



2009

4436.0

CARING IN THE COMMUNITY, AUSTRALIA

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CONTENTS

| | <i>page</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Notes | 2 |
| Summary of Findings | 3 |

TABLES

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| List of Tables | 8 |
|----------------------|---|

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|----|
| Explanatory Notes | 43 |
| Appendix 1: Limitations and Restrictions | 51 |
| Appendix 2: Disability Groups | 53 |
| Glossary | 54 |

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION Carers play a vital role in families and the community through supporting the needs of people with a disability, long-term health condition or the elderly. Although some care is provided by formal providers, it is often undertaken informally by friends and family of the recipient. This publication presents information about carers who provide informal assistance with core activities that is ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months.

The results in this publication are compiled from the 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) between April and December 2009. More information about this survey is available in the publication *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0).

REVISION Tables 9, 10, 11, 16 and 19 have been expanded in this second edition to include the data item 'Relationship to main recipient of care'.

Tables 8 and 13 shown in the list of tables on page 8 have been included in this second edition.

The data presented in Tables 34, 36 and 38 in the *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0) data cube for 'Relationship to main recipient of care' were incorrect and will be updated. These tables correspond to Tables 8, 13 and 9 in this *Caring in the Community, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4436.0) publication where this data is correctly presented.

ROUNDING As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.



ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ABSCQ | Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications |
| ANZSCO | Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations |
| ASCED | Australian Standard Classification of Education |
| ASGC | Australian Standard Geographical Classification |
| EPR | estimated participation rate |
| ICD-10 | International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision |
| ICF | International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health |
| RSE | relative standard error |
| SDAC | Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers |
| SE | standard error |

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

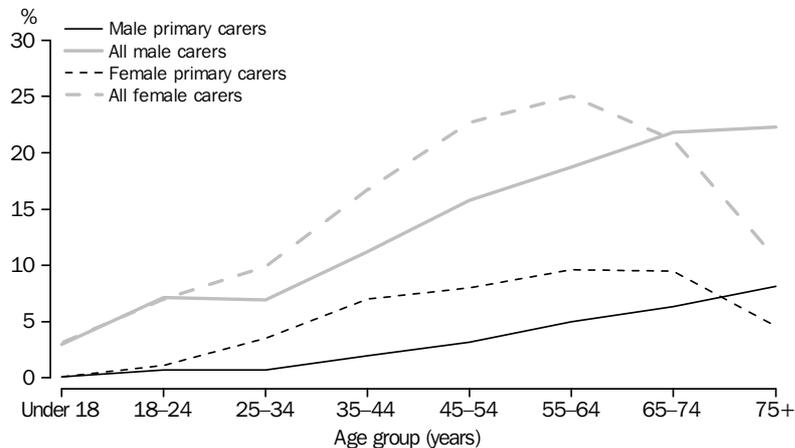
PROVIDERS OF CARE

Overview

In 2009 there were 2.6 million carers in Australia (12% of people). A higher proportion of women than men were carers (13% compared to 11%). Of all carers, 771,400, or 29% were primary carers. Primary carers are those aged 15 years and over who identified themselves as providing the most informal assistance with core activities to either a person with a disability or to a person aged 60 years and over. Women were about twice as likely to be a primary carer (5% compared to 2%).

Caring for others by providing assistance with core activities due to disability or age generally increases with age. Carers in the 55–64 years age group accounted for 22% of the population in that age group. This was not significantly different from the caring rate in the 65–74 years age group (21%) and a little higher than in the 45–54 years age group (19%). Overall, 40% of all carers were aged 55 years and over. The caring role was highest for women in the 55–64 year age group, where a quarter were carers, compared to 19% for men in this age group (table 1).

PROPORTION OF CARERS, by age and by sex—2009



Disability status of carers

There were 867,300 carers who also reported having a disability in 2009 (33% of all carers). The disability rate for non-carers was 16%. Of these carers, 189,000 or 22% had either a profound core activity limitation or a severe core activity limitation. Carers are generally older than those who are not, and disability rates increase steadily with age.

For carers less than 65 years, the disability rates for males and females were similar (28% and 27% respectively). For those aged 65 years and older however, male carers were more likely to have a disability than female carers (59% compared to 50%). The overall disability rate for non-carers was the same for both males and females (16%).

There were 303,300 primary carers reporting having a disability (39%). Of primary carers with a disability, 68,200 or 22% reported having a profound or severe core activity limitation (table 2).

Country of birth

Nearly 650,000 carers aged 15 years and over were born in a country other than Australia (26% of all carers aged 15 years and over). The United Kingdom was the most common place of birth outside of Australia (27% of all overseas-born carers), followed by New Zealand (8%) and Italy (7%).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Country of birth continued

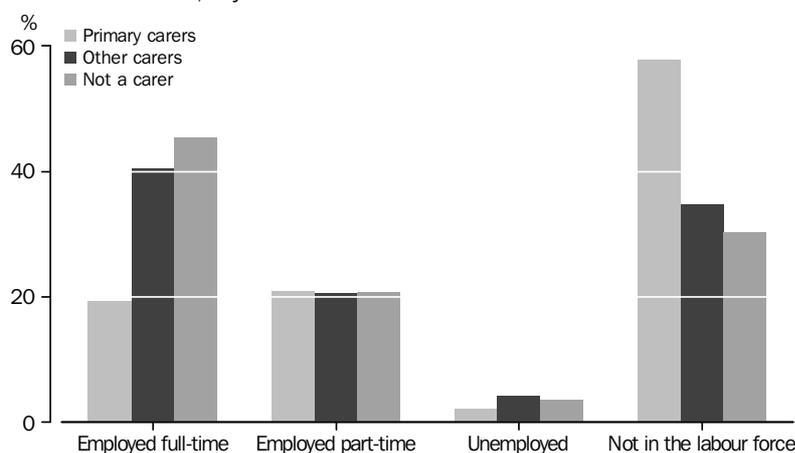
Of the six most common countries of birth for carers, those born in Italy (24%) and Greece (23%) were most likely to be carers (table 4), in line with the older age profiles of people born in those countries.

When asked about the main language they spoke at home, 8% of carers aged 15 years and over (208,300 carers) reported a language other than English, with most of this group (70%) speaking English either very well or well (table 4).

Labour force

Being a primary carer can impact a person's ability to participate in the workforce. 40% of primary carers were employed compared to 66% of those who were not carers (not age or disability standardised). 52% of employed primary carers worked part-time (table 5). Only 9% of primary carers who cared for their main recipient of care for an average 40 hours or more a week also worked full-time, compared to 29% of those who cared for less than 20 hours a week (table 15).

CARER STATUS, by labour force status—2009



Three-quarters of 15–24 year old carers were fully engaged in employment and/or education (i.e. they were in full-time work, or in full-time education, or in both part-time employment and part-time education), compared to 82% of 15–24 year olds who were not carers (table 7).

Income

Carers aged 15 years and over (49%) were more likely than non-carers (37%) to be living in a dwelling where household income was in the two lowest equivalised income quintiles. 62% of primary carers were in the two lowest equivalised income quintiles (table 6).

PRIMARY CARERS

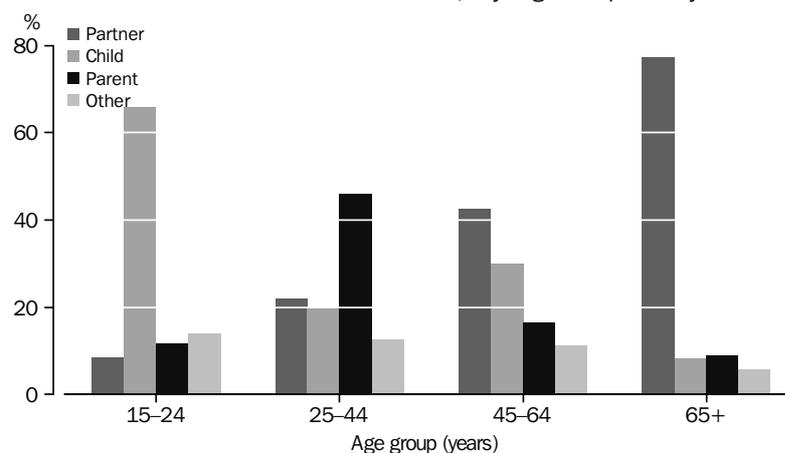
Relationship to main recipient of care

Primary carers (45%) were more likely to be the partner of those they were caring for than a child (23%) or a parent (22%). These proportions varied depending on the age of the carer with the proportion caring for a partner increasing with age. Primary carers aged 65 years and over were most likely to be caring for a partner (77%) while younger primary carers aged 15–24 years were most likely to be the child of the main recipient they were caring for (66%). Of those aged 25–44 years, 46% were the parent of the recipient of care, 22% the partner and 20% the child. Conversely, just 16% of primary carers aged 45–64 years were the parent of the recipient of care, with the majority being either a partner (42%) or a child (30%) (table 8).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Relationship to main recipient of care continued

RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN RECIPIENT, by age of primary carer—2009



Of the 171,300 primary carers who were the parent of the person they were caring for, the overwhelming majority were women (92%). Carers who were the child of those they cared for were also more likely to be female (70%), while there was a similar proportion of men and women caring for partners (48% male and 52% female) (table 8).

Most primary carers who cared for a partner lived in a couple family with no children (72%). This is consistent with the older age of primary carers who cared for a partner (44% were aged 65 years or older). 16% of primary carers lived in a one-parent family. Of these, 44% were the child of the main recipient and 42% were the parent. However in one-parent families containing only children aged 15 years and over, the primary carer was most likely to be the child of the recipient (63%) (table 10).

Time spent caring

12% of primary carers had been caring for their main recipient of care for less than two years. A further 28% had been caring for between 2 to 4 years. About 6% of primary carers reported caring for their main recipient of care for 25 years or more, and they were more likely to be providing, on average, the greatest amount of weekly assistance to their main recipient (66% were caring, on average, for 20 hours or more each week) (table 12).

Carers whose main recipient of care had a profound core activity limitation were more likely to care for them, on average, for 40 hours or more a week than carers of those with a severe core activity limitation (59% compared to 25%) (table 14).

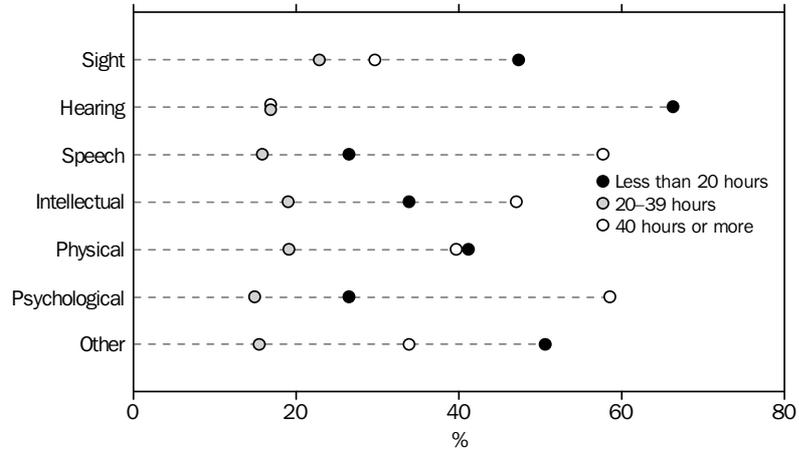
Type of assistance

Some disabilities required more assistance than others. Of the 75,500 primary carers assisting people with a psychological disability, 59% provided care for an average of 40 hours or more a week to their main recipient. Of those caring for people with a hearing impairment, 66% of primary carers assisted, on average, for less than 20 hours. 62% of all co-resident primary carers assisted someone with a physical disability. A much greater number of women were primary carers for someone with a physical disability (225,100), than were men (163,100). However women were even more likely to be primary carers for all other disability types (table 20).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Type of assistance
continued

PRIMARY CARERS, main disability type of main recipient by average weekly hours spent caring—2009



Respite care

In 2009, 85,500, or 11% of primary carers had used respite care at some point in the past, with 46,700 having used it in the last three months. Of those who had never used respite care, 66% reported that they did not need it and a further 23% said that either they or the main recipient did not want it (table 18). Of the 98,300 primary carers who reported having a need for respite care, 64% (62,600) had never previously used the service (table 16).

Of primary carers who spent, on average, 40 hours or more a week caring for their main recipient, 23% needed respite care, compared to 5% for those who spent an average of less than 20 hours caring. As women (40%) were more likely than men (28%) to care for 40 hours or more, they were also more likely to need respite care (16% compared to 7% of males). 67% of primary carers who had a fall-back informal carer were less likely (10%) to need respite than the 33% of primary carers without such a fall-back (19%) (table 16).

PRIMARY CARERS: THE EFFECTS OF CARING

Physical and emotional effects of caring

36% of primary carers responded that their physical or emotional well-being had changed due to their caring role. 24% reported feeling satisfied due to their caring role, and half reported sleep interruption due to their caring role (table 21).

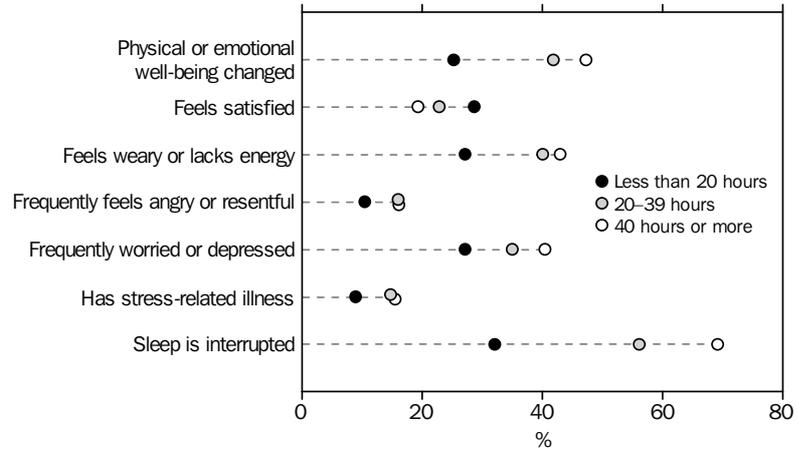
For primary carers who cared for an average of 40 hours or more a week for all recipients, 47% reported that their physical or emotional well-being changed due to their caring role compared to 25% for those who cared for an average of less than 20 hours a week. Those caring for 40 hours or more per week were also more likely to frequently feel worried or depressed (40% compared to 27% for those caring for less than 20 hours) (table 21).

Primary carers for a main recipient aged under 15 years who lived in the same household were less likely to report feeling satisfied due to their caring role than people caring for recipients aged 65 years and over (17% compared to 27%), and were more likely to feel weary or lacking energy (47% compared to 31%) (table 24). Primary carers of main recipients with a profound core activity limitation were more likely to report that their physical or emotional well-being had changed due to their caring role than those caring for main recipients with a severe core activity limitation (41% compared to 32%), and were also more likely to have their sleep interrupted (62% compared to 45%) (table 23).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Physical and emotional effects of caring continued

PRIMARY CARERS, average weekly hours spent caring by selected effects of caring—2009



Effect of caring on personal relationships

36% of primary carers reported that the caring role had brought them closer to the person to whom they provided the most care where 19% reported that the relationship was strained. Those who cared for an average of 40 hours or more a week for all recipients were more likely (22%) to report a strain in this relationship than those who cared for less than 20 hours (16%).

Other effects of their caring role reported by primary carers included losing touch with existing friends due to their caring role (25%). Of those primary carers with a spouse or partner (and that person wasn't receiving the most care), 39% reported that the relationship with their partner had been unaffected and 36% reported that they had been brought closer together (table 22).

LIST OF TABLES

page

PROVIDERS OF CARE

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| 1 | All persons, Carer status by sex and by age | 10 |
| 2 | All persons, Carer status by sex by age and by disability status | 11 |
| 3 | All persons, Carer status by sex and by geographical location | 14 |
| 4 | Persons aged 15 years and over, Carer status by country of birth and main language spoken at home | 16 |
| 5 | Persons aged 15 years and over, Carer status by selected characteristics | 17 |
| 6 | Persons aged 15 years and over, Carer status and disability status by age and by equivalised gross household income quintiles | 18 |
| 7 | Persons aged 15 years and over, Carer status by age, labour force status and participation in education | 19 |

PRIMARY CARERS

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| 8 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Relationship to main recipient of care by age by sex and whether main recipient lives in the same household | 21 |
| 9 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Relationship to main recipient of care by sex by reasons for taking on caring role | 22 |
| 10 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Relationship to main recipient of care and whether primary carer lives with main recipient by living arrangements by family type | 24 |
| 11 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Relationship to main recipient of care and age of carer by age and disability status of main recipient of care | 25 |
| 12 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Average time currently spent caring for main recipient of care by years of care provided and ability of main recipient of care to cope on his or her own | 26 |
| 13 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Average time currently spent caring for main recipient of care by sex and by relationship to main recipient of care | 27 |
| 14 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Average time currently spent caring for co-resident main recipient of care by disability status of main recipient of care and age of primary carer | 28 |
| 15 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Average time currently spent caring for main recipient of care by labour force status and by effect of caring role on work | 29 |
| 16 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Need for respite care by selected characteristics | 30 |
| 17 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Main source of personal cash income by effect of caring role on financial situation | 31 |
| 18 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Use of respite care and ability to use public transport by Capital city/balance of state of usual residence | 32 |
| 19 | Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Disability status of primary carer by age of primary carer; and age, disability status and relationship to main recipient of care | 33 |

LIST OF TABLES *continued*

page

PRIMARY CARERS *continued*

20 Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Disability type causing most problems for main recipient of care by sex, activities for which assistance provided to main recipient of care and hours cared 34

EFFECTS OF CARING: PRIMARY CARERS

21 Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Sex by average time currently spent caring for all recipients of care by physical and emotional effects of caring role 35

22 Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Sex by average time currently spent caring for all recipients of care by main effect of caring role on personal relationships 38

23 Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Disability status of main recipient of care by physical and emotional effects of caring role 41

24 Primary carers aged 15 years and over, Age of main recipient of care by effects of caring role 42

ALL PERSONS(a), Carer status by sex and by age—2009

| | Less than 18 years | 18–24 | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75 years and over | TOTAL | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary carer(b) | **1.6 | *7.4 | 11.4 | 30.1 | 46.9 | 61.0 | 47.2 | 42.6 | 248.2 | 2.3 |
| Not a primary carer | 75.7 | 70.7 | 95.9 | 142.9 | 187.2 | 167.6 | 116.1 | 75.5 | 931.6 | 8.6 |
| Total carers | 77.3 | 78.0 | 107.3 | 173.1 | 234.1 | 228.5 | 163.3 | 118.1 | 1 179.8 | 10.9 |
| Not a carer | 2 533.1 | 1 021.0 | 1 450.2 | 1 372.3 | 1 243.2 | 990.7 | 586.1 | 411.0 | 9 607.6 | 89.1 |
| Total | 2 610.3 | 1 099.0 | 1 557.5 | 1 545.4 | 1 477.3 | 1 219.2 | 749.5 | 529.1 | 10 787.4 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary carer(b) | *2.8 | 11.1 | 54.1 | 109.8 | 121.0 | 118.3 | 74.2 | 32.0 | 523.2 | 4.8 |
| Not a primary carer | 72.4 | 63.2 | 97.4 | 152.6 | 220.7 | 189.8 | 91.3 | 41.7 | 929.1 | 8.6 |
| Total carers | 75.2 | 74.3 | 151.5 | 262.4 | 341.7 | 308.1 | 165.5 | 73.6 | 1 452.3 | 13.4 |
| Not a carer | 2 386.6 | 981.0 | 1 373.1 | 1 308.6 | 1 166.8 | 926.3 | 617.6 | 620.0 | 9 380.0 | 86.6 |
| Total | 2 461.8 | 1 055.3 | 1 524.6 | 1 571.0 | 1 508.5 | 1 234.4 | 783.1 | 693.6 | 10 832.3 | 100.0 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary carer(b) | *4.4 | 18.5 | 65.5 | 140.0 | 167.9 | 179.3 | 121.3 | 74.6 | 771.4 | 3.6 |
| Not a primary carer | 148.1 | 133.8 | 193.3 | 295.5 | 408.0 | 357.4 | 207.5 | 117.1 | 1 860.7 | 8.6 |
| Total carers | 152.5 | 152.3 | 258.8 | 435.5 | 575.8 | 536.7 | 328.8 | 191.7 | 2 632.1 | 12.2 |
| Not a carer | 4 919.7 | 2 002.0 | 2 823.3 | 2 681.0 | 2 410.0 | 1 916.9 | 1 203.8 | 1 031.0 | 18 987.6 | 87.8 |
| Total | 5 072.2 | 2 154.3 | 3 082.1 | 3 116.4 | 2 985.8 | 2 453.6 | 1 532.6 | 1 222.7 | 21 619.7 | 100.0 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

| | CARER | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Primary carer(b) | Other carer | Total carers | Not a carer | Total |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| MALES | | | | | |
| Aged less than 65 years | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | **1.0 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 129.9 | 138.9 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 10.1 | 25.8 | 35.9 | 163.2 | 199.1 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 16.1 | 30.8 | 47.0 | 132.3 | 179.2 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 15.4 | 53.7 | 69.1 | 258.9 | 328.1 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 47.1 | 120.8 | 167.9 | 688.1 | 856.1 |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 52.7 | 149.6 | 202.3 | 832.2 | 1 034.4 |
| All with disability(e) | 59.3 | 191.0 | 250.3 | 996.5 | 1 246.8 |
| No reported disability | 99.1 | 549.0 | 648.1 | 7 613.9 | 8 262.0 |
| Total | 158.4 | 740.0 | 898.4 | 8 610.4 | 9 508.9 |
| Aged 65+ years | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | *2.0 | *5.1 | 7.2 | 77.9 | 85.0 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | *4.8 | 15.4 | 20.2 | 73.0 | 93.2 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 15.5 | 21.7 | 37.2 | 78.2 | 115.4 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 25.2 | 50.9 | 76.1 | 203.3 | 279.5 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 47.6 | 93.1 | 140.7 | 432.4 | 573.1 |
| All with disability(e) | 55.9 | 111.2 | 167.1 | 498.0 | 665.2 |
| No reported disability | 33.9 | 80.4 | 114.3 | 499.1 | 613.4 |
| Total | 89.8 | 191.6 | 281.4 | 997.2 | 1 278.6 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | *3.0 | 13.2 | 16.2 | 207.7 | 224.0 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 14.9 | 41.2 | 56.1 | 236.2 | 292.3 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 31.7 | 52.5 | 84.2 | 210.5 | 294.6 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 40.7 | 104.6 | 145.3 | 462.3 | 607.6 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 47.1 | 120.8 | 167.9 | 688.1 | 856.1 |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 100.2 | 242.7 | 343.0 | 1 264.6 | 1 607.6 |
| All with disability(e) | 115.2 | 302.2 | 417.4 | 1 494.6 | 1 912.0 |
| No reported disability | 133.0 | 629.4 | 762.4 | 8 113.0 | 8 875.4 |
| Total | 248.2 | 931.6 | 1 179.8 | 9 607.6 | 10 787.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

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

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

(e) Includes 538,900 persons who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.

| | CARER | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Primary carer(b)</i> | <i>Other carer</i> | <i>Total carers</i> | <i>Not a carer</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| | | | | | |
| FEMALES | | | | | |
| Aged less than 65 years | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | *4.6 | 10.9 | 15.5 | 98.1 | 113.6 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 33.6 | 36.7 | 70.3 | 145.1 | 215.4 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 29.4 | 40.4 | 69.8 | 140.9 | 210.7 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 38.4 | 52.5 | 90.9 | 252.6 | 343.5 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 96.6 | 139.3 | 235.9 | 596.4 | 832.3 |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 122.8 | 165.3 | 288.1 | 748.8 | 1 036.9 |
| All with disability(e) | 135.8 | 193.6 | 329.4 | 883.3 | 1 212.7 |
| No reported disability | 281.3 | 602.5 | 883.8 | 7 259.0 | 8 142.8 |
| Total | 417.1 | 796.1 | 1 213.2 | 8 142.4 | 9 355.6 |
| Aged 65+ years | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | *3.3 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 149.7 | 160.3 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 8.8 | 11.5 | 20.3 | 92.6 | 112.8 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 15.3 | 17.6 | 32.8 | 118.9 | 151.8 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 20.6 | 24.2 | 44.8 | 214.9 | 259.7 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 48.0 | 60.5 | 108.5 | 576.1 | 684.6 |
| All with disability(e) | 52.3 | 68.1 | 120.5 | 622.8 | 743.3 |
| No reported disability | 53.8 | 64.9 | 118.6 | 614.8 | 733.5 |
| Total | 106.1 | 133.0 | 239.1 | 1 237.6 | 1 476.7 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | 7.9 | 18.2 | 26.1 | 247.9 | 274.0 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 42.4 | 48.2 | 90.5 | 237.7 | 328.2 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 44.7 | 58.0 | 102.7 | 259.8 | 362.5 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 59.0 | 76.6 | 135.7 | 467.4 | 603.1 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 96.6 | 139.3 | 235.9 | 596.4 | 832.3 |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 170.8 | 225.8 | 396.6 | 1 324.9 | 1 721.5 |
| All with disability(e) | 188.1 | 261.8 | 449.9 | 1 506.1 | 1 956.0 |
| No reported disability | 335.1 | 667.3 | 1 002.4 | 7 873.9 | 8 876.3 |
| Total | 523.2 | 929.1 | 1 452.3 | 9 380.0 | 10 832.3 |

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

.. not applicable

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

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

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

(e) Includes 538,900 persons who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.

| | CARER | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Primary carer</i> (b) | <i>Other carer</i> | <i>Total carers</i> | <i>Not a carer</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| PERSONS | | | | | |
| Aged less than 65 years | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | *5.6 | 18.9 | 24.6 | 228.0 | 252.5 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 43.7 | 62.5 | 106.1 | 308.3 | 414.4 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 45.5 | 71.3 | 116.8 | 273.2 | 390.0 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 53.8 | 106.2 | 160.0 | 511.5 | 671.5 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 143.7 | 260.1 | 403.9 | 1 284.5 | 1 688.4 |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 175.4 | 314.9 | 490.4 | 1 581.0 | 2 071.3 |
| All with disability(e) | 195.1 | 384.6 | 579.7 | 1 879.9 | 2 459.6 |
| No reported disability | 380.4 | 1 151.5 | 1 531.9 | 14 873.0 | 16 404.9 |
| Total | 575.5 | 1 536.1 | 2 111.6 | 16 752.8 | 18 864.4 |
| Aged 65+ years | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | *5.3 | 12.5 | 17.8 | 227.6 | 245.4 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 13.6 | 26.9 | 40.5 | 165.6 | 206.1 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 30.8 | 39.2 | 70.0 | 197.1 | 267.2 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 45.9 | 75.1 | 120.9 | 418.2 | 539.1 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 95.6 | 153.7 | 249.2 | 1 008.5 | 1 257.8 |
| All with disability(e) | 108.3 | 179.4 | 287.6 | 1 120.8 | 1 408.4 |
| No reported disability | 87.7 | 145.2 | 232.9 | 1 114.0 | 1 346.9 |
| Total | 195.9 | 324.6 | 520.5 | 2 234.8 | 2 755.3 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | 10.9 | 31.4 | 42.3 | 455.6 | 497.9 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 57.3 | 89.3 | 146.6 | 473.9 | 620.5 |
| Moderate core activity limitation(c) | 76.3 | 110.5 | 186.9 | 470.3 | 657.1 |
| Mild core activity limitation(c) | 99.7 | 181.3 | 281.0 | 929.7 | 1 210.7 |
| Schooling or employment restriction | 143.7 | 260.1 | 403.9 | 1 284.5 | 1 688.4 |
| All with specific restriction or limitation(d) | 271.0 | 468.6 | 739.6 | 2 589.5 | 3 329.1 |
| All with disability(e) | 303.3 | 564.0 | 867.3 | 3 000.7 | 3 868.0 |
| No reported disability | 468.1 | 1 296.7 | 1 764.8 | 15 986.9 | 17 751.7 |
| Total | 771.4 | 1 860.7 | 2 632.1 | 18 987.6 | 21 619.7 |

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

.. not applicable

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

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

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

(e) Includes 538,900 persons who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.

| | CARER | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Primary carer(b) | Other carer | Total carers | Not a carer | Total |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| MALES | | | | | |
| State and territory of usual residence | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 89.4 | 295.3 | 384.7 | 3 126.5 | 3 511.1 |
| Victoria | 56.1 | 250.9 | 307.0 | 2 380.3 | 2 687.3 |
| Queensland | 54.0 | 174.0 | 228.1 | 1 950.1 | 2 178.1 |
| South Australia | 18.9 | 77.5 | 96.4 | 694.4 | 790.8 |
| Western Australia | 19.9 | 92.4 | 112.2 | 996.3 | 1 108.6 |
| Tasmania | 5.9 | 21.1 | 27.0 | 218.8 | 245.8 |
| Northern Territory(c) | *1.6 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 82.9 | 91.3 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2.4 | 13.6 | 16.1 | 158.3 | 174.4 |
| Remoteness | | | | | |
| Major cities | 156.2 | 621.5 | 777.7 | 6 668.7 | 7 446.4 |
| Inner regional | 64.9 | 210.9 | 275.9 | 1 945.3 | 2 221.2 |
| Other(d) | 27.1 | 99.2 | 126.3 | 993.5 | 1 119.8 |
| Australia | 248.2 | 931.6 | 1 179.8 | 9 607.6 | 10 787.4 |
| FEMALES | | | | | |
| State or territory of usual residence | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 174.9 | 290.1 | 465.0 | 3 080.7 | 3 545.8 |
| Victoria | 138.0 | 258.1 | 396.1 | 2 319.9 | 2 716.0 |
| Queensland | 98.8 | 167.4 | 266.1 | 1 907.4 | 2 173.5 |
| South Australia | 41.1 | 76.2 | 117.4 | 688.3 | 805.6 |
| Western Australia | 46.8 | 93.0 | 139.8 | 940.0 | 1 079.8 |
| Tasmania | 14.9 | 24.4 | 39.2 | 212.5 | 251.7 |
| Northern Territory(c) | 2.5 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 74.0 | 83.8 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 6.3 | 12.5 | 18.8 | 157.2 | 176.0 |
| Remoteness | | | | | |
| Major cities | 349.1 | 634.5 | 983.6 | 6 572.1 | 7 555.7 |
| Inner regional | 129.3 | 206.9 | 336.1 | 1 903.1 | 2 239.2 |
| Other(d) | 44.9 | 87.7 | 132.6 | 904.8 | 1 037.4 |
| Australia | 523.2 | 929.1 | 1 452.3 | 9 380.0 | 10 832.3 |

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

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) Survey excludes people living in very remote areas, accounting for about 23% in the Northern Territory.
- (d) Includes Outer regional and Remote only. Excludes Very remote and Migratory. See Glossary for further details.

| | CARER | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Primary carer(b)</i> | <i>Other carer</i> | <i>Total carers</i> | <i>Not a carer</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| PERSONS | | | | | |
| State or territory of usual residence | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 264.3 | 585.4 | 849.7 | 6 207.2 | 7 056.9 |
| Victoria | 194.1 | 509.0 | 703.1 | 4 700.2 | 5 403.3 |
| Queensland | 152.8 | 341.4 | 494.2 | 3 857.5 | 4 351.7 |
| South Australia | 60.0 | 153.7 | 213.7 | 1 382.7 | 1 596.4 |
| Western Australia | 66.7 | 185.4 | 252.1 | 1 936.4 | 2 188.4 |
| Tasmania | 20.7 | 45.4 | 66.2 | 431.3 | 497.5 |
| Northern Territory(c) | 4.1 | 14.2 | 18.3 | 156.8 | 175.1 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 8.7 | 26.2 | 34.9 | 315.5 | 350.4 |
| Remoteness | | | | | |
| Major cities | 505.3 | 1 256.0 | 1 761.3 | 13 240.9 | 15 002.1 |
| Inner regional | 194.2 | 417.8 | 612.0 | 3 848.5 | 4 460.5 |
| Other(d) | 72.0 | 186.9 | 258.9 | 1 898.3 | 2 157.1 |
| Australia | 771.4 | 1 860.7 | 2 632.1 | 18 987.6 | 21 619.7 |

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) Survey excludes people living in very remote areas, accounting for about 23% in the Northern Territory.
- (d) Includes Outer regional and Remote only. Excludes Very remote and Migratory. See Glossary for further details.

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a), Carer status by country of birth and main language spoken at home—2009

| | CARER | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Primary carer(b)</i> | <i>Other carer</i> | <i>Total carers</i> | <i>Not a carer</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Country of birth | | | | | |
| Australia (includes External Territories) | 546.1 | 1 345.8 | 1 891.9 | 10 562.5 | 12 454.4 |
| United Kingdom | 62.8 | 115.1 | 177.9 | 875.0 | 1 052.9 |
| Netherlands | 6.4 | 9.5 | 15.9 | 68.4 | 84.3 |
| Germany | 8.7 | 11.7 | 20.5 | 109.0 | 129.5 |
| New Zealand | 15.8 | 34.7 | 50.5 | 430.4 | 480.9 |
| Italy | 20.0 | 28.3 | 48.4 | 149.6 | 198.0 |
| Greece | 9.6 | 14.0 | 23.6 | 80.7 | 104.3 |
| Other overseas | 101.7 | 211.4 | 313.0 | 2 642.5 | 2 955.5 |
| Main language spoken at home | | | | | |
| English | 691.2 | 1 641.9 | 2 333.1 | 13 355.0 | 15 688.2 |
| Language other than English | | | | | |
| Speaks English very well | 26.7 | 51.8 | 78.5 | 581.2 | 659.7 |
| Speaks English well | 27.7 | 39.9 | 67.6 | 584.5 | 652.2 |
| Speaks English not well | 22.3 | 33.1 | 55.5 | 342.4 | 397.8 |
| Speaks English not at all | *2.4 | *4.3 | *6.7 | 61.4 | 68.1 |
| <i>Total speaks language other than English</i> | 79.2 | 129.1 | 208.3 | 1 569.5 | 1 777.8 |
| Total(c) | 771.4 | 1 771.1 | 2 542.5 | 14 931.9 | 17 474.5 |

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

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Includes 14,700 persons whose country of birth was inadequately described. Includes 8,500 persons whose main language spoken at home could not be determined.

| | CARER | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Primary carer(b) | Other carer | Total carers | Not a carer | Total |
| Main source of personal income ('000) | | | | | |
| Wages or salary | 232.3 | 898.1 | 1 130.4 | 8 522.0 | 9 652.5 |
| Unincorporated business income | 25.3 | 93.6 | 119.0 | 810.4 | 929.4 |
| Government pension or allowance | 413.8 | 519.4 | 933.2 | 3 199.7 | 4 132.9 |
| Other(c) | 67.0 | 154.6 | 221.5 | 936.0 | 1 157.5 |
| Labour force status ('000) | | | | | |
| Employed | | | | | |
| Full-time | 149.6 | 714.8 | 864.5 | 6 781.1 | 7 645.6 |
| Part-time | 160.3 | 364.4 | 524.7 | 3 098.0 | 3 622.8 |
| Total | 310.0 | 1 079.2 | 1 389.2 | 9 879.2 | 11 268.4 |
| Unemployed | | | | | |
| Unemployed looking for full-time work | *7.7 | 51.8 | 59.5 | 338.2 | 397.6 |
| Unemployed looking for part-time work | 8.8 | 24.8 | 33.6 | 194.2 | 227.8 |
| Total | 16.4 | 76.6 | 93.1 | 532.3 | 625.4 |
| Not in the labour force | 445.0 | 615.2 | 1 060.2 | 4 520.5 | 5 580.7 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Labour force participation rate (%) | 42.3 | 65.3 | 58.3 | 69.7 | 68.1 |
| Housing tenure ('000) | | | | | |
| Lives in a private dwelling | | | | | |
| Owner without a mortgage | 290.0 | 563.9 | 854.0 | 3 555.9 | 4 409.9 |
| Owner with a mortgage | 237.6 | 676.1 | 913.7 | 5 799.2 | 6 712.9 |
| Renter – state or territory housing authority | 46.5 | 54.2 | 100.8 | 330.0 | 430.7 |
| Renter – other landlord | 126.1 | 247.4 | 373.5 | 3 235.0 | 3 608.5 |
| Boarder | 19.5 | 89.1 | 108.6 | 641.9 | 750.5 |
| Rent-free | 36.4 | 114.9 | 151.2 | 1 129.1 | 1 280.4 |
| Other(d) | *4.4 | 11.8 | 16.3 | 62.6 | 78.8 |
| Lives in a non-private dwelling | 10.9 | 13.6 | 24.4 | 178.2 | 202.7 |
| Total ('000)(e) | 771.4 | 1 771.1 | 2 542.5 | 14 931.9 | 17 474.5 |

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

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Includes child support or maintenance, workers' compensation, profit or loss from rental property, dividends or interest, superannuation or annuity.

(d) Includes life tenure schemes, participants in rent/buy or shared equity schemes and other housing arrangements not elsewhere classified.

(e) Includes 1,602,200 persons who reported no source of income, or whose main source of income was not known.

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a), Carer status and disability status by age and by equivalised gross household income quintiles(b)—2009

| Equivalised gross household income quintiles | CARER STATUS | | | | DISABILITY STATUS | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Primary carer(c) | Other carer | Total carers | Not a carer | Profound or severe core activity limitation(d) | Moderate or mild core activity limitation(d) | All with reported disability(e) | No reported disability | Total |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 15-64 YEARS | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile(f) | 127.8 | 177.7 | 305.4 | 1 372.5 | 142.1 | 262.4 | 502.8 | 1 175.1 | 1 677.9 |
| Second quintile | 139.2 | 240.0 | 379.2 | 1 581.1 | 126.7 | 192.5 | 412.4 | 1 547.9 | 1 960.3 |
| Third quintile | 95.0 | 257.6 | 352.6 | 2 031.3 | 69.0 | 138.9 | 316.0 | 2 067.9 | 2 383.9 |
| Fourth quintile | 74.7 | 239.6 | 314.3 | 2 367.3 | 52.4 | 116.7 | 281.0 | 2 400.6 | 2 681.7 |
| Highest quintile | 50.4 | 241.4 | 291.8 | 2 591.0 | 35.0 | 112.1 | 258.8 | 2 624.0 | 2 882.8 |
| Income not known(g) | 88.4 | 290.2 | 378.7 | 2 753.9 | 78.2 | 188.5 | 400.3 | 2 732.3 | 3 132.6 |
| Total | 575.5 | 1 446.5 | 2 022.0 | 12 697.2 | 503.4 | 1 011.1 | 2 171.3 | 12 547.9 | 14 719.2 |
| 65+ YEARS | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile(f) | 69.1 | 103.2 | 172.3 | 835.7 | 180.1 | 340.8 | 568.5 | 439.5 | 1 008.0 |
| Second quintile | 69.4 | 99.3 | 168.7 | 542.1 | 123.0 | 222.4 | 384.3 | 326.4 | 710.7 |
| Third quintile | 21.3 | 36.2 | 57.5 | 225.1 | 42.5 | 76.7 | 135.5 | 147.1 | 282.6 |
| Fourth quintile | *5.0 | 19.6 | 24.6 | 132.1 | 16.7 | 31.8 | 60.5 | 96.2 | 156.7 |
| Highest quintile | *4.9 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 107.8 | 10.9 | 19.2 | 35.8 | 87.7 | 123.4 |
| Income not known(g) | 26.2 | 55.5 | 81.7 | 392.0 | 78.2 | 115.5 | 223.8 | 249.9 | 473.8 |
| Total | 195.9 | 324.6 | 520.5 | 2 234.8 | 451.5 | 806.3 | 1 408.4 | 1 346.9 | 2 755.3 |
| 15+ YEARS | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest quintile(f) | 196.9 | 280.9 | 477.8 | 2 208.2 | 322.2 | 603.2 | 1 071.3 | 1 614.6 | 2 685.9 |
| Second quintile | 208.6 | 339.3 | 547.8 | 2 123.2 | 249.7 | 414.9 | 796.8 | 1 874.3 | 2 671.1 |
| Third quintile | 116.4 | 293.8 | 410.1 | 2 256.4 | 111.6 | 215.6 | 451.5 | 2 215.0 | 2 666.5 |
| Fourth quintile | 79.7 | 259.3 | 339.0 | 2 499.4 | 69.1 | 148.4 | 341.5 | 2 496.9 | 2 838.4 |
| Highest quintile | 55.3 | 252.1 | 307.4 | 2 698.8 | 45.9 | 131.3 | 294.6 | 2 711.7 | 3 006.2 |
| Income not known(g) | 114.6 | 345.8 | 460.4 | 3 146.0 | 156.4 | 304.0 | 624.1 | 2 982.3 | 3 606.4 |
| Total | 771.4 | 1 771.1 | 2 542.5 | 14 931.9 | 954.9 | 1 817.5 | 3 579.7 | 13 894.7 | 17 474.5 |

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

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Income quintiles are based on the total population in private dwellings.

(c) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

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

(e) Includes 807,400 persons who do not have a specific limitation or restriction.

(f) Includes households with nil income and households who reported no source of income. Excludes not known.

(g) Includes households in private dwellings containing at least one person for whom income was not known, and all non-private dwellings. Income was collected from persons in non-private dwellings, but household income was not derived.

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a), Carer status by age, labour force status and participation in education—2009

| | CARER | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| | Primary carer(b) | Other carer | Total carers | Not a carer | Total |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 15–24 years | | | | | |
| Employed full-time | | | | | |
| Studying full-time(c) | **1.2 | *4.7 | *5.9 | 42.9 | 48.8 |
| Studying part-time | **1.2 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 191.7 | 205.2 |
| Not studying | *3.6 | 45.2 | 48.8 | 638.9 | 687.7 |
| Total | *6.1 | 62.1 | 68.2 | 873.4 | 941.6 |
| Employed part-time | | | | | |
| Studying full-time | **1.0 | 37.7 | 38.7 | 647.1 | 685.8 |
| Studying part-time | **1.3 | *3.3 | *4.5 | 57.2 | 61.8 |
| Not studying | *2.3 | 19.6 | 22.0 | 250.0 | 272.0 |
| Total | *4.6 | 60.6 | 65.2 | 954.4 | 1 019.5 |
| Total employed | | | | | |
| Studying full-time | *2.2 | 42.4 | 44.6 | 690.0 | 734.6 |
| Studying part-time | *2.5 | 15.5 | 18.0 | 248.9 | 267.0 |
| Not studying | 5.9 | 64.8 | 70.8 | 888.9 | 959.6 |
| Total | 10.7 | 122.7 | 133.4 | 1 827.8 | 1 961.2 |
| Unemployed | | | | | |
| Studying full-time | **0.5 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 92.0 | 102.5 |
| Studying part-time | **0.4 | **0.7 | **1.1 | *10.6 | 11.6 |
| Not studying | *2.6 | 11.2 | 13.8 | 118.2 | 132.0 |
| Total | *3.5 | 21.9 | 25.4 | 220.8 | 246.2 |
| Not in the labour force | | | | | |
| Studying full-time | *3.4 | 36.1 | 39.4 | 666.4 | 705.8 |
| Studying part-time | — | **1.4 | **1.4 | 13.9 | 15.3 |
| Not studying | *5.4 | 10.2 | 15.6 | 137.1 | 152.7 |
| Total | 8.8 | 47.6 | 56.4 | 817.4 | 873.8 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Studying full-time | *6.1 | 88.5 | 94.6 | 1 448.4 | 1 542.9 |
| Studying part-time | *2.9 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 273.4 | 293.9 |
| Not studying | 14.0 | 86.2 | 100.2 | 1 144.2 | 1 244.4 |
| Total | 22.9 | 192.3 | 215.2 | 2 866.0 | 3 081.2 |
| 25–44 years | | | | | |
| Employed full-time | 52.6 | 269.9 | 322.6 | 3 441.3 | 3 763.9 |
| Employed part-time | 58.3 | 109.2 | 167.5 | 1 090.8 | 1 258.2 |
| Total employed | 110.9 | 379.1 | 490.0 | 4 532.1 | 5 022.1 |
| Unemployed | *7.6 | 28.5 | 36.1 | 209.5 | 245.6 |
| Not in the labour force | 87.0 | 81.2 | 168.2 | 762.6 | 930.8 |
| Total | 205.5 | 488.9 | 694.3 | 5 504.2 | 6 198.5 |
| 45–64 years | | | | | |
| Employed full-time | 87.4 | 365.4 | 452.8 | 2 352.2 | 2 805.0 |
| Employed part-time | 84.9 | 171.5 | 256.4 | 904.9 | 1 161.3 |
| Total employed | 172.2 | 537.0 | 709.2 | 3 257.1 | 3 966.3 |
| Unemployed | *5.1 | 25.8 | 30.9 | 98.1 | 129.0 |
| Not in the labour force | 169.8 | 202.5 | 372.3 | 971.7 | 1 344.1 |
| Total | 347.2 | 765.3 | 1 112.5 | 4 326.9 | 5 439.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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)

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Includes all people still attending school.

| | CARER | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Primary carer(b)</i> | <i>Other carer</i> | <i>Total carers</i> | <i>Not a carer</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| 65+ years | | | | | |
| Employed full-time | *3.6 | 17.3 | 20.9 | 114.1 | 135.0 |
| Employed part-time | 12.6 | 23.1 | 35.7 | 148.0 | 183.7 |
| <i>Total employed</i> | 16.1 | 40.4 | 56.6 | 262.1 | 318.7 |
| Unemployed | **0.3 | **0.4 | **0.7 | *4.0 | 4.6 |
| Not in the labour force | 179.5 | 283.8 | 463.3 | 1 968.7 | 2 431.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | 195.9 | 324.6 | 520.5 | 2 234.8 | 2 755.3 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Employed full-time | 149.6 | 714.8 | 864.5 | 6 781.1 | 7 645.6 |
| Employed part-time | 160.3 | 364.4 | 524.7 | 3 098.0 | 3 622.8 |
| <i>Total employed</i> | 310.0 | 1 079.2 | 1 389.2 | 9 879.2 | 11 268.4 |
| Unemployed | 16.4 | 76.6 | 93.1 | 532.3 | 625.4 |
| Not in the labour force | 445.0 | 615.2 | 1 060.2 | 4 520.5 | 5 580.7 |
| Total | 771.4 | 1 771.1 | 2 542.5 | 14 931.9 | 17 474.5 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b), Relationship to main recipient of care by age—Sex and whether main recipient lives in same household—2009

| Age group of primary carer | SEX | | MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE | | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Lives in the same household | Lives elsewhere | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Partner | | | | | |
| 15–24 years | **1.4 | **0.5 | *1.9 | — | *1.9 |
| 25–44 years | 19.5 | 25.3 | 44.7 | **0.2 | 44.8 |
| 45–64 years | 66.0 | 81.1 | 146.6 | **0.5 | 147.1 |
| 65+ years | 79.0 | 72.4 | 151.4 | **0.1 | 151.5 |
| Total | 166.1 | 179.3 | 344.6 | **0.8 | 345.4 |
| Child | | | | | |
| 15–24 years | *6.1 | 9.0 | 13.6 | *1.5 | 15.1 |
| 25–44 years | 11.8 | 28.9 | 22.6 | 18.1 | 40.7 |
| 45–64 years | 30.9 | 73.3 | 40.8 | 63.4 | 104.2 |
| 65+ years | *4.0 | 11.9 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 15.9 |
| Total | 52.9 | 123.1 | 85.4 | 90.5 | 176.0 |
| Parent | | | | | |
| 15–24 years | — | *2.7 | *2.7 | — | *2.7 |
| 25–44 years | *3.8 | 90.3 | 93.1 | **1.0 | 94.1 |
| 45–64 years | *5.9 | 51.3 | 52.2 | *5.0 | 57.2 |
| 65+ years | *3.2 | 14.2 | 13.4 | *4.0 | 17.4 |
| Total | 13.0 | 158.4 | 161.4 | 10.0 | 171.3 |
| Other | | | | | |
| 15–24 years | **1.4 | *1.8 | *2.2 | **1.0 | *3.2 |
| 25–44 years | *6.4 | 19.4 | 17.3 | 8.5 | 25.8 |
| 45–64 years | 5.0 | 33.7 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 38.7 |
| 65+ years | *3.5 | 7.6 | *4.5 | *6.7 | 11.1 |
| Total | 16.3 | 62.5 | 43.2 | 35.6 | 78.8 |
| Total | | | | | |
| 15–24 years | 9.0 | 13.9 | 20.4 | *2.5 | 22.9 |
| 25–44 years | 41.6 | 163.9 | 177.7 | 27.8 | 205.5 |
| 45–64 years | 107.9 | 239.3 | 258.8 | 88.4 | 347.2 |
| 65+ years | 89.8 | 106.1 | 177.7 | 18.2 | 195.9 |
| Total | 248.2 | 523.2 | 634.6 | 136.9 | 771.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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)

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes for further details).

| Reasons for taking on caring role | RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Partner | Child | Parent | Other | Total |
| ESTIMATES ('000) | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | |
| Could provide better care | 76.1 | 11.5 | *5.6 | *3.6 | 96.8 |
| Family responsibility | 81.6 | 33.6 | *7.7 | *6.4 | 129.3 |
| No other family or friends available | 27.7 | 16.9 | *3.5 | *3.7 | 51.7 |
| No other family or friends willing | 13.7 | *7.4 | *2.3 | *2.7 | 26.1 |
| Emotional obligation | 55.3 | 20.1 | *2.9 | *2.7 | 81.1 |
| Alternative care too costly | 27.4 | 7.7 | *3.7 | **1.1 | 39.9 |
| No other care arrangements available | 16.2 | *2.3 | *2.1 | *2.2 | 22.8 |
| Had no other choice | 21.5 | *5.1 | *3.8 | **1.8 | 32.2 |
| Other reason or not stated | 29.7 | *6.6 | **1.0 | *2.8 | 40.1 |
| Total(c) | 166.1 | 52.9 | 13.0 | 16.3 | 248.2 |
| Females | | | | | |
| Could provide better care | 85.0 | 45.0 | 70.4 | 19.6 | 220.1 |
| Family responsibility | 90.6 | 83.1 | 89.4 | 25.7 | 288.8 |
| No other family or friends available | 27.9 | 36.5 | 21.7 | 20.6 | 106.7 |
| No other family or friends willing | 14.8 | 20.2 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 62.4 |
| Emotional obligation | 54.8 | 48.8 | 57.5 | 22.0 | 183.1 |
| Alternative care too costly | 28.3 | 15.1 | 26.3 | *3.3 | 73.1 |
| No other care arrangements available | 12.0 | *9.2 | 20.8 | *4.5 | 46.3 |
| Had no other choice | 24.9 | 14.1 | 39.8 | 6.2 | 85.1 |
| Other reason or not stated | 28.3 | 14.3 | 28.7 | 11.8 | 83.1 |
| Total(c) | 179.3 | 123.1 | 158.4 | 62.5 | 523.2 |
| Persons | | | | | |
| Could provide better care | 161.1 | 56.6 | 76.0 | 23.2 | 316.8 |
| Family responsibility | 172.2 | 116.7 | 97.1 | 32.1 | 418.1 |
| No other family or friends available | 55.6 | 53.3 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 158.4 |
| No other family or friends willing | 28.5 | 27.5 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 88.5 |
| Emotional obligation | 110.1 | 68.9 | 60.4 | 24.7 | 264.2 |
| Alternative care too costly | 55.7 | 22.8 | 30.1 | *4.4 | 113.0 |
| No other care arrangements available | 28.2 | 11.5 | 22.8 | *6.6 | 69.1 |
| Had no other choice | 46.4 | 19.2 | 43.6 | 8.0 | 117.3 |
| Other reason or not stated | 58.0 | 20.9 | 29.7 | 14.6 | 123.2 |
| Total(c) | 345.4 | 176.0 | 171.3 | 78.8 | 771.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one reason for taking on their caring role.

| Reasons for taking on caring role | RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Partner | Child | Parent | Other | Total |
| PROPORTION (%) | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | |
| Could provide better care | 45.8 | 21.8 | 43.0 | *22.2 | 39.0 |
| Family responsibility | 49.1 | 63.6 | 59.2 | 39.0 | 52.1 |
| No other family or friends available | 16.7 | 31.9 | *27.3 | *22.4 | 20.8 |
| No other family or friends willing | 8.2 | *14.0 | *17.8 | *16.5 | 10.5 |
| Emotional obligation | 33.3 | 38.1 | *22.7 | *16.5 | 32.7 |
| Alternative care too costly | 16.5 | 14.5 | *28.9 | **6.6 | 16.1 |
| No other care arrangements available | 9.8 | *4.4 | *16.0 | *13.2 | 9.2 |
| Had no other choice | 12.9 | *9.7 | *29.7 | *11.0 | 13.0 |
| Other reason or not stated | 17.9 | *12.5 | **7.8 | *17.0 | 16.2 |
| Total(c) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Females | | | | | |
| Could provide better care | 47.4 | 36.6 | 44.4 | 31.4 | 42.1 |
| Family responsibility | 50.6 | 67.5 | 56.4 | 41.2 | 55.2 |
| No other family or friends available | 15.6 | 29.6 | 13.7 | 33.0 | 20.4 |
| No other family or friends willing | 8.3 | 16.4 | 9.0 | 21.2 | 11.9 |
| Emotional obligation | 30.6 | 39.6 | 36.3 | 35.3 | 35.0 |
| Alternative care too costly | 15.8 | 12.3 | 16.6 | *5.3 | 14.0 |
| No other care arrangements available | 6.7 | 7.5 | 13.1 | *7.1 | 8.9 |
| Had no other choice | 13.9 | 11.5 | 25.1 | 10.0 | 16.3 |
| Other reason or not stated | 15.8 | 11.6 | 18.1 | 18.9 | 15.9 |
| Total(c) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Persons | | | | | |
| Could provide better care | 46.6 | 32.1 | 44.3 | 29.5 | 41.1 |
| Family responsibility | 49.9 | 66.3 | 56.6 | 40.8 | 54.2 |
| No other family or friends available | 16.1 | 30.3 | 14.7 | 30.8 | 20.5 |
| No other family or friends willing | 8.3 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 20.2 | 11.5 |
| Emotional obligation | 31.9 | 39.1 | 35.3 | 31.4 | 34.2 |
| Alternative care too costly | 16.1 | 12.9 | 17.6 | *5.6 | 14.6 |
| No other care arrangements available | 8.2 | 6.5 | 13.3 | *8.4 | 9.0 |
| Had no other choice | 13.4 | 10.9 | 25.5 | 10.2 | 15.2 |
| Other reason or not stated | 16.8 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 16.0 |
| Total(c) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have more than one reason for taking on their caring role.

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b), Relationship to main recipient of care and whether primary carer lives with main recipient—Living arrangements by family type—2009

| | RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE | | | | MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE | | Total |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Partner | Child | Parent | Other | Lives in the same household | Lives elsewhere | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Lives in private dwelling | | | | | | | |
| Lives with partner(c) | | | | | | | |
| Couple family with child/ren under 15(d) | 39.9 | 23.9 | 79.5 | 13.2 | 135.5 | 21.0 | 156.5 |
| Couple family with child/ren 15+ only | 46.9 | 20.0 | 32.6 | 8.6 | 87.0 | 21.2 | 108.2 |
| Couple family with no children | 247.0 | 45.9 | *4.1 | 13.2 | 265.8 | 44.5 | 310.3 |
| Total | 333.8 | 89.8 | 116.3 | 35.1 | 488.3 | 86.7 | 575.0 |
| Lives with others | | | | | | | |
| One-parent family with child/ren under 15(d) | **0.7 | 9.5 | 33.1 | 8.9 | 46.3 | 5.9 | 52.2 |
| One-parent family with child/ren 15+ only | — | 43.9 | 18.5 | *6.8 | 62.1 | 7.1 | 69.2 |
| Other family type(e) | — | *12.7 | **0.4 | 17.5 | 27.0 | *3.5 | 30.5 |
| Total | **0.7 | 66.0 | 51.9 | 33.1 | 135.4 | 16.4 | 151.8 |
| Lone person | **0.5 | 19.7 | *3.0 | 10.6 | .. | 33.8 | 33.8 |
| Lives in non-private dwelling(f) | 10.3 | **0.4 | **0.1 | — | 10.9 | — | 10.9 |
| Total | 345.4 | 176.0 | 171.3 | 78.8 | 634.6 | 136.9 | 771.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Includes all primary carers living with their partner, regardless of other people in the household.

(d) Includes those families that also have child/ren aged 15 years and over.

(e) Comprises family members other than husbands/wives/partners living in couple families; members of 'other families'; and unrelated individuals living in family and group households.

(f) Excludes people living in cared-accommodation.

| | RELATIONSHIP TO MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE | | | | AGE OF CARER | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Partner | Child | Parent | Other | 15–34 years | 35–64 years | 65+ years | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Age of main recipient of care | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 15 years | .. | .. | 96.0 | *6.0 | 31.4 | 70.2 | **0.4 | 101.9 |
| 15–34 years | 13.8 | — | 56.4 | 9.0 | 17.3 | 59.3 | *2.6 | 79.2 |
| 35–64 years | 162.7 | 30.8 | 18.6 | 23.3 | 32.2 | 171.1 | 32.1 | 235.4 |
| 65+ years | 168.8 | 145.2 | **0.4 | 40.5 | *7.5 | 186.5 | 160.8 | 354.9 |
| Disability status of main recipient | | | | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | 146.9 | 53.4 | 106.9 | 20.0 | 33.7 | 194.7 | 98.8 | 327.2 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 180.7 | 28.1 | 48.9 | 18.3 | 38.1 | 168.3 | 69.6 | 276.0 |
| All with reported disability(d) | 344.6 | 85.4 | 161.4 | 43.2 | 77.1 | 379.7 | 177.7 | 634.6 |
| Main recipient lives elsewhere(e) | **0.8 | 90.5 | 10.0 | 35.6 | 11.3 | 107.4 | 18.2 | 136.9 |
| Total | 345.4 | 176.0 | 171.3 | 78.8 | 88.4 | 487.1 | 195.9 | 771.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes for further details).

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

(d) Includes 31,400 primary carers whose main recipient of care has not reported a core activity limitation, or whose limitation was moderate or mild.

(e) Disability status of main recipient of care is only collected for co-resident main recipients of care.

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b), Average time currently spent caring for main recipient of care—by years of care provided and ability of main recipient of care to cope on his or her own—2009

| | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR MAIN RECIPIENT | | | |
|--|---|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 hours | 20–39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(c) |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Years of care provided to main recipient of care | | | | |
| Less than 2 years | 48.4 | 13.0 | 31.1 | 94.6 |
| 2–4 years | 99.9 | 41.4 | 67.0 | 211.8 |
| 5–9 years | 85.5 | 41.7 | 81.7 | 214.1 |
| 10–24 years | 88.5 | 35.7 | 67.6 | 196.6 |
| 25 years or more | 15.3 | 9.9 | 20.0 | 46.3 |
| Ability of main recipient of care to cope on his or her own | | | | |
| Main recipient of care lives in the same household | | | | |
| Aged less than 15 years | 25.6 | 15.4 | 57.6 | 101.9 |
| Aged 15+ years with a profound or severe core activity limitation(d) | | | | |
| Maximum time able to cope on his or her own: | | | | |
| Less than one hour with difficulty | — | *4.0 | 14.9 | 18.9 |
| Less than one hour without difficulty | 10.9 | 7.1 | 29.3 | 48.6 |
| A few hours with difficulty | np | 9.8 | 24.1 | 39.5 |
| A few hours without difficulty | 24.4 | 17.5 | 34.4 | 77.8 |
| One day with difficulty | 19.6 | 11.6 | 21.3 | 53.3 |
| One day without difficulty | 21.8 | 11.7 | 16.9 | 51.2 |
| A few days with difficulty | 33.4 | 15.3 | np | 58.1 |
| A few days without difficulty | 78.3 | 12.1 | *7.8 | 102.9 |
| Cannot be left alone for less than one hour | *3.0 | np | 36.8 | 42.2 |
| Total(e) | 201.7 | 92.0 | 199.2 | 504.3 |
| Other aged 15+ years(f) | 15.4 | *6.2 | *5.0 | 28.4 |
| Total | 242.7 | 113.5 | 261.7 | 634.6 |
| Main recipient of care lives elsewhere | 100.1 | 28.2 | 7.8 | 136.9 |
| Total(g) | 342.8 | 141.7 | 269.5 | 771.4 |

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Includes 17,500 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.

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

(e) Includes 11,800 primary carers for whom the ability of their main recipient of care living in the same household, aged 15 years and over and with a profound or severe core activity limitation, to cope on his or her own was not known.

(f) Main recipients of care who live in the same household, aged 15 years and over, and without a profound or severe core activity limitation.

(g) Includes 8,000 persons whose years of care was not known.

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b), Average time currently spent caring for main recipient of care—Sex and by relationship to main recipient of care—2009

AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS
SPENT CARING FOR MAIN RECIPIENT

| Relationship to main recipient of care | Less than 20 hours | 20–39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(c) |
|--|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| Males | | | | |
| Partner | 78.3 | 32.8 | 50.5 | 166.1 |
| Child | 32.5 | 11.3 | 9.1 | 52.9 |
| Parent | *4.8 | *4.6 | *3.6 | 13.0 |
| Other | 6.8 | *4.2 | *4.9 | 16.3 |
| Total | 122.4 | 52.9 | 68.1 | 248.2 |
| Females | | | | |
| Partner | 71.5 | 27.1 | 75.3 | 179.3 |
| Child | 61.6 | 24.6 | 35.4 | 123.1 |
| Parent | 49.8 | 24.8 | 78.8 | 158.4 |
| Other | 37.4 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 62.5 |
| Total | 220.3 | 88.8 | 201.4 | 523.2 |
| Persons | | | | |
| Partner | 149.8 | 59.9 | 125.8 | 345.4 |
| Child | 94.1 | 35.9 | 44.5 | 176.0 |
| Parent | 54.6 | 29.4 | 82.4 | 171.3 |
| Other | 44.3 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 78.8 |
| Total | 342.8 | 141.7 | 269.5 | 771.4 |

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

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) Includes 17,500 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)(c), Average time currently spent caring for co-resident main recipient of care—by disability status of main recipient of care and age of primary carer—2009

| <i>Disability status of main recipient of care</i> | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR MAIN RECIPIENT | | | | <i>Total(d)</i> |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------|-----------------|
| | <i>Less than 20 hours</i> | <i>20–39 hours</i> | <i>40 hours or more</i> | | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | |
| | | | | | |
| 15–44 YEARS | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(e) | 23.7 | 16.7 | 58.5 | | 100.7 |
| Severe core activity limitation(e) | 46.3 | 17.6 | 21.5 | | 88.0 |
| Total | 74.5 | 36.4 | 81.3 | | 198.1 |
| | | | | | |
| 45–64 YEARS | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(e) | 25.9 | 28.7 | 71.5 | | 127.6 |
| Severe core activity limitation(e) | 68.4 | 21.0 | 26.1 | | 118.4 |
| Total | 102.1 | 50.5 | 101.7 | | 258.8 |
| | | | | | |
| 65+ YEARS | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(e) | 26.1 | 11.5 | 57.9 | | 98.8 |
| Severe core activity limitation(e) | 35.9 | 11.9 | 19.7 | | 69.6 |
| Total | 66.1 | 26.7 | 78.7 | | 177.7 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(e) | 75.7 | 56.9 | 188.0 | | 327.2 |
| Severe core activity limitation(e) | 150.6 | 50.5 | 67.3 | | 276.0 |
| Total(f) | 242.7 | 113.5 | 261.7 | | 634.6 |

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) Table restricted to primary carers with a co-resident main recipient of care.
- (d) Includes 16,600 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.
- (e) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.
- (f) Includes 31,400 primary carers whose main recipient of care has not reported a core activity limitation, or whose limitation is moderate or mild.

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b), Average time currently spent caring for main recipient of care—by labour force status and by effect of caring role on work—2009

| | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE | | | |
|---|--|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 hours | 20–39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(c) |
| <i>Labour force status</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| | | | | |
| Employed | | | | |
| Full-time | | | | |
| Needs time off work | 24.6 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 48.4 |
| Does not need time off work | 73.3 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 101.3 |
| Total | 97.9 | 25.1 | 24.1 | 149.6 |
| Part-time | | | | |
| Weekly hours reduced | | | | |
| Needs time off work | 8.4 | *6.0 | 14.8 | 29.5 |
| Does not need time off work | 11.5 | 5.7 | 11.5 | 29.4 |
| Total | 20.0 | 11.7 | 26.3 | 58.9 |
| Weekly hours unchanged or increased | | | | |
| Needs time off work | *4.0 | **1.3 | *3.0 | 8.7 |
| Does not need time off work | 57.6 | 18.9 | 13.9 | 92.8 |
| Total | 61.6 | 20.2 | 16.9 | 101.4 |
| Total | | | | |
| Needs time off work | 12.4 | *7.3 | 17.8 | 38.2 |
| Does not need time off work | 69.2 | 24.6 | 25.4 | 122.2 |
| Total | 81.6 | 31.9 | 43.2 | 160.3 |
| Total employed | 179.5 | 56.9 | 67.3 | 310.0 |
| Unemployed | *8.3 | *4.2 | *3.3 | 16.4 |
| Not in the labour force | | | | |
| Worked just prior to commencing caring role | | | | |
| Would like to work | 14.5 | 12.6 | 26.8 | 54.1 |
| Would not like to work(d) | 32.1 | 20.7 | 46.4 | 100.9 |
| Total | 46.6 | 33.3 | 73.2 | 155.0 |
| Did not work just prior to commencing caring role | | | | |
| Would like to work | 13.8 | 7.6 | 12.2 | 35.4 |
| Would not like to work | 81.9 | 32.5 | 96.9 | 217.0 |
| Total | 95.7 | 40.1 | 109.1 | 252.5 |
| Primary carer permanently unable to work | | | | |
| Would like to work | *2.5 | **1.7 | *0.9 | *5.5 |
| Would not like to work | 10.1 | *5.5 | 15.6 | 32.0 |
| Total | 12.6 | *7.2 | 16.6 | 37.5 |
| Total | | | | |
| Would like to work | 30.8 | 22.0 | 39.9 | 95.1 |
| Would not like to work | 124.1 | 58.6 | 158.9 | 350.0 |
| Total | 155.0 | 80.6 | 198.8 | 445.0 |
| Total | 342.8 | 141.7 | 269.5 | 771.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Includes 17,500 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.

(d) Includes those who retired just prior to commencing caring role.

NEEDS RESPITE CARE

| Selected characteristics | Previously used respite care and needs more | Never used respite care but needs it | Total needs respite care | Does not need respite care(c) | Total |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Males | 6.3 | 10.8 | 17.1 | 231.1 | 248.2 |
| Females | 29.3 | 51.8 | 81.2 | 442.1 | 523.2 |
| Age group (years) | | | | | |
| 15–44 years | 6.9 | 20.0 | 26.9 | 201.5 | 228.4 |
| 45–64 years | 18.8 | 29.5 | 48.3 | 298.9 | 347.2 |
| 65+ years | 9.9 | 13.2 | 23.1 | 172.8 | 195.9 |
| Average current weekly hours spent caring for main recipient of care | | | | | |
| Less than 20 hours | *3.5 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 325.6 | 342.8 |
| 20–39 hours | *5.6 | 12.0 | 17.6 | 124.2 | 141.7 |
| 40 hours or more | 26.6 | 36.6 | 63.2 | 206.3 | 269.5 |
| Disability status of main recipient(d) | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(e) | 26.3 | 38.0 | 64.3 | 262.9 | 327.2 |
| Severe core activity limitation(e) | *4.5 | 11.6 | 16.1 | 259.9 | 276.0 |
| All with reported disability(f) | 31.4 | 50.9 | 82.3 | 552.3 | 634.6 |
| Main recipient lives elsewhere | *4.3 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 120.8 | 136.9 |
| Relationship to main recipient of care | | | | | |
| Partner | 9.7 | 18.6 | 28.2 | 317.1 | 345.4 |
| Child | 10.1 | 17.8 | 27.9 | 148.1 | 176.0 |
| Parent | 14.8 | 20.7 | 35.5 | 135.9 | 171.3 |
| Other | **1.1 | *5.6 | 6.7 | 72.1 | 78.8 |
| Whether main recipient of care has a fall-back informal carer | | | | | |
| Has a fall-back informal carer | | | | | |
| Fall-back carer lives with main recipient | 10.3 | 10.5 | 20.8 | 146.7 | 167.5 |
| Fall-back carer does not live with main recipient | *6.3 | 19.4 | 25.7 | 285.3 | 311.0 |
| Does not have a fall-back informal carer | 16.7 | 27.2 | 43.9 | 193.2 | 237.2 |
| Total(g) | 35.7 | 62.6 | 98.3 | 673.1 | 771.4 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) Includes primary carers who reported never using respite care because they didn't want it.

(d) Disability status of main recipient of care is only collected for co-resident main recipients of care.

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

(f) Includes 31,400 primary carers whose main recipient of care has not reported a core activity limitation, or whose limitation is moderate or mild.

(g) Includes 17,500 persons whose hours spent caring was not known. Includes 55,700 people who did not know if their main recipient of care had a fall-back informal carer.

MAIN SOURCE OF PERSONAL CASH INCOME

| | Wages or salary | Unincorporated business income | Government pension or allowance | Other(d) | Total(e) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Main effect of caring role(c)</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Income has decreased | | | | | |
| Has difficulty meeting everyday living costs | 30.7 | *6.4 | 68.3 | *4.7 | 117.6 |
| Does not have difficulty meeting everyday living costs | 15.7 | *1.6 | 22.2 | *5.2 | 46.2 |
| Total(f) | 46.4 | 8.5 | 90.9 | 9.9 | 164.7 |
| Has extra expenses | | | | | |
| Has difficulty meeting everyday living costs | 30.4 | *1.7 | 66.9 | 7.1 | 110.0 |
| Does not have difficulty meeting everyday living costs | 30.1 | *3.0 | 25.8 | 9.6 | 73.6 |
| Total(f) | 60.8 | *4.7 | 93.5 | 17.2 | 185.0 |
| Income has increased | *2.2 | — | 18.2 | *2.5 | 23.0 |
| Income not affected | 105.8 | 7.8 | 164.5 | 31.6 | 321.5 |
| Total(g) | 232.3 | 25.3 | 413.8 | 67.0 | 771.4 |

- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

- (c) Main effect only.
- (d) Includes child support or maintenance, workers' compensation, profit or loss from rental property, dividends or interest, or superannuation or annuity.
- (e) Includes 33,100 persons who reported no source of personal income, or main source of personal income was not known.
- (f) Includes 2,300 persons whose difficulty meeting everyday needs was not stated.
- (g) Includes 77,200 persons whose main effect of caring role on financial situation was not stated.

| | <i>Capital city</i> | <i>Balance of state/territory</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Use of respite care | | | |
| Used respite care in the last three months | 28.1 | 18.6 | 46.7 |
| Used respite care but not in the last three months | 23.3 | 15.4 | 38.8 |
| <i>All who have used respite care</i> | <i>51.4</i> | <i>34.1</i> | <i>85.5</i> |
| Never used respite care | | | |
| Main reason why never used respite care | | | |
| Does not need it | 264.5 | 190.2 | 454.7 |
| Service not available | *1.8 | *4.1 | 5.9 |
| Services available but not affordable/suitable | 11.9 | 7.5 | 19.4 |
| Recipient or carer does not want it | 92.2 | 63.9 | 156.1 |
| Other reasons for non-use | 32.5 | 17.3 | 49.8 |
| <i>All who never used respite care</i> | <i>402.9</i> | <i>283.1</i> | <i>685.9</i> |
| Ability of primary carer to use public transport(c) | | | |
| Able to use: | | | |
| With difficulty | 42.1 | 34.2 | 76.3 |
| Without difficulty | 131.1 | 74.2 | 205.4 |
| <i>Total(d)</i> | <i>175.3</i> | <i>110.1</i> | <i>285.4</i> |
| Not able to use public transport | 131.7 | 89.4 | 221.1 |
| Does not need or want to use public transport | 97.9 | 93.3 | 191.2 |
| Total(e) | 454.3 | 317.1 | 771.4 |

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

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) When accompanied by the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to.
- (d) Includes 3,800 persons whose difficulty to use public transport was not stated.
- (e) Includes 73,700 persons whose ability to use public transport was not stated.

DISABILITY STATUS OF PRIMARY CARER

| | <i>Profound or severe core activity limitation(c)</i> | <i>Moderate core activity limitation(c)</i> | <i>Mild core activity limitation(c)</i> | <i>Schooling or employment restriction</i> | <i>All with specific restriction or limitation(d)</i> | <i>All with disability(e)</i> | <i>No reported disability</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Age of primary carer | | | | | | | | |
| 15–34 years | *4.7 | *2.4 | *6.2 | 13.8 | 17.6 | 21.2 | 67.2 | 88.4 |
| 35–64 years | 44.6 | 43.1 | 47.7 | 130.0 | 157.9 | 173.9 | 313.2 | 487.1 |
| 65+ years | 18.9 | 30.8 | 45.9 | . . | 95.6 | 108.3 | 87.7 | 195.9 |
| Age of main recipient of care living in the same household | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 15 years | 9.9 | *6.6 | *7.5 | 20.7 | 26.4 | 29.8 | 72.1 | 101.9 |
| 15–34 years | 7.2 | *4.7 | 6.8 | 17.9 | 24.0 | 27.7 | 44.2 | 72.0 |
| 35–64 years | 24.6 | 22.8 | 23.9 | 57.3 | 78.1 | 86.0 | 129.7 | 215.8 |
| 65+ years | 18.7 | 31.8 | 48.7 | 22.8 | 103.4 | 114.6 | 130.3 | 244.9 |
| Main recipient lives elsewhere | 7.8 | 10.4 | 12.8 | 25.0 | 39.0 | 45.2 | 91.7 | 136.9 |
| Disability status of main recipient of care(f) | | | | | | | | |
| Profound core activity limitation(c) | 27.8 | 31.9 | 47.5 | 52.9 | 113.0 | 125.4 | 201.8 | 327.2 |
| Severe core activity limitation(c) | 29.8 | 31.5 | 34.8 | 59.1 | 106.6 | 118.0 | 158.0 | 276.0 |
| All with reported disability(g) | 60.4 | 65.9 | 86.9 | 118.7 | 232.0 | 258.2 | 376.4 | 634.6 |
| Main recipient lives elsewhere | 7.8 | 10.4 | 12.8 | 25.0 | 39.0 | 45.2 | 91.7 | 136.9 |
| Relationship to main recipient of care | | | | | | | | |
| Partner | 36.7 | 47.0 | 60.4 | 62.3 | 154.2 | 169.1 | 176.2 | 345.4 |
| Child | 6.6 | 8.8 | 14.7 | 28.5 | 39.0 | 44.3 | 131.6 | 176.0 |
| Parent | 17.7 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 34.2 | 51.0 | 59.7 | 111.7 | 171.3 |
| Other | 7.2 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 18.7 | 26.8 | 30.2 | 48.6 | 78.8 |
| Total | 68.2 | 76.3 | 99.7 | 143.7 | 271.0 | 303.3 | 468.1 | 771.4 |

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

. . not applicable

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 of the Explanatory Notes for further details).

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

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

(e) Includes 32,300 persons who do not have a specific restriction or limitation.

(f) Disability status of main recipient of care is only collected for co-resident main recipients of care.

(g) Includes 31,400 primary carers whose main recipient of care has not reported a core activity limitation, or whose limitation is moderate or mild.

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b), Disability type causing most problems for main recipient of care—by sex, activities for which assistance provided to main recipient of care and hours cared—2009

| | <i>Sight</i> | <i>Hearing</i> | <i>Speech</i> | <i>Intellectual</i> | <i>Physical</i> | <i>Psychological</i> | <i>Other limitation or restriction</i> | <i>Main recipient lives elsewhere</i> | <i>Total(c)</i> |
|---|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 8.1 | 6.3 | *3.7 | *4.0 | 163.1 | 23.6 | *5.6 | 32.0 | 248.2 |
| Females | 11.9 | 16.6 | 28.7 | 64.5 | 225.1 | 51.9 | 15.0 | 104.9 | 523.2 |
| Type of assistance provided to main recipient of care | | | | | | | | | |
| Self-care | 10.6 | 6.0 | 17.4 | 37.9 | 269.3 | 41.4 | 14.1 | 42.4 | 442.1 |
| Mobility | 19.0 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 34.1 | 316.9 | 53.0 | 12.2 | 107.9 | 566.3 |
| Communication | 7.7 | 17.7 | 29.2 | 56.7 | 88.7 | 57.3 | 8.2 | 85.0 | 354.5 |
| Cognitive or emotional | 15.2 | 16.2 | 27.1 | 63.3 | 308.6 | 69.2 | 15.6 | 115.2 | 635.1 |
| Health care | 9.7 | *5.9 | 12.9 | 31.2 | 225.8 | 45.5 | 6.7 | 61.3 | 402.5 |
| Reading and writing | 11.0 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 20.6 | 157.9 | 42.4 | *4.6 | 93.8 | 348.7 |
| Transport | 14.9 | 11.1 | 15.5 | 40.7 | 259.3 | 53.9 | 7.5 | 125.7 | 532.7 |
| Housework | 12.2 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 17.7 | 265.6 | 41.3 | 7.2 | 95.4 | 457.4 |
| Property maintenance | *7.9 | *4.5 | *4.1 | 8.4 | 189.4 | 31.3 | *4.1 | 60.6 | 311.0 |
| Meal preparation | 9.7 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 15.6 | 206.2 | 39.3 | *6.2 | 46.9 | 339.1 |
| Average current weekly hours spent caring for main recipient of care | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 20 hours | 9.3 | 14.8 | 8.2 | 22.2 | 156.4 | 19.5 | 10.0 | 100.1 | 342.8 |
| 20–39 hours | *4.5 | *3.8 | *4.9 | 12.5 | 72.7 | 11.0 | *3.1 | 28.2 | 141.7 |
| 40 hours or more | *5.8 | *3.8 | 17.9 | 30.9 | 150.5 | 43.3 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 269.5 |
| Total(d)(e) | 20.0 | 22.9 | 32.4 | 68.5 | 388.2 | 75.5 | 20.5 | 136.9 | 771.4 |

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

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) Disability type causing most problems for main recipient of care was only collected for co-resident main recipients of care. Total includes 6,700 primary carers whose main recipient of care did not report a specific limitation or restriction.
- (d) The total may be less than the sum of the components for assistance provided as the same primary carer may provide assistance with more than one activity.
- (e) Includes 17,500 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)(c), Sex by average time currently spent caring for all recipients of care—by physical and emotional effects of caring role—2009

| | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR ALL RECIPIENTS(d) | | | |
|---|---|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 hours | 20–39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(e) |
| <i>Effects of caring role</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| MALES | | | | |
| Whether physical or emotional well-being has changed due to caring role | | | | |
| Well-being changed | 23.2 | 13.7 | 24.0 | 61.8 |
| Well-being not changed | 81.8 | 33.4 | 37.7 | 156.7 |
| Whether feels satisfied due to caring role | | | | |
| Feels satisfied | 32.7 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 61.8 |
| Does not feel satisfied | 72.3 | 34.4 | 47.9 | 156.7 |
| Whether feels weary or lacks energy due to caring role | | | | |
| Feels weary or lacks energy | 21.0 | 15.7 | 19.5 | 57.5 |
| Does not feel weary or lack energy | 84.0 | 31.5 | 42.2 | 161.0 |
| Whether frequently feels angry or resentful due to caring role | | | | |
| Frequently feels angry or resentful | *7.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 23.2 |
| Does not frequently feel angry or resentful | 97.1 | 40.2 | 54.7 | 195.3 |
| Whether frequently feels worried or depressed due to caring role | | | | |
| Frequently feels worried or depressed | 21.1 | 16.1 | 17.1 | 55.5 |
| Does not frequently feel worried or depressed | 83.9 | 31.0 | 44.6 | 163.0 |
| Whether had a stress-related illness due to caring role | | | | |
| Has been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 6.1 | *5.6 | 8.1 | 20.1 |
| Has not been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 98.9 | 41.6 | 53.7 | 198.4 |
| Whether sleep interrupted due to caring role | | | | |
| Sleep interrupted | | | | |
| Frequently | 11.4 | 10.2 | 21.2 | 42.9 |
| Occasionally | 17.5 | 16.3 | 19.3 | 55.4 |
| Total(f) | 28.9 | 26.5 | 40.6 | 98.2 |
| Sleep not interrupted | 76.6 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 121.7 |
| Total(g) | 122.9 | 51.7 | 68.8 | 248.2 |

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

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) These questions are asked only about the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to, and not about all recipients of care.
- (d) All recipients for whom the primary carer was identified as the carer providing the most care.
- (e) Includes 18,100 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.
- (f) Includes 1,100 persons whose frequency of sleep interruption was not stated.
- (g) Includes 80,300 persons whose effects of caring role was not stated except for sleep not stated (73,800 persons).

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)(c), Sex by average time currently spent caring for all recipients of care—by physical and emotional effects of caring role—2009 *continued*

| | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR ALL RECIPIENTS(d) | | | |
|---|---|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 hours | 20-39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(e) |
| <i>Effects of caring role</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| | | | | |
| FEMALES | | | | |
| Whether physical or emotional well-being has changed due to caring role | | | | |
| Well-being changed | 52.3 | 39.8 | 92.0 | 187.6 |
| Well-being not changed | 142.6 | 41.2 | 92.1 | 285.1 |
| Whether feels satisfied due to caring role | | | | |
| Feels satisfied | 53.4 | 16.5 | 33.6 | 106.1 |
| Does not feel satisfied | 141.6 | 64.5 | 150.5 | 366.6 |
| Whether feels weary or lacks energy due to caring role | | | | |
| Feels weary or lacks energy | 60.4 | 35.7 | 86.1 | 186.3 |
| Does not feel weary or lack energy | 134.5 | 45.3 | 98.0 | 286.4 |
| Whether frequently feels angry or resentful due to caring role | | | | |
| Frequently feels angry or resentful | 23.5 | 13.5 | 32.4 | 70.8 |
| Does not frequently feel angry or resentful | 171.5 | 67.5 | 151.7 | 401.8 |
| Whether frequently feels worried or depressed due to caring role | | | | |
| Frequently feels worried or depressed | 60.5 | 28.7 | 82.2 | 174.5 |
| Does not frequently feel worried or depressed | 134.5 | 52.3 | 101.9 | 298.2 |
| Whether had a stress-related illness due to caring role | | | | |
| Has been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 20.6 | 13.4 | 30.1 | 64.9 |
| Has not been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 174.4 | 67.6 | 154.0 | 407.8 |
| Whether sleep interrupted due to caring role | | | | |
| Sleep interrupted | | | | |
| Frequently | 25.5 | 20.8 | 76.6 | 125.8 |
| Occasionally | 41.8 | 25.3 | 54.2 | 124.5 |
| Total(f) | 68.2 | 46.3 | 130.8 | 251.4 |
| Sleep not interrupted | 128.7 | 35.4 | 55.6 | 226.3 |
| Total(g) | 218.5 | 87.6 | 203.9 | 523.2 |

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) These questions are asked only about the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to, and not about all recipients of care.

(d) All recipients for whom the primary carer was identified as the carer providing the most care.

(e) Includes 18,100 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.

(f) Includes 1,100 persons whose frequency of sleep interruption was not stated.

(g) Includes 80,300 persons whose effects of caring role was not stated except for sleep not stated (73,800 persons).

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)(c), Sex by average time currently spent caring for all recipients of care—by physical and emotional effects of caring role—2009 *continued*

| | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR ALL RECIPIENTS(d) | | | |
|---|---|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 hours | 20–39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(e) |
| <i>Effects of caring role</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| PERSONS | | | | |
| Whether physical or emotional well-being has changed due to caring role | | | | |
| Well-being changed | 75.5 | 53.5 | 116.0 | 249.3 |
| Well-being not changed | 224.4 | 74.6 | 129.9 | 441.8 |
| Whether feels satisfied due to caring role | | | | |
| Feels satisfied | 86.0 | 29.3 | 47.4 | 167.9 |
| Does not feel satisfied | 213.9 | 98.9 | 198.4 | 523.2 |
| Whether feels weary or lacks energy due to caring role | | | | |
| Feels weary or lacks energy | 81.4 | 51.4 | 105.7 | 243.7 |
| Does not feel weary or lack energy | 218.5 | 76.7 | 140.2 | 447.4 |
| Whether frequently feels angry or resentful due to caring role | | | | |
| Frequently feels angry or resentful | 31.4 | 20.5 | 39.5 | 94.0 |
| Does not frequently feel angry or resentful | 268.5 | 107.7 | 206.3 | 591.1 |
| Whether frequently feels worried or depressed due to caring role | | | | |
| Frequently feels worried or depressed | 81.5 | 44.8 | 99.3 | 230.0 |
| Does not frequently feel worried or depressed | 218.4 | 83.3 | 146.5 | 461.1 |
| Whether had a stress-related illness due to caring role | | | | |
| Has been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 26.6 | 19.0 | 38.1 | 85.0 |
| Has not been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 273.3 | 109.2 | 207.7 | 606.2 |
| Whether sleep interrupted due to caring role | | | | |
| Sleep interrupted | | | | |
| Frequently | 36.9 | 31.0 | 97.8 | 168.7 |
| Occasionally | 59.4 | 41.6 | 73.6 | 179.9 |
| Total(f) | 97.1 | 72.8 | 171.4 | 349.7 |
| Sleep not interrupted | 205.3 | 57.0 | 76.8 | 348.0 |
| Total(g) | 341.4 | 139.3 | 272.7 | 771.4 |

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

- (c) These questions are asked only about the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to, and not about all recipients of care.
- (d) All recipients for whom the primary carer was identified as the carer providing the most care.
- (e) Includes 18,100 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.
- (f) Includes 1,100 persons whose frequency of sleep interruption was not stated.
- (g) Includes 80,300 persons whose effects of caring role was not stated except for sleep not stated (73,800 persons).

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)(c), Sex by average time currently spent caring for all recipients of care—by main effect of caring role on personal relationships—2009

| | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR ALL RECIPIENTS(d) | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 hours | 20–39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(e) |
| <i>Main effect of caring role</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| MALES | | | | |
| Relationship with person to whom most care provided | | | | |
| Relationship unaffected | 54.6 | 20.8 | 26.1 | 103.3 |
| Brought closer together | 38.5 | 20.0 | 22.1 | 82.9 |
| Relationship strained | 11.7 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 31.9 |
| Relationship to spouse/partner(f) | | | | |
| Relationship unaffected | 14.7 | *6.5 | 8.0 | 29.5 |
| Brought closer together | 16.2 | *5.9 | *5.3 | 27.4 |
| Lack time alone together | *2.1 | **2.2 | **1.4 | *5.8 |
| Relationship strained | *3.7 | **0.6 | **0.9 | *5.3 |
| Has no spouse or partner(g) | *2.6 | **2.0 | *1.8 | *6.4 |
| Spouse/partner is person to whom most care provided | 64.4 | 30.8 | 44.0 | 143.4 |
| Relationship with co-resident family members(h) | | | | |
| Brought closer together | 7.0 | *2.9 | *3.3 | 14.1 |
| Less time to spend with them | *5.8 | *4.0 | *3.0 | 12.9 |
| Relationships strained | *3.8 | *3.4 | *3.2 | 10.7 |
| Relationships affected in another way | — | — | **0.4 | **0.4 |
| Relationships unaffected | 39.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 76.5 |
| Has no other co-resident family members | 47.7 | 20.0 | 32.9 | 102.1 |
| Friendships | | | | |
| Circle of friends has increased | *2.5 | **0.3 | *0.9 | *4.6 |
| Circle of friends has changed | *5.3 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 22.0 |
| Lost or losing touch with existing friends | 17.7 | 11.9 | 21.9 | 51.5 |
| Friendships unaffected | 79.3 | 28.7 | 29.9 | 139.6 |
| Total(i) | 122.9 | 51.7 | 68.8 | 248.2 |

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 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)

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) These questions are asked about the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to. This differs to the definition applied to identify the main recipient of the carer because it doesn't apply the criteria that the assistance must be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing for at least six months; and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility and self care). In some cases the recipient will be different to the main recipient of care.

(d) All recipients for whom the primary carer was identified as the carer providing the most help.

(e) Includes 18,100 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.

(f) Only asked of primary carers where the spouse/partner was not the person to whom the most care was provided.

(g) As reported by the primary carer.

(h) Family members other than the spouse or partner of the carer or the person to whom the carer provides the most care, living in the same household.

(i) Includes main effect on caring role not stated (77,300 persons for the person most cared for, 82,500 persons for spouse/partner, 81,300 persons for co-resident family members, and 78,200 persons for friendships).

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)(c), Sex by average time currently spent caring for all recipients of care—by main effect of caring role on personal relationships—2009 *continued*

| | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR ALL RECIPIENTS(d) | | | |
|---|---|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 hours | 20–39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(e) |
| <i>Main effect of caring role</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| | | | | |
| FEMALES | | | | |
| Relationship with person to whom most care provided | | | | |
| Relationship unaffected | 87.7 | 38.3 | 78.2 | 212.2 |
| Brought closer together | 70.4 | 25.7 | 65.6 | 165.0 |
| Relationship strained | 36.7 | 17.5 | 43.1 | 98.8 |
| Relationship to spouse/partner(f) | | | | |
| Relationship unaffected | 36.9 | 19.5 | 39.0 | 98.6 |
| Brought closer together | 51.3 | 12.9 | 23.0 | 89.6 |
| Lack time alone together | 7.8 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 22.1 |
| Relationship strained | 15.2 | 9.3 | 21.3 | 46.9 |
| Has no spouse or partner(g) | 16.9 | *6.8 | 23.6 | 47.6 |
| Spouse/partner is person to whom most care provided | 66.5 | 25.8 | 69.1 | 166.5 |
| Relationship with co-resident family members(h) | | | | |
| Brought closer together | 15.1 | *4.8 | 14.3 | 34.3 |
| Less time to spend with them | 23.0 | 15.7 | 36.4 | 77.3 |
| Relationships strained | 13.9 | *5.4 | 20.4 | 39.9 |
| Relationships affected in another way | *3.4 | *1.5 | *3.5 | 8.8 |
| Relationships unaffected | 77.7 | 24.6 | 48.5 | 155.9 |
| Has no other co-resident family members | 61.8 | 28.7 | 61.7 | 157.3 |
| Friendships | | | | |
| Circle of friends has increased | 7.3 | *2.4 | *3.5 | 13.3 |
| Circle of friends has changed | 16.6 | 10.6 | 32.9 | 61.4 |
| Lost or losing touch with existing friends | 32.4 | 28.3 | 57.0 | 119.2 |
| Friendships unaffected | 139.0 | 40.3 | 92.2 | 281.5 |
| Total(i) | 218.5 | 87.6 | 203.9 | 523.2 |

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

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) These questions are asked about the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to. This differs to the definition applied to identify the main recipient of the carer because it doesn't apply the criteria that the assistance must be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing for at least six months; and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility and self care). In some cases the recipient will be different to the main recipient of care.
- (d) All recipients for whom the primary carer was identified as the carer providing the most help.
- (e) Includes 18,100 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.
- (f) Only asked of primary carers where the spouse/partner was not the person to whom the most care was provided.
- (g) As reported by the primary carer.
- (h) Family members other than the spouse or partner of the carer or the person to whom the carer provides the most care, living in the same household.
- (i) Includes main effect on caring role not stated (77,300 persons for the person most cared for, 82,500 persons for spouse/partner, 81,300 persons for co-resident family members, and 78,200 persons for friendships).

PRIMARY CARERS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)(b)(c), Sex by average time currently spent caring for all recipients of care—by main effect of caring role on personal relationships—2009 *continued*

| | AVERAGE CURRENT WEEKLY HOURS SPENT CARING FOR ALL RECIPIENTS(d) | | | |
|---|---|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 20 hours | 20-39 hours | 40 hours or more | Total(e) |
| <i>Main effect of caring role</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| PERSONS | | | | |
| Relationship with person to whom most care provided | | | | |
| Relationship unaffected | 142.3 | 59.1 | 104.4 | 315.5 |
| Brought closer together | 108.8 | 45.6 | 87.7 | 247.9 |
| Relationship strained | 48.5 | 24.9 | 55.5 | 130.7 |
| Relationship to spouse/partner(f) | | | | |
| Relationship unaffected | 51.5 | 26.0 | 47.0 | 128.1 |
| Brought closer together | 67.5 | 18.8 | 28.2 | 116.9 |
| Lack time alone together | 10.0 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 27.9 |
| Relationship strained | 18.9 | 10.0 | 22.2 | 52.1 |
| Has no spouse or partner(g) | 19.5 | 8.7 | 25.4 | 54.0 |
| Spouse/partner is person to whom most care provided | 130.8 | 56.6 | 113.0 | 309.9 |
| Relationship with co-resident family members(h) | | | | |
| Brought closer together | 22.2 | 7.7 | 17.6 | 48.4 |
| Less time to spend with them | 28.8 | 19.7 | 39.4 | 90.1 |
| Relationships strained | 17.7 | 8.8 | 23.7 | 50.7 |
| Relationships affected in another way | *3.4 | *1.5 | *4.0 | 9.2 |
| Relationships unaffected | 117.5 | 42.2 | 66.0 | 232.3 |
| Has no other co-resident family members | 109.5 | 48.7 | 94.6 | 259.4 |
| Friendships | | | | |
| Circle of friends has increased | 9.9 | *2.7 | *4.4 | 17.8 |
| Circle of friends has changed | 21.9 | 17.7 | 40.9 | 83.4 |
| Lost or losing touch with existing friends | 50.0 | 40.2 | 78.9 | 170.8 |
| Friendships unaffected | 218.3 | 69.0 | 122.1 | 421.1 |
| Total(i) | 341.4 | 139.3 | 272.7 | 771.4 |

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

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) These questions are asked about the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to. This differs to the definition applied to identify the main recipient of the carer because it doesn't apply the criteria that the assistance must be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing for at least six months; and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility and self care). In some cases the recipient will be different to the main recipient of care.
- (d) All recipients for whom the primary carer was identified as the carer providing the most help.
- (e) Includes 18,100 persons whose hours spent caring was not known.
- (f) Only asked of primary carers where the spouse/partner was not the person to whom the most care was provided.
- (g) As reported by the primary carer.
- (h) Family members other than the spouse or partner of the carer or the person to whom the carer provides the most care, living in the same household.
- (i) Includes main effect on caring role not stated (77,300 persons for the person most cared for, 82,500 persons for spouse/partner, 81,300 persons for co-resident family members, and 78,200 persons for friendships).

DISABILITY STATUS OF MAIN RECIPIENT OF CARE(d)

| | Profound core activity limitation(e) | Severe core activity limitation(e) | All with reported disability(f) | Main recipient lives elsewhere | Total |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Effects of caring role</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| | | | | | |
| Whether physical or emotional well-being has changed due to caring role | | | | | |
| Well-being changed | 122.1 | 79.6 | 209.4 | 40.0 | 249.3 |
| Well-being not changed | 174.1 | 167.4 | 360.7 | 81.1 | 441.8 |
| Whether feels satisfied due to caring role | | | | | |
| Feels satisfied | 65.6 | 61.2 | 132.1 | 35.8 | 167.9 |
| Does not feel satisfied | 230.6 | 185.8 | 438.0 | 85.2 | 523.2 |
| Whether feels weary or lacks energy due to caring role | | | | | |
| Feels weary or lacks energy | 118.5 | 82.3 | 208.6 | 35.2 | 243.7 |
| Does not feel weary or lack energy | 177.7 | 164.6 | 361.5 | 85.9 | 447.4 |
| Whether frequently feels angry or resentful due to caring role | | | | | |
| Frequently feels angry or resentful | 43.0 | 30.8 | 77.4 | 16.6 | 94.0 |
| Does not frequently feel angry or resentful | 253.2 | 216.2 | 492.6 | 104.5 | 597.1 |
| Whether frequently feels worried or depressed due to caring role | | | | | |
| Frequently feels worried or depressed | 108.7 | 74.6 | 191.2 | 38.8 | 230.0 |
| Does not frequently feel worried or depressed | 187.5 | 172.4 | 378.8 | 82.3 | 461.1 |
| Whether had a stress-related illness due to caring role | | | | | |
| Has been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 39.9 | 27.2 | 72.1 | 12.8 | 85.0 |
| Has not been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 256.3 | 219.7 | 498.0 | 108.2 | 606.2 |
| Whether sleep interrupted due to caring role | | | | | |
| Sleep interrupted | | | | | |
| Frequently | 98.9 | 51.5 | 154.2 | 14.4 | 168.7 |
| Occasionally | 86.1 | 61.0 | 154.1 | 25.8 | 179.9 |
| Total(g) | 185.7 | 112.9 | 309.4 | 40.3 | 349.7 |
| Sleep not interrupted | 113.6 | 135.8 | 265.9 | 82.1 | 348.0 |
| Total(h) | 327.2 | 276.0 | 634.6 | 136.9 | 771.4 |

- (a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.
- (b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).
- (c) These questions are asked about the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to. This differs to the definition applied to identify the main recipient of the carer because it doesn't apply the criteria that the assistance must be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing for at least six months; and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility and self care). In some cases the recipient will be different to the main recipient of care.
- (d) Disability status of main recipient of care is only collected for co-resident main recipients of care.
- (e) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.
- (f) Includes 31,400 primary carers whose main recipient of care has not reported a core activity limitation, or whose limitation is moderate or mild.
- (g) Includes 1,100 persons whose frequency of sleep interruption was not stated.
- (h) Includes 80,300 persons whose effects of caring role was not stated except for sleep not stated (73,800 persons).

| | MAIN RECIPIENT LIVES IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD | | | | | MAIN RECIPIENT DOES NOT LIVE IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD | | | |
|---|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Less than 15 years | 15-34 years | 35-64 years | 65+ years | Total | Less than 65 years | 65+ years | Total living elsewhere | Total |
| <i>Effects of caring role</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Whether physical or emotional well-being has changed due to caring role | | | | | | | | | |
| Well-being changed | 46.8 | 30.8 | 62.9 | 68.9 | 209.4 | 11.4 | 28.5 | 40.0 | 249.3 |
| Well-being not changed | 46.7 | 34.1 | 131.1 | 148.8 | 360.7 | 13.1 | 68.0 | 81.1 | 441.8 |
| Whether feels satisfied due to caring role | | | | | | | | | |
| Feels satisfied | 16.2 | 11.4 | 45.3 | 59.2 | 132.1 | *4.0 | 31.8 | 35.8 | 167.9 |
| Does not feel satisfied | 77.3 | 53.5 | 148.7 | 158.4 | 438.0 | 20.5 | 64.7 | 85.2 | 523.2 |
| Whether feels weary or lacks energy due to caring role | | | | | | | | | |
| Feels weary or lacks energy | 44.2 | 30.5 | 66.6 | 67.3 | 208.6 | 9.6 | 25.6 | 35.2 | 243.7 |
| Does not feel weary or lack energy | 49.3 | 34.4 | 127.4 | 150.4 | 361.5 | 15.0 | 70.9 | 85.9 | 447.4 |
| Whether frequently feels angry or resentful due to caring role | | | | | | | | | |
| Frequently feels angry or resentful | 15.6 | 10.9 | 27.2 | 23.7 | 77.4 | *4.8 | 11.8 | 16.6 | 94.0 |
| Does not frequently feel angry or resentful | 77.9 | 53.9 | 166.8 | 194.0 | 492.6 | 19.7 | 84.8 | 104.5 | 597.1 |
| Whether frequently feels worried or depressed due to caring role | | | | | | | | | |
| Frequently feels worried or depressed | 36.6 | 31.2 | 65.1 | 58.3 | 191.2 | 12.5 | 26.2 | 38.8 | 230.0 |
| Does not frequently feel worried or depressed | 56.8 | 33.7 | 128.9 | 159.3 | 378.8 | 12.0 | 70.3 | 82.3 | 461.1 |
| Whether had a stress-related illness due to caring role | | | | | | | | | |
| Has been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 13.6 | 12.8 | 22.0 | 23.8 | 72.1 | *4.8 | *8.1 | 12.8 | 85.0 |
| Has not been diagnosed with a stress-related illness | 79.9 | 52.1 | 172.0 | 193.9 | 498.0 | 19.8 | 88.4 | 108.2 | 606.2 |
| Whether sleep interrupted due to caring role | | | | | | | | | |
| Sleep interrupted | | | | | | | | | |
| Frequently | 31.1 | 19.5 | 51.0 | 52.6 | 154.2 | *5.9 | 8.5 | 14.4 | 168.7 |
| Occasionally | 21.9 | 15.7 | 51.7 | 64.8 | 154.1 | 8.2 | 17.6 | 25.8 | 179.9 |
| Total(d) | 53.5 | 35.2 | 103.1 | 117.6 | 309.4 | 14.1 | 26.1 | 40.3 | 349.7 |
| Sleep not interrupted | 40.0 | 29.8 | 94.8 | 101.3 | 265.9 | 11.1 | 70.9 | 82.1 | 348.0 |
| Total(e) | 101.9 | 72.0 | 215.8 | 244.9 | 634.6 | 26.9 | 110.0 | 136.9 | 771.4 |

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

(a) Comprises all those living in private dwellings and non-private dwellings. It excludes those living in cared-accommodation.

(b) Primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. The identification process for primary carers was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider (see paragraphs 48 and 49 in the Explanatory Notes for further details).

(c) These questions are asked about the person for whom the primary carer provides the most care to. This differs to the definition applied to identify the main recipient of the carer because it doesn't apply the criteria that the assistance must be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing for at least six months; and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility and self care). In some cases the recipient will be different to the main recipient of care.

(d) Includes 1,100 persons whose frequency of sleep interruption was not stated.

(e) Includes 80,300 persons whose effects of caring role was not stated except for sleep not stated (73,800 persons).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication contains additional results about Carers from the 2009 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) conducted throughout Australia from April to December 2009.
- 2** The aims of the survey were to:
 - measure the prevalence of disability in Australia
 - measure the need for support of older people and those with a disability
 - provide a demographic and socio-economic profile of people with disabilities, older people and carers compared with the general population
 - estimate the number of and provide information about people who provide care to older people and people with disabilities.
- 3** The survey collected the following information from the three target populations:
 - people with a disability – information about their long-term health conditions, need for and receipt of assistance, use of aids and equipment such as wheelchairs and hearing aids, and participation in community activities
 - older people (i.e. those aged 60 years and over) – information about their need for, and receipt of assistance, and participation in community activities
 - people who care for persons with a disability and older people – information about the type of care they provide, the support available to them, and the characteristics of carers and some of the effects that the caring role has on their lives.
- 4** The survey also collected a small amount of information about people not in the target populations.

SCOPE

- 5** The scope of SDAC was persons in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, living in both private and non-private dwellings (including persons in cared-accommodation), but excluding:
 - diplomatic personnel of overseas governments
 - persons whose usual residence was outside Australia
 - members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia
 - persons living in very remote areas.

COVERAGE

- 6** The coverage of SDAC was the same as the scope except that the following (small) populations were not enumerated for operational reasons:
 - persons living in Indigenous communities in non-very remote areas
 - persons living in boarding schools
 - persons living in gaols or correctional institutions.
- 7** Rules were applied to maximise the likelihood that each person in coverage was associated with only one dwelling and thus had one chance of selection.
- 8** Usual residents of selected private dwellings and non-private dwellings (excluding persons in cared-accommodation) 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 seven months or more. This was designed to avoid multiple selection of a person who might be spending time, for instance, in a nursing home, to be eligible for selection there.
- 9** Visitors to private dwellings were excluded from coverage as the expectation was that most would have their chance of selection at their usual residence.
- 10** Occupants of cared-accommodation establishments in the scope of the survey were enumerated if they had been, or were expected to be, a usual resident of an establishment for three months or more.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SURVEY DESIGN

11 Multi-stage sampling techniques were used to select the sample for the survey. After sample loss, the household sample included approximately 27,600 private dwellings and 200 non-private dwellings, while the cared-accommodation sample included approximately 1,100 establishments.

12 After exclusions due to scope and coverage, the final sample comprised 64,213 persons for the household component and 9,470 persons for the cared-accommodation component.

DATA COLLECTION

13 Different data collection methods were used for the household component and the cared-accommodation component.

14 The household component covered persons in:

- private dwellings such as houses, flats, home units and townhouses
- non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, boarding houses, short-term caravan parks, and self-care components of retirement villages.

15 Smaller disability homes (with fewer than six persons) were considered to be private dwellings.

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

17 The cared-accommodation component covered residents of hospitals, nursing homes, hostels and other homes such as children's homes, who had been, or were expected to be, living there or in another health establishment for three months or more.

Household component

18 Data for the household component of the survey were collected by trained interviewers, who conducted computer-assisted personal interviews.

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

- people with a disability
- people aged 60 years and over
- people who were carers of persons with a core-activity limitation, living either in the same household or elsewhere, or who provided any care to persons living elsewhere.

20 Where possible, a personal interview was conducted with people identified in any of the above populations. Proxy interviews were conducted for:

- children aged less than 15 years
- those aged 15 to 17 years whose parents did not permit them to be personally interviewed
- those with a disability that prevented them from having a personal interview.

21 People with a disability were asked questions relating to help and assistance needed and received for communication, mobility, self-care, cognition or emotion, health care, household chores, property maintenance, meal preparation, reading and writing tasks, and transport activities. They were also asked questions relating to their computer and Internet use and participation in community activities. Those aged 5 to 20 years (or their proxies) were asked about schooling restrictions, and those aged 15 to 64 years about employment restrictions.

22 People aged 60 years and over without a disability were asked questions about need for, and receipt of, help for household chores, property maintenance, meal preparation, reading and writing tasks, and transport activities. They were also asked questions relating to computer and Internet use and participation in community activities.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Household component continued

23 Persons who confirmed they were the primary carer of a person with a disability or an older person were asked about the assistance they provided, the assistance they could call on, and their employment experience. They were also asked to complete a self-enumeration form which collected information about their attitudes to, and experience of, their caring role.

24 Basic demographic and socio-economic information was collected for all people in the household. Most of this information was provided by a responsible adult in the household.

Cared-accommodation component

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

26 The first stage required completion of a Contact Information Form to establish the name of a contact officer, the current number of occupants within the establishment and the type of establishment.

27 The second stage required the nominated contact officer to select occupants in their establishment, following the instructions provided. A separate questionnaire was completed for each selected occupant.

28 The range of data collected in the cared-accommodation component was smaller than in the household component as some topics were not suitable for collection through a paper questionnaire or were irrelevant to those residing in cared-accommodation.

WEIGHTING, BENCHMARKING AND ESTIMATION

Weighting

29 Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each enumerated person. The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit.

30 The first step in calculating weights for each person is to assign an initial weight, which is equal to the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. For example, if the probability of a person being selected in the survey was 1 in 300, then the person would have an initial weight of 300 (that is, they represent 300 people).

31 The responses from persons in the cared-accommodation component and persons in the private dwelling and non-cared accommodation components of the survey were weighted together in order to represent the entire in-scope population.

Benchmarking

32 The weights were calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population, referred to as benchmarks, in designated categories of sex by age by area of usual residence. Weights calibrated against population benchmarks ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than to the distribution within the sample itself. Calibration to population benchmarks helps to compensate for over or under-enumeration of particular categories of persons which may occur due to either the random nature of sampling or non-response.

33 The survey was benchmarked to the estimated resident population (ERP) in each state and territory, excluding those living in very remote areas of Australia, at 30 June 2009. The SDAC estimates do not (and are not intended to) match estimates for the total Australian population obtained from other sources (which may include persons living in very remote parts of Australia).

Estimation

34 Survey estimates of counts of persons are obtained by summing the weights of persons with the characteristic of interest. Estimates of non-person counts (e.g. days away from work) are obtained by multiplying the characteristic of interest with the weight of the reporting person and aggregating.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Age standardisation

35 Totals presented in tables in *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0) comparing rates over time are shown as age-standardised percentages. Age standardisation has been undertaken using the direct method (see Technical Note in that publication). An age-standardised rate removes the effects of different age structures when comparing population groups or changes over time. A standard age composition is used, in this case the age composition of the 30 June 2001 ERP. The standardised rate is that which would have prevailed if the actual population had the standard age composition. Age-specific disability rates are multiplied by the standard population for each age group. The results are added and the sum calculated as a percentage of the standard population total to give the age-standardised percentage rate. The standardised rates should only be used to identify differences between population groups and changes over time.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

36 All sample surveys are subject to error which can be broadly categorised as either:

- sampling error
- non-sampling error.

Sampling error

37 Sampling error is the difference between the published estimates, derived from a sample of persons, and the value that would have been produced if all persons in scope of the survey had been included. For more information refer to the Technical Note in *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0).

Non-sampling error

38 Non-sampling error may occur in any collection, whether it is based on a sample or a full count such as a census. Sources of non-sampling error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording answers by interviewers, and errors in coding and processing data. Every effort was made to reduce the non-sampling error by careful design and testing of the questionnaire, training and supervision of interviewers, follow-up of respondents, and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

39 Disability is a difficult concept to measure because it depends on a respondent's perception of their ability to perform a range of activities associated with daily living. Factors discussed below should also be considered when interpreting the estimates contained in this publication.

40 Information in the survey was based, wherever possible, on the personal response given by the respondent. However, in cases where information was 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' may be affected by the proxy-interview method.

41 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, other mental conditions)
- the episodic or seasonal nature of the condition (e.g. asthma, epilepsy)
- a lack of awareness of the presence of the condition on the part of the person reporting (e.g. mild diabetes) or a lack of knowledge or understanding of the correct medical terminology for the condition
- the lack of comprehensive medical information kept by their cared-accommodation establishment.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

continued

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

44 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.

45 The criteria used to identify disability and disability status has not changed between 2003 and 2009.

46 The different collection methods used (personal interview for households, and administrator completed forms for cared-accommodation) may have had some effect on the reporting of need for assistance with core activities. As a result there may have been some impact on measures such as disability status. If so, this would have more impact on the older age groups because of their increased likelihood of being in aged care-accommodation.

MAKING COMPARISONS BETWEEN SURVEYS OVER TIME

Changes between surveys

47 Much of the content of the six disability surveys conducted by the ABS in 1981, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2009 is comparable. There are differences, however, as later surveys have attempted to obtain better coverage of disability and of specific tasks and activities previously considered too sensitive for a population survey.

IDENTIFICATION OF PRIMARY CARER POPULATION

48 In 2003, primary carers were identified by asking a responsible adult to complete screening questions on behalf of the household, as to whether anyone provided assistance with communication, mobility or self-care to members of the household. The identified person was then personally interviewed and asked to confirm that the nominated recipient of that care was the person they provided the most care for. If they indicated that this was the case, they were recorded as a 'primary carer'. The person who was receiving the care did not contribute to the identification process.

49 In 2009, this identification process was expanded to include members of the household who the recipient of care identified as their main care provider.

NEW ITEMS

50 The household component of the 2009 SDAC was expanded to include the following data items about:

- Main language spoken at home/proficiency in English

Disability services and services for the elderly/Unmet demand

- Age at which assistance was first needed with core activities
- Whether any organised services have been contacted for assistance with core/non-core activities in the last 12 months
- Type of organised service contacted (Government/Private non-profit organisation/Private commercial organisation)
- How often respondent receives assistance with core/non-core activities from organised services/partner or spouse, family, friends or neighbours
- Whether respondent expects to receive assistance with core/non-core activities for 6 months or more from organised services/partner or spouse, family, friends or neighbours
- Reasons respondent is not receiving (more) help from organised services
- Whether respondent needs (more) help with core/non-core activities
- Whether respondent needs (more) help with core/non-core activities from organised services

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Changes between surveys continued

- How often respondent needs (additional) help with core/non-core activities from organised services
- Whether respondent needs (more) help with core/non-core activities from family or friends
- How often respondent needs (additional) help with core/non-core activities from family or friends
- Whether there are any (other) aids that the respondent needs, but does not have
- Task(s) for which an aid is needed
- Travelled to activities without any assistance.

Social inclusion (for people with a disability and persons aged 60 years and over)

- Frequency of face-to-face contact with family and friends not living with respondent
- Frequency of other forms of contact with family and friends not living with respondent
- Ability to get support in a time of crisis
- Source of support in a time of crisis.

Labour force participation

- Working arrangements used to help look after someone in last 6 months
- Period since last worked
- Difficulties in finding work
- Whether available to start work/work more hours in the next 4 weeks
- Reasons not available to start work/work more hours in the next 4 weeks
- Reasons for not wanting work/more hours
- Whether looked for work in the last 12 months
- Time since last looked for work
- Main activity when not in the labour force
- Whether wanted to work
- Preferred hours of work
- Arrangements required to assist primary carer to achieve a balance between work and caring arrangements
- Reasons primary carer could not use arrangements to achieve a balance between work and caring arrangements.

Carers

- An improved carer selection process which incorporates carers who are identified by the recipient as well as those identified by the 'initial household contact person'
- Whether carer provides continuous or episodic care to usual resident/non-usual resident recipient
- Whether non-usual resident recipient lives in cared-accommodation
- Total number of hours spent each week providing care to all usual resident and non-usual resident recipients
- Social and community participation of primary carer
- Unmet sources of support for primary carer to help in their caring role.

CHANGES TO CLASSIFICATIONS

51 In 2006, the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)* (cat. no. 1220.0) replaced the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, 1997* (cat. no. 1220.0) and the *New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO), 1999* used in Australia and New Zealand, respectively. ANZSCO provides an integrated framework for storing, organising and reporting occupation-related information.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA DISSEMINATION

Publications

52 Further information about SDAC including a list of data items included in the survey was included in *Disability, Ageing and Carers: User Guide, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4431.0.55.001).

Results for states and territories

53 A set of tables in a spreadsheet format was produced for each state and territory (subject to standard error and confidentiality constraints and excluding time series tables). These tables are on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au> under *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009* (cat. no. 4430.0) and include selected tables on carers.

Data Cubes

54 All tables in this publication are also available in a Data Cube (spreadsheet format).

Microdata

55 A basic confidentialised unit record file (CURF) was released in May 2011. The basic CURF is available via CD ROM or the *Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL)*.

Special tabulations

56 As well as releasing publications and standard products, the ABS can make available special tabulations on request.

Other products

57 This publication is available free of charge on the ABS website <www.abs.gov.au>.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

58 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

59 Previous ABS publications relating to disability, ageing and carers:
A Profile of Carers in Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4448.0)
ABS Sources of Disability Information, 2003–2008 (cat. no. 4431.0.55.002)
Aspects of Disability and Health in Australia, 2007–08 (cat. no. 4367.0)
Autism in Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4428.0)
Caring in the Community, 1998 (cat. no. 4436.0)
Census of Population and Housing: Ageing in Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 2048.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009 (cat. no. 4430.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers: User Guide, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4431.0.55.001)
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Caring in the Community, 2003 – Tables 1–16 (cat. no. 4430.0.55.003)
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Caring in the Community, 2003 – Tables 17–24 (cat. no. 4430.0.55.004)
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)
Disability, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4446.0)
Disability and Disabling Conditions, 1998 (cat. no. 4433.0)
Disability, Vocation and Education Training, 2009 (cat. no. 4438.0)
People with a Need for Assistance – A Snapshot, 2006 (cat. no. 4445.0)
Social Participation of People with Disability, 2011 (cat. no. 4439.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

- 60** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
- Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0)
 - Children, Australia: A Social Report, 1999* (cat. no. 4119.0)
 - Education and Training Experience, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 6278.0)
 - General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4159.0)
 - Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2009–10* (cat. no. 6523.0)
 - Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2009–10* (cat. no. 6530.0)
 - How Australians Use Their Time, 2006* (cat. no. 4153.0)
 - Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0)
 - National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (cat. no. 4714.0)
 - National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2007–08* (cat. no. 4364.0)
 - Older People, Australia: A Social Report, 1999* (cat. no. 4109.0)
 - Private Hospitals, Australia, 2008–2009* (cat. no. 4390.0)

APPENDIX 1 LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

TABLE OF LIMITATIONS, RESTRICTIONS, ACTIVITIES AND TASKS

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

| <i>LIMITATION OR RESTRICTION</i> | <i>ACTIVITY</i> | <i>TASKS</i> |
|--|-----------------|--|
| <i>Specific limitation or restriction</i> | | |
| Core activity limitations | Communication | Understanding family or friends |
| | | Being understood by family or friends |
| | | Understanding strangers |
| | | Being understood by strangers |
| | Mobility | Getting into or out of a bed or chair |
| | | Moving about usual place of residence |
| | | Moving about a 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 |
| | Self-care | Using public transport |
| | | Showering or bathing |
| Dressing | | |
| Eating | | |
| Schooling or employment restrictions | Schooling | Toileting |
| | | Bladder or bowel control |
| | | Unable to attend school |
| | | Attends a special school |
| | | Attends special classes at an ordinary school |
| | Employment | Needs at least one day a week off school on average |
| | | Has difficulty at school |
| | | Permanently unable to work |
| | | Restricted in the type of work they can or could do |
| | | Need, or would need, at least one day a week off work on average |
| Restricted in the number of hours they can, or could, work | | |
| Requires special equipment or modified work environment | | |
| Needs ongoing assistance or supervision | | |
| Would find it difficult to change jobs or get a preferred job | | |
| Needs assistance from a disability job placement program or agency | | |

APPENDIX 1 LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS *continued*

| LIMITATION OR RESTRICTION | ACTIVITY | TASKS |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Without specific limitation or restriction | | |
| Other activities | Health care | Foot care |
| | | Taking medications or administering injections |
| | | Dressing wounds |
| | | Using medical machinery |
| | | Manipulating muscles or limbs |
| | Reading or writing | Checking bills or bank statements |
| | | Writing letters |
| | | Filling in forms |
| | Transport | Going to places away from the usual place of residence |
| | Household chores | Washing |
| | | Vacuuming |
| | | Dusting |
| | Property maintenance | Changing light bulbs, taps, washers or car registration stickers |
| | | Making minor home repairs |
| | | Mowing lawns, watering, pruning shrubs, light weeding or planting |
| | | Removing rubbish |
| | Meal preparation | Preparing ingredients |
| | | Cooking food |
| | Cognition or emotion | Making friendships, interacting with others or maintaining relationships |
| | | Coping with feelings or emotions |
| Decision making or thinking through problems | | |

APPENDIX 2 DISABILITY GROUPS

DISABILITY GROUPS

1 Disabilities can be broadly grouped depending on whether they relate to functioning of the mind or the senses, or to anatomy or physiology. Each disability group may refer to a single disability or be composed of a number of broadly similar disabilities. The SDAC module relating to disability groups was designed to identify four separate groups based on the particular type of disability identified.

2 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.
- Head injury, stroke or other brain damage, with long-term effects that restrict everyday activities.

3 The following categories were not included in any of the four groups above, 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.

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

GLOSSARY

| | |
|--|---|
| Ability to get support in a time of crisis | Refers to whether there is someone outside the person's household that could be asked for support in a time of crisis. Support could be in the form of emotional, physical or financial help. Potential sources of support could be family members, friends, neighbours, work colleagues and various community, government and professional organisations. |
| Activity | An activity comprises one or more tasks. In this survey, tasks have been grouped into the following ten activities. See Appendix 1 for a summary table of restrictions, activities and tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ cognition/emotion■ communication■ health care■ household chores■ meal preparation■ mobility■ reading or writing■ property maintenance■ self care■ transport. |
| Age standardised disability rate | An age standardised rate is calculated to remove the effects of different age structures when comparing populations between states and territories, or over time. A standard age composition is used, in this case the age composition of the estimated resident population of Australia at 30 June 2001. The standard rate is that which would have prevailed if the actual population had the standard age composition. Age-specific disability rates are multiplied by the standard population for each age group. The results are added and the sum calculated as a percentage of the standard population total to give the age standardised percentage rate. |
| Aids and equipment | Any device used by persons with one or more disabilities to assist them with performing tasks, but does not include help provided by another person or an organisation. |
| Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) | The ASCED is a national standard classification which includes all sectors of the Australian education system, that is, schools, vocational education and training, and higher education. From 2001, ASCED replaced a number of classifications used in administrative and statistical systems, including the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). The ASCED comprises two classifications: Level of education and Field of education. See <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001</i> (cat. no. 1272.0). |
| Braces | Braces are applied to legs for extra support. This extra support may allow people to walk who otherwise are not able to. Braces can also be applied to other joints to provide extra support after injury. |
| Calipers | A specific type of brace that is applied to legs. It is constructed of side bars, with spurs fitting into a tube in the heel of an adapted shoe and straps around the leg to hold the splint in position. |
| Capital City/Balance of State | Capital City refers to the capital city Statistical Division for each State or Territory. All other regions within each State are classified as Balance of State. |
| Cared-accommodation | Hospitals, home for the aged such as nursing homes and aged care hostels, cared components of retirement villages, and other 'homes', such as children's homes. |
| Carer | A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long-term conditions or persons who are elderly (i.e. aged 60 years or over). This assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. Assistance to a person in a different household relates to 'everyday types of activities', without specific information on the activities. Where the |

GLOSSARY *continued*

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Carer <i>continued</i> | care recipient lives in the same household, the assistance is for one or more of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ cognition/emotion■ communication■ health care■ household chores■ meal preparation■ mobility■ property maintenance■ reading or writing■ self care■ transport. |
| Child | A person of any age who is a natural, step or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, and who does not have a child or partner of his/her own usually resident in the household. |
| Cognition/emotion | Cognition/emotion comprises the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ making friendships, maintaining relationships, or interacting with others■ coping with feelings or emotions■ decision making or thinking through problems. Cognition/emotion was termed 'guidance' in earlier SDAC surveys. |
| Communication | This activity comprises the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ understanding family or friends■ being understood by family or friends■ understanding strangers■ being understood by strangers. |
| Continuous care | Refers to care that is on-going, or likely to be on-going, for at least six months. |
| Contributing family worker | A person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative. |
| Core activities | Core activities are communication, mobility and self care. |
| Core activity limitation | Four levels of core activity limitation are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the core activities (communication, mobility or self-care). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities. The four levels of limitation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ profound – the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core activity task■ severe – the person:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ sometimes needs help with a core activity task■ has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends■ can communicate more easily using sign language or other non-spoken forms of communication■ moderate – the person needs no help, but has difficulty with a core activity task■ mild – the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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■ needs no help or supervision, but has difficulty using public transport. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Disability** In the context of health experience, the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) defines disability as an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environment and personal factors).
- In this survey, a person has a disability if they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. This includes:
- loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)
 - loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used
 - speech difficulties
 - shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction
 - chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction
 - blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness
 - difficulty learning or understanding
 - incomplete use of arms or fingers
 - difficulty gripping or holding things
 - incomplete use of feet or legs
 - nervous or emotional condition causing restriction
 - 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
 - receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still being restricted
 - any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.
- For more information about groups of disabilities see Appendix 2.
- Disability rate** The proportion of people with a reported disability, in any given population or sub-population (e.g. age group).
- Dressing** Dressing includes physical assistance for dressing or undressing activities, such as doing up buttons or zips, putting on socks and shoes, tying shoe laces, etc. It also includes advice on appropriate clothing.
- Dressing aids** Includes aids that are used to assist in the dressing process such as zip pullers, button hooks and tongs for pulling on clothes.
- Eating** This includes the physical aspects of eating, as well as supervising to ensure the food is eaten and nothing harmful is placed in the mouth (e.g. bones) and any washing or clothing adjustments that are needed after eating/feeding. The physical aspects of eating include being seated at the table, serving food, cutting food into pieces and feeding.
- Eating aids** Eating aids include any special crockery or cutlery that facilitate eating.
- Ejector chair** A chair that mechanically 'lifts' the person into a standing position.
- Employed** People who reported that they had worked in a job, business or farm during the reference week (the full week prior to the date of interview); or that they had a job in the reference week, but were not at work.
- Employee** An person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee while working on a commission basis, tips, piece-rates or payment-in-kind, or a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees. In this publication, employee relates to his/her main job.
- Employer** A person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

GLOSSARY *continued*

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| 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 or could do■ need or would need at least one day a week off work on average■ are restricted in the number of hours they can or could work■ require or would require an employer to provide special equipment, modify the work environment or make special arrangements■ requires assistance from a disability job placement program or agency■ need or 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> |
| Episodic care | <p>Refers to care that is only provided during episodes where the condition of the main/only recipient deteriorates, that is, for conditions where the main/only recipient suffers attacks or relapses at intervals (e.g. episodes of schizophrenia, epilepsy, etc.). During these episodes the care provided might be continuous; however, the type of care should be marked as episodic as it is not provided for an ongoing condition.</p> |
| Equivalised household income | <p>Equivalising adjusts actual income to take into account the different needs of households of different size and composition. There are economic advantages associated with living with others, because household resources, especially housing, can be shared. The equivalence scale used to obtain equivalised income is that used in studies by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and is referred to as the 'modified OECD scale'. The scale gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult in the household, a weight of 0.5 for each additional adult (persons aged 15 years and over), and a weight of 0.3 for each child. For each household, the weights for household members are added together to form the household weight. Total household income is then divided by the household weight to give an income that a lone person household would need for a similar standard of living. Equivalised household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to each member of the household.</p> |
| Establishment | <p>See Cared accommodation.</p> |
| Fall-back carer | <p>A person identified by the primary carer as being able to take responsibility for the care of the main recipient should the primary carer become unavailable. A fall-back carer cannot be a formal provider whose care is privately organised for profit.</p> |
| Financial management | <p>This includes activities such as keeping track of expenses and paying bills.</p> |
| Formal assistance/providers | <p>Help provided to persons with one or more disabilities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ organisations or individuals representing organisations (whether profit making or non-profit making, government or private); or■ other persons (excluding family, friends or neighbours as described in informal help) who provide assistance on a regular, paid basis and who were not associated with any organisation. |
| Full-time workers | <p>Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.</p> |
| Health care | <p>This activity comprises two tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ foot care■ other tasks, such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ taking medication or administering injections■ dressing wounds■ using medical machinery■ manipulating muscles or limbs. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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|--|---|
| High technology aids for speaking | This includes aids such as digitised or synthesised speech output systems. |
| High technology reading or writing aids | This includes aids such as audio tapes, talking word processors, specialised computer software and printout systems. |
| Highest educational attainment | Highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is a ranking of qualifications and other educational attainments regardless of the particular area of study or the type of institution at which the study was undertaken. Highest educational attainment is based on the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001</i> (cat. no. 1272.0). |
| Hours worked | Hours worked was only calculated for people who were employed during the reference period. It refers to the number of hours usually worked in all jobs. |
| 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 and 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ one person■ one family■ one family and related individual(s)■ related families with or without unrelated individual(s)■ unrelated families with or without unrelated individual(s)■ unrelated individuals. |
| 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 ICF as a loss or abnormality in body structure or physiological function (including mental functions). Examples of an 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. |
| Income | See Total cash income. |
| Income unit | An income unit is one person or a group of related persons within a household, whose command over income is assumed to be shared. Income sharing is assumed to take place within married (registered or de facto) couples, and between parents and dependent children. |
| Incontinence aids | Incontinence aids include items such as incontinence pads, urinary appliances, incontinence briefs, waterproof pants and specialised bed linen. |
| Industry | For people who worked as a wage or salary earner, it was the industry of their employer in their main job. For those who worked in their own business, it was the industry of that business. Industry was classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006</i> (cat. no. 1292.0). |
| Informal assistance/providers | Informal assistance is unpaid help or supervision that is provided to persons with one or more disabilities or persons aged 60 years or over living in households. It only includes assistance that is provided 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 regardless of whether or not the provider was paid. It does not include providers whose care is privately organised for profit (see formal assistance/providers). |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Informal care in formal care establishments | Care or assistance with activities provided on a regular, unpaid informal basis to people who live in a cared-accommodation facility (e.g. nursing homes). |
| Labour force participation rate | In the context of labour force statistics, 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. |
| Labour force status | A classification of the population aged 15 years or over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force. |
| Level of communication restrictions | <p>Four levels of communication restrictions are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment in communicating with others. A person's overall level of communication restriction is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.</p> <p>The four levels of limitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ profound – the person cannot understand or be understood at all. They always need help when communicating with family or friends and people they don't know.■ severe – the person:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ communicates more easily with sign language or other non-spoken communication■ sometimes needs help understanding or being understood by someone they don't know■ sometimes needs help understanding or being understood by family or friends■ has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends■ moderate – the person has difficulty understanding or being understood by someone they don't know, or the interview was conducted in English with difficulty because of communication problems■ mild – the person has no difficulty understanding or being understood by someone else, but uses a communication aid. |
| Level of mobility restrictions | <p>Four levels of mobility restrictions are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment in moving around. A person's overall level of mobility restriction is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.</p> <p>The four levels of limitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ profound – the person:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ does not get out of bed■ does not move around the residence■ does not leave home because of their condition■ always needs help or supervision with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● moving around places away from their place of residence● moving about their place of residence● getting into or out of a bed or chair■ severe – the person sometimes need help or supervision with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ moving around places away from their place of residence■ moving about their place of residence■ getting into or out of a bed or chair■ moderate – the person has difficulty, but doesn't need help with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ moving around places away from their place of residence■ moving about their place of residence■ getting into or out of a bed or chair■ mild – the person doesn't need any help and doesn't have any difficulty with moving around, but:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ uses a mobility aid■ cannot easily walk 200 metres or takes longer to do so than most people their age■ cannot walk up or down stairs without using a handrail■ cannot easily bend to pick something off the floor■ cannot use all forms of public transport without experiencing some difficulty. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Level of non-school educational restriction** Three levels of non-school educational restrictions are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment in their education. A person's overall level of non-school educational restriction is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.
- The three levels of limitation are:
- severe – the person:
 - receives personal assistance
 - has a signing interpreter
 - receives special tuition
 - receives assistance from a counsellor/disability support person
 - moderate – the person:
 - often needs time off from school/institution
 - has difficulty at school/institution because of their condition(s)
 - has special assessment procedures
 - mild – the person needs:
 - a special computer or other special equipment
 - special transport arrangements
 - special access arrangements
 - other special arrangements or support services.
- Level of schooling restrictions** Four levels of schooling restrictions are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment in their education. A person's overall level of schooling restriction is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.
- The four levels of limitation are:
- profound – the person's condition prevents them from attending school
 - severe – the person:
 - attends a special school or special classes
 - receives personal assistance
 - has a signing interpreter
 - receives special tuition
 - receives assistance from a counsellor/disability support person
 - moderate – the person:
 - often needs time off from school
 - has difficulty at school because of their condition(s)
 - has special assessment procedures
 - mild – the person needs:
 - a special computer or other special equipment
 - special transport arrangements
 - special access arrangements
 - other special arrangements or support services.
- Level of self-care restrictions** Four levels of self-care restrictions are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment in looking after themselves. A person's overall level of self-care restriction is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.
- The four levels of limitation are:
- profound – the person always needs help or supervision with:
 - bathing/showering
 - dressing
 - eating
 - toileting
 - managing bladder or bowel control
 - severe – the person sometimes need help or supervision with:

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Level of self-care restrictions <i>continued</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ bathing/showering ■ dressing ■ eating ■ toileting ■ managing bladder or bowel control ■ moderate – the person has difficulty, but doesn't need help with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ bathing/showering ■ dressing ■ eating ■ toileting ■ managing bladder or bowel control ■ mild – the person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ doesn't need any help and doesn't have any difficulty with self-care, but uses an aid ■ does not use the toilet, but does not have difficulty controlling their bladder or bowel. |
| Limitation | A person has a limitation if they have difficulty doing a particular activity, needs assistance from another person or uses an aid. |
| Living arrangements | <p>Living arrangements refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ whether a person lives alone, with other family members or with other unrelated individuals ■ whether a person lives in a private dwelling, cared accommodation or other non-private dwelling. <p>Relationship in household was not determined for people in cared accommodation or other non-private dwellings.</p> |
| Long-term condition | 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. Long-term conditions have been coded to a classification based on the WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION'S INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, VERSION 10 (ICD-10). |
| Low technology reading or writing aids | Non-electronic aids are captured here. Examples of the types of aids include picture boards, symbol boards or large print books. |
| Low technology speaking aids | Non-electronic aids are captured here. Examples of the types of aids include picture boards, symbol boards or letter/word boards. |
| Main condition | A long-term condition identified by a person as the one causing the most problems. Where only one long-term condition is reported, this is recorded as the main long-term condition. |
| Main job | The job in which a person usually works the most hours. |
| Main language spoken at home | The main language spoken by a person in his/her home, on a regular basis, to communicate with other residents of the home and regular visitors to the home. |
| Main recipient of care | Where a primary carer is caring for more than one person, the main recipient of care is the one receiving the most help or supervision. A sole recipient is also classed as a main recipient. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months and be provided for one or more of the core activities of communication, mobility and self care. |
| Main source of personal cash income | Refers to that source from which the greatest amount of personal cash income is received. |
| Meal preparation | Includes preparing ingredients and cooking food. |
| Meal preparation aids | Includes items such as cutting aids, opening aids and cooking aids. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Median | The median value is that value which divides the population into two equal parts, one half having values lower than the median, and one half having values higher than it. |
| Medical aids | This includes items such as nebulisers, dialysis machines, feeding pumps, pace makers, oxygen concentrators or cylinders, ventilators, medical dressings, surgical stockings or pain management aids. |
| Mild core activity limitation | See Core activity limitation. |
| Mobility | Mobility comprises the following tasks: <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 limitation | See Core activity limitation. |
| 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 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 accustomed to performing that activity. The person is considered to need assistance whether or not assistance is actually received. |
| Non-core restriction | A restriction in employment and/or schooling. |
| Non-personal assistance | These include meal preparation, reading or writing, household chores, property maintenance and transport. |
| Non-private dwelling | In this survey, comprises Cared-accommodation and Other non-private dwelling. |
| Non-school qualification | Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications. |
| Not in the labour force | Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed as defined. |
| Occupation | An occupation is a set of jobs with similar sets of tasks. Occupation was classified according to <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1</i> (cat. no. 1220.0). |
| Older person | Older person, in this publication, refers to a person aged 60 years or more. Information on need for and receipt of assistance for household chores, meal preparation, reading or writing, property maintenance and transport, and on community participation, is available from the survey for persons aged 60 years and over, regardless of whether they have a disability. |
| Other carer | A person who provides informal assistance, but who is not the main (or primary) source of assistance. See also Carer and Primary Carer. |
| Other hearing aid(s) | This includes aids such as hearing dogs, light signals, or a Teletypewriter (TTY) phone or loop. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Other non-private dwelling | Non-private dwellings other than cared accommodation are defined for this survey as 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 may have cared accommodation on-site. |
| Own account worker | An own account worker is a person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees. |
| 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, and includes same-sex couples. |
| Personal activities | These include self care, mobility, communication, health care and cognition/emotion. |
| Primary carer | A primary carer is a person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility and self care). In this survey, primary carers only include persons aged 15 years and over for whom a personal interview was conducted. Persons aged 15 to 17 years were only interviewed personally if parental permission was granted. |
| Principal carer | This term is not used in the 2009 SDAC, as there has been a change in the way primary carers are identified compared with previous surveys. In previous surveys, a principal carer was a person who was not identified by the initially responding responsible adult as being the person who provided the most care to a recipient, but who was identified as such by the recipient of care. These carers were not asked to confirm their carer status. In 2009, such persons were subsequently personally interviewed to ascertain whether they were a primary carer or not. |
| Private dwellings | Houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. |
| Profound core activity limitation | See Core activity limitation. |
| 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. |
| Qualification | Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded. |
| Quintiles | Groupings that result from ranking all households or persons in the population in ascending order according to some characteristics such as their household income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20% of the estimated population. |
| Reading or writing | This includes tasks such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ checking bills or bank statements■ writing letters■ filling in forms. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| 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 or equipment. |
| Registered marital status | Registered marital status is a person's relationship status in terms of whether he or she has, or has had, a registered marriage with another person. Accordingly, people are classified as either 'never married', 'married', 'widowed' or 'divorced'. |
| Relationship to main recipient of care | The relationship of the primary carer to the main recipient of care is from the perspective of the primary carer. For example if the care recipient is the son or daughter of the primary carer then the relationship to main recipient would be coded as 'parent'. |
| Remoteness area | <p>The ABS has defined Remoteness within the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). The structure defines six Remoteness Areas (RA): Major Cities of Australia; Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia; and Migratory.</p> <p>The delimitation criteria for RAs are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA), which measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre in each of five size classes. For this survey, the ASGC 2006 CDs were used. The Remoteness Structure is described in detail in the publication <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p> |
| Respite care | Respite care services provide alternative care arrangements for persons with one or more disabilities, or older people, to allow carers a short-term break from their care commitments. Respite care may be provided on a regular, planned basis, or in an emergency or crisis situation. Respite care services may be in a facility such as a nursing home or community centre or in a person's home. |
| Restriction | A person has a restriction if he/she has difficulty participating in life situations, needs assistance from another person or uses an aid. |
| Schooling restriction | <p>A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5–20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:</p> <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■ have difficulty at school. |
| Scooter | A mobility aid serving a similar purpose as a wheelchair, but configured like a motor scooter. These scooters are normally battery powered, have three or four wheels, handlebars in the front to turn the steerable wheels and flat areas for the person to safely put their feet. |
| Section of State (SOS) | <p>This geographical classification uses population counts to define Collection Districts (CDs) as urban or rural and to provide, in aggregate, statistics for urban concentrations and for bounded localities and balance areas.</p> <p>Section of State categories comprise Major Urban (population clusters of 100,000 or more), Other Urban (population clusters of 1,000 to 99,999), Bounded Locality (200 to 999), Rural Balance (remainder of state/territory) and Migratory, and in aggregate cover the whole of Australia.</p> <p>For more information, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 – Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Jul 2006</i> (cat. no. 1216.0).</p> |
| Self-care | <p>This activity comprises the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ showering or bathing■ dressing |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Self-care <i>continued</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ eating■ toileting■ bladder or bowel control. |
| Service does not provide sufficient hours | This includes both cases where the person didn't receive any hours and where they received some hours, but not as many as were required. |
| Severe core activity limitation | See Core activity limitation. |
| Severity of employment restrictions | <p>Four levels of employment restrictions are determined based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment in their employment. A person's overall level of employment restriction is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.</p> <p>The four levels of limitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ profound – the person's condition permanently prevents them from working■ severe – the person:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ requires personal support■ needs ongoing supervision or assistance■ requires a special disability support person■ receives assistance from a disability job placement program or agency■ moderate – the person is restricted in the type of job and/or the numbers of hours they can work or has difficulty in changing jobs■ mild – the person needs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ help from someone at work■ special equipment■ modifications to buildings or fittings■ special arrangements for transport or parking■ training■ to be allocated different duties. |
| Showering or bathing | Showering/bathing is defined as getting in and out of the shower or bath, turning on/off taps in the shower or bath, washing, drying and having a bed-bath. It excludes dressing and undressing. |
| Showering/bathing aids | This includes items such as shower chairs, hoists, shower/bath rails and special shower fittings. |
| Sign language | This includes all recognised sign languages. Two sign languages used in Australia are Auslan, used by people with hearing difficulties and Makaton, used by people with speech, language or learning difficulties. |
| Social marital status | <p>Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual in terms of whether she or he forms a couple relationship with another person living in the same usual residence, and the nature of that relationship. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.</p> <p>Note: married de facto also includes persons who report de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, girlfriend or boyfriend.</p> <p>The term 'not married', as used in this classification, means neither a registered nor a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation.</p> |
| Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) | SEIFA is a product developed especially for those interested in the assessment of the welfare of Australian communities. The ABS has developed four indexes to allow ranking of regions/areas, providing a method of determining the level of social and economic well-being in each region. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) <i>continued</i> | <p>Each of the indexes summarise different aspects of the socio-economic status of the people living in those areas. The index refers to population of the area (the Census Collector's District) in which a person lives, not to the socio-economic situation of the particular individual. The index used in this publication was compiled following the 2006 Census. For further information about the SEIFAs, see <i>Information Paper: Census of Population and Housing—Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, Australia</i> (cat. no. 2039.0).</p> <p>The four indexes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Index of Relative Socio-economic advantage and disadvantage: includes attributes such as households with low incomes and people with a tertiary education■ Index of Relative Socio-economic disadvantage: includes attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and dwellings without motor vehicles■ Index of economic resources: includes attributes such as income, housing expenditure and assets of households■ Index of education and occupation: includes attributes relating to the educational and occupational characteristics of communities, like the proportion of people with a higher qualification or those employed in a skilled occupation. |
| Specially modified car or car aid(s) | <p>Car aids or modifications that might be included here are extra support handles, extra fittings to support the disabled passengers, modifications to accommodate wheelchairs, modifications to appropriately restrain a disabled passenger and modifications to accommodate disabled drivers.</p> |
| Specific limitation or restriction | <p>A limitation in core activities, or a restriction in schooling or employment. This corresponds with the concept of 'handicap' used in previous ABS publications on disability.</p> |
| Splints | <p>This includes resting splints, which hold the affected body part stationary and dynamic splints, which allow the person to move the affected body part more easily than they would otherwise be able to.</p> |
| Standardised disability rate | <p>See Age standardised disability rate.</p> |
| Status in employment | <p>Status in employment classifies an employed person's position, in the enterprise in which he or she works, in relation to their main job.</p> |
| Supervised activity program | <p>Supervised activity programs are places where people can participate in supervised activities such as craft work, or programs that simply provide a place where people can meet others in similar situations, or just to allow them to spend some time away from home, in a safe, supervised environment. These programs do not provide work, education or training. They also give some respite to carers.</p> <p>Some examples of supervised activity programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ day care programs for frail older people, often held at senior citizen clubs■ early intervention programs for children with developmental disabilities■ special activity programs for young people with disabilities. |
| Task | <p>A task is a component of an activity, and represents the specific level at which information was collected.</p> |
| Tenure type | <p>The source of the legal right of a person to occupy a dwelling. Type of tenure may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Owner without a mortgage■ Owner with a mortgage■ Life tenant■ Participant of rent/buy (or shared equity) scheme■ Renter■ Rent-free. |
| Toileting aids | <p>Includes the use of aids such as commodes, toilet frames and toilet chairs.</p> |

GLOSSARY *continued*

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| Total cash income | Gross current usual (weekly equivalent) cash receipts that are of a regular and recurring nature, and accrue to individual household 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 going 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. |
| Unable to arrange service | This includes people who didn't know how to arrange help and those who were unable to communicate their need for assistance. |
| Unconfirmed primary carer | People identified by the initial household respondent as being the main carer for a person (in or outside of the dwelling), but who do not have a personal interview. This could be because: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ they refused■ the interviewer cannot contact them■ they were aged 15–17 years and there is no parental permission■ they were under 15 years■ a proxy interview was obtained due to the person being unable to answer the interview questions for some reason. |
| Unemployed | Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and■ were available for work in the reference week. |
| Unemployment rate | The unemployment rate for any group is the number of unemployed persons in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed persons plus unemployed persons) in the same group. |
| Whether provides assistance to other people living outside the household | Assistance refers to helping people with 'everyday' activities. Examples may include shopping, transport or housework. The assistance must be provided on a regular, unpaid and informal basis. |

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