, disaggregated by age, sex and disability enrolled in: vocational training, employment services, school to work transition programs, lifelong learning, return-to-work programs, and/or programs promoting entrepreneurship, starting one's business, development of cooperatives, etc.'
- 2 This equates broadly to SDG-CRPD 27.20 'Unemployment rate of persons with disabilities compared to other persons and to the overall unemployment rate, disaggregated by age, sex and disability (based on SDG indicator 8.5.2)', which supports a UN sustainable development goal
- 3 In its broader setting, this relates to SDG-CRPD 27.13 'Number and percentage of persons, disaggregated by age, sex and disability benefitting from each of the following measures: job coaching, work placements and internships, workplace rehabilitation, microfinance projects & programs, and employment through an affirmative action measure in both the public and private sector.'
- 4 The aligns with SDG-CRPD 5.23 'Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG 8.5.2)'
- 5 This provides a measure that focuses on outcomes the SDG-CRPD 5.9 looks at inputs 'Budget allocated for the provision of reasonable accommodation within the public sector (e.g. in centralized reasonable accommodation funds)' and SDG-CRPD 5.26 'Proportions of positions (by sex, age, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions (SDG 16.7.1)
- 6 SDG-CRPD 5.22 'Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.1)'. SDG-CRPD 5.26 'Proportions of positions (by sex, age, disability and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions (SDG 16.7.1)'
- 7 Aligns to 'Number and proportion of persons with disabilities granted public/social housing within the community, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geographical location'.
- 8 Aligns to SDG-CRPD 30.23 'Average time spent by persons with disabilities in cultural life and activities, as compared to other persons, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.'
- 9 Aligns to SDG-CRPD 30.14 'Specific measures adopted to foster participation of persons with disabilities in recreation, leisure and sport, including e.g. exemption or reduction of fees, training of trainers and coaches'
- 10 Equates to SDG-CRPD 9.24 'Proportion of persons with disabilities reporting access to public buildings in urban and rural areas, including government buildings in national and regional capitals'
- 11 Aligns to SDG-CRPD 9.8 'Number and proportion of transportation service units that are accessible to persons with disabilities, disaggregated by kind of transport (e.g. bus, train, tram, metro, taxi, etc.) and by kind of service (e.g. public service/private service)'. To match SDG-CRPD indicator need this by geographical availability, too, e.g. remoteness.
- 12 Equates to SDG-CRPD 9.12 'Proportion of government websites and apps that comply with accessibility standards'. (Idem 21.15)
- 13 Aligned with SDG-CRPD 16.25 'Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (SDG indicator 16.1.3) by sex, age and disability' and SDG-CRPD 16.29 'Number of reported cases of exploitation, violence, abuse and exploitation within public and private institutions, by sex, age and disability.'
- 14 Aligned with SDG-CRPD 7.26 'Number and proportion of children with disabilities in alternative care compared to all children in alternative care (in a family setting / in small group homes or other residential care facilities), disaggregated by age, sex, disability and kind of setting. (idem 23.26)'
- 15 SDG-CRPD 8.18 'Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (SDG 10.3.1), disaggregated by sex, age and disability'. Another alternative measure is SDG-CRPD 23.16 'Awareness raising campaigns and activities to promote and inform persons with disabilities, their families and the general public, on the rights of persons with disabilities in family life and relationships (including equal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services), on the right of children with disabilities to live in a family setting within the community, and to combat related negative attitudes, myths and stereotypes.'
- 16 More broadly, SDG-CRPD 5.15 'Proportion of received complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of disability and/or other grounds against persons with disabilities that have been investigated and adjudicated; proportion of those found in favour of the complainant; and proportion of the latter that have been complied with by the government and/or duty bearer; each disaggregated by kind of mechanism'
- 17 Equates to SDG-CRPD 14.27 'Conviction rate of persons with disabilities as compared to the general conviction rate, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, crime/ground and whether accessed legal aid or lawyer of the person's choice'
- 18 SDG-CRPD Indicators relating to Articles 5, 8, 23, 25 and 28
- 19 Equates broadly to SDG-CRPD 19.37 'Level of satisfaction of persons with disabilities with mainstream services disaggregated by type of service, sex, age and disability.'
- 20 See also SDG-CRPD 1/4.31 'Proportion of population who believe decision making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (SDG indicator 16.7.2)' and SDG-CRPD 19.18 'Number and proportion of persons with disabilities living in institutions who accessed support and programmes, including economic assistance, to facilitate transitioning from institutional care to living in the community.'
- 21 Broadly aligns with SDG-CRPD 26.7 'Budget allocated and spent to promote the availability of assistive devices and technologies, designed for persons with disabilities, as they relate to habilitation and rehabilitation, including through public procurement.'
- 22 SDG-CRPD 26.14 'Number and proportion of persons with disabilities who have access to assistive devices and technologies appropriate to their needs, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, type of product, and geographical location (based on WHO and IDDC indicator).'
- 23 Equates to SDG-CRPD 24.10 'Percentage of children aged 3-5 years who are attending an early childhood education programme (UNICEF MICS indicator) disaggregated by sex, age and disability'
- 24 An alternative measure is SDG-CRPD 7.25 'Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (SDG indicator 4.1.1) disability and minority or indigenous background. (idem 24.28)' or SDG-CRPD 24.29 'Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills, by sex (SDG indicator 4.6.1), disability and minority or indigenous background'

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- 25 Broadly aligns with measures in Education and Skills and Employment and Financial Security transition to work, SDG-CRPD 27.12 'Number and percentage of persons, disaggregated by age, sex and disability enrolled in: vocational training, employment services, school to work transition programmes, lifelong learning, return-to-work programmes, and/or programmes promoting entrepreneurship, starting one's business, development of cooperatives, etc.'
- 26 See SDG-CRPD 25.16 'Coverage of essential health services disaggregated by sex, age and disability (SDG indicator 3.8.1)'
- 27 Aligns with SDG-CRPD 26.13 'Level of satisfaction of persons with disabilities with habilitation and rehabilitation services received, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, kind and sector of service, and geographical location'. Another alternative measure is SDG-CRPD 25.25 'Probability of dying (per 1000) between ages 15 and 60 years, disaggregated by sex (WHO indicator), disability, and indigenous/minority background'
- 28 An alternative measure is SDG-CRPD 10.25 'Suicide rates, disaggregated by sex, age and disability'
- 29 Equates to SDG-CRPD 11.8 'Proportion of public bodies in charge of delivering basic services which have developed emergency preparedness and response plans, including evacuation plans', an alternative option is SDG-CRPD 11.14 'Proportion of expenditure on relief and emergency assistance allocated specifically to ensuring inclusive and accessible programmes and services for persons with disabilities.'
- 30 The SDG-CRPD has an extensive set of alternative measures (indicators) aimed towards supporting and delivering a change in public attitudes and awareness, as part of the drive to mainstream disability. This includes SDG-CRPD indicators for training of people across all facets of human life, including engineers, designers, researchers, teachers, lawyers, police officers, health care workers and judges, through to capacity building training for people with disability. Other indicators include measuring the number and proportion of positions of responsibility and influence held by people with disability, such as politicians, TV personalities, managers and teachers. Other indicators include the monitoring of complaints relating to abuse or discrimination against people with disability, public awareness campaigns, government funding, and extensive consultation with, and inclusion of people with disability.



