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DISABILITY, AGEING AND CARERS

DISABILITY AND LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070 or Ken Black on Canberra 02 6252 7430.

PREFACE

This publication presents more comprehensive data on disability and long-term health conditions than has previously been released through the publication *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 1998* (Cat. no. 4430.0). The data in both publications can be sourced to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, which was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) throughout Australia, from 16 March to 29 May 1998. The survey collected information about three population groups:

- people with a disability;
- older people (i.e. aged 60 years or over); and
- carers - those who provide assistance to people with a disability and/or older people.

A number of other publications associated with the 1998 survey, have already been released:

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: User Guide, 1998 (Cat. no. 4431.0);

Caring in Australia (a special internet article), released in October 1999; and

Caring in the Community (Cat. no. 4436.0), released in August 2000.



ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ABSCQ	Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ARA	Any Responsible Adult
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ICD 10	International Classification of Diseases, version 10
RSE	Relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
SE	Standard Error
WHO	World Health Organisation

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

At some time in their life most people will be affected by a disability or long-term health condition. Disability is sometimes present at birth or can appear in the early developmental years. However it is more commonly due to a chronic or acute disease, or as the end result of an accident or injury. Having a disability leads to a range of outcomes, not just for the individual but also for the society within which they are located. For the individual it can impair bodily functions such as speech or sight, limit daily activities as a result, and restrict social participation in many different ways.

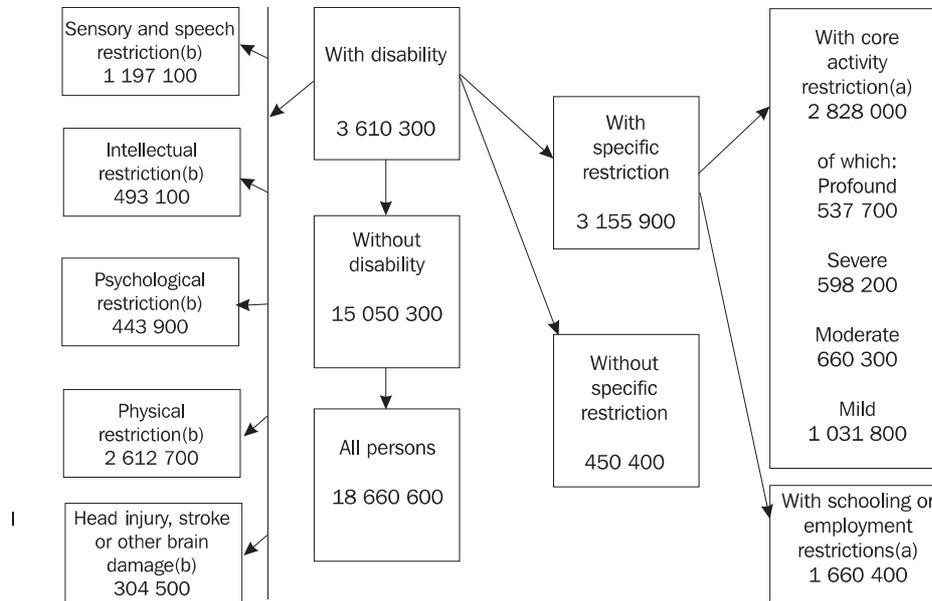
For society there may be an effect on family and friends and the wider community or an impact through reduced education or workforce participation. However, many people with disabilities or long-term health conditions are able to continue with their usual activities, even if with some difficulty, and others are enabled to do so with appropriate supports. The range of supports available are many: from manual aids and changes to the physical environment, or occasional help from a family member or friend, to high levels of support from the family and/or assistance from private or government organisations.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines disability as: "Any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being." A long-term health condition is a disease or disorder, including damage from accidents or injuries, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for six months or more. Not all long-term health conditions restrict people in their everyday activities and result in a disability.

This publication focuses on people with disabilities and long-term health conditions, and the effect these conditions have.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

INTRODUCTION *continued*



(a) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.
 (b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

Disability	Restricting impairment groups
<p>A person has a disability if he/she has one or more of the following restricting impairments that has lasted or is likely to last for 6 months or more:</p> <p>Sight loss (not corrected by glasses); Hearing loss; Speech difficulties, including speech loss;</p> <p>Difficulty learning or understanding; Chronic or recurring pain that restricts everyday activities; Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness; Incomplete use of arms or fingers; Difficulty gripping; Incomplete use of feet or legs; Restriction in physical activities or doing physical work;</p> <p>Breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities;</p> <p>Disfigurement or deformity; A nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities; A need for help or supervision because of a mental illness or condition;</p> <p>Head injury, stroke or brain damage, with long-term effects that restrict everyday activities;</p> <p>Treatment for any other long-term condition, and still restricted in everyday activities; or</p> <p>Any other long-term condition that restricts everyday activities.</p>	<p>Impairments are grouped by type as follows:</p> <p>Sensory: Loss of sight; Loss of hearing; Speech difficulties.</p> <p>Intellectual: Difficulty learning or understanding things.</p> <p>Physical: Chronic or recurring pain that restricts everyday activities; Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness; Incomplete use of arms or fingers; Difficulty gripping; Incomplete use of feet or legs; Restriction in physical activities or doing physical work; Breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities; Disfigurement or deformity.</p> <p>Psychological: A nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities; A need for help or supervision because of a mental illness or condition.</p> <p>Head injury, stroke or brain damage: With long-term effects which restrict everyday activities.</p>

DISABILITY AND LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS

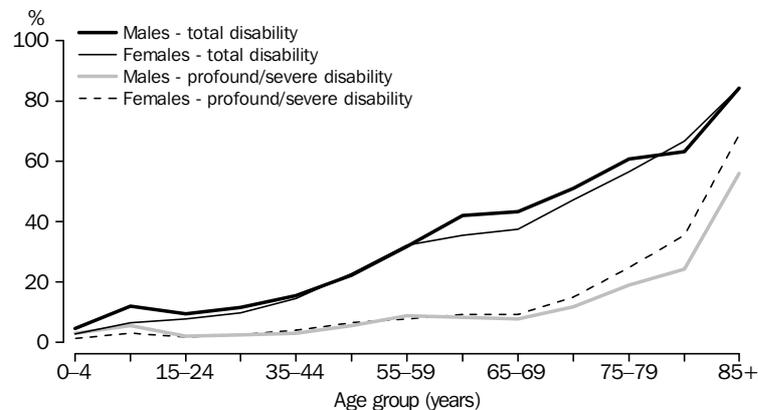
DISABILITY OR LONG-TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS

Disability rates

According to the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, there were 3.6 million people with a disability (19%) and a further 3.1 million with a long-term condition or impairment, but no disability (17%). The proportion of males and females with a disability was similar (around 19% or 1.8 million each), and the likelihood of having a disability rose with age (table 1). However, these similarities mask a number of differences at certain ages. For example, from birth to early adolescence boys had higher rates of disability (5% to 12%) than girls (3% to 7%). This reflected the higher incidence of birth disorders in boys and their higher prevalence of childhood conditions, such as asthma and intellectual disorders (table 12).

The disability rate for men aged between 60 and 79 years was also higher than that for women. Of men aged 60 to 64 years, 42% had a disability compared with 36% of women in this age group. This may be due to the earlier age of onset for men of health conditions such as cardiovascular disease. However, by the time they reached 85 years of age or more, men and women had the same rate of disability (84%). As there were more women than men in this age group, the number of women with a disability was substantially higher (132,100) than the number of men (58,200) (table 1).

ALL PERSONS, DISABILITY RATES—1998



Having a disability may not interfere with a person's participation in normal daily activities. That will depend on the level of restriction associated with their particular disability. In 1998, a small proportion of the total population (6%) had a profound or severe restriction from their disability. That is, their condition either completely restricted them from undertaking everyday activities such as dressing, washing, eating or walking, or they sometimes or always required assistance from others to do these things, or they had difficulty in communicating. Unlike the disability rate, which increased gradually over the lifespan, the likelihood of being profoundly or severely restricted remained relatively low (less than 9%) until about age 70. After this age it increased rapidly – from 14% for those aged 70 to 74, to almost one in three (31%) for those aged 80 to 84. From 85 years onward almost two-thirds (65%) in this age group had a profound or severe restriction (table 1).

DISABILITY AND LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS *continued*

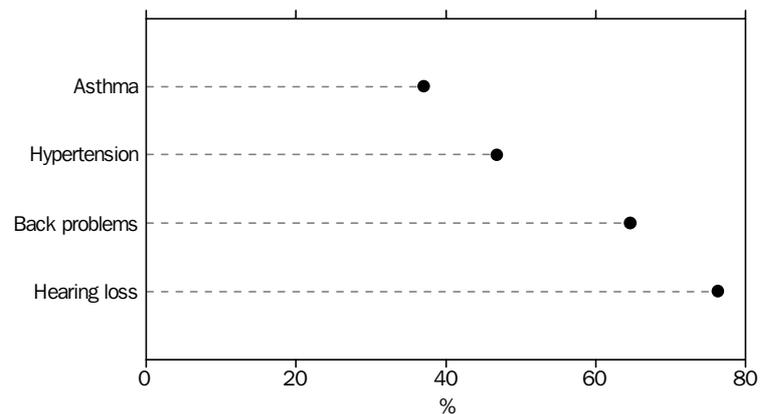
DISABILITY OR LONG-TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS *continued*

Men and women had similar rates of profound or severe restrictions in their early and middle years. However, from age 70 greater proportions of women had these levels of restriction than did men. For example, there were 107,900 women aged 85 and over (69%) who had a profound or severe restriction, compared with 38,600 men in this age group (56%), even though the same proportion of these men and women had a disability (84%). This reflects the fact that more women live to advanced old age (over 90 years) than men, with a subsequent increased risk of having a profound or severe restriction (table 1).

Long-term health conditions

In 1998, there were 6.7 million people with a long-term health condition and just over half of these (54%) had a disability as a result. People could have more than one condition and there were 6.4 million or 95% with a physical condition and 1.2 million or 18% with a mental condition (table 2). Some conditions were more likely at particular ages. Asthma was more prevalent in children (9% of those aged 5 to 14 years) than in elderly people (5% of those aged 75 to 84 years), while for hearing loss the reverse was the case (1% and 31% respectively) (table 3).

DISABILITY RATES FOR SELECTED LONG-TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS—1998



The likelihood of having a disability varied according to the type of condition a person had. Asthma and hypertension, for many people, often occur with only mild symptoms which do not restrict everyday activities. Less than half of people with asthma (37%) or hypertension (47%) had a disability, compared with over three-quarters (76%) of people with hearing loss. The probability of having hearing loss increases with age as does the risk of having a disability from one or more other conditions.

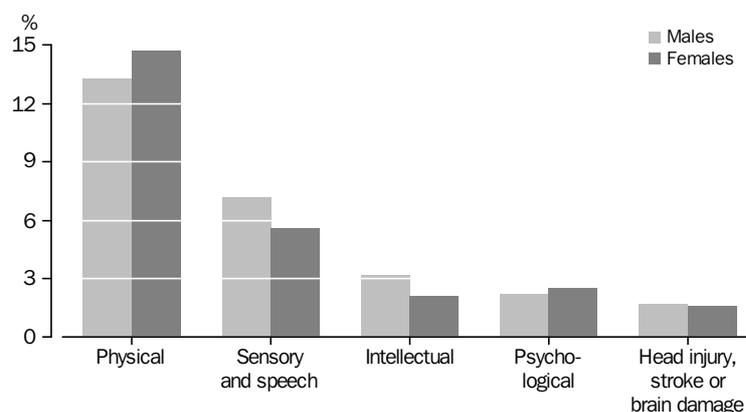
RESTRICTING IMPAIRMENT GROUPS

RESTRICTING IMPAIRMENT GROUPS

It can be useful to group certain types of restricting impairments together on the basis that they are likely to have similar effects on people's lives, and therefore require similar types of assistance. In 1998, there were 3.6 million people with a disability and 3.2 million of these had at least one specific restriction (i.e. in the area of self care, mobility or communication) (table 8).

Those restricted by a physical impairment were the largest group and comprised 14% of all people (2.6 million). There were 6% (1.2 million) who were restricted by a sensory impairment or by speech loss. Sensory (including speech) and intellectual impairments were somewhat more common in men (7% and 3% respectively) than in women (6% and 2% respectively) (tables 6 and 8). Men tended to be more at risk of developing industrial deafness than women and to have higher rates of intellectual disorders from birth. Intellectual disorders can also occur at varying times throughout the lifecycle and arise from many different types of conditions, such as brain damage through accident or injury, or senile dementia (table 6).

ALL PERSONS: RESTRICTING IMPAIRMENT GROUPS—1998



The likelihood of having a restricting impairment generally increased with age. For those aged 85 years and over, 75% of women and 68% of men had a physical impairment compared with 3% each of boys and girls aged 0 to 14 years. However, some restricting impairments are more common at particular ages. Of those with an intellectual impairment, 42% were aged under 25 years and 30% of those with a psychological impairment were aged between 35 and 54 years (table 6).

The severity of restriction varied according to the type of restricting impairment a person had. People with head injury, stroke or brain damage (64%) and those with a psychological (65%) or intellectual impairment (60%) were the most likely to have a profound or severe restriction. Generally, women had higher levels of restriction than men, consistent with their higher numbers in the older age groups. Of the 199,800 women with an intellectual impairment, 70% had a profound or severe restriction, compared with 53% of the 293,300 men with this impairment type. Similarly, of those with a sensory or speech impairment, 48% of women and 34% of men had a profound or severe restriction (table 8).

AREA OF RESTRICTION

Being able to easily move about at home or in the community, to communicate with others without difficulty, or to perform basic self care functions such as dressing,

RESTRICTING IMPAIRMENT GROUPS *continued*

AREA OF RESTRICTION *continued*

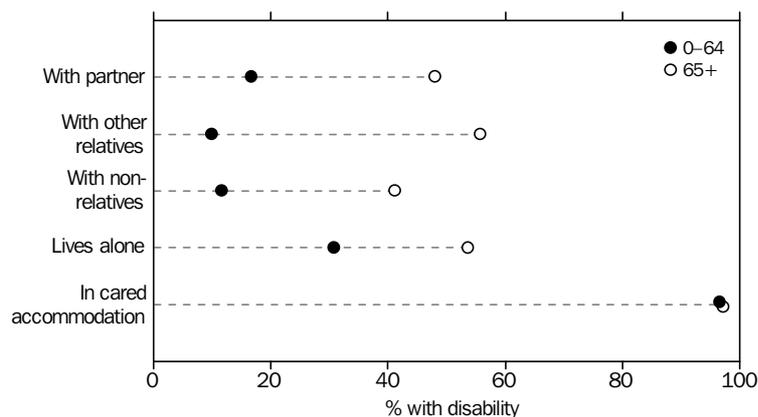
washing and eating, are all important elements of independent living. In 1998, there were 2.4 million Australians living in households who had a mobility restriction, and just over one million who had a restriction in the area of self care. As expected, the likelihood of being restricted in one of these areas, or in communication, was greater for older people. For women aged 65 and over who were restricted by a physical impairment, 92% had a mobility restriction and 49% a self care restriction. Figures for older men were slightly lower (86% and 41%) (table 9).

It is not only people with a physical restriction who have problems with mobility or self care. Although fewer older people were restricted by an intellectual or psychological impairment than a physical impairment, greater proportions of them had a mobility or self care restriction. The mobility restriction was more likely to result in a need for supervision, for example for people with dementia, rather than for actual assistance in walking or moving about. Almost all older women living in households who had an intellectual impairment also had a mobility restriction (99%) and 81% had a self care restriction (93% and 62% respectively for men) (table 9).

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Not everyone with a disability needs assistance, and of those who do, most have sufficient support to continue living at home. In 1998, the majority of people with disabilities lived in private dwellings (93%), 50% with their partner and 23% with other relatives. Just over one in six lived alone (18%). There were 245,900 people with disabilities (7%) who lived in non-private dwellings such as boarding houses and hostels, with nearly three-quarters of these (5%) living in cared accommodation. Not surprisingly, the majority of people who lived in cared accommodation had a disability - of these most had a physical impairment (91%) and were 65 years of age or over, though some 22,100 people under 65 years also lived in cared accommodation. Women accounted for more than two-thirds of people with a disability living in cared accommodation (124,000 compared with 60,100 men) (table 7).

ALL PERSONS: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS—1998



Of the total population, people who lived alone were more likely to have a disability (637,400 or 40%) than those who lived with a partner (1.8 million or 21%). This is partly because the probability of being widowed and having a disability increases with age. However, those under 65 years who lived alone also had the highest rates of disability (31%) (table 7).

RESTRICTING IMPAIRMENT GROUPS *continued*

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

continued

Certain impairments increase the likelihood of needing to live with another person or in cared accommodation. The majority of people with an intellectual impairment lived with a relative other than a partner, such as a parent (241,100 or 49%), or in cared accommodation (109,900 or 22%), as did people with a psychological impairment (28% and 25% respectively), reflecting the fact that they are likely to be younger. In contrast, people with a physical impairment were more likely to be living with a partner (1.3 million or 52%) or alone (496,800 or 19%) (table 7). This group are more likely to be older and their disabilities to be associated with ageing.

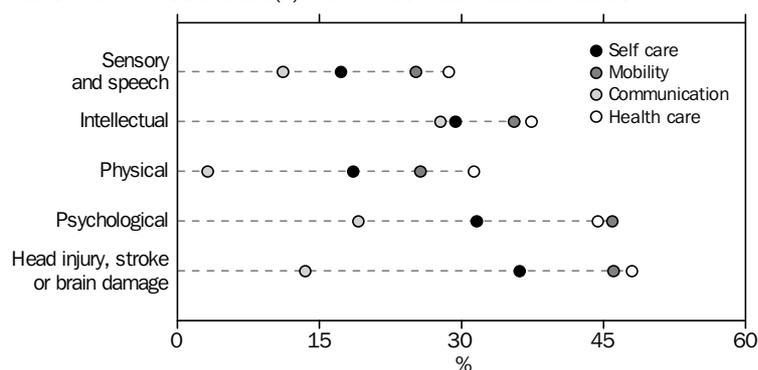
NEED FOR ASSISTANCE

Most people with a disability continue to live independently in the community. However, many do require some assistance from either family, friends or neighbours, or from formal sources such as government or private organisations. In 1998, there were two million people with disabilities (57% of those in households) who needed assistance with at least one daily living activity (table 10).

Assistance may be obtained from a range of sources, depending on the person's circumstances or age. This assistance may be received from more than one person or organisation. However, assistance is usually received from family, friends or neighbours rather than from formal organisations. Almost half (49%) of people with a disability received informal assistance while 27% received formal assistance. The ratio of informal to formal assistance was similar across impairment types. For example, 72% of people with head injury, stroke or brain damage received informal assistance and 44% received formal assistance.

The need for assistance varied according to a person's particular restricting impairment. People with a psychological impairment or head injury, stroke or brain damage were most likely to need assistance (79% of all people with these impairments), while those with a sensory impairment were least likely to need help (55%).

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS(a): ACTIVITIES HELP NEEDED—1998



(a) With a disability.

The type of assistance required also varied according to impairment. Almost half of those with a psychological impairment or with head injury, stroke or brain damage needed help with mobility (46% each) and health care (44% and 48% respectively). In contrast, only 25% of people restricted by a sensory impairment needed mobility assistance. As might be expected, people restricted by an intellectual impairment were more likely

RESTRICTING IMPAIRMENT GROUPS *continued*

NEED FOR ASSISTANCE *continued*

than those with a physical impairment to need communication assistance (28% compared with 3%) (table 10).

Intellectual impairments are often diagnosed early in a person's life and generally affect the younger population (42% were aged less than 25 compared with 26% aged 65 years or more), although older people are also at risk through conditions such as dementia (table 6). Given the age profile of this impairment, it is not surprising that more people restricted by this impairment received assistance from their parents (38%) than from other sources, although one-quarter (25%) received some type of support from government organisations. Partners were most likely to provide assistance to people with physical impairments (48% of those receiving assistance) (table 10).

Most people with a disability did not need assistance (43%) or had their needs fully met (36%). A further 18% had their needs partly met. Of the 57% who did need assistance, over one-third (36%) had needs which were not met or were only partly met, ranging from 37% of those with a physical impairment to 47% of those with a psychological impairment.

POPULATION GROUPS

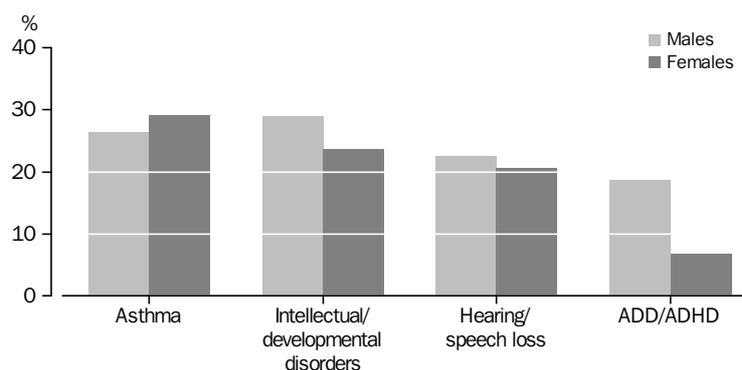
CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 14 YEARS

Disability and long-term health conditions

Disability is commonly associated with older people. However, children are also at risk of having a disability, due to accidents, environmental factors, or because they were born with a particular health condition. There are a number of conditions which occur more frequently or are of particular interest. These include asthma, attention deficit disorder/attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD), intellectual and developmental disorders and hearing or speech loss. Of the 3.9 million children aged 0 to 14 years in 1998, less than one in 12 had a disability (296,300 or 8%), with boys more likely to be affected (10%) than girls (5%). In association with this, there were more boys with one or more of the selected conditions than girls (291,700 and 181,200 respectively) (table 12).

Asthma was the most common long-term health condition for this age group affecting 312,000 children (8%). However, unlike other conditions, there was a lower level of restriction associated with this condition. Almost three-quarters (74%) of those with asthma had no disability (table 12).

SELECTED CONDITIONS FOR CHILDREN AGED 0–14(a)—1998



(a) With a disability.

While the overall incidence of these selected conditions was greater for boys than for girls the difference between the sexes was particularly pronounced in the case of ADD/ADHD. Of children with a disability, nearly one in five boys (19%) had this condition compared with approximately one in 14 girls (7%). While ADD/ADHD only represents a small number of children overall it is a condition which has been diagnosed more frequently during the last decade. It often causes difficulties in learning, which may potentially lead to more restricted education and employment opportunities, as well as problems in the home environment due to the behavioural aspects of the condition. Nearly two-thirds (61%) of children with a disability who had this condition had a profound or severe restriction and needed some form of assistance (table 12).

Assistance

In 1998, there were 199,100 children who needed assistance because of a disability. Guidance support was the type of assistance most likely to be needed by both boys and girls (104,700 and 41,000 respectively). This type of support involved helping children to manage their own behaviour, interact better with others or to cope more easily with their feelings and emotions. In addition, boys were more likely to need help with

POPULATION GROUPS *continued*

CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 14 YEARS *continued*

communication activities (67,600), and girls with health care tasks (32,700). Of children with a disability, those who had ADD/ADHD and intellectual/developmental disorders were most likely to need assistance (90% and 69% respectively) (table 12).

Schooling restrictions

There were 185,800 children aged 0 to 14 (5% of all children) who had some form of schooling restriction. Consistent with the higher disability rate for boys, they were twice as likely as girls to have this type of restriction (6% and 3% respectively)(tables 12 and 13). As might be expected, schooling restrictions were reported more often for children with ADD/ADHD or for those with an intellectual or developmental disorder (84% and 88% respectively). Various problems arise as a result of these restrictions, but the most common problem reported was learning and intellectual problems which affected 73,300 boys and 24,200 girls (table 13).

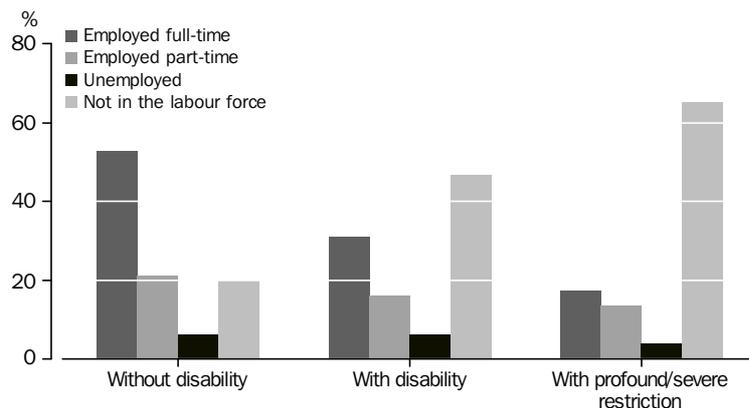
There are a range of supports available to children with a schooling restriction. For example, 77,400 children attended a special class or school, and 89,200 received special assistance or tuition. Not all children receive as much support as they need. However, of the 148,100 children who experienced difficulties, 85% received some form of support (table 13).

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS

Labour force participation

Whether, and to what extent, a person is restricted by a disability can affect their opportunities for employment. In 1998, there were 12.5 million people of working age (15 to 64 years) living in households and of these, 2.1 million (17%) had a disability. More than two-thirds of those with a disability also had an employment restriction (71%) and over one-quarter were permanently unable to work due to their condition (27%) (tables 15 and 17).

PERSONS AGED 15–64 YEARS: DISABILITY BY LABOUR FORCE—1998



Overall, the likelihood of being employed was less for people with a disability. Almost three-quarters (74%) of working age people without a disability were employed compared with less than half (47%) of those with a disability and just under one-third (32%) of people with a profound or severe restriction. As the severity of restriction increased, the proportion of people working part-time instead of full-time also increased (from 29% of those employed to 42% progressively). Working age people with a

POPULATION GROUPS *continued*

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS *continued*

disability tended to drop out of the workforce altogether rather than remain unemployed. While only one-fifth (20%) of those without a disability were not in the labour force, almost half (47%) with a disability and two-thirds (66%) with profound or severe restrictions had ceased to work or look for work (table 17).

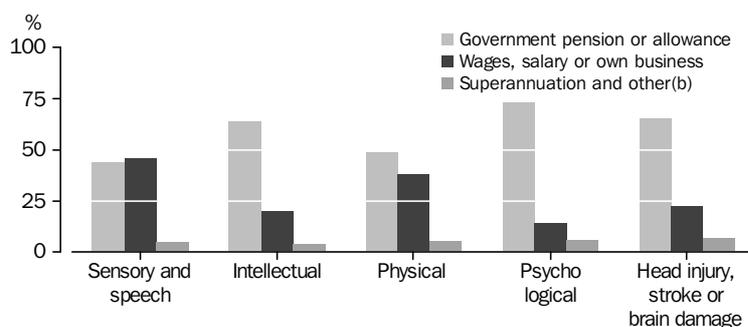
The likelihood of having a particular type of employment restriction was influenced by the type of impairment a person had. Half of all people of working age who had a psychological impairment were permanently unable to work, and around two in five of those with an intellectual impairment had difficulty changing or getting a better job (40%) or were restricted in the type of job they could do (41%) (table 15).

Impairments are more likely to occur during a person's lifetime than at birth. For people of working age with a disability, nearly one-quarter of their main impairments were caused through accident or injury (23%) or were due to working conditions or overwork (15%). Of those due to accidents, more than one-third (36%) occurred at work (table 14).

Income and housing

In 1998, the majority of people aged 15 to 64 years earned their main source of income from wages or salary or their own business (8.1 million or 65%). Just over one in five (22%) received a government pension or allowance as their main income. People in this group were more likely to have a disability (34%) than those whose main income was from wages, salary or their own business (11%). Consistent with the employment patterns of the different impairment groups, a higher proportion of those with sensory or speech (46%) or physical impairment (38%) received their main source of income from wages, salary or own business than did those with an intellectual (20%) or psychological impairment (14%) (table 16).

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS:(a) SOURCE OF INCOME—1998



(a) Living in households.

(b) Includes annuities, dividends or interest, child support or maintenance, workers compensation, and profit or loss from rental property.

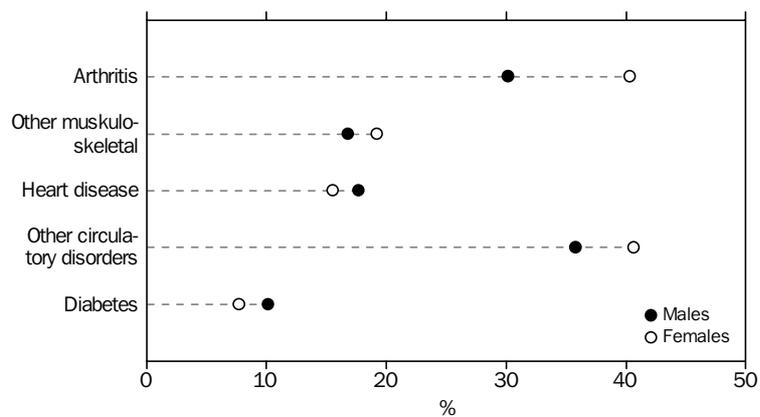
The impact of lower employment opportunities experienced by people with a disability is reflected in their generally lower levels of income. In 1998, the median weekly income for people aged 15 to 64 years living in households was \$360, but for those with a disability it was \$210. As mentioned previously, some impairments have a greater impact on people's ability to work than others. For example, working age people with a sensory impairment averaged \$250 per week, however the median income for those with an intellectual impairment was \$170 per week (table 16).

OLDER PEOPLE

Disability and long-term health conditions

Older people are more likely than younger people to have a disability and to have developed degenerative conditions as a consequence of ageing. While some conditions affect both men and women at approximately the same rate, there are others that are more gender specific. In 1998, there were 944,700 men and 1,159,700 women aged 65 and over in households. Of these, 52% of males and 49% of females had a disability. Both women and men had high rates of circulatory disorders (excluding heart disease) (41% and 36% respectively) and arthritis (40% and 30% respectively), with women having higher rates of these conditions than men (table 18).

SELECTED CONDITIONS FOR PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER—1998



The level of restriction varied between men and women. Women (18%) were more likely than men (12%) to have a profound or severe restriction. This may reflect the longer life expectancy of females which allows for the development of chronic conditions (table 18).

Need for assistance

As people grow older they are more likely to have a disability and to need assistance with activities of daily living. Of those aged 65 and over living in households, half of all women (50%) and one-third of men (33%) needed assistance with at least one activity. The likelihood of needing assistance was greatest for men and women with heart disease (56% and 75% respectively) and least for those with other circulatory disorders (44% and 58%). There were some areas, such as property maintenance, where women needed more assistance than men (36% and 22%) (table 19).

Receipt of assistance

Older people received more help from family and friends than from formal organisations. Men were slightly more likely to have received assistance from a partner than women (15% and 13% respectively). On the other hand, women were far more likely to receive assistance from their children than men (22% and 11%), reflecting the longer years of widowhood experienced by women (table 18).

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ALL PERSONS, Disability Rates—By Age

	CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION(a)				Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific restriction(b)	All with disability(c)	With impairment or long-term condition	No disability	Total	Total
	Profound	Severe	Moderate	Mild							
MALES											
0-4	*1.3	1.7	**0.3	—	..	3.3	4.6	5.9	95.4	100.0	659.7
5-14	3.0	2.8	0.8	2.2	9.0	10.8	12.1	9.1	87.9	100.0	1 346.2
15-24	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.5	6.3	7.8	9.5	8.6	90.5	100.0	1 364.4
25-34	1.1	1.4	1.5	3.5	8.0	9.3	11.5	11.0	88.5	100.0	1 438.4
35-44	0.9	2.2	3.1	4.1	11.3	13.3	15.7	14.9	84.3	100.0	1 437.5
45-54	0.9	4.6	5.6	5.7	16.9	19.6	22.3	22.7	77.7	100.0	1 234.9
55-59	2.4	6.4	6.9	9.9	24.3	28.8	31.7	28.5	68.3	100.0	442.2
60-64	2.8	5.5	9.4	14.4	28.8	35.7	42.0	28.3	58.0	100.0	365.8
65-69	3.3	4.5	10.8	16.0	..	34.6	43.4	32.8	56.6	100.0	333.2
70-74	7.1	4.7	10.3	21.6	..	43.7	51.1	33.3	48.9	100.0	283.9
75-79	10.6	8.4	15.3	20.3	..	54.6	60.9	27.0	39.1	100.0	197.9
80-84	16.2	*8.0	*7.8	24.8	..	56.9	63.4	23.1	36.6	100.0	109.2
85 and over	43.2	*12.8	*10.4	16.9	..	83.3	84.3	*11.6	15.7	100.0	69.0
Total	2.4	3.1	3.6	5.8	9.8	16.9	19.6	15.6	80.4	100.0	9 282.3
FEMALES											
0-4	*0.9	**0.3	**0.3	—	..	1.6	2.8	4.7	97.2	100.0	625.1
5-14	1.7	1.4	**0.3	0.9	5.0	5.9	6.7	8.4	93.3	100.0	1 281.3
15-24	0.9	0.8	*0.6	2.3	4.7	5.9	7.7	11.1	92.3	100.0	1 305.4
25-34	*0.6	1.9	1.4	2.7	6.9	8.5	9.8	13.1	90.2	100.0	1 438.9
35-44	0.9	3.0	3.1	3.9	11.0	13.2	14.6	16.6	85.4	100.0	1 445.5
45-54	1.6	5.1	4.9	5.8	16.3	19.5	22.8	22.8	77.2	100.0	1 208.1
55-59	*1.7	6.3	8.2	10.0	23.2	29.1	32.3	31.3	67.7	100.0	428.0
60-64	3.2	6.1	9.0	11.4	19.4	31.0	35.5	35.3	64.5	100.0	367.9
65-69	3.7	5.5	8.9	14.8	..	32.8	37.6	39.9	62.4	100.0	348.7
70-74	9.0	6.1	10.4	16.5	..	41.9	47.3	38.0	52.7	100.0	329.0
75-79	15.6	9.3	10.2	18.3	..	53.3	56.6	31.4	43.4	100.0	264.5
80-84	27.4	8.1	6.9	22.6	..	65.0	66.8	22.7	33.2	100.0	178.9
85 and over	55.4	13.4	6.9	7.5	..	83.2	84.2	9.5	15.8	100.0	156.9
Total	3.4	3.3	3.4	5.3	8.0	16.9	19.1	17.6	80.9	100.0	9 378.2
PERSONS											
0-4	1.1	1.1	**0.3	—	..	2.5	3.7	5.3	96.3	100.0	1 284.8
5-14	2.3	2.1	0.6	1.6	7.1	8.4	9.5	8.8	90.5	100.0	2 627.5
15-24	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.4	5.6	6.9	8.6	9.8	91.4	100.0	2 669.8
25-34	0.8	1.6	1.4	3.1	7.4	8.9	10.7	12.0	89.3	100.0	2 877.4
35-44	0.9	2.6	3.1	4.0	11.2	13.3	15.1	15.8	84.9	100.0	2 883.0
45-54	1.3	4.8	5.2	5.7	16.6	19.6	22.6	22.7	77.4	100.0	2 443.0
55-59	2.0	6.3	7.6	9.9	23.8	28.9	32.0	29.9	68.0	100.0	870.2
60-64	3.0	5.8	9.2	12.9	24.1	33.4	38.7	31.8	61.3	100.0	733.7
65-69	3.5	5.0	9.8	15.4	..	33.7	40.4	36.4	59.6	100.0	681.9
70-74	8.1	5.4	10.4	18.8	..	42.7	49.0	35.8	51.0	100.0	612.9
75-79	13.5	8.9	12.4	19.1	..	53.8	58.4	29.5	41.6	100.0	462.4
80-84	23.2	8.1	7.2	23.4	..	62.0	65.5	22.8	34.5	100.0	288.1
85 and over	51.7	13.2	7.9	10.4	..	83.2	84.2	10.2	15.8	100.0	226.0
Total	2.9	3.2	3.5	5.5	8.9	16.9	19.3	16.6	80.7	100.0	18 660.6

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

(a) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

(c) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction in self care, mobility, communication, schooling or employment.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
DISABILITY							
Physical conditions							
Cancer/lymphomas/leukaemias	50.9	30.7	26.0	10.8	12.0	*4.6	136.8
Endocrine, nutritional/metabolic disorders	151.8	92.8	70.4	41.3	41.6	12.1	419.2
Diseases of the nervous system(b)	114.3	86.3	60.8	31.2	34.5	11.0	342.3
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	99.1	64.3	54.8	27.0	24.2	*7.3	281.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	338.4	233.1	184.3	89.4	92.5	29.6	984.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	404.6	241.3	187.2	105.4	109.4	34.7	1 099.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	198.4	138.5	119.6	51.9	57.0	15.5	592.9
Diseases of the digestive system	82.7	48.9	46.5	24.5	25.8	*8.5	240.8
Musculo-skeletal disorders(c)	654.0	425.3	357.8	189.6	195.2	63.7	1 927.6
Congenital/perinatal disorders(d)	39.1	23.8	19.3	13.5	*8.7	**1.8	108.7
Injury/poisoning/other external causes	212.7	126.1	120.7	55.9	50.2	15.2	592.5
Other physical conditions(e)	205.3	138.4	122.1	68.2	58.0	19.2	621.8
<i>All physical conditions(f)</i>	<i>1 151.6</i>	<i>781.7</i>	<i>640.1</i>	<i>315.4</i>	<i>326.7</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>3 383.9</i>
Mental and behavioural disorders							
Psychoses/mood affective disorders	104.8	74.2	52.2	24.3	31.7	*7.1	299.2
Neurotic/stress related/somatoform disorders	122.3	80.6	72.1	29.0	34.0	9.6	354.5
Intellectual and developmental disorders(g)	84.7	49.4	52.5	23.4	18.7	*5.9	239.9
Other mental and behavioural disorders	57.1	40.5	35.4	21.0	28.3	*5.7	191.2
<i>All mental and behavioural disorders(f)</i>	<i>326.0</i>	<i>217.1</i>	<i>189.5</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>959.0</i>
<i>All conditions(f)</i>	<i>1 221.3</i>	<i>834.7</i>	<i>686.7</i>	<i>333.3</i>	<i>355.5</i>	<i>105.1</i>	<i>3 610.3</i>
All with disability	1 221.3	834.7	686.7	333.3	355.5	105.1	3 610.3

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Excluding Alzheimer's disease.

(c) Includes connective tissue diseases.

(d) Excluding Down syndrome.

(e) Includes infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the blood and blood forming organs, skin conditions, genito-urinary system diseases, symptoms and signs n.e.c.

(f) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(g) Includes Down syndrome.

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
NO DISABILITY							
Physical conditions							
Cancer/lymphomas/leukaemias	15.6	16.0	9.7	*5.3	*4.9	**1.0	52.6
Endocrine, nutritional/metabolic disorders	127.2	83.1	67.2	39.2	36.1	*8.0	369.0
Diseases of the nervous system(b)	25.5	15.3	14.7	*6.0	*9.1	**2.1	74.7
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	*4.5	*3.0	*6.3	*3.4	**2.2	**0.6	20.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid	93.7	95.4	50.0	28.7	32.2	*7.8	314.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	323.3	217.9	150.4	73.2	71.2	24.4	875.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	244.9	198.4	127.3	72.6	76.2	19.6	759.8
Diseases of the digestive system	34.9	33.6	24.8	14.5	13.4	*3.5	127.3
Musculo-skeletal disorders(c)	336.5	234.6	186.9	102.5	109.9	24.5	1 018.5
Congenital/perinatal disorders(d)	**2.1	**1.8	np	—	**1.1	—	*5.9
Injury/poisoning/other external causes	17.0	*7.1	*7.8	*4.2	*5.2	**1.5	43.3
Other physical conditions(e)	61.6	45.2	39.2	26.7	25.7	*6.3	212.3
<i>All physical conditions(f)</i>	986.5	739.1	522.3	276.0	300.9	74.6	2 969.8
Mental and behavioural disorders							
Psychoses/mood affective disorders	28.6	15.8	13.2	*7.9	*8.9	**1.6	77.6
Neurotic/stress related/somatoform disorders	63.4	36.4	36.3	13.9	15.0	*4.3	172.3
Intellectual/developmental disorders(g)	np	np	—	—	np	—	**2.5
Other mental and behavioural disorders	10.3	*7.9	*7.5	**2.5	*4.7	**0.6	33.6
<i>All mental and behavioural disorders(f)</i>	100.8	60.1	56.5	23.6	28.3	*6.5	280.4
<i>All conditions(f)</i>	1 035.6	765.4	549.0	286.2	315.7	78.7	3 103.2
All with no disability	5 104.5	3 810.2	2 762.5	1 151.4	1 464.9	366.2	15 050.3
All persons	6 325.8	4 644.9	3 449.2	1 484.7	1 820.4	471.3	18 660.6

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Excluding Alzheimer's disease.

(c) Includes connective tissue diseases.

(d) Excluding Down syndrome.

(e) Includes infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the blood and blood forming organs, skin conditions, genito-urinary system diseases, symptoms and signs n.e.c.

(f) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(g) Includes Down syndrome.

ALL PERSONS, Selected Long-Term Health Conditions—By Age

	Asthma	Hypertension	Back problems(a)	Hearing loss	Total with these conditions(b)	All with conditions(c)	All persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
DISABILITY							
0-4	15.1	—	—	**2.3	17.1	47.8	47.8
5-14	65.8	np	**1.4	23.0	84.9	249.2	249.2
15-24	47.0	**1.0	40.9	16.5	93.2	230.9	230.9
25-34	47.7	*6.1	106.0	37.3	166.8	306.9	306.9
35-44	43.5	24.2	173.5	62.6	253.1	436.2	436.2
45-54	47.2	78.9	234.2	107.1	349.3	551.3	551.3
55-64	51.2	129.7	205.0	142.7	382.4	562.8	562.8
65-74	56.9	196.1	135.6	202.8	408.5	576.1	576.1
75-84	29.4	155.4	84.2	206.5	327.0	458.8	458.8
85 and over	*5.6	44.0	24.0	106.1	134.0	190.2	190.2
Total	409.5	635.7	1 004.8	906.8	2 216.3	3 610.3	3 610.3
NO DISABILITY							
0-4	52.2	—	—	**1.3	53.0	68.0	1 237.0
5-14	179.0	—	**1.5	10.6	188.5	230.3	2 378.3
15-24	149.6	**2.5	35.6	10.2	190.6	262.4	2 438.9
25-34	106.7	16.8	103.0	26.8	237.3	346.2	2 570.4
35-44	74.5	56.5	134.6	37.5	276.6	454.2	2 446.8
45-54	60.9	146.8	121.2	49.5	346.2	555.4	1 891.7
55-64	37.2	180.9	87.1	52.1	303.7	493.6	1 041.2
65-74	25.1	210.5	51.0	61.5	296.2	467.9	718.6
75-84	*6.3	97.3	16.0	27.6	127.1	202.1	291.6
85 and over	np	10.7	np	*4.2	15.6	23.0	35.7
Total	692.8	721.9	550.3	281.3	2 034.9	3 103.2	15 050.3
TOTAL							
0-4	67.2	—	—	*3.5	70.1	115.9	1 284.8
5-14	244.8	np	*2.9	33.6	273.4	479.5	2 627.5
15-24	196.6	*3.5	76.5	26.7	283.8	493.3	2 669.8
25-34	154.4	23.0	209.0	64.1	404.1	653.2	2 877.4
35-44	118.0	80.7	308.2	100.1	529.8	890.4	2 883.0
45-54	108.1	225.7	355.3	156.6	695.4	1 106.7	2 443.0
55-64	88.4	310.6	292.2	194.8	686.0	1 056.3	1 603.9
65-74	82.0	406.6	186.6	264.3	704.7	1 044.1	1 294.8
75-84	35.7	252.7	100.2	234.1	454.1	660.9	750.5
85 and over	*6.9	54.7	24.3	110.3	149.7	213.2	226.0
Total	1 102.3	1 357.6	1 555.1	1 188.1	4 251.2	6 713.5	18 660.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes back problems such as scoliosis, fusion or curvature of the spine, sciatica, lumbago or disc problems. See Selected long-term health conditions: all persons in Glossary.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(c) Includes other long-term conditions.

ALL PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, Sight Restriction—By Disability Status

	<i>No sight loss/ sight corrected</i>	<i>Partial loss of sight</i>	<i>All with loss of sight(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000
.....				
0-64 YEARS				
Core activity restriction(b)				
Profound	198.3	17.2	19.8	218.1
Severe	422.1	13.8	14.6	436.6
Moderate	419.3	14.5	14.5	433.8
Mild	601.6	30.2	30.6	632.2
Schooling or employment restriction	1 585.9	70.1	74.4	1 660.4
All with specific restrictions(c)	1 956.0	87.9	92.7	2 048.7
Total	2 269.2	110.6	115.9	2 385.1
.....				
65 YEARS AND OVER				
Core activity restriction(b)				
Profound	229.5	82.9	90.1	319.6
Severe	129.7	31.0	31.9	161.6
Moderate	204.0	22.4	22.4	226.4
Mild	354.0	44.9	45.6	399.6
Schooling or employment restriction	..	..	..	..
All with specific restrictions(c)	917.3	181.3	190.0	1 107.2
Total	1 025.0	191.6	200.3	1 225.2
.....				
TOTAL				
Core activity restriction(b)				
Profound	427.8	100.2	109.9	537.7
Severe	551.8	44.8	46.5	598.2
Moderate	623.3	36.9	36.9	660.3
Mild	955.7	75.2	76.2	1 031.8
Schooling or employment restriction	1 585.9	70.1	74.4	1 660.4
All with specific restrictions(c)	2 873.3	269.3	282.7	3 155.9
Total	3 294.1	302.2	316.2	3 610.3

.. not applicable

(a) Includes 14,000 people with total sight loss.

(b) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

ALL PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, Intellectual Impairment and Brain Damage—By Disability Status

	<i>Intellectual impairment</i>	<i>No intellectual impairment</i>	<i>Acquired head injury, stroke or brain injury</i>	<i>All with head injury, stroke or brain damage</i>	<i>No head injury, stroke or brain damage</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
O-64 YEARS						
Core activity restriction(a)						
Profound	105.5	112.6	34.1	46.1	171.9	218.1
Severe	71.7	364.9	38.9	41.2	395.4	436.6
Moderate	47.3	386.6	30.8	32.1	401.8	433.8
Mild	57.8	574.4	28.7	30.6	601.6	632.2
Schooling or employment restriction	303.5	1 356.9	122.0	134.6	1 525.8	1 660.4
All with specific restrictions(b)	345.7	1 703.0	143.0	160.5	1 888.2	2 048.7
Total	363.1	2 022.0	152.5	170.0	2 215.1	2 385.1
65 YEARS AND OVER						
Core activity restriction(a)						
Profound	107.7	211.9	83.4	84.2	235.3	319.6
Severe	12.0	149.6	23.9	24.0	137.6	161.6
Moderate	*5.6	220.9	*9.1	*9.1	217.4	226.4
Mild	*3.9	395.8	13.1	13.1	386.5	399.6
Schooling or employment restriction	..	..	..	..	..	..
All with specific restrictions(b)	129.2	978.1	129.5	130.4	976.8	1 107.2
Total	130.0	1 095.2	133.5	134.4	1 090.8	1 225.2
TOTAL						
Core activity restriction(a)						
Profound	213.2	324.4	117.5	130.4	407.3	537.7
Severe	83.7	514.5	62.9	65.2	533.0	598.2
Moderate	52.9	607.4	39.9	41.2	619.1	660.3
Mild	61.7	970.2	41.8	43.7	988.1	1 031.8
Schooling or employment restriction	303.5	1 356.9	122.0	134.6	1 525.8	1 660.4
All with specific restrictions(b)	474.9	2 681.1	272.5	290.9	2 865.0	3 155.9
Total	493.1	3 117.2	286.0	304.5	3 305.8	3 610.3

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

.. not applicable

(a) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

ALL PERSONS, Restricting Impairments—By Age

	Sensory and speech	Intellectual	Physical	Psychological	Head injury, stroke or brain damage	All with disability(a)	Profound/severe restriction(b)	All persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	'000
MALES								
0-4	15.8	*7.6	11.8	**2.0	**1.8	30.2	3.1	659.7
5-14	61.4	89.6	50.2	22.8	*7.2	163.1	5.7	1 346.2
15-24	22.3	52.9	70.0	17.1	*8.3	130.0	2.1	1 364.4
25-34	41.9	28.7	121.7	23.7	13.7	165.5	2.5	1 438.4
35-44	49.3	25.2	162.7	30.1	20.5	225.4	3.0	1 437.5
45-54	77.2	23.9	211.3	37.5	23.2	275.5	5.5	1 234.9
55-64	106.6	16.2	221.3	25.4	22.4	294.0	8.5	808.0
65-74	137.8	15.1	201.3	17.3	26.0	289.7	9.7	617.1
75-84	117.8	20.4	134.9	19.9	21.2	189.7	20.9	307.1
85 and over	42.4	13.6	46.7	11.7	10.4	58.2	56.0	69.0
Total	672.5	293.3	1 232.0	207.5	154.6	1 821.1	5.4	9 282.3
FEMALES								
0-4	*7.3	*3.2	13.9	np	np	17.6	*1.3	625.1
5-14	31.6	32.9	39.4	11.9	*4.1	86.1	3.1	1 281.3
15-24	14.0	22.1	70.1	15.3	*7.8	100.9	1.7	1 305.4
25-34	19.1	15.8	95.3	19.6	10.5	141.5	2.5	1 438.9
35-44	45.1	18.1	149.4	35.2	21.4	210.8	4.0	1 445.5
45-54	44.7	16.0	225.9	29.6	16.6	275.7	6.7	1 208.1
55-64	42.8	10.7	225.8	20.5	12.4	268.8	8.6	795.9
65-74	90.8	12.4	227.9	26.0	20.0	286.5	12.0	677.7
75-84	135.5	27.3	215.5	34.5	33.9	269.2	29.2	443.3
85 and over	93.6	41.3	117.3	43.7	22.9	132.1	68.8	156.9
Total	524.6	199.8	1 380.7	236.4	149.8	1 789.2	6.7	9 378.2
PERSONS								
0-4	23.1	10.9	25.7	**2.2	**2.0	47.8	2.2	1 284.8
5-14	93.1	122.5	89.6	34.8	11.3	249.2	4.4	2 627.5
15-24	36.3	75.1	140.2	32.4	16.1	230.9	1.9	2 669.8
25-34	61.0	44.5	217.0	43.3	24.2	306.9	2.5	2 877.4
35-44	94.4	43.3	312.2	65.2	41.9	436.2	3.5	2 883.0
45-54	121.9	40.0	437.2	67.1	39.7	551.3	6.1	2 443.0
55-64	149.3	26.9	447.1	45.9	34.8	562.8	8.5	1 603.9
65-74	228.6	27.4	429.2	43.3	46.0	576.1	10.9	1 294.8
75-84	253.4	47.7	350.4	54.3	55.1	458.8	25.8	750.5
85 and over	136.0	54.9	164.1	55.3	33.3	190.2	64.9	226.0
Total	1 197.1	493.1	2 612.7	443.9	304.5	3 610.3	6.1	18 660.6

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(b) Percentage of persons with a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

ALL PERSONS, Restricting Impairments—By Living Arrangement

	Sensory and speech	Intellectual	Physical	Psychological	Head injury, stroke or brain damage	All with disability(a)	Profound/ severe restriction(b)	All persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	'000
0–64 YEARS								
Males								
In private dwellings								
With partner	183.7	25.4	490.9	52.9	42.9	656.4	4.0	3 685.6
With relatives	118.7	166.9	173.3	63.9	27.0	379.0	4.2	3 542.8
With non-relatives	11.5	*6.4	37.7	*4.7	*3.7	50.7	*1.4	415.0
Lives alone	44.9	29.4	122.1	25.9	15.4	161.4	4.2	540.2
Total	358.8	228.1	823.9	147.4	89.0	1 247.5	4.0	8 183.7
In non-private dwellings								
Cared accommodation								
	7.7	8.9	10.8	8.4	6.0	12.5	86.2	13.0
Other dwellings								
	*7.9	*7.3	14.5	*2.9	**2.0	23.5	*4.7	92.4
Total	15.6	16.1	25.2	11.3	*8.0	36.0	14.7	105.4
Total	374.5	244.3	849.2	158.7	97.0	1 283.6	4.1	8 289.1
Females								
In private dwellings								
With partner	95.2	16.2	438.9	45.8	29.8	580.8	4.2	3 741.4
With relatives	75.6	68.7	211.4	48.4	23.4	325.0	2.9	3 525.1
With non-relatives	*3.7	*2.7	29.8	*8.0	*2.8	33.5	*2.7	313.6
Lives alone	21.7	22.0	121.9	20.9	11.0	140.6	6.8	439.8
Total	196.1	109.7	802.0	123.0	66.9	1 079.9	3.7	8 019.9
In non-private dwellings								
Cared accommodation								
	6.3	7.4	8.4	7.0	4.3	9.6	90.0	9.9
Other dwellings								
	**2.2	**1.7	9.5	**2.2	**1.8	12.0	*7.0	70.4
Total	*8.5	9.2	17.9	9.2	*6.1	21.6	17.2	80.4
Total	204.6	118.8	819.9	132.2	73.1	1 101.5	3.8	8 100.3
Persons								
In private dwellings								
With partner	278.9	41.6	929.7	98.7	72.7	1 237.2	4.1	7 427.0
With relatives	194.3	235.6	384.7	112.3	50.4	704.0	3.6	7 067.9
With non-relatives	15.2	*9.1	67.5	12.7	*6.4	84.3	1.9	728.6
Lives alone	66.6	51.4	244.0	46.7	26.4	302.0	5.3	980.1
Total	554.9	337.8	1 625.9	270.4	155.9	2 327.4	3.9	16 203.6
In non-private dwellings								
Cared accommodation								
	14.0	16.3	19.2	15.4	10.3	22.1	87.8	22.9
Other dwellings								
	10.1	*9.0	23.9	*5.1	*3.8	35.6	5.7	162.9
Total	24.2	25.3	43.1	20.5	14.1	57.7	15.8	185.8
Total	579.1	363.1	1 669.0	290.9	170.0	2 385.1	4.0	16 389.4

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(b) Percentage of persons with a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

	Sensory and speech	Intellectual	Physical	Psychological	Head injury, stroke or brain damage	All with disability(a)	Profound/ severe restriction(b)	All persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	'000
65 YEARS AND OVER								
Males								
In private dwellings								
With partner	188.1	13.3	240.5	12.6	31.9	348.9	12.4	685.8
With relatives	14.4	—	16.5	np	**1.8	26.0	23.3	40.8
With non-relatives	np	—	*5.2	—	—	*5.5	np	15.3
Lives alone	57.4	*6.0	74.0	*6.5	*5.8	106.1	11.6	189.4
Total	260.8	19.3	336.2	19.5	39.6	486.5	12.6	931.2
In non-private dwellings								
Cared								
accommodation	34.6	29.1	44.1	29.3	18.1	47.6	92.3	48.6
Other dwellings	**2.6	np	**2.5	—	—	*3.5	—	13.5
Total	37.2	29.7	46.6	29.3	18.1	51.0	72.3	62.0
Total	298.0	49.0	382.9	48.8	57.7	537.5	16.3	993.3
Females								
In private dwellings								
With partner	73.6	*3.9	179.7	15.8	15.6	224.7	13.5	506.5
With relatives	44.6	*5.5	74.1	9.7	9.3	89.6	32.3	166.6
With non-relatives	**1.9	np	*6.0	np	—	*6.9	**9.1	14.8
Lives alone	106.9	*6.0	178.8	10.1	15.4	229.3	17.4	436.9
Total	226.9	15.6	438.7	36.0	40.3	550.5	17.7	1 124.9
In non-private dwellings								
Cared								
accommodation	79.7	64.5	104.2	67.8	33.4	114.4	93.0	118.2
Other dwellings	13.3	np	17.9	np	*3.1	22.8	27.5	34.8
Total	93.0	65.4	122.1	68.2	36.4	137.1	78.1	153.1
Total	319.9	81.0	560.8	104.1	76.7	687.7	25.0	1 277.9
Persons								
In private dwellings								
With partner	261.7	17.2	420.1	28.4	47.4	573.6	12.8	1 192.3
With relatives	59.0	*5.5	90.7	10.2	11.2	115.6	30.5	207.4
With non-relatives	*2.8	np	11.3	np	—	12.4	**8.2	30.1
Lives alone	164.3	12.0	252.8	16.6	21.3	335.4	15.6	626.3
Total	487.8	34.9	774.9	55.5	79.9	1 037.0	15.4	2 056.1
In non-private dwellings								
Cared								
accommodation	114.3	93.6	148.3	97.1	51.5	161.9	92.8	166.8
Other dwellings	15.9	**1.5	20.4	np	*3.1	26.2	19.8	48.3
Total	130.2	95.1	168.8	97.5	54.6	188.2	76.4	215.1
Total	617.9	130.0	943.7	153.0	134.4	1 225.2	21.2	2 271.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(b) Percentage of persons with a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

ALL PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, Restricting Impairments—By Disability Status

	Sensory and speech	Intellectual	Physical	Psychological	Head injury, stroke or brain damage	All with disability(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Core activity restriction(b)						
Profound	132.9	105.2	173.4	85.3	63.9	218.8
Severe	97.7	51.2	217.7	39.3	31.6	286.6
Moderate	98.2	36.2	278.4	29.3	20.7	338.6
Mild	197.1	43.7	336.2	28.4	24.4	534.3
Schooling or employment restriction	224.5	205.0	661.2	139.7	75.6	907.7
All with specific restrictions(c)	563.6	280.4	1 114.0	200.5	146.8	1 566.7
<i>Total</i>	672.5	293.3	1 232.0	207.5	154.6	1 821.1
FEMALES						
Core activity restriction(b)						
Profound	179.4	108.1	291.2	120.8	66.4	318.9
Severe	70.9	32.5	270.2	44.5	33.6	311.6
Moderate	58.8	16.7	279.6	21.9	20.4	321.7
Mild	147.4	18.0	334.7	28.8	19.3	497.5
Schooling or employment restriction	133.2	98.5	581.6	110.0	58.9	752.7
All with specific restrictions(c)	480.9	194.4	1 253.8	227.1	144.1	1 589.2
<i>Total</i>	524.6	199.8	1 380.7	236.4	149.8	1 789.2
PERSONS						
Core activity restriction(b)						
Profound	312.3	213.2	464.6	206.1	130.4	537.7
Severe	168.5	83.7	487.8	83.9	65.2	598.2
Moderate	157.1	52.9	558.0	51.2	41.2	660.3
Mild	344.5	61.7	670.9	57.2	43.7	1 031.8
Schooling or employment restriction	357.7	303.5	1 242.8	249.6	134.6	1 660.4
All with specific restrictions(c)	1 044.4	474.9	2 367.8	427.6	290.9	3 155.9
<i>Total</i>	1 197.1	493.1	2 612.7	443.9	304.5	3 610.3

(a) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(b) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

ALL PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY(a), Restricting Impairments—By Area of Restriction

Area of restriction	Sensory and speech	Intellectual	Physical	Psychological	Head injury, stroke or brain damage	All with disability(b)	Profound/severe restriction(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
0-64 YEARS							
Males							
Self care	90.2	83.4	267.6	69.9	44.2	320.9	68.6
Mobility	185.9	150.6	623.7	121.5	76.5	789.8	36.7
Communication	145.0	95.6	79.2	45.7	24.4	203.5	61.1
Employment restriction	180.3	115.1	628.5	118.7	69.8	779.8	27.9
Schooling restriction	47.1	104.5	39.5	26.5	*6.5	146.4	53.9
All males(d)	366.7	235.4	838.4	150.3	91.0	1 271.1	26.1
Area of restriction							
Females							
Self care	59.7	44.4	288.1	52.2	30.9	320.4	66.6
Mobility	108.8	83.5	613.8	103.1	57.9	745.7	38.1
Communication	73.7	40.4	41.6	23.4	11.8	95.2	57.8
Employment restriction	108.0	67.1	553.4	97.8	55.6	686.7	34.4
Schooling restriction	29.5	38.4	36.9	16.1	*5.7	79.9	52.4
All females(d)	198.3	111.4	811.5	125.3	68.7	1 091.9	27.7
Area of restriction							
Persons							
Self care	149.9	127.8	555.7	122.1	75.1	641.3	67.6
Mobility	294.7	234.2	1 237.4	224.7	134.4	1 535.5	37.4
Communication	218.7	136.0	120.8	69.1	36.2	298.7	60.1
Employment restriction	288.2	182.2	1 181.9	216.4	125.3	1 466.5	31.0
Schooling restriction	76.6	142.8	76.4	42.7	12.3	226.3	53.3
All persons(d)	565.1	346.8	1 649.8	275.5	159.7	2 363.0	26.9

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(c) Percentage of persons with a disability who have a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

(d) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one area of restriction.

continued

Area of restriction	Sensory and speech	Intellectual	Physical	Psychological	Head injury, stroke or brain damage	All with disability(b)	Profound/severe restriction(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
65 YEARS AND OVER							
Males							
Self care	78.6	12.4	138.0	11.8	24.9	149.7	57.4
Mobility	160.9	18.6	290.3	18.2	36.0	345.4	33.4
Communication	164.7	11.1	88.8	9.8	17.8	171.2	31.0
All males	263.4	19.9	338.7	19.5	39.6	490.0	24.0
Area of restriction							
Females							
Self care	95.4	13.4	221.8	25.9	31.6	235.6	66.5
Mobility	186.9	16.3	419.1	34.7	41.1	480.8	43.1
Communication	135.0	10.2	86.3	13.8	15.0	140.6	41.7
All females	240.3	16.5	456.6	36.4	43.4	573.3	36.4
Area of restriction							
Persons							
Self care	174.0	25.8	359.8	37.7	56.5	385.3	63.0
Mobility	347.8	34.9	709.3	52.9	77.2	826.1	39.1
Communication	299.7	21.3	175.1	23.6	32.8	311.8	35.9
All persons(d)	503.7	36.4	795.3	55.9	82.9	1 063.3	30.7

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(c) Percentage of persons with a disability who have a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

(d) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one area of restriction.

	<i>Sensory and speech</i>	<i>Intellectual</i>	<i>Physical</i>	<i>Psychological</i>	<i>Head injury, stroke or brain damage</i>	<i>All with disability(b)</i>	<i>Profound/severe restriction(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Assistance needed							
Self care(d)	184.6	112.7	453.7	104.6	87.6	514.4	100.0
Mobility(d)	269.5	136.5	628.3	152.1	111.9	723.1	100.0
Communication(d)	120.0	106.6	81.9	63.3	32.8	167.3	100.0
Health care(d)	307.1	143.4	766.2	147.3	116.5	886.3	60.6
Transport	320.7	118.6	689.9	157.9	126.2	805.5	65.2
Paperwork	175.6	133.9	259.9	106.8	80.7	348.7	69.3
Housework	250.3	70.5	757.0	116.0	95.5	825.4	57.8
Property maintenance	343.5	85.2	1 082.9	131.4	116.5	1 188.0	47.1
Meal preparation	125.3	56.2	268.5	74.8	61.7	288.4	83.4
<i>All needing assistance(e)(f)</i>	590.8	268.5	1 590.2	261.5	190.5	1 958.6	48.8
Assistance received							
Self care(d)	172.2	104.8	419.7	96.0	83.9	474.2	100.0
Mobility(d)	258.8	129.4	589.7	145.1	108.4	676.4	100.0
Communication(d)	113.2	104.1	76.4	60.3	31.2	158.3	100.0
Health care(d)	287.8	134.3	716.6	137.3	109.3	828.0	61.5
Transport	297.3	113.3	637.5	150.9	120.3	741.2	68.0
Paperwork	166.8	124.8	246.4	100.3	76.7	325.5	70.6
Housework	240.0	66.5	718.2	107.5	93.7	784.0	58.9
Property maintenance	322.5	77.1	1 011.3	122.0	110.2	1 109.2	47.6
Meal preparation	123.2	55.1	259.0	73.0	59.0	278.5	83.4
<i>All receiving assistance(f)</i>	571.1	258.2	1 532.9	247.6	185.5	1 879.4	49.6
Informal providers							
Partner	209.5	55.0	740.4	96.0	89.3	845.7	51.7
Parent	111.8	145.5	171.9	80.9	32.7	309.4	74.7
Child	188.9	30.1	487.7	58.9	57.9	551.8	54.2
Other relative	143.6	72.6	291.9	54.8	44.7	358.0	62.6
Friend	99.1	41.7	245.6	47.2	43.6	288.4	54.4
<i>All receiving informal assistance(f)</i>	520.0	242.7	1 384.7	234.8	174.0	1 694.9	53.4
Formal providers							
Government organisation	196.5	95.2	342.1	86.7	57.8	437.4	65.4
Private non-profit organisation	71.2	18.7	101.0	17.8	23.1	118.8	64.0
Profit organisation	204.0	57.8	525.5	72.4	70.3	604.8	49.3
<i>All receiving formal assistance(f)</i>	350.8	138.1	758.9	131.2	106.2	923.4	53.5
All receiving assistance(f)							
	571.1	258.2	1 532.9	247.6	185.5	1 879.4	49.6
Extent to which need for assistance met							
Fully	361.4	150.9	998.0	139.7	107.3	1 246.4	44.0
Partly	209.7	107.3	534.9	107.9	78.3	632.9	60.7
Not at all	19.7	10.2	57.4	13.9	*5.0	79.3	30.8
Assistance not needed	477.9	114.7	854.9	69.9	52.1	1 467.7	*0.3
Total	1 068.8	383.2	2 445.1	331.4	242.6	3 426.3	28.0

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(c) Percentage of persons with a disability who have a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

(d) Questions relating to these activities are only asked of persons with a disability.

(e) Excludes Guidance.

(f) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need/receive assistance with more than one activity or from more than one source.

ALL PERSONS(a), Restricting Impairments—By Age When Accident Happened/Main Condition Occurred

Age accident happened/main condition occurred	Sensory and speech	Intellectual	Physical	Psychological	Head injury, stroke or brain damage	All with disability(b)	Profound/severe restriction(c)	All persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	'000
MALES								
0-4	119.8	105.9	110.4	41.2	17.6	263.6	22.8	489.6
5-14	35.7	67.4	63.5	16.6	10.3	150.7	13.3	293.0
15-24	51.2	20.9	165.1	23.2	19.3	224.6	11.1	396.9
25-34	69.6	20.1	200.8	28.0	19.9	254.1	11.9	453.0
35-44	76.6	*8.3	181.8	23.0	14.9	246.4	11.9	463.4
45-54	81.9	11.5	179.4	23.0	20.2	230.6	10.6	452.5
55-64	84.8	*7.2	142.3	*9.0	10.9	195.7	11.2	356.7
65 and over	107.1	9.8	125.8	*4.6	16.2	182.0	19.0	278.5
Not known	*3.5	*4.2	*8.1	np	np	13.3	*16.3	28.2
Total	630.1	255.3	1 177.1	169.8	130.5	1 761.1	4.9	9 220.8
FEMALES								
0-4	74.4	45.0	111.7	22.1	14.0	185.6	19.3	368.8
5-14	32.0	32.1	75.7	17.0	10.1	135.2	9.3	325.7
15-24	36.6	11.7	145.2	28.7	15.1	195.9	13.0	393.1
25-34	29.4	*7.7	151.2	23.8	10.9	198.3	13.7	436.3
35-44	45.6	9.2	206.1	22.6	14.2	245.8	13.8	478.5
45-54	47.4	*4.9	214.7	15.8	10.2	254.5	12.9	508.0
55-64	42.7	**1.5	147.9	11.5	10.6	180.8	13.5	371.1
65 and over	124.1	13.2	202.1	16.9	25.9	251.9	27.8	399.4
Not known	*6.4	**2.5	13.4	*3.2	np	17.2	*20.1	32.9
Total	438.6	127.9	1 268.0	161.6	112.1	1 665.2	5.5	9 250.1
PERSONS								
0-4	194.3	150.9	222.0	63.3	31.5	449.2	21.3	858.4
5-14	67.7	99.5	139.2	33.6	20.4	285.9	11.2	618.7
15-24	87.7	32.6	310.3	51.9	34.3	420.4	12.0	790.0
25-34	99.0	27.7	352.1	51.9	30.9	452.5	12.8	889.3
35-44	122.3	17.5	387.9	45.5	29.1	492.3	12.8	941.9
45-54	129.3	16.5	394.1	38.8	30.4	485.1	11.8	960.5
55-64	127.5	*8.7	290.3	20.5	21.5	376.6	12.4	727.8
65 and over	231.2	23.0	327.8	21.5	42.1	433.9	24.2	677.9
Not known	9.8	*6.7	21.5	*4.4	**2.4	30.5	18.3	61.1
Total	1 068.8	383.2	2 445.1	331.4	242.6	3 426.3	5.2	18 470.8

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(c) Percentage of persons with a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

CHILDREN AGED 0–14(a), Selected Long-Term Health Conditions—By Activities for which Assistance Needed

	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>ADD/ADHD(b)</i>	<i>Intellectual/ developmental disorders</i>	<i>Hearing/ speech loss</i>	<i>All with these conditions(c)</i>	<i>All children(d)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Profound/severe core activity restriction(e)						
Self care	13.2	16.5	19.4	*4.8	41.4	55.9
Mobility	12.0	10.9	15.4	*2.7	33.0	44.4
Communication	12.0	12.5	23.8	24.2	57.4	67.6
Guidance	13.6	18.9	24.7	17.2	60.6	73.4
Health care	10.8	17.2	16.2	*2.8	36.5	47.6
All needing help(f)(g)	20.8	21.2	27.5	24.6	77.1	95.8
All with profound/severe restriction	21.6	21.2	27.5	24.6	77.8	97.0
Disability						
Self care	13.2	16.5	19.4	*4.8	41.4	55.9
Mobility	12.0	10.9	15.4	*2.7	33.0	44.4
Communication	12.0	12.5	23.8	24.2	57.4	67.6
Guidance	25.7	28.8	36.0	21.3	89.1	104.7
Health care	20.3	20.7	18.1	*4.1	49.6	62.6
All needing help(f)(g)	37.4	32.0	39.5	28.8	111.6	134.6
All with disability	50.8	36.2	55.8	43.6	154.4	192.7
All males	175.2	46.6	56.4	49.7	291.7	2 005.2
FEMALES						
Profound/severe core activity restriction(e)						
Self care	*7.5	*3.6	9.1	*4.7	17.1	29.1
Mobility	*7.4	*2.9	9.3	**2.2	16.8	27.1
Communication	*4.7	**1.9	12.0	*8.8	20.7	23.8
Guidance	*5.6	*4.9	11.2	*6.2	20.7	28.7
Health care	*8.4	*3.7	7.7	*2.9	16.4	24.5
All needing help(f)(g)	12.2	*4.9	14.5	9.8	32.2	46.9
All with profound/severe restriction	12.2	*4.9	14.5	9.8	32.2	46.9
Disability						
Self care	*7.5	*3.6	*9.1	*4.7	17.1	29.1
Mobility	*7.4	*2.9	9.3	**2.2	16.8	27.1
Communication	*4.7	**1.9	12.0	*8.8	20.7	23.8
Guidance	9.5	*6.9	12.5	*8.7	29.1	41.0
Health care	13.8	*4.7	*7.7	*3.9	23.1	32.7
All needing help(f)(g)	20.4	*6.9	15.9	13.3	45.2	64.5
All with disability	30.1	*6.9	24.6	21.4	69.2	103.6
All females	136.8	*7.2	24.6	27.2	181.2	1 906.2

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Living in households.

(b) Attention deficit disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(d) Includes other long-term conditions.

(e) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.

(f) Questions relating to the above activities are only asked of persons with a disability.

(g) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need assistance in more than one area.

	Asthma	ADD/ADHD(b)	Intellectual/ developmental disorders	Hearing/ speech loss	All with these conditions(c)	All children(d)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS						
Profound/severe core activity restriction(e)						
Self care	20.7	20.1	28.6	9.6	58.5	85.0
Mobility	19.4	13.8	24.7	*5.0	49.8	71.4
Communication	16.7	14.3	35.8	33.0	78.1	91.4
Guidance	19.1	23.8	35.9	23.3	81.3	102.0
Health care	19.2	21.0	23.9	*5.7	52.8	72.2
All needing help(f)(g)	33.1	26.1	42.0	34.4	109.3	142.7
All with profound/severe restriction	33.9	26.1	42.0	34.4	110.1	143.9
All with disability						
Self care	20.7	20.1	28.6	9.6	58.5	85.0
Mobility	19.4	13.8	24.7	*5.0	49.8	71.4
Communication	16.7	14.3	35.8	33.0	78.1	91.4
Guidance	35.2	35.6	48.6	30.0	118.2	145.6
Health care	34.1	25.4	25.8	*8.0	72.7	95.3
All needing help(f)(g)	57.8	38.9	55.3	42.1	156.9	199.1
All with disability	80.9	43.0	80.4	65.0	223.6	296.3
All children	312.0	53.8	81.0	76.9	472.9	3 911.4

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(a) Living in households.

(b) Attention deficit disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(d) Includes other long-term conditions.

(e) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.

(f) Questions relating to the above activities are only asked of persons with a disability.

(g) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need assistance in more than one area.

	Asthma	ADD/ADHD(c)	Intellectual/ developmental disorders	Hearing/ speech loss	All with these conditions(d)	All children(e)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES						
Has schooling restriction(f)	26.2	30.9	49.0	23.6	103.7	121.8
Type of difficulty at school						
Hearing/sight/communication	*4.6	10.5	18.1	11.0	35.3	41.1
Learning/intellectual	12.2	22.7	37.4	13.3	67.3	73.3
Fitting in socially	9.4	15.8	17.7	*7.8	39.4	43.0
Sports	*7.5	*6.2	*5.6	**2.1	16.3	20.5
All with difficulties(g)	20.4	28.6	41.6	18.9	86.2	99.1
Type of support						
Attends special classes or school	*8.3	*9.0	32.9	*7.3	47.0	54.4
Special assistance/tuition(h)	12.4	12.5	33.6	12.2	53.9	61.8
Equipment, access or transport	*5.6	*5.1	*8.1	*3.8	18.0	22.5
All receiving support(g)	17.1	17.5	43.8	16.3	74.3	87.0
No support received	22.7	16.7	*5.7	17.1	54.1	70.0
Not attending school	11.0	**2.0	*6.3	10.2	26.0	35.7
All males(i)	50.8	36.2	55.8	43.6	154.4	192.7
FEMALES						
Has schooling restriction(f)	14.5	*5.2	22.0	12.3	43.6	64.0
Type of difficulty at school						
Hearing/ sight/communication	*4.0	**1.5	*7.4	*7.7	14.9	19.0
Learning/intellectual	*4.8	*4.4	13.6	*5.0	21.9	24.2
Fitting in socially	*4.3	*3.5	*6.3	*2.7	12.0	16.0
Sports	*5.9	np	**2.0	**1.5	*8.4	14.0
All with difficulties(g)	12.0	*5.2	16.3	10.8	35.7	49.0
Type of support						
Attends special classes or school	*3.1	**2.2	16.0	*4.0	19.5	23.0
Special assistance/tuition(h)	*4.1	**2.0	15.8	*5.3	21.5	27.4
Equipment, access or transport	*3.2	—	*4.5	*3.2	*8.1	12.8
All receiving support(g)	*6.5	*2.7	20.3	*7.9	29.5	38.4
No support received	17.8	*4.0	**2.3	9.2	28.6	45.7
Not attending school	*5.8	np	**2.0	*4.3	11.1	19.5
All females(i)	30.1	*6.9	24.6	21.4	69.2	103.6

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Living in households.

(b) Only asked of children 5 to 14 years, with a disability, attending school or not because of disability.

(c) Attention deficit disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

(d) Total may be less than the sum of the components as children may have more than one condition.

(e) Includes other long-term conditions not specified.

(f) Includes children not attending school because of disability.

(g) Total may be less than the sum of the components as children may have or receive more than one type of difficulty or support.

(h) Includes signing interpreter, counsellor or disability support person and special tuition or assessment procedures.

(i) Includes children 0 to 4 years.

	Asthma	ADD/ADHD(c)	Intellectual/ developmental disorders	Hearing/ speech loss	All with these conditions(d)	All children(e)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS						
Has schooling restriction(f)	40.7	36.1	71.0	35.9	147.3	185.8
Type of difficulty at school						
Hearing/sight/communication	*8.6	12.0	25.5	18.8	50.1	60.1
Learning/intellectual	17.0	27.1	51.0	18.3	89.2	97.6
Fitting in socially	13.6	19.3	24.0	10.5	51.4	59.0
Sports	13.4	*6.6	*7.6	*3.6	24.7	34.5
All with difficulties(g)	32.4	33.8	57.8	29.7	121.9	148.1
Type of support						
Attends special classes or school	11.4	11.2	48.9	11.4	66.5	77.4
Special assistance/tuition(h)	16.5	14.5	49.4	17.5	75.4	89.2
Equipment, access or transport	*8.8	*5.1	12.5	*7.0	26.1	35.3
All receiving support(g)	23.7	20.2	64.1	24.2	103.7	125.4
No support received	40.4	20.3	*8.0	26.3	82.8	115.7
Not attending school	16.8	**2.5	*8.3	14.5	37.1	55.2
All children(i)	80.9	43.0	80.4	65.0	223.6	296.3

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Living in households.

(b) Only asked of children 5 to 14 years, with a disability, attending school or not because of disability.

(c) Attention deficit disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

(d) Total may be less than the sum of the components as children may have more than one condition.

(e) Includes other long-term conditions not specified.

(f) Includes children not attending school because of disability.

(g) Total may be less than the sum of the components as children may have or receive more than one type of difficulty or support.

(h) Includes signing interpreter, counsellor or disability support person and special tuition or assessment procedures.

(i) Includes children 0 to 4 years.

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 WITH A DISABILITY(a), Main Restricting Impairment—By Cause of Main Condition

	<i>Sensory and speech</i>	<i>Intellectual</i>	<i>Physical</i>	<i>Psychological</i>	<i>All with disability(b)</i>	<i>Profound/severe restriction(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Main condition just came on	40.8	16.1	236.2	20.1	342.6	23.6
Caused by disease, illness, or heredity	49.4	*8.6	165.1	*9.1	253.5	23.9
Accident or injury						
Occurred at work	*7.1	**1.5	145.3	*3.9	168.3	29.5
Occurred on the road	*5.8	**2.5	116.7	*3.8	148.2	25.4
Other location	14.7	**2.0	123.2	*2.7	156.6	21.6
Total	27.6	*6.0	385.2	10.3	473.2	25.6
Working conditions, work, overwork	55.2	**2.6	212.8	10.0	308.2	21.0
Present at birth	35.1	33.8	54.6	*9.0	137.7	30.8
Old age	*4.7	—	9.5	—	15.7	**11.7
Stress	*4.2	**2.3	32.1	13.7	56.9	20.8
War	*2.7	—	*6.7	*4.0	13.4	**18.6
Personal/family problems, death	*4.2	*6.2	21.5	21.1	61.0	20.3
Allergies(d)	*2.9	**1.7	40.3	*2.7	54.8	22.2
Other(e)	14.1	*8.4	69.7	9.2	116.9	21.0
Cause unknown	30.1	24.6	142.5	14.8	232.7	23.8
Total	271.2	110.4	1 376.4	123.9	2 066.7	23.7

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Living in households.

(b) Includes main impairment not specified.

(c) Percentage of persons aged 15 to 64 with a disability who have a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

(d) Includes food, climate, medication, environment.

(e) Includes smoking, pregnancy/childbirth, and main condition caused by other factors not elsewhere stated.

	Sensory and speech	Intell- ectual	Physical
	'000	'000	'000
With a disability and employment restriction			
Restricted in type of job	148.2	87.4	619.9
Restricted in number of hours	65.0	35.0	370.9
Difficulty changing or getting a better job	124.9	85.5	481.9
Needs time off work because of disability			
Type of leave arrangements used(c)			
Sick leave/flexible hours	*6.2	**1.5	38.8
Leave without pay	*3.2	*2.7	9.6
Other arrangements	*4.9	np	21.8
All using leave arrangements(d)	12.5	*5.6	66.6
Unemployed or not in the labour force	20.5	12.9	95.3
Total needing time off work	32.9	18.5	161.9
Needs ongoing supervision/assistance			
Disability support person provided	*6.1	*8.8	12.8
No disability support person provided	21.4	27.0	56.0
Total	27.5	35.8	68.8
Needs other special employer arrangements			
Special equipment or modifications to buildings or fittings	21.7	*6.0	69.6
Help from someone at work	12.9	13.9	25.6
Training/retraining/different duties	18.8	10.1	55.8
Other arrangements	9.3	*5.1	31.6
Total(d)	46.2	22.3	137.6
All needing other special arrangements(d)	48.7	27.1	142.7
Permanently unable to work due to condition	113.8	79.9	488.2
All with employment restrictions(d)	288.2	182.2	1 181.9
With a disability and no employment restrictions	161.1	31.7	353.1
Total	449.3	213.9	1 535.0

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** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Living in households.

(b) Persons with a disability only. For those unemployed or not in the labour force, these are perceived restrictions or needs.

(c) Employees only.

(d) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may use or need more than one type of leave or special arrangement.

	Psycho- logical '000	Head injury, stroke or brain damage '000	All with disability(c) '000	Profound/ severe restriction(d) %
With a disability and employment restriction				
Restricted in type of job	86.2	48.5	799.5	26.1
Restricted in number of hours	62.1	27.1	441.8	29.7
Difficulty changing or getting a better job	77.6	44.0	625.8	27.4
Needs time off work because of disability				
Type of leave arrangements used(e)				
Sick leave/flexible hours	*6.6	*3.1	47.2	32.3
Leave without pay	**2.0	np	11.0	*44.9
Other arrangements	*4.5	**1.7	24.7	*35.1
All using leave arrangements(f)	13.1	*6.1	79.1	34.7
Unemployed or not in the labour force	24.7	10.6	113.0	35.6
Total needing time off work	37.8	16.7	192.2	35.2
Needs ongoing supervision/assistance				
Disability support person provided	*6.4	**2.3	18.7	54.5
No disability support person provided	22.2	11.0	78.4	48.8
Total	28.6	13.3	97.1	49.9
Needs other special employer arrangements				
Special equipment or modifications to buildings or fittings	*7.7	*6.6	84.6	38.7
Help from someone at work	*8.8	*8.0	32.1	61.4
Training/retraining/different duties	*8.4	*6.7	67.4	38.7
Other arrangements	*7.8	**2.5	36.7	48.4
Total(f)	22.6	17.4	169.4	40.5
All needing other special arrangements(f)	24.9	17.9	178.0	41.0
Permanently unable to work due to condition	120.0	69.7	549.8	42.7
All with employment restrictions(f)	216.4	125.3	1 466.5	31.0
With a disability and no employment restrictions	22.4	21.0	600.2	6.1
Total	238.8	146.4	2 066.7	23.7

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np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Living in households.

(b) Persons with a disability only. For those unemployed or not in the labour force, these are perceived restrictions or needs.

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(d) Percentage of persons aged 15 to 64 with a disability who have a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

(e) Employees only.

(f) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may use or need more than one type of leave or special arrangement.

	Sensory and speech	Intell- ectual	Physical	Psycho- logical	Head injury, stroke or brain damage	Schooling or employment restriction
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Educational attainment						
With post-school qualifications						
Bachelor degree or higher	37.4	**2.2	138.4	13.8	*7.8	111.4
Undergraduate diploma	10.8	**1.4	47.7	**1.9	*2.7	41.9
Associate diploma	19.0	**2.5	66.1	*3.8	**1.4	53.6
Skilled vocational qualification	107.2	25.4	318.3	44.9	34.8	312.2
Basic vocational qualification	23.7	11.3	106.6	11.9	13.3	99.2
<i>All with post-school qualifications(b)</i>	198.1	42.8	678.1	76.4	60.0	619.0
No post-school qualifications	242.0	149.2	831.3	155.7	84.1	819.1
Still at school	9.2	21.9	25.6	*6.7	**2.2	36.5
Total	449.3	213.9	1 535.0	238.8	146.4	1 474.6
With post-school qualifications						
Completed before onset of main condition(c)	126.8	22.7	493.8	56.6	39.1	447.5
Completed after onset of main condition(c)	71.3	20.1	184.4	19.8	20.9	171.5
No disability	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>All with post-school qualifications(b)</i>	198.1	42.8	678.1	76.4	60.0	619.0
No post-school qualifications	242.0	149.2	831.3	155.7	84.1	819.1
Still at school	9.2	21.9	25.6	*6.7	**2.2	36.5
Total	449.3	213.9	1 535.0	238.8	146.4	1 474.6
Tenure type						
Owner without mortgage	162.5	34.0	499.2	51.0	41.1	439.6
Owner with mortgage	127.2	34.2	454.7	51.3	28.5	434.6
Public renter	32.7	28.2	135.0	30.9	19.4	143.1
Private renter	67.3	37.7	281.8	47.8	32.2	269.9
Boarder	23.5	40.8	67.9	25.7	13.1	85.1
Living rent-free	25.0	29.3	65.0	23.8	*8.3	71.9
Other(d)	**1.4	**1.4	*8.2	*3.2	—	*8.5
Total(e)	449.3	213.9	1 535.0	238.8	146.4	1 474.6
Principal source of cash income						
Wages, salary or own business	204.8	42.1	581.0	34.0	32.8	506.9
Superannuation or annuity, or dividends or interest, other(f)	20.8	*7.3	82.8	13.5	9.6	73.3
Government pension or allowance	196.0	136.5	742.8	174.5	95.3	776.8
Total(g)	449.3	213.9	1 535.0	238.8	146.4	1 474.6
Median weekly cash income (\$)	250.0	170.0	190.0	180.0	190.0	190.0

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* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Living in households.

(b) Includes post-school qualifications inadequately described by level of attainment.

(c) Only asked of those people whose main condition came on after the age of 14 years.

(d) Includes life tenure schemes and participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

(e) Includes those living in a non-private dwelling. See Household in Glossary.

(f) Includes child support or maintenance, workers compensation, and profit or loss from rental property.

(g) Includes people who reported no source of income or cases where principal source of cash income is from other sources or not known.

continued

	All with dis- ability(b)	Profound/ severe restriction (c)	All persons
	'000	%	'000
.....			
Educational attainment			
With post-school qualifications			
Bachelor degree or higher	183.1	2.0	1 785.9
Undergraduate diploma	60.0	3.3	375.7
Associate diploma	88.5	2.9	620.1
Skilled vocational qualification	428.5	3.9	2 338.0
Basic vocational qualification	135.9	5.2	633.7
<i>All with post-school qualifications(d)</i>	897.6	3.3	5 760.9
No post-school qualifications	1 119.7	4.7	6 016.6
Still at school	49.3	2.3	677.5
<i>Total</i>	2 066.7	3.9	12 455.0
With post-school qualifications			
Completed before onset of main condition(e)	624.1	22.3	624.1
Completed after onset of main condition(e)	273.5	18.6	273.5
No disability	..	..	4 863.2
<i>All with post-school qualifications(d)</i>	897.6	3.3	5 760.9
No post-school qualifications	1 119.7	4.7	6 016.6
Still at school	49.3	2.3	677.5
<i>Total</i>	2 066.7	3.9	12 455.0
Tenure type			
Owner without mortgage	648.9	5.1	2 998.0
Owner with mortgage	627.4	3.0	4 588.0
Public renter	170.7	10.2	441.0
Private renter	369.6	2.8	2 594.4
Boarder	108.2	5.0	775.1
Living rent-free	98.2	4.0	860.3
Other(f)	10.2	*5.5	53.3
<i>Total(g)</i>	2 066.7	3.9	12 455.0
Principal source of cash income			
Wages, salary or own business	860.0	1.5	8 100.4
Superannuation or annuity, or dividends or interest, other(h)	105.9	9.0	319.4
Government pension or allowance	928.1	10.6	2 765.4
Total(i)	2 066.7	3.9	12 455.0
Median weekly cash income (\$)	210.0	..	360.0

.. not applicable

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(c) Percentage of persons aged 15 to 64 who have a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

(d) Includes post-school qualifications inadequately described by level of attainment.

(e) Only asked of those people whose main condition came on after the age of 14 years.

(f) Includes life tenure schemes and participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes.

(g) Includes those living in a non-private dwelling. See Household in Glossary.

(h) Includes child support or maintenance, workers compensation, and profit or loss from rental property.

(i) Includes people who reported no source of income or cases where principal source of cash income is from other sources or not known.

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>Sensory and speech</i>	<i>Intell-ectual</i>	<i>Phys-ical</i>	<i>Psycho-logical</i>	<i>Head injury, stroke or brain damage</i>	<i>All with dis-ability(b)</i>	<i>Profound/severe restriction(c)</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Employed							
Full-time	167.0	36.5	423.9	27.1	25.4	639.7	1.4
Part-time	62.4	27.4	237.9	24.4	18.5	333.6	2.6
<i>Total</i>	229.4	64.0	661.8	51.5	43.9	973.3	1.8
Industry sector (employed)							
Government	51.1	*5.9	128.6	*7.7	*8.7	189.3	2.2
Private	169.2	53.5	505.5	41.0	32.5	744.7	1.7
Not known	9.2	*4.6	27.7	*2.8	*2.7	39.4	2.2
<i>Total</i>	229.4	64.0	661.8	51.5	43.9	973.3	1.8
Unemployed							
Looking for full-time work	16.0	13.4	75.3	12.2	*7.2	102.6	1.8
Looking for part-time work	*5.1	*4.2	16.9	*5.0	**2.4	24.3	*4.3
<i>Total</i>	21.0	17.7	92.2	17.1	9.6	126.8	2.4
<i>Not in the labour force(d)</i>	198.8	132.2	780.9	170.1	92.9	966.5	10.5
Total	449.3	213.9	1 535.0	238.8	146.4	2 066.7	3.9
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	21.6	12.2	24.9	18.0	11.5	..
Participation rate (%)	55.7	38.2	49.1	28.8	36.5	53.2	..

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

.. not applicable

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one restriction.

(c) Percentage of persons aged 15 to 64 who have a profound/severe restriction in one or more of the core activities of self care, mobility and communication.

(d) Includes those who are permanently unable to work.

	No dis- ability	All persons
<i>Labour force status</i>	'000	'000
.....		
Employed		
Full-time	5 472.0	6 111.7
Part-time	2 191.2	2 524.9
<i>Total</i>	7 663.2	8 636.6
Industry sector (employed)		
Government	1 358.7	1 547.9
Private	6 066.9	6 811.5
Not known	237.7	277.1
<i>Total</i>	7 663.3	8 636.6
Unemployed		
Looking for full-time work	495.7	598.3
Looking for part-time work	157.0	181.3
<i>Total</i>	652.7	779.6
<i>Not in the labour force</i> (b)	2 072.4	3 038.9
Total	10 388.4	12 455.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	8.3
Participation rate (%)	80.1	75.6

(a) Living in households.

(b) Includes those who are permanently unable to work.

	Arthritis '000	Other musculo- skeletal disorders '000	Total musculo- skeletal disorders (b) '000	Heart disease '000	Other diseases of the circulatory system '000	Total diseases of the circulatory system(b) '000	Diabetes '000	All with these conditions(b) '000	All persons(c) '000
MALES									
Severity of core activity restriction(d)									
Profound	23.5	12.7	29.9	18.2	34.6	39.2	12.2	53.3	60.2
Severe	24.5	16.7	33.1	15.4	26.1	34.8	*7.4	51.0	57.2
Moderate	59.6	41.2	79.1	25.9	50.6	64.8	13.9	97.3	110.2
Mild	72.1	38.7	94.2	52.3	67.6	97.9	17.6	145.4	192.4
All with specific restrictions(e)	179.6	109.4	236.3	111.8	178.9	236.6	51.1	347.0	420.0
All with disability	205.2	120.9	268.0	126.4	204.5	269.8	57.3	399.9	490.0
No disability	79.9	37.5	108.3	40.8	133.9	159.8	37.8	233.7	454.7
Total	285.1	158.4	376.3	167.3	338.3	429.6	95.2	633.6	944.7
Informal providers									
Partner	56.5	42.2	82.5	46.0	73.7	92.9	25.5	127.7	141.9
Child	39.7	21.8	52.2	33.4	52.5	67.4	18.8	91.1	104.5
Other relative	20.3	12.8	25.9	18.2	26.3	34.7	*6.9	45.7	52.4
Friend	24.2	10.1	28.7	11.6	20.5	28.4	9.5	39.2	46.7
All receiving assistance from informal providers(f)	105.3	61.8	138.8	74.8	122.7	158.2	41.7	216.5	245.8
Formal providers									
Government organisation	38.0	17.4	47.7	22.1	36.3	49.8	15.1	68.2	77.3
Private non-profit organisation	15.9	11.1	17.1	*7.7	13.1	18.1	*6.2	25.9	26.6
Private profit-making organisation	50.0	29.1	66.2	38.1	60.8	74.9	18.4	101.9	114.9
All receiving assistance from formal providers(f)	79.2	44.2	100.4	51.0	83.1	107.4	29.7	149.0	168.8
All receiving assistance(f)	129.2	75.0	168.1	89.4	143.5	187.5	49.2	256.3	292.9
All males	285.1	158.4	376.3	167.3	338.3	429.6	95.2	633.6	944.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(c) Includes persons with other conditions and persons with no conditions.

(d) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.

(e) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

(f) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may receive assistance from more than one source.

	Arthritis '000	Other musculo- skeletal disorders '000	Total musculo- skeletal disorders (b) '000	Heart disease '000	Other diseases of the circulatory system '000	Total diseases of the circulatory system(b) '000	Diabetes '000	All with these conditions(b) '000	All persons(c) '000
FEMALES									
Severity of core activity restriction(d)									
Profound	77.3	42.6	93.6	41.5	61.3	77.0	17.8	114.5	122.4
Severe	55.7	28.2	67.2	22.0	43.9	55.9	12.0	82.1	86.6
Moderate	80.5	45.5	98.0	22.2	60.6	69.9	9.8	110.4	113.8
Mild	96.6	48.1	125.1	37.9	85.0	103.2	17.9	171.0	203.8
All with specific restrictions(e)	310.2	164.3	383.9	123.6	250.9	306.1	57.5	477.9	526.6
All with disability	334.5	176.5	413.6	127.9	266.8	325.1	59.7	513.7	573.3
No disability	133.1	46.6	160.8	51.6	203.7	229.3	29.0	330.2	586.4
Total	467.6	223.1	574.3	179.5	470.5	554.4	88.8	843.9	1 159.7
Informal providers									
Partner	88.4	52.6	110.3	34.7	68.6	86.3	18.2	136.2	152.8
Child	144.6	63.4	170.0	69.7	133.4	162.9	32.8	226.2	254.6
Other relative	81.1	38.2	95.7	36.2	68.7	85.4	17.6	124.6	134.7
Friend	43.4	27.5	53.6	23.0	40.2	50.4	*6.8	70.3	76.0
All receiving assistance from informal providers(f)	264.0	133.4	318.7	116.5	228.3	278.9	54.6	411.1	465.1
Formal providers									
Government organisation	96.8	48.6	117.8	45.0	85.5	101.3	21.6	144.1	160.2
Private non-profit organisation	25.8	18.0	35.4	12.7	25.0	29.9	*6.2	44.1	47.9
Private profit-making organisation	138.4	70.7	171.6	62.6	117.7	143.1	22.5	214.5	235.1
All receiving assistance from formal providers(f)	195.5	101.7	242.5	82.9	167.0	200.7	38.4	304.0	337.8
All receiving assistance(f)	311.5	160.0	379.9	131.2	268.3	324.9	59.4	492.0	560.4
All females	467.6	223.1	574.3	179.5	470.5	554.4	88.8	843.9	1 159.7
All persons	752.7	381.5	950.6	346.8	808.8	984.0	183.9	1 477.5	2 104.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(c) Includes persons with other conditions and persons with no conditions.

(d) Core activities comprise self care, mobility and communication.

(e) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction.

(f) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may receive assistance from more than one source.

	Arthritis	Other musculo-skeletal disorders (b)	Total musculo-skeletal disorders	Heart disease	Other diseases of circulatory system	Total diseases of circulatory system(b)	Diabetes	All with these conditions(b)	All persons(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Assistance needed									
Self care(d)	24.1	18.9	32.4	19.7	31.7	38.5	12.0	53.6	60.6
Mobility(d)	39.7	21.5	50.9	26.0	49.9	60.0	16.5	82.5	91.9
Communication(d)	*3.7	**1.6	*4.6	**2.2	*7.6	*8.7	*3.6	11.3	13.8
Health care(d)	74.9	45.4	96.3	44.2	76.3	94.3	28.6	136.0	148.1
Transport	58.0	31.9	74.8	44.7	74.1	95.4	26.6	123.4	147.9
Paperwork	20.2	11.9	27.1	15.1	34.0	39.4	11.4	49.8	56.5
Housework	53.1	27.1	64.3	35.3	57.7	72.4	18.0	101.7	113.4
Property maintenance	93.5	57.4	123.6	70.5	108.1	141.4	34.8	190.4	210.3
Meal preparation	19.4	12.3	24.9	16.2	28.0	33.8	9.5	43.8	50.1
All needing assistance(e)	133.8	80.0	175.8	93.8	150.3	195.5	51.0	269.7	309.0
Extent to which need for assistance met									
Fully	89.5	46.5	114.3	58.1	94.5	126.0	35.9	175.7	204.3
Partly	39.7	28.5	53.8	31.2	49.0	61.5	13.3	80.7	88.6
Not at all	*4.6	*5.0	*7.6	*4.5	*6.9	*8.0	**1.8	13.4	16.2
Assistance not needed	151.3	78.4	200.5	73.5	188.0	234.1	44.2	363.9	635.6
Total	285.1	158.4	376.3	167.3	338.3	429.6	95.2	633.6	944.7
Source of assistance needed									
None	*4.6	*5.0	*7.6	*4.5	*6.9	*8.0	**1.8	13.4	16.2
Informal only	50.0	30.8	67.7	38.4	60.3	80.1	19.5	107.4	124.1
Formal only	23.9	13.2	29.3	14.5	20.8	29.3	*7.5	39.9	47.1
Informal and formal	55.3	31.0	71.1	36.4	62.4	78.1	22.2	109.1	121.8
Assistance not needed	151.3	78.4	200.5	73.5	188.0	234.1	44.2	363.9	635.6
Total	285.1	158.4	376.3	167.3	338.3	429.6	95.2	633.6	944.7

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(c) Includes persons with other conditions and persons with no conditions.

(d) Questions relating to these activities were only asked of people with a disability.

(e) Excludes Guidance. Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need assistance with more than one activity.

	Arthritis '000	Other musculo- skeletal disorders (b) '000	Total musculo- skeletal disorders '000	Heart disease '000	Other diseases of circulatory system '000	Total diseases of circulatory system(b) '000	Diabetes '000	All with these conditions(b) '000	All persons(c) '000
FEMALES									
Assistance needed									
Self care(d)	61.0	28.4	70.0	26.7	47.8	58.2	15.4	89.0	94.3
Mobility(d)	115.0	62.3	141.6	57.8	94.6	118.7	24.6	172.4	183.1
Communication(d)	9.2	*2.9	9.9	*3.8	*7.2	*8.4	*4.8	12.5	14.5
Health care(d)	145.6	82.4	178.7	62.2	112.8	139.7	32.1	214.0	227.9
Transport	165.8	86.9	203.4	80.9	148.9	183.0	36.3	263.0	306.0
Paperwork	47.8	19.5	55.8	32.4	36.7	50.3	13.5	74.2	87.7
Housework	179.4	93.2	218.4	85.0	141.5	177.0	39.1	267.3	290.5
Property maintenance	234.8	126.2	289.7	97.9	202.0	245.6	44.6	367.5	415.8
Meal preparation	57.6	25.3	65.7	26.8	43.7	54.2	13.1	82.5	92.1
All needing assistance(e)	316.4	164.1	388.7	135.5	274.5	333.2	62.4	504.9	578.8
Extent to which need for assistance met									
Fully	203.8	96.4	247.4	95.7	186.9	228.7	40.4	337.4	390.3
Partly	107.7	63.6	132.5	35.5	81.4	96.2	19.0	154.6	170.0
Not at all	*4.9	*4.1	*8.8	*4.3	*6.2	*8.3	*3.0	12.8	18.5
Assistance not needed	151.2	59.0	185.6	44.0	196.0	221.3	26.4	339.0	580.9
Total	467.6	223.1	574.3	179.5	470.5	554.4	88.8	843.9	1 159.7
Source of assistance received									
None	*4.9	*4.1	*8.8	*4.3	*6.2	*8.3	*3.0	12.8	18.5
Informal only	116.0	58.3	137.4	48.3	101.3	124.1	21.0	188.0	222.5
Formal only	47.5	26.6	61.2	14.7	40.0	45.9	*4.8	80.9	95.2
Informal and formal	148.0	75.1	181.3	68.2	127.0	154.8	33.6	223.1	242.6
Assistance not needed	151.2	59.0	185.6	44.0	196.0	221.3	26.4	339.0	580.9
Total	467.6	223.1	574.3	179.5	470.5	554.4	88.8	843.9	1 159.7
All persons	752.7	381.5	950.6	346.8	808.8	984.0	183.9	1 477.5	2 104.4

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Living in households.

(b) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one condition.

(c) Includes persons with other conditions and persons with no conditions.

(d) Questions relating to these activities were only asked of people with a disability.

(e) Excludes Guidance. Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need assistance with more than one activity.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 *Disability and Long-Term Health Conditions* (Cat. no. 4433.0) provides a selection of the information on common impairments, disabilities and restrictions, available from the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

2 The publication provides data on:

- impairment, long-term health conditions and disability;
- the restrictions (see glossary) associated with these conditions;
- need and receipt of assistance;
- the prevalence of a selected set of conditions which are common in children;
- the prevalence of a selected set of conditions which are common in older people;
- the demographic and socioeconomic profile of people with disabilities and people aged 65 and over.

3 The survey was conducted throughout Australia from 16 March to 29 May 1998. Screening questions were used to identify persons who may have an impairment lasting, or likely to last, 6 months or more. These persons, and those aged 60 years and over, provided responses to a longer questionnaire.

PEOPLE INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

Geographical areas

4 The survey covered persons in both urban and rural areas in all States and Territories, except for those living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia. The exclusion of these persons will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual States and Territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory where such persons account for over 20% of the population.

Dwellings

5 The survey included people in both households (including private and non-private dwellings), and cared accommodation (non-private dwellings), but excluded those in gaols and correctional institutions. See paragraphs 14–16.

Persons

6 The scope of the survey was all persons except:

- prisoners;
- non-Australian diplomatic personnel;
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

7 Coverage rules were applied which aimed to ensure that each person eligible for inclusion in scope was associated with only one dwelling and thus had only one chance of selection. The household component and the cared accommodation component of the survey each had their own coverage rules, as follows.

8 Usual residents of selected private dwellings were included in the survey unless they were away on the night of enumeration, and had been away or were likely to be away for three months or more. This was designed to avoid multiple selection of a person who might be spending time, for instance, in a nursing home, and be eligible for selection there.

9 Visitors to private dwellings were excluded as the expectation was that most would have their chance of selection at their usual residence.

10 Boarding school pupils were excluded from coverage but other persons in non-private dwellings in the scope of the survey were included if they had lived, or were likely to live, at the selected dwelling for three months or more.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COVERAGE *continued*

11 People living in cared accommodation were included in the survey if they had been, or were expected to be, a usual resident of the establishment for at least three months.

Sample design

12 Multi-stage sampling techniques were used to select the sample for the survey. After sample loss, the household sample included approximately 15,300 private dwellings and 400 non-private dwelling units, while the cared accommodation sample included approximately 800 establishments.

13 After exclusions due to scope and coverage, the final sample comprised 36,951 persons for the household component and 5,716 persons for the cared accommodation component.

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

14 The survey was divided into two components - the household component (including private and some non-private dwellings) and the cared accommodation component (non-private dwellings only). Smaller disability group homes (with fewer than six people) were considered to be private dwellings.

- The household component covered people in:
 - private dwellings (99% of the household component) such as houses, flats, home units, townhouses, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey; and
 - non-private dwellings (1% of the household component) such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, educational and religious institutions, guest houses, construction camps, short-term caravan parks, youth camps and camping grounds, including staff quarters, and self care components of retirement villages.

15 In this publication, persons in the household component of the survey are referred to as 'living in households'.

16 The cared accommodation component covered residents of hospitals, nursing homes, aged care and disability hostels and other homes such as children's homes, who had been, or were expected to be, living there for at least three months.

Household component

17 Data for the household component of the survey were collected by trained interviewers using computer-assisted personal interviews.

18 A series of screening questions were asked of a responsible adult in a selected household to establish whether the household included:

- persons with impairments;
- persons with one or more disabilities;
- persons aged 60 years or more; and
- persons who were primary carers for people with a disability living either in the same household or elsewhere, or who provided any care to persons living elsewhere.

19 A personal interview was conducted with people identified in any of the above populations. Proxy interviews were conducted for children under 15; for those aged 15-17 whose parents did not permit them to be personally interviewed; and for those whose condition prevented them from answering the phone.

20 Persons with a disability were asked questions relating to help and assistance needed and received for self care, mobility, communication, health care, housework, property maintenance, meal preparation, paperwork (reading and writing tasks) and transport activities. Those aged 5-20 years were asked

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY *continued*

about schooling restrictions, and those aged 15-64 years about employment restrictions.

21 Persons aged 60 years or more without a disability were asked questions about need for, or receipt of, help with housework, home maintenance, meal preparation, paperwork (reading and writing tasks) and transport activities.

22 Basic demographic and socioeconomic information was collected for all other people. This information was provided by a responsible adult (ARA) in the household.

Cared accommodation component

23 The cared accommodation component was enumerated in two stages using a mail-based methodology directed to administrators of selected establishments.

24 The range of data collected in this component was smaller than in the household component as some topics were not suitable for collection through a mail-based methodology or were irrelevant to those residing in cared accommodation.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 When interpreting the results of the survey it is important to take into account that the results may be affected by sampling error and non-sampling error.

Sampling Error

26 Estimates calculated from the SDAC data were based on information collected from a sample. As a result they are subject to sampling error (or sampling variability). For further information on the sampling errors associated with the SDAC, refer to the Technical Notes.

Non-sampling error

27 Apart from the variability associated with sampling error, data are also subject to other types of error referred to as non-sampling error. Three major sources of non-sampling error are:

- inability to obtain comprehensive data from all people included in the sample; these errors arise due to the differences which exist between the characteristics of respondents and non-respondents;
- errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers; these reporting errors may arise through inappropriate wording of questions, misunderstanding of the data required, inability or unwillingness to provide accurate information and mistakes in answers to questions; and
- errors arising during the processing of survey data; these processing errors may arise through mistakes during coding and data recording.

28 Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection, however, every effort has been made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of the reporting and processing errors described above was minimised by:

- careful questionnaire design;
- automated tailoring of the form in the computerised instrument to lead each respondent through the relevant questions;
- intensive training and supervision of interviewers; and
- extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data processing.

Interpretation of results

29 Disability is a difficult concept to measure because it depends on the respondent's perception of their ability to perform a range of actions associated with daily living. The following factors should also be considered when interpreting the estimates contained in this publication.

30 Information in the survey was based, wherever possible, on the personal response given by the respondent. However, in cases where information was

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

provided by another person, some answers may differ from those the selected person would have provided. In particular, interpretation of the concepts of 'need' and 'difficulty' are affected by the proxy interview method.

31 A number of people may not have reported certain conditions because of:

- the sensitive nature of the condition (e.g. alcohol and drug-related conditions, schizophrenia, mental retardation or mental degeneration);
- the episodic or seasonal nature of the condition (e.g. asthma, epilepsy);
- a lack of knowledge or understanding of the correct medical terminology for their condition; or in the case of proxy interviews, a lack of awareness of the presence of the condition (e.g. mild arthritis).

32 As certain conditions may not have been reported, data collected from the survey may have underestimated the number of people with certain disabilities.

33 The need for help may have been underestimated, as some people may not have admitted needing help because of such things as pride, or may not have realised help was needed with a task because help had always been received with that task.

34 The criteria by which people assessed whether they had difficulty performing tasks may have varied. Comparisons may have been made with the ability of others of a similar age, or with the respondent's own ability when younger.

CHANGES BETWEEN SURVEYS

Identification of disability and long-term health conditions population

35 Efforts to improve the screen questions, i.e. the criteria for identifying impairment and disability may contribute to any changes in the counts between surveys. Enhancements made to the 1998 SDAC disability screen questions, following consultation with user groups, include:

- identifying a smaller more disabled population with hearing loss (a full count of hearing impairment is still available);
- separately identifying people with chronic pain and breathing difficulties;
- adding a qualifier 'restricted in everyday activities' to the screen questions for: a nervous or emotional condition; head injury, stroke or other brain damage; shortness of breath or breathing difficulties; and chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort; and
- identifying the long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage separately.

36 The SF-12 (Self Perception of Health and Well-being) questionnaire was included in the survey directly ahead of the specific restrictions questions, with the possibility of focusing respondents' attention on the personal experience of impairment.

37 Long-term conditions have been coded to a classification based on the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases, version 10 (ICD 10). The ABS definition is 'a disease or disorder which has lasted or is likely to last for at least six months; or a disease, disorder or event (e.g. stroke, poisoning, accident etc.) which produces an impairment or restriction which has lasted or is likely to last for at least six months'.

Changes in terminology

38 In line with terminology of the World Health Organisation (WHO) review of the International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH), the ABS changed terms such as 'handicap', 'area of handicap' and 'severity of handicap'. The 1998 term 'core activity' referring to self care, mobility and/or communication is similar to 'activities of daily living' or 'ADLs' which is

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHANGES BETWEEN SURVEYS

continued

Changes in activity definitions

used in many major disability and age care programs of user agencies. 'Core activity restriction' is used to determine severity and comprises the following categories: profound, severe, moderate, and mild.

39 Some activities and related items have been more precisely defined, to avoid ambiguity, and some have been expanded or added:

- need for assistance with transport refers to the need to be driven in order to go somewhere;
- paperwork has replaced 'personal affairs' (managing money, such as checking bank statements, paying bills) with a focus on reading and writing skills required for everyday living, such as checking bills or bank statements, writing letters and filling in forms;
- health care has been extended from helping with medication, dressing wounds and foot care, to include assistance with medical equipment and with manipulating or exercising muscles or limbs;
- extended range of activity restrictions to include tasks relating to guidance, such as coping with emotions and managing behaviour;
- need for assistance was added to difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends, and difficulty was added to need for assistance with bed or chair transfers and toileting in 1998. This was designed to make possible the identification of difficulty and need for assistance in the tasks of all ten activities surveyed, in line with the concept of Activity (previously Disability) in the emerging revision of the ICIDH and its measure of limitation.

Methodological changes

40 The use of a computer-assisted instrument allowed interviews to flow more smoothly, and may have affected the way people responded to questions. Other changes in methodology included:

- the ability to in-field code from pick-lists of impairments;
- an additional set of modified questions on core activity restrictions (for children under 5 years) to determine severity of restriction;
- a re-ordering of the need for assistance and difficulty questions in relation to specific tasks; and
- specific prompting to improve data on receipt of formal assistance.

41 The four disability surveys conducted in 1981, 1988, 1993 and 1998 have much of their collected material in common. There are differences, however, as later surveys have attempted a better coverage of disability and of specific tasks and activities previously considered too sensitive for a population survey. For instance, in 1988 the tasks of toileting and bladder/bowel control were introduced for self care activities, and transferring from bed or chair as part of mobility activities, but were not used to establish specific restriction until 1993. In 1993, three new screening questions were added, 'difficulty gripping', 'head injury, stroke or brain damage' and 'any other conditions', such as arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, asthma, heart disease or any other, which were restricting in any way. Changes to the 1998 screening questions are set out in paragraph 35.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHANGES BETWEEN SURVEYS

continued

Restricting impairment groups

42 Impairments can be broadly grouped depending on whether they relate to functioning of the mind or the senses, or to anatomy or physiology. Each restricting impairment group may refer to a single impairment or be comprised of a number of broadly similar impairments. This module comprises five impairment groups based on the particular type of impairment identified. These groups are:

- Sensory:
 - Loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses);
 - Loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid used;
 - Speech difficulties, including loss.
- Intellectual:
 - Difficulty learning or understanding things
- Physical:
 - Shortness of breath or breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities;
 - Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness;
 - Chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort that restricts everyday activities;
 - Incomplete use of arms or fingers;
 - Difficulty gripping or holding things;
 - Incomplete use of feet or legs;
 - Restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work;
 - Disfigurement or deformity.
- Psychological:
 - Nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities;
 - Mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision; and
- Head injury, stroke or other brain damage;
 - With long-term effects that restrict everyday activities.

43 The following categories were not included in any group but were included in the total:

- Receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still restricted in everyday activities;
- Any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction in everyday activities.

44 In the restricting impairment groups module people could be counted more than once if they had multiple impairments which belonged to more than one impairment group. For example, a person with a hearing loss and speech difficulties would be counted once in the sensory impairment group. However, a person with a hearing loss and a deformity would be counted once in the sensory impairment group and once in the physical impairment group. As a result, the sum of the components of data from the restricting impairment groups module does not add to the total persons with impairments.

45 Impairments which resulted from head injury, stroke or other brain damage were classified to the appropriate group, e.g. a person reporting speech loss as a result of stroke would be classified to the sensory impairment group. However, a person who reported having had a head injury, stroke or other brain damage was also classified to a separate category of this name.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA DISSEMINATION

Publications

- 46** Further information about and from the SDAC can be found in:
- *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4430.0)
 - *Disability, Ageing and Carers: State Summary Tables, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no's. 4430.1 to 4430.8)
 - *Disability, Ageing and Carers: User Guide, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4431.0)
 - *Disability, Ageing and Carers: Caring in the Community, Australia, 1998* (Cat. no. 4436.0)
- 47** Previous related publications available from ABS libraries include:
- *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Disability and Disabling Conditions 1993* (Cat. no. 4433.0).
 - *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Visual Impairment, 1993* (Cat. no. 4434.0)
 - *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Hearing Impairment, 1993* (Cat. no. 4435.0)
 - *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Brain Injury and Stroke, 1993* (Cat. no. 4437.0)
 - *Focus on Families: Caring in Families: Support for Persons who are Older or have Disabilities, 1995* (Cat. no. 4423.0)
 - *Focus on Families: Family Life, 1995* (Cat. no. 4425.0)

Microdata

- 48** For users who wish to undertake more detailed analysis of the SDAC microdata, a confidentialised unit record file (CURF) is available on CD-ROM.

Special tabulations

- 49** As well as releasing publications and standard products, the ABS can make available special tabulations. Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, tabulations can be produced from the survey incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. These can be provided in printed form or on disk. Inquiries should be made to the contact officer listed at the front of this publication.

Related information sources

- 50** Other ABS data sources which may be of interest include:
- the Disability and Carers theme page - accessed via ABS home page, www.abs.gov.au; and
 - a special article: *Caring in Australia*.
- 51** Related publications, available from ABS libraries, include:
- *Australian Social Trends, 2000* (Cat. no. 4102.0)
 - *Children, Australia: A Social Report, 1999* (Cat. no. 4119.0)
 - *How Australians Use Their Time, 1997* (Cat. no. 4153.0)
 - *Income Distribution, Australia, 1997-98* (Cat. no. 6523.0)
 - *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0)
 - *Older People, Australia: A Social Report, 1999* (Cat. no. 4109.0)

APPENDIX RESTRICTION, ACTIVITIES AND TASKS

To identify whether a person has a particular type of restriction, the SDAC collects information on need for assistance, difficulty, or use of aids or equipment to perform selected tasks. The following table shows the tasks associated with each type of restriction.

RESTRICTION	ACTIVITY	TASKS
Specific restriction		
Core activities	Communication	Understanding family/friends Being understood by family/friends Understanding strangers Being understood by strangers
	Mobility	Getting into/out of bed/chair Moving about usual place of residence Moving about place away from usual residence Walking 200 metres Walking up and down stairs without a handrail Bending and picking up an object from the floor Using public transport
	Self care	Showering/bathing Dressing Eating Toileting Bladder/bowel control
Schooling/employment	Schooling	Unable to attend school Attends a special school Attends special classes at an ordinary school Needs at least one day a week off school on average Has difficulty at school
	Employment	Permanently unable to work Restricted in the type of work they can/could do Need/would need at least one day a week off work on average Restricted in the number of hours they can/could work Requires special equipment/modified work environment Needs ongoing assistance/supervision Would find it difficult to change jobs/get a better job
Without specific restriction		
Other activities	Health care	Foot care Taking medications/administering injections Dressing wounds Using medical machinery Manipulating muscles or limbs
	Paperwork	Reading/writing tasks such as: Checking bills/bank statements Writing letters Filling in forms
	Transport	Going to places away from the usual place of residence
	Housework	Household chores such as: Washing Vacuuming Dusting
	Property maintenance	Changing light bulbs/tap washers/car registration stickers Making minor home repairs Mowing lawns/watering/pruning shrubs/light weeding/planting Removing rubbish
	Meal preparation	Preparing ingredients Cooking food

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

- 1** Estimates of numbers of persons with particular characteristics were derived from the survey using a ratio estimation procedure which ensured that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the total population by age, sex and area. The benchmark for persons was the estimated resident population for March 1998. The benchmark population included special dwellings and Australian defence force personnel, but excluded people from remote and sparsely settled areas in the Northern Territory.
- 2** The responses from persons in the cared accommodation component and persons in the household component of the survey were weighted together, using factors to account for the different sampling fractions, in order to represent the entire Australian population.
- 3** The post-stratification weighting for person estimation used the variables:
 - State/Territory;
 - part of State—Capital City, Balance of State. Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory are not split;
 - age group—for all States and the Australian Capital Territory (0-4, 5-9,...75-79, 80-84, 85+); for the Northern Territory (0-4, 5-9, 60-64, 65+); and
 - sex (male, female).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

- 4** Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since estimates from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers are based on information obtained from a sample of persons, they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all in-scope persons had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the estimate that would have been obtained if all persons had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of sampling variability is the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the magnitude of the sampling errors in relation to the estimate, and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.
- 5** The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error and they may occur in any enumerations, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to minimise it. For the examples on the next page of this note, the non-sampling error is assumed to be zero but, in practice, non-sampling error will increase the overall uncertainty of the estimates.
- 6** SEs for tables in this publication and for other weighted estimates can be calculated using the standard errors table T1 in this section.
- 7** The size of the SE increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the SE. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the SE in percentage terms (that is, the RSE). Thus, larger estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less, and

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with RSEs between 25% and 50% have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate that they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are also included and are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **0.1). Such estimates are considered too unreliable for general use.

CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS

Standard error of an estimate

8 An example of the calculation and use of SEs is given below. Table 6 on page 22 shows that the estimated number of males with an intellectual restriction in 1998 was 293,300. The SE for this size of estimate is calculated as follows:

- the estimate lies between 200,000 and 300,000. The corresponding SE for these two numbers in the table are 7,500 and 8,650.
- the SE for 293,300 is calculated by interpolation using the following formula:
- $SE = \text{lower SE} + (((\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower size}) / (\text{upper size} - \text{lower size})) \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE}))$
- $SE = 7,500 + (((293,300 - 200,000) / (300,000 - 200,000)) \times (8,650 - 7,500))$
- $SE = 7,500 + ((93,300 / 100,000) \times (1150))$
- $SE = 8,573$, or approximately 8,500.

9 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the actual number of males with an intellectual restriction was within the range 284,700 to 301,900 and about 19 chances in 20 that it was within the range 276,100 to 310,400.

Standard error of a proportion

10 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. The formula for the RSE of a proportion or percentage is :

$$RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

11 In using the formula, the numerator and the denominator will be estimates over subsets of the population. The formula is only valid when the set for the numerator is a subset of the set for the denominator.

12 The SE of an estimated percentage or rate, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. However, the RSE of the estimated percentage or rate will generally be lower than the RSE of the estimate of the numerator.

13 An example from table 8 is the proportion of females with a disability who have a severe core activity restriction. The numerator, the number of females who have a severe core activity restriction, is 311,600. The denominator, the number of females with a disability, is 1,789,200.

- SE for 311,600 = 614,272 or 4.6% RSE.
- SE for 1,789,200 = 39,837 or 2.2% RSE.
- The difference of the RSE squares = 16.32
- The square root of the difference is 4.0%, the RSE of the proportion.

CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS

continued

Standard error of a difference

14 The difference between two survey estimates is itself an estimate and is therefore subject to sampling variability. The SE of the difference between two survey estimates depends on the SEs of the original estimates and on the relationship (correlation) between the two original estimates. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated using the following formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

15 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated (unrelated) characteristics or sub-populations, it is expected to provide a good enough approximation for all of the differences likely to be of interest.

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY *continued*

CALCULATING STANDARD
ERRORS *continued*

T1 STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES, All Persons Living in
Households

<i>Size of estimate</i>	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
STANDARD ERROR (NO.)									
100	—	—	—	—	—	250	220	300	270
200	—	—	—	380	360	290	230	290	390
300	—	590	580	430	420	300	240	300	480
500	780	720	700	510	500	340	260	310	610
700	890	820	780	560	570	360	280	320	720
1 000	1 030	930	890	630	650	400	300	340	850
1 500	1 200	1 080	1 020	720	750	450	330	370	1 030
2 000	1 350	1 200	1 130	790	830	480	350	390	1 170
2 500	1 450	1 300	1 200	850	900	500	350	400	1 300
3 000	1 550	1 400	1 300	900	950	550	400	450	1 400
3 500	1 650	1 500	1 350	950	1 000	600	400	450	1 500
4 000	1 750	1 550	1 450	1 000	1 050	600	450	500	1 600
5 000	1 900	1 700	1 550	1 050	1 150	650	450	500	1 750
7 000	2 150	1 900	1 750	1 200	1 300	750	550	600	2 050
10 000	2 450	2 150	2 000	1 300	1 450	850	600	650	2 350
15 000	2 850	2 500	2 300	1 500	1 700	950	700	800	2 800
20 000	3 150	2 750	2 550	1 650	1 850	1 100	800	950	3 150
30 000	3 650	3 150	2 900	1 900	2 150	1 300	1 000	1 150	3 700
40 000	4 000	3 500	3 250	2 100	2 350	1 450	1 150	1 350	4 150
50 000	4 350	3 750	3 500	2 250	2 550	1 600	1 250	1 500	4 500
100 000	5 450	4 750	4 500	2 850	3 200	2 200	1 850	2 350	5 850
150 000	6 200	5 450	5 150	3 250	3 650	2 700	2 350	3 100	6 800
200 000	6 800	6 000	5 700	3 550	4 050	3 150	2 800	3 800	7 500
300 000	7 750	6 900	6 600	4 100	4 600	3 900	—	5 200	8 650
500 000	9 050	8 150	7 950	4 900	5 450	5 150	—	7 850	10 300
1 000 000	11 100	10 200	10 150	6 200	6 750	—	—	—	12 850
2 000 000	13 550	12 750	13 000	7 850	8 400	—	—	—	15 950
5 000 000	17 400	17 000	18 050	—	—	—	—	—	20 800
10 000 000	20 850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 100

RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR (%)									
100	—	—	—	—	—	246.1	218.9	298.7	272.3
200	—	—	—	189.6	179.0	138.5	114.9	146.3	194.4
300	—	198.3	194.3	143.5	138.8	100.0	80.1	98.6	158.8
500	155.1	144.2	139.2	101.1	100.6	67.1	51.8	61.5	122.5
700	127.0	116.8	111.8	80.3	81.3	52.0	39.3	45.8	102.9
1 000	102.6	93.3	88.6	62.9	64.8	39.8	29.6	33.9	85.3
1 500	80.3	72.2	68.1	47.7	50.0	29.7	21.7	24.5	68.7
2 000	67.4	60.2	56.5	39.3	41.6	24.2	17.6	19.7	58.7
2 500	58.7	52.2	48.8	33.7	36.1	20.7	15.0	16.7	52.0
3 000	52.5	46.5	43.4	29.8	32.1	18.3	13.2	14.6	47.0
3 500	47.7	42.1	39.2	26.8	29.0	16.4	11.9	13.1	43.1
4 000	43.9	38.7	36.0	24.5	26.6	15.0	10.8	12.0	40.0
5 000	38.2	33.5	31.1	21.1	23.0	13.0	9.3	10.3	35.3
7 000	30.9	27.0	25.0	16.8	18.5	10.4	7.5	8.3	29.1
10 000	24.6	21.5	19.9	13.2	14.7	8.3	6.0	6.7	23.7
15 000	19.0	16.5	15.3	10.1	11.3	6.5	4.8	5.4	18.7
20 000	15.8	13.7	12.7	8.3	9.3	5.4	4.0	4.6	15.8
30 000	12.1	10.5	9.7	6.3	7.1	4.3	3.3	3.8	12.4
40 000	10.0	8.7	8.1	5.2	5.9	3.6	2.8	3.3	10.4
50 000	8.7	7.5	7.0	4.5	5.1	3.2	2.5	3.0	9.0
100 000	5.5	4.8	4.5	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.8	2.3	5.9
150 000	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	4.5
200 000	3.4	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.8
300 000	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	—	1.7	2.9
500 000	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	—	1.6	2.1
1 000 000	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	—	—	—	1.3
2 000 000	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	0.8
5 000 000	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
10 000 000	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3

GLOSSARY

Activity	<p>An activity comprises one or more tasks associated with daily living. In this survey tasks have been grouped into the following nine activities. See Appendix for summary table of restriction, activities and tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ communication;■ health care;■ housework;■ meal preparation;■ mobility;■ paperwork;■ property maintenance;■ self care;■ transport;■ guidance.
Aids and equipment	<p>Any devices used by persons with one or more disabilities to assist them with performing tasks, but not assistance provided by a person or an organisation.</p>
Cared accommodation	<p>Non-private dwellings such as: hospitals, homes for the aged, nursing homes, aged care hostels, disability hostels and children's homes. Independent living units located within retirement villages are excluded.</p>
Child under 15	<p>A related or unrelated person under 15 years of age who forms a parent-child relationship with one person over 15 years of age resident in the household.</p>
Communication	<p>This activity comprises the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ understanding family or friends;■ being understood by family or friends;■ understanding strangers; and■ being understood by strangers.
Core activities	<p>Core activities are self care, mobility and communication. See separate glossary entries.</p>
Core activity restriction	<p>Four levels of core activity restriction are determined based on whether a person needs help or supervision, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the activities (self care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity restriction is determined by their highest level of restriction in any one of these activities.</p> <p>The four levels of restriction are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ profound - the person is unable to do, or always needs help or supervision with, a core activity task.■ severe - the person meets one or more of the following criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ sometimes needs help or supervision with a core activity task;■ has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or■ can communicate more easily using sign language or other non-spoken forms of communication.■ moderate - the person needs no help or supervision but has difficulty with a core activity task.■ mild - the person meets one or more of the following criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the person needs no help or supervision and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment;■ cannot easily walk 200 metres;■ cannot walk up and down stairs without a handrail;■ cannot easily bend to pick up an object from the floor;■ cannot use public transport;■ can use public transport but needs help or supervision; or■ needs no help or supervision but has difficulty using public transport.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Disability	<p>In the context of health experience, the World Health Organisation (WHO) defines disability as any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an action in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.</p> <p>In this survey a person has a disability if he/she has a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses);■ loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid is used;■ speech difficulties, including speech loss;■ shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction in everyday activities;■ chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction in everyday activities;■ blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness;■ difficulty learning or understanding things;■ incomplete use of arms or fingers;■ difficulty gripping or holding things;■ incomplete use of feet or legs;■ nervous or emotional condition causing restriction in everyday activities;■ restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work;■ disfigurement or deformity;■ mental illness or condition requiring help, or supervision;■ long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction in everyday activities;■ receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still restricted in everyday activities;■ any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction in everyday activities.
Disability rate	<p>The proportion of people with a disability, in any given population or sub population (e.g. age group).</p>
Disability status	<p>Whether has a disability, and the level of restriction with a core activity i.e. self care, mobility or communication, or with schooling or employment.</p>
Educational attainment	<p>The highest level of qualification obtained. Educational attainment is classified according to the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)</i> (Cat. no. 1262.0, 1993). See also Post-school qualifications.</p>
Employed	<p>Persons aged 15 years or over who worked for one hour or more during the reference week for pay, profit, commission, payment-in-kind or without pay in family business, or who had a job but were not at work.</p>
Employment restriction	<p>An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ are permanently unable to work;■ are restricted in the type of work they can/could do;■ need/would need at least one day a week off work on average;■ are restricted in the number of hours they can/could work;■ require/would require an employer to provide special equipment, modify the work environment or make special arrangements;■ need/would need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision;■ would find it difficult to change jobs or get a better job. <p>This information was collected for persons aged 15–64 years with one or more disabilities, living in households.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Formal assistance	Help or supervision provided to persons with one or more disabilities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ organisations or individuals representing organisations (whether profit making, or non-profit making, government or private);■ other persons (excluding family, friends or neighbours as described in informal assistance) who provide help or supervision on a regular, paid basis and who were not associated with any organisation.
Full-time/part-time status	Full-time work is defined as 35 hours or more per week. For employed persons, full-time/part-time status is determined by the actual and/or usual number of hours worked in all jobs during the reference period. For unemployed persons, full-time/part-time status is determined by whether the work sought is full-time or part-time.
Head injury, stroke or other brain damage	Refers to people who have had a head injury, stroke or other brain damage and have resultant long-term effects from this event, e.g. speech loss or intellectual impairment, that restrict everyday activities.
Health care	This activity comprises the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ foot care;■ taking medication, or administering injections;■ dressing wounds;■ using medical machinery;■ manipulating muscles or limbs.
Hearing impairment	Loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used. See also Restricting impairment groups.
Household	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living without combining with any other person. Thus a household may consist of related or unrelated individuals, or a combination of both. The household component comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ private dwellings: houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey; and■ non-private dwellings, including: hostels for the homeless, hotels, motels, educational and religious institutions, construction camps, boarding houses, staff quarters, guest houses, short-stay caravan parks, youth camps and camping grounds, and self care units in a retirement village which has cared accommodation on-site.
Housework	This activity comprises a single task - 'household chores' examples of which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ washing;■ vacuuming;■ dusting.
Impairment	In the context of health experience, an impairment is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function. Examples of impairment are loss of sight or of a limb, disfigurement or deformity, impairment of mood or emotion, impairments of speech, hallucinations, loss of consciousness and any other lack of function of body organs. See also Restricting impairment groups.
Income	See Total cash income, Median weekly cash income and Principal source of cash income.
Industry	Classified to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)</i> (Cat. no. 1292.0, 1993).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Informal assistance	Informal assistance is unpaid help or supervision that is provided to older persons (aged 60 years or over) or persons with one or more disabilities, by someone who may or may not be living with them in a household. It includes only assistance that is provided for one or more of the specified tasks comprising an activity because of a person's disability or because they are older. Informal assistance may be provided by family, friends or neighbours. For this survey, any assistance received from family or friends living in the same household was considered to be informal assistance even if the provider was paid. It does not include providers whose care is privately organised for profit.
Intellectual impairment	Difficulty learning or understanding things. This may include both intellectual disability with onset at birth or before the age of 18 and cognitive impairment as a result of either injury or disease, such as stroke or dementia.
Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years or over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
Living arrangements	Whether the person lives alone, with other family members or with other unrelated individuals; or the type of dwelling they live in (i.e. private or non-private).
Long-term health condition	<p>A disease or disorder which has lasted or is likely to last for at least six months; or a disease, disorder or event (e.g. stroke, poisoning, accident etc.) which produces an impairment or restriction which has lasted or is likely to last for at least six months.</p> <p>Long-term health conditions have been coded to a classification based on the World Health Organisation's <i>International Classification of Diseases, version 10</i> (ICD 10).</p>
Meal preparation	<p>Meal preparation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ preparing ingredients;■ cooking food.
Median weekly cash income	The amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below it. Medians were calculated from individual data. Cash income refers to gross current usual (weekly equivalent) cash receipts that are of a regular and recurring nature received by the household or its members at annual or more frequent intervals, from employment, own business, the lending of assets and transfers from government, private organisations and other households.
Mild core activity restriction	See Core activity restriction.
Mobility	<p>Mobility comprises the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ getting into or out of a bed or chair;■ moving about the usual place of residence;■ going to or getting around a place away from the usual residence;■ walking 200 metres;■ walking up and down stairs without a handrail;■ bending and picking up an object from the floor;■ using public transport.
Moderate core activity restriction	See Core activity restriction.
Need for assistance	A person with one or more disabilities, or aged 60 years or over, is identified as having a need for assistance with an activity if, because of their disability or older age, they need help or supervision or supervision with at least one of the specified tasks constituting that activity. Need is not identified if the help or supervision is required because the person has not learned, or has not been

GLOSSARY *continued*

Need for assistance <i>continued</i>	accustomed to performing the activity. The person is considered to need assistance whether or not assistance is actually received.
Not in the labour force	Persons who, during the reference period, were neither employed nor unemployed. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference period was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.
Occupation	Classified to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (ASCO, Cat. no. 1220.0, 1997), second edition.
Paperwork	This includes reading or writing tasks such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ checking bills or bank statements;■ writing letters;■ filling in forms.
Participation rate	The participation rate for any group is the number of persons in the labour force (i.e. employed persons plus unemployed persons) expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over in the same group. In this publication the population is persons aged 15–64 years.
Partner	A person in a couple relationship with another person usually resident in the same household. The couple relationship may be in either a registered or de facto marriage.
Physical impairment	People are classified as having a physical impairment if they have one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ chronic or recurring pain that restricts everyday activities;■ breathing difficulties that restrict everyday activities;■ blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness;■ incomplete use of arms or fingers;■ difficulty gripping;■ incomplete use of feet or legs;■ restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; or■ disfigurement or deformity.
Post-school qualification	An award for level of attainment as a result of formal learning from an accredited post-school institution. Post-school qualifications are classified according to the <i>ABS Classification of Qualifications</i> (ABSCQ) (Cat. no. 1262.0, 1993). In this publication post-school qualifications have been aggregated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Bachelor Degree or higher - includes doctorates, masters degrees, graduate diplomas, and graduate certificates;■ Associate Diploma;■ Undergraduate Diploma;■ Skilled Vocational Qualifications; and■ Basic Vocational Qualifications.
Principal source of cash income	Refers to that source from which the greatest amount of cash income is received.
Profound core activity restriction	See Core activity restriction.
Property maintenance	This includes light maintenance and gardening tasks, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ changing light bulbs, tap washers, car registration stickers;■ making minor home repairs;■ mowing lawns, watering, pruning shrubs, light weeding, planting, removing rubbish.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Psychological impairment	People are classified as having a psychological impairment if they have either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a nervous or emotional condition that restricts everyday activities; or■ a need for help or supervision because of a mental illness or condition.
Receipt of assistance	Receipt of assistance is applicable to persons with one or more disabilities, or aged 60 years or over, who needed help or supervision with at least one of the specified tasks comprising an activity. The source of assistance may be informal or formal, but does not include assistance from the use of aids.
Restricting impairment	Any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function, which is associated with a disability, causing difficulty in doing a particular activity, or the need for assistance from another person to do a particular activity, or the need for aids.
Restricting impairment groups	See paragraphs 42 to 45 in the Explanatory Notes.
Restriction	A person has a restriction if he/she has difficulty doing a particular activity, needs assistance from another person or uses an aid. This corresponds with the concept of 'handicap' used in previous ABS publications on disability.
Schooling restriction	A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5-20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ are unable to attend school;■ attend a special school;■ attend special classes at an ordinary school;■ need at least one day a week off school on average; or■ have difficulty at school.
Selected long-term health conditions: all persons	Refers in this publication to the following specific conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ asthma■ hypertension (high blood pressure)■ back problems, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ back problems;■ disc problems (e.g. slipped disc);■ dorsalgia;■ fusion or curvature of the spine;■ lumbago;■ neck, back or spinal pain;■ sciatica;■ scoliosis;■ spinal osteochondrosis;■ spondylitis/ankylosing spondylitis;■ spondylolysis/spondylopathy; or■ vertebrae disorder or damage.■ hearing loss See also Long-term health conditions.
Selected long-term health conditions: children aged 0 to 14	Refers in this publication to the most frequently occurring conditions in children aged 0 to 14 years, and two conditions of particular public interest (attention deficit disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder). These comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ asthma■ attention deficit disorder/attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD)■ intellectual/developmental disorders comprising:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ autism (all forms including Rett's syndrome and Asperger's syndrome);■ mental retardation and intellectual disability;■ Down syndrome;■ slow at learning/reading; and

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Selected long-term health conditions: children aged 0 to 14**
continued
- other developmental disorders e.g. dyslexia/dyslalia, reading disorders and language or speech disorders including lispings.
 - hearing/speech loss comprising:
 - speech difficulty or impediment;
 - stuttering/stammering;
 - deaf mutism; and
 - hearing loss or deafness due to noise, accident, congenital or other cause.

See also Long-term health conditions.

- Selected long-term health conditions: people aged 65 and over**
- Refers in this publication to the most frequently occurring conditions in people aged 65 and over. These comprise:
- arthritis
 - other muskulo-skeletal disorders
 - heart disease
 - other circulatory diseases
 - diabetes

See also long-term health conditions.

- Self care**
- This activity comprises the following tasks:
- showering or bathing;
 - dressing;
 - eating;
 - toileting; and
 - bladder or bowel control.

- Sensory impairment**
- A person is classified as having a sensory impairment if they have one of the following restrictions:
- sight loss (not corrected by glasses); or
 - hearing loss (has difficulty communicating or uses aid(s)).

- Severe core activity restriction**
- See Core activity restriction.

- Sight impairment**
- Loss of sight (not corrected by glasses).

- Specific restriction**
- A restriction in core activities, schooling or employment. This corresponds with the concept of 'handicap' used in previous ABS publications on disability.

- Speech impairment**
- Speech difficulties, including total loss of speech.

- Status in employment**
- Status in employment classifies an employed person's position, in the enterprise in which he or she works, in relation to their main job.

- Task**
- A task is a component of an activity, and represents the specific level at which information was collected.

- Total cash income**
- Gross current usual (weekly equivalent) cash receipts that are of a regular and recurring nature received by the household or its members at annual or more frequent intervals, from employment, own business, the lending of assets and transfers from government, private organisations and other households.

- Transport**
- Transport is a 'single task' activity referring to travel to places away from the usual place of residence. Need for assistance and difficulty are defined for this activity as the need to be driven and difficulty going to places without help or supervision.

- Unemployed**
- Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference period, but who had actively looked for work and were available to start work.

- Working age**
- In this survey, people of working age have been defined as those in the 15 to 64 year age group. Data was collected for all persons aged 15 and over, but very few of those aged 65 and over were still in paid employment so their employment information has not been included in this publication.

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